

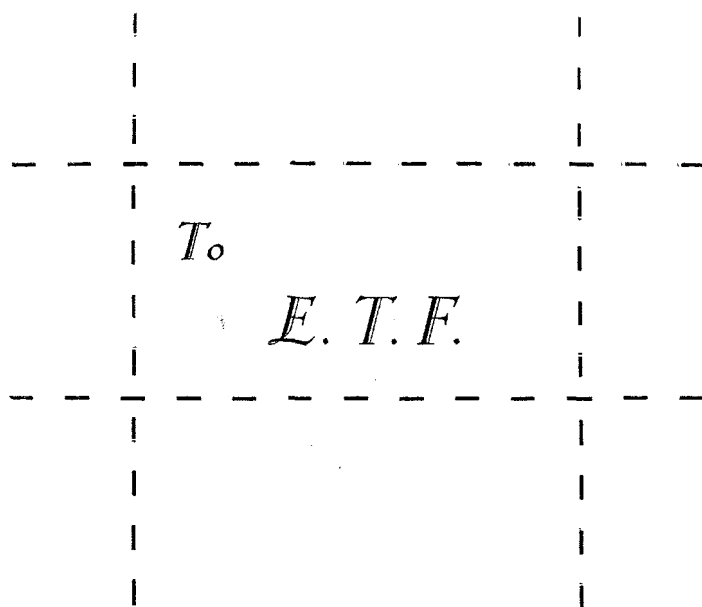
Twelve Generations of Farleys
by Jesse Kelso Farley, Junior

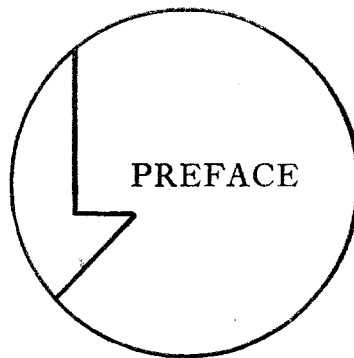
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TWELVE GENERATIONS
OF FARLEYS





A DESIRE, to learn the historical past of his immediate antecedents, prompted the writer, in 1916, to delve into the lines and deeds of the early Farleys in America, by ascertaining the identity of the grandparents of Jesse Preston Farley of Dubuque, Iowa. Apparently little or no information was then available. No other member of the family had ever tried to record facts, or to uncover them from sources that might have been available. The J. P. Farley family Bible, dated December 25, 1855, which

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still remains in the family, was the only written record. Other material consisted only of such scraps of family tradition as were remembered by his children and grandchildren.

Appeals were made to a nephew and niece of J. P. Farley, John S. Smead of Epworth, Iowa, and Cornelia Smead (Mrs. John V.) Rider of California, and to his sons, Edwin B. Farley of Pasadena, California, and Jesse Kelso Farley of Chicago, Illinois. These requests yielded a portion of the material that appears in the second section of this biography. Thanks must be given to them, to their families, and to other relatives who were burdened with confused correspondence and questions. Slowly, piece by piece, the Virginia history, and its sequences in Tennessee, Illinois and Iowa, were gathered and placed together.

The material on the Virginia Farleys was obtained in many ways. Some of it came from uncompromising sources. Much of it came from existing county records, land grants and patents in early Virginia counties. In fact, without a study and understanding of how these early Virginia county changes occurred in the development of our

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Colonial history, much of the following detail would still remain obscure in its relation to Jesse Preston Farley. Without such insight, it would be quite impossible to trace his descent from the first Farleys in America; who were immigrants in 1623.

It is somewhat startling to realize that from the founding of the Virginia Colony in 1607 to the American Revolution in 1776, one hundred and sixty-nine years had elapsed. Now consider the fact that equally as long a time has passed from 1776 to the present day. The first Farley family came to America in 1623, or three hundred and twenty years ago. This period of time is much longer than most families can claim for their American citizenship. Such a fact should make us doubly grateful for our continued and unbroken enjoyment of liberty and freedom.

To classify the older Virginian material, much of it intermingled with early Colonial history and records, proved to be difficult. From confused, duplicated, incoherent, and at times seemingly contradictory sources, our family history was constructed. The collecting of data and correspondence covered twenty-five years or more. This was the re-

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sult of a sustained interest and extended research among the early State and County Farley records.

Information was sought among records in James City, Charles City, Henrico, Chesterfield, Bedford, Fincastle, Montgomery, Pittsylvania, Franklin and Giles Counties in Virginia; also what are now Greenbrier, Monroe and Summers Counties in West Virginia. Copies of County court records, marriages, wills, deeds, suits in chancery, surveys, land grants by the Crown, and land patents by the State thereafter, all yielded details of value. The records of the War Department, the Pension Bureau, the Veterans' Administration, and the United States Archives in Washington, D.C., all added their priceless data. To review these, to assemble and interpret them, was a long-drawn-out but pleasant task.

The libraries used were the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia; the Library of Congress and the Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C.; the Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois; and the Northwestern University Library and Evanston, Illinois, Public Library. The Draper Manuscripts at the Wis-

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consin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin, were also consulted. All were prime sources of Colonial and Revolutionary history; containing many Farley records of value.

Most fortunately the collector of this assembled material later chose an individual who was well fitted to assist in this undertaking, Mr. Paul Hardman of Charleston, West Virginia, who was commissioned for the task. His scholarship, historical knowledge and research have enabled him to weave the family records we provided into a narrative in historical form. This is the first section, namely, "One Line of Farleys in Virginia". The choice of Mr. Hardman was a wise one, for he has successfully preserved the family atmosphere, and at the same time included all the Virginia historical material that his study and reading for years has accumulated.

The second section of this biography is entitled, "One Line of Farleys in Illinois and Iowa". Here the writer has presented portions of later family material in biographical form.

This plan helps the reader to understand the Colonial background of the earlier Far-

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ley families, and lends itself to more reading interest than a mere presentation of genealogical charts and dates.

A portion of the material in the *APPENDICES* may be of interest only to the writer's immediate family. The family charts are intended to preserve and connect relationships which may be sought by later students.

This effort doubtless contains errors and omissions which future research may reveal. It is the writer's hope that readers will be charitable in their judgment, and pardon the omission of many subjects not possible to include in these limited pages.

JESSE KELSO FARLEY, *Junior*.

Evanston, Illinois.

1943.

PART ONE

△ △ △

ONE LINE OF THE
FARLEYS OF VIRGINIA

by

PAUL HARDMAN

*D*EDICATED TO JESSE
KELSO FARLEY JUNIOR,
OF EVANSTON, ILLINOIS,
WHOSE ENERGY AND
EFFORT OVER A LONG
PERIOD OF YEARS OF
CONSTANT RESEARCH,
INSPIRED BY LOVE OF
FAMILY, HAS AT LAST
MADE THIS CONTRIBU-
TION POSSIBLE.

P. H.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

E. C. Swem's

Virginia Historical

Index

C. Calendar of Virginia State Papers

H. Henning's Statutes of Virginia

N. Lower Norfolk Co. Virginia Antiquary

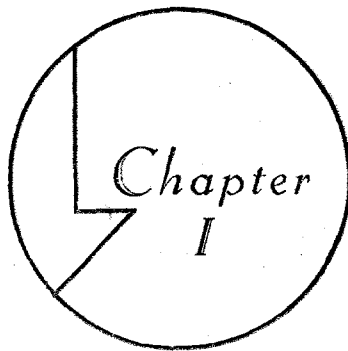
R. Virginia Historical Registry

T. Tyler's Historical & Geneal. Quarterly

V. Va. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.

*W. (1) Wm. & Mary College Quarterly
Mag. 1st Series*

*W. (2) Wm. & Mary College Quarterly
Mag. 2nd Series*



IN THE HOMELAND

THIS story has a very ancient setting in the fair land of Normandy. Later it traverses the channel to the shores of England where for centuries, during the Middle Ages, members of the House of Farley contributed to the progress and well-being of the Norman princes who established themselves at the coming of William the Conqueror.

It is said that the archives of France and England reveal a connected history of the family down to the founding of the Colony of Virginia; but, we have only seen frag-

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ments of the story. Three hundred years of pioneering and achievement in America has left little taste of sentiment in the hearts and minds of the older members of this ancient family for the fanfare of royal courts and princely bounties. Yet, we must not overlook the fact that we have with us, youth, in each generation, who live and thrive upon romantic traditions of the time "when knight-hood was in flower".

The Farley youth shall always have the satisfaction of associating their early antecedents with this sort of background; with full assurance that all that was good, noble, glamorous and worthy in the feudal age, and was possessed and enjoyed by the Knights and Ladies of Farley.

It appears from the meager sources we have at hand, that William de Falaise was a courtier and trusted subject of William the Conqueror. Sir William was of native Norman blood, born within the castle of the Lords de Falaise, who traced their lineage to the ancient vikings.

William de Falaise, at the time of the conquest, was the twenty-seventh lord of this castle. He responded instantly to the call of his sovereign to aid in the conquest of Great Britain. He was rewarded for his loyalty and bravery out of the distribution of the spoils of victory; twenty-nine manors and

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lordships in the County of Devon. In Somersetshire he erected his castle which he named in honor of his ancestral castle in Normandy; anglisizing his name and that of the castle to "Farley". A town sprang up outside the walls, situated on the river Frome, some eight miles from Bath. Sir William is the original ancestor of all the Norman-English Farleys with whom this account is to deal.

In the subsequent history of England, we find the House of Farley loyal and faithful to the Norman princes and engaging in the enterprises and wars of these monarchs throughout their long regime. The Lords of Farley continued to enjoy the favor of the crown and were awarded many benefactions for their services. They sat in the councils of state and enjoyed the privileges of the royal court. But at last there came a day when the male line of descent to the castle and estates became extinct in the House of Farley.

Sir Walter Farley, lord of the castle, left a son, Edmund, who died without issue. The properties passed to a sister, Lady Lucy. She married Sir Anthony Hungerford, son of Sir Anthony of Black Bourton. They were probably the parents of Jane, who fell heir to her mother's heritage.

In Towthroe, Yorkshire, lived at this time a relative of the same descent, Reginald Far-

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ley. He and his lady, Barbara (Hastings) Farley, were the parents of several sons, namely, Thomas, Roger, Humphrey, George, and Michael. They were also the parents of another son, Fabyan, who sought the hand of his fair kinswoman, Jane Hungerford, in marriage. To their male heirs was restored the ancient estates. The above five brothers have been mistakenly designated as sons of Fabyan, but some of them were born prior to, and others a few years subsequent to Fabyan, who was born in the year of 1570.

George and Michael are reputed to have been the ancestors of the New England branch of the Farley family.

Roger remained in his native land and located in the City of Worcester. He acquired large estates and founded many of the leading business enterprises of that city. Among them he became a merchant-clothier and attained great reputation for his product. So much so, that at his death, his cloth-mark was regarded of such value that it was devised to his eldest son, much as our present day trade marks are handed down in commercial establishments. He married a widow, Jane Allen, formerly Jane Evans, and they became the parents of a large family. His will has been preserved and is remarkable for the business insight and the numerous bequests. As one of the sons named in the will became

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the progenitor of the Farley family of Virginia, we feel that the content of the document will be of interest to the clan. Roger Farley died in September, 1622, and as his son Thomas was born about 1600, he had only attained his majority the year before his father's death. During the same year, Thomas sought the hand of Lady Jane Sefton in marriage and was accepted. She was of the line of the Earl of Sefton. The will follows:

"Roger Farley of City of Worchester, gentlemen. Will 29 March, 1622; proved 25 September, 1622.

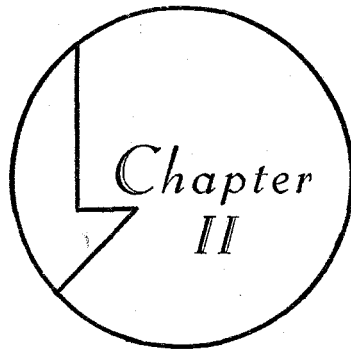
To my wife Jane the tenement my son Robert Farley now dwells in the broadstreete of Worchester and adjoining to the East side of now dwelling house and at her decease to my son Robert. To my son Robert the house in my own occupation and the house in occupation of my sister Alice Kent. To wife Jane £ 300 and all the goods which were her own when I married her. To William Farley my son £ 120 and various articles of furniture and the lease of the house John Younger now dwelleth in. To son Elliot Farley £ 100. To Edward Farley my son £ 10 to buy him a cloak and his wife a gown. To son *Thomas Farley* £ 5. To son Humphrey Farley £ 5. To Ceycill my daughter £ 5. To daughter Margaret Broadhurst £ 5.

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To daughter Katherine Barnsley £ 5. To wife's son Robert Allen £ 40. To sister Alice Kent £ 3. To each of my apprentices and servant maids £ 10, each. To poor of Worchester £ 7. To Thomas and Edward Evans my wife's brethren £ 20, each. Robert Farley my son to use my Cloth-Mark in any clothes he shall make. I forgive my brother Thomas Farley of all debts he owes to me and also discharge Thomas Rogers my son-in-law of all moneys and also my son-in-law William Ceycill. Lands I hold from Corporation of Worchester to Jane my wife. The deeds of feoffment to some of my children of lands in Anbury als Avenbury in co. Hereford and of lands in City of Worchester to remain in safe custody of my executor. To John Clyman £ 22. Residuary Legatee and executor: son Robert Farley. Overseers: John Watts of City of Worchester gent, and John Breynton of same city, Dyer. If I die in the forenoon of any day my body to be buried in the afternoon of same day and if I die in the afternoon of one day to be buried in the forenoon of next. Witnesses: Edward Waringe, William Allen, Richard Oswald, John Hill, Scr."¹

Savile 83

¹ Roger Farley's will 20 V. 178



THE ROYAL COLONY OF VIRGINIA

THE spirit of adventure was in the blood of Thomas and Jane Farley; transmitted in a line of ancestors extending back to the Vikings.

The stories told of the conquest and eventual exploitation by the Spanish Conquistadores of Mexico and to the southward, in which these adventurers had, in a few decades, extracted fabulous wealth from the land, were calculated to fire the imagination of this youthful couple.

The first English settlement had failed in

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complete disaster, but the second was offering more promise. Of course, no gold and silver mines were being found and about the only prospect that was being held out to Englishmen was the vastness of the domain and its adaptability to agriculture.

This alone was sufficient inducement to the Farleys to relinquish the gentle life and to resolve upon a permanent career in Virginia.

Seventeen years of maladministration by the great trading companies had almost brought the enterprise to the verge of a second failure, when the crown dissolved the companies and took over the administration of the colony under the name of the Royal Colony of Virginia. Immediately a governor was appointed by the king to represent him in the royal colony. The Farleys had arrived two years prior to the change of administration, and more significantly, the year after the terrible Indian massacre of three hundred and forty-seven inhabitants of the colony.

A muster or enumeration of the living inhabitants, who had survived the murderous plot, was taken in 1623. These muster-rolls² reveal that Thomas Farley and family had

² Original Lists of Emigrants, Hotten pages 181, 230. Colonial Va. Mrs. W. G. Stannard page 43: 34V 405 T 13:134

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arrived and were living at Archer's Hope, then in James City county:

"Living in Virginia, February 16, 1623:

Thomas Farley and wife and child

Archer's Hope, James City

Thomas Farley came in the "Ann" 1623

Jane, his wife, in same ship

Ann, a child"

Ann, the child, was the first born of Thomas and Jane Farley. She is said to have been born aboard ship at sea, and to have derived her name from that of the ship. She later is reputed to have become the mother of one of Virginia's most illustrious families — the Lees.

As has been observed, the Farleys were seated at Archer's Hope and here we shall leave them until they find their bearings and become well established.

The first settlers who had come to these shores were of the cavalier type. There were perhaps gentlemen, according to the acceptance of the term in that day. But most emphatically, there were adventurers, who were seeking to quickly recoup the fortunes lost at home. They were unfitted and wholly unsuited to combat the rigors of pioneering three thousand miles away from the land of their birth; across a tempestuous sea, in a land lost in the vastness of its forests and mountains, together with other environments

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equally as formidable to men of culture and refinement.

Undoubtedly their first recognized need was for servants, as they beheld the virgin forests to be felled before the soil could be cultivated. Most of them had come to America to find gold and silver as had the Spaniards; or, failing in that, to acquire landed estates from which the sales and rents would enable them to live in their original dignity. They had no concept of the possible physical conditions of these estates. The measure applied by their dreams to the new land was similar to the familiar surroundings of their experience — baronial castles and sweeping cultivated fields and pastures stocked with herds and flocks.

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The profound prospect of establishing a rude cabin home, combating the elements, personally toiling from day-break to twilight, and everlastingly anticipating an attack from the native savages, had not seriously penetrated their minds. They had not come with life's destiny as a free-will offering at this wilderness shrine. As their difficulties increased and years began to encroach upon decades, the full realization began to unfold and they were forced to accept America seriously; to build out of the crude surroundings, laws and institutions devoted to the liberties and well-being of all, rather than the preconceived idea of self.

When James I. constituted a royal government in Virginia, he appointed Sir Francis Wyatt the first governor and very graciously selected a council at home to accompany him. The council was composed of seven members and ultimately was selected from the gentry and churchmen of the Virginia parishes. This council may be compared to a cabinet or a miniature House of Lords.

Their duty was to counsel with the governor on all matters of which he was unfamiliar or required local experience. Inasmuch as no provision had been made for a "commons" in the king's original plans, the planters were quick to sense the "oversight" and instantly set about to remedy it. From

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each burough and hundred, they secretly elected a representative to appear in their behalf at the council meeting. After Governor Wyatt had arrived with his retinue, he designated the day for a convocation of the council to be held in the Established Church at Jamestown. It was with much surprise and perhaps chagrin, that immediately before the hour of assembly, divers private sailing craft appeared over the horizon and from the inland districts it was noticed that numerous gentlemen were approaching on horseback in double file. The burgesses had arrived to participate in the organization of the first representative assembly in America!

Governor Wyatt was a very broad and liberal minded man, and received the delegates with, at least, an outward showing of hospitality and accord. Thus was established the cornerstone of representative government.

The burgesses proved to be alert, watchful, and courageous down through the years. All encroachments upon the rights of the people by the crown were met, retarded, or overcome with vehemence. The same liberty which had prompted the Magna Carta, was alive in the breasts of these Virginia planters; a spirit which grew and was fanned into a white flame by the irritations that

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were attempted within the next one hundred and fifty years and was at last to burst forth with a Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights served upon the monarch in mandatory form.

Among the gentlemen selected in these first sessions of the House of Burgesses was the popular young planter, Thomas Farley.³ He was elected to represent the plantations of Harrop and Archer's Hope, and Martin's Hundred at the sessions that of 1629-1630, and Archer's Hope, in 1631-1632. Governor Wyatt had been succeeded by Governor Harvey and presided in the session of 1629-1630. The membership was comprised of the following gentlemen:

Sir John Harvey, Knight,
Governor & c.
Doctor Pott
Capt. Mathews
Mr. Farrar

³ Thomas Farley, Burgess 19 V, 132 1 H 147-8

△ △ △

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Burgesses

Capt. Thomas
Osborn
Thos. Farmer
Thomas Palmer
John Harris
Chevney Boys
Walter Aston
Henry Cený
John Browing
Robert Scotchmore
Thos. Fossett
Thos. Harwood
Anthony Barham
Walter Price
John Floyd
John Trahorn
William Perry
Bridges Freeman
John Southerne
Robert Barrington
Capt. John West
Capt. Robert
Felgate
Richard Brewster
Capt. John Uty
Thomas Moyes
Thomas Farley
Thos. Hoyrick
Capt. Thos.
Purfury

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Adam Thorough-
good
Lancelott Barnes
Capt. Graves
Scarborough
Obediah Robins
Henry Bagwell
Thomas Flint
John Brewer
Thos. Ceely
Christopher Stokes
Thomas Key
Joseph Stratton
John Upton
John Atkins
Robert Savin
Thomas Burges
Capt. Tho. Willoby
William Kempe

Campbell, in his "Ancient Dominion of Virginia", says of the acts of these early sessions:

"They were brief and simple, coming directly to the point, without the redundancy of modern statutes; and refer mainly to agriculture, the church establishment, and defense against the Indians."

To have served, in the above capacity, should be regarded today by descendants of these early solons as the highest honor of

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all American tradition. These men represented the embryo of representative government and initiated a regard for broader freedom, independence and justice, hitherto unrealized among men. Their names should be inscribed upon a memorial in every state to constantly remind their descendants of that sacred heritage — *LIBERTY!*

At this point, we feel that a brief review of the civil organization of the government of the colony will not be out of place.

Like the king and his ministers in England, the governor and his council supervised the local government of the counties, parishes, and burroughs of Virginia. The burgesses jealously insisted that the government conform strictly to the forms, laws and methods of functioning enjoyed in the homeland. Of course, the conditions were not always the same, but the common law of England was made to apply in every instance where the conditions were similar.

The most important officers of the county unit were the justices of the peace. They were appointed and subject to removal by the governor. They came from the landed gentry; usually possessing considerable wealth and social standing. When sitting as a court at "Quarter Sessions", they tried judicial and criminal cases, and at the same time, performed all of the functions

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of our present day county courts or boards of commissioners. The business of the county was transacted by them, and they supervised taxation.

From among their number was selected a sheriff who upon their recommendation received his commission from the governor. He collected the taxes imposed and was also given police powers.

An officer of great importance in that day and up to the time of the Civil War, was, the Lieutenant-Commander of the county, who commanded the militia of the armed forces. He was usually selected for his knowledge of military affairs and for his bearing as an officer. He superintended the training and muster of the militia, and was subject to the call of the governor to put down uprisings and quell Indian insurrections. His subordinates took the various titles of military rank we find so prevalent among our ancestors.

The planters and land owners served a very essential part in the system; electing their assemblymen, sitting upon juries, and performing the duties similar to present day citizens.

But another very important feature of the Virginia system, now extinct, was that of the Established Church. The civil government and the church government were dual

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systems that must be made to function with some degree of harmony. The church established its unit in the parish. The wardens and vestrymen were elected at the parish meeting and had complete charge of the spiritual and material welfare of the people. They worked under the direction and supervision of the clergymen appointed by the governor or more often by the king.

The church provided for the spiritual well-being of all the inhabitants. It administered its charities to the poor, provided schools for the parish unit; often taught by the clergyman or a subordinate. Tithes were assessed and collected independently of the civil unit to provide for all of these church functions, and were just as effective and mandatory as those of the county organization. The social life centered about the church unit, and the caste that appeared among Virginia families originated, for the most part, out of these parish distinctions.

The Farleys became well established at Archer's Hope. Thomas became popular among his fellow planters as has been seen in his selection as a member of the Burgesses. However, he was very much of a free lance and not easily restrained from his momentary impulses. He evidently feared neither savage nor devil, as suggested by the scant records that have come down to us. He appeared as

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a witness in a trial in the court at James City the year after his arrival. He was somewhat dilatory about his church attendance, as we find him arraigned before the court in James City⁴ in the year 1626 for absenting himself from Sabbath services for a period of three months. It developed that he had been devoting some of these Sundays to the sport of killing wild hogs in the marshes. It was determined by the court that a fine of one hundred pounds of tobacco would restore him to his spiritual status.

It appears that he not only maintained and operated his own plantations, but that he rented others adjoining, and produced large quantities of tobacco for the English market. This required a great amount of slave labor as is indicated in these early gleanings. He kept in close touch with his family in the homeland, and we discover that some of his brother Humphrey's servants⁵ were put at his disposal upon the plantations. It also appears that he may have sent Ann and his eldest son George to England to receive their education. Ann, according to an accepted tradition, subsequently accepted the hand of Colonel Richard Lee in

⁴ Journal Court of James City County, Va. Aug. 21, 1626
"Colonial Va." — Mrs. W. G. Stannard, page 328
30 V-265

⁵ Journal Court of James City County, Va. Nov. 1628
24 V-240 and 241

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marriage, and thus became the maternal ancestor of this distinguished family of Virginia.

George developed into a notable mathematician and engineer, and after the completion of his education, joined the forces of Oliver Cromwell and became distinguished by his courage and bravery. His position and well-being were established in the homeland under the Cromwells; but, at the restoration of Charles II. to the throne, these conditions were reversed, and he was forced to seek refuge in the land of his birth.

No sooner had the news of the Restoration reached Virginia, than Governor Berkeley issued a proclamation calling for the election of a new assembly and declaring the acts of the assembly, under the Protectorate, illegal and no longer in force. Berkeley was a willing tool of the new king. Colonial liberty had been struck a death blow. Trade was restricted to English ports, heavy taxes were imposed, and the king turned a deaf ear to his Virginia subjects. He immediately indulged in the pastime of making great grants of land to his favorites of the court. Vast domains were given away over night in Virginia, and the inhabitants of the cultivated portions of the colony sometimes awoke to find themselves and their plantations given away to a courier of the English court un-

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der whom they were subjected to a proprietorship.

During the confusion and injustice the Susquehanna Indians took the war path. The assembly immediately raised and equipped an army of five hundred men to defend the populace. The governor promptly disbanded this little army without expressing a reason. Volunteers then came forward and offered their services without pay, demanding that the governor appoint a commanding officer. This he refused to do. They then determined to march to the defenseless frontiers under a leader of their own selection; this was Roger Bacon. He moved to the defense, and no sooner had they begun the march than Berkeley declared him a rebel and his followers traitors. The governor then organized a great force and followed the little band under the proclaimed intention of suppressing an insurrection. Bacon reached the frontier and defeated the Indians; driving them into the interior, and was returning when he heard of the governor's intentions. He then divided his forces and by forced marches proceeded toward Jamestown, but was made prisoner by one Gardner, and carried before Berkeley. He was humiliated in every possible manner. His soldiers resented the conditions and forced the governor to issue him

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a commission. He again marched to the frontier and was declared a rebel for the second time. He then returned to the vicinity of Gloucester, where the governor was stationed, and forced Berkeley to retreat to Acomac. Bacon proceeded up the Potomac, and Berkeley returned from across the river to Jamestown. Bacon then returned and attacked the governor at Jamestown and drove him aboard the ships in the river. The torch was then applied to the town and it was reduced to ashes.

The ravages of disease saved Bacon from death by hanging. Many of his followers were not so fortunate. George Farley was one of the steadfast supporters of Bacon and participated in the armed resistance to the governor. He was captured at the engagement near Acomac and was one of the first martyrs to the cause of liberty in Virginia. There were many others. Their resentment was so intense, that some of these residents of Jamestown, set the torch to their own homes when their leader took the town. It is to be remarked that in that fire the genealogical records of the colony, to that date, were completely reduced to ashes and thus forever lost to succeeding generations.

Up to this period in the history of the colony, no cities of importance had arisen in Virginia. The same is true of Maryland.

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Every man's private wharf was his mart of trade. The population lived chiefly in the country; on the plantations situated along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, or the rivers tributary thereto, all of which were rendered navigable to their distant reaches by the tides. The small vessels of that day found easy access to the private wharves maintained by planters of every large plantation. Tobacco was the chief product of exchange. The masters of these vessels came to the front door, so to speak, and took on cargo and sailed away for Europe, with a list of the necessities and luxuries to be procured at London or Liverpool, upon the sale of the cargo. After many months, the little vessel would come sailing in on its return trip, laden with the marvelous merchandise from abroad, and sometimes with a partial cargo of negroes. Upon such occasions the spirit of celebration was manifest. The neighboring planters were invited to a feast and to engage in all sorts of gay entertainment. In that early period gentlemen sailed to their business engagements, to church, to attendance upon the court, and to all occasions taking them away from their country seat. Young gentlemen also maintained their private gayly bedecked sailing craft, used for their social engagements and as transport to

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the homes of the young ladies of the country side.

Therefore, there was little encouragement to the growth of towns, or cities, and to the building of roads.

Thomas Farley maintained a private wharf⁶ and we have a record of one vessel calling at the plantation for eight tons of tobacco. This may have been a small quantity of the golden leaf to the gentlemen of the plantations, but after a little computation on our part, it appears to represent a whole life time of "smokes" when converted into two ounce containers of the present day.

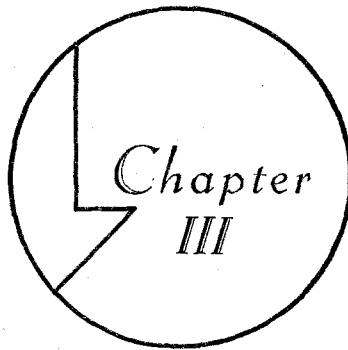
⁶ Journal Court of James City County, June 5, 1632-3
31 V—293

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Thomas and Jane (Sefton) Farley were the parents of a numerous family:

Ann,	born in 1623,	reputed to have married Col. Richard Lee.
George	1625,	a martyr in Bacon's Rebellion.
Archer	1627,	probable husband of Elizabeth Reade, who married Thomas Bushrod as her second husband.
Barbara	1628,	killed by Indians.
Philipp	1633.	
Thomas	1636,	married Barbara Rolfe, 1666.
Virginia	1637,	married Henry St. John, 1665.
Fabyan	1640.	Bonnie Belle 1642.
James	1643,	ancestor of this branch of the family in the Carolinas.
Elizabeth	1645.	
Richard	1647.	
^{II} John	1648,	<i>the direct ancestor.</i>
William	1648,	perhaps a twin brother of John.
Thompson	1650.	These records are from Randolph W. Farley, deceased, Nashua, N. H., and have not been confirmed from other sources.



COLONIAL LIFE

WE have burdened the reader with the general conditions of the colony in the days of Thomas Farley in order to give a perspective of his life. The experiences of the average planter were the common experiences of all, and we trust these paragraphs have added to a broader concept of this ancestor than may have been obtained from the scanty records at hand.

Thus, Thomas and Jane (Sefton) Farley, late in the century, came to their last sleep, surrounded by a family of whom they could well have been proud. They themselves, had

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accomplished, by sacrifice, hardships, constant danger, and almost unsurmountable difficulties, the fulfilment of their dreams.

We do not know the dates of their deaths nor the exact place in which they rest. The father may have distributed his property by will, but the records were destroyed in the fire at Jamestown at the time of the siege by Bacon. The same is true of his deeds and conveyances and the official evidences of his possessions.

We shall now pass to the next in order in the family line we are seeking to trace.

¹¹John was born in the year 1648, and probably was one of the younger sons of Thomas and Jane Farley. He possibly received his portion of the estate of his father and immediately launched upon the career of a planter. All succeeding records indicate that he followed this gentlemanly calling throughout his long life. The full name of his wife has never been disclosed, except that her given name was Mary. We are positive as to his age, for in 1679, in a deposition entered of court record, he stated that he was then thirty-one years old.⁷

His plantations were originally within Charles City county, but upon the erection of Henrico, it appears that the boundary line divided his estate between the two counties.

⁷ Deposition, aged 31, Court of Charles City Co., Va. 1679

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This is evidenced by the fact that John Farley made a conveyance to his son John, for a considerable tract of land in Henrico, but recites the fact that he is reserving from the action of the conveyance, a certain portion of seventy-five acres falling within the old county, Charles City, situated upon the Blackwater. Nevertheless, he must have originally resided on the portion that fell to Henrico, as in another grant, made to his daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Baugh, in 1703, he refers to the tract as "my old plantation".

A return of the rent rolls for Henrico county has been preserved for the year 1705, and we find both John senior and junior assessed with real estate in the county. John Sr., with 100 acres; and John Jr., with 551 acres.⁸

As late as 1732 John Farley Sr., was conveying land, and in a deed to his son James, he also mentions his wife Mary, and sons Joseph, John, Matthew, and William. This has identified these as his children in the most positive manner. We are also inclined to believe there were some others, but we are unable to verify the supposition.

¹¹John and Mary Farley were the parents of the following children:

Mary born in 1668, married Thomas Baugh.

⁸ Planters of Colonial Va., T. J. Wertenbacker, Princeton Univ. Press 1922
Rent Rolls Henrico Co., Va. 1704-5

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- ^{III}John Jr. 1670, *the direct ancestor*,
 married Elizabeth.
- Samuel (?) 1673.
- Edward (?) 1678, probably died in in-
 fancy.
- James 1679.
- Mathew 1682.
- William 1685.
- Archer &
Edward 1688, twins, (?).

Records of children of John Sr. and Mary Farley are from Randolph W. Farley, deceased, of Nashua, N. H., and have not been confirmed from other sources.

Even at this early period the planters were beginning to feel the effects of depleted soil and the growing of tobacco with no means of fertilizing. The sandy coastal plain never possessed any marked degree of fertility, and in the early stages of the settlement, this lack of rich soil was mitigated by the vast areas that might be developed. The time had now come when these coastal lands were exhausted both for fertility and expansion.

By the year 1700, the plantations dotted the landscape along the York and James rivers as far westward as the falls of the latter. Beyond was the Indian country, which was jealously guarded by the savage tribes from further encroachment of the pale faces.

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It is true that trading-posts had been set up in the wilderness by adventurers for the purpose of exchange and trade with the Indians. These traders bartered the commodities of civilization for the valuable furs, herbs, and other items of demand which the Red Men brought to these posts. These adventurous traders were the vanguard of civilization. Their traffic eventually extended back to the Blue Ridge and passed over into the broad rich valleys beyond; in time ascended the great Alleghany barrier, following the Indian trails through the passes.

The periodical return of these traders to the settlements for provisions, commodities, and the disposition of the stocks of fur, revealed the characteristics of the lands visited, excited and kept the prospective settler and home-seeker constantly moving westward in pursuit of the Eldorado.

The English law of descents, from father to eldest son in the absence of a will, for the passing of real estate, and the further common practice of entailing estates to the eldest son and his heirs, worked a decided benefit among the families of the Virginia planters. Only the eldest son was tied to these impoverished estates of the tide-water, and the remainder of the children were free to seek better fortunes.

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This advantage was applied by the younger and more adventurous sons of the plantations to the stories told by the traders of the inexhaustible fertility of the lands at the far reaches of the James river and its tributaries. These sons and daughters were thus kept pioneering. They gradually penetrated the river's course to the territory which became Goochland, Powhatan, Amelia, Hanover, Chesterfield, Fluvanna, and Albemarle Counties to the base of the Blue Ridge. They found that the tales of the traders had not been exaggerated and began to believe that the soil increased in fertility the farther they progressed to the westward. Yet the Indians continued to be a most disturbing menace.

John Farley, Jr., the eldest son of the family, doubtless experienced the restrictions recounted above because of the patrimony, but faithfully maintained the heritage and added thereto as the years went by. New counties were formed over night, so to speak, and he found himself residing in Charles City, then Henrico, and eventually Chesterfield, without having once changed his habitation. The other sons of John Farley, Sr., most likely advanced westward with the tide of immigration. Joseph established himself in Amelia county in this advance. Presence of the progeny appear in what is now Cumberland, Prince Edward, Charlotte, and

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Lunenburg, indicating that the other sons of John Farley Sr., were alert to the prospects of this western and southwestern movement.

John Farley Jr., married a lady whose given name was Elizabeth, but her maiden name has never been discovered. His family-seat was probably upon the 551 acres granted him by his father, then in Henrico county but later falling within Chesterfield. He maintained many slaves upon his plantations, and appears to have been progressive and successful. Production of tobacco was the chief product and netted good profits to Virginia planters under slave labor if the land had not become hopelessly exhausted. He evidently lived the life of a country gentleman, and reared his family in the peaceful, pleasant environs of the country-side, surrounded by colonial society that has become a romantic dream in the memories of the nation.

^{III}John Farley Jr., and Elizabeth, his wife, were married about the year 1700 and he died in 1754, while she survived him until 1761. They were the parents of the following children:

John, born in 1702, married Mary Willett,
no issue.

^{IV}Francis b Oct. 25, *the direct ancestor*;
1703, m (1st)

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	(2nd) Elizabeth Cros- tic, born April 19, 1718.
Peter	born April 19, 1718, m Miss Turpin.
Mary	m Thomas Womack.
William	m Miss Stewart.
Sarah	m Robert Thompson.
James	ch. James, Henry, David, and Edward.
Joseph	ch. John, Forrest, and Mary.
Forrest	
Matthew	
Henry	m Mary

John Farley, Jr., executed the following
will:

“In the name of God Amen. I, John Far-
ley of Dale Parish, in the county of Ches-
terfield, being in perfect health, sound sence,
and good memory, thanks given to God, do
make and ordain this my last will and testi-
ment in manner and form following:

Inprimis I give the use of my plantation
and everything upon the said plantation, as
Negroes, stock, etc. to my beloved wife, Eliz-
abeth Farley, during her natural life but
my will and desire is that my said wife shall
have the choice of all my beds and furni-
ture with two trunks and one iron pot to
dispose of to whom she thinks proper after

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my decease and after my wife's decease I devise my plantation containing three hundred acres, more or less, to my son, John Farley and his wife during their natural lives and after my son John and his wife's death, I give and devise the said plantation to my son Peter Farley and his heirs forever.

Also I give the use of my Negro Dickboy to my daughter Mary Womack during her life and after her death I give and bequeath the said Negro Dickboy to my son Francis Farley and his heirs forever.

Also I give and bequeath to my son John Farley my Negro man Dick to him and his heirs forever also I give and bequeath to my son William Farley and his heirs forever my Negro Nancy and all her increase from this day.

Also I give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah Thompson and her heirs forever my Negro boy named Billy.

Also I give and bequeath to my son James Farley and his heirs forever my Negro girl Patt and all of her increase also I give and bequeath to my son Joseph Farley and his heirs forever my Negro Wench named Sue with what children she brings from this day.

Also I give and bequeath to my son Matthew Farley my Negro boy called Lewis to him and his heirs forever also I give and bequeath to my son Francis Farley my Negro

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Wench named Lucy and all of her increase also I give and bequeath to my son Henry Farley and his heirs forever one Negro boy named Stephen also I give and bequeath to my son Peter Farley and his heirs forever my two Negro fellows named Frank and Tomboy, also my will and desire is that all the remainder of my estate be set up and sold at publick auction to the highest bidder and the money arising on the sale to be equally divided amongst my said children hereby revoking all other wills made by me do constitute and appoint my son John Farley whole and sole executor of this my last Will and Testimony in Witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal this sixth day of April one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

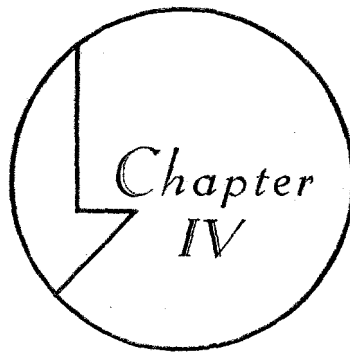
his
John X Farley (LS)
mark

Signed and sealed, and declared to be my last will and testament in presence of John Archer, James Clay, and Rich'd (K) N. Nunnaly."⁹

A copy, Teste: Philip the Coqvill, Clerk

It will be noted that John Farley Jr., entailed his estate in his son John and wife for life, then to revert to Peter and his wife and their heirs forever.

⁹ Will Book One—page 200 Clerk's office, Circuit Court of Chesterfield County, Virginia



DRIVING BACK THE FRONTIERS

THE Colony of Virginia had not shown the signs of advancement and progress experienced by Pennsylvania and Maryland at the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Emigration had been greatly retarded by the policy of strict conformity to the Established Church, whereas the other two colonies had virtually lifted all bans upon religious affiliations. The result was, that these colonies were pressed to make a distribution of the waves of emigrants who had come within their borders.

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Aside from the inactivity and retarded expansion in Virginia, the colony was faced with a growing Indian menace which was becoming more pronounced year by year. Appeals had been made to the crown for adequate protection of the frontiers and for a distribution of the western lands in suitable grants to stimulate emigration. It also became necessary to relax the religious restrictions.

In view of these conditions, the crown began parceling out the lands east of the Alleghanies in huge grants to certain favorites, based upon the condition that the lands be opened for immediate settlement.

The Northern Neck of Virginia had been granted to Lord Culpepper. His male line had failed and the title passed by the marriage of his daughter to the Barons of Fairfax. Lord Thomas Fairfax, accordingly, offered this vast domain for settlement on an annual rental basis about the year 1735.

Then to the southwestward, Borden, Lewis, and Stalling received enormous grants under like provisions for immediate settlement.

Agencies were set up in England and the middle colonies to enhance the tide of emigration. There was an immediate response. The Irish, Scotch-Irish and Germans came sweeping down out of Pennsylvania and Maryland to seek homes; while ships laden

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with emigrants from abroad came directly to the ports of Virginia. These emigrants were rushed to the frontiers, not only to join in the conquest of the wilderness, but to serve as a bulwark and battering ram against the savage tribes who were overrunning the plantations, dealing death and destruction to the inhabitants.

But the movement was not only confined to the newly arrived home-seekers — the prize was equally as attractive to the native sons of the plantations where they were free to join in the expansion.

Thus, the movement was on to drive back the frontiers beyond the Alleghany barrier!

⁴Francis, son of John and Elizabeth Farley, had come to manhood at the beginning of this western expansion. He was young, free and unencumbered by entailed estates. His career and fortune lay before him in the wilderness. Doubtless he cared little for either career or fortune. He was far more interested in satisfying his craving to be out on the frontier answering the challenge of the savage and appeasing his fearless unconquerable spirit.

At this time, reports of the surveying expeditions that had gone into the western region and penetrated to the very source of the western waters, were being circulated in the settlements. These reports describing

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the physical characteristics of the territory were infectious and irresistible.

Colonel Byrd had been appointed a commissioner on the part of Virginia to assist in the survey of the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina. The work was begun in 1728, and Colonel Byrd kept a daily journal of the survey and picturesquely described the region penetrated, naming rivers, mountains and valleys, and dealing with the fauna and flora in some detail. He was so favorably impressed, himself, that he obtained a grant of 105,000 acres along the Dan River and its tributaries. This was a signal for others to do likewise.

The rush was on and frontier settlements soon began to dot the courses of the Roanoke. Even Colonel Byrd divided his time between his country-seat at Westover and his hunting lodge located in what is now Halifax county. His son-in-law, John Banister, also acquired a huge grant along the river which was given his name. Surveying parties were daily formed and disappeared in the forests to the westward.

In some of these parties was enlisted Francis Farley¹¹ and some of his young neighbors. They advanced to the surveys that had

¹¹ See Crown Land Patent Sept. 5, 1749 376 acres
Va. State Land Office Pat. book 27 pages 389-90

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been made on the Banister and surrounding territory, passed these last signs of civilization, and hurled themselves on into the depths of the forest until they came to the very base of the Blue Ridge. Here in a broad, fertile and well sequestered valley, they made their entries. They named the stream that drained the region for the old water course of their nativity in Charles City and Henrico counties, Blackwater.

They then returned for their families and fortunes. As for the families, the elders walked; and as for the fortunes, they consisted of a few pots, frying pans, axes, augers, adzes, seeds for planting, and other articles of absolute necessity, all thrown over a pack saddle. With the pioneering courage of their fathers and the trusty flint-lock rifles over the shoulder, these men and their families began the long trek out into "no man's land."

In 1774, J. F. D. Smythe, an Englishman, visited this section and described it from the summit of Wart Mountain:

"On the east you could perceive the deep broken chasms where the Dan, Mayo, Smith, Banister and Staunton Rivers direct their courses, some raging in vast torrents, some gliding in silent gentle meanders. On the north you could see the Blackwater, a branch

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of the Staunton. On the northeast you will observe with great astonishment and pleasure the tremendous and abrupt break in the Alleghany Mountains through which the mighty waters of the New River pass. On the south you can see the Dan, the Catawba, the Yadkin and the Haw breaking through the mighty mountains that appear in confused heaps and piled on each other in almost every direction."¹²

In this paradise of natural splendor, Francis Farley, Jacob Wamack, John and William Mitchell, Bryan Lester, Abraham Wamack, and perhaps some of the Clays, claimed their entries and began the work of erecting cabins for their families.



The practical life of the pioneer has long since past. Only the oldest among us have met some of the crude conditions in an age now gone that may have possessed a similarity to that of the pioneer. The first object of a narrative of this character should be to present an altruistic picture of people

¹² Maud Carter Clement History of Pittsylvania County

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and times under consideration. We therefore feel that a diversion at this juncture may not be altogether out of keeping in a brief description of the primitive life of these frontiersmen. The experiences were mutual among them and the narrative of those of one, are a repetition of all. The picture should possess some moral effect in this age, as well as sympathetic interest, to the present-day generation. Some will find inspiration from the almost insurmountable obstacles, to meet problems that are belittled in comparison.

Ordinarily, the pioneer made entry in early spring, appearing upon his claim with gun, auger, skillet, and ax. After a search for a fire scald, where a forest fire had cleared a plot of the virgin timber, he proceeded to remove the undergrowth into piles to be burned, and clear the ground for corn. Corn was king in those days — the staff of life.

After considerable effort, the plot was at last ready for plowing and planting. The plow was supplied by a dogwood sapling, properly curved and forked. The pack horse served as motive power. Otherwise the planting was done at random. The plow was improved by a strip of steel or iron used to tip the point. Thus prepared, the

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loose new soil was scratched over, and finally laid off or marked in parallel rows. Then the seed was dropped by hand and covered by hoe. This done, the home maker turned his attention to the erection of a cabin.

Logs were cut, notched to fit, and thrown together in the walls of the future home. The vacant spaces were daubed with clay, mud, and stone. A roof was provided by splitting or "riving" clap-boards from a straight grained white oak. These were fastened to the rafters by wooden pins. Usually one whole side-wall was omitted from the cabin to be occupied by a fireplace. The fireplace was constructed of rough stones daubed together with clay mud. The floor, if extra care and pride were being exercised, was laid of puncheons, not exactly of the hardwood, parquet variety, but withal, quite as satisfactory to our grandmothers. Punch-eons were made from soft wood poles, split in the middle, and smoothed with an adze, then carefully laid and matched with the adzed side up in the earthen floor.

By the time the pioneer had finished his future habitation, the corn and vegetables were advanced to the stage requiring cultivation, after which he was free to return for his family.

So far, we have followed the exact ex-

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periences of Francis Farley and his neighbors, except that after the entry was made, some of them likely remained and performed the preliminary preparations of the cabins and planting of the crops, while the others returned for the families.

The rigorous life of the individual settler was greatly lessened by this sort of community settlement. They assisted one another. The following season they began to set about their duties in a big way. They entered the heavy forest and chopped and felled the timber. Some of it was, of course, too large to be handled without recutting many times to sizes that could be rolled to great log heaps and burned. Each individual usually did this work for himself upon his own claim, but when the rolling and burning period came around, the community was called in to participate with "fire and spike" in the log-rolling.

The visitors were also feasted upon the best the habitation possessed, and the neighboring women came and joined hands in preparing the repast. The amount of labor that is required to clear an acre of virgin forest, even by our best modern means, is inconceivable, to say nothing of these primitive methods used by our grandfathers. The crops were raised and harvested by methods

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equally as laborious and primitive. The spring brought the sugar-makings and log-rollings; and the autumn brought the shucking bees, bean stringings, and various other community activities and amusements, enjoyed more fully by the young folks.

The Blackwater settlement could have borne all of the hardships common to the pioneers in complacency, had their wakeful hours and sleepless nights been free of the Indian menace. The great trail of the warriors crossed the Blackwater from north to south, through the Maggotty Pass.

Some of the settlers kept constant guard and performed scout duty from early spring until late fall. These scouts supplied the meat and watched the trails, while the others cultivated the crops. We have no record of any serious attack being made upon this little settlement, although repeated attacks could have been made and no records preserved.

We have witnessed some of the elements in the life of our forefathers. Let us now for a few moments review the pioneer life of our courageous grandmothers. All in all they experienced a far more bitter destiny than did the grandfathers.

Her first duty was to bear children and these came to the pioneer homes in periodical regularity.

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Her cabin was a factory. It must be self-sufficient for every need of her family. Nothing was consumed that could not be produced or manufactured within its walls. The open fireplace served for warmth in winter and was constantly the source from which every meal was prepared. In its interior was fastened a swinging crane which held the pots as they were adjusted to the flames in the cooking process. There was usually an oven to one side of the fireplace where the bread was baked after the oven had been smothered in the live coals. Here the mother experienced the torments of Hades between the heat and smoke that came out of this inferno.

The furniture consisted of a table, made from a huge poplar log split in the middle, and then adzed smoothly. The untreated side became the bottom of the table, and four holes were bored to receive the spike legs. Stools and chairs were likewise constructed. Beds were mere bunks against the wall, supplied with straw, animal skins, and in winter, feathers. The feathers, however, usually were used as a covering, rather than bedding.

Along one wall was found in nearly every cabin, an enormous piece of furniture, a real manufacturing plant — a loom. Here

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the flax was woven for the summer apparel, and the wool was woven for the winter garments. Beside the loom was its counterpart, the spinning wheel. The mother and her daughters barely had time between seasons to prepare for the next. The early morning hours were attuned to the shift of the shuttle or the buzz of the wheel, winter and summer, while the mother estimated in yards the product of her hands, and the daughters prepared the morning meal before the great fireplace.

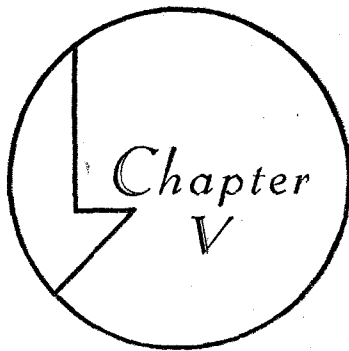
"Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies.

The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil.

She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life.

She seeketh wool, and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands."

Proverbs 31:10, 11, 12, 13



FRONTIER PROFILE

IN this wilderness fastness Francis Farley and the companion of his youth reared their family, although they were probably all born in Henrico, later Chesterfield county. His wife passed on before she attained middle age and left Francis a widower. Later he married Elizabeth Crostic, born on April 19, 1718, who was said to have been a native of lower North Carolina. They in turn had at least one child, a son, Matthew.

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The life and activities of Francis Farley are enshrouded in his secluded home. When he established himself on the Blackwater, he was in the bounds of Lunenburg county, then his place of abode passed into Pittsylvania in 1767, in which year he was processioned and tithed by a neighboring citizen, Hugh Innis. He next found himself a citizen of Bedford, and the old home-site is now located in Franklin county.

These elder sons came to manhood on the border and developed into frontier scouts, second to none, from Carolina to Pennsylvania. Francis was the older, named for his father; while Thomas and John received ancestral names. At maturity Thomas began to acquire land. He purchased several tracts on the Blackwater.

About this time John Farley Jr., father of Francis, and grandfather of Thomas, died in Chesterfield county. We have seen a copy of his will of 1754. The records do not show that Francis and his sons returned to participate in the settlement of the estate, but it is likely that they did, and it is quite probable that it was upon this homeward trip that Francis met and married Elizabeth Crostic. The Crostics were natives of Chesterfield as well as Carolina, and she may have been visiting her relatives, or she may

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have been of the Chesterfield family. At any rate, they returned to the Blackwater and took up their residence.

At this period (1750) another line of the Farley family appeared in Virginia. Two brothers, Francis and Simon, resided on the Island of Antiguo, of the West Indies. They had grown wealthy in the island trade, and hearing of the opening up of the western lands by the crown, they decided to invest. Francis came to the colony and contacted Colonel Byrd. It seems that there existed a recognized relationship with the descendants of Thomas Farley. His given name also tends to confirm it. Francis and Simon acquired lands in Norfolk county and Francis later contracted for 26,000 acres of Colonel Byrd, just south of the Dan, in North Carolina.

Colonel Byrd found it difficult to transfer a satisfactory title to this estate, because of certain litigation pending with the North Carolina authorities. However, the situation was cleared up by the courts and the land, known as the Garden of Eden, passed to the Farleys. They proceeded to develop the lands and encouraged a Swiss settlement, as well as maintaining a large number of negro slaves under overseers.

Francis Farley entered his son James

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Parke Farley in the College of William and Mary, from which he graduated, and in 1777 married the daughter of Colonel William Byrd III. He was seated on his country estate at "Farley Vales" in King and Queen county, and he became very prominent in the public and social affairs of Virginia. His progeny became distinguished in the Old Dominion State. But it is not within our province to trace this line of the Farley family.

By the year 1750, the French had become well established in Canada and were beginning to assert their claims to the territory drained by the "Father of Waters", based upon the discovery and voyage of La Salle down its meandering course to the sea. The year before they had sent an expedition down the Ohio to bury leaden plates at intervals establishing these claims. The Indians had joined forces with the French, and had made renewed incursions upon the frontiers and inland all along the Alleghany barrier. This was the recognized limit of western expansion. All the territory drained by the western waters was regarded by the English crown as the hunting ground of the Indians and was to be reserved to them unconditionally.

The treaty was, in fact, a bribe to the

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savage tribes to desist in attacks east of the mountains if they would thereby enjoy unhindered access to the lands west of the Alleghany Mountains. But the French began to fortify along the Ohio and to encourage the Indians to attack all along the frontier. They were not forced, however, to use any extraordinary persuasion to unleash these savage tribesmen, possessed of all the elements of resentment and revenge, upon the encroaching settlements.

The situation became appalling as the savages renewed their murderous attacks in southwestern Virginia, and in fact, all along the border. The local militia units were unorganized and helpless in face of the unanimous onslaught. Colonel George Washington had been ordered to the Ohio to disperse the French and to give warning of British retaliation. Braddock was sent to Virginia with an armed force to join with the colonists in quelling the Indians and driving the French back into Canada.

We shall not attempt to repeat the history of this expedition. It is a matter of national history. A call was posted for recruits for the militias out to the remote frontiers. Every county-seat became the rendezvous of military organization and enlistment. Augusta, Albemarle, and Fincastle counties

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were ordered to man their own outposts, and to assist in the work of establishing new forts at strategic points along their frontiers.

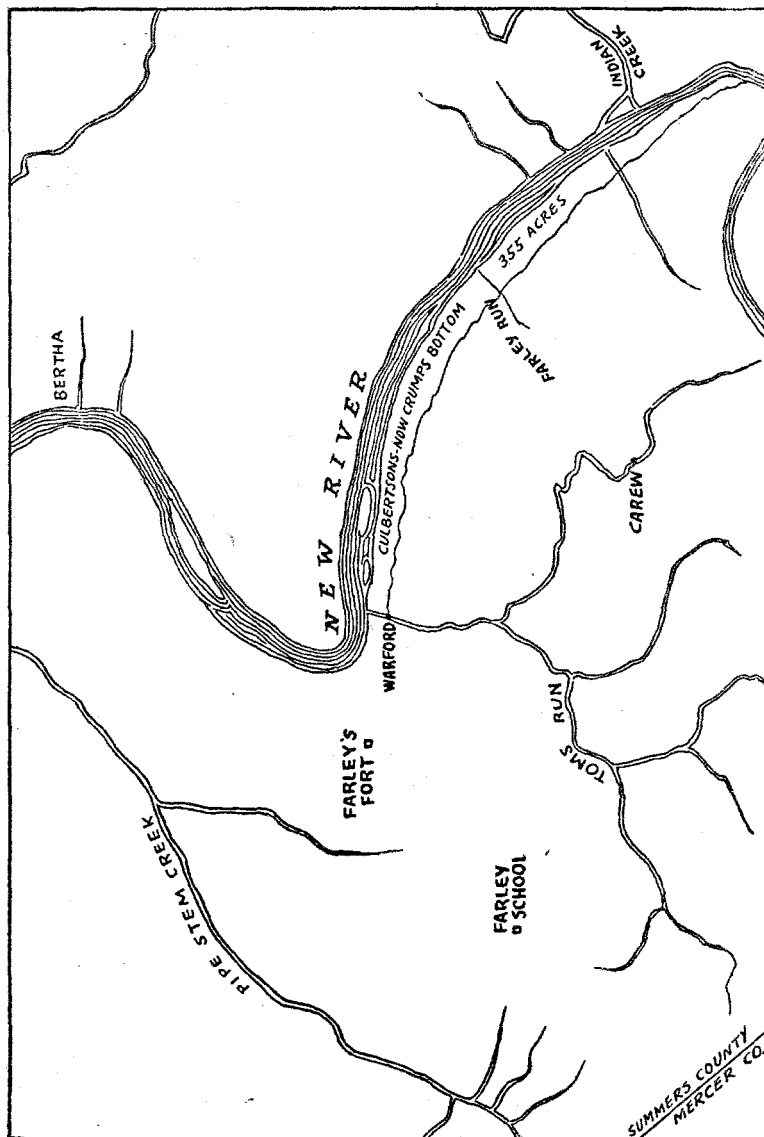
Captain Thomas Lewis was sent with a garrison of fifty men to Greenbrier and New River to construct forts and guard the settlements from Indian attack. This was in the year 1755. All evidence points to the fact that Thomas Farley joined this expedition while it was organizing in Albemarle.¹³

The company was marched to New River, and in the central part of a famous bottom, known as Crump's or Culbertson's, a stockade fort was hastily constructed for the safety of the inhabitants higher up on New River. Thomas Farley certainly helped to man this fort and in his scout duty became well acquainted with the surrounding region. In fact, he became attached to the vicinity and to the big fertile bottom that might become his home after the Indian disturbances had ended.

Prior to the coming of the garrison, an entry had been made upon these lands by one Albert Culbertson in 1753. He had come from Pennsylvania, seeking choice land. He discovered the bottom and made an entry by constructing a cabin and plant-

¹³ Hist. Sketch of Bedford Co., Va. (1753-1907)
(J. P. Bell & Co., Lynchburg) (Va. Colonial Militia)
(1907) (Wm. A. Crozier) Vol. VIII

Section of SUMMERS COUNTY West Virginia



Thomas Farley (Sr.) our Revolutionary ancestor, was an early visitor on the New River. He came first as a member of the Bedford Militia under Capt. Thomas Lewis about 1758. This force was mustered from Bedford and other counties, and assembled in Albemarle County, but was only accredited to Albemarle County. Later he took up land, in 1775, on Culbertson's Bottom, now Crump's Bottom. Some of his children were born there, including our direct ancestor John Farley, in 1776.

Thomas Farley (Sr.) sold out his interest in Culbertson's Bottom about 1783, and moved back across the mountains to what is now Giles County, Virginia. Here he acquired a homestead on Walker's Creek and remained there until his death in 1796. Danger from the Indians, and the massacre of a number of the Mitchell Clay children, no doubt prompted the Farleys and Clays, after the summer of 1783, to remove to near Pearisburg, Giles County, where they permanently settled and lived until the death of Thomas Farley (Sr.) in 1796, and Mitchell Clay in 1812.

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ing some corn, thereby proposing to establish a claim of settlement rights. However, he was not aware that the title had already passed by grant to the Loyal Land Company in 1749. At any rate, the Indian incursions had frightened him from the scene, and he transferred whatever rights he possessed to his brother, Samuel Culbertson, who did not appear to take physical possession.

Perhaps unaware of these transactions, Thomas Farley contacted agents for the Loyal Company and made an outright purchase of 355 acres of these bottom lands. While grants and transfers were then prohibited on the Western Waters, Farley received a certificate of possession and entered upon the land and constructed a large log house, substantially constructed against Indian attack and in case of necessity capable of serving as a fort. It became known as Farley Fort.¹⁴ It was located at the lower end of the bottom, opposite the mouth of Indian Creek (now Summers Co., W. Va.).

⁵Thomas Farley, after these preliminary arrangements had been made, obtained leave

¹⁴ "History of the Middle New River Settlements and Contiguous Territory—" David E. Johnson 1906 pages 13, 14, 16, 18—165

Standard Print'g & Pub. Co., Huntington, W. Va.

"Virginia Frontiers" 1754-1763, page 121

L. K. Koontz, John Hopkins University 1925

Twelve Generations of Farleys

from the post, and returned to the settlements to claim his young bride, Judith Clay.^{14½} Her parentage is somewhat in doubt, but the writer feels convinced that she was the daughter of Charles Clay, of Chesterfield county, who had died in January, 1754, leaving a will in which he named as devisees, his wife, Sarah; son, James; daughter, Judith Clay; granddaughter, Mary Clay, daughter of his deceased son, Henry Clay; and, son; Thomas. The great American statesman, Henry Clay, was a descendant of this Clay family of Virginia, and it is family tradition that he and Judith Clay Farley were cousins. Many years of close research have been consumed in an effort to determine the parentage of Judith Clay, but with little avail. If the secret is ever revealed, it will be a pleasure to re-write this page.

Thomas and Judith (Clay) Farley had the courage to establish themselves on Culbertson's Bottom; and, they, let us emphasize the fact, were the first permanent settlers in what is now southern West Virginia, just as Morgan is credited with being the first permanent settler in the eastern Panhandle.

^{14½} Montgomery Co., Va. Deed Book A, page 494—
Signs deed "Judith Farley" with husband Thomas Farley
to Murdock McKenzie

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Thomas Farley's experience as a border scout fitted him admirably for his location on Culbertson's Bottom. He not only proceeded to improve the land, but his canny instincts, developed by years of scouting, proved a true safeguard to the New River settlements. We have no record of his fort ever having been attacked, or of any serious outrage ever occurring in the immediate vicinity.

The closest incident was on Indian Creek in the hurried retreat of the savages who had attacked and dealt death and destruction to the inhabitants of the Catawba and James river settlements in 1768. They camped on Indian creek and were overtaken by Captain Paull, who killed a number and put to rout the others, recovering their captives and loot. It is almost inconceivable that Thomas Farley was not in this raid. His little garrison was stationed at the lower end of Culbertson's Bottom, whereas Indian creek empties into New River, on the opposite side, at the upper end of the bottom.

It is hard to estimate, at this distant period, the true value of a man like Thomas Farley to the inhabitants of the surrounding settlements. He was fearless and cautious. He led — never followed. He stood as a bulwark in the path of the Indians in their approach to

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the Narrows of New River and the settlements beyond. He was too modest to recognize his indispensability and merit, and likewise discouraged others in so doing. Accordingly, he has gone unsung among the historians of the state who have found, in less courageous characters, ample material for narrative and legend. His excellent work as an accomplished scout prevented a record of a single bloody catastrophe, a result which speaks louder of real merit, than a long tale of blood-shed in which the leaders appear as saviours or heroes.

During the early years of Thomas Farley's possession and residence on the bottom, his brothers, Francis and John, came to the vicinity and made entries. While the Indian war was being fought so furiously, it is thought that they helped to man the garrison and did scout duty throughout the region. Crops were raised under the protection of the guards who were kept scouting over the trails to give warning of the presence of Indians in the neighborhood. These men, like Thomas, were accomplished scouts, and they contributed a service which can never be estimated in the protection of the outposts.

Sometime after 1767, Francis Farley, the father of the above scouts, joined his sons at

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Culbertson's Bottom, accompanied by his wife Elizabeth (Crostick) Farley and their only child, Matthew. Francis had begun to grow old and needed the care and protection of his sturdy sons, even though it brought him into a greater degree of danger from savage attacks. He and his wife spent the remainder of their lives in the settlement, and he passed to his final rest in 1791, having lived to see the country free and independent and the Republic safely initiated as a world power. He and his wife sleep side by side, about one mile below Indian Creek, although she survived him until October 29, 1797.

Francis Farley was the father of the following children:

Francis Jr. b 1726, d 1829 in Illinois, aged 103.

John b about 1728. m Nancy Blankenship.

^vThomas b about *the direct ancestor.*
1730, d 1796,

m Judith Clay about 1754. She was born about 1735.

Booker b 1733, migrated to Georgia (according to records of Randolph W. Farley).

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Matthew b 1759, only child of second marriage.

m Esther McMullen,
daughter of Edward
in 1785. She was b in
1764. He died in In-
diana in 1837, where
they both sleep.

The Farleys continued at their post on New River during the French and Indian War. The French were at last driven from the Ohio, but the Indians continued hostilities to and throughout the Revolution, conditions growing more desperate year by year. The crown had long since annulled the invitation to drive back the frontiers, and had adopted an opposite policy, forbidding any encroachment upon Indian lands beyond the Alleghanies. In fact, an order was given all settlers west of the established frontiers to abandon their claims outside the treaty bounds or be forcefully ejected from the lands. The king had also issued a proclamation in 1763, prohibiting all transactions in real estate. The land office of the colony was closed and colonial grants denied to all lands drained by the western waters. Holdings in the territory were declared void and unlawful.

This may or may not have affected Thomas

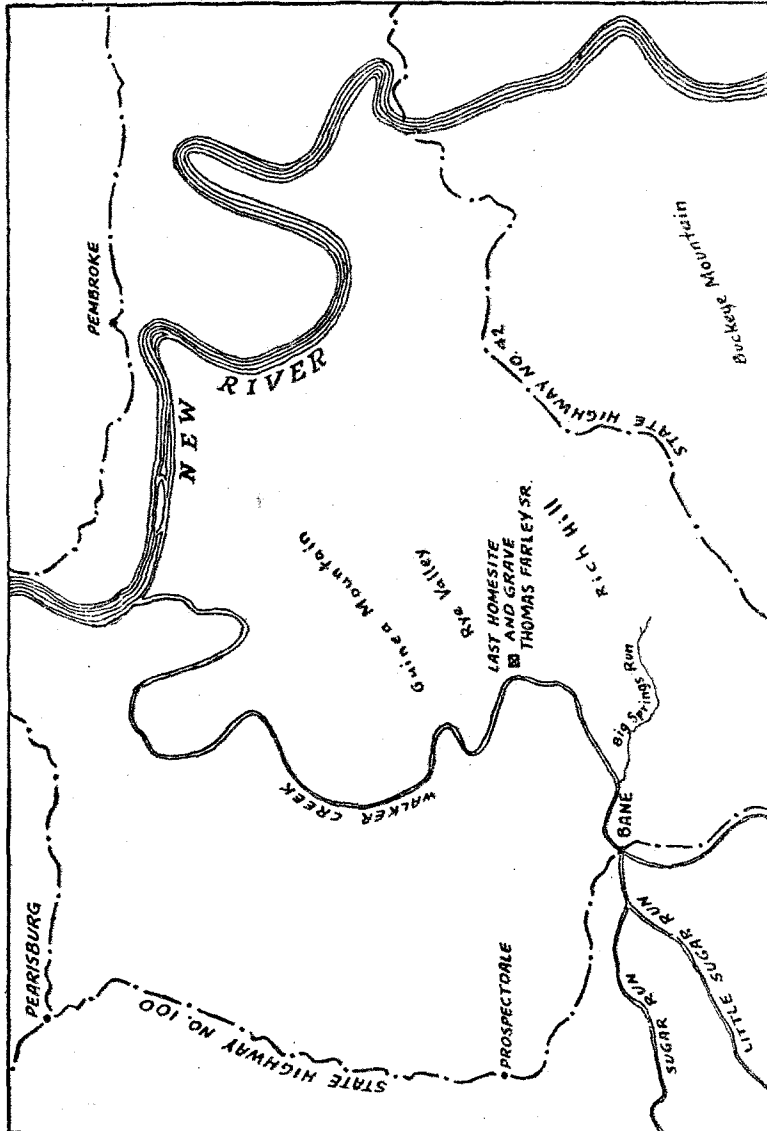
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Farley's decision to dispose of his holdings at Culbertson's. He had lived upon and had been in possession of these lands for many years without the formality of a title. He no doubt felt assured that the title would be forthcoming after the cessation of the Indian disturbances and the consummation of the new peace treaty covering the proposed purchase of the western land to the Ohio.

Christopher Gist was then making a survey and report of the physical condition of these lands for the great land companies having in view the outright purchase of the region. This report fired the imagination of the home-seekers, and a movement to the new lands became infectious even in face of the crown and colonial government proclamations and deadly opposition of the Indians. These courageous pioneers moved forward, choosing home-sites, marking their entries at a spring, and awaiting the time when they might prove their claims and receive formal grants from the governor, regardless of the fact that their entry had been unlawful.

The Indians increased their desperate attacks along the whole border. The unlawful settlers could make no appeal. They were enemies of the colonial government which offered no prevention to the wholesale massacres. But the Indians did not stop outside

Section of GILES COUNTY Virginia



Walker's Creek flows north and empties into the New River. This junction is south-east of Pearisburg, Va., between the Narrows and Big Bend. About four miles from the mouth of Walker's Creek is Rye Valley or "Hollow" as it was then called.

Here was located the Thomas Farley (Sr.) home, where he spent the evening of his life. It was sold by Judith, his widow, in 1809.

Somewhere in the neighborhood is his grave—it is thought to be near Walker's Creek and Rye Hollow. It is an unrecorded site, to be positively identified and marked as befitting a Revolutionary soldier.

The struggle that was endured has left its imprint on the Farley descendants, and it is this spirit—invincible and upright—that inspires twelve or more of his great grandchildren now serving their beloved Republic as members of the Army and Navy.

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the frontiers. They pushed forward into the legitimate settlements and wreaked vengeance upon the inhabitants.

The bordermen realized something must be done to stop the savage hordes; and they also realized that it must be done of their own accord and initiative. They began to enlist their own sons into militia units to defend the borders.

After long and tedious delays, Governor Dunmore, out of sympathy for his people, and in opposition to the policy of the home government, declared his intention to organize an army and march against the Indians in Ohio, force a treaty, and stop these incursions. Enlistments for the local militias were ordered in all the Virginia counties and a plan for a decisive campaign was formulated, even in face of his probable removal and punishment.

The English government had imposed unusual taxes upon the colonies, and general resentment and refusal to pay was the result. The Boston Tea Party was already a matter of history. The crown, thus irritated, opposed every movement to protect and aid his American subjects. Open conflict appeared inevitable, and Governor Dunmore took upon himself a dangerous responsibility in offering military assistance to his fellow citizens.

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Regardless of what Thomas Farley's attitude may have been, he set about to have his possessions surveyed and found that his purchase from the Loyal Company embraced 355 acres.¹⁵ His right of possession, evidenced by the title bond from the company, was substantiated in turn by the grant to the Loyal Company in 1749; yet, an attempt to pass bonafide title was now unlawful. The military encroachments on the bottom during all the years he had enjoyed possession had rendered such possession almost untenable. Accordingly, he proposed to sell to John Burnsides, whatever title he had; subject to future freedom to grant and assign. The sale was consummated under those terms, and he removed his family within the frontiers, or through that opening in the Alleghany Range, forced by the course of the New River.

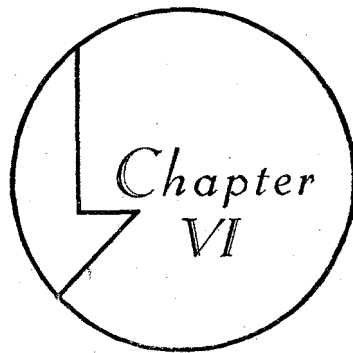
The site of his new entry was at the base of Rich Hill or Rich Mountain, on the Big Spring Branch of Walker's Creek, which flows in a northerly direction through the present Giles county and unites with New River. His brothers at the same time removed their families to the same vicinity, and the settlement composed of the Farley

¹⁵ Wyeth's Chancery Reports to Va. Vol. 1, page 150
Survey Montgomery Co., Va. Plott A page 218 Mar. 31,
1775 355 acres in Fincastle Co.

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families and Clays and perhaps others, took on a sort of string formation of cabins and dwellings at the base of the mountain.

Here we find the Farleys at the dawn of the American Revolution. The removal of the families to this better protected region did not signify a relaxation of the activities and vigilance of the Farley scouts. It rather enhanced their movements. Their time need no longer be so closely divided for the protection of their households. They were now more completely enabled to scout and range the Indian war paths down the river, west of the settlements. At this time, and for many years prior thereto, it was an unconditional requirement for every able bodied man on the border to do his share of scout work; thus becoming past masters of the art.



THE REVOLUTION

LORD DUNMORE continued his plans for raising an army. He determined to lead a northern division over the Old Braddock trail to Fort Pitt and enter the Indian country from the north. A second division was being formed in the southwestern counties to proceed from Fort Union, in Greenbrier country, thence down the Greenbrier River and the Great Kanawha, to the mouth of the latter stream, and across the Ohio, and march northward to join Dunmore's division in the vicinity of the Indian towns. General Andrew Lewis was to lead the latter division.

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Recruiting and preparation for the expedition was being pushed on every hand.

But, before we enter into a general review of this expedition, let us return to Culbertson's Bottom in the spring of 1774, and observe the activities of the garrison stationed at this outpost. Major James Robertson and Captain Michael Wood were alternately in command of the garrison. The old stockade fort built by Captain Thomas Lewis had been demolished. Major Robertson had been sent to construct a suitable fortification early in the spring of 1774. He located this fort on the extreme upper end of the bottom. The old stockade had been at the mouth of Farley Run, about the middle of the bottom.

We shall now let Major Robertson describe his fort and the conditions during the summer of that year in a communication to Colonel Preston, stationed at Fincastle:

Attacks on Greenbrier; Defense of New River

(Maj. James Robertson to Col. William Preston)

"Culbertsons 1st August, 1774.

Sir — About three hours agoe John Draper came here with thirteen men, which makes our number 33 or thereabouts — this minet

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I got flying news of the Indians shooting at one of Arbuckles centery's on Mudy Creek — they say likewise that they attacked one Kelley's yesterday about half a mile from that fort where they tomhak'd Kelly and cut him vastly, but the men from the fort heard the noise and ran to their assistance and drove the Indians off before they either killed or sculp'd Kelley — they took his daughter prisoner its said; but the certainty of any of the news I cannot asset — I am in hopes they will be able to defend themselves at no great risque there, as John Stewart has a company they tell me in the Levils of Greenbrier not more than six miles from Arbuckle's Fort — I keep the scouts out continually and has seen no fresh signs this four or five days. I set out tomorrow with about twenty men and will take a trip nigh the Glades, and return as quick as possible again least there should be use for us nearer our fort, as John Draper came down yesterday, he surely seen the tracks of five or six Indians he says on Wolf Creek, and they made in toward the settlement — It would be well for the people to be on their guard or indeed some party sent that way to range about — as to my going in Sir its impossible unless we give up this place intirely for the men swairs the minet I set off they will start likewise — and in-

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deed I cannot leave the Comp'y as I see, for there is no one that can keep any Accts. or do anything towards geting provisions for the Comp'y which is realy vastly hard to get — I was in hopes there would been some flower from M. Thompsons for us before now — the place must undoubtedly break up unless we get some amunition — there has not been three loands of the powder that I got from you made use of, but that quaintyty to pretend to keep a fort and range about in such a place is equail almost to none — I should be sorry to urge but there is no possibility of defending ourselves or doing any good without amunition — We have finished our fort and I think not a dispisable one — I have been raising a house for to hold provisions and amunition but am afraid the place wont be overstocked with either, in haste, as the one cant be possibly got, and the other people seem easy about furnishing us with. Sir, I abide by your directions and waits for any orders from you which shall be obey'd with as much exactness as in my power lys — Sir I heartily wish you & your family safety and am your obd't servant —

James Robertson

N.B. I am afraid Ill be far behinn about my Com'y for the Shany (Shawnee) Expd'n as I am confined here.

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To Col. William Preston to be Forwarded
by Mr. Wm. Thompson In Haste."¹⁶

This is a crude but very vivid picture of the conditions on the Kanawha, Greenbrier, and New Rivers two months before the first great battle of the Revolution.

James Robertson was of the Augusta family of that name, and was a magistrate of Botetourt county in 1770, and of Montgomery in 1780.

Many of the inhabitants were not in favor of the expedition that would take them away from their homes into the land of the enemy. They believed that a more satisfactory method was to prepare for adequate defense along the border and let the Indians launch the offensive. Therefore, many of the frontiersmen refused and resisted being drafted into an expedition which they regarded as "a wild goose chase" after a savage and canny foe.

We offer the following evidence of this among some of the members of the Farley family who lived at the base of Rich Mountain, then Fincastle county, on the Big Spring Branch of Walker's Creek. This little community in militia musters found their nearest muster ground to be in the vicinity of present Peterstown, Rich Creek, Monroe

¹⁶ Draper Manuscripts, Wisconsin Historical Society

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County. The distance was about eight miles; whereas, had they gone deeper into Fincastle county, to other muster grounds, the distance would have been something like twenty miles. Thus, it happened that they came under the command of Captain Michael Woods at his training field, Rich Creek.

(Michael Woods and James Robertson to Col. Preston)

"Rich Creek 16 Sept. 1774¹⁷

Sir: I draughted Philip Cavanaugh, John Farley, Richard Blankenship, John Humphrey, Francis Farley, and George Pack, who all refused; and I understand there is some of them going over to you to try to get off. But Major Robinson and I has consulted and we desire that you may not countenance any of them; and we expect to get them and some more and if they go I shall have besides myself, which is all from yr. Serv't & wellwisher

Michael Woods"

Major Robinson adds a postscript to the above letter, as follows:

"N. B. Perhaps Cavender and John Farlen will apply to you for certifiycates for time they were scouts but I have told them that their money is stop to pay their fine should they not go with us.

¹⁷ Letter of Michael Woods, Draper MSS. 3QQ97

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I am yr Serv.

James Robinson."

"We are just starting for the Levils."¹⁸

It will be noted that Thomas Farley was not among the names that had refused the draft. He was already enlisted in Captain Wood's company of effective men, and with all the boldness and experience of his many years of scout duty, we suspect he was irritated by the delays that had prevented the expedition getting under way.

In a former communication from Captain Michael Woods to Colonel William Preston, dated May 29, 1774, we get a more detailed account of the scout service of the Farleys and their location with respect to the muster grounds at Rich Creek:

"Sir — I rec'd your letter dated of this instant and I have conformed myself to it, and I find that there is in that Bounds from Rich Creek Mountain to where the county lines strikes the river thirty men which is:

(Here he names them)

"Also there is a few men that lives in a spring (string) on the other side of the river that ever will be inconvenient to any other place to muster as they would have about 7

²¹ From—Dunmore's War, Draper MSS.

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or 8 miles to muster here; and if they go elsewhere they will have to go 15 to 20 miles to muster and the names of these is:

Charles Cavanaugh	Charles Hoyt
Philiman Cavanaugh	Thomas Farlor
William Cavanaugh	Francis Farlor
James Odear	John Farlor
Samuel Pack	Mitchel Clay
George Pack	

Also I must acquaint you that the most of these men is bad off for arms and amunition and I believe cannot get them.

All from yr. Servant at Command,
Michael Woods."¹⁹

Again we quote a paragraph from the communication of Colonel William Christian to Colonel William Preston, dated at Fort Union, in Greenbrier, just before the army took up the march to the Ohio:

"Camp Union, Sept 12, 1774

"I wish Major Robertson could be here with all the Fincastle men yet to come on Sunday or Monday next, and that he would do his endeavor to get some beeves on the way — perhaps he could raise 30."²⁰

Draper MSS.

¹⁹ From—Dunmore's War, Draper MSS. 4XX61.

²⁰ Ibid; 3QQ96

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In a communication from Major James Robertson to Colonel William Preston we find the following statement:

"Sir: We stop'd a day to get what beeves and cattle we can pick up. Capt. Woods and his party is joined me which makes our number of the whole 55. The soldiers I had at Mr. Woods desired discharges from me which I have given them, though they are willing to inlist if you see cause.

I have sent you an account of their time, likewise their provisions for the time.

Mitchel Clay 51 days on duty — found his own provisions; Zekil Clay 51 days — found his own provisions; David Clay 51 days — found his own provisions; Richard Blankenship 44 days — found his own provisions;

N. B. The above I give a certificate for their provisions and entered in the accts. I left with you until the 17th August, not including that day:

(Among others)

Francis Farlen 25 days — diets and provisions.

James Robertson."

P. S. I must be forever obliged to all my good friends for assisting me in getting my Comp'y made up as I thought it was merely impossible to do it in time and I am sure

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there is not another company for the quantity of men belonging to the whole.

James Robertson."²¹



At last Major Robertson and Captain Woods had succeeded in organizing their respective contingents for the Shawnee Expedition, and were en route to join General Lewis' army in Greenbrier. However, the troops organized in lower Fincastle county were delayed and Colonel Christian was directed to remain until these troops could join him. Thus, it happened that because of their location in close proximity to Rich Creek and Captain Wood's encampment, the Farleys and Clays accompanied him, and thereby became participants in the Battle of Point Pleasant. Colonel Christian did not overtake the main army, and arrived the day after the battle.

The march was a long and tedious one. The army passed through an unbroken wilderness. Roads had to be cut and streams bridged. General Lewis reached the present site of Charleston, at the mouth of Elk with a number of small-pox victims in his ranks. These

¹⁸ From—Dunmore's War; Draper MSS.

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were left in care of a small garrison, and after boats had been constructed, the heavy supplies of the army were floated down the river. Captain Mathew Arbuckle acted as guide of the expedition, having traversed this wilderness some years before.

The army was made up of about fifteen hundred men. They reached the mouth of the Great Kanawha in nineteen days from the time of breaking camp at Fort Union. Lord Dunmore, with about the same number, penetrated the northern wilderness. General Lewis was disappointed, upon his arrival at the Ohio, in not meeting his lordship or receiving a message from him. He concluded to await a messenger. The next morning, October 10th, some of the troops were out at an early hour hunting. They discovered a vast force of Indians near at hand ready to do battle. Two of the hunters were a man by the name of Hickman, and our own Maj. James Robertson. Hickman was killed; but Robertson gave the warning.

The first battle of the Revolution was on! Chief Cornstalk, associated with many other chiefs, and a large army of Indian braves, did credit to the courage and military ability of the Red Race on that day. They matched their strategy with the flower of Virginia's military genius. They almost won.

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Three companies were secretly dispatched, under cover of the Kanawha River banks, to a position behind their lines. These troops coming up from the rear right at the crisis of the battle, caused the Indians to believe fresh troops had arrived under the expected Colonel Christian, and they gave way and retired from the field in orderly fashion.

Much blood was shed on that day. The Indians were hopelessly weakened; but the Virginia troops suffered greater casualties than the cause of liberty could afford.

The Indian survivors retreated, with their wounded into Ohio, and with the arrival of Colonel Christian during the night, the Virginians were bent upon following up their victory by pursuit. But a message had, in the meantime, arrived from Lord Dunmore, declaring that he was negotiating for peace with the northern tribes, and directed that the southern army come forward and join him on the homeward return. These orders were unsatisfactory to General Lewis and his men who had paid the price for an unconditional surrender of the savages; but, there was nothing else to do.

A fort was built and garrisoned for the care and protection of the sick and wounded at the Point. Captain Arbuckle was left with a force to bury the dead and care for the nu-

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merous wounded. General Lewis joined Lord Dunmore, and after the conclusion of the peace treaty, the two armies returned by the northern route. However, it is thought many of the southern troops were permitted to return to Fort Randolph (Point Pleasant) and follow the blazed trail made down the Kanawha, back to their homes in southwestern Virginia.

The Farleys were probably among this contingent as it lessened the distance to be traveled by many, many weary miles. None of them were killed or wounded it would seem. If this was the route of their return they doubtless spent several weeks helping to construct Fort Randolph and assisted in getting the sick and wounded back to their homes on the Greenbrier and New Rivers.

The most authentic accounts of the Battle of Point Pleasant, list among the participants; Francis Farler, John Farler, Thomas Farler, and Mitchel Clay, Zekiel Clay and David Clay.²²

The Battle of Point Pleasant and Lord Dunmore's treaty with the Indians did not bring the peace so much desired. There was a relaxation of hostilities for a limited time, it is true; but the whites were first to break

²² "Battle of Pt. Pleasant" Mrs. Livia Simpson Poffenbarger Jarrett Printing Co., Charleston, W. Va. 1927

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the treaty and to engage in a series of murders of peaceful Indians within the frontiers. The colonies had declared themselves free and independent of Great Britain and were soon at war with the mother country. The British were quick to assume the same role, exercised twenty years before by the French, of arousing the hatred, animosity, and savage ferocity of the Indians against the settlers along the borders. We Americans were not only facing Red Coats on the seaboard, but we were facing Red Skins on the western frontiers. Of the two, the latter was much the more relentless and inhuman foe.

Thus, it soon became apparent to the Continental Congress and our military leaders that a western theater of war must be set up to prevent Indian and British incursions from the great Northwest and Canada. Lack of funds and the intense character of the battles being waged in the east, during the first few years of the conflict, restricted operations on the Ohio to the sole responsibility of the settlers. Without munitions of war, they were practically helpless.

General George Rogers Clark prepared his expedition against the west in 1778, organizing his forces at Fort Pitt, from there they floated down the Ohio to the present site of Louisville and marched overland against

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Kakaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes. General Edward Hand had been sent to Fort Pitt to guard against the British and Indian forces stationed at Detroit. He determined upon a campaign in northern Ohio and led an expedition to the Indian town on the Cuyahoga River, near the present Cleveland. The warriors were all gone into Canada, and the exasperated troops fell upon some old men and the women and murdered them. The campaign thus became known as the "Squaw Campaign".

Discouraged, General Hand asked to be relieved of his post, and was followed by General Lachlan Mc Intosh who assumed command of the Western Theater. Two regiments of Pennsylvania and Virginia Regulars were sent to Fort Pitt to carry out the new commander's plans. Three thousand men were voted by Congress to reduce Detroit; fifteen hundred were to assemble at Fort Randolph and fifteen hundred were to come from Pennsylvania to Fort Pitt. The latter contingent was led by Colonel Daniel Brodhead, but they did not arrive until winter was on, as he had been sent against the Wyoming tribes while on his way to the Ohio.

General Mc Intosh's plan was to build a line of forts out into the Indian country to facilitate the movements of troops to the

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northward. He built a fort at Beaver Creek, thirty miles below Fort Pitt, known as Fort Mc Intosh, and ordered all the munitions and supplies transferred from Ft. Pitt to the latter garrison. He had roads cut for the use of the troops and wagons to the east and west of Fort Mc Intosh. Thirteen hundred Virginia Continentals were stationed there, including the various militia units.

The following list contains the names found in the Draper Manuscripts among pension statements, the recollections of pioneers, or original documents, of those who served on the Fort Pitt frontier during the years 1779-81:²³

Among them

Thomas Farlan (Farley)

Therefore, Thomas Farley continued his service in the American cause after the Battle of Point Pleasant. Details of that service would be a valuable contribution to our border warfare had they been preserved, no doubt; but, this old veteran died near the close of the century before pension claims were even thought of. His declaration would have contained the elements of his service and the points visited in his line of duty. As matters stand, we have a few scanty scraps

²³ Dunmore's War Thwaites & Kellogg
Draper MSS. Wis. Hist. Soc. 2 U 57 3QQ 30-96, 97

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of record on which to form a mental picture of those several years of loyal effort on his part for that freedom we hold so dear.

Did he participate in the McIntosh campaigns? The war records register his name and he was a part and parcel of the Western Theater of War, even though he never left the New River section. That sector was under the command and supervision of the officer in command at Fort Pitt. No available records will likely ever be found to establish his presence at Fort Pitt and the Upper Ohio, although it is reasonable to suppose that he joined the Virginia militia units assembled at Fort Randolph for service on the upper waters and that he was engaged in the river transportation of war supplies and a member of these northern campaigns.

A fellow soldier and scout did live to an age to make a declaration for a pension, and fortunately mentions his comrade, Thomas Farley, in his affidavit. This veteran was Henry Skaggs. He stated that in the year of 1779, a call was made for militia troops by Colonel Preston, the commandant of the county, to go down New River and guard the frontier inhabitants from attacks of the Indians. He then entered the service of the United States in the Virginia Militia under the command of Captain John Taylor of

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that county; marched down the river and garrisoned a fort built on the bottom of New River, called Culbertson's Bottom Fort under the command of Captain Taylor. He next volunteered under the command of Captain James Thompson. They had their rendezvous at Old William Thompson's on Birch Creek of New River. They were ordered to remain there to take up deserters from the American Camp and compel them to go on the campaign. They caught several and enrolled them to go with them in this service. They spent about one month and then marched down New River to the Levels of Greenbrier where they expected to meet two or three other companies of militia from other counties of Virginia, but upon reaching there those troops had gone on. They then marched for the mouth of the Kanawha, crossing Gauley River and Mountains. The season was far advanced and they had to march through snow and ice in very inclement weather. They came within three miles of the Ohio. They were met by an express from Colonel Mc Intosh who commanded at Point Pleasant directing them to march back as the Indians had dispersed and they were not needed. They had then to retrace their steps through the cold, without any provisions, and marched three days without break-

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ing their fast. They reached and crossed Gauley River on their return and were then discharged by Captain Thompson. They then returned home almost famished. After this time, having served on one or two tours, in spying on New River at Culbertson's fort and as guard at the same place, a call was made for troops to go to guard the frontiers while they planted corn in Culbertson's bottom. (This was the spring of Mc Intosh's campaign.) One Ruben Collins was drafted for one month and hired the deponent for a trifle to take his place, after which service he volunteered for another month and was appointed by Captain Henry Patten (commandant of the fort that summer) an Indian spy in company with *Thomas Farlan*. They first went to the mouth of Cole River and ranged the country at various war roads and returned on the eighth day. They continued making short tours, always visiting the war road at some point. Colonel Preston having discovered that there was a gang of Tories in the country, caused one Cox who was the leader to be arrested and found in his possession a roll of numerous Tories who were to join him in a march to North Carolina and join the British Army. Colonel Preston called Captain Trigg and his company of New River boys, who were in good repute

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for integrity, to go and assist in taking and dealing with the Tories and some deserters from the American Army. They marched to one Michael Price's on a small creek at the head of the Catawba in Botetort or Montgomery. They spent some time scouting and taking and trying deserters and Tories by Court Martial, held under direction of Colonel Preston. They then moved to Samuel Pepper's on New River and captured some more. Then to Stople Catran's on Reedy Creek and to Jacob Catran's where they closed their labors. They took and tried between 100 and 150 deserters and Tories and compelled them to enlist in the American Army and take an oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia.²⁴

Now the question naturally arises, how far did Thomas Farley participate and join in the service recorded by Henry Skaggs? They positively scouted together on Cole River. Did he then join Mc Intosh? Or, did he assist in rounding up the Tories and deserters? This question may never be answered, but we are assured of the patriotic service rendered by him in either case.

Montgomery county was a hot-bed for Tory propaganda, as has already been seen. Patriots were constantly being spied upon by

²⁴ For full text of this declaration see Draper MSS. 2 U 57

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these opponents to the cause of liberty. Many of the freedom-loving citizens, in order that their position might be generally known, voluntarily had the oath of allegiance administered as an open record of their loyalty to the American cause. October 11, 1777, Francis Farler, Henry Farler, Thomas Farler Sr., Thomas Farler Jr., Isham Blankenship and Samuel Pack, all had the oath administered to them by James Robertson.²⁵

The above named Thomas Farley Jr., was the son of Thomas Farley Sr., and like his father, enlisted in the service of his country. He served with the Continental Army in the South and with Captain Pearis' company at Shallow Ford, and was with Captain Thomas Shannon's company in the campaign against the British under Tarleton.

Francis and John Farley, brothers of Thomas Sr., most assuredly continued their service as scouts throughout the war. Francis Farley is said to have been express messenger from the west to Washington's eastern army. Circumstances of his service tend to confirm this.

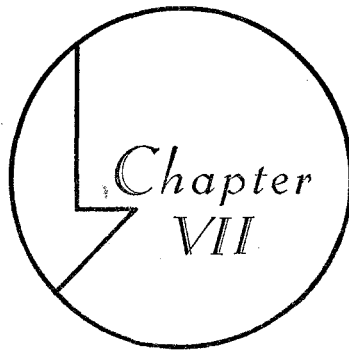
Matthew Farley, the half-brother of the above scouts, did not reach his majority until

²⁵ Va. Magazine of Hist. & Biog. Vol. 46, page 258 — July 1938 also
Montgomery Co., Va. records Oct. 11/1777
Those swearing allegiance to the state include Thomas Farley Sr. and Jr.

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after the close of the Revolution. He became captain of the Montgomery Militia in 1788, and rendered outstanding service against the Indians until the conclusion of Wayne's treaty, 1795, which ended the Indian wars in the country east of the Ohio.

In conclusion of this period covered by the Revolution, let us observe that the service rendered by the scouts, rangers, and local militia units has never received appropriate recognition for the part thrust upon them in this conflict. They fought a far more inhuman and relentless foe, than that faced by the Continental troops in the form of the British Army. They stood as a mighty bulwark between the powerful forces of the savage nations to the west and the armed forces of the English to the east, serving as a buffer to our own colonial civilization east of the mountains. Washington recognized the importance and dependability of these bordermen, when in the darkest hours of the Revolution the eastern troops were mutinying, he turned his face toward the mountains and as if sensing the inspiration of freedom in the breeze, said: "Leave me but a banner to place upon the mountains of West Augusta, and I will rally around me the men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free."



THE GREAT EXPERIMENT

AT last America had freed herself from Great Britain. Thirteen sovereign states lay prostrate without a centralized binding force. Moreover, there was jealousy and envy between them that rendered a semblance of union almost hopeless. They had struggled together and won the cause of Independence. What were they to do with it?

Fortunately, in each of these states were sons of vision, men of wisdom; men who measured up to the highest standards of statesmanship. These men were broad enough

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to concede to the petty contentions and wranglings of their constituents in order to unite the whole into a central government of which each was to be a part. This union was cemented by a national constitution and a sovereign nation was born. It was the first and the great experiment in a republican form of government.

Rehabilitation was the first object to be obtained; but, rehabilitation rapidly brought on expansion. Men were not content to sit down in the midst of ruins which were scarcely worth the effort of repairing. They caught a broader vision of our national resources and began to cultivate and develop them. To the westward bent the rainbow, and there a large fraction of the inhabitants of the East sought the pots of gold.

A general migration started through the mountain passes and to the lands drained by the Ohio. Towns began to form and the wilderness to recede. The experiment was working — it worked.

Thomas Farley retired from his long years of vigilance as a ranger and scout. These years had been filled with the most sanguine experience that could come to a man. He had witnessed horrors too desperate for words; had suffered cold and hunger; and faced almost constant dangers for the pro-

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tection of his people of the settlements. Now, he desired nothing better than a permanent habitation and to enjoy the fruit of his hands. The critical Indian menace had not subsided, but that could be left to the younger scouts, his sons, and his neighbors' sons.

The lands he had acquired on the Blackwater, before he came to New River, no longer appealed to him.* He began the sale of them before the Revolution had started and made final disposal by 1779. It may be interesting to mention some of these tracts. One tract contained 185 acres on the Blackwater which he sold to James Burns; another contained 285 acres on the North Side of the Blackwater, which he sold to William Clay, whom we believe to have been his brother-in-law (others say his father-in-law); and a third tract, containing 100 acres on the North Side of Blackwater, which he sold to Thomas Marcum. He also owned 327 acres on the South Side of Blackwater.²⁶

* The earliest Bedford Co., Va. records of land conveyed to Thomas Farlor (Farley) is from W. Mead, 185 acres on both sides of Blackwater and 358 acres on north side of Blackwater in 1767. see Deed Book 3 page 135 and Book 5 page 104

²⁶ Bedford Co. Va. Deed Book 3, page 135 Deed Book 5, page 104—1767 185 & 358 A North side Blackwater
1779 Bedford Co. Va. Deed Book 6, page 215:
185 acres to Jas. Burns 258 acres to Wm. Clay 102 acres to Thos. Marcum

Twelve Generations of Farleys

As these tracts on the blackwater were turned into cash, Thomas Farley began buying and expanding his real estate holding on Walker's Creek in the present Giles county. His brothers, who had come to the Big Spring with their families at the outbreak of the Revolution, now returned to their former entries in present Monroe and Summers counties. They secured patents for these lands from the commonwealth and the courageous scouts gradually retired from that duty to attend to the rehabilitation of their former claims, while the younger members of their families took up ranging and scout duty. Francis Farley took up his residence on Indian Creek where he patented his original entry of 300 acres. It is here that his father and stepmother died, being buried below the mouth of the creek, opposite the old Farley Fort.²⁷

Thomas Farley probably never again took up any land within what is now West Virginia. He confined his purchases to Giles county, selecting the choice tracts in the vicinity of his residence. These he passed on to his married children by deed, afterwards confirmed to them by his will.

Thus, the Farley family became well dis-

²⁷ From Bible records of: James Elmer Gore, Kansas City, Mo.

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tributed over Giles, Monroe, Summers, Greenbrier, and Mercer in their expansion, and a numerous host of their descendants are living in these counties today.

But the military operations against the attacks of the Indians could not be relaxed. Savage parties appeared from time to time and dealt out death and destruction after the Revolution until Wayne's treaty in 1795. The militia units were kept up to standard and in many instances increased. The younger Farleys played a prominent part in these organizations, and we shall now review some of these from the text of the communications and the militia records.

"A List of Capt. Hugh Caperton's Company, received by John Steele on the 27th of May, 1793, at the mouth of Elk
Fort Lee:

Hugh Caperton, Captain
Moses Mann, Lieutenant
Robert McKee, Sergeant (Rockbridge)
Matthew Farley appointed scout by J.
Steele
Francis Farley appointed scout by J.
Steele
Drewry Farlay appointed scout by J.
Steele
Edward Farley appointed scout by J.
Steele

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Colonel John Steele had been appointed military counselor by the Congress of the United States to make military appointments, sit in court-martials, and treat with the Indians. He performed a great service in the Kanawha Valley, and later in Tennessee. He became the first governor of the Mississippi Territory. He had been a veteran in the Battle of Point Pleasant. He chose scouts upon their merits only.

Petition to the Governor from Capt. Caperton's Company:

"Dec. 26, 1793 — Your excellency will pardon us when we signify our disapprobation to Capt. Clendenin being appointed to pay us for services the present year, but beg leave to recommend Captain Caperton, from his impartial conduct in paying his men last year."

(Included in the list)

Edward Farley

D. Farley

Matt Farley

Francis Faley²⁸

Samuel Coleman to the Governor:

"Jan. 16, 1794 — The enclosed papers are claims of William Graham for 160 Days' service as scout in Greenbrier County,

²⁸ (6 C 710) (7 C 12)

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amounting to forty pounds; and of Matthew Farley for 153 days' service as a scout in the same county. The proof of these services appears by oath of the persons employing them, and their employment was authorized by Colonel Steele."

H. Caperton to the Governor:

"April 20, 1793, Greenbrier

"Sir:

I Rec'd your Excellency's letter 17th this instant, to me directed; shall strictly adhere thereto, with instructions to disband from actual service two scouts and twenty privates, which I apprehend you believe were stationed in Greenbrier.

That was the number allotted for Greenbrier last year. The whole of my company the present year, save 5 or 6 p., who lately came up, are stationed in Kenhawa.

I thought it most advisable so to do, as I had information that a guard in that place would completely cover the frontiers of Greenbrier. That, I suppose, was a want of being acquainted with the Geography of the country. I thought then and believe now the frontiers of Greenbrier were and as much exposed to the Indians. Indians and their sign are said to be daily seen on our frontier.

I beg your Excellency will excuse me for soliciting yr. Honor onst more with a supply

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of money. Inclosed is a scouts' roll for year. These men faithfully performed th duty, and are in great want of their p My papers shall be forwarded in a very sh time, in order, agreeable to true form. Shou your Excellency please to send any mon the bearer, Mr. Francis Farley, will r ceive it."²⁹

The foregoing quotations are regarded : sufficient evidence of the service of the youn Farley scouts, and of the activity and vigi lance still maintained upon the frontiers.

South, in Montgomery (now Giles) county we gather the following excerpts from the records:

"James Newell took the oath of Captain of the Militia; John T. Sayers as Lieutenant; Israel Lorton as Captain; and Thomas Farley as Lieutenant, June 5, 1787".³⁰ The last named is believed to have been the son of Thomas Farley, the Revolutionary veteran.

"Ordered that Israel Lorton be recommended to the executive of Virginia as a proper person to fill the commission of First Captain of the 75th Regiment of this state, composed from the County of Montgomery:"

(Here the captains of the various com-

²⁹ (6 C 348)

³⁰ Montgomery County Court Records

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panies are named in series comprising eighteen companies.)

Henry Farley, Captain 15th Company.

Henry Farley received the appointment and commission on June 7, 1791. He continued in the service until 1794, for in that year we find his company mentioned as being officered as follows:

Henry Farley, Captain
Wm. McComas, Lieutenant
Mitchell Clay, Ensign.

△ △ △

Captain Matthew Farley, the half brother of Francis, John, and Thomas, was too young for service during the Revolution, but came into prominence as an officer in the later militia activities against the Indians. He received his commission as captain of the Montgomery County Militia in 1788 and continued as an officer to 1800. After Monroe County was erected from Montgomery, he continued his service as an officer of the new county in which he lived for a year or so. His military record is so confused with that of another Captain Matthew Farley, a noted scout, it is exceedingly difficult to un-

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ravel them. He is said to have been fearless and a born leader. He participated in many of the Indian forays of the region, killing and driving the enemy beyond the Ohio, and always recovering their loot.

For the benefit of his descendants, Matthew Farley was born on the Blackwater in 1759, and died in Indiana in 1837. He married Esther McMullen, daughter of Edward McMullen, July 3, 1785, Elder John Alderson officiating. Their children were; Elizabeth b Feb. 18, 1786 m Samuel Jarrell in 1804; Sarah b Jan. 29, 1788 m James Gore Dec. 23, 1807; Esther b Apr. 22, 1790 m John Abbott in 1807; Mat b Nov. 29, 1792 m Jane Harvey; James b Apr. 11, 1795 m Nancy Harvey; Joseph b Nov. 27, 1797 m Rebecca Paul; John b Apr. 22, 1800 m Polly Crawford; Nancy b Mar. 12, 1803 m Joel Cook; Jennie b Feb. 3, 1806 m 1st Henry Gore; and secondly, William C. Gore.

John Farley, brother of Francis, Thomas, and half brother of Matthew Farley, has left us very meager records of his life. He was born in 1728, in what is now Chesterfield county, migrating with his father to the Blackwater; then to New River, where we find him at the outbreak of the Revolution. He was one of the veterans of Point Pleasant. He retired to the region of the Big

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Spring with his family prior to the war, but afterwards returned to his former holdings, now in Monroe County. He evidently died in Monroe. We have no record of his wife's maiden name, nor do we know with certainty the names of his children. He may have been the father of John, Matthew, and Booker Farley, one or all of them, while on the other hand, they may have been the sons of his brother, Francis.

Francis Farley, brother of John, Thomas, and half brother of Matthew Farley, was the eldest son. He was born in 1726 in Chesterfield county, and died in Illinois in 1829, at the extreme age of 103 years. He married Nance Blankenship, probably a sister of Drewry Blankenship, the scout. He, like the two elder brothers, migrated with his father to the Blackwater. They later came to New River where we find them at Culbertson Bottom and immediate vicinity before the Revolution. During the conflict they removed to Walker's Creek, and after the peace, with the exception of Thomas, came back to their former claims. Francis lived on a tract of 300 acres on Indian Creek, in present Monroe county. As has been mentioned before, it is likely that his father and step mother died while residing with him. He became noted as a frontiersman and border scout and

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helped to engage the savage foe at Point Pleasant. Like John, we know but little concerning the identity of the family of Francis and Nancy (Blankenship) Farley. Their children were probably Edward, Francis, Drewry, Gideon, Adam, Nancy, Polly, and Johanna.

⁵Thomas Farley's life and movements have been reviewed in more detail and need not be further discussed in this recapitulation or synopsis. He was the direct ancestor of the lineage we are following.

Thomas and Judith (Clay) Farley were doubtless both born in Henrico county, according to all present historical evidence; he about the year 1730-35, and she about 1732-37. These dates have been arrived at by deduction. Their marriage took place about the year 1754-55, also a matter of deduction. Their children were:³¹

Thomas Jr. b 1760 (served in the Revolution)³² married Patty Lester 1785, and died in 1839, leaving a will in Giles county.

³¹ Children identified, see suit May 20, 1802 James Byrnside Sr., plaintiff, vs. children, heirs of Thos. Farley, deceased. Record in Union Court House Monroe Co. W. Va., Book D2 page 291
Also see May 18, 1805, Deed to Thomas Walker by heirs to the Estate of Thos. Farley, (Sr.), deceased, — Christianburg, Montgomery Co., Va. Book D, page 242

³² Revolutionary Record U. S. Pension Archives Office relates to Thomas Farley Jr. d 1839, whose will is on record in Giles Co., Va.

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Forest married Mary Mowry March 2, 1786.

William married Elizabeth Thompson 1795.

Clay married Letty Carter May 26, 1789.
Jesse (no record).

^{VI}John, born in 1776, probably in the old Farley Fort, *the direct ancestor*, married Jane Hammond, ^{32½} daughter of John and Sabra Hammond, January 24, 1797, of Montgomery County. She died near St. Louis, in 1822; and he, at Galena, Ill., in 1836. They migrated to Tennessee, thence to St. Clair Co., Illinois, 1817, and performed their part in the western expansion.

Chloe married Samuel Dillon.

Rebecca married John Thompson, Sept. 24, 1785.

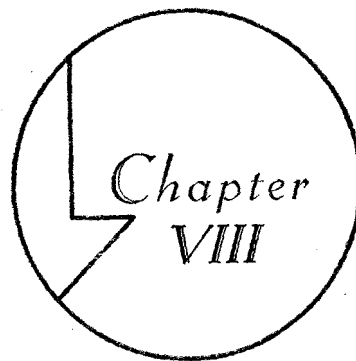
Judy married David Neiswonger, Sept. 24, 1800.

We shall now present the will of Thomas Farley (Sr.), probated at the October Term of the Montgomery County Court, Virginia, 1796:

^{32½} Montgomery Co. Marriage Book Jan. 24, 1797;

Security — John Hammond

Sabra Hammond not confirmed as the mother of Jane Hammond. (Sabra Hammond possible daughter of Patrick Napier.



THE WILL

IN the name of God, Amen. I, Thomas Farley of the County of Montgomery and State of Virginia, being sick in body, but of good and sound memory, calling to mind the uncertain state of this transitory life and knowing that all flesh must yield to death when it shall please God to call. I commit my soul to the Almighty God that gave it and my body to be buried as my friends shall see cause. In the first place I desire as much of my estate to be sold as may pay all of my just debts — such things as my dear

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wife shall see fit. Secondly, I give and bequeath to my dear wife three negroes and all my personal estate to dispose of as she shall see cause and likewise all bonds, notes and demands. In the third place, I give and bequeath to my dear sons such lands as I have hitherto given them agreeable to such lines as I have directed and this declare to be my last will and testament, this thirty-first day of May one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Thomas Farley (Seal)

I also leave Gordon Cloyd and John Kirk my trusty friends and executors.

Signed and sealed in the presence of John Kirk and John Farley and Winny Sharp."

▽ ▽ ▽

The executors in the above will refused to serve, and the wife, Judy Farley, and son, Jesse, were appointed by the Court as administrators with the will annexed.

Judith Farley disposed of the old home seat in 1808.³³ The date and place of her

³³ Giles Co., Va. Deed Book A, pages 157-8-1808

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passing is unknown. It is possible that she migrated to Tennessee with some of her children; but, that is mere conjecture. Thomas Farley Sr., was laid to rest in the neighborhood in which he had last lived; rich in life's experience and in the regard of his fellow men. We close our comments with these very appropriate remarks of his great-great grandson, Jesse Kelso Farley Jr., of Evanston, Illinois:

"Thomas Sr., lived a full and colorful life amid Indian strife, and his death occurred in 1796. Unfortunately, no biographer was present to record the background of their experiences and struggles.

Although they were descendants of the so-called "Gentry" of an earlier Virginia period, hardships and trials fitted them for the struggles of a frontier life. They left no pictures; their books were few; their education meager; even the family Bibles are not to be found.

According to tradition, Thomas Sr., is buried on a plateau, on what is now known as the Matthews Farm, near Sugar Run, Walker's Creek, Giles County, Virginia. This property he once owned. He is buried near the middle; on an elevated plot of ground. The grave has been plowed over, and trampled by cattle for many years. Later perhaps

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it can be properly marked, as is the grave of his son Thomas Jr., which is about four miles distant.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution — George Pearis Chapter of Pearisburg, Virginia — erected a marker near Walker's Creek to Thomas Farley Jr., his son, who died in 1839. Some day we hope to participate in marking the last resting place of our Revolutionary ancestor, Thomas Farley Sr., and his wife, Judith."



Thus we have endeavored to preserve for posterity some of the facts concerning the early Virginia FARLEY family in America; and also have endeavored to portray some of the qualities of these forebears which were transmitted to their descendants, inducing the desire to live lives of usefulness, and sacrifice if need be, in the making of our nation.

PART TWO

△ △ △

ONE LINE of
FARLEY DESCENDANTS
in ILLINOIS and IOWA
by
JESSE KELSO FARLEY JR.

JOHN FARLEY, 1776-1836

JESSE PRESTON FARLEY, 1813-1894

JESSE KELSO FARLEY, 1856-1927

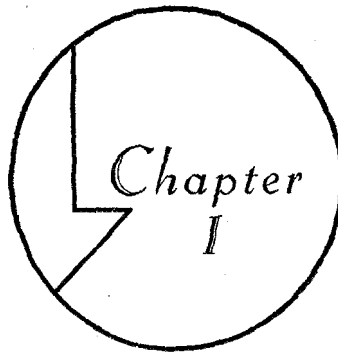
TO MY PATERNAL GRANDFATHER,
JESSE PRESTON FARLEY, THESE REMAIN-
ING PAGES ARE AFFECTIONATELY DEDI-
CATED.

*HIS LIFE WAS ONE OF CHRISTIAN FAITH
AND KINDLY ACTS. HIS PRAYING MOTHER
PASSED ON WHEN HE WAS ONLY NINE.
HER INFLUENCE WAS A LASTING ONE
AND HE OFTEN RECALLED HER GREAT
SIMPLE FAITH, AND THEIR HUMBLE HOME.*

*HE KNEW NOTHING OF THE FOREGOING
CHAPTERS REGARDING HIS EARLY VIR-
GINIA ANCESTRY. THESE RECORDS HAVE
ALL BEEN COLLECTED AND VERIFIED IN
THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AND ARE
PRESENTED AS AN EPIC IN PIONEERING,
AND AS AN INSPIRATION TO HIS DESCEND-
ANTS.*

*FROM SUCH FRONTIER ANCESTRY AND
BACKGROUND CAME HIS STURDY CHARAC-
TER AND COURAGEOUS LIFE. AS A PIONEER
IN MANY EARLY BUSINESSES, RAILROAD
DEVELOPMENTS, AND THE PROMOTION
OF RELIGIOUS LIFE IN DUBUQUE, FROM
THE BEGINNING OF IOWA STATEHOOD
AND FOR ITS FIRST SIXTY YEARS, HIS IN-
FLUENCE WAS A PROLONGED BENEDIC-
TION.*

JESSE KELSO FARLEY Jr.



JOHN FARLEY, 1776-1836

MEAGER details are available concerning John Farley; the first few acquired were contained in a letter, written May 10, 1896, by one of his granddaughters, Chloe A. Rhodes, of Minneapolis. This letter was addressed to "Cousin John"; John Preston Farley of Dubuque, Iowa, who was a son of Jesse Preston Farley and grandson of John Farley. The history of this letter is very indefinite. It appeared in the collection of letters belonging to Randolph W. Farley of Nashua, N. H., now deceased.

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"Minneapolis,
May 10, 1896

Cousin John,

Your letter was received the other day. Now I think that our folks are the ones that will fill up if they can find the records.

Grandfather's name is John, and he was the seventh son and his brothers I do not know their names except one was Thomas and one sister named Chloe. His mother's name was Clay and was a sister of Henry Clay's father. Grandfather Farley was a cousin of Henry Clay. Grandfather married Jane Hammond in the year 1797 and my mother was their oldest child and she was born in Montgomery Co., Virginia, June 19, 1798. Now Montgomery Co. is next to Bedford so you see that seems as if we belonged to the *Thomas*.

Grandfather was a surveyor and went to Tennessee in 1808 to do Government surveying. Now I do not know the name of any of his brothers or sisters except Thomas and Chloe.

He was 60 years old when he died and that was the spring of 1836. He died at Aunt Smead's and Mother's house on their old place across the river in the Smead's bottom place.

He is buried in Galena and has a tomb-

Twelve Generations of Farleys

stone and is in the old graveyard. You could take a run over there and I think there would be a little something on the stone that would give you some information. Your father was born in Tennessee in the country where Nashville is. Now I think you can get at some of them.

The children born to Grandfather and Grandmother in Virginia were Elizabeth Clay, Cecelia, Judah, Joyce; in Tennessee Chloe, Behirum, Jesse Preston, John, and Nancy.

If you hear anything please let me know."

John Farley Jr., grandfather of Thomas Farley (Sr.) and great grandfather of our John Farley, died in Chesterfield County at the age of eighty-four. We have a copy of his will of 1754. Francis Farley, his son and father of Thomas (Sr.) and grandfather of our John Farley, on September 5th, 1749, had been granted a land patent of three hundred and seventy-six acres in the county of Henrico. Later, Francis lived in Pittsylvania County. It may be assumed that Thomas Farley (Sr.) and Judith Clay were perhaps married in Chesterfield about the time of John Farley Jr's. death in 1754.

Johnston, in his HISTORY OF THE NEW RIVER SETTLEMENTS, says that Thomas Farley (Sr.) came to the New

Twelve Generations of Farleys

River, Culbertson's Bottom, from "Albemarle" County. Thomas Farley Sr., was a member of the Bedford County Militia, and came to Culbertson's Bottom (now Crump's Bottom, Summers County, West Virginia) as a member of Captain Thomas Lewis' forces. General Braddock had ordered Captain Lewis to organize a militia company from Augusta, Albemarle and Bedford Counties. They were to proceed to the Greenbrier and New River frontiers and build forts and garrison them. This, Captain Lewis did, but he marched from Albemarle County, so "Albemarle" received the credit for all the contingent; although it was made up of men from these three counties. This explains why Thomas Farley, our Revolutionary ancestor, came to be credited with having come from Albemarle, rather than Bedford County.

Furthermore, in an HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BEDFORD COUNTY 1753-1907,³⁵ the name of Thomas "Earley" (Farley Sr.) appears as a private in a list of soldiers of Bedford County who were engaged in warfare with the Indians, French and British before the Declaration of Independence.

This can be further confirmed by the fact

³⁵ J. B. Bell & Co., Lynchburg, 1907.

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that Farley's Fort was erected by Thomas Farley (Sr.), adjacent to Culbertson's Bottom, near what is now Warford, Summers County, West Virginia. In March 1775 Thomas Farley (Sr.) had procured an interest in these bottom lands on the New River at Culbertson's Bottom. After a survey, he took a certificate of this in order to obtain a grant from the Virginia Land Office.

It is beyond a doubt therefore that John Farley, the subject of this sketch, was born in this very Farley Fort in the year 1776.

Thomas Farley Sr., after disposing of his Culbertson's Bottom claims, moved his family to Walker Creek, now Giles County.

John Farley and wife, Jane Hammond, had ten children. The first five were born in Virginia. The records of Giles County, Virginia, show that in 1808, John Farley and his wife sold the Walker's Creek property which they inherited. They migrated to Tennessee, where Chloe Cornelia, the sixth child, was born, May 7, 1808, shortly after their arrival.

It also appears that at the same time, John Hammond, the father of Jane Hammond Farley, sold his Giles County property in Virginia. He is described in the deed as "John Hammond of Warren County, Ten-

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nessee.³⁶ Since these two land sales occurred at about the same time, it is quite possible that the Farley and Hammond families migrated westward together.

There is evidence of some misunderstanding over the title to the Virginia property that John Hammond sold. It had belonged to Thomas Hughes Napier, probable father-in-law of John Hammond. After Napier's lifetime, the title was vested with the Napier estate, and not with John Hammond. This may have led to some feeling between the Hammonds and Napiers. On the other hand, the transactions and resulting law suit may have represented friendly actions, and may have been the only way the title could have been cleared. At any rate, the Hammonds and the Farleys apparently sought more productive soil and greater opportunities in the West. Tennessee had attracted many settlers, and this was their destination when they left their former home in Virginia.

Tradition has it that John Farley was a surveyor and that he went west to survey government lands. No definite evidence of this has ever been discovered, though the likelihood is strong.

Apparently the Tennessee home was a very

³⁶ Giles Co., Va. Deed Book A, pages 103-4-5-161
Nov. 9, 1808 Napier Estate to John Hammond
1809 John Hammond to Peter Mock

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modest one; possibly a cabin in the wilderness. It was there that Jesse Preston Farley, the eighth child, was born "Near Nashville on April 2, 1813".

One of Jesse Preston Farley's earliest recollections was that of an uncle, who had participated in the Battle of New Orleans, visiting their Tennessee home. Jesse Preston was only three years old, so this must have been in 1816, the year after the Battle of New Orleans was fought. As a child he was impressed by the soldier's uniform and his gun. Whether this uncle was a Hammond or a Farley has not yet been ascertained.

Apparently, Tennessee did not continue to be attractive, and the John Farley family migrated to St. Clair County, near East St. Louis, Illinois, in 1817. Here, in the United States census for Illinois, 1820, we find that John Farley and family, consisting of nine at that time, was living in that section.³⁷

³⁷ ILLINOIS CENSUS RETURNS — ST. CLAIR COUNTY —

Illinois State Historical Society.
Year 1820 Springfield Statistical Series, Vol. 3
Page 276

JOHN FARLEY	Males under 21	3
	" 21-45	1
	" 45 & upwards	1
	Females under 18	2
	" 18-45	2

This shows a family of.....9 at that time.

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A thorough search of St. Clair County, Illinois, records has failed to produce any evidence of land ownership, court adoptions or other proceedings mentioning the name of Farley.

The darkest day in the history of this family was in 1822 when the mother, Jane Hammond, passed away. This left the father with a number of small children; the loss of his wife was a severe shock, which no doubt contributed largely to the subsequent dispersion of the family.

After the death of the mother, Jane Hammond, the family was broken up, and it is assumed that some of the children were taken by neighbors and cared for. What became of them? Jesse Preston Farley, as a boy of only nine years, could not remember and never knew in later life.³⁸

Elizabeth, the eldest, was married first in St. Louis to Henry Rhodes, and had one daughter, Chloe Rhodes, who lived in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as late as 1896. Chloe Rhodes never married and was at one time connected with the Bethany Home in Minneapolis. Elizabeth married a second time, a Mr. Waterman, and they had a son, Jesse

³⁸ (It would be quite interesting to know whether any of the other children lived to maturity, and whether there are any descendants).

Twelve Generations of Farleys

Preston Waterman, of whom there are no descendants. This accounts for all the descendants of Elizabeth.

Chloe Cornelia was married twice; first to a James Moore, and later to Horace Smead. They raised their family near Galena, and later she lived near Peosta and Epworth, Iowa. The following were her surviving descendants:

Frances Sophia Smead m C. J. Cummings
Viola Gertrude Smead m John V. Rider
John S. Smead, Epworth, Iowa

No clues of descendants of the other children of John Farley and Jane Hammond Farley have been found except Jesse Preston Farley, whose biography follows.

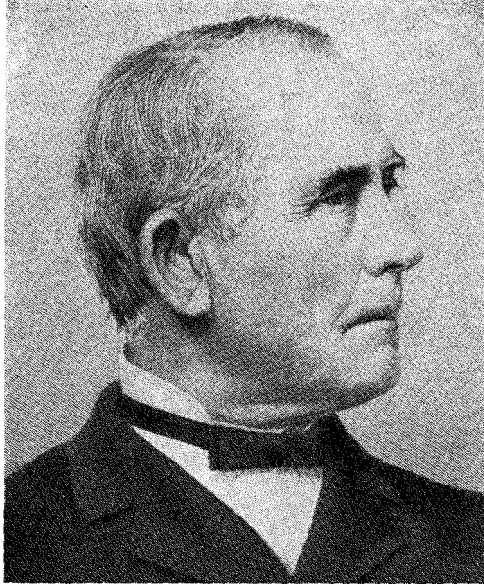
Also no records have been discovered in Tennessee, St. Clair County or Galena, Illinois, showing John Farley as a surveyor. He is also reputed to have been a Mason, but a search of Masonic records in Virginia, Tennessee, and Illinois have been of no avail.

He died in 1836 in Galena, but there are apparently no existing death or cemetery records to confirm this. He may have been buried on the former Horace Smead farm near Galena, although some of his grandchildren thought that his grave was in the old Galena Cemetery.

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In closing this sketch, it will be proper to say that he was one of the sturdy American pioneers who contributed his share to the development of our country. He may deserve much unbestowed praise as a settler in Tennessee and Illinois. So few facts are at present available that this sketch must be brief and incomplete. It is hoped that with more detailed information, some other interested person may be able really to do him justice.

Twelve Generations of Farleys



JESSE PRESTON FARLEY
1813 — 1894

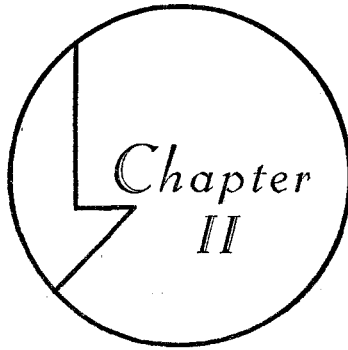
Twelve Generations of Farleys



MARY LOUISA (JOHNSON) FARLEY

1827 — 1902

Second Wife of Jesse Preston Farley



JESSE PRESTON FARLEY

1813 — 1894

CHILDHOOD recollections are most vivid; especially clear to a small boy, would be the stories about Indians and about wars. It is not strange therefore, that a grandson of Jesse Preston Farley should remember the tales that fired his boyhood imagination, although fifty years have now passed. A few of these told the writer before the family fireplace may be interesting for other descendants to read.

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Jesse Preston Farley wrote:

"Randolph W. Farley, Dubuque, Iowa
Nashua, New Hampshire. June 19, 1880.

Dear Sir:

I know but little about my father's antecedents. His name was John Farley, a native of Virginia. After marriage he migrated to Tennessee where I was born. When I was four years old he moved to St. Louis, in 1817. My mother died when I was only nine years old. Since that time I have been my own protector.

I came to the Galena lead mines in 1827 at the age of fourteen years. Since that time I have known nothing about my father or mother's relatives. I have been a lead miner and a lead smelter, a steamboat captain 22 years, a merchant in Dubuque, and for the past 25 years have been connected with various railroads. The town of Farley (Iowa) was named in honor of the President of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, who happened to be—

Your humble servant,
J. P. Farley"

"J.P.Farley", as he signed himself, was always humble and a servant of all good causes. How well he was loved and how faithfully he served his family, his church,

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his community, and his fellow men, is the object of these pages. There has always existed a desire to perpetuate the memory of this loved and saintly grandfather.

△ △ △

His parents, John and Jane Hammond Farley, had migrated from Virginia to Tennessee. The records of Montgomery County, Virginia, show that in 1808 they sold their property on Walker's Creek, now Giles County, and shortly after their arrival in Tennessee, a fifth daughter, Chloe Cornelia Farley, was born. On April 2, 1813, Jesse Preston Farley was born, six miles from Nashville, Tennessee.

"Jesse", had been a family name in both the Farley and Clay families. The name "Preston", was familiar to John and Jane Farley from childhood. This may be why Jesse was given the middle name "Preston".

His grandfather, Thomas Farley Sr., with his brothers, Francis and John, fought in the Battle of Point Pleasant, 1774. Later they served in the Revolution on the western frontier, under Col. William Preston, in the western Virginia campaigns.

His father, John Farley, was born in 1776, probably in Farley's Fort near Culbertson's Bottom (now in Summer County, West Vir-

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ginia). No record remains of this early home or its location; it was perhaps only a mountain cabin near by.

Later in 1817, John and Jane Farley, his parents, moved from Tennessee farther on, to a place near East St. Louis, Illinois. These trips were made by wagon and team. Better opportunities served to attract them. The United States census of 1820 shows that his father, John Farley, wife and children were living in St. Clair County, Illinois, at that time. This is the only early Illinois record of the family so far discovered. We do not know the location, but presume it was a farm or "plantation", as it was customarily called.

It was here near East St. Louis that his mother, Jane Hammond Farley, died in 1822. After the mother's death, John Farley apparently could not keep his family together. Jesse Preston, another brother, possibly Clay Farley, and a sister were "bound out". They were to work for the owner of another plantation until they reached the age of twenty-one.

His duties, he used to relate, were to care for the horses and work in the fields, the same as the other servants. He ate his meals after the family had finished. The severe treatment of the colored slaves, both men and

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women, made a deep impression on Jesse Preston.

The one brother who was not so robust, died. The plantation owner did not want to bury him, so proposed that his body be thrown into the river. This so incensed Jesse Preston that he fashioned a rough wooden coffin and buried the brother himself. What an experience for a boy of fourteen! Then he decided to run away. With no education and no present opportunity, what else was there for him to do but strike out for himself?

The eldest child of John and Jane Hammond Farley was Elizabeth, who had married Henry Rhodes in St. Louis. A daughter survived this brief union, Chloe Rhodes, born in 1833, who lived in Minneapolis the latter part of her life and died 1901 without marrying. Later Elizabeth married a Mr. Waterman. One son, Jesse Preston Waterman, was born. He died without issue.

No record remains of the other sisters or brothers, Clay, Cecelia, Judah, Joyce, Behirum, Nancy, or John.

The sister Chloe Cornelia, was married a second time to Horace Smead, in Galena, Illinois, about 1830. Of the Smead family, there remain a number of descendants who are not included in this outline.

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Benjamin Jerome of Galena, Illinois, mentioned as a brother-in-law, possibly was the husband of one of these sisters. All of the known surviving posterity of John and Jane Hammond Farley sprang from Chloe Cornelia Smead and Jesse Preston Farley.

It was the dispersion after the mother's death that so scattered them. There is no trace of the other children and no records that have been found of John Farley, from 1822 to his death in Galena, in 1836.

In August, 1827, Jesse Preston Farley left St. Louis by steamboat, in company with an aunt, for Galena which was to be his home until he should reach his majority. Mr. Farley says the steamer was laden with government supplies for Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, and Fort Snelling, and a great quantity of goods for Colonel Davenport, who was an Indian trader at Fort Armstrong, and also agent of the American Fur Company. Mr. Davenport was in England at the time, so Mr. Farley did not see him. However, the boat was detained by strong winds for a day at the fort after the cargo was delivered. Opposite the fort on the Iowa side, was a large camp or village of Indians, and Mr. Farley and several of the passengers

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went over to the village in boats and spent nearly the whole day there.

For more than an hour he ran races with the boys of his own size, and learned afterwards that the passengers had been betting a "bit" apiece on him.³⁹ He was beaten only once in a half dozen contests.

Mr. Farley remembered having roamed over the site of Davenport with Indians for a distance of nearly a mile down the river. There was no indication then that there would ever be a house there; but when passing the mouth of the Rock River, passengers said, "There will be a town there some day".⁴⁰

Galena was the great town of the Northwest then, but its best days ended in 1856, when Davenport was just assuming the appearance of a city.

From one source we find that Jesse Preston Farley was employed by a Doctor Claypole, near St. Louis. Later that he went from St. Louis to Galena in company with an unknown aunt in 1827.

From another source it was discovered that Jesse Preston Farley lived with a Benjamin Jerome in Galena. This man might have

³⁹ A bit was equal to 12½c.

⁴⁰ See Appendices

A REMINISCENCE,—Dubuque, Iowa Daily Herald, June 5, 1878

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been an uncle by marriage, or a brother-in-law, but no record of the Jeromes is available.

Another account related that in 1827 Jesse Preston Farley ran away from the Illinois plantation where he had been living, and just as boys today, "Thumbed a ride" in a passing auto, so very likely he may have worked his way along. One version states that he arrived in Galena on the steamboat "Indiana". He recalled that one Sunday morning in 1827, he landed in Galena, Illinois, without many clothes and no shoes. Only a hickory shirt and blue jeans comprised his wardrobe.

Galena was then a boom town. The rush to the Illinois lead mines had attracted men from far away places. It was like the California and Alaskan gold rushes which followed in later years.

On this particular Sunday there was a horse race; the red-shirted miners were in a holiday mood. Perhaps repeated trips to the many tavern bars had stimulated their spirits for this event. Being asked to ride a horse, young Jesse Preston Farley became the winning jockey. His reward was a pair of leather boots with copper toes purchased by the enthusiastic backers of his horse; the very first pair of boots he said he ever owned.

He was a homeless boy of fourteen, with-

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out friends or family. How was he to succeed? His lifelong career is the glorious answer that follows.

Perhaps an older sister and her husband had preceded him to Galena, or perhaps they followed later and he may have lived with them.

In any event, work in Galena was plentiful, and to begin with he picked up and sold the scattered lead ore that the wasteful miners dropped. Later he may have worked in the mines or smelters, or perhaps was employed by others. At about this time, Horace Smead appeared in Galena. Their acquaintance soon developed into a partnership in the smelting furnace of Farley & Smead. Meanwhile, Horace Smead had married Chloe Cornelia Farley, the widowed sister from St. Louis.

On May 19, 1832, according to the Black Hawk War records of the United States War Department, Jesse Preston Farley was enrolled as a private in Captain Dowling's Company of Artillery, 27th Illinois Militia, and was mustered out and honorably discharged as a private September 6, 1832.⁴¹ The military company to which he belonged was called the Galena Guards.

⁴¹ See Appendices
War Department — the Adjutant General's Ofc. A G 201
— 2/4/1942

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Jesse Preston Farley told of being on military guard duty during the Black Hawk War. The method of fighting the Indians was always from behind trees, not in the form of company maneuvers.

The Black Hawk War was of short duration, and the military action he experienced was indeed brief. One opportunity however, he embraced, and that was for the first and only time, to go to school. His limited education was begun in those brief periods when his military service permitted him a chance for classes and study, or some sort of instruction.

For a brief time during the war, Abraham Lincoln and his company were in Galena, in 1832. In later years Jesse Preston Farley often alluded to this fact. This too was a war of youths, Lincoln was only twenty-three and Jesse Preston Farley was merely nineteen. Much was expected of boys in those days. Today history is repeating itself among our American young men and women. Twelve or more of his great grandsons and great granddaughters are now in service, having risen to the defense of America and our cherished liberty.

Now let us return to the Indian stories and the events that followed. Shortly after the Black Hawk peace, Jesse Preston Farley

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was employed by a farmer, and one day was sent to deliver a team of farm horses to some other settler farther away from the protected frontier. To do this, his employer sent him off by wagon with two teams, the extra one being for his return trip. He was cautioned to be on the lookout for Indians as frequently they not only stole farm horses from the settlers, but scalped the drivers if they were not fully protected. To avoid attracting attention by making a fire enroute, the farmer's wife cooked several chickens for the young traveler which she included along with other food for the trip.

Everything went on uneventfully at first. The first night, he told of picking out a sheltered opening in the sparsely settled wilderness, away from the road or trail. After tethering and feeding his four horses for the night, he ate his dinner without making a fire. He recalled dropping some of the chicken bones on the ground around the wagon. At dark he made his bed inside the wagon and was soon sound asleep. During the night strange crunching sounds awakened him which, he soon discovered, were made by Indian dogs around his wagon, eating the discarded chicken bones. This, he well knew, meant that Indians were near. At first his fear was so great that he could scarcely

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breathe, but after prolonged agony, while the night dragged slowly on, nothing happened.

Years afterward, he related that he remembered the childhood prayers his mother had taught him, and he had experienced a remarkably clear sense of God's infinite protection that eventful night. As there was no more sleep for him, he arose before it was fully light, hitched up the teams, and very quietly slipped away. The remainder of the trip was uneventful, no Indians were encountered, the team was safely delivered at destination, and the homeward trip was made quickly the next day.

When he came to Galena the Indian men and boys wore very little clothing, mainly paint and feathers, and the young Indian boys, especially, were experts with bows and arrows. One favorite pastime with the miners was to place a penny in a notched stick a few feet above the ground; the first Indian lad who could hit it was the prize winner.

Only a few of the many incidents connected with Galena and the lead mines may here be referred to.

Following the Black Hawk treaty of peace, a large influx of settlers occurred.

John Livingston Johnson⁴¹ after being shipwrecked three times en route from Eng-

⁴¹ See Appendices on Johnson family.

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land, reached Baltimore, Maryland. Later with his American wife, Susan Priestly, of Baltimore, and their family, he came to Galena via Pennsylvania, Virginia, Danville, Kentucky, and Jacksonville, Illinois, where he opened and operated a general store.

Then romance began for J. P. Farley. He was attracted at the age of twenty, to one of the Johnson daughters and soon after the war on August 1, 1833, Mary Priestley Johnson (born January 1, 1816, in Baltimore, Maryland), became Mrs. J. P. Farley.

The Johnson family originally located in Galena about 1830 after coming from the South. Jesse Preston Farley was employed by John Livingston Johnson in a general store in Galena, Illinois, and after the close of the Black Hawk War they removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where young Farley became a partner in the business. The war was over, and it seemed to be the right time to take on the responsibility of a wife. Getting married was not an easy thing at that time, even if everybody was willing, as there were no legally authorized persons to perform the ceremony. So, like some of the young people of the present, it became necessary to cross the river for this purpose, where a convenient official at Galena, Illinois, tied the happy knot. Thither went J. P. Farley and Miss

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Mary Johnson. They were the first couple who both came from Dubuque, Iowa, to be married.

The old Farley family bible, in the handwriting of J. P. Farley, records that Charles William Farley, the first child, was born October 23, 1834, in Jo Davies County, Illinois Territory.

We suspect that the rough mining frontier atmosphere in Galena, Illinois, was no place to raise a family, as both the Johnson and the Farley families preferred to live in Dubuque, Iowa. No doubt they were able to foresee that Dubuque was to become the more important place. Besides that, the Mississippi River was destined to become a great transportation highway; railroads following some years later.

It was in 1837 that Jesse Preston Farley permanently located in Dubuque, Iowa, and went into business with his father-in-law, John Livingston Johnson. His family increased and by 1844 there were five Farley children, all sons.

Upon the advent of the sixth child, the mother, Mary Priestley Johnson Farley, died, on May 24, 1844, and the young husband buried his young wife with the last infant in her arms. Imagine the anguish of a youthful widower of thirty-one years with four

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motherless boys, all under ten years of age!

Into this suffering home came a new mother, a niece of his first wife, as though sent to be an angel. Mary Louisa Johnson was only seventeen years old in 1844, when she became the second wife of Jesse Preston Farley, and the stepmother of the four surviving sons. She was born in Danville, Kentucky, Jan. 8, 1827, the daughter of James Priestley Johnson, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Rosetteh Smith, of Belleville, Pennsylvania, and was only a "slip of a girl" when this responsibility was so early and unselfishly undertaken.

Mary Louisa Farley became the mother of ten boys and two girls. Only five of the children, none of the girls, reached maturity.

The 1840's and the 1850's were growing years — something must always have been stirring in the Farley household, and the "little mother" who was not over one hundred pounds in weight, had to cook, bake, sew, and watch over this family of lively boys.

No college educations were attempted. The common schools of Dubuque furnished more education than Virginia, Tennessee or St. Clair County, Illinois, thirty to forty years before. However in 1855, J. P. Farley subscribed and paid for a perpetual family scholarship⁴² in Northwestern University,

⁴² Perpetual Family Scholarship No. 69
Northwestern University 1855. See Appendices.

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Evanston, Illinois. It may have been with the idea that some of his children might later use it. This did not occur, but two grandsons used it, and later three great-grandchildren all graduated with Bachelor Degrees from the College of Liberal Arts. Thus the investment, so early made, paid large dividends years after his passing. He also purchased two scholarships at Cornell College in Iowa. These were returned to this college, where Mr. Farley was a trustee, 1857-1862.

The following paragraphs throw light on Mr. Farley's successful business career:⁴³

"He started out in life with no capital save a pair of willing hands and a young man's bright hope of the future. His sterling worth and strict integrity soon won him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact, and he became one of the leading merchants of the city. He first opened a grocery store, and his trade increased so rapidly that after a few years he was at the head of the wholesale dry goods firm of Farley, Norris & Co. He also embarked in other enterprises as his financial resources increased, and was connected with many leading industries of the city. He was a member of the wholesale grocery firm of

⁴³ Portraits and Biographical Records of Dubuque County. Chapman Publishing Company, Chicago, 1894.

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Farley, James & Co., and of Farley & Christman, wholesale dealers in hardware, and Farley, Rouse & Co., dealers in heavy machinery. He established all these enterprises in a few years after locating in Dubuque, and all proved most profitable, so that Mr. Farley became one of the wealthy citizens of the community.

In 1850 he established a line of steamboats between St. Paul, Minnesota, and St. Louis, Missouri, and thereby Dubuque became the most important city on the Mississippi River between these places. He was also prominently connected with railroad interests, wishing to provide better shipping facilities.⁴³ In the financial panic of 1857 he lost much of his property, but undaunted set to work to retrieve his lost possessions. On several occasions he served as City Alderman, (1841, 1842, 1851) and was also Mayor for short terms,⁴³ but he never sought political preferment. He desired to give his entire time and attention to his business interests and the enjoyment of the home circle.

He was one of the most faithful and consistent members of the Methodist Church; he gave the lot on which the church was built, and long served as Trustee of the church. His life was honorable and upright

⁴³ History of Dubuque County 1852 - 1854 page 536

⁴³ See Appendices Newspaper Articles.

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in every way and he did much for the uplifting of humanity. He was a strong advocate of temperance principles (never having drank intoxicating liquors), and vice in every form was unknown to him. The poor and needy found in him a benefactor, and those who worked for him found him a just and honorable employer. To his friends he was ever faithful and true, and to his family he was a loving and tender husband and father.

In his death, Dubuque lost one of its best citizens."

Dubuque, Iowa, in 1853, was filled with plans for the organization and incorporation of a new railroad to the West, and the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad was undertaken. Among the directorate were J. P. Farley, Platte Smith, George W. Jones, F. E. Bissell, F. S. Jessup and others. This action was stimulated, no doubt, by the fact that the Illinois Central Railroad was being built, and it was not until two years later, in 1855, that the Illinois Central reached East Dubuque, Illinois. On July 18th there was a public celebration, with addresses by Stephen A. Douglas and General George W. Jones.

It was in that same year that J. P. Farley was elected president, and construction of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad began.

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The financial panic of 1857 followed; with its resulting depression, and the railroad was completed only as far as Dyersville, Iowa. Finally, after Mr. Farley had relinquished the presidency, the road could not pay the interest on its bonds, and in 1860 the Dubuque & Pacific passed out of existence. Its assets were transferred to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad.

By 1861, one hundred miles of track, as far as Cedar Falls, Iowa, had been completed, but it was not until 1866, or after the Civil War, that the Dubuque & Sioux Falls reached Iowa Falls, one hundred and forty-four miles to the west.

A year later, under the presidency of Mr. M. K. Jessup, J. A. Roosevelt as Vice-President, J. Dunwit as Treasurer, and General C. H. Booth as Secretary — all doubtless New Yorkers — the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad was leased, and its management passed under the control of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Farley was General Superintendent of the Iowa Division.⁴⁴ The following year, the first bridge was completed, and the first train crossed to Dubuque in 1868.

At the beginning of this railroad extension period, Mr. Farley was President of the Wisconsin & Minnesota Packet Company

⁴⁴ See Appendices "A Presentation"

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and also the Dubuque & Belleville Railroad. His activity in Minnesota began in November 1872, when he was appointed Receiver for the Southern Minnesota Railroad.

In Minnesota, the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad had been financed by bondholders in Holland, as it also had been placed in a Receiver's hands, in 1873. J. P. Farley was appointed to the position of Receiver, and when he went to St. Paul to take up his duties, he took with him his son Jesse Kelso Farley as an assistant. Both father and son took up their residence in the old Merchant's Hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota. Jesse Kelso, nicknamed Jack, was not yet twenty, and had been previously employed in the Dubuque general office of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad where he had been well trained by one, David McKinley. This Scotchman had been the Railroad's Secretary and General Accountant under Jesse Preston Farley.

The full tide of immigration into Minnesota, the Dakotas and even farther west, had flooded the Northwest. Settlers were streaming in, and it took no great imagination to foresee the future of the farmlands to the North and West. Here were the beginnings of a great railroad, now the Great Northern.

Norman W. Kittson, well known as "Commodore" Kittson throughout the Northwest

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country, was an agent of the Hudson Bay Company. George Stephen (later "Sir George") and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Donald A. Smith, later "Baron Strathcona", President of the Bank of Montreal, were Jim Hill's friends. Likewise, they were Canadians, and heads of large Canadian interests. These four men, Hill, Kittson, Stephen and Smith had executed a "Gentlemen's agreement" and formed an exclusive benevolent partnership. This combination acquired by purchase, in a United States Court, the ownership of the bankrupt St. Paul and Pacific Railroad property which soon became the Great Northern Railroad.

Jesse Preston Farley had been the Receiver of the St. Paul & Pacific Road and had legally cooperated with them in its reorganization, but Jim Hill and his associates denied Farley a verbally agreed division of their profit. They used Mr. Farley's influence, position and consent to secure the confidence of the original Dutch bondholders for the reorganization. Farley was compelled to sue them collectively for an accounting. His share had been given to John S. Kennedy, the New York banker. Later Kennedy fled to Europe to avoid being a court witness. In 1888, Mr. Farley, with his attorneys, Henry D. Beam & Edward D. Cooke, of Chicago, Illinois, had followed

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him to Berne, Switzerland, there to take his unwilling testimony before the United States Consul.

Pages could be written of the subsequent litigation. The United States District Courts, and later the United States Supreme Court of Washington, D. C., were the scenes of the final chapters of this contest.⁴⁵

The defendants had endeavored to make it appear that Jesse P. Farley had acted to the detriment of his office. However, without his cooperation and the use of his influence, the immense Land Grants to the Railroad by the surrounding State Legislatures, and many other benefits, would not have been secured. But neighbors and friends of Jesse Preston Farley always had confidence in his integrity, and the United States Supreme Court at first decided in his favor. However, this court granted Hill and others an appeal on technical grounds. After they gained the final decision, one of the most questionable railroad affairs in history came to a close. Mr. Farley was denied his rightful share in these large financial profits. The large fortunes which still remain in America and England, of the Hill, Kittson, Kennedy and Stephen families, had their beginnings in this manner, not to speak of the fortune made

⁴⁵ See articles which appeared in Hampton's Magazine, beginning November, 1910.

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possible to Donald A. Smith, later "Baron Strathcona".⁴⁶

About 1878, a Dubuque partnership was formed with Mr. Christian Loetscher, known as the Farley-Loetscher Company. This new company was organized to manufacture sash, doors, blinds, frames, mouldings, and fine interior wood finishing.

In January, 1881, the organization was incorporated as the Farley & Loetscher Mfg. Co. This same company has continued ever since as one of the leading manufacturers in this field.

Mr. J. P. Farley was elected the first President, and continued as such until his death in May, 1894. The business relation between Mr. Farley and Mr. Loetscher was one of mutual trust.

Mr. Loetscher was a native of Switzerland, and had come to Dubuque skilled in woodworking crafts; a master workman. His sturdy dependable character, as well as his talents, had attracted the attention of Mr. Farley, and it resulted in a business relationship that endured the full lifetime of these stalwart Iowa pioneers.

The company has greatly expanded over those earlier years. It is now one of the largest exclusive millwork manufacturers in the United States. It occupies a place in its

⁴⁶ See Appendix for history of this celebrated case.

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field that has been built up by furnishing quality millwork, backed up by the foresight, ability, and character of the persons who founded the business.

To return to 1880, Jesse P. Farley was made Vice-President of the new Dubuque Northwestern Railroad, later part of the present Chicago Great Western Railroad.

In the period following his return from St. Paul, Minnesota, he was the head of several Dubuque enterprises, which included the J. P. Farley Mfg. Co., The Key City Steam Bakery Crackers & Cakes. This last was actively managed by his son, Jesse Kelso Farley, until 1891 when it was consolidated with the United States Biscuit Company; later the National Biscuit Company, of New York. With two other sons, John P. Farley and Fred Farley, he headed a general commission business just prior to his death.

He owned numerous farms in Iowa and Minnesota. In 1886 he sold his farm in Mitchell County, Iowa, where he owned land and conducted a successful stock farm.

At twenty-one years of age his experiences among the hard-drinking miners had so disgusted Jesse Preston Farley that he had signed the abstainer's pledge and had joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. His hostility to intoxicants, coupled with his excel-

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lent example of sobriety, constituted important chapters in the local temperance history in Dubuque during all the years of his career.

He was a large powerful man, over six feet tall, and weighed in excess of two hundred pounds. In later years he invariably wore a silk "stove-pipe" hat.



*Residence of Jesse Preston Farley,
Dubuque, Iowa*

In 1879 the above new home was erected on Bluff St. at the head of 6th. The old home was removed and the new one built on the site. He continued to reside here un-

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til a short time before his death in 1894. The residence has been since remodeled and enlarged with several additions and is now used as a church home.



Jesse Preston Farley was more than a nominal church member. He was a veritable pillar of strength, financially and spiritually, at the Main Street Methodist Church. One of his early gifts to this church was the original building site. It later came to be known as St. Luke's Methodist Church. He served many years as a trustee of this church, and his memory is now preserved in a memorial art glass window in this beautiful house of worship.

The Farley home was one of unusual Christian influence. Each morning, Jesse Preston Farley, conducted family worship, including the house guests and his servants. Following a reading from the Bible, the family knelt in prayer. This was the source of his spiritual strength and serenity. The memory of these occasions remains a beautiful and impressive benediction. There were not the distractions of the present days, radios, newspapers and war news to mar the tranquility of such periods of morning devotion. Such was the secret of the great and lasting influence of this practical, yet humble,

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and saintly Christian layman. His descendants can well pause and pay a loving tribute to his courage, confidence and character. Life, to Jesse Preston Farley, always meant activity plus service. His large home, at the head of Sixth Street on Bluff Street, was a place of happiness and joy to his grandchildren, his family and neighbors. The upstairs "sitting-room", with its open fireplace, was the center of family gatherings, morning devotions and evening visits. The burning logs were reminiscent of the cabin in Tennessee and the prairie farmhouse in Illinois. Here, the varied experiences of a long life, were reviewed and the Indian Stories were related to his grandchildren. The kitchen, spacious and spotless, with a wood-burning cook stove and its large pots and pans, was staffed by a cook and one or two other housemaids to assist in the housekeeping and dining room.

The family table always had plenty of food and ample room for visitors. Cornbread, reminiscent of the southern ancestry, was served freshly made for each meal. Southern vegetable soup, beef and potato stew on toast, were favorites. Grandma Farley's cookies made with cream, waffles, strawberry shortcake, raspberry "shrub", and plenty of ice cream, are likewise recalled by one whose privilege it was to enjoy them.

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After putting his affairs in order in 1893, Mr. Farley sold his large Bluff Street residence and moved to a smaller home on nearby Locust Street, Dubuque, Iowa, where on May 8th, 1894, his death occurred. In Linwood Cemetery, on the summit of the bluff near Eagle Point, where the view up and down the river is impressive, is the family burial plot. Here Jesse Preston Farley was interred — yet he lives on, for his devotion to his Heavenly Father and his life of purity have built a nobler structure.

“He that dwelleth in the secret place of the
Most high shall abide under the shadow
of the Almighty.”

This psalm of promise, read many times at family worship, has been fulfilled in the life of Jesse Preston Farley.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

THE MEMORIAL SERVICES TO
THE HON. J. P. FARLEY

AT THE MAIN STREET M. E. CHURCH*

Rev. Waters and Others Speak of the Life, Character and Work of Dubuque's Departed Honored Citizen — Resolutions Read on Behalf of the Church and Sunday School — A Large Congregation Present Sunday Morning.

There was a large congregation present Sunday morning at the memorial services to the late Hon. Jesse P. Farley at the Main Street Methodist Episcopal church. Addresses on the life, character and work of Dubuque's late honored citizen were made by the pastor, Rev. Waters, and W. E. Robinson and Rev. C. H. Taylor, of Manchester, the presiding elder of this district. Resolutions for the church and for the Sunday school by H. S. Atherington and Dr. C. J. Peterson respectively. The beautiful song "Some Sweet Day" was rendered by Mr. H. C. Miller, assisted by Mrs. Fannie Tonner, Miss Doris Richardson and Mr. Pontius. The following is the address delivered by Mr. Waters:

"Ours is a century of grand old men. As never before, a fully ripened manhood reigns in the world's work and thought. It is an inspiration that comes to the youngest of us, when we hear mention of Gladstone and Bismark, and Jowett and Tennyson, and Whittier and Holmes, and Bancroft, and Morrill, Sherman, Field, and scores of other, long-lived, noble-hearted seers.

This community has had its very generous share of these. When I came among you as a stranger, I was deeply impressed by the names and faces of many men known as leaders throughout the great Northwest. And this hour as I stand to do honor

*From the Dubuque, Iowa DAILY TIMES of May 15, 1894.

Dr. Nancy McGee Waters, clergyman and author, was later Pastor of other churches, Methodist and Congregational, in Evanston, Illinois, Binghamton and Brooklyn, New York.

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to the memory of one, and look into the faces of so many others of Iowa's best men, I feel deeply the responsibility resting upon us who are younger, to be worthy successors of such worthy fathers. Today we are gathered in this temple on the sacred Sabbath, to do honor to one of Iowa's grand old men, who has just gone from us.

This century was scarce out of its infancy, when Jesse Preston Farley was born, and it was well advanced in its last decade when he died. When he came into that Tennessee home, James Madison was President and during the 81 years of his long life nineteen other presidents have been in the White House. Mr. Farley saw almost all the growth of our nation's life. For, when he was born, it was a question whether our country was to be or not — fighting she was for her very life, for the second time, with England. The entire nation consisted of a small group of sparsely settled states, there along the Atlantic seaboard.

No one dreamed of the vast empire in the Louisiana purchase so recently made: no one understood how far away were the boundaries of the Northwest territory; no one had thought of the mightier empire between where we now stand and the Golden Gate. There were less than a half dozen millions of people and no great city in it all.

J. P. Farley has seen the infant Republic become the mightiest empire of all history; with its 100 great cities, its 65,000,000 of people; its wide spread domain, bounded by gulf and lake, and stretching from ocean to ocean. When he was a boy, we had for our great men Washington and Jefferson, and they were all. He lived to see our nation enshrine among its heroes an Andrew Jackson, an Abraham Lincoln and a Ulysses Grant.

This has been an age of invention and commercial enterprise. Mr. Farley was only five years younger than the steam boat, and six years older than the world's first iron plow. At sixteen he might have travelled on the first railway passenger train, and he lived to see the country a perfect net-work of railroads, in the building of which he found the largest scope for his powers. Until he was twenty years of age he had to kindle his fire in the morning, by striking a flint; he was a young man of twenty-five when the first steamboat crossed the ocean; and he was already the father of four children, when the first telegram flashed along the wires.

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When he was born the whole civilized world practiced slavery; political liberty was an experiment of the New World; and when he was two years old, in a single year 39 English husbands offered their wives for public sale at Smithfield. When he died, no civilized nation is there found any where that upholds slavery, while popular government has made way in all parts of the world, until even almost all the monarchies of Europe, have given large rights to the common people, and the womanhood of the world has received its just meed of honor until American womanhood is crowned with what is best and brightest and no less in our lives.

In all this sweep of progress and march of civilization, J. P. Farley bore an honorable part. This 19th century has not only had a characteristic civilization; but it has also developed a characteristic type of man. One age bears a race of giants, — brave and heartless; at another time the atmosphere develops men of reverential mind, timid and pious; their dwelling place is the monastery and solitude. But the nineteenth century man, has been a combination of both, without the inferior qualities of either. Its man has been a man of the world and at the same time a man of the church; a bold man and a good man; and aggressive business man and a devoutly religious man. J. P. Farley was a typical man of the 19th century. He embodied its spirit; he was in touch with its transcendent energy; he was in sympathy with its loftiest faith.

1. IN THE WORLD OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISE MR. FARLEY WAS A LEADER. HE WAS IN CONSTANT CONTACT AND SYMPATHY WITH ALL OF THE WORLD'S WORK AND LIFE.

The first thing he could remember was, he told me, the appearance of his uncle when he unexpectedly returned from the battle of New Orleans, which ended the war of 1812. Mr. Farley was then a child of some three years, but the uniform, and the musket and the soldier—that glimpse of the strifes of men — was the first thing that idelibly stamped itself upon his mind. The next glimpse we get of him he himself has engaged the battle of life. Dr. Claypole of St. Louis met a young lad on the street who asked him for work. His story was so straightforward and earnest, his willingness to do anything so evident that the doctor took him first to his farm and later to his home where he lived for some years. When he was fourteen years old he started for the north to make his fortune. He

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come to Galena — then an outpost of the frontier of civilization — in the year 1827 and began picking for lead, and from that day when he was making from 50 cents to \$1 a day, until his last sickness; whether he was a miner, or a farmer, or a merchant, whether he was organizing manufacturing companies, or railroad syndicates; whether he was working as a day laborer, with pick or scythe in hand, or whether he was director of hundreds of men, and the manipulator of vast railroad systems, he was always industrious, infatigable, resourceful, honest and honored. Mr. Farley won and lost three fortunes, yet no man on earth today can say he lost one cent by J. P. Farley. When a panic had left him bankrupt and according to the law of the land his creditors were satisfied, his conscience was not satisfied, and back to the farm he went again to begin all over again, and he never rested until he had paid 100 cents on every dollar of his indebtedness.

Mr. Farley did much for his city and his state. He was one of the most public spirited men who ever lived. He was a born organizer. Some of the largest manufacturies of the north-west were first planned out in his brain. As a railroad builder and manager he had few equals. Two of the largest railroads west of Chicago were projected or rescued from bankruptcy by his foresight and integrity. Through all this long life of contact with the weaknesses and prejudices of men, though his hand touched almost every variety of industry and his spirit came in contact with every sort of men; though he was a man of positive convictions and iron will, and unchangeable purpose. I do not believe that there is a man in the state high or low, rich or poor, friend or foe, business competitor or saloonkeeper — against whom he waged unceasing war. I do not believe there is one voice that could be found anywhere, that would utter any sound save of respect. He may have foes, but no traducer; he may have competitors, but none who malign; all alike believe that here was an honest man.

Mr. Farley's was not only an honest, but as I believe an essentially great mind. He was not only successful, but he succeeded because of his own inherent genius. His was the mind of an executor, of a general, of an organizer. He could deal with large things. "He stood four square to the world." And despite an absolute lack of educational advantages, he was as I believe one of the great-brained, great hearted men of the west.

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2. IN THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND FAITH, MR. FARLEY WAS A LEADER. HE GAVE HIS BEST ENERGIES TO EDUCATION, PHILANTHROPY AND THE CHURCH.

Of this church he has been a member since its organization. To it he has been a generous giver, a wise counsellor, a faithful worker through all these years. He not only gave generously of his wealth, but lavishly and continuously of his time and personal effort. He was a churchman through and through.

Of all the men I have known, I never knew one who more perfectly carried his religion into his daily life. The strong body, the boundless energy, the great mind, the indomitable will, were all subservient to the one supreme Master of his life, the Christ, whose religion he professed. In his business dealings with men, he remembered that he was to represent Godliness. Methods that were practiced by others he eschewed because they were not strictly true. Coming into his store one day he saw that some one had put up the sign, "Selling out at Cost." He quickly tore it down with the remark that it was not true, they were not selling at cost but at a profit. In the last great contest of his life, when his simple hearted honesty and sense of the right was doing battle for a share in a great fortune which his brains had made and to which he justly had a right he cared less for the millions involved than that any should seem to doubt his honesty. It was not wealth which he sought from the courts, so much as a vindication of the course he had pursued. Moved to tears he was as he said to me: "I did not mind so much being cheated out of the money as I did that a man would say that I had sworn to a lie and that a court would believe him." And his vindication came when a judge in an inferior court had reproached him and Mr. Evarts the opposing counsel in his plea before the supreme court was reproaching Mr. Farley for having abused his trust in a fiduciary capacity, when he became interested in buying up the bonds of the road of which he was the receiver, the chief justice of the United States stopped Mr. Evarts and said: "Is there any evidence that these original stockholders were dissatisfied with Mr. Farley's procedure?" Mr. Evarts was forced to reply that there was none. And it further developed in the case that not only they were not dissatisfied, but that they testified that Mr. Farley had advised them to do just what he afterwards did, and they refused to take his advice and they completely exonerated

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him from any unworthy motives, and so his vindication came in the highest court in the land; the integrity of J. P. Farley was spotless.

"Life may be given in many ways,
And loyalty to truth is sealed
As bravely in the closet as in the field,
So bountiful is Fate;
But then to stand beside her,
When craven churls deride her,
To front a line in arms and not to yield,
This shows me think God's plan
And measure of a stalwart man,
Who stands, self-poised on manhood's solid earth,
Not forced to frame excuses for his birth,
Fed from within with all the strength he need."

All temperance reform, all charitable institutions, all who were poor, had in him, not only a patron, generous and open handed, but a father and a friend. Those who knew him best, best know his simple, consistent religious life. Never in all those years of intense activity did he take a train too early for the observance of family worship. He was never in too great a hurry to kneel with his wife and children and servants, to pray to his Father. During these last days of his only sickness, morning after morning as his loved ones gathered around his couch he led them in devotions. When finally he became too weak for this they would all kneel about his bedside where the wife and mother would lead in the prayer. Mr. Farley always joining in the Lord's Prayer said at the close. Lying on that bed about the time of his last birthday, he seemed to me like a seer, as looking back through 81 years and looking eternity in the face he quietly said: "I have tried to do my duty, I have found comfort in the church and in my faith for every emergency of my life, and I can trust my self to the keeping of my good Heavenly Father."

It was in that faith and in that child-like mood of mind, that after the last paroxysm of pain had passed he turned over and fell asleep like a little child.

And we can almost hear him say from across the sea.
"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the bar,

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When I put out to sea.
But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound or foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep,
Turns again home.
Twilight and evening bell;
And after that the dark;
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark:
For though from out our bourne of time and place,
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face,
When I have crossed the bar.

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MEMORIAL WINDOW in
St. Luke's Methodist Church
Dubuque, Iowa

The J. P. Farley window is immediately over the portico, showing from the auditorium over the gallery. It is 15x18 feet in size and is composed of three lancets or sections.

The subject is "Job" and the figure and features are brought out very realistically.

Inscribed on the casing around it is the Bible verse:

"For the work of a man shall he render
unto him and cause every man to find
according to his ways."

Job 39: 11

IN MEMORIUM — JESSE P. FARLEY
Born April 2, 1812 Died May 8, 1894

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JESSE KELSO FARLEY
1856 — 1927

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JENNIE JOSEPHINE (COOKE)
FARLEY
1856 — 1907



JESSE KELSO FARLEY
1856 — 1927

IN order to view a landscape, one must climb higher than the surrounding country. The perspective thus gained presents the complete picture, with all parts in their proper relationship. Recently one of my friends flew from Panama to Miami, and in telling me about it, the one impression that remained was the bird's-eye outline and the beauty of the island of Cuba.

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In attempting this biographical sketch of Jesse Kelso Farley, the writer, his eldest son, finds that time has given the needed perspective. He hopes to view as clearly as possible the events of his father's life.

The thirty years of business association with him, not to speak of the home influences and the worthy example he wielded, have left many indelible and happy memories. Never did I lack the warmth of my father's affection; and never once did he consider me hopeless, or show impatience over my frequent rejections of his advice. Tolerant of my mistakes, kindly in his corrections, above all, he was continuously optimistic and cheerful. He invariably began the day with a merry whistle, and his presence always carried much cheer.

Jesse Kelso Farley was born in Dubuque, Iowa, January 20, 1856, the fifth child of his father's second marriage. His father, Jesse Preston Farley, and his mother, Mary Louisa Johnson, were the parents of ten boys and two girls. They were married in 1844, when his mother was but a girl of seventeen.

The first wife of Jesse Preston Farley, his father, was the aunt of the second wife, Mary Louisa Johnson. The first wife died in 1844 leaving four small boys, all under ten years of age. This was a full and well populated

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household, and it is hard to imagine that modern mothers would be equal to accepting such responsibilities. Nevertheless, it is related that none of the children who reached maturity lacked any opportunities as were common in those times.

Jesse K. Farley began his business career, about 1870, as a clerk and later as paymaster in the office of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, under the supervision of David McKinley. This Scotchman was a good accountant, and taught young "Jack" (as he was nicknamed) the fundamentals of book-keeping. Mr. McKinley was a man of character, and his influence for good was always remembered by his pupil.

Later, in 1873, Jesse Kelso Farley accompanied his father to St. Paul, Minnesota, when J. P. Farley was receiver for the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, now the Great Northern. This experience was often recalled in later life. Minnesota was a new and throbbing territory just opened to homesteaders and railroading was a very thrilling career.

My mother, Jennie Josephine Cooke, was born December 17, 1856, in Cascade, Iowa. Later the Cooke family lived in Dubuque, where her parents, Theron Erastus Cooke and Cynthia Dean had come from Cascade

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shortly after the Civil War. It was in Dubuque where my mother and father became acquainted as young people, and their romance occurred. The Cooke family moved to Chicago shortly before my parents were married. After their wedding in Chicago on June 17, 1879, she returned to Dubuque as a bride, and it was there that her four sons were born.

For a short time Jesse Kelso Farley had been Secretary of the Farley & Loetscher Mfg. Co., but later sold his interest to engage in the wholesale grocery business with his father and brothers. This merged into a manufacturing operation. By 1890 it occupied a three-story building at Sixth and Iowa Streets, Dubuque, including a cracker and biscuit factory. They did coffee roasting, spice grinding, extract making and a general jobbing business in candy, cigars, tobacco and grocery sundries. Manufacturing of hard candy and a limited number of lines on an open fire was undertaken about 1889. In 1890 the company was sold to the newly formed United States Biscuit Company, later the National Biscuit Company. J. K. Farley remained one year in Dubuque as manager for the new corporation.

In 1891 Jesse Kelso Farley moved his family to Chicago, Illinois, and began his candy

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career. In June, 1891, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, Wilson Hamilton Cooke, and Attorney Edward Dean Cooke, the latter as a silent partner, he started a small candy factory, without power or steam, at 223 Michigan Street. This was on the near North Side, not far from the original site of the historic Fort Dearborn. The business expanded very rapidly in the next decade, and a move was shortly made to 161 South Jefferson Street, on the west side.

In five years, a further expansion occasioned a move to 104-108 E. Indiana Street, now Grand Avenue. In another five years the J. K. Farley Mfg. Co., had erected a much larger five-story plant of their own at 311-329 West Superior Street, between Franklin and Orleans Streets.

The formation of the National Candy Company in 1902-03 interested J. K. Farley, who was one of its founders and directors. The J. K. Farley Manufacturing Company, as a business, was merged with the National Candy Company, whose headquarters were in St. Louis, Missouri. It was then known as the J. K. Farley Factory, and until 1909 was under his management and that of his eldest son, J. K. Farley Jr.

As two more sons, Dean and Wirt, were about to enter business, in 1909 J. K. Farley

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resigned as director and manager of the National Candy Co. He previously promoted the organization of the company's one most profitable venture, namely, the Clinton Sugar Refining Company, of Clinton, Iowa.

Following 1909, J. K. Farley enlisted his talents and time in the education and business training of his sons.

The Farley Candy Company began its independent operation in 1909-10 in a new building he erected at the southwest corner of Franklin and Superior Streets, Chicago. The company grew and prospered, and in 1916 absorbed the Gunther Confection & Chocolate Company, one of the oldest candy factories in Chicago. The plants were consolidated, and the business expanded under the management of his three sons.

During the first World War, the Wisconsin Sugar Company was purchased. This was a beet sugar plant at Menominee Falls, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. As J. K. Farley was sixty years of age, he was advised by his attorney to hesitate before he undertook a new and larger enterprise. Nevertheless, he and his son, Dean Farley, assumed the management of the Wisconsin Sugar Company and left the candy business largely to the other sons, J. K. Farley Jr. and Wirt Farley.

The beet sugar company was very pros-

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perous during its first years, but the war and its resulting depression in sugar affairs proved costly. Consequently, the Wisconsin Sugar Company was consolidated with the Menominee River Sugar Company, and he retired from its management.

J. K. Farley was married twice. In 1879 he married Jennie Josephine Cooke, the mother of his four sons, Jesse Kelso Jr., Dean, Wirt and Neal (twins). They were all born in Dubuque, Iowa, before the family moved to Chicago. Neal died in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1890.

Our family's first Chicago home was at 420 and 428 Belden Ave., from 1891 to 1894. We moved to 683 Kenmore Ave., Edgewater, in 1894. This newly built residence was later renumbered as 2469, and then finally 5436 Kenmore Avenue.

Up to September, 1911, father owned a summer home on Lake Delavan, Wisconsin, and each year looked forward to the annual drive from Chicago. This was before the days of autos. When he came from Dubuque to Chicago, in 1891, he brought with him a young horse, "Tinker". At first Tinker was a factory horse, but later graduated into being a family fixture. By starting early, Tinker could be driven in one day from Edgewater to McHenry, Illinois. It was

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this drive that father always looked forward to taking, as well as the homeward drive after the summer season. The advent of modern autos, and the death of Tinker, of course, brought these drives to an end.

In his youth he had learned to play the piano. He liked to sing, and often would sing "Jennie, the Flower of Kildare". Our good mother always pretended to dislike this sentiment, saying that while her name was Jennie, she was not Irish.

Our mother, Jennie Josephine Farley, died Feb. 5, 1907, in Chicago, Illinois, after a serious illness which began at their Delavan Lake, Wisconsin, summer home during the previous year.

Our family were all charter members of the North Shore Congregational Church, of which father was a trustee, and mother a tireless worker.

Our Edgewater home was a center of friendly interests in the Church and the community, which at that time was a new suburban district somewhat removed from the older residential sections of Chicago.

In 1908 Jesse K. Farley was married in San Francisco to Miss Mary Davis, who became his second wife. She was a devoted companion and made a happy home for him. They lived in Edgewater and later built a

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new home at 1338 Fargo Ave., Rogers Park. After 1921 they made their home at the Sovereign and Belden Hotels, and later owned a co-operative apartment at 1120 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois. There were no children by this marriage.

Winter trips to California, to visit his brother, Edwin B. Farley, his son, Dean Farley and family, were made with yearly regularity.

His seventy-one years of active and successful life were essentially ones of devotion to family and business. His passion for honesty was outstanding, and manifested itself constantly in business dealings both large and small. His mind and actions were very brisk. He had a firm grip on his temper and never lost control of his impulses. A favorite mannerism was to tell one the truth, even if unpleasant, and laugh over the experience, rather than to censure the guilty one in a serious and provoked manner.

He had an unusual amount of rapid mathematical skill. To add two columns of figures simultaneously was a common performance. His letters were very brief. He made quick and rapid decisions, and was inclined to grant favors to those who perhaps should have been denied his kindly consideration.

Children were immediately at home with

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him. Twelve grandchildren were his great delight, and we suspect that his yearly trips to California were made for the purpose of enjoying seven of them, whom otherwise he could not have seen.

His regularity of habits and punctuality were outstanding.

In March, 1927, while at Pasadena, California, Jesse Kelso Farley, spent the day of the 24th as usual. He visited his brother, spent a quiet evening at home, having written his sons. During the night he was stricken, and passed on peacefully March 25, 1927. Funeral services and burial at Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois, followed a few days later. Here he rests in the family plot beside the grave of our mother, Jennie Josephine Cooke, and her family.

The career of Jesse Kelso Farley was one full of business enterprise. He possessed a happy, cheerful outlook and made friends of customers, employees and acquaintances. His word was as good as his signature, and he inculcated absolute honesty and sincerity in all his business affairs. His last word to his sons, upon leaving his office, was "If you have troubles, greet them, meet them and beat them."

He was essentially a home man and a regular church member. For years he lunched

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with friends at the Union League Club. He was an ardent baseball fan, caring little for any other sport. He was an organizer and a "hustler", went to business early, and possessed regular habits. He lived like a Spartan; never smoked, was a total abstainer, and set a worthy, hard working example for his sons to follow.

His influence continues as a lasting benediction, and will ever be felt as a great inspiration and heritage to his surviving sons and grandchildren.

APPENDICES

	<i>Year</i>
Early Virginia Records	1623
Crown Land Grant, Francis Farley	1749
Bedford County, Virginia Militia—Thomas Farley (Sr.)	1758
A Draper Manuscript Record—Thomas Farley (Sr.)	1779
Deed of Judith Clay Farley, Giles County Va.....	1809
A Reminiscence—Davenport—Galena	1827
Black Hawk War Record—Jesse Preston Farley...	1833
Newspaper Advertising One Hundred Years Ago— Galena—Dubuque	1836
Northwestern University Family Scholarship No. 69	1856
A Presentation—Illinois Central Railroad.....	1868
An Appreciation of Integrity	1884
A Letter from Switzerland	1888
Review of Farley vs. Hill Litigation.....	1879-1893
Farley Family Charts	1623-1943
Johnson—Dean—and Cooke Families (in part)	1777-1943

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EARLY VIRGINIA RECORDS

From "The Gulf States Historical Magazine"

Vol. 1. No. 6

Whole No. 6

Montgomery, Alabama, May, 1903.

FARLEY GLEANINGS

Contributed by Mrs. Wm. C. Stubbs

Audubon Park, New Orleans, La.

Since many of the names are scattered throughout the South, the following gleanings collected mostly from the records preserved in the old court house of Chesterfield County, Va., and other reliable sources are given with the impression that some of the readers of the magazine may perhaps find here a long sought ancestor. The complete wills exist, of which only abstracts are sent, and these only to give the names in succession as they occur in the families of the sons of John Farley whose will is dated in 1754.

Thomas Farley, patent, James City County, 1623, as Archer's Hope; wife Jane and daughter Ann—earliest mention of the name in Virginia. John Farley of Henrico County, Va., "planter" (born 1648) made deposition in Henrico County (now Chesterfield) in 1679, that he was aged 31 years.

John Farley, the same (or his son) was, still, a "planter" in 1684 in Bristol parish, Henrico County, and in a deed, 1692, mentioned that he "still owned 75 acres in Charles City County on the Blackwater, marked out from the land he had formerly granted to his son John Farley, Jr." He also witnessed a deed, in 1692 from Peter Field and wife, Judith, to Henry Walthall. (This land had been granted to Mrs. Field in 1678 while the widow of Henry Randolph.) He also appraised the estate of John Stewart (Sr., deceased 1706) in Chesterfield.

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John Farley, Sr., of Chesterfield County, 1708 (Bristol Parish) a deed of gift of "my old plantation to my daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Baugh, and in 1732, a deed of gift of a plantation to son James Farley in which he mentions his wife Mary, and also sons Joseph, John, Matthew and William.

From Bristol parish, which lay in Chesterfield and Surrey Counties (on both sides of the Appomatox) was taken Dale parish in Chesterfield County.

John Farley of Dale Parish, Chesterfield County, made his will April 6, 1754; named "wife Elizabeth to whom" his plantation home; "son John Farley and his wife Mary, son Peter; daughter Mrs. Mary Womack; son Francis; son William; daughter Mrs. Sarah Thompson (wife of Robert Thompson); son James; son Joseph; son Matthew and son Henry Farley;—(ten children) sole executor, son John Farley, Teste; John Archer, James Clay, Richard Nunnaly. Inventory by Christopher Bass, Stephen Easley, and Henry Walthall.

Elizabeth, wife of John Farley, died 1761. Inventory May, 1761, by Christopher Bass, Henry Walthall and Henry Winfree. Her family (Archer) name is greatly desired. Of the sons only the wills of Joseph, John and James Farley are to be found in the Chesterfield records.

Joseph Farley, will 1761; sons; John and Forrest Farley, daughter Mary Farley; Test: James Watkins, John Nunnaly, Walter Nunnaley.

Sarah Thompson, widow of Robert Thompson, deceased, of the County of Chesterfield," a deed of relinquishment to rights to lands on Swift Creek, 1760, to both William Thompson and Mattie Thompson, wife of James Watkins, children of said Robert and Sarah Thompson." Test: Mark Puskett, Edward Osborne, John Belcher. Deed Book II.

Sarah Thompson, widow of Robert Thompson of Chesterfield County, a deed of gift, 1767, to her son Drury

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Thompson of Amelia County. Test: Christopher Bass, Mary Farley.

John Farley of Dale Parish, Chesterfield County, will September 10, 1775. "To loving wife Mary Farley, the use of all my estate; and the debt due me from Forrest Farley's estate"; to Peter Farley, son of William Farley, all my lands, at my wife's death; to William Farley, son of my brother William Farley, five negroes; to Stewart Farley, three negroes; to Daniel Farley, son of William Farley, nine negroes; and to William and Stewart Farley all the rest of my estate. Executor, Daniel Farley, Stewart Farley, Joseph Bass. Test: Thomas Sadler, William Beasley, Isham Farmer."

Mary Farley witnessed with Christian Bass, in 1767, a deed of gift from Sarah Thompson, widow of Robert Thompson, of Chesterfield County, to her son Drury Thompson of Amelia County; James Farley of Chesterfield County, will February 19, 1779. Sons; James, Henry, David and Edward Farley; daughter, Betty Phillips Hopkins; grand-daughter, Elizabeth Wooldridge. Test: Julius Hatcher, Josiah Hatcher, Henry Hatcher, Robert Wooldridge.

James Farley appraised estate of John Burton, deceased in 1747. (All of the foregoing, except the first reference, from Chesterfield County Will Book, Vols. 1, 2 and 3.)

Across the Appomatox, in Surrey County, George Farley was witness to a Power of Attorney, 1655. (He may have been brother to John of Chesterfield County. Brunswick County was formed from Surrey. Brunswick, Bedford and Lunenburg.)

William Farley married in Lunenburg County, November 9, 1770, Martha Farley. Consent given by Henry Farley. Seth Farley married in Lunenburg County, February 3, 1778, Sarah Crofton. Security, William Crofton.

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Hennigs Statutes of Virginia mentions among the pay of militia for Amelia County, 1758 "Ensign George Farley" and to "John James Farley, 15, 6s. pay (Ralph Shelton the same)."

Col. R. A. Brock, in the Critic, said Francis Farley of Bedford County, Va., was born in 1726. He had brothers Thomas, John and Matthew. Excepting Thomas, these are the names of those mentioned as among the sons of John Farley of Chesterfield, will 1754.

1. Francis Farley, married Nancey Blackenship and had issue: Edward, Francis, Drury, Gideon, Adam (or Madison) Nancy, Polly and Johanna.

2. Thomas (or his brother John, either or both, between them) had Thomas, George, John and Matthew, all living in 1803.

3. Matthew (the fourth brother above) had issue; Matthew, James, Joseph, John, Sarah, Elizabeth and Esther.

In the Amelia County Land Grant Book are mentioned Henry (7) Farley (1740), 818 acres of land in Flat Creek. William (8) Farley (1745), 480 acres. Daniel (son of 8) Farley (1745), 400 acres. William (son of 8) Farley, Jr., (1745), 200 acres.

These were all, doubtless of Chesterfield County.

James (No. 5) Parke Farley married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. William Byrd of "Wesover" and Elizabeth Carter of "Shirley," James River—Lee Family of Virginia.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

CROWN LAND GRANT to
FRANCIS FARLEY, Henrico County,
Virginia, 1749

FRANCIS FARLEY, 376 ACRES

GEORGE the second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c. TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come Greeting. KNOW YE that for divers good Causes and Considerations but more especially for and in Consideration of the Sum of FORTY SHILLINGS of good and lawful Money for our Use paid to our Receiver General of our Revenues in this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia WE HAVE Given Granted and Confirmed and by these Presents for us our Heirs and Successors DO Give Grand and Confirm unto FRANCIS FARLEY one certain Tract or Parcel of Land containing three hundred and seventy six Acres lying and being in the County of Henrico and bounded as followeth, to wit,

BEGINNING at a Corner Gum in Parish's Branch Thence South eighty and an half Degrees East one hundred and sixty Poles to Henry Hudson's Corner Pine Thence North fifteen Degrees West one hundred and twenty six Poles to a Corner black oak on Lepraids Line on the Piney Fork of Parishes Branch Thence North seventy Degrees West on Lapraids Line fifty eight Poles to a Corner black Oak Thence North seventy four Degrees West one hundred and eighty Poles to four Saplings cornered between the said Farley Lepraid and Peter Hudson Thence South forty two Degrees West two hundred fourteen Poles to Hudsons Corner white oak and black oak Thence South forty three Degrees East one hundred and eighty Poles to Hudsons Corner white oak Thence on Hudsons Line North forty four Degrees East one hundred and eighty Poles to the Place began at.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

WITH ALL Woods Underwoods Swamps Marshes Lowgrounds Meadows Feedings and his due share of all Veins Mines and Quarries as well discoverd as not discovered within the Bonds aforesaid and being Part of the said Quantity of three hundred and seventy six Acres of Land and the Rivers Waters and Watercourses therein contained together with the Privileges of Hunting Hawking Fishing Fowling and all other Profits Commodities and hereditaments whatsoever to the same or any Part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining. TO HAVE HOLD possess and enjoy the said Trace or Parcel of Land and all other the before granted Premises and every Part thereof with their and every of their Appurtenances unto the said Francis Farley and to his Heirs and Assigns for ever. TO BE HELD of us our Heirs and Successors as of our Mannor of East Greenwich in the County of Kent in free and common Socage and not in Capite or by Knights Service. YIELDING AND PAYING unto us our Heirs and Successors for every fifty Acres of Land and so proportionately for a lesser or greater Quantity than fifty Acres the Fee Rent of one Schilling yearly to be paid upon the Feast of Saint Michael the Arch Angel and also cultivating and improving three Acres Part of every fifty of the Tract above mentioned within three Years after the Date of these Presents PROVIDED always that if three Years of the said Fee Rent shall at any time be in Arrear and unpaid or if the said Francis Farley his Heirs and Assigns do not within the Space of three Years next coming after the Date of these Presents cultivate and improve three Acres Part of every fifty of the Trace above mentioned Then the Estate hereby granted shall cease and be utterly determined and thereafter it shall and may be lawful to and for us our Heirs and Successors to grant the same Lands and Premises with the Appurtenances unto

Twelve Generations of Farleys

such other Person or Persons as we our Heirs and Successors shall think fit.

IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our Letters Patent to be made. WITNESS our trusty and wellbeloved Thomas Lee Esqr. President of our Council and Commander in Chief of our said Colony and Dominion at Williamsburgh under the Seal of our said Colony the fifth day of September one thousand seven hundred and forty nine In the XXIIIId Year of our Reign.

THOMAS LEE P.

From
Francis Farley
b. 1703, d. 1791.
State Land Office,
Patent Book No. 27,
Pages 389-390.
Office of Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Richmond, Virginia.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF
BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA
1753—1907

J. P. BELL & CO., LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA,
1907*

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Colonial Military Roster, being a list of the soldiers of Bedford County who were engaged in warfare with the Indians, French and British before the Declaration of Independence, as appears from HENNING'S STATUTES at large, the records of the County Court, and a few in the Revolutionary War.

The records do not contain a complete list of those engaged in any war.

Among whom appear:

Pages 39, 43—THOMAS EARLEY (Farley)

The foregoing from Virginia Colonial Militia by William Armstrong Crozier, 1651-1776. Bedford County, 1758.

(Source Henning—Vol. 8)

*In "A History of the Middle New River Settlements" by David E. Johnson, page 14, the author states: Thomas Farley, Sr., came from Albemarle County, Virginia to the New River Valley shortly after the coming of Culbertson and immediately on locating on the land referred to (Culbertson's or Crumps Bottom now in Summers County, W. Va.) erected a fort near the lower portion of the bottom on the south bank of the river (Farley's Fort) near what is known as "Warford (W. Va.)." Thomas Farley as shown by the above Bedford County record was a soldier in or about 1758 when he first came to Culbertson's Bottom. The Bedford Militia joined with a contingent from Albemarle County under Captain Thomas Lewis. This force marched to Greenbrier and to Culbertsons'. Thus Thomas Farley came to be regarded as from Albemarle, rather than from his true abode, Bedford County.

J. K. F., Jr.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

1779—Thomas Farley Activity Following the
McIntosh Campaign

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Madison, Wisconsin

DRAPER MANUSCRIPT—2 U 5*

STATE OF KENTUCKY
GRAYSON COUNTY

SS

On this 24th day of September 1832 personally appeared in the County Court of said County in open court being a court of Record now sitting *Henry Skaggs* now resident of the same County Kentucky State aged 73 years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832. He states that he was born in the Spring of the year 1759 in some county in South Carolina, but of this he is not certain. As there never was any register of his age that he heard of and he now only states it from the statements of his mother to him. When he first began to recollect he found himself in the State of *Virginia* in what is now *Montgomery County* was then probably *Bottetourt* on Little River a branch of New River. He there lived until about 20 years of age as well as he recollects. *In the year 1779* a call was made for Militia Troops by *Col. Preston* the commandant of the County to go down New River and guard the frontier inhabitants from the

*Henry Skaggs affidavit of service to support his claim for a pension in 1832 for services during the American Revolution on the Western Frontier in 1779. This account recites his services under Captain Henry Patten and in Company with Thomas Farlan (FARLEY) as Indian Spies.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

attacks of the Indians. He then entered the service of the United States in the Virginia Militia under the command of *Capt. Jno. Taylor* of the same County. Marched down this River and garrisoned a fort built on the bottom of New River called *Culbertson's Bottom Fort* under the command of the same Capt. Taylor. At the end of one month their term of service expired and they were discharged by Capt. Taylor but whether in writing or verbally he does not recollect if it was in writing he has lost it long since. He then remained at home some time and a call was again made for troops to go against *the Western Indians on the Ohio*. He then volunteered in the militia of the County under the command of *Capt. James Thompson*. He does not recollect the name of his Lieut. or Ensign. They had their rendezvous at *Old Wm. Thompson's* in Birch Creek a branch of New River in the same County as he thinks they were ordered to remain there to take up deserters from the American Camp and to compel them to go *the Campaign*. They caught several and enrolled them to go with them in this service. They spent about one month and then marched in a direction down New River to the levels of Green Brier River where they expected to meet two or three other companies of Militia from other counties of Virginia but upon reaching there those troops had gone on. They then marched from there for the mouth of the Great Kanhawa, crossing Ganley River and Mountains. The season was far advanced and they had to march through snow and ice in very inclement weather. They had reached within three miles of *Point Pleasant* near the mouth of the Kanhawa on the Ohio. They there met an express from *Col. McIntosh* who commanded at *Point Pleasant* directing them to march back as the Indians had dispersed and they were not needed. They had accordingly to retrace their steps through the cold, without any provisions, and marched three days without break-

Twelve Generations of Farleys

ing their fast. They reached and crossed the Ganley River on their return and were then discharged by *Capt. Thompson* but whether in writing or not he does recollect; if it was in writing he has long since lost. He then returned home almost famished. He does not recollect the length of time spent on this campaign he however recollect that they were credited on the Militia rolls by a six months tour. Their actual service from its commencement until its close was near that time. After this time having served one or two tours, in spying on New River at Culbertson's fort and served as guard at the same place in the following manner, a call was made for troops to go to guard the frontiers while they planted corn in *Culbertson's Bottom* (this was the spring after McIntosh's Campaign). One *Reuben Collins* was drafted for one month and hired him for some trifle to go in his place, he accordingly went and served one month and at the close of that month he volunteered for one month on his own account and was appointed by *Capt. Henry Patton* (who commanded at the fort throughout the summer). An Indian Spy in company with *Thomas Farlan*, they first went to the mouth of Cole River and ranged the Country at various war road and returned on the eighth day. They continued making various short trips always visiting the war road at some point. In this way he spent he thinks another month making two months and was discharged as he thinks by *Capt. Patton* and returned home where he remained save that *Col. Preston* having discovered that there was a gang of Tories in the Country caused one *Cox* who was the leader to be arrested and found in his possession a roll in which were named numerous Tories who were to join him march to North Carolina and join the British Army. *Col. Preston* called for *Capt. Trigg* and his company of New River boys who were in good repute for integrity, to go and assist in taking and dealing with the Tories and some

Twelve Generations of Farleys

deserted from the American Army who had crept in amongst them. He states that they marched to one *Michael Prices* on a small creek near the head of Catauba in Bottetort or Montgomery. There they spent some scouting and talking and trying deserters and tories by a Court Martial held them under the direction of *Col. Preston*. Having disposed of them they moved to Sam'l. Peppers on New River and there caught and tried several more. From there they crossed New River and went up a small creek called Reedy Creek a branch of New River to *Stople Catrans* where they took and tried several others. From thence to *Jacob Catrans* where they closed their labors. They took and tried between 100 and 150 deserters and tories and compelled them to enlist in the American Army during the war or find a substitute to do it and made them take an oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia. They were there discharged by *Capt. Trigg* having served on this tour fifteen days making an entire service of nine months and fifteen days. During the first two tours and the last he was in Company with *Archibald Scaggs* of Adair County, Kentucky by whom he can prove his service and has taken his affidavit sworn to before *D. Frahn Esqr.* a justice of the County Court which he forwards herewith. As *Archibald* is so diseased that he cannot attend any court to make his statement. He has lost his discharge and has no documentary evidence nor does he know of any other person by whom he can prove any of his service. Upon the close of the war he came to Kentucky and after a stay of some months returned to New River and lived there some time. He moved to Kentucky about the year 1790 and upon peace being made with the Indians, he settled himself upon Russells Creek in Green County and lived in Green County and in the year 1809 he moved to and settled in Grayson County where he has ever since resided.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

He hereby relinquished every claim whatever to a Pension or Annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of any Agency of any State.

Sworn and Subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

his
(Signed) HENRY x SKAGGS
mark

Twelve Generations of Farleys

Deed of Judith Farley as a widow disposing
of the property of Thomas Farley, Sr.

GILES COUNTY, VA.

Deed Book A—Page 157-8

1809

This Indenture made this 11th day of March in the year of our Lord 1809 between Judy Farley Relict of Thomas Farley deceased of the County of Giles and State of Virginia of one part and Jacob and John Peck of the county and State aforesaid of the other part Witnessett that the said Judy Farley for and in consideration of an Obligation on the said Jacob and John Peck for two hundred dollars payable on the first day of September next before she gives possession of the Premises here after granted, hath granted, bargained and sold to the said Jacob and John Peck all her claims and right of Dower in and to a certain tract of land where on the said Judy Farley and her son Jesse Farley now lives and of which Thomas Farley here husband died seized, Commonly called the home place of the said Thomas Farley in his lifetime lying in the County of Giles afore said on Walkers Creek a branch of New River (and bounded Walkers Creek on the North West side by a tract of land purchased by the Jacob and John Peck from John Farley on the south, by a line of the Rye hollow Survey to the top of the Grassy Ridge from thence down to the top of the second ridge from said Jesse Farley's house toward Caldwell and with a line intended to be run by Archibold Clyburn to Cutt off a piece of land sold by the Jesse Farley to the said Clyburn to Walker's Creek to the said Jacob and John Peck and their heirs or Assigns forever) and the said Judy Farley for herself doth war-

Twelve Generations of Farleys

rant and defend to the said Jeck's their heirs and assigns
the said Claim or rights of Dower from herself Or any
person whatever claiming under her—

Judy Farley

Witness Fleming Triggs

Jesse Farley

Marshall Burton

Twelve Generations of Farleys

A REMINISCENCE*

JESSE P. FARLEY, in his Young Days—
Racing With Indians

The local columns of the Davenport Gazette contain the following episode in the life of our fellow townsman, Jesse P. Farley,

Here Thirty-four Years Ago:

The Burkis House held a guest Thursday and Friday last, who was on the site of the City of Davenport before any man now living here, except Geo. L. Davenport, saw it. The guest was the Hon. Jesse P. Farley, for thirty-four years one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Dubuque, and for the past five years, as before stated in these columns, Receiver of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. Mr. Farley was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1813. When he was a child his parents removed to St. Louis, where his mother died. In *August 1827* he left St. Louis by steamboat, in company with an aunt, for Galena, which was to be his home until he should reach his majority. Mr. Farley says the steamer was laden with government supplies for Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford and Fort Snelling, and that it had also a great quantity of goods for Col. Davenport, who was Indian trader at Fort A., and also agent of the American Fur Company. Mr. Davenport was in England at the time, so Mr. Farley did not see him. However the boat was detained a day at the fort after the cargo was delivered, by strong winds. Opposite the fort on the Iowa side was a large camp or village of Indians, and Mr. Farley and several of the passengers went over to the village in boats and spent nearly the whole day there.

For more than an hour he ran races with the boys of his own size, and learned afterwards that the passengers

*The Dubuque Daily Herald, Wednesday, June 5, 1878.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

had been betting a "bit" apiece on him. He was beaten once only, in a half dozen contests.

Mr. Farley remembers having roamed over the site of Davenport with Indians for a distance of nearly a mile down the river. There was no indication then that there would ever be a house here—but when passing the mouth of the Rock River, passengers said "There will be a town there some day."

Galena was the great town of The Northwest then, but its best days ended in 1856, when Davenport was just assuming the appearance of a city.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

RECORD

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ESA

A. G. 201
Farley, J. P.
(2-4-42) AC

STATEMENT OF THE MILITARY SERVICE
OF I. P. FARLEY
(Jesse Preston Farley)

Private, Captain Dowling's Company of Artillery,
27th Illinois Militia
Black Hawk War

* * * * *

The official records show that I. P. Farley was enrolled May 19, 1832, as a private in Captain Dowling's Company of Artillery, 27th Illinois Militia, and was mustered out and honorably discharged as a private, September 6, 1832. It appears that Captain I. R. B. Gardaner was in command of the Company for some period prior to July 14, 1832, on which date he resigned.

* * * * *

Official statement February 7, 1942.

By authority of the Secretary of War:

E. S. ADAMS,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.
(SEAL)

Twelve Generations of Farleys

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING OF
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

FLOUR

50 bbls. S. Flour, just received per steamboat FRON-
TIER, and for sale by J. P. Farley—GALENA GA-
ZETTE, May 21, 1836 to Sept. 17, 1836.

FURNITURE

D. C. Eldridge has rec'd, in addition to his former
stock, a splendid assortment of Tables, Bedsteads, Bu-
reaus, Rocking Chairs, Settees, Summer Cook Stoves,
Panel Doors, Safes, etc., etc., all of which will be sold
on reasonable terms. Apply to J. P. Farley—GALENA
GAZETTE, Aug. 6, 1836 to Aug. 20, 1836.

D. C. ELDRIDGE

would respectfully inform the citizens of Galena, and
the country generally, that he has just received, and will
keep constantly on hand, a general and well selected as-
sortment of FURNITURE, such as Bureaus, Breakfast
and Dining-Tables; high and low foot Bedsteads; Chairs
of the best and inferior qualities; Looking Glasses; Can-
dle Stands; Venetian Blinds and Shutters; Window Sash
of all sizes; Wall Paper; one superior Secretary; one pair
Card Tables; one eight day Clock, etc., etc.

All of which will be sold low. His store is on Main
street, three doors above S. T. Cluff's. Persons wishing
to purchase any of the above articles will please call on
J. P. Farley—GALENA GAZETTE, May 21, 1836
to July 2, 1836.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

HAT MANUFACTORY

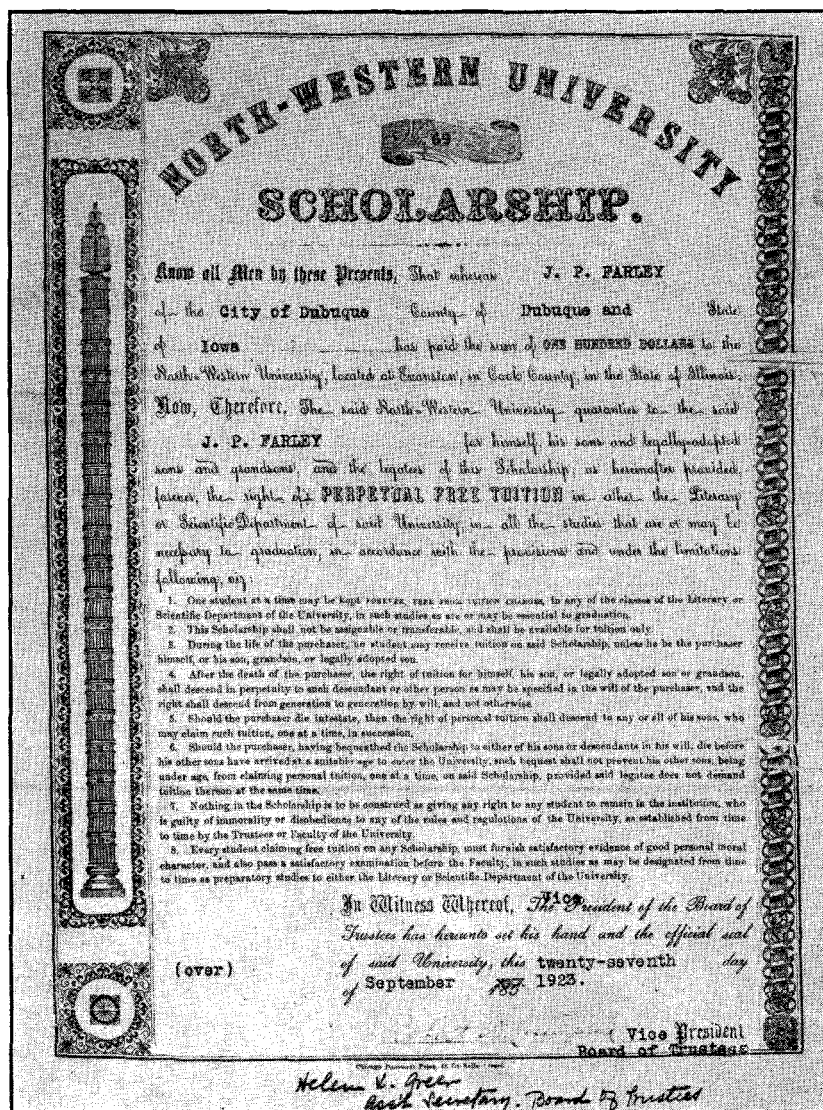
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Galena, and others generally, that he has established himself in the Hat Manufacturing Business on Main Street, in Mr. Leopold's building, where he will keep constantly on hand every description of Hats of the most approved fashion and workmanship. He will also have for sale Caps of every fashion and variety. He likewise informs the Ladies that he will keep constantly on hand a handsome assortment of Fur Bonnets of the latest fashion, which he offers for sale on pleasing terms. County merchants are invited to call and examine his work, as he flatters himself that he will be able to furnish them with every description of Hats as cheap as they can be imported from the East. Jas. Johnson—GALENA GAZETTE, Nov. 28, 1835.

NEW SPRING GOODS

W. L. Johnson

Dubuque, April 7, 1847.

At the above sign, the subscriber has just received a large and splendid stock of Spring and Summer Goods, all of which will be sold at my former low prices. The stock has been selected with great care and comprises the greatest variety in the city. I would take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my old friends and customers for the liberal share of patronage hertofore bestowed, and would beg leave to invite them and all those visiting the city to purchase goods, to give me a call before purchasing, as I am determined not to be undersold by any one. Remember the place, No. 72 Main Street, and the Elk Horn in front of my door. Beware of those that tell you theirs is Johnson, as there is some that do. W. L. JOHNSON.



Jesse Preston Farley evidenced his interest in education by subscribing for a Scholarship in Northwestern University at its beginning. The above reproduction is of a duplicate because the original, issued in 1856, was lost.

Before his death in 1894, he assigned the title to his son, Jesse Kelso Farley, as the conditions provided it "Shall descend by will and not otherwise." In a letter dated February 8, 1894, J. P. Farley wrote: "I hope the investment so early made will produce abundant fruit."

This scholarship has been used by two sons of Jesse Kelso Farley, and by three of his grandchildren.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

PRESENTATION TO SUPERINTENDENT FARLEY*

A Flattering Surprise Engineered and Conducted by
Railway Employees. Magnificent Set of
Silver Presented.

Presentations are in order, and one of the finest ever witnessed in Dubuque came off on Saturday evening at the residence of J. P. Farley.

For some weeks past, there have been mysterious whisperings among railroad men—A secret was abroad, but not sufficiently abroad to be known by people not employed in railroad interests.

On Saturday it was observed that conductors had excellent reasons for being allowed to "Change off" and remain in Dubuque over Sunday, sending deputies out with their western-bound trains. Early in the evening the railroad employes were gathering at the store of H. Adams. Gentlemen were dispatched to the superintendent's office to bore him with their theories and impracticable advice, and thus detain him from returning home to spend a quiet evening with his family. Mysterious sacks were shouldered by trusty porters and taken down back streets to Mr. Farley's residence on Bluff at the head of Sixth Street, while the dozen or more gentlemen congregated, proceeded down Main Street and up Sixth with the same destination.

The visitors having been received by Mrs. Farley, possession was taken of the parlor and the table loaded with silverware taken from the mysterious sacks. A messenger was dispatched to the Railroad office for Mr. Farley, and he soon made his appearance, doubtful of the cause of this unexpected summons. As Mr. Farley entered the parlor, Mr. Place, master mechanic of the Iowa Division

*THE HERALD, Dubuque, Sunday, April 12, 1868.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

of the I.C.R.R., stepped forward and addressed him as follows:

"Mr. Farley—In behalf of the employes of the Iowa division of the Illinois Central R.R., I am pleased to present to you this tea service.

In presenting you this testimonial, we tender you our thanks for the kindness shown us since we have been in your employ. Please accept our best wishes for your future health and prosperity."

Mr. Farley responded:

"Gentlemen—I am surprised to meet you here, and can only express my gratitude to the donors of this splendid testimonial. If I had had an intimation that this presentation was to be made, I might have been better prepared to receive it. I do not know that I have deserved it, for I have scolded a great deal, I fear, at times. But I thank you again for this kind expression of your esteem."

The testimonial consisted of a complete silver dinner service and tea service, a tea set of six pieces, coffee urn and pot, with caster, cake baskets and butter dishes to match, a full ice set, pitcher, salver and goblets—in all fourteen pieces, all of solid silver.

The coffee urn was inscribed: "Presented to J. P. Farley, Supt. Iowa Division, I.C.R.R., by the employes—Dubuque, April 11, 1868."

The ice pitcher and salver were engraved "J. P. Farley," and the remaining pieces were marked with simply the initials "J.P.F."

The silver was procured of H. Adams by the employes of the road, about two hundred of them having contributed. The entire cost was \$800. The engraving, which is exceedingly fine, was done by Master Frank Adams.

It is one of the finest gifts ever made in the city, the silver being in the latest styles and a complete set.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

Mrs. Farley had been notified during the day under pledge of secrecy, that a presentation was to be made to her husband. She had accordingly taken advantage of the information, and after the presentation was made, requested the attendance of the gentlemen in the dining-room where, aided by Mrs. Sprague and Mrs. Rogers, she had spread a bountiful repast. It is needless to say that full justice was done to the viands, railroad men having ample appreciation of such good things, and on this occasion forgetting their premature "All aboard."

Altogether the visit to the residence of Mr. Farley will long be remembered by Mr. Farley and lady as being the occasion of a flattering expression of the esteem in which the faithful officer and respected citizen is held by those who know him best, and by the visitors as an occasion of the expression of their esteem for Mr. Farley and his wife.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

J. P. FARLEY

His Integrity, An Appreciation

From

FIFTY YEARS OF METHODISM IN
DUBUQUE, IOWA*

Beginning Nov. 6, 1833

By H. W. BENNETT, Pastor,

Main Street Methodist Church

January, 1884.

Dr. Alfred Kynett, a former pastor, writing of the attempt to build the present Methodist parsonage, told how J. P. FARLEY started the enterprise with a gift of \$400.00, and that afterwards when financially embarrassed he spoke of money given to the church as "money saved."

He related this conversation as taking place in New York City some years afterwards:

Merchant—"Are you from Dubuque?"

Dr. Kynett—"Formerly."

"Well, you have one honest man there."

"I hope we have several, but who has that pre-eminence in your mind?"

"JESSE P. FARLEY."

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

*Methodism in Main Street Church 1852 to 1884, Chapter III, page 12, paragraph 3.

Palmer, Winall & Co., Printers

Letter from Jesse Preston Farley, Berne, Switzerland,
to his wife, Mary L. Farley, Dubuque, Iowa.

The first page (facsimile) is followed by the full text
in print.

HOTEL SUISSE SCHWEIZERHOF
vis-à-vis de la gare.
des postes et de télégraphes
BERNE
HAUSER FRÈRES

Sept 9th 1888 L

Dear Mary

This being
Sunday I don't do any better
employment than writing
to you. The church bells are
ringing all over town but
I can not understand a
single word of the sermon
and it would do me
no good to go. We have
been home 10 days at 2 1/2
to day, we are nearly done
with the new Remondy
restoration. We hope to finish
tomorrow and get all the
papers finished so we can
leave tomorrow
morning. It takes about
two days by rail to
get back to Haver where
we take the steamer

Twelve Generations of Farleys

Dear Mary:

This being Sunday, I don't know any better employment than writing you. The church bells are ringing all over town, but I can't understand a single word of the service and it would do me no good to go. We have been here ten days at 2:00 o'clock today. We are nearly done with Mr. Kennedy's testimony. We hope to finish tomorrow and get all the papers finished so we can leave here Wednesday morning. It takes about two days by railroad to get back to Havre (France) where we take the steamer for New York on Saturday, the 15th. When you get this letter I will be on my way home.

I was so glad to get a letter from Ed (E. B. Farley, his son). If I had known before I left home what I know now, I might have received letters from you and others. Mr. Kennedy has done all the harm he could, but we have got him so mixed up with contradictions I do not think the court will believe him.

It is such a task for me to write. I must leave all the instances of the trip, habits of people, and the description of the country until I get home. I do hope you are all well and getting along all right. I will cable you from Havre the day I leave for New York, and will wire you as soon as we arrive in New York. Write me care of the Astor House.

Tell Fred and Warren I have not forgotten them. I often think about them, how good and happy they ought to be with no such care and anxiety as I have been called to pass through prosecuting this law suit. I don't forget to pray twice a day that the good Lord will care for you all and that we all may be spared to meet again.

The attorneys, B. & C., (Beam and Cooke of Chicago, his attorneys) have been very kind to me, and particularly Ed Cooke. I can never forget his anxiety and care for my health and comfort. He wants me to have the best

Twelve Generations of Farleys

of everything. He seems to think this is a hard trip for a man of my age, but I am standing it first rate, considering the changes in manner of living.

It is now 6:00 o'clock in Dubuque and 11:00 here. You are about getting up. I have had my coffee and have been three hours writing this letter.

I will close this scribble and long letter from me by saying I feel sure I have one at least who feels as anxious at home for my safety as I do for myself.

Love to you all,

Your Husband.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

A REVIEW OF THE LITIGATION

FARLEY vs. HILL et al

The material here presented covers the period from 1879 to 1893, or fourteen years in the St. Paul, Minnesota, courts—particularly in the United States Circuit Court, and later in the United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

* * * * *

J. P. Farley was appointed Receiver for the Southern Minnesota Railroad in November, 1872, so consequently he spent much of his time in St. Paul in the following seven years. In 1879 the bankrupt St. Paul & Pacific Railroad was sold under the order of Judge Brill of the United States District Court. Mr. Farley did not share in the proceeds of the distribution of the securities in the re-organization, which was then known as The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad.

A suit was started against Messrs. Hill and Kittson. A year later, in 1880, a decision was rendered in favor of the defendants, and the litigation was appealed and was carried on throughout the 80's. In the first hearing before the United States Supreme Court, the case was returned to the United States District Court for re-trial, and it is to be remembered that Justice Brewer, as a United States District Judge, rendered the first opinion, in 1889. Also in the final hearing in 1893, when the decision was again for the defendants, it was Justice Brewer, then advanced to the bench as a United States Supreme Justice, who rendered the final decision.

The following material is copied verbatim from current newspaper accounts which were printed at that time.

In 1908, 1909 and 1910, HAMPDEN'S MAGAZINE published a number of articles, and laid emphasis on certain aspects of this litigation which make very in-

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teresting reading. (NOTE:—Hampden's Magazine, after a brief struggle, went out of business.)

In 1912, Charles Edward Russell published his "STORIES OF THE GREAT RAILROADS" and later, in 1922, followed this with his "RAILROAD MELONS, RATES and WAGES*." In these publications he has recited the romantic history of the Dutch bondholders of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, as well as the romance of the present Great Northern Railroad and resulting Inland Empire, both of which produced the greatest "melon patch" in the world. These two publications remain as mute evidence of such financial manipulations as probably will not be again permitted in the history of society.

*Charles H. Kerr & Co., publisher, Chicago, 1912 and 1922.

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DUBUQUE, IOWA RAILROAD

MANIPULATIONS*

The Dubuque & Dakota—The Caledonia Branch

J. P. Farley and The St. Paul and Pacific

Work on The Dubuque and Dakota Railroad is progressing rapidly, and the people along the line are jubilant over the prospect of soon being able to reach the outer world by rail. Another engine has been put upon the line, and the work of laying rails is rapidly going forward. The people of several towns on the line are preparing to celebrate the event on the 4th of July. The superintendent of construction expects to reach Allison with the iron horse sometime next week.

The contract to build the Caledonia road has been left to C. C. Smith of La Crosse, which means that that road will be constructed on the double quick.

J. P. Farley and J. M. Griffith have returned from St. Paul. The latter has been engaged in preparing the case of J. P. Farley against the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, in which Mr. Farley sues for possession of one-fifth of the road, amounting to something over \$4,000,000. The sale of this branch line of the St. Paul and Pacific road, under decrees of foreclosure issued out of the district court of Ramsey County to the mortgage bondholders, has been confirmed by Judge Brill, and the road has passed into the hands of Stevens, Barnes, Donald A. Smith, Kittson and Hill.

All the grounds, buildings and other valuable property in St. Paul belong to the branch line and were covered by the mortgage which has thus been foreclosed.

The confirmation of the sale under the mortgages upon the main line will come hereafter, one in the United

*Dubuque Daily Herald, June 17, 1879.

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States Court, and another took place last Saturday in the district court of Ramsay County. Judge Brill, after argument, took under advisement the claim of the Sheriff of Hennepin County for fees to the amount of \$18,000 for five minutes' work in formally knocking down the road to the bondholders. Both Sheriff King of Ramsay County and Sheriff Thompson of Hennepin County, signed the decree of sale, and the proceeds were deposited in the First National Bank of St. Paul, King taking a receipt for \$111,772, and Thompson for \$157,000. In the transfer J. P. Farley was left out in the cold, he having bonds and stock to the amount of one-fifth of the road, and for which he now commences action in the courts. Although the litigation may be prolonged for some time, Mr. Farley is sanguine of success. His many friends in Dubuque hope he may triumph if his claim is a just one.

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ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA

A St. Paul dispatch, Aug. 24 says: An important suit, involving a claim of several millions of dollars worth of stock in the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway company, was decided by the supreme court today. More than a year ago J. P. Farley, receiver of the St. Paul and Pacific road, brought suit against the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba company, J. J. Hill and N. W. Kittson, directors, for the possession of one-fifth of the stock of the company. The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba is successor to the St. Paul and Pacific, and was reorganized by Hill and Kittson, in company with George Stephens and other Montreal capitalists, who furnished the money. The enterprise has been enormously profitable. Before the Canadian plan was conceived, Farley, Hill and Kittson contrived a plan for the reorganization of a road similar to that afterwards carried out.

There was difficulty in obtaining money for the execution of this plan, however, and while it was pending Hill and Kittson found the Canadian party, who would put money in the scheme only on condition of their sharing actively in its execution. Accordingly the Farley plan was dropped, and he with it, and the company formed and organized the road with the money of the bank of Montreal. Farley then sued for one-fifth of the stock in the new company on the ground that he was one of the originators of the plan which made the stock valuable. The supreme court now decides that, though Farley had a right to a share in the fruits of the original scheme, Hill and Kittson could not justly abandon him and place themselves in competition with that scheme so long as there was a reasonable chance of its success; yet that its abolition through the failure to borrow money for its

*Dubuque Daily Herald, August 28, 1880.

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execution of any of the parties to the contract left them free to enter an arrangement with any one else. This is what Hill and Kittson did with Stephens and Smith. The court decides that this act was proven and legal, and that Farley had no right to object to it, and no claim of interest in the profits of the arrangement. This takes a serious embarrassment out of the path of the new company.

Testimony Being Taken in the Suit Brought by

JESSE P. FARLEY Against J. J. Hill et al*

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS, Nov. 26: Eight or Nine years ago the St. Paul and Pacific railroad bonds were a drug on the financial market. The line had been built by Dutch capital, and the bonds were nearly all owned in Holland. The country had not recovered from financial depression, and railroad stocks of all kinds were very low. The St. Paul and Pacific bonds were quoted at 5c on the dollar, and this opportunity for speculating was not lost on Jesse P. Farley, a resident of Dubuque, Iowa.

He approached J. J. Hill, now president and principal owner of the Manitoba Railroad Company and advised him that for the small sum of \$750,000 the bonds of the road could be purchased, a controlling interest secured, and when the money movement should again become easier a fortune could be made.

Mr. Hill hadn't that amount of money to his credit at that time, but he went to a warm friend, Commodore Kittson, and pointed out the advantages to be derived from this purchase.

Commodore Kittson hadn't the money, but he had warm friends in Canada who possessed a controlling interest in the Bank of Montreal, and there the money was procured and the purchase made.

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Two others besides Mr. Kittson, Mr. Hill and Mr. Farley were interested in the deal, and each was to have one-fifth interest. Mr. Farley's modesty, or perhaps some other motive, prevented his name appearing as one of the purchasers, and when the deal was finally consummated he was, as he claims in his complaint, ignored in the transaction. He made every effort to have his claim recognized, but without avail.

The value of the stock appreciated rapidly, and when Commodore Kittson sold out his interest he realized a sum that seven figures were required to enumerate.

Everyone knows what the Manitoba road is today and what its stock is quoted at, and knows further that the St. Paul and Pacific franchise is the keynote of the entire fabric. The sum Mr. Farley demands is nearly \$4,000,000, and the case, after being tried in the United States Courts of the state, went to the Supreme Court of the nation, and was returned with the advice that the complainant had grounds for action and ordered the taking of testimony. Thus far nearly 600 pages of testimony has been taken and the end is not yet.

Mr. Farley is fortunately a man of means, and he never expects to see the end of the case because of his advanced years. He will leave the lawsuit as a legacy to his son. The case bids fair to be another case of Jarndice vs. Jarndice without the romance that Dickens wove about the historic litigation.

*From THE DUBUQUE HERALD, Sunday, Nov. 27, 1887.

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FARLEY'S CELEBRATED CASE*

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: "The famous suit of Farley against President James J. Hill, of the Manitoba railroad, and the estate of the late Commodore Kittson, for an interest in the Manitoba road valued at \$4,000,000, will come up for trial before Judge Brewer in the United States circuit court in St. Paul next Monday. Among the evidence to be introduced by the defendants are depositions of Sir Donald Smith, Sir George Stephen, and other Canadian noblemen who effected the transfer of the road to Hill and Kittson."

*Dubuque Daily Herald, December 8, 1888.

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THE CASE OF FARLEY AGAINST HILL, KITT- SON AND THE MANITOBA ROAD AT ST. PAUL*

The famous suit of Jesse P. Farley against James J. Hill, the estate of the late Norman W. Kittson, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway company was called before Judge Brewer in the United States circuit court at St. Paul Friday. The action is brought by Mr. Farley to recover an equal share with Mr. Kittson and Mr. Hill in the stock of the defendant company. The case has been to the supreme court of the United States, and was there decided in favor of Mr. Farley. The defendants were ordered to answer the bill, and they have done so, denying Mr. Farley's claims. They deny that Mr. Farley ever became a member of the syndicate by the agreement of Kittson and Hill, and again set up the legal objection, which was raised in the supreme court, that Mr. Farley, having been the general manager and receiver of the road, could not lawfully have such an interest as he sets up. The proofs have been taken and the hearing before the presiding judge is to determine these questions of law and fact. Each side of the case is represented by an array of talented lawyers. The complainant is represented by Major H. D. Beam and Edward D. Cooke, of Chicago, and Hiler H. Horton, of St. Paul. The defendants are represented by V. D. Heard, H. R. Bigelow, R. B. Galusha and M. D. Grover. The argument for the complainant was opened Friday morning by Major Beam. The proofs presented are voluminous and several days will be consumed in presenting both sides of the case.

*Dubuque Daily Herald, December 16, 1888.

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FARLEY LOSES. JUDGE BREWER DECIDES THE MANITOBA RAILWAY CASE AGAINST JESSE P. FARLEY*

Among the press dispatches is one under St. Paul date of local interest. It is the opinion of Judge Brewer in Mr. J. P. Farley's case, and reads as follows: "The opinion of Judge Brewer in the celebrated case of Jesse P. Farley against James J. Hill, Norman N. Kittson, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad, was filed this morning. The opinion is in favor of the defendants, Judge Brewer deciding that the bill of complaint must be dismissed. Farley based his claim on an alleged contract which he asserted was entered into by defendants and himself. This contract provided that Farley should receive a one-fifth interest in the property in consideration for his services in the sale to Hill and others."

*The Dubuque Herald, Saturday, September 14, 1889.

HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE*

Jesse P. Farley was appointed in 1876 receiver of the St. Paul and Pacific railway, and also general manager of the lines of the first division of the St. Paul and Pacific railway company. Several series of mortgage bonds were outstanding, largely owned and held in Holland. Farley alleges that he and the defendants, Kittson and Hill, entered into an agreement for the purchase of these bonds and the foreclosure of the mortgage. Kittson and Hill were to procure the funds, the complainant to furnish facts, information, and assistance. The bonds were purchased by Hill and Kittson, with two associates, foreclosures consummated, and the railway properties acquired. The question of fact was whether such an agreement, as alleged, was entered into and the question of law whether, if made, it can now be enforced in a court of equity. Judge Brewer declines adversely in both cases.

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Mr. Kittson died on a dining-car, near Howard, Ill., May 11, 1888, while on his way to St. Paul to testify in this case. His testimony could therefore not be taken. Mr. Farley and Mr. Fisher, his assistant in the management of the roads, said an agreement had been entered into, while Mr. Hill positively denied it. These four persons were the only ones present when the alleged agreement was entered into. Even Messrs. Farley and Fisher admitted that there was no written contract. The testimony comprises nearly 2,000 printed pages. At the time of the receivership the two companies had over 400 miles of completed road and a big land grant. These various properties were mortgaged for \$28,000,000. The bonds had been largely negotiated in Holland, and the Dutch owners in 1873 appointed a committee to enforce their rights and protect their interests. This committee appointed J. S. Kennedy & Co. of New York city, as their agents. In 1873 there was a default in the payment of interest. Suit has been brought at the instance of Messrs. Kennedy & Co., and in August, 1873, Farley was appointed receiver of the St. Paul company's properties. He continued as receiver until the final foreclosures and sales in 1879.

In referring to the agreement Judge Brewer says: "Mr. Farley was at the time a gentleman past 60 years of age, having spent most of his active life in the state of Iowa, engaged part of the time in mercantile enterprises and part in railroad business. Important trusts had been placed in his hands, and he had so managed these trusts as to win the confidence of those so placing them. He was selected by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., who have had experience in railroad matters in Iowa, to act as receiver of these properties in Minnesota, and their selection was approved by the circuit judge of this court, himself a citizen of Iowa and doubtless familiar with

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Mr. Farley's reputation. Now, the agreement was, as claimed, to purchase the outstanding bonds or a majority of them, and, as Mr. Farley expresses it, inherit the properties at the foreclosure. It was Mr. Farley's duty as receiver not merely to preserve the property in his hands, but to so manage it as to make it as productive as possible and so realize as much as possible for the bondholders. Is it probably that a man so situated, with his years of experience in railroad foreclosures, and owing such a duty to the bondholders, would enter into a secret arrangement with third parties for the purchase of the bonds, an arrangement which made it for interest to reduce the market price of the bonds? Is it probable that such a man would deliberately cloud the record of his life and burden the discharge of official duty with the adverse and potent and everpressing weight or private pecuniary interest?"

Judge Brewer quotes from letters written by Farley in 1878, three years after the contract. One sentence is: "It has been more than intimated to me that Messrs. Hill and Kittson would be pleased to make me interested in their shares of what may result from this trade."

Regarding these letters the judge says: "It is impossible in my mind to reconcile the statements in those letters with the idea that all the while there was a subsisting and recognized agreement for an equal share in the enterprise. No man who was an equal partner would talk in respect to his associates and the transaction in the way Mr. Farley does in these letters. If there were nothing else in this case to invalidate his claim to a contract for an equal share with the defendants these letters would stand in my mind as a convincing answer."

Mr. Farley will appeal the case to the United States supreme court, and is confident that a decision will be made in his favor. The case so far has cost him about \$30,000.

*The Dubuque Herald, September 15, 1889.

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BREWER'S DECISION. A SYNOPSIS OF JUDGE BREWER'S OPINION IN THE FAMOUS MANITOBA RAILWAY CASE*

The dispatches in yesterday morning's Herald announced the fact that Judge Brewer had rendered a decision in favor of the defendant in the case of Jesse P. Farley against James J. Hill, the late Norman W. Kittson and the Manitoba Railway company, to recover a one-fifth interest and one-fifth of the proceeds of the road. The plaintiff in the case is a resident of Dubuque and the amount involved is over \$5,000,000.

In his decision Judge Brewer said: "I think that Mr. Farley as a receiver did not fail in his official duty, and although such conclusion carries an imputation upon his recollection or veracity as a witness, it sustains his integrity as an officer. The contract as set forth in the complainant's will was never, in my judgment, entered into, and a decree must be entered dismissing the bill."

The original complaint was filed Nov. 13, 1880. It alleged that while acting as receiver for roads in which Norman W. Kittson and James J. Hill were interested Farley made a contract with them to share profit, which they afterward repudiated. The case was carried up to the supreme court by the complainant, where it was twice argued, the judgment of the lower court reversed and the case remanded, with instructions to direct the defendants to answer. Thereafter an answer was filed, testimony taken, and the case argued and submitted upon the pleadings and proofs. The decision of the circuit court upon the plea was to the effect that the contract, if made, was one against public policy, and could not be enforced. The case in the supreme court passed off on a question of pleading and the question whether the contract as alleged was one which could be enforced or not, simply

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determined that the equities of that bill could not be considered upon a plea and that a question of fact put in issue by the plea and replication found for the plaintiff compelled the overruling of the plea. So at the end of eight years the case went back to the circuit court for decision with no substantial question of law or fact settled.

*Dubuque Herald, Sunday, September 15, 1889.

△ △ △

THE CASE THAT IS ENDED*

The Farley vs. Hill and Kittson Litigation Begun in
1879 Heard in Many Courts

History of the celebrated case, the winning of which would have made Mr. Farley worth millions, and losing of which he meets philosophically.

It goes without saying that much sympathy is expressed for Mr. J. P. Farley, against whom the Supreme Court of the United States has decided in his suit against Hill and Kittson to secure his share of the profits arising out of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway deal. Mr. Farley has pushed the suit energetically through many years. It has been the absorbing work of his later life, and now when he has passed 80 years, an adverse decision is handed down by the court of last resort. Of course it is a bitter disappointment, but he meets it philosophically.

The suit was begun in the state courts in 1879. It went from the district court of Ramsey Co. to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, when it was decided that the facts stated did not constitute a sufficient cause for action. It went to the United States Circuit Court as a new complaint filed Nov. 13, 1880. An amendment bill was filed Dec. 15th the same year, over which there was litigation for a long time. Hill and Kittson filed a plea to

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the amended bill, which was sustained by Judges Nelson and Treat on the ground that agreement was against public policy. It went to the supreme court; the judgment of the lower court was over-ruled, and defendants were required to answer. The question whether the contract was one that could be enforced was not considered. The decision simply determined that the equities of the case could not be considered upon a plea. Nine years later the case came up on its merits before Justice Brewer in the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota, who decided in favor of the heirs. Mr. Farley's amended complaint, filed Dec. 15, 1881, says that in the summer of 1876 he, Norman W. Kittson and James J. Hill mutually agreed that they would jointly undertake, for their joint profit, to acquire by purchase or contract, all the bonds possible to be obtained of the first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company. He says that Kittson represented that he could secure from Donald A. Smith and other Canadian capitalists, money enough to carry out the undertaking. In case it was necessary, Smith was to be given a share of the bonds, but whatever the three principals made out of the deal was to be divided share and share alike.

Farley alleged that Hill and Kittson did secure money from Donald A. Smith and Sir George Stevens,** and he believes they got one-half of the interest in the road, and the other half was to go to Hill and Kittson. He states that, pursuant to this agreement, in 1877, Smith, Stevens, Hill, Kittson and himself proceeded to buy bonds continuing until 1879, when they had about \$25,000,000 face value. Farley then states that nearly all of the bonds of the railroad companies were held in Holland, and that John S. Kennedy of New York was the American representative of all but \$15,000,000 worth of bonds, and that at Kennedy's instance, he (Farley) had been made

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receiver of the St. Paul and Pacific and general manager of the first division company. Farley next insists that he told Kennedy all about his connection with Mr. Hill and others, and that his conduct was honorable. Then he proceeds to say that through his friend Kennedy, Hill and his friends were enabled to negotiate the purchase of the bonds held by the Dutch bondholders.

In March and April, 1879, foreclosure proceedings were had and the roads auctioned off and bought by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company, payment in bonds purchased by Smith, Stevens, Hill and Kittson. They secured over 500 miles of railroad in Minnesota with the equipment and over 1,000,000 acres of land in the state, and other property valued at \$15,000,000.

Farley in nearly all his testimony was backed up by his confidential clerk, William H. Fisher, who was with the former during his residence in Minnesota. Both Farley and Fisher testified positively that at an interview which lasted two hours, between Kittson, Hill and Farley, the terms of a verbal agreement were settled. Hill denies the story, and Commodore Kittson died before his testimony could be taken.

****Donald Alexander Smith (Later Baron Strathcona), President of the Bank of Montreal and commissioner of the Hudson Bay Co. together with George Steven (later Sir Mount Stephen), President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad are the others that shared the profits with Hill and Kittson as partners in the financing and reorganization of the present Great Northern Railroad properties. These amazing fortunes resulting as estates and trusts in the United States, Canada and England had their beginnings in the early history of their amazing railroad finances and manipulations.**

J. K. F., Jr.

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JUSTICE BREWER'S CONCLUSION:

This was clearly two against one, but Justice Brewer worked in all the collateral circumstances, and finally came to the conclusion that Farley was wrong. His words are:

'I cannot believe from the testimony that any one time the complainant had that full, distinct talk which complainant and Mr. Fisher testified to, or that there was ever a definite coming together of minds of the parties in reference to an agreement for the purchase of the bonds.

In other words, I think that *Mr. Farley, as receiver, did not fail in his official duty, and although such conclusion carries an imputation on veracity as a witness, it sustains his integrity as an officer.'*

The vast Kittson estate has been in the hands of the St. Paul Trust Co. since Mr. Kittson's death in 1883, and the money has been completely tied up pending the settlement of this suit. An officer of the Trust Company has said that the estate was in such shape that a settlement could be speedily made, about \$100,000 being ready for immediate distribution.

Among the heirs are Mrs. Charles Weaver of Chicago, and James and Louis Kittson, the well-known Philadelphia horsemen."

*From The Herald, Dubuque, Iowa, Wednesday, December 13, 1893.

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SUMMARY OF THE CASE

The first case that went to the United States Supreme Court was one entitled "Farley vs. Kittson." That case was argued March 29 and 30, 1886, re-argued December 8 and 9, 1886, and decided February 7, 1887.* In this case George F. Edmunds and Henry D. Beam appeared for Mr. Farley, with Edward D. Cooke on the brief. For the defendants, William M. Evarts and George B. Young, with R. R. Bigelow on the brief. This case turned on whether or not the defendants could raise their defense by way of a plea, and the court reversed the decision of the lower court and remanded the case with directions to have the defendants answer the complaint.

The case came again before the United States Supreme Court under the name of "Farley vs. Hill" and was argued October 30, 31 and November 1, 1893, and decided December 11, 1893.** In this case the same attorneys appeared for Mr. Farley as in the other case, but George B. Young appeared for the defendants, and M. D. Grover on the brief. In addition, John Maynard Harlan appeared on behalf of the St. Paul Trust Company, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Kittson; the latter company being substituted for Kittson on his death.

While many points were raised as to the validity of the contract as being against public policy, and being invalid because it had not been reduced in writing in accordance with the Statute of Frauds, the case was not decided on either of these grounds, but solely upon the ground that Mr. Farley had not proved his complaint, and the Supreme Court made no attempt to answer the other questions. The case was thereby decided on the easiest possible grounds.

*Can be found in the Official Law Reports, Vol. 120, page 303.

**May be found in the U. S. Official Reports, Vol. 150, page 572.

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One widely commented fact of the final hearing of this case came in connection with one of the attorneys for Hill and his associates, namely John M. Harlan of Chicago. He was a young lawyer and appeared for the first time before the Supreme bench in Washington and was retained during the close of the litigation. His father, United States Supreme Court Justice Harlan, consented to sit and hear the case as a member of the United States Supreme Court while his son appeared for, and accepted compensation from defendants involved, an unusual and unprecedented state of conditions. Mr. Hill and the others had employed him before the final hearings and pleadings were presented in Washington, D. C.

Another pertinent fact is that Justice Brewer who presented the final decision in the United States Supreme Court in 1893 was also the District judge in the United States District Court at St. Paul, who likewise rendered the earlier decision favorable to the defendants when the lower court decision was reversed and the case was heard and decided by him in 1889. Quite a coincidence that the same judge in the lower United States District Court should again render the opinion when the case was appealed from the lower court where he, himself, had presided just four years before; and quite a coincidence that the same judge, after his promotion to the Supreme Court bench, could again participate in a case that had been reversed over his earlier decision.

This litigation was perhaps the bitterest and most devastating experience that could be the lot of any successful individual at the evening of a long and highly respected career. However, the life of Jesse Preston Farley portrays a magnificent triumph amid this misfortune in his declining years. He survived this great disappointment for only a brief time. In less than five months his death occurred.

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CHARTS

FARLEY Family1623-1943

Virginia - Tennessee - Illinois - Iowa

JOHNSON Family1777-1943

Maryland - Pennsylvania - Kentucky - Iowa

DEAN Family1636-1943

Massachusetts - New York - Ohio - Iowa - Illinois

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The following FARLEY family charts no doubt contain errors which later students may discover. It would seem however, that the present family line is unbroken and confirmed, as far as JOHN FARLEY Sr., who was born in 1648.

The writer does not claim to have proved the parentage of JOHN FARLEY Sr.—namely that he was a son of Thomas and Jane Farley. The record is clear that he was the father of John Jr., who died and left a will in Chesterfield County, Virginia, in 1754.

While there were other Farleys in Virginia at that time who could have been his parents, it is probable however that John Farley Sr., our direct ancestor, who testified that he was thirty-one years old in 1679, was one of the younger sons of Thomas Farley, the immigrant.

If we accept Randolph W. Farley's records, that fifteen children of Thomas and Jane were living in Virginia, then Archer could have been the father of John Farley Sr.

It may be that Thomas Farley married twice, or that he returned to England. No record of date of his death has been found. Apparently there is no record of Thomas Farley or his family after 1632, when Thomas was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, or when a record appears of his "wharf and tobacco," which refers to his "late residence."

In 1655, John, Joseph, "Fra" and Joyce "Farly" appear and are mentioned in Surrey County. These were immigrants, as well as Ann "Farly" in 1643, William Farley in 1652, Joice "Farlo" in 1648, and Alexander "Farlow" in 1654—so that John Farley Sr., born 1648, could have been a son or even a grandson of Thomas Farley.

In preparing an earlier chart, George Farley, another son of Thomas (instead of John Sr.) was shown as our

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direct ancestor. This was an error as John Farley Sr., in a Henrico County deed in 1692, stated that he still owned seventy-five acres in Charles City County, Virginia, from the tract he had formerly granted to his son, John Jr.

In 1655, George Farley was witness to a power of attorney in Surrey County. It was in this same year and same county that John, Joseph, "Fra" (Francis?) and Joyce appear as immigrants brought in by Edward Pettaway as redemptioners.* If George, born in America, had traveled to England and had returned from England at this time, he might not have been listed as an immigrant. Some of the children of Thomas might have been educated in England. George was one of Cromwell's soldiers, and he might have returned to America of necessity or to apply his training. Also he may have had greater educational opportunities than the others. It is possible that John, one of the four children (John, Joseph, "Fra" and Joyce) who emigrated to Virginia, to the south side of the James River in August, 1655, was our direct ancestor. In that event he would at that time have been a child only seven years of age.

From WILLIAM and MARY MAGAZINE, 1st series, Vol. 14, page 124, the record reads:

"Lydia, wife of Major Edmund Chisman (or Cheesman) was a niece of Capt. Farley, another of Bacon's officers, who is described as not only a brave man, but an expert in mathematics and engineering. Lydia had the spirit of her uncle, and when Major Chisman was arraigned before Sir William Berkely (Governor) she took the blame of the (Bacon's) Rebellion upon herself, and desired to be hanged in his stead."

Lydia was a daughter of his brother, perhaps Archer Farley. There appears no record of any real estate in the

*See EARLY VIRGINIA EMIGRANTS, 1623-1660, by George Greer, p. 110. Cavaliers and Pioneers, 1623-1800, Nell M. Nugent.

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colony belonging to George Farley, and if he had owned real estate and had been married, the Acts of the Virginia Assembly, now recorded in Henning's Statutes at Large, would have referred to the confiscation of his property and precluded his heirs from inheriting his possessions.

According to Henning's Statutes, George Farley was convicted of high treason, and after his execution by Governor Berkeley was denied the benefits of an Act of Pardon that also excluded Nathaniel Bacon and others.

The burning of Jamestown, and the loss of early Virginia records, apparently prevent disclosure of the much-sought-after confirmation.

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A VIRGINIA LINE OF FARLEYS

1600-1943

One Line Only

- I. THOMAS FARLEY, b. 1600, England; m. Jane Sefton in England. Arrived Ship ANN, Archer's Hope, Virginia, February 23, 1623. They were parents of a numerous family:
1. Ann, b. 1624, reputed m. Colonel Richard Lee.
 2. Archer, b. 1627.
 3. Barbara, b. 1628; killed by Indians.
 4. George, b. 1631.
 5. Phillipp, b. 1633.
 6. Thomas, b. 1636; m. Barbara Rolfe, 1666.
 7. Virginia, b. 1637; m. Henry St. John, 1665.
 8. Fabyan, b. 1640.
 9. Bonnie Bell, b. 1642.
 10. James, b. 1643; ancestor of this branch of the family in the Carolinas.
 11. Elizabeth, b. 1645.
 12. Richard, b. 1647.
 13. JOHN, b. 1647.
 14. William, b. 1648.
 15. Thompson, b. 1650.

NOTE: These records of children are from Randolph W. Farley, Nashua, N. H. (deceased) and have not been confirmed from any other source.

- II. (13) JOHN FARLEY (Sr.), b. 1648; possibly in Charles City County, lived in Henrico County (the direct ancestor), wife Mary. Were parents of—
1. Mary, b. 1668; m. Thomas Baugh.
- III. 2. JOHN JR., b. 1670; our direct ancestor, m. Elizabeth.
3. Samuel, b. 1673.
 4. Edward, b. 1678.
 5. James, b. 1679.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

6. Matthew, b. 1682.

7. William, b. 1685.

8. Archer, b. 1688.

These records of children also from Randolph W. Farley and not confirmed from other sources. See Appendix "Farley Gleanings" for confirmation of John Sr. and Jr. as II and III direct ancestors.

III. (2) JOHN FARLEY (Jr.), b. 1670; probably Henrico County, d. 1754. Will, April 6, 1754, Dale Parish, Chesterfield County; m. Elizabeth. According to will were parents of—

1. John.

2. Peter.

3. Mary; m. Womack.

4. Francis.

5. William.

6. Sarah; m. Thompson.

7. James.

8. Joseph.

9. Matthew.

10. Henry.

IV. FRANCIS FARLEY (Sr.),* b. October 25, 1703, probably Henrico County, d. October 22, 1791; m. (1)—(Circa 1720); m. (2) Elizabeth Crostic, b. April 19, 1718, lower part of North Carolina, d. October 29, 1797.

Both buried one mile below mouth of Indian Creek, Monroe County, West Va.

Lived in Henrico, Chesterfield, Pittsylvania, and Bedford Counties and New River Settlement (now Monroe Co., West Va.).

Children:

V. 1. Francis (Jr.), b. 1726, d. 1829 at Shawneetown, Illinois; m. Nancy Blankenship.

V. 2. Thomas (the direct ancestor), b. circa 1730-1735, probably Henrico Co., Va., d. 1796, Will Montgomery County; m. about 1754, Judith Clay, probably daughter (or granddaughter) of Charles Clay, Chesterfield.

*Records copied from family Bible of James Gore by Joseph Elmer Goar, Kansas City, Mo.

The parentage, marriages and children have not been fully confirmed by public record so far available.

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- V. 3. John.
- V. 4. Matthew, b. October 29, 1759, d. 1837,
Indiana, m. Esther McMullen. (Son of
2nd wife, Elizabeth Crostic.)
- V. THOMAS FARLEY* (Sr.), direct ancestor, b.
circa 1730-1735, probably Henrico Co., d. 1796,
Will in Montgomery Co., Va.; m. about 1754,
Judith Clay—reputed cousin of Henry Clay, the
statesman. Probably daughter or grand-daugh-
ter of Charles Clay of Chesterfield Co., Va.
Had children:
 - VI. 1. Henry Farley.*
 - VII. Daughter Rebecca, m. John Thompson,
September 24, 1785.
 - VII. Daughter Judy, m. Patten Thompson,
February 8, 1798.
 - VI. 2. Thomas Farley* (Jr.), b. 1760, d. 1839.
Ctf. 31367. Pension record, 1834. Giles
County will, 1839. m. Patty (or Patsy)
Lester, 1785. 3 children:
 - VII. Mahala Farley, wife of Rev. Francis Far-
ley.
 - VII. John C. Farley.
Theiza, m. Sam'l Thompson.
 - VII. Judith, m. Jas. M. Stafford.
 - VI. 3. Forrest,* m. Mary Monsey (Monsy-Mun-
cy), March 7, 1786.
 - VI. 4. William, m. Eliz. Thompson, 1785-1791.
 - VI. 5. Jesse.
 - VI. 6. John (our direct ancestor), b. 1776, d.
1836; m. Jane Hammond, January 24,
1797, daughter of John* (and Sabra?)
Hammond.
 - VI. 7. Clay, m. Letty Carter May 26, 1789 or
May 10, 1798.
 - VI. 8. Chloe, m. Samuel Dillon.
 - VI. 9. Rebecca, m. John Thompson, September
24, 1785.
 - VI. 10. Judy, m. David Nieswonger (Nicewan-
der), September 24, 1800.

*Members of Virginia Revolutionary Militia, Montgomery County.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

NOTE: The military records of Thomas Farley (Sr.) the father, and Thomas Farley (Jr.) his son, are confused in the literature. Thomas Farley (Sr.) died in Montgomery Co., Va. in 1796. His son, Thomas Farley (Jr.) was born in 1760 and died in Giles Co. 1839. The military record in the Pension and Archives Departments is that of the *son* (not the father). They both left wills in the above counties.

Thomas Farley (Sr.) was on the Virginia frontier from 1758 to about 1780. He was a participant at the Battle of Point Pleasant with his older brothers, Francis and John. He is recorded in Bedford County in 1758 as a member of the Militia under Captain Thomas Lewis, which assembled and marched to the New River to defend the frontier. He is erroneously recorded by several historians as having come to the New River from Albemarle County instead of BEDFORD COUNTY, as he was a member of the forces that assembled and marched from Albemarle Co. His military record ends in 1779 as an Indian scout under Captain Henry Patton and Colonel Wm. Preston.

The pension record of Thomas Farley (Jr.) shows no service earlier than 1776, and continues through 1787, when he was present at the battles of Allamance River and Ready Fork.

Matthew Farley, a half-brother of Thomas (Sr.) was born in 1759. At that time the older son of Thomas Farley (Sr.) was born, and Henry and perhaps Thomas (Jr.) were about the age of their uncle Matthew. He was known as Captain Mat. Farley and had a military record in the 1780's in Montgomery County. He is often confused with another Captain Matthew Farley, an Indian scout in Greenbrier Co.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

VI. JOHN FARLEY (6), our direct ancestor, son of Thomas, b. 1776 Montgomery Co., Va., d. 1836, Galena, Ill.; m. Jane Hammond, January 24, 1797, Montgomery Co., Va., daughter of John Hammond* (and Sabra?)* Hammond, d. 1822, St. Clair Co., Ill., near St. Louis, Mo. Seven to ten children. First five born in Virginia, probably Giles Co. Four younger born in Tennessee, near Nashville.

1. Elizabeth, b. June 19, 1798; m. (1st) Henry Rhodes. d. ——. Daughter Chloe A., b. 1833, d. 1901, Minneapolis. Unmarried.
m. (2nd) Mr. Waterman, 1 son, Jesse Preston Waterman, d. 1903, unmarried.
2. Clay.**
3. Cecelia.**
4. Judah.**
5. Joyce**; m. — Duncan?
6. Chloe Cornelia, b. May 7, 1808 near Nashville, Tenn., d. August 13, 1884, Peosta, Iowa; m. (1st) James Moore, d. 1827, St. Louis, Mo. 1 child, lived 7 weeks.
m. (2nd) May 24, 1829 to Horace Smead, of Galena, Ill. in Grant Co., Wis.
Children: of 14 were surviving Frances Sophia, m. C. J. Cummings. Mary Cornelia, m. Wm. Boss. Viola Gertrude, m. John V. Rider. John S. Smead, Epworth, Iowa.
7. Behirum Farley.**

*John Hammond is reputed to have a Revolutionary record and to have married Sabra, daughter of Patrick Napier, emigrated to Warren Co., Tenn.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

- VII. 8. JESSE PRESTON FARLEY, b. April 2, 1813 near Nashville, Tenn. (the direct ancestor), d. Dubuque, Iowa, May 18, 1894; m. (1st) Mary P. Johnson, August 1, 1833, Galena, Ill.
m. (2nd) Louisa Mary Johnson, November 5, 1844, Dubuque, Iowa.
9. John.**
10. Nancy.**

**2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 10—to date no records discovered regarding their lives or descendants.

NOTE: The death of the Mother, Jane Hammond Farley, near East St. Louis, Ill., in 1822, and the subsequent dispersion of the family, prevent full details from being available. One daughter is reported by one source to have married Benjamin Jerome; another daughter to have married a Mr. Duncan. The son listed as Behirum may have been Hirum. One brother buried by Jesse Preston Farley may have been Clay. The names of the daughters, Judah and Joyce, may be duplicates. The name of a daughter Nancy also may be a duplicate or a nickname of another. The U. S. Census, St. Clair County, Ill., 1820, shows; a family of nine persons.

- VII. (8) JESSE PRESTON FARLEY, son of John Farley and Jane Hammond. b. April 2, 1813, near Nashville, Tenn., d. May 8, 1894, at Dubuque, Iowa. m. (1st) Mary Priestly Johnson, b. January 1, 1816, near Baltimore, Md., d. May 24, 1844, Dubuque, Ia., buried with infant son Henry in her arms.

Children:

1. Charles William, b. October 22, 1834, Galena, Ill., d. May 15, 1899, Farley, Iowa.
2. John Preston, b. November 2, 1836, d. January 31, 1902.
3. George Washington, b. November 28, 1838, d. October, 1905, Dubuque, Iowa.
4. Henry, b. March 10, 1841, Dubuque, Iowa, d. April 16, 1841.
5. Francis Asbury, b. March 25, 1842, Dubuque, Iowa, d. August 8, 1920, Dubuque, Iowa.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

(All except 1, 2 and 5 buried Linwood Cemetery, Dubuque, Ia.)

m. (2nd) Mary Louisa Johnson (niece of first wife), b. January 8, 1827, Danville, Ky., d. April 25, 1902, Dubuque, Iowa.

Children:

1. James Edgar, b. August 3, 1846, d. 1847, Dubuque, Iowa.
2. Eugene Morris, b. December 23, 1848, d. 1850, Dubuque, Iowa.
3. Henry Gest, b. February 7, 1851, d. 1929.
4. Edwin, b. Sept. 18, 1853, d. 1940, Pasadena, Calif.
5. Jesse Kelso, b. January 20, 1856, d. 1927, Pasadena, Calif.
6. Clay, b. August 31, 1857, d. 1857, Dubuque, Iowa.
7. Mary, b. June 21, 1859, d. 1859, Dubuque, Iowa.
8. Fred Hiram, b. June 12, 1861, d. 1934, Dubuque, Iowa.
9. Warren Clay, b. June 5, 1863, d. 1941, Dubuque, Iowa.
10. Ward, b. March 29, 1865, d. 1865, Dubuque, Iowa.
11. Willie Rogers, b. November 23, 1866, d. 1867, Dubuque, Iowa.
12. Anna Bell, b. December 22, 1868, d. 1869, Dubuque, Iowa.

(All except 4 and 5 buried in Linwood Cemetery, Dubuque, Iowa.)

The foregoing records copied from J. P. Farley family Bible.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

DESCENDANTS OF JESSE PRESTON FARLEY, DUBUQUE, IOWA (1st Marriage)

Of their six children, all sons, two died in infancy.

VIII. (1) Charles *William* Farley, b. 1834, d. 1899; m. Lydia Dragoo, Marion, Iowa, b. 1840, d. 1920. Four children:

IX. (A) Charles *Henry* Farley, b. October 20, 1865, Farley, Iowa, d. December 28, 1929; m. Emma Miller, October 20, 1889, b. March 21, 1864. Three children:

X. (1) Mazie Irene Farley, b. November 13, 1891, Marion, Iowa; m. January 3, 1922, George Edmund Joslin, Ottumwa, Iowa. No issue.

X. (2) Maybelle Farley, b. Marion, Iowa, August 22, 1894, d. May, 1895.

X. (3) Jesse Preston Farley, b. January 13, 1897, Marion, Iowa; m. (1) Florence Summer. No issue.
m. (2) Jacqueline Hathaway, February 8, 1906. Two children:

XI. Charles Norman Farley, b. August 31, 1935, Des Moines, Iowa.

XI. Terrence Farley, b. May 18, 1941, Des Moines, Iowa.

IX. (B) Mary Catharine Farley, b. March 1, 1869, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; m. (1) Louis Charles Miller, b. 1866, d. 1916.

X. Bessie May Miller, b. November 24, 1889, Farley, Iowa, d. June 21, 1931; m. 1910, Frank Henry Van Driel, b. November 14, 1887.

XI. Russell Franklin Van Driel, b. November 18, 1912, Rock Island, Ill. m. April 29, 1939, Violet Elizabeth Keddie, b. April 10, 1912, Dawson, New Mexico.

XI. Donald Chester Van Driel, b. May 20, 1919, d. December 21, 1929.

X. Mildred Lydia Miller, b. 1891, Farley, Iowa.

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- X. Louis Charles Miller (Jr.), b. 1893; m. Augusta Anthony, b. Belgium, 1897 (Adopted daughter Patricia Marie).
- X. Katharine Miller, b. 1905; m. 1925, Edw. S. Hulsey. No children.
- IX. (B) Mary Catharine Farley; m. (2) A. J. Fleming. No children.
- IX. (C) Edward Farley, b. Farley, Iowa, 1872, d. 1881.
- IX. (D) Chloe Dell Farley, b. May 13, 1882; m. (1) Wm. O'Brien, August 30, 1899. One child.
m. (2) John Milton Dix, November 28, 1929. No children.
- X. Vivian Agnes O'Brien, b. Farley, Iowa, June 22, 1900; m. Howard Hoyt Hubbard, January 21, 1920. No issue.
- VIII. (2) John Preston Farley, b. 1836, d. 1901; m. Mary Bertha Merkle, July 18, 1861, Dubuque, Iowa, b. July 27, 1843, Platteville, Wis., d. January 13, 1902, Madison, S. Dak.
Children:
 - IX. Carl Tracy Farley, b. December 4, 1875, Dubuque, Iowa, d. January 28, 1886.
 - IX. Glenn Merkle Farley, b. July 23, 1862, Dubuque, Iowa, d. November 27, 1926, Seattle, Wash.; m. Jessie May Melish, b. February 25, 1872, Durand, Wis. m. January 3, 1889, Barton, S. Dak.
Children:
 - X. (A) Bertha Lucille Farley, b. March 14, 1890, Berton, S. Dak.; m. (1) Burt Ellis Bossert, March 4, 1911, Seattle, Wash. Children:
 - XI. (a) David Farley Bossert, b. September 29, 1913, U.S.A., 1943; m. Mary Jean Delaney, August 30, 1940,
 - XI. (b) Dorothy Lucille Bossert, b. September 5, 1915; m. John Edward Reeve, September 14, 1937.

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- XI. (c) John Phillip Bossert, b. June 4, 1922, U.S.N. 1943.
(A) married (2) Francis Theodore Griffin, February 4, 1930, Everett, Wash.
- X. (B) Glenn Walter Farley, b. September 4, 1892, d. September 14, 1892, Madison, S. Dak.
- X. (C) Mary Jessie Farley, b. May 11, 1897, Madison, S. Dak.
- X. (D) John Merkle Farley, D.D.S., b. April 9, 1903, Lt. U.S.N.R. 1943; m. Dorothy Lucille Cranston, June 22, 1933, Mt. Vernon, Wash. Son:
- XI. John Richard Farley, b. June 3, 1942, Seattle, Wash.
- VIII. (3) George Washington Farley, b. Dubuque, Iowa, November 28, 1838, d. Dubuque, Iowa, October 1905; m. (1) Margaret. No issue. m. (2) Elizabeth. No issue. m. (3) Jean Yates. No issue.
- VIII. Francis Asbury Farley, b. March 25, 1842, Dubuque, Iowa, d. August, 1920; m. (1) Emma Kimber, June 25, 1862. See m. (2) and (3). b. Philadelphia, June 11, 1846, d. Farley, Iowa, June 17, 1880. Three children:
- IX. Jessie May Farley, b. January 31, 1863, Dubuque, Iowa, d. January 30, 1936, Platteville, Wis.; m. (1) James Henry Van Dusen about 1881—two children:
- X. May Jessie Van Dusen, b. 1883, Farley, Iowa, d. October 18, 1921, Manchester, Iowa. No children.
- X. William Henry Van Dusen, b. 1887, Farley, Iowa; m. May 6, 1912, Minneapolis. Beatrice V. Waugh, b. March 13, 1888, Stockton, Calif.
- XI. Irene Waugh Van Dusen, b. Waterloo, Iowa, June 10, 1914; m. September 18, 1936, Pierre Gabriel Arnoult. Two children:
- XII. Geneal Arlene Arnoult, b. November 14, 1937.

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- XII. Richard Pierre Arnoult, b. August 29, 1941.
- XI. Jack Willis Van Dusen, b. Waterloo, Iowa, July 31, 1915; m. March 18, 1938, Minnalee Mosier. One child:
- XII. Sandra Lee Van Dusen, b. August 15, 1941.
- XI. Bettie Lou Van Dusen, b. Pasadena, Calif., February 22, 1926; m. Garth Dally Reese, October 29, 1943.
- IX. Jessie May Farley, m. (2) Leo Mehern about April, 1931. No children.
- IX. Frank Andrew Farley, b. March 1, 1865, d. September 1, 1935, Manchester, Iowa; m. Margaret Gertrude Kirby, b. April 29, 1873, Bankston, Iowa. Nine children. Now Mrs. George W. Hansel, Manchester, Iowa, 1943.
- X. (1) Earl Francis Farley, b. August 16, 1890, Farley, Iowa; m. (1) Ella Raymond, August 12, 1912, Manchester, Iowa. Two boys, one girl.
- XI. Raymond Farley, b. June 11, 1913.
- XI. Kenneth Farley, b. 1915.
- XI. Margaret Farley, b. May 1, 1917.
- XI. Earl Fcs. Farley, m. (2) ———. No children.
- X. (2) Kenneth John Farley, b. October 31, 1892, Farley Iowa; m. Marian Hughes, June 16, 1916, Waterloo, Iowa. Two sons.
- XI. John Kenneth Farley Jr., b. November 13, 1918, d. January 10, 1931.
- XI. Robert Hughes Farley, b. February 7, 1926, d. February 22, 1927.
- X. (3) Emma Hanorah Farley, b. October 18, 1893, d. December 26, 1931; m. Clifford Milton McCraney, October 19, 1912. Eleven children:

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- XI. (1) Eunice Mary McCraney, b. May 11, 1913; m. Kenneth Lynn Crow, May 3, 1935, Galena, Ill.
- XII. Michael Alwyn Crow, b. July 8, 1941.
- XI. (2) Vernon Joseph McCraney, b. August 20, 1915; m. Anna Eileen Randolph, September 28, 1938.
- XI. (3) Francis Farley McCraney, U.S. A., b. February 24, 1918, Blackhawk Co., Iowa.
- XI. (4) Winona Mae McCraney, b. February 16, 1920; m. LaVern Henry Merrill, August 31, 1938.
Three children:
- XII. Patricia Janet Merrill, b. May 11, 1940.
- XII. Steven Francis Merrill, b. August 2, 1942.
- XII. Kenneth Ernest Merrill, b. September 22, 1943.
- X. (4) Marie Farley, b. July 15, 1898, d. May 16, 1899.
- X. (5) Francis Jerome Farley, b. July 15, 1900; m. Florence May Edwards, Manchester, Iowa, May 28, 1923.
Five children:
- XI. (1) Dorothy May Farley, b. June 9, 1924; m. June 8, 1942, Carl E. Deckler, Manchester, Iowa. One child.
- XII. Michael Rick Deckler.
- XI. (2) Gertrude Helen Farley, b. February 8, 1926.
- XI. (3) William Francis Farley, b. August 2, 1928.
- XI. (4) Le Roy Edwin Farley, b. January 14, 1930.
- XI. (5) Leon Andrew Farley, b. January 10, 1932.

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- X. (6) Virginia Farley, b. November 28, 1904, d. August 5, 1905.
- X. (7) Joseph Farley, b. August 29, 1907, d. May 11, 1908.
- X. Mary Farley, b. October 23, 1908, d. at birth.
- X. (9) Winona Farley, b. May 12, 1912, d. September 13, 1913.
- IX. Edwin Preston Farley, Sr., b. November 9, 1867, d. March 29, 1920; m. Bertha Thompson, b. January 12, 1873.
- X. (1) Loie Farris Farley, b. November 15, 1898; m. Frank Milton Klaber, June 5, 1917.
- XI. Frances Edwina Klaber, b. April 4, 1918; m. Wesley Van Nattan.
- X. (2) Opal Gertrude Farley, b. December 19, 1900; m. Alfred James Le Compte (Deceased), August 17, 1932. May 6, 1920.
- XI. Lorraine Le Compte, b. January 28, 1921; m. Richard Johnson.
- XI. Howard James Le Compte, b. May 18, 1922.
- XI. Betty Elida Le Compte, b. July 30, 1929.
- X. (3) Edwin Preston Farley, Jr., b. February 18, 1904; m. Velma Mae Cavnar, October 15, 1925.
- XI. Barbara June Farley, b. June 3, 1929.
- XI. Judith Ann Farley, b. June 21, 1941.
- VIII. Francis Asbury Farley, m. (2nd) Sarah T. Murphy, Farley, Iowa, January 25, 1881. One son:
 - IX. Felix Le Roy Farley, b. 1885, d. Manchester, Iowa, May 14, 1905.
- VIII. Francis Asbury Farley, m. (3rd) Emma Wright (nee Arquett). No children.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

JESSE PRESTON FARLEY

Second Marriage to MARY LOUISA JOHNSON. Of their twelve children, seven died in infancy, two sons, Fred and Warren, never married, and three sons had families.

Children:

VIII. Harry Gest Farley, a son of Jesse Preston Farley, b. February 7, 1851, d. December 3, 1929; m. Emma J. Brandeis, b. November 6, 1855, d. December 13, 1935. m. December 24, 1874.

Children:

IX. (A) Jesse Preston Farley, b. April 19, 1877, d. December 16, 1935; m. (1) Olive May Davis, Oto, Iowa, b. September 18, 1882; m. September 18, 1900. Children:

X. (1) Wesley Edwin Farley, b. July 24, 1901, Oto, Iowa; m. November 27, 1926, Henrietta Irene Theiss, Sacramento, Calif., b. June 14, 1906. One child.

XI. Wesley E. Farley Jr., b. September 28, 1936, Sacramento, Calif.

X. (2) Hiram Preston Farley, b. October 25, 1903. (1943) Bkr. 1/C 4th USN. Spec. CB, Headquarters Co. m. Florence Hunter. No children.

IX. (A) JPF m. (2) Emma Amelia Kelsey, March 17, 1922, Lake View, Oregon, d. September 13, 1939. No issue.

IX. (B) Harry G. Farley (Jr.), b. May 18, 1881, Stacyville, Iowa; m. Rosa Dock, Mona, Iowa, November 8, 1905, b. January 30, 1881, Stacyville, Iowa. Children:

X. (1) Mary Louise Farley, b. October 5, 1916, Stacyville, Iowa. (1943) U.S. Marine Corps, Women's Reserve.

X. (2) Laura R. Farley, b. August 2, 1919, Stacyville, Iowa. (1943) Lt. Army Nurses' Corps.

X. (3) Robert D. Farley, b. July 6, 1922, Stacyville, Iowa. (1943) Seaman S.C. U.S.S. Beal, U.S.N.

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- IX. (C) Forrest E. Farley, b. October 14, 1886, Omaha, Nebraska; m. September 8, 1909 to Emma Louise Witt, Cherokee, Iowa. Children:
- X. (1) Carman Isabelle Farley, b. April 4, 1910, Sacramento, Iowa; m. Andrew Marius Esterby, April 17, 1943, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- X. (2) Daniel DeForrest Farley, b. October 17, 1911, Oakland, Calif.; m. August 31, 1940 to Helen Virginia Davis. No children. (1943) U.S.A. Corp. 62nd Bomb Squad.
- VIII. Edwin Baker Farley, a son of Jesse Preston Farley, b. September 18, 1853, Dubuque, Iowa, d. October 28, 1940, Pasadena, Calif.; m. (1) Jennie Emerson King, b. December 20, 1855, Dubuque, Iowa, d. November 8, 1940. Children:
- IX. (A) Edwina King Farley, b. January 24, 1883; m. November 1914 to Eli Mortimer English, d. August 7, 1942. d. May 12, 1925. No issue.
- IX. (B) Mary Belle Farley, b. July 29, 1886; m. Alvin L. Simmons, November 2, 1904, Los Angeles, Calif.
- X. A. L. Simmons Jr., b. March 27, 1906.
- VIII. m. (2) Fanny Goldsbury (cousin), b. December 25, 1863, d. November 21, 1938. No issue.
- VIII. (5) JESSE KELSO FARLEY, a son of Jesse Preston Farley, second marriage. b. January 20, 1856, Dubuque, Iowa, d. March 25, 1927, at Pasadena, California; m. (1st) Jennie Josephine Cooke, June 17, 1879, Chicago, Ill. b. December 17, 1856, Cascade, Iowa, d. February 5, 1907, Chicago, Ill.
(Both buried in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Ill.) Children: (born at Dubuque, Iowa).
- IX. 1. JESSE KELSO FARLEY Jr., b. July 17, 1880; m. Estelle Troxell, February 22, 1905, Philadelphia, Pa.

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- IX. 2. Dean Farley, b. July 9, 1886, d. May 12, 1930, Pasadena, Calif.; m. Cora Knoop, June 1, 1910, Chicago, Ill.
- IX. 3. Wirt Farley, Twin, b. August 7, 1888; m. Jean M. Putney, February 3, 1917, Waukesha, Wis.
- IX. 4. Neal Farley, Twin, b. August 7, 1888, d. 1890, Aubuque, Iowa.
- VIII. m. (2nd) Mary Davis in San Francisco, Calif., 1908, b. 1874, Virginia City, Mont. No issue.
(2) Now Mrs. A. J. Widman, Moline, Ill.
- IX. JESSE KELSO FARLEY Jr., a son of Jesse Kelso Farley Sr., b. July 17, 1880, Dubuque, Iowa, S.A.R. 60282; m. February 22, 1905, Estelle Troxell, Philadelphia, Pa., D.A.R. 233756, b. McVeytown, Pa., September 28, 1878. Children:
 - X. 1. Estelle Farley, b. January 20, 1906, Chicago, Ill., D.A.R. 319831; m. August 30, 1929, Kenilworth, Ill., to Roger Palmer Behan, b. October 23, 1901.
Children:
 - XI. 1. David Farley Behan, b. October 18, 1930, Evanston, Ill.
 - XI. 2. Richard Warren Behan, b. April 18, 1933, Evanston, Ill.
 - X. 2. Preston Farley, b. November 19, 1909, Kenilworth, Ill., Lieutenant, U.S.N. R., Washington, D.C., and Bethesda, Md., 1941-2-3; m. Marion Fry, Evanston, Ill., September 1, 1934. b. June 27, 1909, Evanston, Ill.
Children:
 - 1. Alan Dennis Farley, b. April 27, 1940.
 - X. 3. Josephine Farley, b. September 1, 1911, Kenilworth, Ill., D.A.R. 309296. m. Howard Merrill Packard, Sept. 18, 1935 at Kenilworth, Ill., Lieutenant, U.S.N.R., 1941-2-3, Washington, D. C., and Bethesda, Md. b. June 16,

Twelve Generations of Farleys

1910, Los Angeles, Calif.

Children:

- XI. 1. Joan Packard, b. April 5, 1940,
 Evanston, Ill.
- XI. 2. James Merrill Packard, b. June
 15, 1941, Evanston, Ill.
- IX. Dean Farley, a son of Jesse Kelso Farley, b.
 Dubuque, Iowa, July 9, 1886, d. Pasadena,
 California, May 12, 1930; m. Cora Knoop,
 June 1, 1910, Chicago, Illinois, b. Chicago,
 Ill., July 17, 1889. Children:
- X. 1. Dean Farley Jr., b. February 28, 1911,
 Chicago, Ill.; m. Rebecca Ann Close,
 February 3, 1939, b. December 26,
 1914, Hibbing, Minn. Children:
- XI. 1. Linda Marie Farley, b. April 17,
 1941, Pasadena, Calif.
- XI. 2. Dean Anthony Farley, b. Febru-
 ary 21, 1943, Pasadena, Calif.
- X. 2. Ernest Henry Farley, b. March 29,
 1913, Chicago, Ill.; m. Mary Hun-
 tington, October 7, 1938 at Laguna
 Beach, California, b. October 7,
 1910, La Mar, Colo.
- X. 3. Marie Cordes Farley, b. July 7, 1915,
 Chicago, Ill.; m. (1st) Edward Ar-
 cher Rogers, March 28, 1936. No
 issue. m. (2nd) Robert William Hal-
 bach Jr., January 5, 1939. No issue.
- X. 4. John David Farley, b. May 22, 1923,
 Pasadena, Calif. U.S.A. Air Corps,
 1943.
- X. 5. Peter Preston Farley, b. August 16,
 1924, Pasadena, Calif.
- X. 6. Lauri Diane Farley, b. December 13,
 1925, Pasadena, Calif.
- X. 7. Joan Farley, b. May 8, 1927, Pasa-
 dena, Calif.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

- IX. WIRT FARLEY, son of Jesse Kelso Farley, b. August 7, 1888, Dubuque, Iowa; m. Jean Putney, February 3, 1917, b. July 22, 1895, Waukesha, Wis.
Children:
- X. 1. Jane Putney Farley, b. May 9, 1918, Chicago, Ill.; m. Kenneth Truscott White, February 3, 1940, b. February 10, 1914, Winnetka, Ill.
Ill. Children:
- XI. 1. Barbara Farley White, b. March 25, 1942, Dixon, Ill.
- X. 2. Wirt Farley Jr., b. September 15, 1921, Waukesha, Wis., Lt.—U.S.A., 1943; m. Margaret Jane Hopkins, Ft. Wayne, Ind., September 9, 1943, b. August 6, 1922,

Twelve Generations of Farleys



IN SERVICE—1943

1. Lt. John Merkle Farley, D.D.S., U.S.N.R., Home, Seattle, Wash.
2. Hiram Preston Farley, Bkr. 1/c, U.S.A., Home, Sacramento, Calif.
3. Cadet Mary Louise Farley, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, Home, Stacyville, Iowa.
4. Lt. Laura R. Farley, U.S.A. Nurses' Corps, Home, Stacyville, Iowa.
5. Seaman Robert D. Farley, U.S.N., Home, Stacyville, Iowa.
6. Corp. Daniel De Forest Farley, U.S.A., Home, Sacramento, Calif.
7. Lt. Preston Farley, U.S.N.R., Home, Evanston, Ill.
8. John David Farley, U.S.A., A.C., Home, Pasadena, Calif.
9. Lt. Wirt Farley Jr., U.S.A., Home, Evanston, Ill.
10. Pfc. Francis Farley McCraney, U.S.A., Home, Waterloo, Iowa.
11. Pfc. David Farley Bossert, U.S.A., Home, Seattle, Wash.
12. Seaman John Phillip Bossert, U.S.N., Home, Seattle, Wash.
13. Howard James Le Compte, U.S.C.G., Home, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Any omissions are due to lack of information at time of printing.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

MEMORIAL TABLET

*St. Luke's Methodist Church,
Dubuque, Iowa*

"In Memory of—

JOHN LIVINGSTON JOHNSON

1777 - 1849

and

SUSAN JOHNSON, his wife,

1780 - 1847

Both joined the Methodist Episcopal Church
in Baltimore, 1801.

They were faithful and abundant in labors for the kingdom of God until death.

Pioneers in state and church, they were leaders in founding this church, the first church in Iowa, November 6, 1833.

Pillars in the temple of our God."

The simple but impressive memorial tablet in St. Luke's Methodist Church in Dubuque is a silent but eloquent tribute to their lives and labors.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

One Branch of JOHNSON - FARLEY Line

JOHN LIVINGSTON JOHNSON

Born, England, 1777. Shipwrecked three times en route to Baltimore, Md. Died, Dubuque, Iowa, June 13, 1849. Married (1) Susan Priestly, b. near Baltimore, 1780, d. Dubuque, Iowa, March 30, 1847. Married (2) Sarah Merit, October 2, 1848, Dubuque, Iowa.

Children 11 or 13, among whom are:

One daughter, Mary Priestly Johnson, who was the first wife of J. P. Farley.

Son, William Livingston Johnson, b. April 11, 1820, Greencastle, Franklin County, Pa., d. 1868, Dubuque, Iowa; m. Jane Abigail Patterson, July 24, 1845, b. Edwardsville, Madison Co., Ill., December 16, 1827. Children:

William L. Johnson (Jr.?).

Mary Patterson Johnson; m. H. S. Nelson.

Olive Francis Johnson; m. F. C. Donald.

Son, James Priestly Johnson, b. 1801, Baltimore, Md. (Johnson family bible shows a James Johnson, b. November 18, 1792), d. 1852, Dubuque, Iowa; m. Rosetteh Smith, b. Belleville, Pa., 1806, d. Danville, Ky., 1842. Both buried Linwood Cemetery, Dubuque, Iowa. Children:

Anna Johnson; m. (1) Morris. m. (2) Dr. Drane—a daughter.

Fannie Johnson; m. Edwin James.

MARY LOUISA JOHNSON, b. Danville, Ky., d. Dubuque, Iowa; m. JESSE PRESTON FARLEY, b. near Nashville, Tenn., d. Dubuque, Iowa.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

JOHNSON FAMILY

JOHN LIVINGSTON JOHNSON—b. in England, 1777—d. 1849, Dubuque, Iowa, and his wife, SUSAN PRIESTLY—b. near Baltimore, 1780—d. 1847, Dubuque, Iowa—were the parents of MARY PRIESTLY JOHNSON, b. 1816, near Baltimore, Md., d. 1844, the first wife of Jesse Preston Farley, as well as the grand-parents of his second wife, MARY LOUISA JOHNSON, b. in Danville, Ky., 1827, d. 1902.

MARY LOUISA JOHNSON was the daughter of JAMES PRIESTLY JOHNSON, their son, and his wife Rosetteh Smith, b. 1806, Belleville, Pa., d. 1842, Danville, Ky.

John Livingston Johnson emigrated from England to Baltimore. Here he married Susan Priestly, and in 1801 they both united with the Methodist Church in Baltimore. There they were blessed with eleven or thirteen children and removed to Greencastle, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Lexington, Kentucky, Jacksonville, Illinois, then to Galena, Illinois, and finally to Dubuque, Iowa.

The available records are meager, but they were a saintly couple. "Father Johnson," as he was affectionately called, was the first layman in Iowa Methodism and the first class leader. He and his wife were charter members of the first Methodist church in Iowa. Work began in 1833 on the log building of the first church in Iowa Methodism. He was the helper of Randall in the first work of the church.

John Livingston Johnson had come West from Kentucky in about 1830 and settled in Galena, Illinois. He was a "trader" and "kept a store."

It was the example of these parents, that no doubt influenced Jesse Preston Farley and his family.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

Copied by H. E. Nelson, 2136 Eastview Ave., Louisville, Ky., from the JOHN LIVINGSTON JOHNSON Family Bible in his possession:

"James Johnson, born November 18, 1792, Baltimore, Md.

John Johnson, born March 25, 1802, Baltimore, Md.

Ann Johnson, born September 3, 1804, Baltimore, Md.

Elizabeth Johnson, born October 18, 1806, Baltimore, Md.

Jane Johnson, born January 21, 1809, Baltimore, Md.

Susanne Johnson, born June 17, 1810, Baltimore, Md.

Samuel Johnson, born August 18, 1813, Baltimore, Md.

Mary Johnson, born December 30, 1815, Baltimore, Md.

Maria Johnson, born April 26, 1818, Baltimore, Md.

William Johnson, born April 11, 1820, Greencastle, Penn.

Ann Jane Johnson, born January 9, 1825, Lexington, Ky.

Emily Ann Johnson, born February 12, 1820, Moorfield, Ohio.

Elisia Ann Bostwich, born 1825, Cadez, Ohio."

Twelve Generations of Farleys

HISTORY OF THE DEAN FAMILY (With COOKE and FARLEY Connections)

COPY OF WAR RECORD FROM THE DEAN
FAMILY HISTORY COMPILED BY WILLIAM
D. KELLEY (but never printed), Cleveland and
Kelley's Island, Ohio

WALTER and JOHN DEAN (E) came to this country from Chard, England, 1636-7.

- I. JOHN DEAN (our ancestor), Dedham, Mass., probably son of Walter) died, 1727. John and Sarah, his wife, were received into the First Church, Dedham, Mass., May 29, 1721.
- II. JOSEPH Dean, 1683-1721, married Mary Faxon, May 7, 1707, daughter of Thomas and Mary Bleachard Faxon.
- III. FAXON Dean, 1718-1807, married Mehitabel Cleveland, daughter of Samuel Cleveland, who was the ancestor of all the Clevelands of Mass., and of Moses Cleveland, the one who located the site of Cleveland, Ohio, and ex-President Cleveland.
- IV. SAMUEL Dean, born August 4, 1755, Mansfield, Conn., died April 2, 1840, at Rockport, Ohio (now Rocky River), buried in Lakewood Cemetery, Rocky River. Married Mary Weller at Westfield, Mass., June 17, 1784, who died at Martinsburgh, N. Y., May 30, 1812. (Samuel born at Mansfield, Conn., lived at South Brimfield, Mass., Old Hadley, Westfield, Mass., Martinsburgh, N. Y., Dover Ohio and Rockport, Ohio.)

Revolutionary War record of Samuel Dean found in Pension Bureau—not in War Office—Washington, D.C., Pension certificate No. 7752. As a private, issued March 28, 1833, at \$31.66 per annum, from March 4, 1831 to March 4, 1840.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

Enlisted at Old Hadley, Hampshire Co., Mass., in 1776, private, with Captain Benjamin Bonney. Colonel Brewster Reg. Honorably discharged December 1, 1776. Drafted in 1777 for two months under Captain Eli Parker, Colonel Leonard. Volunteered third time in July, 1777, for four months, Captain Cook, Colonel Samuel Benjamin Woodbridge.

ENGAGED IN BATTLES OF TICONDEROGA AND STILLWATER.

- V. JOSEPH Dean, born Westfield, Mass., March 9, 1791, died at Cascade, Iowa, January 8th, 1857. Married Sophia Fay, March 18, 1818, at Martinsburgh, N. Y. Moved to Rockport, Ohio—twelve children, all but the last born in Rockport, Ohio, later moved to Cascade, Iowa.

OLIVE, SAMUEL, SYLVESTER, REYNOLDS, CYNTHIA, MARY, RUFUS, JOSEPH, MARTHA, GILBERT, AMANDA, M. CURTIS GOULD, WILLIS, MORRIS.

- VI. *Cynthia Dean*, born Martinsburg, N. Y., November 18, 1825, d. Chicago, Ill., November 16, 1908; m. about 1847 to Theron Erastus Cooke, b. June 18, 1824, Ohio or N. Y., d. February 9, 1892. Moved to Rockport, Ohio, Cascade, Iowa and Chicago, Ill. Children:

1. Frank D. Cooke, b. May 16, 1848, d. May 21, 1891, Chicago, Ill. Not married.
2. Edward Dean Cooke, b. October 17, 1850, d. June 24, 1897, Washington, D.C. Member of Congress, 1897. Not married.
3. Wilson Hamilton Cooke, b. October 3, 1852, d. February 10, 1903, Chicago, Ill.; m. Ada Hough, Oelwein, Iowa. No issue.
4. Effie Cooke, b. 1854-5, d. April 11, 1928, Chicago; m. Henry D. Beam. No issue.
5. *Jennie Josephine Cooke*, b. Cascade, Iowa, December 17, 1856, d. Chicago, Ill., February 5, 1907; m. Jesse Kelso Farley, Chicago, June 17, 1879. Four children.

Twelve Generations of Farleys

6. Clarence Curtiss Cooke, b. September 3, 1866,
d. Texas, September 23, 1887. Not married.

The entire family buried at Rose Hill Cemetery,
Chicago, Ill. Lot 37, Sec. 105.

The only descendants of the Cooke family were
through Jennie Josephine Cooke.

- VII. *Jennie Josephine Cooke*, b. Cascade, Iowa, Decem-
ber 17, 1856, d. Chicago, Ill., February 5, 1907;
m. Jesse Kelso Farley, Chicago, Ill., June 17,
1879, b. January 20, 1856, Dubuque, Iowa, d.
March 24, 1927, Pasadena, Calif.

Both buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago, Ill.,
also Dean Farley.

Four children, born Dubuque, Iowa:

1. Jesse Kelso Farley, Jr., b. July 17, 1880; m.
Estelle Troxell, February 22, 1905, Philadel-
phia, Penna. Three children.
2. Dean Farley, b. July 9, 1886, d. May 12,
1930, Pasadena, Calif.; m. Cora Knoop, June
1, 1910, Chicago, Ill. Seven children.

Twins:

3. Wirt Farley, b. August 7, 1888; m. Jean M.
Putney, February 3, 1917, Waukesha, Wis-
consin. Two children.
4. Neal Farley, b. August 7, 1888, d. 1890, Du-
buque, Iowa.

See Farley charts for full records.

▽ ▽ ▽

Annotation on memberships in Daughters of the American
Revolution, traceable to Samuel Dean, Revolutionary
ancestor, admitted on above record:

Jane Dean Armstrong, Detroit, Michigan, Nat. D.A.R.
No. 6359.

Abbie Dean Kidney, Ravenna, Ohio (deceased), Nat.
D.A.R. No. 227872.

Estelle Farley Behan, Wilmette, Illinois, Nat. D.A.R.
No. 319831.

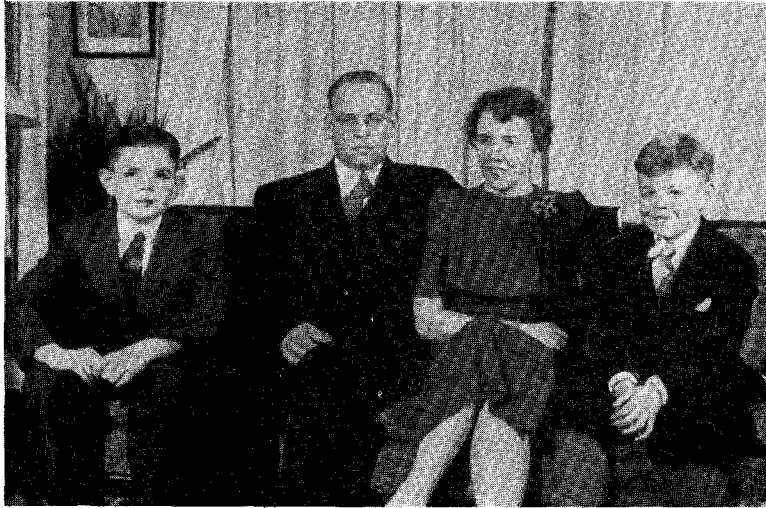
THE AUTHOR
and
HIS FAMILY



Top Row: Howard M. Packard, Roger P. Behan, Estelle Troxell Farley, Jesse K. Farley Jr., Preston Farley.
Seated: Estelle Farley Behan and Joan Packard, Josephine Farley Packard and James Merrill Packard, Richard Warren Behan, David Farley Behan, Marion Fry Farley, and Alan Dennis Farley.



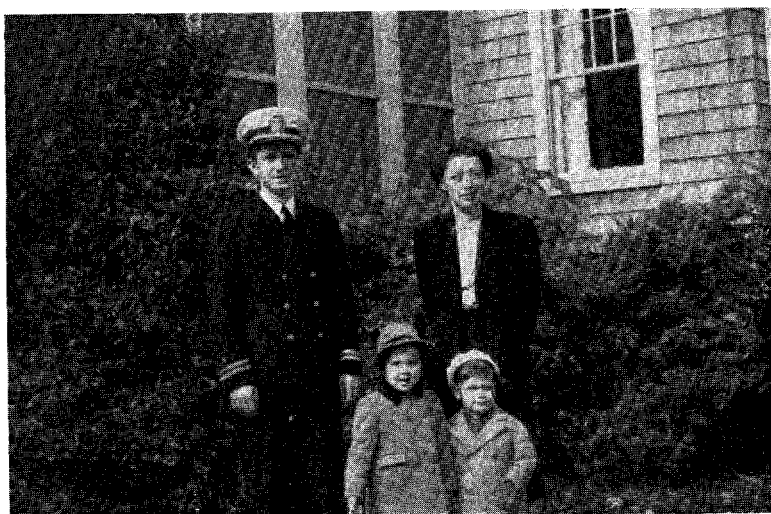
Jesse Kelso Farley Jr.,
 Estelle Troxell Farley.



Roger Palmer Behan, Estelle Farley Behan,
David Farley Behan, Richard Warren Behan.



Lieut. Preston Farley, USNR, Marion Fry Farley,
Alan Dennis Farley.



Lieut. Howard M. Packard, USNR,
Josephine Farley Packard,
Joan Packard, James Merrill Packard.



Jesse Kelso Farley Jr.,
Lieut. Preston Farley, USNR.

