

The Hathaway Family Table Of Contents

HATHAWAY	2
Name Origin:	2
Ancient History:	2
Early U.S. History:	3
Modern History:	6
References:	7
Royal Forest of Dean (or Dene)	8
St. Briavels Castle, Gloucestershire, England	9
Hathaway Family Crest	10
Berkeley/Taunton Area of Bristol County, Massachusetts	11
John Hathway Homestead Marker, Berkeley, Massachusetts	12
Fox Cemetery, Berkeley, Massachusetts	13
Township Map for Morris County, New Jersey	14
First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, New Jersey	15
Township Map for Darke County, Ohio	16
Miami Valley in Ohio	17
Map of Miami County, Ohio	18
Summary of Hathaway Ancestors by Generation	19

HATHAWAY

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(10/9/2005)

Name Origin:

Hathaway is a toponymic surname, which means it comes from the name of a place. The Oxford Dictionary states that a heath is a tract of land and a heathway is a path across the heath. Thus, Hathaway probably comes from heathway. Some of the variations of the spelling of the surname include: Hatheway, Hathway, Hadaway, Hataway and Hattaway.

Ancient History:

The earliest record of the surname Hathaway was in England in 1200. However, the link to "Heathway" was probably forged 100 or more years earlier when the land of England was surveyed for the [Doomsday Book](#).

In 1066, William the Conqueror of France invaded England and subsequently became King William I of England. Later in his reign (1085), William commissioned a survey of all the towns in England which amounted to 13,418 settlements. The survey contained extensive records of landholders, their tenants, the amount of land they owned, how many people occupied the land (villagers, smallholders, free men, slaves, etc.), the amounts of woodland, meadow, animals, fish and ploughs on the land (if there were any) and other resources, any buildings present (churches, castles, mills, salt houses, etc.)

William saw the need for the survey as a thorough assessment of the potential amount of tax he could raise from his subjects and their assets. The survey also served as a gauge of the country's economic and social state in the aftermath of the Norman Conquest and the unrest that followed.

It was written by an observer of the survey that *"there was no single hide nor a yard of land, nor indeed one ox nor one cow nor one pig which was left out"*. The grand and comprehensive scale on which the survey took place, and the irreversible nature of the information collected led people to compare it to the Last Judgment, or 'Doomsday', described in the Bible, when the deeds of Christians written in the Book of Life were to be placed before God for judgment. Hence, the name "Doomsday Book" was attached to the survey results sometime in the 12th century.

(The foregoing material about the [Doomsday Book](#) was extracted from the Doomsday Online web site.)

William, son of Baderon, as stated in the Doomsday Book for Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, received many grants of land and manors from William the Conqueror after the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

Soon after Monmouth Castle was built, William, his father Baderon and Uncle Wihenoc were placed in charge.

One of William's (*we will call him William I, because there were 10 generations of William's descendants*) many manors was Heathway at Ruardean, in the Forest of Dean. This Heathway manor was previously (prior to 1066) owned by a Saxon noble Haedhweg (Hadwic, Hadueie) which translates to Heathway, and by corruption, to Hathaway. This noble also owned a manor at Wormsley, in an administrative hundred near the Welsh border.

William I married a lady from the manor at Wormsley and thus gained control of this manor. He decided to make his headquarters at Heathway and thus became known as William de Heathway.

William's son, Baderon, was given control of Monmouth Castle and was known as Baderon of Monmouth. William I's son, William II, settled in the manor at Little Lydney, also in the Forest of Dean. He later controlled Heathway Manor.

William III was born in 1244. When his father died in 1250 and his mother died in 1256, William III became heir to a number of properties. He eventually rose to one of the highest offices in his part of Gloucestershire, becoming Chief Forester of the Forest of Dean and Constable of St. Briavels. (Little Lydney had been renamed St. Briavels after the Castle was built there. The Castle was frequently used by the King William II as a hunting lodge.)

Forest officers were hereditary titles and, as such, were passed down in the family. It was in the Forest of Dean that the Hathaway's attained to their greatest power. The peerage line continued through 10 generations, but became extinct in 1377, due to the Black Plague.

(The foregoing brief history of the Hathaway name was written by Clyde W. Hathaway, a Vice President of the Hathaway Family Association, on July 1, 2000.)

See exhibits for photos of the Forest of Dean, a photo of the [St. Briavels Castle](#) and a picture of the Hathaway family crest.

Early U.S. History:

The largest branch of the Hathaway's in America are descendants of Nicholas Hathaway, the probable son of Thomas and Margaret Hathaway of Kingscote, Gloucestershire, England, and probably born about 1595. Early records of him in England spelled the name Hathway.

There is proof that Nicholas arrived in New England before 24 February 1638-1639, and lived in Braintree (Suffolk Deeds 1/28: 14.5.) In 1642, adjoining lands were described as "between the lands of Hattaways and Daniel Lovell." He was not on the list of men of Plymouth Colony able to bear arms in 1643. He may have had several children, including Jacob and Joseph, but

certainly had son John, probably born in 1629 in England, and probably died in 1705, in Taunton, Massachusetts.

Nicholas Hathaway became one of the first settlers of Taunton, arriving there from Braintree about 1640. He and his son John became owners of a considerable amount of land in Taunton, including 400 acres in the part subsequently incorporated as Berkeley. In 1695, John Hathaway, who settled in nearby Freetown, in company with other citizens, set up a bloomery known as Chartley Iron Works on Stony Brook. A *bloomery* is a furnace in which iron ore is smelted and from which metallic iron is produced. The iron works passed down through his son John Jr. to his grandson Jacob and perhaps beyond.

Much of the next 100 years for the Hathaway's in America were centered in southeastern Massachusetts, in the towns of Taunton, Dighton, Berkley and Freetown. These towns are between New Bedford and Providence, just west of Plymouth, Massachusetts. See the exhibits for a map of this area and notes concerning the date each town was organized.

There is an iron marker that was erected in 1889 by the Old Colony Historical Society at the site of the Homestead of John Hathaway on Berkley Street in Berkley, Massachusetts, a short distance from the Berkley Bridge which spans the Taunton River. I visited the area and saw the marker in 2000. I also visited the Fox Cemetery nearby where John and a number of other Hathaway's are buried. I saw some Hathaway gravesites, but I did not see John's. See the exhibits for a photo of the marker and a photo of the entrance to Fox Cemetery.

The early Hathaway's in this area were iron makers. They had a foundry in Taunton. They also ran a ferry across the Taunton River. Deacon Abraham Hathaway, a son of John, was a Deacon of the South Congregational Church in Dighton, Massachusetts. He spent most of his life on a farm in what is now Berkeley. Deacon Abraham was the City Clerk of Taunton for 35 years. He also was a soldier in King Philip's War, the first major war between the colonists and American Indians in 1675. "King Philip" was a nickname given to Metacom, leader of the Pokanokets, a tribe within the Wampanoag Indian Federation. Deacon Abraham was born in Taunton in 1652 and died in Dighton in 1725. He is buried in the Fox Cemetery.

Deacon Abraham Hathaway was a member of the militia in 1682 and fought in King William's War in 1691. King William's War was the first in a series of colonial conflicts between France and England for supremacy in North America. The major goal, other than prestige, was the control of the fur trade. All of these struggles had European counterparts that were often of greater significance than the American events.

"King William" refers to William III of England, the new monarch imported from the Netherlands at the time of the Glorious Revolution in 1688-89. The new king allied himself with the League of Augsburg (certain German states, Spain and Sweden) to oppose the French expansion. The Austrians and the Dutch also joined the fray against Louis XIV in the European phase of the conflict.

In North America, hostilities began when Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac led attacks against English frontier outposts. The most telling blow was delivered against Schenectady in

February 1690, prompting a counterattack against Port Royal in May - the only success the English colonists experienced in the conflict.

Later French and Indian raids were made against Falmouth (later Portland, Maine) in July 1690; Durham, New Hampshire in June 1694; and Haverhill, Massachusetts in March 1697.

(The foregoing material about King William's War came from the u-s-history.com web site.)

Deacon Abraham had nine children. My family is related to his eldest son, Captain Abraham Hathaway who was born in Taunton in 1685. He probably got the title "Captain" because as a young man, he captained sailing vessels. He may have also operated the ferry that crossed the Taunton River.

In 1736, Captain Abraham sold out in Berkeley and moved his whole family to Morris County, New Jersey. I have not found any explanation of why he left Berkeley or why he chose Morris County. However, the Hathaway family ran a foundry in Whippany which is in Morris County. Perhaps Abraham came to work in the foundry. Iron making was a very critical and lucrative business in colonial times.

Captain Abraham's wife Sarah was in full communion at the Presbyterian Church in Morristown on March 9, 1750. Judging from the church's Combined Registers, 1742 to 1889, other members of the Hathaway family preceded Abraham to Morristown. The church is located on the park (the Village Green) at the center of Morristown. A number of Hathaway's are buried in the graveyard at the rear of this church. I visited the graveyard in 2001. I also have a list of the Hathaway's and Pipes interred in this graveyard.

Captain Abraham and his wife Sarah had 10 children. My family is related to their second oldest son, also named Abraham, who was born in Dighton in 1710. We are also related to their eldest daughter, Susanna who was born in Dighton in 1712. Susanna married John Pipes, Sr. who was an ancestor of Maggie Pipes, the mother of our grandfather Sherman Cochran. Therefore, our mother's two grandmothers, Eva Hathaway and Maggie Pipes, have common ancestors if one goes back 250 years or so.

There were at least 12 Hathaway's from the Morristown area alone that fought in the Revolutionary War. At least five of these men were sons of Benjamin Hathaway, another son of Captain Abraham.

In 1748, several men, including Abraham Hathaway (Susanna's brother) and John Pipes, were arrested by the local authorities in Morristown for making counterfeit metal coins called "pieces of eight" or "Spanish dollars. These were rather crude coins and easy to duplicate if one understood metal working. Since the Hathaway family had a long history of iron making and ran a foundry nearby, they were certainly well qualified.

It is not clear why these men were engaged in counterfeiting. They were men of substance and didn't need to counterfeit to make a living. Some historians think these men were just rebelling against the King of England who frowned on counterfeiting and would not let the colonies issue their own money.

Sometime prior to 1770, Susanna Hathaway's brother Abraham and others moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania. He died there prior to 1787. Abraham and his wife Sarah had 11 children. Our family is related to their eldest son, William Hathaway who was born in 1744 in Morris County, New Jersey.

In Washington County, Pennsylvania, William Hathaway was elected Ensign in the 3rd Company, 4th Battalion of the Washington County Militia under Lt. Colonel Crawford. This was William Crawford who later led the ill-fated Sandusky Expedition against the Indians in 1782. Hundreds of men were lost. Colonel Crawford was scalped and burned at the stake.

William's brother, Abraham Hathaway, was also in the Washington County militia and survived the Sandusky Expedition. Abraham later served the government for 15 years as a spy among the Indians and was given the nickname "the patriot." This Abraham Hathaway died in 1831 in Troy, Ohio and is buried there in the Raper Chapel.

In 1793, William Hathaway appeared on the tax records of Floyd County, Kentucky. By around 1800, William was in Warren County, Ohio where he died in 1807. Coincidentally, Ichabod Corwin, one of my Johnson ancestors was also in Warren County about the same time.

We are related to Thomas Hathaway, a son of William, who was born on Kentucky around 1795. Thomas fought in the War of 1812 and married Nancy Riffle in Darke County, Ohio in 1817. Darke County is in the southwestern corner of Ohio, just north of Cincinnati on the Ohio/Indiana border.

Thomas and Nancy spent the rest of their lives in Darke County where Thomas was a successful farmer and a Justice of the Peace. They are members of the Darke County Hall of Pioneers. Thomas and Nancy had 10 children. We are related to the second oldest, William, who was born in Darke County in 1820. See exhibits for a township map of Darke County.

William Hathaway married Margaret Beam from a prominent Darke County family in 1840. They moved to Noble County, Indiana at some point, but I don't know why. William was a shoemaker and the proprietor of the first hotel in Ligonier, Indiana. They had six children. My family is descended from Loren, their second youngest.

Modern History:

Loren Riffle Hathaway was born in Ligonier, Indiana in 1854. He was our great, great grandfather. The name Riffle was his grandmother Nancy's maiden name.

Loren's parents both died in 1860. The six children were placed in the homes of various relatives in Indiana and Ohio. In 1870, when he was 17 years old, Loren was living in Elkhart, Indiana, with his sister Barbara and her husband, John Simmons.

In 1874, Loren Riffle Hathaway married Alice Luella Smith in Ligonier, Indiana. She was only 15 years old and he was about 20. Loren and Alice had 10 children. Their eldest daughter and your great grandmother, Eva Larue Hathaway, was born in Richland Township, Darke County, Ohio in 1878. Loren worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad and the family moved a lot between eastern Indiana and Darke County, Ohio.

Before 1900, the family lived in Horatio Station, Ohio, a train stop just outside Greenville in Darke County. That's where Eva Larue Hathaway married David Edgar Hess in 1900. Loren and Alice later moved to Logansport in Noble County, Indiana. Loren died in Logansport in 1911. Alice remarried William Lomberson in 1920 and died in Bradford, Ohio in 1921. Both Loren and Alice are buried in Union City Cemetery in Randolph County, Indiana. The cemetery is on the Ohio/Indiana border, just west of Greenville.

Eva and David Hess stayed in southwestern Ohio where they had three children. Their eldest daughter, Mary Larue Hess, was your grandmother Mary Cochran. She was born in Bradford, a town that is in both Darke and Miami counties. See exhibits for a map of Miami County. See the Hess family narrative for more information on Mary and her parents.

There are 11 generations of Hathaway's in America that preceded our generation. See exhibits for a brief summary of our ancestors in each generation.

References:

Hathaways of America (1970 Edition)

by Elizabeth Starr Versailles

Sponsored by the Hathaway Family Foundation

Printed by Gazette Printing Co., Inc., Northampton, MA

Hathaways 1200 -1980

(a supplement to the Hathaways of America)

by Elizabeth Starr Versailles

Sponsored by the Hathaway Family Foundation

Printed by Gazette Printing Co., Inc., Northampton, MA

History of the Hathaway Family 1200-1600

by H. Clifton

Reproduced in Hathaways 1200-1980

Church of the Latter Day Saints (LDS) Web Site

Ancestry.com Web Site

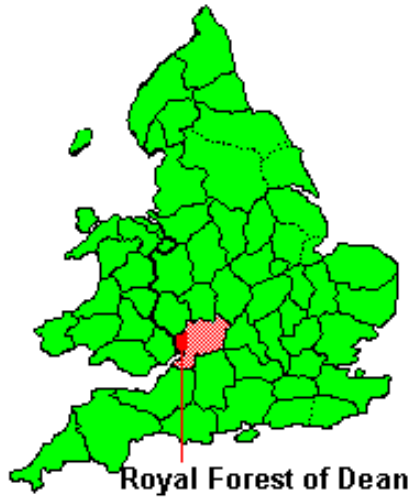
Doomsday Book Online Web Site

Pipes Family Web Site maintained by Bob Pipes <http://www.pipesfamily.com/>

Hathaway Family Foundation (HFA) Web Site

Many family web sites created by individual researchers

Royal Forest of Dean (or Dene) Gloucestershire, England



This is an ancient royal forest of oaks, ashes, birches, and ferns in the western part of Gloucestershire, south-central England, now occupying an area of 204 square miles in the western part of the county. It is bordered on the southeast by the broad estuary of the River Severn and on the southwest by the River Wye, which (for the most part) forms the border with Wales. In ancient times, the forest was approximately 35 square miles and was a royal hunting ground.

St. Briavels Castle, Gloucestershire, England



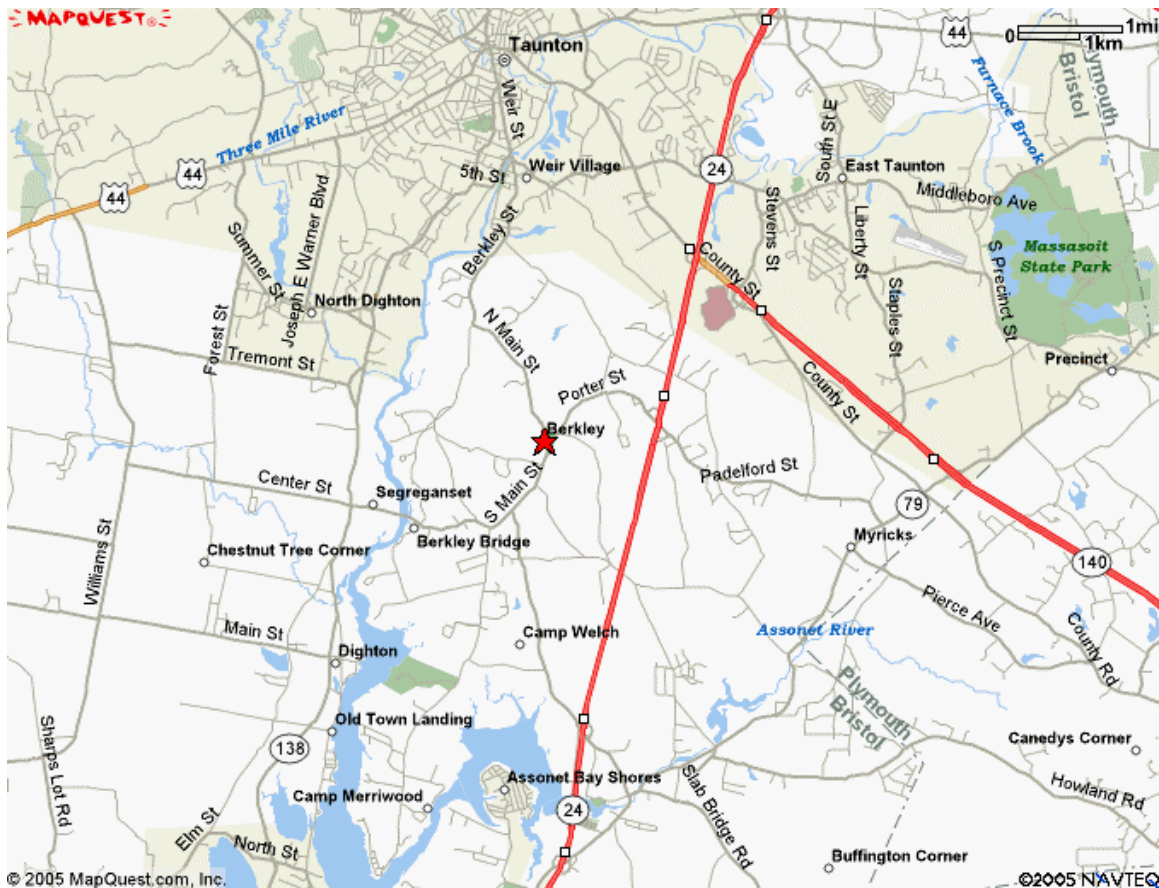
In 1248, William Hathewy was named Constable of St. Briavels Castle near the Forest of Dean. This moated Norman castle was originally built as a hunting lodge for King John in 1205 on the site of an earlier stronghold. Its towers were added in 1293 as part of the Ring of Stone around Wales.

Hathaway Family Crest



In 1968, the Hathaway Family Association (HFA) asked the Richmond Herald College of Arms in London to research the coat of arms which was known to be used for three centuries in the Hathaway families. This is the version the HFA approved in 1969.

Berkeley/Taunton Area of Bristol County, Massachusetts



The Mayflower landed at Plymouth in Nov 1620. Another pilgrim ship, the Fortune, arrived in Nov 1621. During the next 65 years, all of southeastern Massachusetts and western Rhode Island was known as Plymouth Colony. In 1785, Plymouth Colony was divided into three counties – Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable. The Hathaway's lived mostly in the area that became Bristol County.

Taunton was recognized as a town in 1639. Previously the area had been called Cohannet.

Dighton was established in 1712 from part of Taunton.

Berkeley was established in 1735 from parts of Dighton and Taunton.

When looking for information on your branch of the Hathaway family in Massachusetts, one needs to look at records from Taunton until 1712, then Dighton until 1735, then Berkeley in 1735 and 1736. After 1736, these families moved to New Jersey.

John Hathway Homestead Marker, Berkeley, Massachusetts



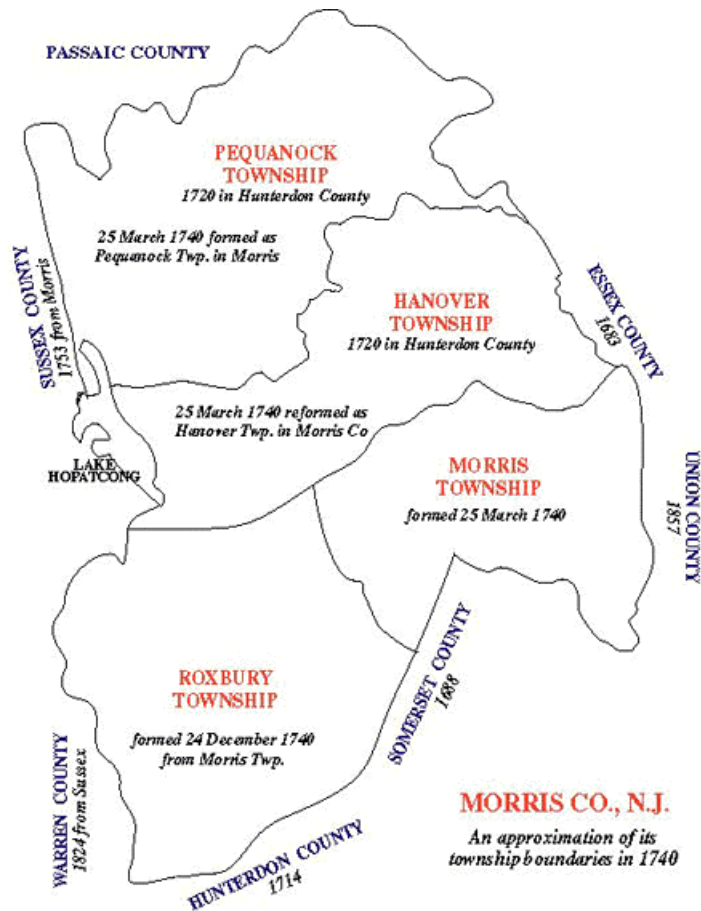
This small cast iron plaque is located by the side of the road on Berkeley Street in Berkeley, a couple of blocks south of the Berkeley Bridge. The plaque was erected in 1889 by the Old Colony Historical Society of Taunton. Note how the name is spelled.

Fox Cemetery, Berkeley, Massachusetts



John Hathaway and several other members of the family are buried in this cemetery. It is located on Bayview Avenue, about a mile from the John Hathaway Homestead marker on Berkeley Street.

Township Map for Morris County, New Jersey



Whippany is located in the eastern half of Hanover Township depicted above.

The first colonial settlement in the wilderness of north-central New Jersey occurred along a gentle, meandering river known as "Whippanong" (a name given to us by the Native Americans who first inhabited this land). As colonists settled the area they referred to the land as "Whippeny." Eventually the proprietors of the new-found province named it "Whippenny Township." The spelling later changed to Whippany.

Whippany Township or Hanover Township, as it came to be called, is the predecessor of all 39 municipalities of Morris County. Originally approximately 500 square miles during colonial times, Hanover Township has been whittled down to its present size of 10.8 square miles and Whippany is now a small district within Hanover Township. Captain Abraham Hathaway brought his family to Whippany in 1736.

First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, New Jersey

In 1733, some members of the Presbyterian Church in Whippany decided to gather for worship as a congregation in West Hanover (now Morristown.) Five years later, in 1738, this new church received a charter issued by King George II of England. The church was later used as a hospital when a smallpox epidemic broke out during the Revolutionary War. At about the same time, George Washington received the Sacrament of Holy Communion during an outdoor service.

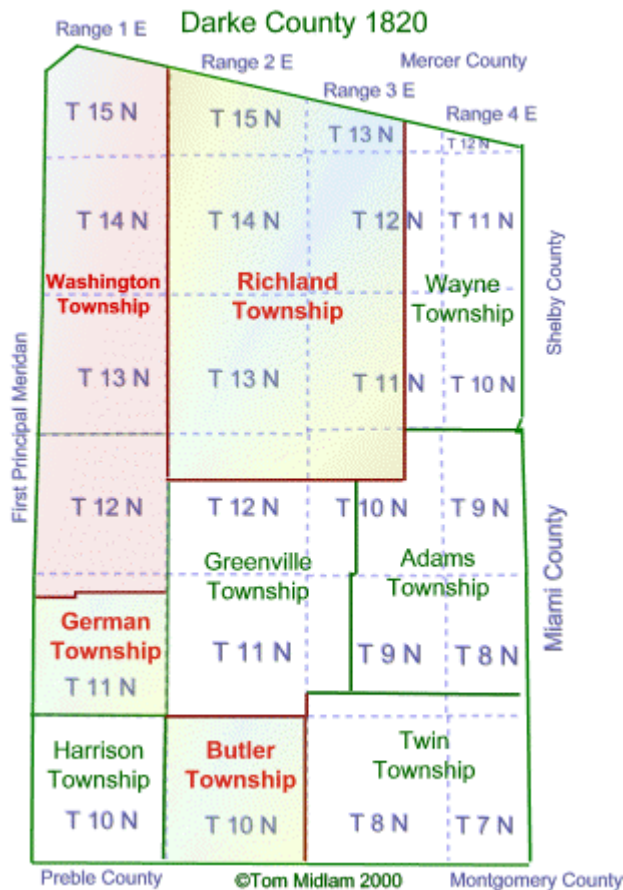


The burial ground behind the church dates to 1731. Soldiers from the American Revolution are buried here, as well as town founders. A portion of the steeple from the 2nd church structure (1791-1892) is at the rear of the burial ground.

Sarah Hathaway, wife of Abraham (b. 1710), took communion in this church in 1750. Some members of the Hathaway and Pipes families are buried in the graveyard.

Township Map for Darke County, Ohio

Darke County is located in southeastern Ohio just west of Miami County and on the Ohio/Indiana border. Greenville was the only township when the county was founded in 1809. By 1820, when Richland Township was founded, the county looked as follows:



Thomas Hathaway and wife Nancy Riffle were early settlers of Richland Township. They were married there in 1817 and are members of the Darke County Hall of Pioneers. Their son William and his wife Margaret Beam were born in Richland. Margaret and William's son Loren Riffle Hathaway and his wife Alice Smith lived for a time in Darke County. Their daughter Eva Larue Hathaway was also born in Richland Township.

Fort Greene Ville, the wilderness headquarters of Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, was built in Greenville Township in 1793. This was the largest military reservation in the Northwest Territory. From the fort, Wayne waged his campaign against the Shawnee, Miami, Wyandot, Delaware and other Indian tribes fighting to protect their homeland from white settlers. Upon the signing of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, the white settlers began to rush into the Miami Valley. (See more information about the Miami Valley later in this exhibit.)

Miami Valley in Ohio

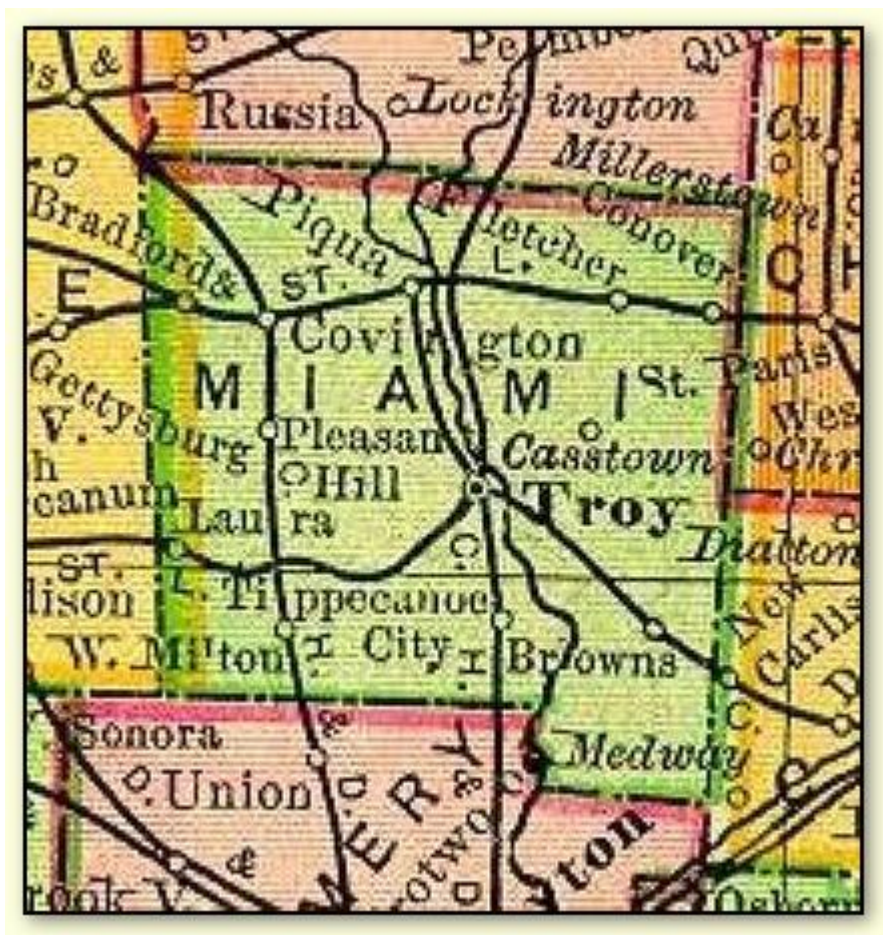
The Miami Valley, broadly, refers to the land area surrounding the Great Miami River in southwest Ohio. The Miami River is a tributary of the Ohio River. The River is 160 miles long and runs through Dayton, Piqua, Troy and Sidney. The following counties and their county seats are considered in the Miami Valley:

- Montgomery County (Dayton)
- Greene County (Xenia)
- Preble County (Eaton)
- Clark County (Springfield)
- Miami County (Troy)
- Darke County (Greenville)
- Champaign County (Urbana)
- Shelby County (Sidney)
- Logan County (Bellefontaine)
- Butler County (Hamilton)
- Warren County (Lebanon)

In 1795, several villages were laid out, although often not officially platted and recorded until a few years later. These included Fairfield, Dayton, Middletown, Lebanon, South Lebanon and Franklin, followed in 1797 by Waynesville, and two years later by Springfield. During the following decade Trenton, Xenia, Greenville, Urbana, Troy and Piqua and many others appeared on the map.

The Miami Valley, the Great Miami River, Miami University and the various midwestern towns with “Miami” in their name are named after the Miami Indian tribe. Miami comes from their native word Myaamia, which means "allies." The Miami tribe is not related to the city in Florida (whose name comes from the Seminole languages, completely different from Miami.)

Map of Miami County, Ohio



This is a map of Miami County in 1895. Your Hathaway ancestors lived in Bradford, Piqua, West Milton, and Troy. Several relatives, including our grandmother Mary Cochran, are buried in Highland Cemetery in Covington.

Summary of Hathaway Ancestors by Generation

Gen.	Name	Birth Year	Birth Place	Areas Where Lived	Household Head's Occupation
1	Nicholas	1595	Gloucestershire, England	England Bristol Co, MA	Farmer Land owner
2	John	1629	England	England Bristol Co, MA	Farmer Public official Iron maker
3	Abraham (Deacon)	1652	Bristol Co, MA	Bristol Co, MA	Blacksmith Ferryman Church deacon
4	Abraham (Captain)	1685	Bristol Co, MA	Bristol Co, MA Morris Co, NJ	Iron maker Ferryman Sailor
5	Abraham	1710	Bristol Co, MA	Bristol Co, MA Morris Co, NJ Washington Co, PA	Iron maker Farmer
6	William	1744	Morris Co, NJ	Morris Co, NJ Washington Co, PA Warren Co, OH Floyd Co, KY	Farmer
7	Thomas	1795	Kentucky	Floyd Co, KY Darke Co, OH	Farmer Justice of the Peace
8	William	1820	Darke Co, OH	Darke Co, OH Noble Co, IN	Shoemaker Hotel owner
9	Loren Riffle	1854	Noble Co, IN	Darke Co, OH Noble Co, IN	Farmer RR worker
10	Eva Larue (Hess)	1878	Darke Co, OH	Darke , Miami, Montgomery & Clark Co, OH	Storekeeper, real estate salesman
11	Mary Larue (Cochran)	1909	Miami Co, OH	Miami, Montgomery & Clark Co, OH	Insurance office manager

Our mother's branch of the Hathaway family migrated from Massachusetts to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and then back to Ohio between 1736 and 1900.