The first reference of a Weekley in the American colonies connected to our family line is mentioned by the Weekleys of Tyler County, West Virginia. In short biographies of various Weekley families we learn about Thomas Weekley Sr. and his descendants. But here we also learn about his parents, James and Sarah Weekley. We know little about James and Sarah as of this writing but hope to learn more in future. These Weekleys lived in Frederick County, Maryland about ten miles south of the city of Frederick. We must assume that they were living here before the birth of Thomas in 1754. As of this writing we do not know of their other children for sure but one reference lists four children; John, Jacob, Anna, and Thomas “a revolutionary war soldier.”

The Maryland Flag: Coat of Arms of the Calverts.

The charter for the founding of the Maryland colony was granted in June 1632 to Baron Baltimore, otherwise known as, George Calvert. Baron Baltimore was one of King James' secretaries of state and a privy council member. He converted to Catholicism in 1625 and petitioned King Charles I for a settlement where Roman Catholics could find refuge from Protestant persecution in England. The first settlement was in Newfoundland but the harsh climate compelled him to move south, thus Maryland. He did not live long enough to see the Maryland charter granted. Baltimore’s two sons would fulfill his dream of a free colony for Catholics. Maryland was unique in that it was made up of free men and as such, each had a say and vote. Perhaps the citizens of Maryland in April of 1649 felt free to rule themselves since Charles the First was beheaded in January of that year. For the common Englishman, the world was turned upside down. The long struggle between an absolute monarchy and constitutional government began to boil after the death of Queen Elizabeth I. Or perhaps they believed that a law insuring the free exercise of religion would spare their colony a civil war that tore England apart. The Maryland general assembly, half of which was made up of Protestants, on April 21, 1649 passed "An Act Concerning Religion," that insured religious freedom for all people living in Maryland. That same year, Puritans founded the city of Providence which is now the modern day city of Annapolis. People from various Christian traditions moved to Maryland including Presbyterians, Puritans, Anglicans, Quakers, and Lutherans. The Act did not prohibit preaching and efforts to persuade others to a particular religious point of view(as long as it was a Christian point of view), but did provide severe fines for those who would openly criticized or slandered any belief, Christian or non-Christian. The law was very clear:

…whatsoever person or persons shall from henceforth upon any occasion of offence otherwise in A reproachful manner or way declare call or denominate any person or persons whatsoever in- Habiting, residing, trafficking, trading or comercing within this province or within any ports, harbors, creeks or havens to the same belonging, an Heretic, Schismatick, Idolator, puritan, Independent Presbyterian, Antenomian, Barrowist, Roundhead, Separatist, Popish Priest, Jesuit, Jesuited Papist, Lutheran, Calvenist, Anabaptist, Brownist or any other name of term in a re- Proachful manner relating to matter of Religion shall for every such offence forfeit and lose the sum of ten shillings Sterling or the value thereof to be levied on the goods and chattels of every Such offender and offender…
And if the person could not pay, they were to be “publickly whipt and imprisoned without bail” until “he, she or they shall satisfy the party so offended or grieved by such reproachful language…” The Act concludes with a simple yet profound phrase, “THE FREEMEN HAVE ASSENTED…” A free people exercising self rule had spoken. And freedoms once realized and exercised are difficult to relinquish.

By 1654 Oliver Cromwell was firmly in control of England. The Puritans of Maryland feeling giddy as school girls and drunk on power swept away the Act of Toleration and oppressed Catholics, Jews, Quakers, Atheists and all dissenters. In 1661 Cromwell died and Marylanders repealed the laws of the Puritan regime and reinstated the laws of tolerance where they remained for 31 years.

Then a new king and queen came to power in Great Britain in 1688. William and Mary made it a priority to make Maryland a Crown Colony, reducing the people’s autonomy. Just 43 years after it was enacted, the Act was repealed in 1692 and the Church of England was made the official state church of Maryland. Catholics as well as others would come under heavy scrutiny for years to follow. This constitutional principle of a separated church from a secular state would have to wait 150 years before it slowly became accepted practice in America. And only then did the Founding Fathers via the constitution apply this principle to a federal government not to individual states. The Constitution (1791) made it clear that any colony had an established state religion except Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. Not until the Maryland State Constitution of 1867 would religion cease to be a test for public office holders even though provisions were made in 1825 to accommodate non-Christian citizens. As we have learned in our own time with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (101 after the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln) and the struggle of gay and lesbians for equal civil recognition; merely passing laws to protect civil liberties does not guarantee acceptance the hearts and minds of the people. It takes generations to overcome ignorance. True tolerance and enlightenment can not be legislated. Behavior can.

From 1640 to 1700 Maryland grew from 500 inhabitants to over 40,000. It is not known at this time if the Weekleys came to Maryland during this great influx of people. In March of 1732 the proprietor of Maryland made a proclamation to attract settlers to northern and western areas of the colony. Any person having a family that came to Maryland within three years of the proclamation and actually settled on the land could have two hundred acres without payment for 3 years. After 3 years the settler had to pay four shillings sterling for every hundred acres. A single person, male or female, between the ages of 14 and 31 could have 100 acres under the same conditions. They were promised the protection of the British government as though they were British, and to be taxed as British subjects. So the people came. There were English-speaking people from other parts of Maryland and well as Palatines from Germany. A large influx of Scots came from Ulster County, Ireland as well as German settlers from Pennsylvania and parts of Virginia.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WEEKLEY SR.(I).: The year of Thomas’ birth is in discrepancy. One source has “about 1754” and one states “in 1756” but all agree he was born in colonial Frederick County, Maryland. Of his early childhood we have no information but speculate that he helped out on the family farm learning the trade of a farmer. It is believed that his mother died when he was a child. Thomas was born at the beginning of the French and Indian War (1754-1762) otherwise known as the Seven Years War. The British and the French were at war and their “global” struggle encompassed the New World and Maryland. The French plan was to take possession of the British areas of North America for herself and her allies and divide them up. The French were compelled to war when the British government made grants of certain privileges beyond the Allegheny Mountains to the Virginia Ohio Company to settle the west in what the French considered their territory. The French who already had an established colony at New Orleans began to build forts along the Mississippi river valley up to Canada to confine the English settlements to the Atlantic region. The French also had a treaty with the Iroquois Indians, a much feared tribe among all other Indian tribes. The Iroquois were able to intimidate lesser tribes into attacking English colonies. The Delaware, Mingo, and Shawnee tribes sided with the French. In the early part of 1754 every Indian suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from Frederick County, Maryland. The emissaries of France had been among the Iroquois reminding them of their treaty and the Iroquois rallied their Indian mercenaries. All the communities in western parts of Frederick County came under attack. Fort Frederick was erected by Governor Horatio Sharpe in 1756 to protect Maryland’s
settlers and served as a supply base for English campaigns. The Seven Years War ended in 1762 but Indian tribes continued to harass colonists in the western areas of British controlled lands. In May 1763 when the Ottawa Indian Chief Pontiac forged a massive Indian uprising, Fort Frederick protected settlers and the militia in western Maryland. Fort Frederick is not in Frederick County but at the narrowest part of Maryland between West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Thomas grew up in this time of instability. He was 9 years old when the final Indian attacks were taking place and the Treaty of Paris was signed ending the Seven Years War. England was given all French lands east of the Mississippi River except New Orleans. Spain relinquished control of west and east Florida in return for Cuba. Chief Pontiac was defeated by the British in August of 1763 near Pittsburgh but small skirmishes continue for years. In this same year King George III signed The Proclamation of 1763 that prohibited any English settlements west of the Appalachian mountains and required already existing settlements to return east in an attempt to ease tensions with Native Americans. Most of the English pioneers stayed put.

PRELUDE TO WAR: 1763 - 1775

By this time in the English colonies, people are thinking of themselves not as British subjects or English but as a new distinct group of independent people called, Americans. About 40 to 45 percent of the colonial population supported independence from Britain and were known as Patriots or Whigs. Around 15 to 20 percent remained loyal to the British Crown and were called Loyalists or Tories. I have heard it said that one third were Patriots, one third were Loyalists and one third waited to see who would win.

“No Taxation without Representation:” If movements need a slogan then this one was the rallying cry of the colonists against the British Crown and Parliament. The Seven Years War cost the Crown dearly and the defense of the colonies in America, it was believed, should be paid for by the colonies. A series of taxes were levied on the goods and services of the colonies. The Sugar Tax in 1763. The Stamp Act of March 1765 imposed the first direct tax on Americans by Parliament which meant that instead of paying taxes to their local legislatures, the Americans would now be paying taxes directly to England. A year later in March of 1766 King George III would repeal the Stamp Act after Benjamin Franklin argued for its repeal before the English Parliament and warned of possible revolution if the Stamp Act was enforced by the British military.

The Quartering Act in March of 1765 mandated that Americans supply and quarter British troops in their private homes. In December of that year, British General Thomas Gage asked the New York Assembly to make colonists comply with the law. Boycotts of British goods spread throughout the colonies and alienated the people and with it, their loyalty to the Crown. In 1766 on the same day the Stamp Act was repealed the English Parliament passed the Declaratory Act stating that the British government had total power to legislate any laws governing the American colonies in all cases. Again, the British did not learn the hard lesson that freedoms once exercised can not be revoked. The power struggle continued until violence finally erupted. By 1770 the population of the colonies reached 2,210,000. This same year the Sons of Liberty in New York scuffled with British soldiers. By December 8, 1774 in Frederick, Maryland an act was passed for the formation of a militia to train for possible revolt. The act stated that companies should start drilling and enlisting volunteers between the ages of 16 and 50. The company called the Game Cock was attached to the Flying Camp Battalion, which was organized at Toms Creek Hundred, Maryland in the spring of 1775. Thomas Weekley began training with the First Battalion Flying Camp at the age of 21. By June of 1775 General Washington appealed to the Continental Congress for more troops. Maryland responded authorizing the “Maryland Flying Camp” of 3,400 militia troops to fight beside troops from Delaware and Pennsylvania in the area of operations from Maryland to New York.
Thomas Weekley served June 1, 1776 in the Flying Camp, Maryland under Captain Enos Campbell in General Bell’s Brigade; Colonel Griffith’s regiment and then Colonel Shryhock with Major Mantz. There were four “Flying Camps”; 1) the First Regiment 1776, 2) the Ewing’s, 3) Griffith’s and 4) Richardson’s; all 1776. Thomas Weekley, our forefather, fought in the battle of Harlem Heights on York Island (now Manhattan) on September 16, 1776 and then in the battle of White Plains, New York on October 28, under the command of General George Washington. At White Plains 2000 Americans faced 13,000 British and Hessian troops led by the British commander in chief, Sir William Howe. These two battles ended with the Americans retreating. As winter set in, the British returned to winter quarters but only after they captured Forts Washington and Lee with 3,000 American troops. This led Thomas Paine, who was with the retreating American army to write, “These are the times that try men’s souls.” The Continental Army started out 19,000 strong that September. By November that number had dwindled to 5,000 battle ready troops. That number would be reduced to 1,400 men after enlistments were up on December 1, 1776. Thomas Weekley served his six months and was discharged on December 1, 1776 at Philadelphia, Pa., missing the famous capture of Trenton, New Jersey by General Washington on Christmas night by crossing the Delaware River and surprising the Hessian garrison. Thomas Weekley returned to Frederick, Maryland, presumably to his parent’s house, where he stayed until January of 1777 when he returned to the Continental Army as a substitute for John Thrasher who was a drafted militia man. Thomas then served three months in the Jerseys (New Jersey) under Captain Thomas Frazier, Major Simpson, Lieutenant-Colonel Luckett, and Colonel B. Johnson at Baskin Ridge, and was then discharged. Thomas was out of combat for 17 months, missing the September and October battles of Brandywine and Germantown in 1777 in which the Americans suffered defeats. Thomas also missed the terrible winter spent by Washington and his troops at Valley Forge, New York.

A MAP OF THE BATTLE DRAWN BY THE BRITISH GENERAL STAFF
In the year 1778, Thomas Weekley still lived in the town of Frederick, Maryland and was drafted on September 1, 1778 to serve a three month tour under Captain Jacob Sly, Lieutenant Edward Sellman, Ensign Lindsay Delashmutt, and Lieutenant-Colonel Enos Campbell, the same Colonel Campbell he previously served under. He was stationed in White Marsh Creek, Pennsylvania, within about two miles of Germantown, where he was discharged. While in the service he was acquainted with Generals Washington, Green, Putnam, Smallwood, and Colonels Gunby and George Stricker of the Army.

Thomas was later recruited into the Washington County, Pennsylvania militia in Morgan Township in 1782 but the Revolution was over on October 19, 1781 at Yorktown. He was stationed at Fort Jackson on Tenmile Creek in Washington County (now in Greene County, PA.) So we know that Thomas was in Washington County, Pa in 1782 and no doubt met the woman who would become his wife, Rachel. Since their first child was born in June 1784 and given the procreative nature of their marriage, we can assume that they were married at least by October 1783. So with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in which Great Britain, the mother country, recognized the United States of America, so too did Thomas and Rachel covenant to love each other and start a new family. As the nation grew, so too would the Weekley household.

After the Revolution Thomas lived in Washington County, (now Greene Co.) PA, for about 15 years. Thomas Weekley’s name is listed in the 1786 state tax records as being in Cumberland township, Washington Co. Pa. Washington County was split in February 1796 to form Greene County. On June 26, 1794, Thomas was granted the sale of a tract of land at the headwaters of Ruff Creek. Thomas married Rachel around 1782/83 and by 1794, just 11 years on, they had six sons and one daughter. By 1794 Thomas was 40 years old. Their children were:

3.1. JAMES WEEKLEY (born June 17, 1784- died 1865)
   M. ca. 1804 JANE_______(1786-after 1860)
   4.1 John Weekley b. 1809/1810; d. 1895 farmer
       M. Elizabeth Underwood
   5.1 William Weekley
       M. Sarah Pratt
   5.2 Rebecca Weekley
       M. Alfred Ferguson
   5.3 Hannah Weekley
       M. Perry Pratt
   5.4 Leah “Tizzy” Weekley
       M. Isaac Weekley
   5.5 James Weekley
       M. Isabelle Weekley
   5.6 Zane Weekley
       M. Susan Vansickle
   5.7 Emily Weekley
       M. John Baker
   5.8 John Weekley
       M. Susan Booner

3.2. THOMAS JEFFERSON WEEKLEY Jr. (II) (January 21, 1785 in Washington Co., Pa.-1834)
   M. ca. 1800 MARY_______(1785- died b/n 1850-1860)
   4.1 Otho Weekley b. 1810
       M. Elizabeth Kemp
           5.1 Levi D. Weekley b. July 12, 1833 Tyler Co. d. April 28, 1913
               Civil War Vet: 10th WV Co. ‘E’ 1862-1865
               M. Nancy H. Forester
               6.1
               6.2
               6.3 Perry Washington Weekley b. Sept 1858
M. Samantha S. Cunningham
  7.1 Florence Weekley b. May 1884
  7.2 Stella D. Weekley b. Nov. 1885
  7.3 Rosa Weekley b. Feb. 1887
  7.4 Anna B. Weekley b. April 7, 1889 d. Apr 28, 1911
      5.2 Mary Ellen Weekley
M. John Francis Stephens
  5.1 Margaret E. "Maggie" Stephens
M. Dayton Ed Way
  5.3 William W. Weekley
  5.4 Elmore W. Weekley
  5.5 George W. Weekley
  5.6 Rachel Jane Weekley
  5.7 Francis Marion Weekley
4.2 Thomas Weekley III b. 1812
4.3 Levi M. Weekley b. 1814
4.4 Mary Weekley b. 1816
4.5 Charlotte Weekley b. 1819
4.6 James Weekley b. 1820
4.7 Michal Weekley b. 1821
4.8 Female child, unknown, b. 1826 d. 1832

3.3. JACOB WEEKLEY (1787-)

3.4. RICHARD WEEKLEY (1788-1848)
M. ca 1806 Prudence Wood (1792-1863)

3.5. JOHN WEEKLEY (February 24, 1790-)
M. 1) 1814 ELIZABETH GATRELL (1798-1822)
M 2) 1824 SARAH ANN JARRETT (1804-1864)

3.6 LEVI WEEKLEY (December 11, 1794-1834)
M. ca. 1809 MARY JANE BATES
5. Samuel Weekley
   M._______?
4.1 Silas Weekley
   M. Melissa Stull
      5.1 Emery Weekley

3.7. SARAH WEEKLEY (June 26, 1792-)
M. 1816 __________BAKER

3.8. MARY WEEKLEY (1797-1875)
M. ca. 1825 ROBERT ANDERSON (1805-1884)

3.9. SAMUEL WEEKLEY (1801-)
M. 1) ca 1826 LAVENA DAVIS (1806-1871)
M. 2) 1873 NANCY THOMAS (1828- after 1880)
Thomas Weekley Sr. was a farmer after his military service in the Revolution. After living in Greene/Washington County, Pennsylvania, the family moved to Tyler County, Virginia (now West Virginia) in 1798. In 1798 war with France seemed imminent. John Adams was now president and George Washington was appointed to lead the army again. The French Revolution (1789-1799) was not able to maintain control over French privateers in the West Indies and they were harassing American merchant ships. This led to a quasi-war with France fought entirely at sea until the French agreed to an honorable settlement. George Washington would fall ill a year later in mid December from “quinsy” or acute tonsillitis. The former president developed a cold but went riding his horse around Mount Vernon on his usual rounds. Mr. Washington wrote in his diary on December 13, 1799,

“snowing and about three inches deep…wind at northeast and mercury at 30
Continuing snowing till one o’clock and about four it became perfectly clear:
Wind in the same place but not hard. Mercury at 28 at night.”

The former president’s cold worsened through the night and doctors were called. Three doctors attended the president and the youngest doctor, Elisha Cullen Dick, made a diagnosis of “a violent inflammation of the membranes of the throat, which it had almost closed, and which if not immediately arrested, would result in death.” Dr. Dick urged a radical new procedure called a tracheotomy that he had learned in Scotland at the University of Edinburgh School of Medicine. Dr. Craik and Dr. Brown would not agree to the procedure, being the two senior physicians present. The president was bled a fourth time at the protest of the younger doctor. The president gave his secretary, Mr. Lear, final instructions for burial. The President died at 10 PM on December 14, 1799. His last words were uttered five hours earlier, “Tis well.”


Thomas began to receive his Revolutionary War pension in 1833 in Tyler County. Rachel preceded Thomas in death on July 24, 1842 at the age of 88 after 59 years of married life. Thomas died the following year on November 27, 1843, at the age of 87, no doubt from a broken heart. Thomas and Rachel were married for approximately 58 years when Rachel died. After 58 plus years of marriage and nine children, the year and three months that Thomas outlived Rachel must have been a sad and lonely time. To lay your head down at night and long for the person you shared your life, must be an ache that no one, save those who have walked that melancholy path, can understand. I speculate that Thomas Sr. named his first son in honor of his father, James; his second son after himself and the first daughter after his mother, Sarah. I have no evidence as to their religious affiliation but we can assume they were Christian. In the 34 years that he lived in Tyler County he was acquainted with the Rev. John Ripley, Samuel Wheeler, William Delashmutt, and David Hickman.

3.2. THOMAS J. WEEKLEY JR. (II)

Thomas Weekley Jr. continues our family line. When his father and mother left Pennsylvania in Greene/Washington County in 1798 and moved to Virginia, Thomas “Junior” was 13 years old. The family settled at Muddy Creek in the Ellsworth District in Ohio County, Virginia: it appears that the entire family followed Thomas Sr. and Rachel to Virginia. Ohio County comprised the panhandle of modern day West Virginia. This southern portion of Ohio County, Virginia, would later become Tyler County, West Virginia in 1814. When Thomas Jr. was born (1785) the U.S. Constitution was still two years away from being written and ratified (1787).

National Affairs: On September 17, 1796 George Washington left office and warned his young nation not to get entangled in alliances with other nations. In December of 1796 John Adams was inaugurated as the second president. Both British and French ships were seizing American cargoes bound for their enemies’ ports. By March of 1797 the French had plundered 300 American ships. The American navy won several naval battles in the Caribbean and France’s foreign minister, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand,
cried uncle in 1800. By 1800 there were 78,000 people living in the area known today as West Virginia. The western area of Virginia had long felt like the red-headed step child of eastern Virginia. Eastern Virginians were wealthy large land owners with slaves and controlled the legislature while the western Virginians were small land owners, virtually without slaves and suffered from inequitable taxation. The first petition to form their own state came as early as 1776 when the western Virginians asked the Continental Congress for a separate government. In 1810 western Virginia protests unequal representation in the Virginia legislature. The Virginia counties west of the Allegheny Mountains protest the constitution, in 1829, that favors the slave-holding counties. By 1830 the Wheeling Gazette proposed that western counties separate from the east. Abolitionist sentiments had grown in New England since before the Revolution with many of those colonies restricting slavery. In the first half of the 1800’s anti-slavery movements grew and the Underground Rail Road began operation. Harsh laws were passed to stem the tide of escaping slaves and helping them reach Canada. Slavery and anti-slavery factions would soon divide a nation, churches and families as civil war loomed in our future.

Thomas Jefferson took office on March 4, 1801 and promptly moved to the center of political opinion pledging, "...a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned." Spain had ceded its Louisiana Territory to France in 1801 giving Napoleon Bonaparte strategic access and control to New Orleans and the Mississippi River. But Napoleon was preoccupied with conquering Europe and agreed to sell the territory to the Americans. The Senate approved the purchase on October 20, 1803, for $15 million, nearly doubling the size of the United States. Ohio became a state in 1803 as well.

**WAR OF 1812**

This conflict found its roots after the Revolution. Britain was a super power at the time and harbored seething resentment that their poor colonies in the Americas had bruised their national ego by defeating them and establishing their own self-rule government of and by the People. The British refused to withdraw from American territory along the Great Lakes and continued to back Native American tribes on the frontier who were unwilling to sign commercial agreements favorable to the United States. The United States remained neutral while the French and British fought among themselves and each other in the French Revolutionary Wars (1792-1802) and the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815). The USA wanted to trade with both Britain and France but policies from both counties restricted trade. In 1807 when the British ship Leopard fired on an American ship Chesapeake, President Thomas Jefferson asked Congress to pass an Embargo Act banning all American ships from foreign trade. This hurt New England shipping interests and there was talk of New Englanders seceding from the USA. Napoleon repealed the French decrees in 1810 but the British refused. A new Congress was elected in 1810 and declared war on England June 18, 1812. The British announce two weeks before that it would revoke its orders but news traveled slowly then and war was on. The Americans thought they could defeat the English with an early invasion of Canada but all attempts failed in both 1812 and 1813. Oliver Hazard Perry’s ships destroyed the British fleet on Lake Erie September 10, 1813 which force the British to retreat from the Detroit area. They were overtaken by General William Henry Harrison and defeated at the battle of the Thames (Moraviantown.) The great Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, who harassed the northwestern frontier since 1811 and fought with the British, was killed.

In 1814 the British defeated Napoleon at Waterloo and began shifting large numbers of ships and troops to America. The British planned to invade the USA from Canada down through New York and Lake Champlain to separate New England from the south; to take New Orleans and block the Mississippi and invade the Chesapeake Bay area. New England opponents of the war met in the Hartford Convention and discussed separation from the Union but stopped short of that, only suggesting amendments to restrict federal powers. In the late summer of 1814 the British won the Battle of Bladensburg (August 24), marched to Washington and burned the capitol causing then President Madison to flee and burned the White House. The British then attacked Baltimore defenses at Fort McHenry where Francis Scott Key wrote the words to the “Star-Spangled Banner.” From the north, the British fought a naval battle against a weak American force led by Captain Thomas MacDonough. The Americans won on September 11, 1814, destroying the British fleet and causing them to retreat. This
effectively ended the war as the British sued for peace and the Treaty of Ghent was signed on Christmas Eve. But news of it had not reached New Orleans.

The Battle of New Orleans began on December 23rd, just one day before the peace treaty was signed. The British armada of 50 ships transported 10,000 veteran troops from Jamaica. The British Admiral, Sir Alexander Cochrane, scattered the makeshift American fleet on Lake Borgne. Communication being what it was and national pride at stake; each side fought. I will not bore you with the details of the battle but the Americans won the final battle on January 8, 1815, killing 4,000 British but only losing 8 Americans. Major General Andrew Jackson, “Old Hickory,” was the commanding American officer.

The Weekleys I have been able to find that were part of the War of 1812 was a Corporal Joseph Weekley. He is listed as an officer under Captain Joseph Jenkinson’s Company, probably from Hamilton County, Ohio.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WEEKLEY JR. (II) (1785-1834) would marry a woman called, Mary, last name unknown. Mary was born in 1785 in Pennsylvania and lived into her 60’s; dying sometime between 1850-1860. Mary was found in the 1850 census in the home of her daughter, Michal White. We can only presume what might have placed her there: illness, marital separation, estrangement or divorce. Divorce was not common at this time.

The children of Thomas Jr. and Mary were; [I choose to leave the discrepancies between this order and the dates of the children as I found them in two separate sources. I tend to trust this order and dating from the above order and dates.]

4.1 THOMAS JEFFERSON WEEKLEY III (November 27, 1807 Ohio County, Va.-1879)
M. 1831 Valinda Walls (1803- )

4.2 MARY WEEKLEY (1810- )
M. 1834 Rezin Baker (1798- )

4.3 OTHO WEEKLEY (1812-1865)
M. ca. 1832 Elizabeth Kemp (1813-1878)

4.4 LEVI M. WEEKLEY (1814-1887)
M. ca. 1837 Mary Jane Lyons (1819-1897)

4.5 CHARLOTTE WEEKLEY (1817- before 1880)
M. ca. 1839 James V. Starkey (1819-1899)

4.6 MICHAL WEEKLEY (1821- )
M. 1842 David White

4.7 JAMES WEEKLEY (1824- )
M. 1844 Phoebe Reed (1823- )

4.8 A FEMALE WEEKLEY (1826-1832)

1834 was a bad year for the Weekley family. Both Thomas Jr. and his brother, Levi, would die in this year. The un-named Female Weekley died just two years before that at the age of 5 or 6. Thomas Sr. and Rachel both lived to bury their sons. From what Thomas Jr. and his brother, Levi, died of we do not know. Perhaps from disease. Flu perhaps. Worldwide influenza epidemics occurred in the following years: 1732, 1781, 1802, 1830, 1847, 1857, 1918, and 1968. Pandemics have a history of sweeping the
world in a 2 year period so it could be that the un-named female Weekley might have died from this in 1832. And Thomas and Levi two years later.

EARLY 1800'S
In the early half of the 1800's the next Weekley generation would be born that is our line.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WEEKLEY III
Thomas J. Weekley III was born in 1807 in Ohio County, Virginia (later Tyler, County in 1814). He would live to be 72 years old and father five children with Valinda Walls. Valinda was the daughter of Charles Walls. Thomas III was a shoemaker and lived in the Morgantown area. He married Valinda Walls (May 20, 1803-......) on May 19, 1831 who had a son before her marriage to Thomas. His name was Solomon Walls and was born in 1824. So Solomon was 7 when his mother married Thomas. Thomas is found in Tyler County in the 1840 census, and then in Monongalia County in the 1850, 1860 and 1870 census. In 1880 Valinda is found in the home of her son, Solomon, in Preston County, West Virginia. The children of Thomas and Valinda were,

5.1 REBECCA WEEKLEY (1832-)
M. __________?

5.2 LEVI WEEKLEY (1833-1905)
M. 1859 Melissa Brand (1842-1904)

5.3 JAMES K. WEEKLEY (1838-1907) Civil War Vet.
M. 1860 Vilinda Wells (1844-1890)

5.4 DELILA ELLEN WEEKLEY (1843-)
M. James G. Downey (1844-)

5.5 GEORGE WASHINGTON WEEKLEY (1846-1905)
M. Virginia J. Cox (1852-)

5.3 JAMES K. WEEKLEY (1838-1907)
In the Marion County 1880 Federal Census in West Virginia, James K. Weekley, 43 years old, is listed with his wife, Vilinda Jane (Wells) Weekley, 36 years of age. James was a "farm hand" and Vilinda was "keeping house." Vilinda was the daughter of William and Ann Wells from Richite County. James is listed as a Civil War Vet but not sure where he fought or with whom. Listed with them were ten children;
6.1 Stephen Alexander Weekley, age 18. Born September 13, 1861-died March 30, 1936 at Euclid Calhoun Co. 74y 6m 17d
M. 1) 1882 Flora A. Stewart (1862-1898)
M. 2) Mary "Mollie" Analene Campbell (b. June 2, 1865-d. Feb. 4, 1929)

6.2 Charles Jefferson Weekley, age 17 (1863-1929)
M. 1886 Samantha Stewart (1872-1929)

6.3 Mary Jean Weekley, age 15 (b. March 4, 1865-d. May 4, 1929)
M. __________Garrison

6.4 Margaret Anna Weekley, age 13, (b. Feb. 1, 1867-d._________)
M. August 27, 1892, Levin Hennen in Marion Co., WV.
6.5 Cornelia E. Weekley, age 11, (b. March 22, 1869-d. May 23, 1925)
   M. March 2, 1889 to Andrew T, Sine (1870-_________)

6.6 Emma V. Weekley, age 9, (b. 1873-__________)
   M. Nov. 21, 1896 to Elmus Wilson (1875-______), Marion County

6.7 Edgar Lee Weekley, age 7, (b. March 22, 1873- d. April 25, 1928)

6.8 James R. Weekley, age 5, (b. Oct. 12, 1875 in Marion Co.- d.__________)

6.9 Franklin E. Weekley, age 3, (b. August 12, 1877 in Marion County, WV-d._____) moved to Athens, Ohio.

6.10 Edith D. Weekley, age 1(b. 1879-d. __________)


6.1 STEPHEN ALEXANDER WEEKLEY (1861-1936)
   Stephen was born in 1861, the year of the American Civil War’s beginning. The first shots were heard
   at Fort Sumter in South Carolina in April, 1861, and Stephen would be born on September 13. Of course,
   being so young the war would have ended before he would have a recollection of it. But several
   Weekleys would fight for and against the Union. In our immediate family there were four who were in the
   14th W. Va. Infantry Volunteer Regiment. They were Daniel Weekley (1826-1908); Isaiah Weekley
   (1838-1931); Ethelinda (Weekley) Pratt’s husband, William W. Pratt; and Isabelle (Weekley) Weekley’s
   husband, James Harrison Weekley, all served for three years from 1862-1865. George Weekley (1842-
   1926), Isaiah’s half brother, served in Company M, Sixth W. Va. Infantry Volunteer Regiment from 1862-
   1865.

   West Virginia broke from the Commonwealth of Virginia when the Civil War started. In the second
   Wheeling convention from June 11-25, 1861 the western counties refused to secede with Virginia and
   created the Restored Government of Virginia in Wheeling. On August 20th the Second Wheeling
   convention adopts a dismemberment ordinance that provides for the formation of the new state to be
   called, Kanawha. In November the convention reconvenes and names the new state, West Virginia. The
   eighteen counties that formed the future state of West Virginia sided with the Union and contributed
   32,000 men to the Union forces and 10,000 to the Confederate side. West Virginia was admitted to the
   union provided it amended the state constitution to provide for the gradual emancipation of slavery. On
   June 20th, 1863 West Virginia was admitted to the union as the 35th state. In 1866 the state constitution
   denied citizenship and suffrage to all persons who had supported the Confederacy.

   Stephen A. Weekley was born and lived his life in Marion County, West Virginia. It was there at the age
   of 20 that he married Flora A. Stewart on March 23, 1882 and they had six children. Those children were:

   7.1 Jess J. Weekley or Jesse James Weekley (b. April 13,1883- d. December 1904)
   Never married and no children

   7.2 Charles “Charley” Ellsworth Weekley (b. Sept. 6, 1885 - d. April 1, 1967)
   M. Jessie Siers married on Aug. 14, 1910
   M. Dorothy “Dot” in 1949, no children.
   Ronzel worked for PPG in Barberton, Ohio for 19 years. Ronzel went
   into the military two days after Pearl Harbor, on Dec. 9, 1941 thru
   Fort Hayes, Ohio. Truck Driver Light. FS 27 9m 25d. Africa, Sicily,
   Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.
   Good conduct medal, Belgian Fourragere, European-African-
   Middle Eastern Service Ribbon. Discharged on Oct. 13, 1945
26y 8m 20d Laborer, carpenter, worked at PPG was married. Charles was stabbed to death by Floyd Morris

M.1) Shirley Hall
9.1 Karey
9.2 Tina
M. 2) Tammy Birch
9.3 Richard Lee Weekley
9.4 Lisa
M. Mark Moore
10. Taylor


8.4 Zella
M. Aug. 3, 1935 Sherman Brown
8.5 Ruth
M. ______________ Stemple

8.6 Edgar Weekley
M. Thelma Jarvis (b. d. Nov. 9, 2001)
One son: 9.31 Doug Weekley, Doylestown, Ohio
One daug. 9.32 Debra Kerr, Mt. Vernon, Ohio

7.3 Phillip Weekley (b. March 13, 1887-d. summer 1966)
M. Delia Siers on Feb. 26, 1908
Children: 8.20 Jeff Weekley
8.21 Don Weekley

7.4 Anna Weekley (b. January 20, 1889-d. April 2, 1976)
M. 1) A. Ernest Cooper married May 19, 1912
M. 2) Ward McClain

7.5 Viola Elizabeth "Olie" or "Ola" Weekley (b. Oct. 4, 1892-d. Jan. 20, 1973)
M. William H. Siers (1881-1968) on April 4, 1909 Calhoun Co. she was 17y when Married.

7.6 Rose M. Weekley (b. July 7, 1895-d. Feb. 23, 1977) she was 18y when married.
8.41 Icy Arnold (b. d. Nov. 13, 2001)
M. John Chenoweth
9.41 Bonita Hathaway of Union Grove, Atlanta
9.42 Pauline Este of Durham, N.C.
8.42 Golda Lawrence of Zanesville, Ohio
Flora Stewart was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, on May 18, 1862. She died on April 17, 1898 in Marion Co., West Virginia and is buried at Bee Gum Cemetery, Mannington, WV. The account of her death is two fold. One story is that she was caught outside in a rain storm, contracted and died of pneumonia. She was 35 years old and 10 months. The second story is she died of tuberculosis.

Stephen then married Mary A. "Mollie" Campbell (b. June 2, 1965-d. Feb. 4, 1929) by the 1900 census in Marion County, WV and moved shortly thereafter, in 1901, to Calhoun County, WV where Mary’s father gave Stephen land as a dowry. This track of land was located on Lower Nicut Run off State Rt. 16, off the Euclid-Upper Nicut Run. On this land, Stephen built a two story log cabin on field stone and dug a well off the back of the cabin. The cabin and well remain to this day (2006). [Side note: Lowell Weekley bought the land and cabin after the death of Tusca Weekley and rehabilitated the cabin, made improvements to the outside where he and his wife, Janet, retired in the 1990's.]

THE CABIN BUILT BY STEPHEN A. WEEKLEY  1902

The account of the move to Lower Nicut in Calhoun County from Marion County was written down by Frederick William Weekley, the son of Stephen and Mary Weekley, on December 4, 1975. I shall retell his story as written down for me in 1975. In the interest of authenticity I have kept the original spelling and phrasing as Fred wrote it, but added punctuation for easier reading. The story goes;

"Stephen Weekley moved from Marion Co. with his seven children to Calhoun County in 1901. They moved on road wagons, three of them. My father would always manage some way for mother and the four girls to sleep in someones house. The teamesters and the three boys slept under the Wagons. It was a hard journey then for there wasn’t much road. John Smith lived on what they Call Granny She, the old house still stands. He was a find man. Anyway, he had what you would Call a log cabin just above his home on the flat. Dad didn’t have anywhere to live till he built a House. Mr. Smith told him he could move in the cabin while he built a house. It was only a one Room with an attic, we use to call that, where the boys slept. My father built a log house on lore [lower] Nicut. It still stands. My brother lives there. Tusca, which was never merried. I remember From a boy when I ust to come to Minnora to the flour mill. Kerry White owned it then. Homer Witte bought him out. It was fun around 60 years ago. There wasn’t any schoolhouse at Nicut When my dad moved. All the school they had was in Simon Arnold’s house in what they called The parlor. And I believe they had school in George Arnold house one year. Simon Arnold, George Arnold, my dad and probably some more started a fight and got a schoolhouse which is Still standing-the only place us children ever went to school.”

After the move to Calhoun County the family continued to grow. Mary "Mollie" A. Campbell and Stephen A. Weekley would have three children and they are;
7.7 Luella Weekley (b. August 3, 1900- d. Oct. 28, 1918)
Luella never married and died in the Flu Epidemic of 1918.

7.8 Fredrick William Weekley (b. August 10, 1904 Calhoun Co.- died January 14, 1988)
Buried at the Minnora Cemetery, Rt 16. Calhoun Co. WV
M. 1) Lear Parsons d/o Bailey and Nannie (Bailey) Parsons. Born Nov. 21, 1908- d. March 4, 2004) buried at Minnora Cemetery next to her parents. Married May 17, 1925. She was 17 and he was 21. Lear divorced Fred in 1955.
M. 2) Opal (Knotts) Cottrell d/o Charles C. and Ettie (Duffield) Knotts (b. Sept. 6, 1916 Walnut, WV. - July 2, 2007) Divorced her first husband, Ville “Vonnie” Cottrell Married Fred on Nov. 11, 1956

LEAR WEEKLEY

Lear Parsons Weekley, 95, died Friday, Mar. 5, 2004.

She was the daughter of the late Bailey and Nanny Parsons. She lived in Calhoun County until 1955, then resided in Akron, Ohio. She retired from Akron City Hospital in 1980. She was a member of Order of Eastern Star.

Surviving are four sons, Paul Weekley of Knoxville, Tenn., Lowell Weekley of Nicut, Bill Weekley of Wooster, Ohio, and Carroll Weekley of Parkersburg; one daughter, Sharon Hill of Lineboro, Md.; numerous grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren; and one sister, Lucy Bailey of Akron.

Services were held at Stump Funeral Home, Arnoldsburg, with Rev. Darrell Mollohan officiating. Burial was in Minnora Cemetery.

Lear’s parents, Bailey and Nannie Parsons, in 1961 at their home in Chloe, West Virginia