

**THE
LONG FAMILY
AND
THEIR ANCESTORS**

**A
FAMILY HISTORY
AND
GENEALOGY**

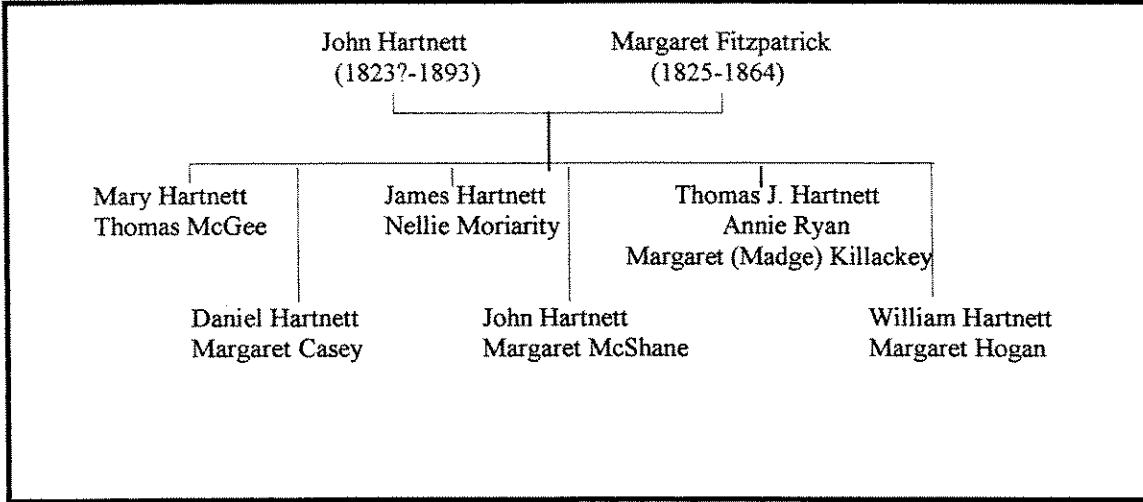
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**BY
KENNETH E. LONG**

2004

CHAPTER V (Circa 1800 →)

THE JOHN HARTNETT FAMILY



THE JOHN HARTNETT FAMILY

John Hartnett, the patriarch of the Hartnett family, was born in County Limerick, Ireland probably in 1823. Accurately determining John Hartnett's birth year has been quite difficult. Warner's History of Dakota County lists his birth year as 1823, but his tombstone says that he was 78 when he died in 1893, making his birth year 1815. The 1860 census lists his age as 45, again making his birth year 1815. I therefore tentatively accepted 1815 as his birth year. His naturalization records show that in 1852 he stated his age as "25 or 26" making his birth year 1826 or 1827. The passenger list of the "Bark Montgomery" states his age as 25 in February, 1849 indicating that he turned 25 sometime in 1848, again pointing to 1923 as his birth year. I now wonder if 1823 was his true birth year. For some reason, maybe a distrust of government census takers, he left an inconsistent record of his age.

The record shows that John Hartnett arrived in the United States through the port of New Orleans on February 6, 1849.

My mother had told me, as one of her cousins had told her, that John Hartnett had gone to France from Ireland and then had worked his way to America as part of the crew on a slave trading ship. She ASSUMED, correctly as it turned out, that he came through the port of New Orleans. The rest of their story is not true. There were no slaves aboard the ship and John was a passenger, not part of the ship's crew. From the passenger list we can see that the Bark Montgomery arrived in New Orleans from Cork Ireland with 94 passengers, all of whom were Irishmen coming to America.

A Bark (or Barque) is a wind powered sailing vessel with 3 masts. The front or foremast is rigged with 4 or 5 square sails, as is the center or main mast. The rear or mizzenmast has a triangular "fore and aft" sail. The term "Bark" only describes how the sails were rigged, it says nothing about the hull or the rest of the ship. Other information contained in the passenger list shows that the ship had a registered tonnage of 247, and had 1386 *superficial* feet set apart for passengers. From that I estimate that the ship was relatively small, probably 125 to 150 feet long with a 25 to 35 foot beam. The 1386 square feet of space for 94 passengers divides up to just over 14 square feet per passenger, equivalent to a space 7 feet by 2 feet. They

were therefore loaded onto that ship like hogs in a truck. No thought for comfort of the passengers but only for how much revenue producing cargo could be crowded into the space available.

The crowded conditions on this small vessel, with its apparent total lack of amenities, lend some credence to the "Slave Ship" story. The Bark Montgomery might have been used as a slave ship on some of its voyages across the Atlantic Ocean and alternately as a ship that transported Irish peasants on other voyages. Both groups may have been treated similarly, merely as so much livestock or uncouth cargo.

Another indication that the ship was quite small is that it picked up passengers at several small ports in Ireland before sailing across the ocean. A large ship would probably have not been able to stop at these small ports but rather would have required all of the passengers to board at one larger port.

First; in Cork they would have boarded 25 people. Next; in Dingle they would have boarded 1 person. Third; in Ennis they would have boarded 1 person. Fourth; in Dilworth they would have boarded 13. Fifth; in Newmarket they would have boarded 34, including John Hartnett. Sixth, back in Ennis again, they boarded 12. Seventh, back to Carrigtohill, in Cork harbor, they would have boarded 5. And last, back up near Ennis and Newmarket, at Askeaton Abby, they boarded 6.

It seems quite unlikely that they would have made two or three trips up and down the west coast of Ireland looking for passengers. It seems more reasonable to speculate that they started near the mouth of the River Shannon near where Shannon airport is today. In that area they probably would have called at Ennis, Newmarket, Askeaton Abbey and maybe Kilworth (probably Kilrush) before sailing south to Cork and Carrigtohill, picking up a passenger named John Martin at Dingle while en route. After one passenger left the ship they then probably left Cork for New Orleans. In all likelihood they spent the month of January 1849 on the high seas. William Ahern, a month old baby and Patt Meecham, a 20 year old died while at sea.

They boarded 97 people. Two died at sea and Richard Ford left the ship at Cork, so they arrived in New Orleans with 94.

John Hartnett then traveled on a river boat up the Mississippi River to Alton, Illinois, which is just upstream from St. Louis Missouri, near the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. John lived in the Alton area from 1849 until 1857.

In 1849 Alton was an important steamboat terminal on the Mississippi river. The years between 1840 and 1860 were the golden years of steam boating on the Mississippi river and Alton shared in that general prosperity. At one time (1836) Alton was considered the head of navigation for New Orleans boats. Many upper river boats turned back up the river from Alton, and Ohio river boats came in to Alton and turned back from there.

In 1850 Madison County, in which Alton is located, had a population of 22,441. In addition to farming and river related commerce, railroads were being built and coal was being mined in Madison County. John probably had no trouble finding employment. The first railroad built in Madison County, Illinois was the Chicago and Alton, then known as the Alton and Sangamon. It was chartered in 1847 and completed to Springfield in 1852. The second railroad was the Terre Haute and Alton, which was chartered in 1851 and completed to East St. Louis in 1856. These railroads were built while John Hartnett was living in the Alton area. Such construction would have created employment either directly or indirectly. It appears that Alton and Madison County were quite prosperous while John Hartnett was living there.²²

John was, in all likelihood, a member of St. Matthew's parish while he lived in Alton. Father Michael Carroll came to Alton in 1841. He established St. Matthew's parish and built a stone church in 1842 and was its pastor until the church was destroyed by fire in 1853. The Church then purchased property at a different location and the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul was constructed. The first Mass was celebrated there in 1856.

John Hartnett and Margaret Fitzpatrick obtained a marriage license on October 7, 1852, according to the records in the office of the county clerk in Edwardsville. That license was never returned so it is assumed

²²Centennial History of Madison County and its People -1812-1912, Edited and Compiled by W. T. Norton, The Lewis Publishing Company Chicago IL 1912 (Out of Print)(Available at Eastern Illinois University Library Charleston, IL.)

that they were married in St. Matthew's parish by Father Carroll. Their first child, Mary, was born in 1854, after St. Matthew's was destroyed by fire. A record of her baptism was found at SS. Peter and Paul's parish. The earliest records in that parish date from 1857, however they did find an earlier record that Father Patrick Flemming baptized Mary Hartnett, daughter of John Hartnett and Margaret Fitzpatrick on February 17, 1854. The sponsors were Daniel Sweeney and his wife. It appears that in the interim period between 1853 and 1856, from the time that St. Matthew's was destroyed and SS. Peter and Paul's was built, Catholics in Alton either worshipped in a temporary facility or in a neighboring parish. I have not found the records of St. Matthew's nor those of the temporary church.

The Hartnetts apparently moved across the Mississippi river to Missouri after Mary was born. Daniel, their second child, was born somewhere in Missouri in 1855. They finally moved to Dakota County, Nebraska, in 1857.

It may be appropriate to digress at this point, to relate a few historical facts that may provide some perspective as to the westward progress of civilization in relation to the Hartnett's journey up the Missouri River from Madison County, Illinois to Dakota County, Nebraska. These events are being related in an effort to show the time frame in which the territory, which encompasses Dakota County, Nebraska, was explored and settled. They are also intended to show the advancement of the Catholic Church in the territory, the organization of the various governmental units in the area and also to show the westward progress of modes of transportation, railroads in particular.

- 1803 - President Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisiana territory, which included what now is Nebraska, from France for \$15 million. The land was actually transferred to the United States at St. Louis on May 10, 1804.
- 1804 - On May 14, 1804, Captains Merriweather Lewis and William Clark began their expedition up the Missouri River to explore the new territory. They passed Dakota County on August 20, 1804. Sgt. Charles Floyd, a member of the exploration party, died that day of a ruptured appendix. He is buried on the top of a bluff in Sioux City, Iowa. Sgt. Floyd was the only casualty of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The monument marking his grave is visible from across the river in Dakota County, NE.
- April 24, 1820 - Congress passed an Act making provision for the sale of Public Lands. This law enabled settlers to buy Public Lands for \$ 1.25 per acre.
- 1820 - Steamboats began traveling on the Missouri River between St. Louis and Montana. The first steamship, WESTERN ENGINEER, a government steamer, was under the command of Major Stephen H. Long. (No relation to the Longs in this story).
- May 30, 1854 - Nebraska became a territory of the United States when Franklin Peirce was president. The area had been a part of the territory of Missouri since 1820. As a result of a treaty with the Omaha Indians, an area that includes Dakota County was opened to settlement for the first time.
- 1855 - Congress passed an act entitled "An Act in addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have engaged in the military service of the United States". It was this law by which lands were given to military veterans such as Antonio Qusinias, who in turn assigned his warrant for land thus acquired, to John Hartnett.
- 1855 - The organization of Dakota County, Nebraska was authorized by an act of the first territorial legislature. The county was organized in 1857 even though the boundaries were not finalized until 1859.
- 1856 - Father Jeremiah F. Trecy founded a colony of twenty-five Irish Catholic immigrant families at St. Johns, a now abandoned community, about one and one-half miles north of Jackson.
- June 1856 - The Steamship "Omaha" arrived at the Sioux City Levee. Its cargo included a sawmill, furniture, hardware, dry goods and groceries.
- 1857 - Sioux City, IA was platted and incorporated.
- ! 1857 - THE HARTNETTS MOVED FROM ILLINOIS TO THE NEBRASKA TERRITORY.
- May 7, 1859 - James O'Gorman was consecrated first Bishop of the Diocese of Omaha.

- 1859 - A railroad was built as far west as the Missouri River at St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1863, construction of the Union Pacific Railroad between Omaha and California began. At that time, however, no railroad existed east of Council Bluffs. All materials and supplies for that project were transported by steamboat up the Missouri River to Omaha. The Rock Island Railroad reached Council Bluffs and Omaha late in 1867.
- The Town of Franklin (now Jackson, NE) was established around 1860 about a mile and one-half south of the original settlement at St. Johns. St. Johns then ceased to exist as a town site. The name "Franklin" was later dropped because that name had already been given to another post office in Nebraska.
- May 30, 1862 - The first Homestead law was passed by Congress, whereby a head of a family could acquire a tract of land not to exceed 160 acres at no cost by settling on the land and cultivating it for a prescribed period of time.
- March 1, 1867 - Nebraska became a State.
- 1868 - The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad was built into Sioux City, Iowa. In 1870, the Illinois Central Railroad reached Sioux City.
- 1880 - The Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad Company built a standard gauge railroad from Covington (now South Sioux City, NE) to Coburn Junction, Hubbard and Emerson, NE.
- 1880 - Hubbard, Nebraska was founded. St. Mary's Church, in Hubbard, was founded in 1886.

In the meantime, James Buchanan became president, and after him, Abraham Lincoln. The south seceded from the union and the War Between the States was fought.

When the pioneers, including the Hartnetts, first arrived in Dakota County, Nebraska, the predominate vegetation was some 200 species of prairie grasses. There were also many scattered, timbered areas, or groves, comprising several species of trees such as cottonwood, walnut and oak. Late in the summer, these grasses would grow shoulder high and were so dense that traveling was difficult. Prairie fires were common when the grasses were dry. Every two or three years, these fearsome, intense fires would leave large acreages blackened. The prairie grasses actually needed those fires to survive and propagate. The seeds of these plants needed the heat of the fire to open and germinate. The roots were not only unharmed by the fire, but also were relieved from the job of providing support and nutrients to the rest of the plant. The roots, therefore, waxed stronger and tougher year by year. The top several inches of the soil, therefore, became a tangled mass of these tough roots, and were extremely difficult to plow.

The pioneers, or "settlers", as they came to be called in Dakota County, faced the formidable task of plowing this "sod". "Breaking" the sod was done with a plow pulled by a yoke of oxen. The settler followed the plow on foot, guiding it, using handles attached to the plow blade. Oxen were used for "sod breaking" because of their great strength. In subsequent years, after the sod was broken, the slow plodding oxen were replaced by horses that were much faster and more versatile. Approximately the eastern third of Dakota County was an alluvial plain, all of which, at one time or another over the centuries, was occupied by the Missouri River. This plain, which came to be called "the swamp", was built of soil washed down from Montana and the Dakotas by the river, and from the hills in Dakota County by Elk Creek, Pigeon Creek and Omaha Creek. It is extremely flat and, when the settlers arrived, it was poorly drained. There were two lakes located in this plain as a result of the river changing its course and leaving the lakes as remnants of the old riverbed. One is Crystal Lake which still exists, and the other was called Jackson Lake. In 1916, the railroad company constructed a drainage ditch along Elk Creek to alleviate a constant flooding problem. That ditch was directed into Jackson Lake. Within a few years, the mud that eroded from the hills and washed down Elk Creek ditch completely filled Jackson Lake. It is now a farm. Elk Creek ditch has now been extended to the Missouri River.

Around 1930, another railroad company constructed a similar ditch along Pigeon Creek past Hubbard. This ditch is enclosed by levies as it passes through the great swamp. In many places, the bottom of the ditch is higher than the surrounding plain. It discharges into the Missouri River east of Homer. Omaha Creek joins the Pigeon Creek drainage ditch near Homer.

As a result of these drainage projects, which were built to protect the railroad from floods, the large plain is no longer a swampy area but rather has become the richest farmland in the county. The settlers passed it by for what was, at the time, a good reason.

One can only speculate as to the way John and Margaret Hartnett actually traveled to Dakota County in 1857.

It is possible that the Hartnetts may have traveled up the Mississippi to Dubuque, Iowa. There they could have outfitted themselves with a wagon, oxen, tools, implements and provisions. They then could have proceeded west across Iowa to Nebraska territory in an ox-drawn wagon as Father Treacy's group did a year earlier.

It is more likely that they boarded a steamboat at Alton, Illinois or St. Louis, Missouri, traveled up the Missouri River and disembarked at Sioux City as did Captain Cornelius O'Connor, another Dakota County pioneer²³. They then could have outfitted themselves at Sioux City, Iowa, and then proceeded to the property which was to be their new home. Sioux City was already an established community. It was incorporated in 1857. Provisions in the 1850's and early 1860's arrived by steamboat from St. Louis. James A. Jackson, one of the founders of Sioux City was also one of the first to charter a steamboat from St. Louis. His first vessel the "Omaha" arrived at the Sioux City levee in June 1856. Its cargo included a sawmill, furniture, hardware and groceries.

It is a logical assumption that the Hartnetts traveled with a group. About forty families arrived in Dakota County during 1857 from various places. These families might have included the Maloneys, the Leheys, the Ryans and the Howards. It also seems logical that, once they were in Dakota County, they would have wanted to leave the women and children in a town, such as Sioux City, or some sort of a base camp while the men scouted the territory, located the plot of land on which each would settle and returned to the United States Land Office in Dakota City Nebraska to file their claim. The men then would take the women and children to their new home and begin the task of building a shelter and breaking the sod.

John Hartnett acquired his first parcel of land by way of government warrant No. 83110, which was granted to Antonio Qusinas, a private in Captain Garcias Company of the New Mexico Volunteers. Private Qusinas was given the warrant for military service during a Navajo Indian disturbance. He assigned the warrant to John Hartnett who then claimed the land²⁴. Other settlers who acquired land in a similar manner, and at approximately the same time were Michael Maloney, James Lehey, Andrew Lehey, John Ryan and John Howard.

Many of the settlers soon acquired additional land in the immediate area. They paid the United States government for the land at the going rate of \$1.25 per acre. When the Homestead Act, which provided free land, was passed in 1862, some of these settlers acquired still more land.

The opportunity to own their own land was the primary motivator for the original settlers, the Hartnetts and others, to migrate to Dakota county, that unknown frontier beyond the Missouri River. They must have realized that opportunity would be accompanied by challenges and hardship, especially for the first few years.

The first summer the Hartnetts and the other pioneers probably slept in tents, or in their covered wagons. Before winter, however, it would have been necessary to erect a shelter of some sort. Many built small houses out of the sod that they were in the process of plowing. The next year or two would see them building log cabins to live in until they could acquire lumber and build a permanent frame house. They also had to provide shelter for their animals as well as build fences to contain them.

Those who made it through those first tough years found life a bit better once the sod was broken and their houses, fences and other buildings were built. As more settlers came west, civilization came with them. Trails became crude roads. New neighbors meant more friends and an easing of the loneliness they must have experienced. Communication and the marketing of crops became easier. The pioneers could begin to concentrate on prospering rather than on merely surviving.

²³Dakota County Historical Society, Dakota County, Nebraska History, 1982.

²⁴United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The Hartnetts and other pioneers must either have had great courage when they came west, or else they didn't appreciate the difficulties they were about to face. Their health had to be excellent, or they would not have survived for very long. Pioneer life was difficult, even for the strong and hearty. For Margaret, and the other pioneer women, those difficulties must have been overwhelming. Not only was strenuous manual labor a fact of daily life, but also their children were born and raised under the most primitive of conditions. Some of the settlers, of course, did give up and go back east. The Hartnetts stayed.

The same year that John and Margaret settled on their new property, their second son and third child, James, was born. That first year must have been very challenging. Not only did they have a new baby, but also during the summer and fall of that first year, it would have been necessary for them to erect a sod hut, or a log cabin in order to provide shelter for the winter. During the first or second summer that they were in Nebraska they built a log cabin and at least one building to house animals. The log cabin lasted until 1990 when the present owners of the land tore it down. The log barn is still in existence. John would have plowed a few acres that first summer and raised enough food to survive the winter. The soil was fertile, once the extremely tough sod was broken, and game was plentiful, so food was probably not a severe problem. Shelter, in Dakota County, was another matter. Winter must have taken on an entirely new meaning for these pioneers. Nothing that they would have experienced in Ireland, or on their journey up the rivers, would have prepared them for the severe winters that they would experience in Dakota County. They must have anticipated hardship, however, and they got it. During the winter of 1862-63, John Hartnett was caught out in a blizzard and his hands were frozen so badly that all of his fingers were amputated.

John and Margaret Hartnett were the parents of three more children. In 1860, their son, John, was born. On February 14, 1862, another son, my grandfather, Thomas J. Hartnett was born. On February 10, 1864, Margaret died eight days after giving birth to their sixth child, William. Her sister, Mary Fitzpatrick Maloney, took the baby and raised him as her own. It has been told that her own baby had recently died thus she was able to nurse the newborn child. No record, however, of the existence of the Maloney baby has been found. In 1886, 22 years later, William Hartnett was listed in St. Mary's Church records as still being a member of the Michael Maloney household.

John did not remarry, but raised his family by himself. Mary, his oldest child, was 11 years old when her mother passed away. John continued to farm utilizing hired help, together with the help of his children, as they grew older and stronger. Stories have been handed down which attest to his faith in God and his devotion to our blessed Mother. He asked his family to kneel after each evening meal to pray the holy rosary for the repose of the soul of their departed wife and mother. Also, John was evidently an excellent businessman and manager. As time went on, he prospered and acquired additional land as the opportunities arose. In 1868, John acquired another 120 acres from the United States government on warrant No. 89779. In 1890, it was reported that he owned, at one time or another, some 1600 acres in Dakota County.

On October 5, 1893, John Hartnett was killed while returning to his home from the town of Hubbard. The story of his death was contained in a lawsuit, which was filed on December 22, 1893 against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company by James Hartnett who was the administrator of his father's estate. The petition in that lawsuit stated in part:

"3rd - That on or about the 5th day of October A.D. 1893, the said John Hartnett, now deceased, was traveling on foot, between the village of Hubbard, in Dakota County, Nebraska, and his home, situated in said county, near the said village of Hubbard and while upon the track of the said railway company, at a point where the public highway leading to his house crosses the said railway track, without any fault or negligence upon his own part, and owing to the defective construction of a cattle guard upon the said railway track, the foot of the said John Hartnett became fastened in the said cattle guard in such a manner that he was unable to extricate himself, and shortly thereafter a passenger train of the said defendant company, approaching at a high rate of speed, struck and killed the said John Hartnett".

Because John had no fingers, having lost them due to frostbite, he could not unlace his boots and thus free himself. He undoubtedly struggled to get his boot free. He also obviously called for help as he was within shouting distance of home. John could see the train rapidly approaching as he struggled to free himself to no avail.

The petition went on to say that the track was level and straight and that no obstacles existed to prevent the engineer from stopping the train in time to avoid that accident. The time of day was not stated, however. The amount asked in the lawsuit was \$5000. On April 19, 1894, the case was dismissed. A journal entry in the court record says, "And now comes on this 19th day of April 1894 the parties to this cause having duly settled the same in open court, Said cause is dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff taxed at \$0". The terms upon which the case was settled were not revealed. It is interesting that James, the third child in John Hartnett's family, was the administrator of his estate.

John Hartnett is buried in St. John's Cemetery in Jackson, Nebraska. His grave is marked with a round, or cylindrical, tombstone. The name on his stone is Hartnady rather than Hartnett.

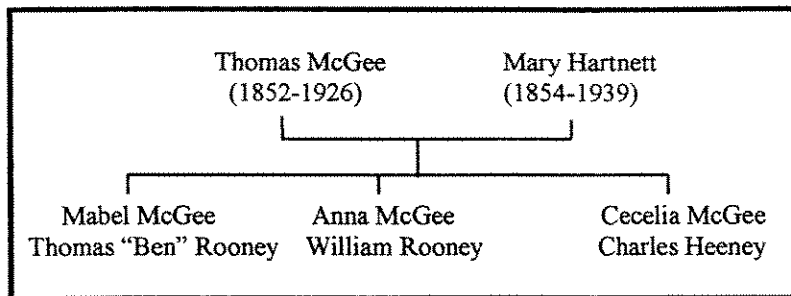
Father Lysaght was the pastor of St. Patrick Parish at that time. Being from the same part of Ireland as the Hartnetts he told the family that the proper family name should be "Hartnady". Later, John's brother Thomas insisted that the family name was "Hartnett". Thomas' tombstone, right next to John's, has the name "Hartnett". The two brothers are buried side by side with different spellings of their family name.

John spelled his name "HARTNETT" on the passenger list of the "Bark Montgomery"; he spelled his name "HARTNETT" on both of his naturalization papers. The name is listed as "HARTNETT" on land transactions and census records. The government tract books, however, in which the original land sales of public lands to the settlers are recorded, show John's name as both Hartnett and, in one instance, as Hartnady. This indicates that "HARTNADY" may have occasionally been used, even though "HARTNETT" was obviously his preference.

John and Margaret were the parents of six, one daughter and five sons. Four of the five sons married women named Margaret and three were nicknamed "Maggie". My mother referred to her aunts as "Aunt Maggie Dan", "Aunt Maggie Jack" and "Aunt Maggie Will". In total, John and Margaret Hartnett were the grandparents of 36.

The John Hartnett and Margaret Fitzpatrick family genealogical chart is shown on page 130

THE THOMAS AND MARY HARTNETT MCGEE FAMILY



Thomas and Mary Hartnett McGee

With Mable

John and Margaret's oldest daughter, Mary, married Thomas McGee. They were the parents of three daughters, Mabel, Anna and Cecilia. Thomas died at a relatively young age, but Mary was quite old when she died. While in her kitchen preparing a meal, her clothing caught fire. She was so severely burned that she only lived for a few hours.

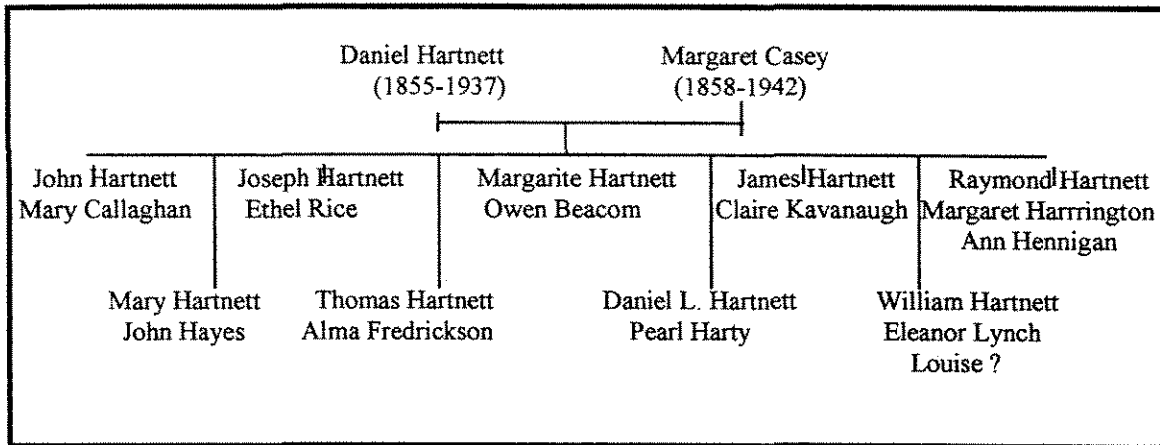
Mabel was the first person to graduate from Hubbard High School in 1907. At that time, graduation was from the tenth grade. She continued her education at St. Catherine's Academy in Jackson. Starting in 1911, she taught school at Hubbard High School, and also at Bell school, a country school west of Hubbard, until she was married. In 1917, Mabel married Ben Rooney, a brother of her sister's husband, William. They were the parents of two sons, Thomas and John. After the death of her husband, in 1926, Mabel and her small boys lived with her mother in Hubbard. She returned to teaching and taught for 35 more years. Mabel taught kindergarten, first and second grades in Hubbard until her retirement in 1961. She taught as many as three generations in some families. In our family she taught both my father and me. Mrs. Rooney was my first teacher.

Anna married William Rooney. Their Children were: William, Patrick, Elaine and Eugene.

Cecilia married Charles Heeney. Their children were: Margaret (Liewer), Joseph, James, Thomas and Edward. Joseph attended the Hubbard School for 13 years, kindergarten through grade 12, without being late or missing a day of school. He had perfect attendance for 13 years.

See the Thomas McGee family genealogical chart is on page 131.

THE DANIEL HARTNETT FAMILY



John and Margaret Hartnett's second child, Daniel, reportedly was born in Missouri before his parents moved to Nebraska. He married Margaret "Maggie" Casey in St. Mary's Church in Sioux City, IA. Fifty years later, they repeated their wedding vows at their golden wedding anniversary Mass, before the same priest and in the presence of the same bridesmaid and best man. They were the parents of nine: John, Mary, Joseph, Thomas, Margarite, Daniel, James, William and Raymond.

John was Daniel's and Margaret's first son. I know very little about him except that he married Mary Callaghan, that they had no children and they lived in Chicago.

Mary was their second child. When Mary was a very small child, some Indians came past the farm and kidnapped her. They then took her to town and tried to sell her. Of course the Indians were apprehended and Mary was returned to her parents. Mary married John Hayes. They had a son, "Casey" and a daughter, Molly Gerow. They also lived in Chicago.

Their third child was Joseph. Joseph was married to Ethel Rice and they had a family of five: John "Jack", Joseph, Bernadette and twins Daniel Eugene and Jane. Joseph died while quite young leaving Ethel to raise the family alone. They lived in a small house in Hubbard until the family was raised and educated. Ethel then worked as a housekeeper for a priest in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Daniel's and Margaret's fourth child was Thomas. He married Alma Fredrickson. They had a daughter Lois and a son Patrick. Thomas and Alma operated a farm west of Hubbard.

The fifth child in the family was Margarite. She married Owen Beacom. They lived in Hubbard in a building that was built to be a hotel. It was called "the hotel", but as far as I know, very few, if any, rooms were ever rented as hotel rooms. An apartment in the building was rented out, however. Owen operated a grocery store and a saloon in Hubbard. Their children were Margaret, Joseph, Owen Jr. and Raymond.

The sixth member of the family was Daniel. Daniel married Pearl Harty. They lived in Hubbard all their lives where Dan was a rural route mail carrier for many years. He also operated a farm adjacent to the west edge of Hubbard. Their son Paul was the high school principal in Hubbard for many years, was also on the faculty at Creighton University for many years and now (in 2003) is a Senator in the Nebraska Unicameral Legislature.

Daniel and Margaret's seventh child was James. James married Claire Kavanaugh who was a teacher in Hubbard. They moved to Chicago where he worked as a stationary engineer for the Chicago Public School System. They had a son, Michael, and two daughters, Catherine, who is a nun and Jean Marie.

The eighth child was William, who was born September 5, 1901 and died December 28, 1979. He also worked as a stationary engineer for the Chicago Public School System. He married Eleanor Lynch who died in 1970. William then married Louise who survived him and died in 1989.

The ninth and youngest child was Raymond. He too lived most of his adult life in Chicago. He married Margaret Harrington and they had one daughter, Margaret Dempsey. His second wife was Ann Hennigan.

The Daniel Hartnett family genealogical chart is on page 132.

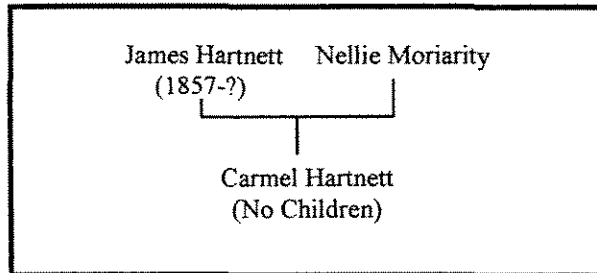


Daniel and Margaret Casey Hartnett
In the 1930's



Daniel and Margaret Casey Hartnett
In the 1890's

THE JAMES HARTNETT FAMILY



James and Nellie Moriarty Hartnett
In the 1890's

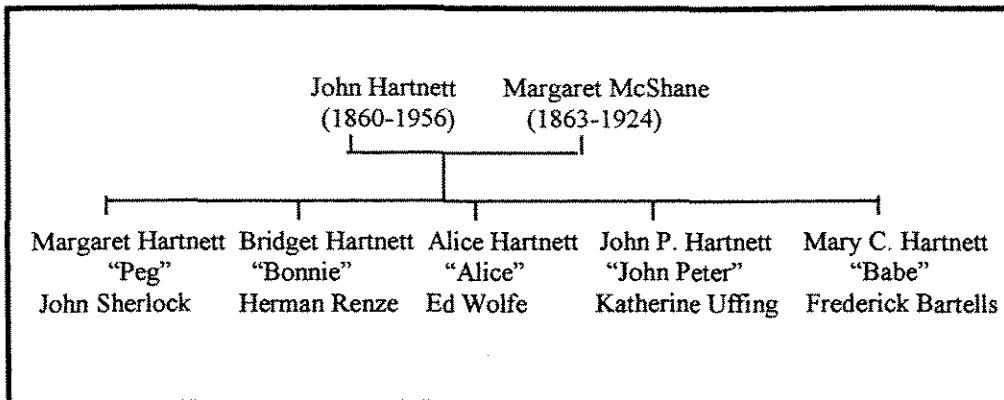
John and Margaret Hartnett, the pioneers, had four more children after they arrived in Dakota County. James, their third, was born in 1857, the same year that his parents migrated west. James and his brother, Thomas, worked on his father's farm until they were adults and for some time thereafter. He married Nellie Moriarty and they had one son Carmel. Carmel married but had no children.

On September 4, 1890, John Hartnett deeded the family farm to James and Nellie, his new wife. He had previously given land to his daughter, Mary McGee, to his son, Daniel, and to his son, John. He had not, at that time, given any land to either his son Thomas nor to William. This incident caused friction between John and his son, Thomas, who apparently believed that he was being treated unfairly. This dispute resulted in a lawsuit between the father and son.

When James and Nellie left the farm they moved to Omaha, where they lived for the rest of their lives. They are buried in Omaha.

The James and Nellie Hartnett family genealogical chart is on page 133.

THE JOHN HARTNETT FAMILY



John and Margaret McShane Hartnett
In the 1890's

THE JOHN HARTNETT FAMILY

A third son, John, was born to John and Margaret April 23, 1860 in the log house that they built as their first house on their new farm. He grew up on his father's farm; John Jr. "Jack" married Margaret "Maggie" McShane in October 1893. They were the parents of five: Margaret "Peg", Bridget Veronica "Bonnie", Alice, John Peter and Mary Camilla "Babe".

John "Jack" and Margaret "Maggie" lived on a farm two miles west of his father's farm. His father, John Hartnett Sr. deeded the farm to them. It is a farm, which was once owned by Thomas Long Sr. which he purchased from Thomas Long's estate in 1884. They later acquired additional property. They lived on that farm for the rest of their lives.

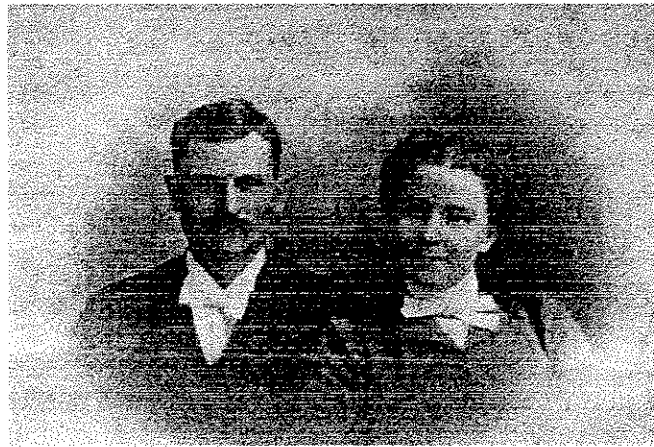
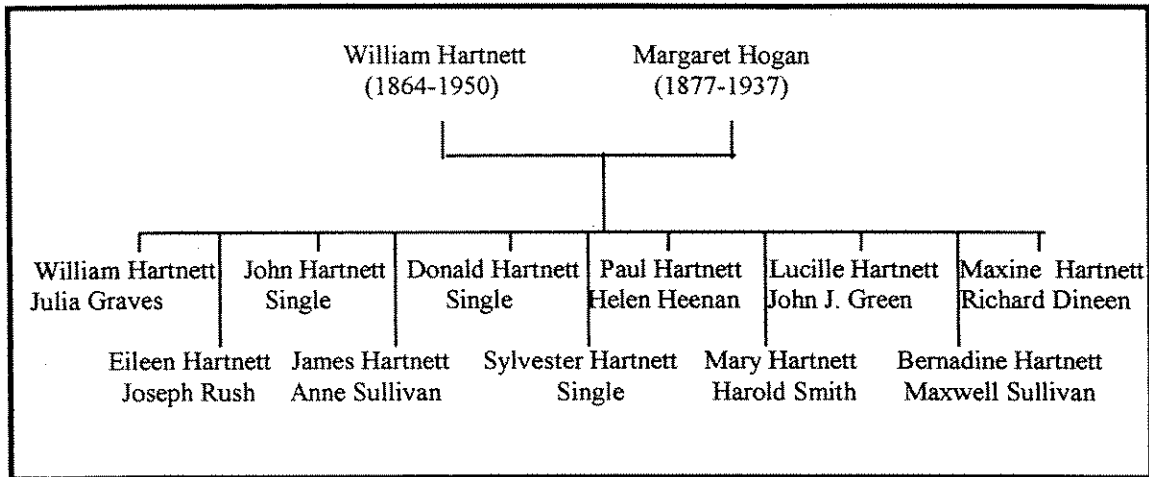
Their oldest daughter Margaret "Peg" married John Sherlock. Their children are John P. "Pat", Margaret "Sally" Swanson, Dorothy Anderson, Rose Mary Shiffiar and Alice Henry. Bridget Veronica "Bonnie" married Herman Renze. Their children are Ruth Prince, John and James. Alice married Ed Wolfe. Their children are Margaret Ann Perdue, Raymond and Mary Helen Jacobs. John Peter married Katherine Uffing. They had one son, John. When his wife, Katherine died, John Peter married Inez Hall. Mary Camilla "Babe" married Frederick Bartells. Their children are Marion Rehg, John, Kenneth, Joan Walsh, Eugene and Margaret Castor.

The John Hartnett - Margaret McShane family genealogical chart is on page 134.

THE THOMAS J. HARTNETT FAMILY

The fifth child born to John Hartnett and Margaret Fitzpatrick was my grandfather, THOMAS J. HARTNETT. His story will be told in Chapter VI.

THE WILLIAM HARTNETT FAMILY



William and Margaret Hogan Hartnett

In the 1890's

William was the sixth child in John and Margaret Fitzpatrick Hartnett's family. He was born February 2, 1864. Margaret died soon after he was born. Her sister, Mary Fitzpatrick Maloney, took him and raised him as one of her own. In 1886, when he was 22 years old, he was still listed in the parish records of the then new St. Mary's Church as being a member of the Michael Maloney household.

William married Margaret "Maggie" Hogan. They were the parents of a family of eleven children. Their names are: William, Eileen Rush, John, James, Donald, Sylvester, Paul, Mary Smith, Lucille Green, Bernadine Sullivan and Maxine Dineen.

The William Hartnett family genealogical chart on page 135.

On this and on the following pages is a genealogy of the JOHN HARTNETT - MARGARET FITZPATRICK family. This genealogy depicts their family and the families of their children. A separate chart has been prepared for each family showing birth dates, marriage dates and death dates as far as they are known.

FAMILY CHARTS

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
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GENEALOGY OF JOHN HARTNETT AND MARGARET FITZPATRICK FAMILY (FAMILY CHARTS)

John Hartnett	1823?		10/5/1893
Margaret Fitzpatrick	1825	10/7/1852	2/10/1864

Children

Mary Hartnett	2/2/1854	9/12/1888	3/31/1939
Thomas F. McGee	6/9/1852		1/3/1926
Daniel Hartnett	1855		1937
Margaret Casey	12/25/1858	6/16/1885	1942
James Hartnett	1857		
Nellie Moriarity			
John Hartnett	4/23/1860	10/1893	1956
Margaret McShane	1863		1924
Thomas J. Hartnett	2/14/1862	4/1891	5/28/1950
Annie Ryan	1/8/1869		11/3/1896
Margaret "Madge" Killackey	4/7/1869	1/11/1898	1/8/1934
William Hartnett	2/2/1864		1950
Margaret Hogan	1877	4/26/1899	1937

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of Mary Hartnett and Thomas McGee			
Thomas McGee	6/9/1852	9/12/1888	1/3/1926
Mary Hartnett	2/2/1854		3/31/1939
Children			
Mabel McGee	8/4/1891	6/1917	1/31/1979
Thomas "Ben" Rooney	1893		1926
Anna McGee	1894		1967
William Rooney			
Cecelia McGee	2/24/1899	5 /1918	12/30/1959
Charles Heeney	5/4/1888		5/11/1962

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family Of Daniel Hartnett And Margaret Casey			
Daniel Hartnett	1855		1937
Margaret Casey	12/25/1858	6/16/1885	1942
Children			
John Hartnett Mary Callaghan			
Mary Hartnett John Hayes		2/1914	1978
Joseph Hartnett Ethel Rice	1886		1924
Thomas Hartnett Alma Fredrickson		2/1916	
Margarite Hartnett Owen Beacom	6/14/1893 1882	8/1922	11/4/1972 1937
Daniel L. Hartnett Pearl Harty	4/11/1896 2/10/1896		5/29/1986 3/25/1987
James B. Hartnett Claire Kavanaugh	1/6/1898 1/14/1902		5/18/1987 12/31/1989
William Hartnett Eleanor Lynch Louise ?	9/5/1901 7/24/1907		12/28/1979 11/23/1970 1989
Raymond Hartnett Margaret Harrington Ann Hennigan	1/14/1904 1904 6/20/1908		6/21/1982 1982 4 /1997

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of James Hartnett and Nellie Moriarity			
James Hartnett	1857		
Nellie Moriarity			
Children			
Carmel Hartnett			
Carmel Hartnett had no children			

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of John Hartnett and Margaret McShane			
John Hartnett	4/23/1860		1956
Margaret McShane	1863	10/1893	1924
Children			
Margaret "Peg" Hartnett John Sherlock	1/17/1898	6 /1925	2/15/1999
Bridget Veronica Hartnett Herman Renze	1900 1900	6 /1924	
Alice Hartnett Ed Wolfe		6 /1929	
John Peter Hartnett Katherine Uffing Inez Hall	1904		1946
Mary Camilla Hartnett Frederick Bartells	1907 2/6/1906	11/ 3/1929	4/2/1992 8/17/2000

FAMILY CHART

No.	Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of William Hartnett and Margaret Hogan				
	William Hartnett	2/2/1864	4/26/1899	1950
	Margaret Hogan	1877		1937

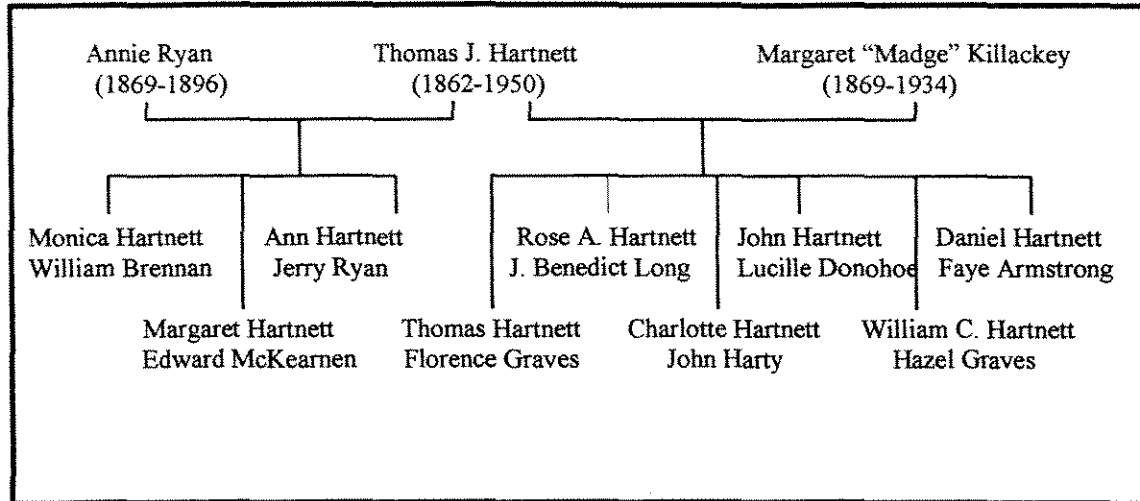
Children				
	William D. Hartnett	2/21/1900		2/9/1962
	Julia Graves	1/16/1901		7/21/1983
	Eileen Hartnett	10/2/1901	2/6/1960	5/15/1993
	Joseph Rush			7/14/1981
	John Hartnett	7/1903		7/1923
	Single			
	James Hartnett	9/11/1905		5/1978
	Anne Sullivan			
	Donald Hartnett	10/11/1907		2/1978
	Single			
	Sylvester Hartnett	9/4/1909		6/1977
	Single			
	Paul Hartnett	8/1/1911		
	Helen Heenan			
	Mary Hartnett	5/13/1913	6/13/1932	3/13/1980
	Harold Smith	12/25/1902		6/6/1978
	Lucille Hartnett	2/21/1915		2/18/1999
	John Joseph Green			
	Bernadine Hartnett	2/23/1917		
	Maxwell Sullivan			10/1980
	Maxine Hartnett	8/26/1919		
	Richard Dineen			



Thomas J. and Margaret "Madge" Killackey Hartnett

CHAPTER VI (Circa 1860 →)

THE THOMAS J. HARTNETT FAMILY



I asked my grandfather what the "J.", his middle initial, stood for. "Jefferson Davis" was his reply. "My name is Thomas Jefferson Davis Hartnett". I still don't know if his answer was serious or not. At the time I didn't think it was. If "Jefferson Davis" was his real middle name, or even if it was only a pseudo middle name, it could shed some light on the political views of his parents. When Thomas was born, on February 14, 1862, the War Between the States had been in progress for about a year. Jefferson Davis was the president of the Confederate States of America. His inauguration took place just 7 days after Thomas was born. Jefferson Davis, when he was Secretary of War in President Franklin Pierce's cabinet in 1854, greatly influenced the president to sign the Kansas-Nebraska Act. That was the law that opened Nebraska to settlement for the first time. Jefferson Davis, therefore, may have been somewhat of a hero to John and Margaret Hartnett, thus influencing them to give Thomas the middle name "Jefferson Davis". Thomas grew up on his father's farm. He attended public school #7 which at that time was within a mile of their home. As he grew older, he worked on the farm together with his brother James "Jim". They continued to work with and for their father in apparent harmony until James married Nellie Moriarity sometime prior to 1890. On September 4, 1890, John Hartnett Sr. deeded his home farm to James and his wife Nellie. This apparently angered Thomas, who then insisted that his father deed a parcel of land to him also. On December 18, 1890, according to a deposition of J. F. Duggan, a Notary Public who acknowledged the deed, John signed a deed granting Thomas an 80 acre parcel of land, which land lies about 2 miles north of his father's farm. Later, on November 12, 1892, John sued his son, Thomas, to get the land back, alleging that he had signed the deed under duress. That lawsuit between Thomas J. Hartnett, my maternal grandfather, and my great-grandfather, John Hartnett, resulted in a landmark decision by the Nebraska Supreme Court, defining what constitutes undue influence in the execution of a deed for real estate.

According to Mr. Duggan's deposition, James and his wife were present at the time the deed was signed. It was James who went to town to get Mr. Duggan for the purpose of acknowledging the deeds. James and Nellie also signed some papers, which Mr. Duggan acknowledged. Mr. Duggan also said that there was some arguing going on at that time as to whether the deeds were any good. Old John was described as being of advanced age and in poor health.

In the lawsuit, John Hartnett alleged that the deed was procured from him by fraud and undue means, by false and fraudulent statements, by threats of personal violence, and by Thomas threatening to bring suit against his father.

James' testimony in that trial suggested that my grandfather displayed a great deal of rancor towards his father. James testified that Thomas threatened his father continuously, as often as five or six times a day and that he heard him berate the old man and use strong language against him saying, "If you don't give me my rights I will kill you." Thomas, in turn, testified that he never threatened bodily harm. He did, however intend to sue his father if he did not get either the land or cash payment for services that he had rendered to his father by working on the old man's farm from the time he reached the age of 21.

The trial court ruled in favor of my great grandfather, John Hartnett. The case was appealed to the Nebraska Supreme Court, and on October 2, 1894, the Supreme Court confirmed the trial court decision.²⁵ My great-grandfather, by that time had been dead for approximately a year. After his estate was settled Thomas retained title to the land in dispute.

It appears to me that sibling rivalry between Thomas and his brother James was the root cause of the difficulty in the Hartnett family. James and Thomas apparently worked in harmony until 1890. They even had a joint checking account. At the time of the dispute, however, they were rivals. James testified against Thomas at the trial. James witnessed his father's signature on the original petition to the court, suing Thomas. Whether or not James and his new wife, Nellie prompted the lawsuit is open to speculation. Papers filed in court indicate that John reckoned that Thomas was being well provided for. Thomas was about to marry John Ryan's daughter, Anne, and thus would probably receive some of the Ryan land. Thomas also was negotiating with his aged uncle Thomas for land west of Jackson.

It is not known whether my grandfather and his father ever re-established a friendly rapport before the accident that claimed John Hartnett's life. All evidence, however, indicates that Thomas J. Hartnett, my grandfather, was always on very friendly terms with his sister and all of his brothers for the rest of their lives. In January, 1891, Thomas J. Hartnett, my grandfather, acquired a 320-acre farm west of the Town of Jackson from his 93-year old uncle, whose name was also Thomas Hartnett for a nominal monetary consideration. As additional consideration for the land, he was to support and care for his aged uncle for the rest of the old man's life. The old man lived until 1902. When he died, he was 104 years of age and had lived in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Old Tom had purchased a part of that farm on April 15, 1867, when he was 69 year old, for \$1300 from John Treacy, a brother of Father Jeremiah F. Treacy and also the first sheriff of Dakota County. My grandfather, Thomas J. Hartnett owned that farm from 1891 until 1933. He also acquired additional land until he finally owned 514 acres.

My grandfather, Thomas took great pride in his farm. He owned a herd of registered Hereford cattle that was widely recognized. In order to prevent inbreeding he traded bulls frequently. One of his bulls sold for \$35,000, an exceptionally high price at that time. His buildings were always in an excellent state of repair as were his orchards lawns and gardens. Tom owned the best farming implements and equipment available. He utilized the most current farming methods and operated a model livestock farming operation. In later years he referred to himself as a "Stock Man" as well as a farmer.

When he retired and moved to the town of Jackson, his son Thomas Jr. took over the operation of the farm that was then known as "The Twentieth Century Stock Farm". On February 18, 1933, at a time when the general collapse of the national economy caused many farms and businesses to fail, Banker's Life of Nebraska foreclosed the mortgage on his property. Thomas Hartnett's Twentieth Century Stock Farm went out of business.

Thomas J. Hartnett ran for and was elected as a county commissioner, an office that he held from January 7, 1937 until January 2, 1941. While he was county commissioner, Dakota County issued bonds and purchased the toll bridge over the Missouri river between Sioux City, Iowa and South Sioux City, Nebraska. Their plan was to pay the principal and interest on the bonds with the revenue from the tolls. Once the bonds were amortized the plan was to eliminate the tolls and make it a free bridge.

²⁵NORTHWESTERN REPORTER, VOL. 60 PAGE 362, West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.
Legal Citation Hartnett v Hartnett 60 NW 362.

THE FAMILY OF THOMAS J. HARTNETT AND HIS 1ST WIFE ANNIE RYAN.

About 1891, Thomas J. Hartnett, my grandfather, married Annie Ryan. Annie was the daughter of John Ryan, also one of the earliest settlers in Dakota County. Thomas and Annie had four daughters, three of whom lived past infancy, Monica, Margaret and Ann. Annie died in 1896 while giving birth to their fourth daughter, Katie. The baby also died, living only one day.

MONICA HARTNETT BRENNAN

Monica, who was Thomas and Annie's oldest daughter, was born in 1892. She graduated from St. Catherine's Academy in Jackson and then went to Chicago where she attended St. Joseph's School of Nursing becoming a registered nurse. She continued working in St. Joseph's Hospital for many years. In 1941, she married William Brennan, a widower with two grown daughters. Bill Brennan died in 1955. Monica, whose nickname was "Harty", was living with my mother when she died on February 12, 1969.

MARGARET "PEG" HARTNETT MCKEARNEN

Margaret "Peg", who was Thomas and Annie's second daughter was born in 1893. She also graduated from St. Catherine's. She married Edward "Doc" McKearnen on June 16, 1924. They lived in Dakota City, where Doc was a mailman. When Doc retired they moved to South Sioux City. They had no children. Peg died in South Sioux City in 1953. Doc lived until 1959.

ANN HARTNETT RYAN

Ann married Jeff Boler and, oddly enough, became Mrs. Jerry Ryan. Ann was the third daughter of Thomas and Annie. She was born in 1895 and was her mother's namesake in more than one way. Her mother's maiden name was Anne Ryan and her married name was Ann Ryan. Her husband, Geoffrey J. "Jerry" Ryan, was an orphan who was raised, on a farm near Jackson, by a family named Boler. He grew up using the name Jeff Boler. When he married, he again began using his birth name. He reassumed the name "Jerry Ryan" abruptly with no preliminary announcements and apparently with no problems. Ann and Jerry were the parents of six: Dorothy Hammond, who died in 1995, William "Billy", who was a prisoner of war during World War II, and who died in 1965, Rosemary Tedrow, Joseph, Margaret "Peggy" Smith, and Thomas Patrick, who died in 1961. Ann died in 1960 and Jerry died in 1968. They are buried in South Sioux City.

THE FAMILY OF THOMAS J. HARTNETT AND HIS 2ND WIFE, MARGARET "MADGE" KILLACKEY.

On Tuesday, January 11, 1898, Thomas married my grandmother, Margaret "Madge" Killackey, in St. Patrick's Church in Jackson, Nebraska. They became the parents of six, two daughters and four sons. My mother Rose Angela was the second child and first daughter born to Thomas and Madge Hartnett.

Thomas and Madge owned a magnificent home in Jackson where they lived for the rest of their lives. Madge died in 1934. Thomas died in 1950. After Madge died, Tom lived in his home in Jackson with one or another of his children. My mother, Rose, and her family lived there for about a year when I was in the eighth grade. His oldest son Thomas Jr., his wife Florence and their 11 children lived with him until he died. Thomas Jr. inherited the house and in turn, his son John (Jack) still lives there.

THOMAS HARTNETT JR.

Thomas was Madge Hartnett's oldest. He was born in 1899. Thomas went to the public high school in Jackson because St. Catherine's, at that time was restricted to girls only. He worked on the farm for his father and when his father and mother moved to the Town of Jackson, he took over the farm and operated it. At that time, the farm was called "The Twentieth Century Stock Farm". He and his father kept a herd of registered Hereford cattle. They received considerable recognition for the quality of their herd.

Thomas married Florence Graves in 1919, and they became the parents of eleven: Thomas Robert "Bob" who practiced law in Dallas, Texas, Edward "Ned", Monica Ann Berkley, Eugene, Margaret "Peggy" O'Neil, William, James, who also practiced law in Dallas, Richard, Mary Jo Nelson, John and Bart.

Florence was the postmistress in Jackson, Nebraska.

After her husband, Thomas died, in 1971, Florence moved to Dallas where she lived until her death in 1987.

ROSE ANGELA HARTNETT LONG

Rose Angela, my mother, was next. More about her in Chapter IV.

CHARLOTTE HARTNETT HARTY

Charlotte was Madge Hartnett's third child. She, as did all her sisters before her, graduated from St. Catherine's Academy in Jackson. Charlotte married John Harty and lived on the Harty farm adjacent to Hubbard for many years. When John began to work as a toll taker on the toll bridge over the Missouri river, they moved to South Sioux City. She and John were the parents of a son, James and a daughter, Mary Edler.

JOHN HARTNETT

John was Madge's fourth child. Johnny, as he was known, graduated from the public high school in Jackson. He married Lucille Donahoe. They were the parents of six: Joseph, David, Rodney, Ann, Jane and Robert. In 1941, Johnny took a job with the United State government in Washington, D.C. He soon transferred to Peoria, Illinois where he was a government inspector for the Tobacco, Alcohol and Firearms Division of the United States Treasury, a job he held for his entire career. When Johnny and Lucille retired they moved to Arizona. John died in Tuscon in 1991. Lucille died there in 1994. They are buried in Hartington, Nebraska.

WILLIAM C. HARTNETT

William Clement, who went by the name of Clement or "Clem" as a boy and later assumed the nickname "Bill", was next. He too graduated from Jackson High School. He married Hazel Graves who was a sister of his older brother Tommy's wife Florence. Bill worked in Sioux City, Iowa as a steelworker. Bill and Hazel were the parents of Patrick, Raymond and Virginia "Ginger" (Mrs. Stan Kennelly).

DANIEL HARTNETT

Daniel was the youngest of the family. When Dan was a child, he was stricken with polio and walked with a limp for the rest of his life. He too graduated from Jackson High School. Dan moved to Chicago where he lived with his sister Monica. He took a job with the City of Chicago, a job he held for the rest of his life. He married Faye Armstrong and they had four children, one of whom, Mary Jo, was born and died in infancy in 1946. Faye also had a daughter, Joan, from a previous marriage. Daniel and Faye's oldest daughter Margaret was nicknamed "Madge" after her grandmother. Daniel Junior is a Jesuit Priest. Mary Faye who was known as "Murphy", a childhood diminution of her name, was their youngest. Mary Faye died of cancer at the age of 23. Dan Sr. died in 1954 at the age of 43.

The Thomas J. Hartnett family genealogical chart is on page 141.

The family genealogical chart of Annie Ryan Hartnett's daughter Ann is on page 142.

The family genealogical charts of Madge Killackey Hartnett, except Rose, are on pages 143 through page 147.

GENEALOGY OF THE THOMAS J. HARTNETT FAMILY (FAMILY CHARTS)

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of Thomas J. Hartnett, Annie Ryan and Margaret (Madge) Killackey			
Thomas J. Hartnett	2/14/1862		5/28/1950
Annie Ryan	1/8/1869	4/1891	11/3/1896
Margaret "Madge" Killackey	4/7/1869	1/11/1898	1/8/1934
Children			
Annie Ryan's Children			
Monica Hartnett William Brennan	1/21/1892	12/10/1941	2/12/1969 4 /1955
Margaret "Peg" Hartnett Edward "Doc" McKearnen	2/1/1893 6/14/1880	6/16 /1924	7/3/1953 7/25/1959
Ann Catherine Hartnett Geoffrey J. "Jerry" Ryan	6/28/1895		10/19/1960 1968
Katie Hartnett Lived 1 day	11/3/1896		11/4/1896
Margaret "Madge" Killackey's Children			
Thomas Hartnett Florence Graves	11/26/1899 3/15/1899	11/1919	8/7/1971 9/15/1987
Rose Angela Hartnett John Benedict Long	12/31/1900 5/18/1900	9/11/1921	11/12/1997 10/23/1954
Charlotte Hartnett John Harty	5/12/1902 11/10/1901	6/8/1922	8/17/1989 9/8/1954
John J. Hartnett Lucille Donahoe	9/15/1905 7/5/1911	5/22/1930	11/21/1991 1/21/1994
William C. Hartnett Hazel Graves	4/4/1907 8/22/1907	11/20/1926	3/4/2001 2/20/1998
Daniel Hartnett Faye Armstrong	1/14/1911 11/4/1913	6/27/1941	3/13/1954 1/26/2002

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of Ann Hartnett and Geoffrey J. "Jerry" Ryan			
Ann Hartnett	6/28/1895		10/19/1960
Jerry Ryan			1968
Children			
Dorothy Ryan George Hammond	3/12/1921		4/27/1995
William "Billy" Ryan Unknown	1922		1965
Rosemary Ryan Richard F. Tedrow	3/27/1925 10/8/1919		3/3/2004 12/22/1993
Joseph Ryan Unknown	1929		
Margaret "Peggy" Ryan Jack Smith	1933		
Thomas Patrick Ryan Patricia Brennan	6/6/1940		12/30/1961

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of Thomas Hartnett and Florence Graves			
Thomas Joseph Hartnett	11/26/1899	11/1919	8/7/1971
Mary Florence Graves	3/15/1899		9/15/1987

Children

Thomas R. "Bob" Hartnett Betty Jeanne Dobbins	7/19/1920		
Daniel Edward (Ned) Hartnett Lila Ross Ruth Van Hoose	8/22/1921 1/23/1925		7/8/1978
Monica Ann Hartnett James Berkley	1/12/1923		5/12/1972
Raymond Eugene Hartnett Mary Maun	2/3/1924 9/20/1922	5/17/1941	3/15/2000 6/16/1991
Margaret Rose "Peggy" Hartnett Vernard O'Neil	2/12/1925	9/26/1944	
William Francis Hartnett Mary Ann Cahill	10/4/1927		
James Joseph Hartnett Emily High	9/5/1929		
Richard "Dick" Hartnett Beth Hughs Jesse Miller	1/16/1931		
Mary Josephine Hartnett Anthony Nelson	9/4/1933		
L. John "Jack" Hartnett Sharon Danielson	10/27/1937	5/15/1965	
Mark Bartholomew Hartnett Sari Pitts	2/12/1939		1/2/2002

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of Charlotte Hartnett and John Harty			
Charlotte Hartnett	5/12/1902	6/8/1922	8/17/1989
John Harty	11/10/1901		9/8/1954

Children

James Harty	5/7/1923		
Lucille Mary Horton	11//1922	12/29/1943	
Mary Harty	2/2/1927	11/19/1947	
Ronald Edler	5/20/1926		2/22/1970

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of William Hartnett and Hazel Graves			
William Clement Hartnett	4/4/1907		3/4/2001
Hazel M. Graves	8/22/1907	11/20/1926	2/20/1998

Children

William Patrick (Pat) Hartnett Marilyn Peters Seven Children	6/15/1927		12/12/1954
Leo Raymond Hartnett Nancy Hoberg Two children	10/6/1929		4/29/1964
Virginia Hartnett Stanley Kennelly Four children	1/28/1938		9/11/1993

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of Daniel Hartnett and Faye Armstrong			
Daniel Hartnett	1/14/1911		3/13/1954
Faye Armstrong	11/4/1913	6/27/1941	1/26/2002
Children			
Margaret "Madge" Hartnett Robert Erlenbaugh	4/18/1944	6/25/1966	
Mary Jo Hartnett Infant	8/2/1946		8/2/1946
Daniel Hartnett Ordained Jesuit Priest	6/11/1947	12/14/1974	
Mary Faye (Murphy) Hartnett Single	4/5/1949		11/17/1972

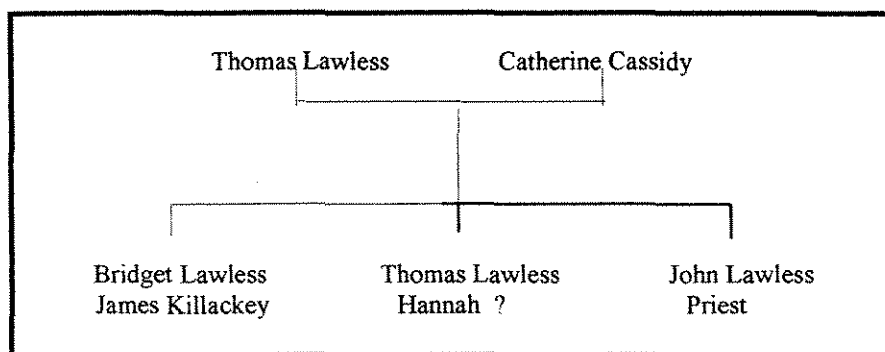
CHAPTER VII (Circa 1800 →)

THE KILLACKEY AND LAWLESS FAMILIES

Margaret (Madge) Killackey Hartnett, Thomas J. Hartnett's second wife first came to Dakota County because her younger brother was already living there. Young John Killackey had previously arrived in Nebraska to visit his uncle, Father John Lawless. Father Lawless was then the pastor of St. Patrick Church in Jackson, NE. Madge was the orphaned daughter of Bridget Lawless and James Killackey of Boston, MA.

In order to depict the ancestry of the family let us start with both of Madge's grandparents, the Lawless and the Killackey families.

THE LAWLESS FAMILY



When Thomas J. Hartnett's first wife Ann died, she was buried in St. Johns Cemetery just north of Jackson. The priest who said her funeral Mass was the same priest who married them, Father P. A. Lysaght. Father Lysaght's predecessor was Father John Lawless. Father Lawless was instrumental in bringing members of our family to Dakota County.

Father John Lawless was the pastor of St. Patrick's church in Jackson from 1877 to 1887. While he was the pastor of St. Patrick's Parish, Father Lawless brought his orphaned nephew, John Killackey, who was my grandmother's brother, from Boston to Dakota County. Young John then began living with the William Farrell family on their farm west of Hubbard. Bridget Farrell, a daughter of William Farrell, was Father Lawless' housekeeper while he was the pastor of St. Patrick's. When St. Mary's parish in Hubbard was founded in 1886, Johnnie "Kelaki" was listed on its first parish register as being a member of the William Farrell household. A strong bond evidently developed between the Farrells and young John. That bond was strong enough so that he became an heir to part of the Farrell land. When his two sisters came west a few years later, it appears that each came to the Farrell household as well as to their uncle, Father John Lawless, who, at that time, lived in Louisville, Nebraska, just south of Omaha.

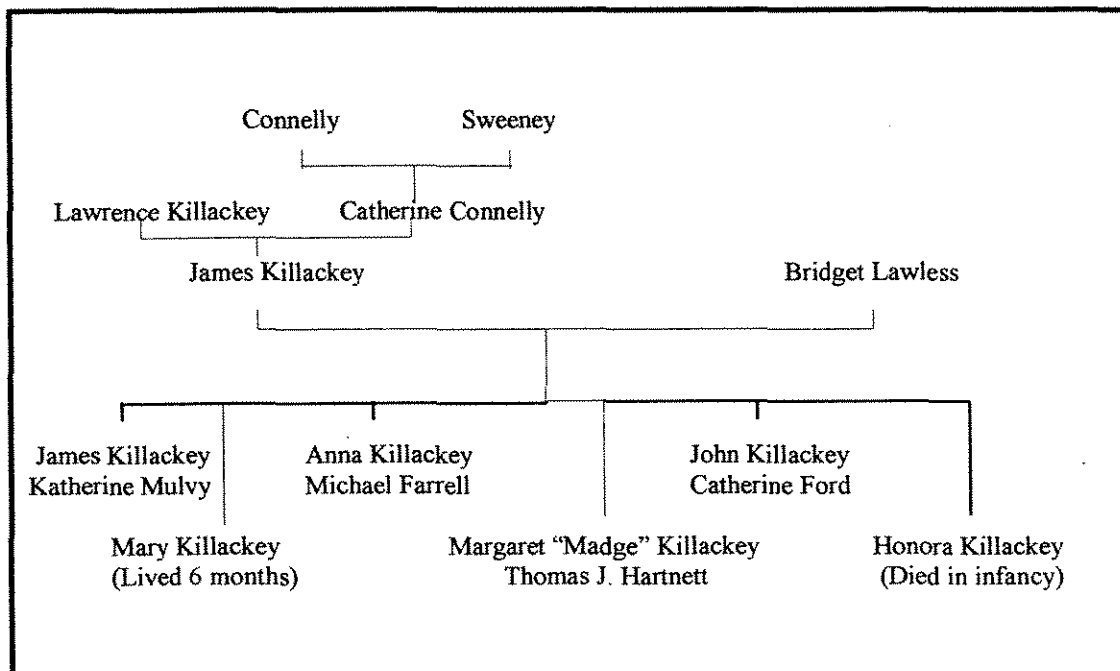
Father John Lawless was born in County Mayo, Ireland on April 28, 1844. He was ordained at All Hallows College in Dublin, Ireland on June 24, 1868. The records of All Hallows College relate that his home parish was Ballymacward, Ballinasloe, County Galway. He was the son of Thomas Lawless and Catherine Cassidy. In August of 1868 he left Ireland for his first mission in Maitland, Australia. Father Lawless arrived in St. Patrick's Church in Jackson in 1877. He was transferred from St. Patrick's in Jackson to a new parish in Louisville, Nebraska in 1887.

Thomas and Catherine Lawless were the parents of two sons and one daughter. They were Bridget, Thomas and John, the priest. Thomas and Catherine evidently were not poverty stricken, as were most Irish people of that time. In fact, they may have been somewhat well off. Not much is known about Thomas but Catherine apparently lived a relatively long life. Their son Thomas and daughter Bridget both were well educated. They both immigrated to Boston where they lived the rest of their lives. Catherine is

known to have made several trips to Boston and to Montreal and Quebec to visit friends or relatives, but she did not visit her son Thomas.

She reportedly disowned Thomas because he married a working girl. While he was attending a boarding school, or a college, in England, he visited a friend's home. Hannah was employed in that home as a governess. When he married Hannah, his mother kicked him out of school. He then moved to Boston and worked in a piano factory. Thomas and Hannah had four daughters, Mary "Mae" Hennesy, Margaret, Agnes and Anna. Only Mae married and she had no children. Later, when Thomas became quite ill, his mother came to see him and stayed for an extended visit.

THE KILLACKEY FAMILY



Bridget Lawless married James Killackey, a son of Lawrence Killackey and Catherine Connolly. Nothing is known of the Killackey family earlier than Lawrence. We know, however, that Catherine Connolly's mother was a Sweeney before she was married. Bridget was proficient in more than one language and she served as an interpreter on occasion. In view of the fact that her mother often visited in Montreal and Quebec, one could logically assume that Bridget was fluent in French. James Killackey owned several houses and collected rent. He reportedly lent money to immigrants to pay passage to the United States. James and Bridget Killackey's oldest son, James Edward, was born in Ireland. After they moved to Boston they were the parents of a baby girl, Mary, who died on December 20, 1863 at the age of about 6 months. They then had two more daughters, Anna, who was born in 1866, and Margaret "Madge", my grandmother, who was born on April 7, 1869. Their youngest son, John, was born in 1871. James and Bridget also were the parents of another daughter, Honora who died on August 13, 1874 at the age of 1 month and 25 days. Bridget then died on December 18, 1874 in a sanitarium at Taunton, Massachusetts, probably of tuberculosis. James died just 3 months later on March 18, 1875. There were three deaths in the family in seven months. These deaths left 4 young orphans. Anna was 8 years old, Madge was not quite 6 and John was only 4 years old. James Jr., the oldest, was probably around 16 years old.

Official records in the State of Massachusetts show that Bridget Killackey was 35 when she died and that James was 38.

When the parents died, the three youngest children were sent to live with a family named Looby or Luby.

The oldest of the four surviving children, James Edward Killackey, being 16 years old, joined the United States Army and was stationed "out west", probably Dakota territory. When his military unit was transferred "back east" General George Armstrong Custer commanded the unit that took their place. That unit was annihilated at the battle of Little Big Horn on June 26, 1876. After James was discharged he returned to Boston, married Katherine Mulvy and raised a family. James worked for most of his life for the Boston Water Department. He died in 1921 of cancer. His wife Katherine died in 1923 as a result of a fall. His descendants still live in the Boston area.

John, the youngest brother of James Jr., evidently lived with the Loobys until at least 1877 or 1878, a span of about three years. By that time, Father Lawless had arrived in Jackson, Nebraska. John was then sent to Jackson to live with his uncle, Father Lawless, who placed him with the William Farrell family where he lived until he was an adult. In the meantime Anna and Madge were sent to a boarding school in Montpelier, Vermont, which was operated by an order of Catholic Sisters.

Anna and Madge Killackey remained in the boarding school until they graduated. Madge, my grandmother, then took a job as a traveling companion for a Mrs. Knight, in Philadelphia. Anna worked in a department store in Boston. They both maintained close contact with their Uncle Thomas and Aunt Hannah Lawless and their brother James Edward Killackey.

James Killackey

James Edward and Katherine Mulvy Killackey had three sons and three daughters. They were James Francis, who was born on October 11, 1891, Kitty (probably Catherine) Donovan, Mamie, Annie, John, and Peter.

James Francis was married to Anna B. McLaughlin on June 1, 1919. They in turn, had a son named James Francis, who was born on March 13, 1921 and a grandson named James Francis, who was born on August 17, 1948. The birthdays of all five generations of James Killackeys are being listed as a means of identification.²⁶

James Francis, Jr., who was born in 1921, married Ruth Marie Tisdale. He is a retired postal worker in Cambridge, Massachusetts. They are the parents of seven, two sons and five daughters. They are: Carol Anne Shallow, James Francis III, who was born in 1948, Marie Eileen Wilson, Robert Paul, Jean Margaret and identical twins Joan Frances and Janice Frances.

James Francis and Anna also had another son, Lawrence Edward, who was born February 16, 1923. He married Gertrude Haviland and they have two daughters, Joan and Arlene. He worked in the drafting department of the Glen Martin Aircraft Co. in Orlando Florida.

In addition to their two sons, James Francis and Anna adopted a daughter, Marilyn, who married Frank J. Girona and had five children, Mary Lynn, Frank, Jr., Christian, Lisa and Laura.

Anna Killackey Farrell

Anna came to Dakota County in 1901. She traveled by rail and arrived in Hubbard on July 4. The first person she saw as she got off of the train was Richard Long and as she told the story, he had a gun and they were both loaded. Anna too visited the Farrell household. She, in fact, became a permanent member of the Farrell family. She married Michael Farrell, a widower with no children. Michael and Anna had no children either, but they adopted two boys, Willie and Mike. Her husband, Michael, was killed in a farm accident. She then built a house in Hubbard and lived there for practically the rest of her life.

Madge Killackey Hartnett

When Father Lawless died in Louisville, Nebraska, probably in 1896 or 1897, Madge traveled to Nebraska to attend his funeral. While she was in Nebraska, she also traveled about 110 miles north to Hubbard so

²⁶ Information regarding the Killackey family in Massachusetts came from Ruth Tisdale Killackey, wife of James Francis Killackey (1921-), in correspondence with Thomas R. "Bob" Hartnett.

that she could visit the Farrell family and her brother John. Madge developed a close friendship with the Farrell family. She was particularly impressed by the way families worked together and with other families. She took a teacher's examination, taught school in Dakota County and never again went back east. She married Thomas J. Hartnett, a widower with three small daughters. They raised their family on a farm just west of Jackson. She was my maternal grandmother.

When Tom Hartnett first met Margaret "Madge" Killackey, he saw a comely redhead who had recently arrived from Boston. At the time he was about 35 years old and she about 28. He was tall and strong, intelligent and ambitious. She was not only good-looking but also talented and refined. She could sing and play the piano in the parlor and play the organ in church. Her speech and demeanor bespoke her cultured upbringing. She was soft-spoken and utilized a cultured and impeccably correct manner of speech. Tom owned a 320-acre farm about three miles west of Jackson. He had three small daughters and an aged uncle to care for. She had a job as a teacher in a small one-room country school. It didn't take long for them to realize that they were the answer to each other's prayers. Tom and Madge were married on January 11, 1898, about fourteen months after Tom's first wife died.

My first recollection of her was when I was a child about three years old. My mother traveled by train with my sister Margaret (then a babe in arms) and me from Peoria, IL to Jackson, NE. I don't remember the trip but I do remember Grandpa meeting us at the train in Sioux City. I also remember arriving at their home in Jackson and meeting my Grandmother in her kitchen. That is all I remember of that incident.

I don't remember ever having a "let's sit down and talk things over" conversation with Grandma Hartnett. We lived in Hubbard and she in Jackson. Five miles is a great distance to a child. When I did see her she was always busy. I remember her on her hands and knees waxing the dining room floor in her big house. I remember her in the kitchen baking and cooking. It seemed to me that big house was more work than one woman should handle.

Thomas and Madge purchased that house in about 1920 when they moved from the farm. It was a magnificent home. It had large oak-trimmed rooms with polished oak columns framing the doorways between the rooms. The entrance hall was oak paneled and featured an elegant open staircase. I was impressed, as a child, by the leaded, beveled glass windows in that entrance hall and the way sunlight passing through them lit the room with a myriad of colors.

In the autumn of 1933, grandma Hartnett fell and broke her leg. She was bed-ridden with that injury for several weeks. My mother drove back and forth from Hubbard to Jackson every day to care for her mother in Jackson and her new baby (Gerald) in Hubbard. Grandma finally got back on her feet but was forced to walk with a cane. In December she went to Sioux City to do some Christmas shopping. There she caught a cold that quickly turned to pneumonia. My grandmother, Margaret "Madge" Killackey Hartnett died on January 8, 1934 at the age of 64 years and 9 months. I was eleven years old at that time.

John Killackey

John Killackey arrived in Dakota County when he was seven or eight years of age. Shortly after coming to Nebraska, John began living with the William Farrell family. It was not uncommon for a family to take an orphan into their household on a more or less permanent basis. It appears that these orphan children were often not formally adopted but none-the-less became de facto members of the host family. We have seen several instances of this practice. For example, Catherine Long Schleich was raised by the Barrett family, Jerry Ryan was raised by the Boler family and several others. There was obviously a quid-pro-quo between the host family and the child. Farming being a labor-intensive enterprise, an extra pair of hands was not only welcome but also often quite necessary. While it is probably true that many Dickensian tales could be documented where orphan children were treated as indentured servants, that was not the case between the Farrell family and John Killackey. The fact that he inherited land from William Farrell, the fact that his sisters were also welcomed to the Farrell household and that his sister Anna married Michael Farrell is ample evidence of a bond of love between John and the Farrells. John attended school in the Bell School west of Hubbard.

John married Catherine Ford, who is recorded as teaching in public school #7 in Hubbard during the school year 1899-1900. She may have taught other years as well. John sold the land that he inherited to Patrick Farrell. He and Catherine then moved to Bloomfield, Nebraska where he operated a lumberyard. They

were the parents of four daughters: Mercedes Moore, Marcella, Catherine Welfing and Helen. They also had three sons: John, Richard and James.

The family genealogical charts of the Lawless family and four generations of the Killackey family are on pages 154 through 160.

GENEALOGY OF THE KILLACKEY AND LAWLESS FAMILIES (FAMILY CHARTS)

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of Thomas Lawless and Catherine Cassidy			
Thomas Lawless	Circa 1800 - 1810		
Catherine Cassidy			
Children			
Bridget Lawless	1835		12/18/1874
James Killackey	1837		3/18/1875
Thomas Lawless			
Hannah ?			
John Lawless	4/28/1844	Ordained	c1896
Priest		6/24/1868	

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of James Killackey and Bridget Lawless			
James Killackey	1837		3/18/1875
Bridget Lawless	1835		12/18/1874

Children

James Edward Killackey	c.1859		1921
Katherine Mulvy			1923
Anna Killackey	12/23/1866	9 /1908	1954
Michael Farrell	1864		1920
Margaret "Madge" Killackey	4/7/1869	1/11/1898	1/8/1934
Thomas J. Hartnett	2/14/1862		5/28/1950
John Killackey	10/4/1871		7/26/1967
Catherine Ford	5/22/1881	10/8/1902	12/14/1963

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of James E. Killackey and Katherine Mulvy			
James Edward Killackey	c.1859		1921
Katherine Mulvy			1923
Children			
James Francis Killackey	10/11/1891		3/6/1978
Anna McLaughlin	7/26/1893	6/1/1919	6/30/1971
"Kitty" Killackey James Donovan			
Mamie Killackey Pat Jordan			
Annie Killackey ? Burna			
John Killackey Unknown			
Peter Killackey Single			1966

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of James F. Killackey and Anna McLaughlin			
James Francis Killackey	10/11/1891		3/6/1978
Anna McLaughlin	7/26/1893	6/1/1919	6/30/1971

Children

James Francis Killackey	3/13/1921	
Ruth Tisdale		5/2/1942
Lawrence E. Killackey	2/16/1923	
Gertrude Haviland		
Marilyn Killackey (adopted)		
Frank J. Gironda		

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of James F. Killackey and Ruth Tisdale			
James Francis Killackey	3/13/1921		
Ruth Tisdale		5/2/1942	

Children

Carol Ann Killackey Leo Shallow	2/21/1943
James F. Killackey Dalinda Peers	8/17/1948 3 /1968
Marie E. Killackey Edwin Wilson	9/15/1951
Robert P. Killackey Spouse Unknown	12/7/1952
Jean M. Killackey Spouse Unknown	9/1/1954
Joanne F. Killackey Spouse Unknown	2/14/1957
Janice F. Killackey Spouse Unknown	2/14/1957

Note: Joanne and Janice Killackey are identical twins.

FAMILY CHART

Name/ Spouse	Born	Married	Died
Family of Lawrence E. Killackey and Gertrude Haviland			
Lawrence Edward Killackey	2/16/1923		
Gertrude Haviland			

Children

Joan Killackey
Spouse Unknown

Arlene Killackey
Spouse Unknown