

# HADLEY NEWSLETTER

(Hadley, Headley, Hadlee, Hadly, Hadleigh, etc and their related kin)

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## Origin of Hadley Name:

The Roman Empire, after about 100 years of insurgencies onto the British soil, finally took over the island of Britain in 43 AD, with the exception of the Scottish Highlands. That conquest lasted until about 410 AD when Rome abandoned this territory due to its collapsing empire.

Upon the exit of Rome from Britain and for the next 600 years, other invaders came and went from this Island. One of these invaders was the Anglo-Saxons who were of Germanic origin. During these limited stays and conquests, many towns and villages had multiple name changes and the name **deHadlee** was but one of them. (See the attachment for recorded different spelling for the name Hadley). About 1005 AD the name Hadley first appeared, although no additional records seem to exist using the Hadley name until about 1086 AD. Any previous location that had the name(s) of Hadley for a town is unknown. The current locations for towns and areas known as Hadley, Hadley Highstone, Hadley Wood and Monken Hadley are located about 11 miles north north-west of London.



The name of Hadley means **Health Clearing**. Previous understandings of the Hadley name meaning are incorrect according to Dr. Pamela Taylor who, in her book *Barnet and Hadley Past* (ISBN# 0 948667 78 8) has documented her research. Her 144-page book is filled with illustrations, maps and old photographs of the Barnet and Hadley area. Dr. Taylor is a fellow of the *Royal Historical Society* in England, has spent 16 years as an archivist at the London Borough of Barnet, and has multiple historical publications to her credit.

This article is predicated upon the assumption that our **Patriarch George Hadley** is of English origin. No **proof** has yet been found that our George was from England. The only firm belief we hold is that our George did not arrive on the North American Continent by *swimming* but arrived by boat. And yet, all found records strongly suggest he arrived to the Cambridge/Boston/Salem area of Massachusetts by 1632, although it is likely he arrived earlier than that. Our DNA study hopes to someday make a connection with a male from the British Isles who can trace his lineage back into the 1500's and with whom we would share a DNA profile.

Note: The illustration above is part of the "St Mary The Virgin" Anglican Church in Monken Hadley. That church has an informative website: <http://www.stmarymh.co.uk/>

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**Don't throw away those old unidentifiable photographs . . .**

A lot is now happening in our digital age. We now have *Artificial Intelligence* (AI), which can crunch data and use it in identifying people within photographs. We also are at the door-step of *Virtual Reality* (VR) as well as *Augmented Reality* (AR).

What does all this mean for us? Many computer gurus believe the next 5 to 10 years will see amazing new computer programs developed and these new powerful programs will become available to us in helping us solve the mystery of those photographs. It is highly probable we will be able to scan a pictures of the relatives that we know, and with that information identify that individual in other photographs irrespective of their age. The programs may well be able to pick out identifying features of known individuals and compare those features against other family members for identification.

We all have a responsibility to those old photographs. May we suggest you dig out that old shoe box of photographs that contain images that are likely your relatives, and who have not been identified?

We offer these suggestion to help in the identification process, be it now or in the future by someone else.

1. With a soft pencil such as an #H or #HB. (Perhaps a #2 pencil will work although, depending upon the pencil manufacturer, the 2H may prove to be too hard). Write lightly, on the back of the photograph not using too much pressure, all the information you know about each person. Include location of the photograph and from when you acquired the photograph, if known and any other relevant information.
2. Do not use a ball point pen as the pressure may cause an imprint to be see on the photograph face and possibly over time, the ball point ink may “bleed “and become unreadable at a later time.
3. If you have tin-types or daguerreotype photographs, place each in an envelope and write on the exterior of the envelope any information you know about the photograph.
4. Store your photographs in a cool dry location.
5. If some photographs are stuck together, don’t discard them for there are now ways they can be unstuck even if you do not which to undertake that task now.

If you take the time now to do what you can do with the old photographs, those who come after you will surely be indebted to you. Once the photographs are discarded, the image of your relatives may be lost forever.

If you think this is all a pipe dream, than heed the words of Sundar Pichai, CEO of Google who said, “Not just computers, but phones, wrists, cars and virtual reality devices will be replaced by the more powerful forces of artificial intelligence” and Microsoft wants to store data in synthetic DNA “which is multiple times higher than today’s conventional storage systems”

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“Fast is fine, but accuracy is final. You must learn to be slow in a hurry.”

-Wyatt Earp

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James R. Hadley 65 Rondout Harbor, Port Ewen, NY 12466 (845) 339-5363  
Email: [Jim@HadleyGenealogy.net](mailto:Jim@HadleyGenealogy.net) or [Jags@hvc.rr.com](mailto:Jags@hvc.rr.com)  
Website: [www.HadleyGenealogy.net](http://www.HadleyGenealogy.net) or [www.HadleyGenealogy.com](http://www.HadleyGenealogy.com)

