

Braddy/Brady Genealogy

North Carolina to Missouri

To date, we've only been able to trace our Brady line to about 1806, most likely in North Carolina. Census reports tell us that this is when and where William L. Braddy [sic], the patriarch of what we know as our Brady family was probably born. We can't be sure, but Johnston County is the strongest possibility for the place of his birth. In approximately 1832, William married Percy B. Price, daughter of William Washington Price. They had eight children – Zephaniah J., William Patrick, Thomas Allyn, Joseph, Edith Adeline, Zelphia Evaline, Sarah Caroline and Pinkney Jackson.

According to census reports and other records, in about 1829, William and Percy's first child Zephaniah was born. This was about three years prior to the approximate marriage year we have for them, so either William was previously married and Percy is not Zephaniah's mother, or we have an incorrect date somewhere. At any rate, Zephaniah was followed by William Patrick around 1833 and Thomas Allyn around 1835 – all in North Carolina. When Joseph was born in 1838, the family was in Tennessee. They were most likely on their way to Missouri, as we don't have records of them ever living in Tennessee and they're in Missouri when the 1840 census was taken. Edith Adeline was born on August 13th, 1842, Zelphia Evaline (or Evaline Zelphia) came along on September 8th, 1845, and Sarah Caroline followed her on June 6th, 1848 – all born in Missouri.

“Jackson” was a child of William and Percy's we'd seen referenced by another researcher years ago but never found anything on him ourselves. However, Janet made a trip to Ray County, Missouri in late 2007 and found records that confirmed that the last child of William and Percy was Pinkney Jackson. The records were bills from a doctor in the late spring and early summer of 1851. At first the doctor was caring for Percy and Pinkney; maybe she'd been pregnant and then given birth. Then the bills were for William who died soon after. Pinkney was also listed as a surviving child in William's probate file but must have died soon after as there was never any other record for him again.

Information on William L. Braddy is scarce due to the fact that he lived and died in a time when keeping vital and other records was not common practice. What we do know about our Brady family tree from that time stems mostly from Percy and her life. Ray County, Missouri censuses show that her father and some of her siblings moved there from North Carolina as well. Her sister Zelphia or Zilpha married

Furney Hall on May 11th, 1833 in Johnston County, North Carolina, which is where Furney was born on May 10th, 1806. They moved to Missouri sometime between 1835 and 1838. Zelfhia died in Ray County on January 26th, 1850, leaving nine children.

William may have had relatives in Ray County as well as there are other Braddy's listed on the 1850 census, but to date we haven't been able to link them to our Braddy's. On July 8th of 1851, William L. Braddy died at the age of 45. This left both Percy and Furney alone with 17. They decided to marry later that year. They had two children together - Jesse Riley born on December 12th, 1853, and Elizabeth Francis born on March 9th, 1855. Furney died on September 12th, 1876 and Percy married for a third time on October 1st, 1879 to William J. Howard in Ray County. We believe that Percy may have died around 1881; however the obituary of her son Jesse states that she passed away in 1900. We have yet to locate her on the 1900 census but she could have died before it was actually taken.

William and Percy's children all married in Missouri. Some time between 1850 and 1855, Zephaniah married Louisa Turnidge. She was born in Missouri in March of 1836 to Michael and Sarah Turnidge. Michael was a Baptist minister who died in Carroll County, Missouri in 1860. Sarah relocated at some point to Golden, Colorado most likely to be with Louisa who was living in Golden at the time of Sarah's death. Sarah died May 13th, 1896 and is buried at Golden Cemetery. Zephaniah and Louisa had two sons, William M. and Virgil J. Zephaniah died March 12th, 1899. The 1900 census for Trinidad, Las Animas County, Colorado says that Louisa had three children, but that only two are living. We have no record of a third child. It obviously only lived a short time because it never shows up on a census report. It's possible that it would have been on the 1890 census that was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1921. Louisa died in January of 1916 and is buried in the Masonic Cemetery in Trinidad Colorado next to Zephaniah and their son Virgil who died in May of 1910.

On July 17th, 1857 in Ray County, Missouri, William Patrick married Mary Jane or Jane Ann Phillips. She was born to George and Mary (Paul) Phillips in Missouri in 1837. We have no record of them having children, nor do we have information on them after the 1850 census other than their marriage record (which lists her as "Jane Ann"). The 1860 census for Ray County has a W.P. Brady working as a farm hand and living with a Sarah J. Price who is 21, and a J.E.R. Price who is a 27 year old male. The birth place and age match for William Patrick, however he would have been married and a wife is not listed. It's possible that Mary Jane/Jane Ann had died or was living elsewhere. This is all pure speculation though since we can't even be

sure this is actually him. His mother's maiden name was Price so it's possible these are relatives of hers. If this was him, this was just a few years before the start of the Civil War and he may have gone off to war and not come back. He also may have been killed or decided to settle elsewhere. Again, this is all speculation and another one of the many mysteries that we come back to from time to time to see if any more information can be found to solve it.

On July 6th, 1855, Thomas Allyn married Lucinda Ann Phillips in Ray County, Missouri. Lucinda was born on November 13th, 1838 in Missouri and is the sister of William Patrick's wife. They had six children, Sarah A., Joseph Ira, John T., Eliza Jane, Laura May, and Elmus Frank (or Frank Elmus). Sarah was the only child of Thomas and Lucinda who was born in Missouri; all of the others were born in Colorado.

On September 12th, 1858, Joseph married Penbrook (Penny) Elizabeth Phillips in Lafayette County, Missouri. Penny was born January 14th, 1842 in Kentucky and was a sister to the other two Phillips sisters who married the older Brady brothers. Joseph and Penny had six children, Lucinda, Martha E., William, Thomas Allyn, Mary Belle, and Elizabeth A. (Lizzie).

On February 3rd, 1857 Edith Adaline married Henry Allen Raines. Henry was born to James and Rachel Raines on December 13th, 1837 in Missouri. Henry and Edith had six children, James W., George, John, Dard, Molly Evelyn, and Rossie.

Sometime around 1863, Zelphia married William Van Buren Willson in Ray County, Missouri. He was born on May 12th, 1841 in Missouri. William and Zelphia had nine children, Perrie Callie, Martha Ellen, Thomas Franklin, Sarah Elizabeth, William Joseph, Percy Adaline, Riley Jackson, Oscar Kelly and George Everette.

On January 12th, 1865, Sarah Caroline married John R. Popejoy in Ray County, Missouri. John was born in Ray County in about 1846. They had one child, a daughter, Piercie Adaline. Sarah died on April 18th, 1866 leaving her 3 month old daughter to be raised by her grandmother and namesake (note the different spelling). It's unclear where her father was at this time if in fact he was alive.

In the first encounters with our Brady family, we find the surname spelled "Braddy". This spelling was an early stumbling block and we don't actually know which was correct. The reason for the change is also unknown to us; was the early spelling "Braddy" correct or was it always Brady and spelled wrong in early records?

The 1850 Ray County, Missouri census shows the family surname as “Braddy”. In the marriage records of William’s children, some used the “double-d” spelling and some the “single-d”. But by the time the 1860 census was taken, Thomas and Joseph are married, living in Jackson County, Missouri and are going by “Brady”. To further add to the spelling mystery, when Joseph’s wife, Elizabeth applied for a pension in 1891 for his Civil War service, the paperwork spells his name as “Braddy” but, Elizabeth and her brother-in-law, Thomas, signed their names with the “single-d” spelling. It appears that whatever the mood was at the time seemed to be the spelling and we’ve learned when doing research to always search under both spellings.

The amount of information we have on William is very, very small and comes from early censuses, land records and his probate. Since he only lived about ten years or so after arriving in Missouri, most of our information pertains to after Percy and Furney married. William died without a will, and Furney was appointed the executor of his estate.

Once Furney and Percy had children of their own, they had a total of 18 children between the two of them. Each family’s farms were in very close proximity to one another on the same road in the town of Orrick in Ray County. I would imagine they’d have to continue to utilize both homes to accommodate all 20 people. The older children may have occupied one home while the younger children stayed with Furney and Percy in the other. Furney’s oldest daughter Mary Jane married in October of 1854. This is the first recorded marriage we’ve found for one of the older children so we assume she was the first to marry and leave home. Most of the other older children (from both sides) married one by one over the next several years.

By the time the Civil War began, all of the Brady children had married with the exception of Zelfhia and Sarah. Zephaniah, Thomas and Joseph all fought for the Union. To date we haven’t discovered *positive* regimental information regarding Zephaniah and Thomas’ service, but Joseph served as a private in Company F, 77th Regiment of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. We do know that Zephaniah and Thomas fought for the Union though as they were both members of the Grand Army of the Republic (T.H. Dodd post) while living in Colorado. I have found a record for a Thomas Brady in the same company and regiment as Joseph, but until I have positive proof, I am weary of saying it’s him for certain. I’ve also found record of a Zapheniah (note the spelling) Brady in Company E, 65th Regiment of the Enrolled Missouri Militia that was ordered into service in Carroll County, Missouri. Carroll

County is where Zephaniah's wife's sister and her husband (John and Mary Hammer) lived at one time as did Zephaniah and his wife.

Another speculation I have regarding the whereabouts of William Patrick is that he may have been ostracized by the family for siding with the Confederates. I don't know that he did, but this was the case with one of Furney's sons and could possibly be the case with William Patrick. They were cousins who *may* have shared the same political views.

Missouri to Colorado

At some point prior to or during 1865, Joseph and Thomas packed up their families and moved to Colorado leaving the rest of their family back in Missouri. A letter written by my great Aunt Eva McKinnies (granddaughter of Thomas) says that Thomas operated mills in Ray County that were destroyed during the Civil War. The equipment that could be salvaged accompanied them on their move west and was put to use again once the Brady's settled in Golden. Unfortunately, I only have a photocopy of this letter and it's missing a page. Aunt Eva was nearly 85 when she wrote the letter and appears to get confused here and there. This letter has proven itself to be a gold mine of information, but has also shown to have some slight inaccuracies as well.

Aunt Eva's letter says that Thomas brought his family to Central City when they first arrived in Colorado. Thomas and Lucinda already had their daughter Sarah who was born in Missouri in 1860, and their first son Joseph was born in Blackhawk a short time after coming to Colorado. They soon realized that Blackhawk wasn't the place to raise a family the way they wanted, so they moved to Golden where it's possible Joseph and Elizabeth were already living. It's unclear whether Zephaniah was also in Golden at this time, or if he followed later on. It's obvious that they determined that Golden was the place for them as the last of these Brady's didn't leave Golden until 1929. This was when Elmus died and his children were split up.

The 1870 Golden census shows Thomas and Lucinda and their four children Sarah, Joseph, John and Eliza living next door to a man named Oscar Barber and his family. Oscar's occupation says "Flour Mill ..." (the last word is illegible), and Thomas lists his occupation as a "Miller (flour)". Aunt Eva's letter states that Thomas bought the Rock Flour Mills from a man named Barber and added onto the existing building. My research in Golden doesn't completely support this. Oscar and his father Jonas were the original owners of the flour mill, but county records indicate

the business was sold to another party. Researching this has proven to be difficult because I don't live in Golden. From what I have found though, it looks like Thomas was a prominent worker at the Rock Flour Mills, but the mill that he actually may have owned at some point was the Golden Mill. At any rate, he definitely made his mark and quite a name for himself in the milling business in Golden. An article from an old Golden newspaper that someone transcribed and emailed to me, talks about a time when the four flour mills in the city were one by one being taken over by a group of business men. The article praises "Tom Brady" for not falling victim to this monopoly and actually being the only one to continue to succeed. At one point it says "who ever got a bad sack of flour from Tom Brady?" I did find an article from the Colorado Transcript dated November 15th, 1917 that said Joe Brady, who was Eva's father, had been again appoint "head miller" at the Rock Flour Mills. Eva may have been confusing her father with her grandfather.

According to a business review published in the Golden Weekly Globe on March 6th, 1875 there is a firm listed as "Barber & Brady" that produces high quality flour. Another interesting twist in the "who owned the mill" mystery comes from the Golden Historic Buildings Inventory (www.goldenlandmarks.com/inventory/) in where it lists the mill as being constructed in 1881 by Oscar Barber – eleven years after the 1870 census lists the Barbers and the Brady's as millers, and six years after the business review. If Thomas did purchase the mill from Barber, he may have worked for him for several years, gone into partnership with him for several more, and then eventually bought him out.

In the 1870 census, Joseph, Elizabeth and their four children are living just three dwellings down from Thomas. Joseph's occupation is listed as a "freighter". To me, this can mean he's either working for the railroad, or he's filling freight cars in mine shafts. My guess is that he's working in mines. The Golden Pioneer Museum gave me the following information: on November 17, 1883; "Messrs. Brown, Brady & Truesdale have staked a claim a half a mile above the "Maggie" and named it the "Golden Lode" and it appears to be quite a vein". On November 24th, 1883, a claim called the "Golden Lode" is listed as being owned by Joe Brady.

Jami's Golden Brady's

Thomas Allyn Brady and Lucinda A. Phillips had six children. Sarah was born in Missouri and the rest were all born in Colorado.

Sarah married James Spruce Baird, on February 17th, 1878. James was the son of Spruce McCoy and Cassandra Baird. Spruce was a famous Confederate soldier and

former attorney general of New Mexico. The Baird's were very prominent in Golden.

Joseph married Louisa B. "Lulu Bell" Hammer, daughter of John W. and Mary (Turnidge) Hammer on April 25th, 1886. Mary was the sister of Louisa Turnidge who married Zephaniah, Joseph's uncle. Joseph and Lulu Bell were my father's grandparents. They had three children, Eva Angela, Charles Elmus (my grandfather) and Joseph Ira, Jr.

According to a newspaper article, on August 7th or 8th of 1890, John T. "fell dead in the street" in Idaho Springs, Clear Creek County, Colorado where he was employed. He was only 23 years old. Eliza Jane married a man named Harry Young, but information on her ends there. Laura married Joseph Kimball who also came from a prominent Golden family, but they divorced in 1902. They married again, to each other on July 25th, 1903 but found that this too wasn't going to work and divorced again on May 1st, 1907.

Elmus (or "Frankie" as my grandfather referred to him as in a letter he wrote to his mother while overseas during WWI) was first married to Ethel F. Butcher and they had a daughter named Virginia Louise. Although we don't have dates, this marriage ended in divorce and it appears that they lost touch. Janet found Ethel (who had remarried and was now "Ethel Allen") buried in a cemetery in Riverside, California. Virginia, we believe, either changed her name or just went by "Lily" as there's a Lily E. Thompson (a woman with this last name tried to track down members of Elmus' family later in life saying she was his daughter) is buried in Riverside, California with the same birth date (May 24th, 1907) whose mother's maiden name was Butcher and father's surname was Brady – quite a coincidence if it's not Elmus' daughter.

After divorcing Ethel, Elmus married Lavina Marie Buckley. For reasons unknown to us (postpartum depression is a possibility), Lavina was committed to the state mental hospital leaving Elmus to raise their four children. In 1929 after a three-month illness, Elmus died leaving his children orphans. The older two, Eva and Roscoe, lived in Nevada with an aunt (probably their mother's sister Laura) and the younger two, Lavina and Betty, were sent to the state orphanage. We'll probably never know why Elmus' siblings didn't offer to raise their nephew and nieces as some of them as well as other relatives were still near Golden and elsewhere in Colorado. When old enough and financially able, Roscoe sent for his two younger sisters who were still in the orphanage and they came to live with him in Nevada.

I spent many, many years searching for Lavina, as both Janet and I had briefly been in contact with one of her granddaughters who informed us Lavina was still alive. In the summer of 2006, I finally found Lavina living with her daughter Darlene in Nevada. Darlene, Janet and I have had such a wonderful time getting to know each other. Darlene put us in contact with Roscoe's daughters and a daughter of Betty Frances (who is still alive). Unfortunately, Lavina passed away on January 3rd, 2007 at the age of 87.

On November 23rd, 1892, Thomas and Lucinda divorced. Thomas remarried on June 1st, 1897 to Martha C. Johnson. During the last years of his life, Thomas was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, T.H. Dodd Post No. 3 in Golden. He died on April 18th, 1899 of peritonitis.

Lucinda died January 15th, 1920 in Pueblo, Colorado. She is listed on the 1900 census as Lucinda Brandy, head of the house with two boarders. She says she was born in November of 1846, which is seven years later than she actually was. She also says her mother was born in France rather than Tennessee as it should (her sister Penny stated this at one point as well though), and says she is the mother of ten children of whom only five are living. One of Lucinda's boarders is a Roy Tarbell whom she married December 31st, 1903 in La Plata County, Colorado. They are living in Hermosa, near Durango on the 1910 census. They are listed as "Lucy" and "Le Roy", and her age is still way off of what it should be. Unfortunately, by the time the 1920 census is taken, she is in the Colorado State Hospital in Pueblo. Her age is listed as 69 when in reality she was 81. Le Roy was probably the informant for her when she went in and had always been lead to believe she was younger than she really was. She must have been a very young looking 81 year old to have everyone believing she was twelve years younger than she really was. She died January 15th, 1920. Her death certificate says she died of chronic myocarditis.

On September 14th, 1890 my grandfather, Charles Elmus Brady was born in Durango. I can't be sure exactly when, but his father eventually brought the family back to Golden. My grandfather enlisted in the military there and fought overseas during WWI. He was the band sergeant for Golden's 115th Engineers. I have several letters he sent home to his mother that are true treasures. Many of these letters were printed in the Colorado Transcript.

Janet's Golden Brady's

When Joseph and Elizabeth moved to Colorado they may have already lost a child named Lucinda. She is noted on the 1860 census in Sni-a-bar, Jackson County,

Missouri where Joseph and Thomas are both living with their families. She does not appear after that time. The next child born to them was Martha E. She was born in Colorado and according to the 1870 census, would have been born around 1863. She also must have died as she is not found in further records. Joseph and Elizabeth had four other children. They are William A, born about 1865, Thomas Allyn (Janet's great grandfather) born in 1867, Mary Belle, born October 18th, 1869, and Elizabeth A., born September 5th, 1874. Elizabeth went by the name of Lizzie, although at least when a youngster, was called Lucinda also.

The age of Martha E. on the 1870 census would indicate that the Joseph Brady's were in Colorado by some point in 1863. Perhaps, moving once his war service obligation was completed. I think he and Thomas migrated together, but don't know if Zephaniah accompanied them, came later, or was there prior. My supposition is that they all migrated at the same time. Zephaniah seems to have made his living as a carpenter, even purchasing wood working tools from his father's estate. Joseph was thought to have been part of the flour mill located on the Sni-a-bar River in Missouri, but once in Colorado his first documented occupation is as a freighter. As a freighter, he could have worked in the areas mentioned above, or could also have been providing shipping services for the flour mills. By 1880 he is working as a miller. Since his brother Thomas worked as a miller and even owned a mill, he may have been working for him. By 1883 he seems to trying his hand at mining.

Their remaining four children all married in Golden, Colorado.

William was married on March 3rd, 1886 to Emma Cabe. She lived only a short while after the marriage, dying on October 3rd, 1886. The Colorado Transcript in October of 1886 carried the following notice:

The death of Mrs. William Brady occurred (an) Sunday morning last, in this city. The case is a sad one, as deceased was only about 17 years of age and had been married but a few months. The earnest sympathies of the community are with the bereaved husband and relatives.

William worked for the railroads in and around Golden for many years. He was on one eventful ride in 1880 when rapidly rising water in Clear Creek undermined the foundations of the railroad bridge causing the spans to collapse. The engine and a coal car fell into a swiftly moving Clear Creek. William was a fireman on the engine and he and was in the engine when it fell. The coal car crashed on top of the engine, smashing it. In spite of the mangled engine cab, hot steam, and rushing water, both William and the engineer were able to escape unharmed. William was still living in

1921 when his mother died, but I don't know if he remained in Colorado or not. I believe he remarried but have been unable to confirm that.

My great-grandfather, Thomas Allyn married Lillian Walden on December 15th, 1889, their only child; Allyn Richard was born September 27th, 1892. Thomas worked for the railroads in Denver for several years. He died December 31, 1897, never fully recovering from a bout of Typhoid Fever. He is buried in Fairmont Cemetery.

Lillian remarried a few years later. My grandfather, Allyn, didn't get along with his step-father and moved out in the world on his own by the age of fifteen. He worked for some time as a ranch hand in Colorado and eventually homesteaded land in Montana. He met his wife-to-be in a hospital where he was taken for treatment for a broken leg sustained while breaking horses. The spelling of "Allyn" has been passed down to descendents through the current generations.

Mary Belle married George Thomas Hammer in April 4th, 1886 in Golden. They had four children, Estella, George Oren, Myrtle Myrreene, and Francis Earl. George died in 1901 of lead poisoning due to being a brick mason in smelter fume tunnels. Mary Belle then married Patrick Kett. They did not have children together. George Oren Hammer stayed in Colorado and some of his descendents still live in the Denver area. Myrtle and Francis Earl moved to California. Mary Belle moved to California after Patrick Kett died and lived with Myrtle in Long Beach. Myrtle ran a home for elderly men with Alzheimer's. They are both buried in Inglewood Park Cemetery, Inglewood California. Francis Earl died on February 17th, 1956 and is buried in Westminster Memorial Park, Westminster, California.

Elizabeth married Francis F. Handlin on May 14th, 1893 in Golden. They had one child, a daughter, Florence. Lizzie and Francis were divorced in 1918 and she married Hubert Sewell. They did not have children and were divorced in 1922. I've lost track of her at that point. I don't know if she married again, moved away or stayed in Colorado. Her daughter married Morton Savage. I'm not certain when they were married but they divorced in 1917. They had one child, Morton, Jr. Florence died in 1973 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

In 1886, Joseph traveled back to Ray County for reasons unknown. He died there on May 22nd, 1887. It is not known if Elizabeth or any of the children made the trip with him. He was first seen by a doctor in December of 1886. He was diagnosed with consumption and treated until his death. His youngest child, Lizzie was only 14. Elizabeth seems to have been at loose ends after his death. She is living in Golden, in

1891 and Caldwell County, Missouri in 1901. She eventually returned to Colorado and lived with her daughter, Mary, in Denver until her death on June 22nd, 1921. She is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Wheatland, Colorado.

The years in Missouri seemed to be rough for the young Brady family. They lost their father at an early age, were merged into a family that would number 18 children, and fought in the Civil War. Thomas and Joseph lost their livelihood when their mill was destroyed by battling armies. Missouri was a very hard place during the Civil War. There were huge divides between Northern and Southern sympathies and many devastating battles fought in the areas where they lived. They were close to the Kansas border and would have been subject to those border incursions. Both couples had received a small inheritance when their father died, so it could be assumed this money was what they used to purchase land and build the mill when they started as young married couples. With all that destroyed, I think they looked to Colorado for a fresh start and a new happy life. They seemed to have found it; their families grew and prospered in Golden, Colorado.

In closing, I would like all who read this to know, that if I wanted this to be a true, true account of our Brady family, it would never be finished. I left the Golden Pioneer Museum in the summer of 2003 with the excitement and intention of going home to California and putting a "book" together of our Brady's to be there in their library in no time at all. Little did I know that five years later I'd be scrambling to get it finished in preparation for my second trip to Golden. Each and every time I think this is finished, I find some other tidbit of information that either added to or changed something I had in here.

I must give credit where credit is due! At the very last minute, I called Janet and said "what are you doing...you have to write part of the book...TODAY". I'm not kidding. I began the part about Joseph's family in Golden and realized that this wasn't my job, it was hers. There's no one else on earth that could do this and do it right. And of course, bless her heart, she did.

So, as I said above, this will probably never be finished. There will always be more information out there to be found. It will probably contradict something in here, and for that I apologize. This is a true labor of love, and it will continue to be. I will forward any additions and/or corrections that I have to the museum to be included in the Brady book.

*Jami Stoneking
August 2008*