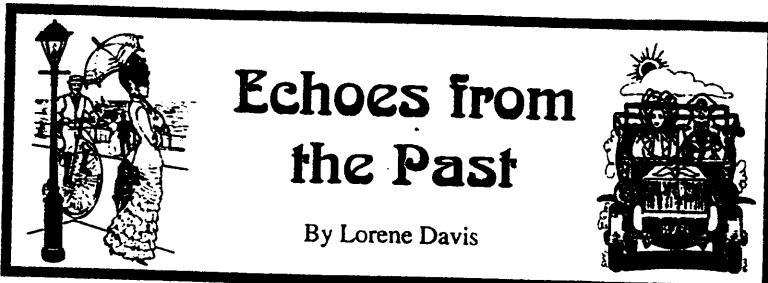


BRADFORD, ADAM ISAAC NEELY

THE STEELVILLE (MO.) STAR

Jan 24 Feb
1998



Echoes from the Past

By Lorene Davis

Early Days in Phelps County

The following article was written by Mrs. Lucy Routt Bradford Duncan. It was printed in the Missouri Historical Review in October of 1924. The area in Phelps County where Mrs. Bradford was born, was once a part of Crawford County, IL.

I was born in Pulaski County, now Phelps County, Missouri, on May 30, 1844, and have lived on or near the farm my father owned all my life. My parents were from Kentucky. Father came with his father from Louisville to Missouri in 1891, bringing all their property including Negroes, cattle, horses and household goods.

Grandfather Adam Bradford settled the farm called Coppedge farm at Relfe on Spring Creek, Phelps County. This land adjoined my father's land. Here he erected a mill, carding machine and blacksmith shop. He ground all the grain for many miles around and carded the wool that was spun and woven into cloth that clothed the families of early settlers.

My grandfather, Adam Bradford, the son of Samuel Bradford of Plymouth descent and Tabitha, his wife, was born in 1772. He was twice married, first to Nancy Cole, and second to Frances Neely, my grandmother, who came with him to Missouri.

My father, Isaac Neely Bradford, was born November 12, 1805. He married Martha Duncan on June 26, 1828. Five children were born to them as follows: four boys, William, Robert, Isaac, John, and one daughter, Nancy Jane. All lived to be grown.

Martha Duncan Bradford died November 30, 1839.

Father married Frances Mary Vance on November 12, 1840.

The six children born to this union were: three sons, Samuel, James, Moses, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Lucy and Sarah.

My mother, Frances Vance Bradford, died July 14, 1901, at the age of 86. She was the daughter of Samuel Vance and Lucy Routt Vance of Kentucky, who moved to St. Francois County Missouri, when she was a small child.

She lived on the farm her father settled near Farmington until she married my father. My mother was a descendant of Andrew Vance, one of the early settlers of Virginia and one of the founders of the Vance family of America.

As my father's farm was quite large, he owned a number of slaves all of whom were freed during the Civil War. When they left, all his property was taken by the federal government, and he was left with his land and two small sons to help cultivate the farm -- four other sons being in the Confederate army. One died from exposure in service, one was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and one was wounded at the same battle.

The Negroes were contented at home and were forced to their freedom as they loved their master and were obedient to him, giving very little trouble.

They were removed to Rolla,

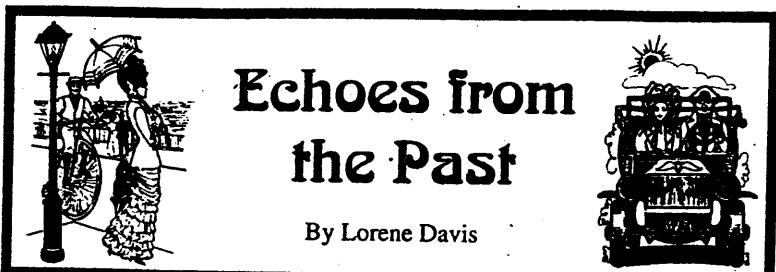
Missouri, the county seat of Phelps County, and all died there except one -- Louis Bradford, who is now 81 years of age and is highly respected for his honesty, truthfulness and old-fashioned courtesy. The Negroes were all clothed and fed from products of the farm.

The old fashioned hand loom and spinning wheel manufactured the wool, cotton and flax into cloth that was sewn into garments made by hand before sewing machines were in use. All were kept busy weaving, spinning, knitting and sewing the year round in order to cloth so large a family.

The food was nearly all raised on the farm, and only a very few groceries were bought in those days. Home canning was unknown and no one thought of buying canned goods from the stores.

All supplies were hauled from St. Louis in ox and horse wagons. Father would send his teams twice each year for supplies, often four horses pulling a large wagon with a schooner bed filled with salt, sugar, coffee, rice and other articles of merchandise.

There was no market for butter, eggs, or any farm surplus. the farmers fed their grain to stock and drive the stock to market as there was no railroad near to ship. (Continued next week.)



Continued from last week

Since the Civil War, times have changed wonderfully. There is now a railroad near and a market for all the farmer can raise. The loom, spinning wheel and all old style hand made work are thins of the past, modern inventions have so excelled them that life is not so burdensome for the one who labors.

There were few schools in my childhood. The country was sparsely settled, so few children could be near a school. The teachers were hired by subscription, no districts being organized in the county. The patrons hired the best teachers they could find.

Children were taught to read, write and spell thoroughly before taking up other studies. Pupils were taught to spell from the old "blue back" speller, and most scholars could spell most of the works in it when the term ended.

We had "spelling-bees" in the winter at the homes of our parents, and pupils and neighbors would come quite a distance to take part in the spelling. We would change from one home to another to be near all the patrons.

Our teacher would appoint two of the best scholars to select the spellers. The first would choose the best speller, and, of course, the second would choose the next best.

There would be great rivalry and enthusiasm on both sides, the winning side gaining the honors. These "spelling bees" made all good spellers and there was pleasure and sociability in our schools and neighborhood.

In 1859 my father and Lyndsey Coppedge each donated one-half acre of land for a school. They furnished all the material for a building, paid all carpenter bills, and made the building ready for school. It was a

large two-story edifice with pillars and colonial portico.

They selected Professor E.S. Stoddard of Illinois and Professor Simeon Phillips of Vermont for instructors.

There were no grades. Students might study any text books in use at that time. Pupils came from 25 to 100 miles to attend the school, which was said to be the best in our section of Missouri and was called Springdale Academy.

After the Civil War, districts were organized and schools graded. A number of good teachers were educated in this Academy who have been very successful in their profession. The old Academy burned down on Tuesday night, January 4, 1898, and has never been rebuilt, an old landmark gone and sadly missed. The lower room was used for school and church, and the upper, later, for a lodge hall.

The first church in Phelps County was the Big Piney Church of the old school Primitive Baptist and was organized May 14, 1834 by the following members: Elders David Lenox, Thompson and Snelson. The members were Pleasant Wayman, William Helms, Solomon King, J.N. Bradford and L.L. Coppedge. This church has increased in membership and prospered.

My mother, Frances M. Bradford, joined this church January 1, 1851. One other early church was the Methodist, which was on a small stream called Mill Creek near the present site of Newburg. Two of their early ministers were Rev. Alfred Nichols and Rev. Abraham Morrow.

They still hold services on the same old campground, but few faces are seen there that were seen in earlier days. I joined the Primitive

Baptist Church on September 6, 1896, and still hold membership in the old church that my parents belonged to.

I was married to Robert Bertley Duncan on January 6, 1864, and went to his home in Topeka, Kansas in March of the same year, staying there until July.

At that time the Federal authorities issued orders to draft all men, and he, being a southern sympathizer, could not conscientiously fight against his principles.

Continued next week.



Echoes from the Past

By Lorene Davis



Continued from last week.

He hired to a man who had charge of a wagon train freighting supplies to Santa Fe, New Mexico. These wagons, which contained supplies for Indians on reservations, were drawn by oxen, and it was a long, tiresome journey with many hardships and dangers to be met. I came home and stayed at my father's until he returned in November.

We bought a small farm adjoining my father's, and my husband and my brother, T.J. Montgomery, built a store on our land. We kept the store and post office until the close of the way.

After the death of my father, we bought the old home where I had grown to womanhood, and where we lived and reared our family of nine children—five sons and four daughters.

The sons were Frank, Neely, Walter, Robert and William. The daughters were Frances, Elizabeth, Annie and Maud. My husband died May 26, 1897, and I am still living in the old home.

My children are all near me and can visit me in a very short time, with the exception of two sons who are in Montana and one son who is dead. I have twenty-two grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Great changes have come about since old pioneer days. We have Sunday Schools and many other religious societies that enlighten the

younger generation.

There are fine schools to educate and prepare the students for progress in all vocations of life.

Progress has made this a better world to live in. Labor is now so burdensome with all the inventions of modern machinery and is still progressing for the betterment of humanity.

There are only a few old landmarks left that were made by the first settlers and some few old buildings. Farms have changed until the pioneer would hardly know what was once his home.

I am living in the house my father built nearly a century ago. It was built of large trees taken from the virgin forest and hewn smooth on both sides.

There are two large rooms below, with the huge stone fireplaces in each, and two rooms above. Wide double porches extend on both sides. It was later sealed, weatherboarded, painted and a number of additions added.

It is in a perfect state of preservation at the present time. There are apple trees in the orchard that my father planted 85 years ago that are still bearing fruit. Some cedar posts are around the yard that were set seventy-five years ago. The old smokehouse is just like it was built eighty-five years ago, and still doing service for the family.

Indians were plentiful when my

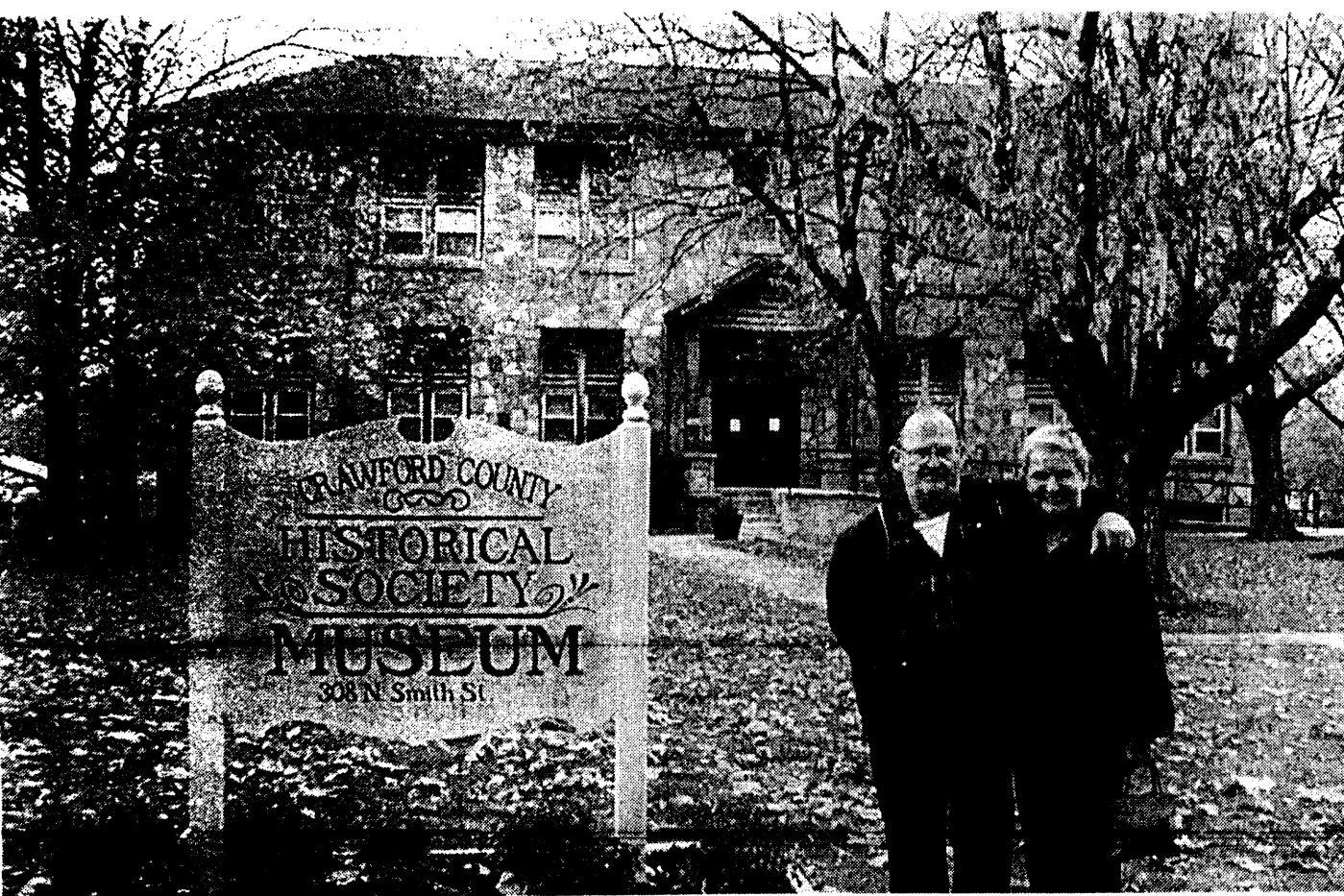
father and grandfather settled here. Game of all kinds were abundant.

My father often pointed out the place where he had killed a large black bear and the tree where they hung it until he could return for a horse to bring it home.

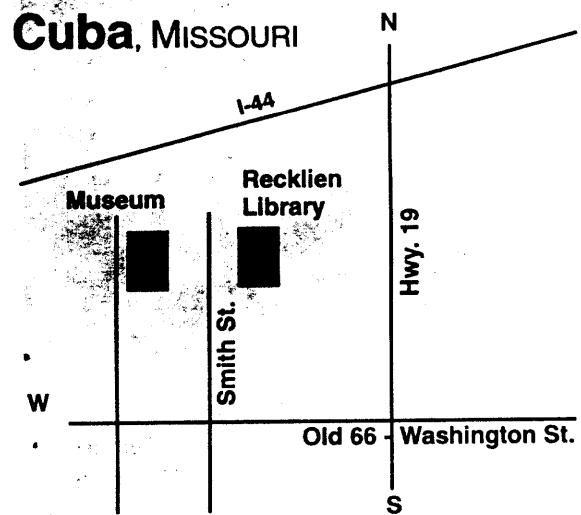
Panthers and wolves were everywhere and the settlers had trouble with them killing domestic animals.

All kinds of wild fruit grew and orchards were planted. When they came into bearing, the housewives would pare the apples, cut them into small pieces and lay them in the sunshine to dry. Later these would be stored for winter use.

Conclusion next week.



Cuba, MISSOURI

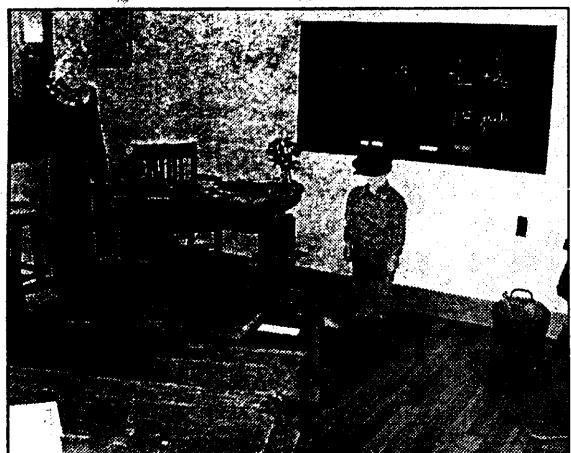


The Crawford County Historical Society and Museum is located at 308 N. Smith St.

**Come take a step
back in time**

**Visit the
Crawford County
Historical Society
and Museum**





One Room School House

The desks on display in this room are from Lick Creek, Maple Shade, Big Bend and Cuba High School and date from 1880 to 1950.



Kitchen

Most of the items on display in this kitchen area were common in the late 1890s.

Roger Tucker
RLTMAP@FIDNET.COM

Crawford County Historical Society and Museum

308 N. Smith St., Cuba, MO 65453
573-885-6099

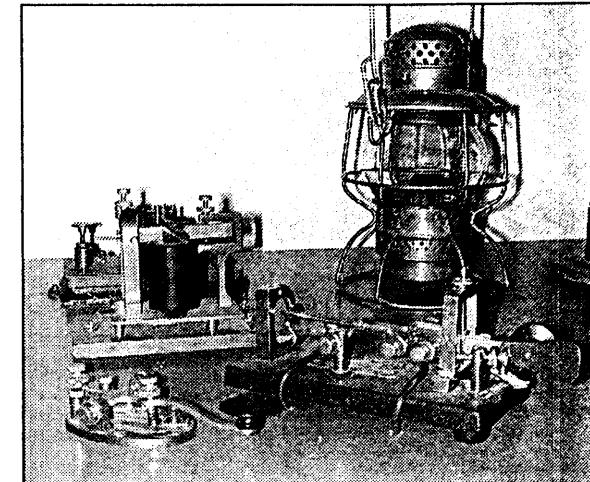
The museum is located in a two-story rock building circa 1934. Built as part of the Cuba School complex. This area is now called Recklein Commons.

Fridy noon - 4PM
HOURS

Wednesday - 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.
Saturday - 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.
Sunday - 12 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Private tours available

DISPLAYS

Civil War Artifacts
Extensive Arrowhead Collection
Circra 1900 Parlor
Children's Room



Cuba Railroad Telegraph

This display is a representation of a railroad station depot bay window.



Bedroom

This bedroom represents a master bedroom from the early 1900s. The bed belonged to the Enke family. J. W. Kreter, who owned the Kreter Store at Bem, Missouri, ordered it for \$5.00.

The Genealogy Department

has the Crawford County tax records from 1864 & census indexes from 1840 to 1880.

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Claudette Bradford Ross

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Jane E Thomas
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

3-30-93

Dear Claudette,

When I went through the Bradford book it is mainly of the Worcester Co MD; Snow Hill, Maryland. and KY, who do go out west. I cannot find your Henry Bradford in it. I am sending you the copyright page and Contents. It is actually 8x11 in normal size. The author's address for 1985 is on that copy. The lithographed by EBSON GRAPHIC; 1223 Linwood; OKLAHOMA CITY OK 73106. Your best bet is to write to Vance A Bradford of 4707 Memory Lane OK City OK 73112.

I questioned my mother-in-law but she did not volunteer anything that she has of her family. I may have to take my camera up and hope for the best. I am going up this coming Friday. Hopefully she will be home so I can get more information out of her. She doesn't want any part of her family history. She has even out right told me "not to get involved it, it isn't your family". I am not easy to give up since I have her

4 grandchildren; and a son named named Lawrence Ray Rose III born Oct 31 1982 & his name is not in your Salyer book. He was born later after publication.

Except for some death dates and my brother-in-law & sister-in-laws children Everything I know is in the Salyer book. I bought one for each one of my children. I need to add Lawrence III in my books though.

I will be in touch with you later.

Sincerely Historical yours.

Jane E Thomas
secretary for the Marion County
Historical & Genealogical
Society.

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10. Nancy Jane (Bradford) Yowell, Wilson
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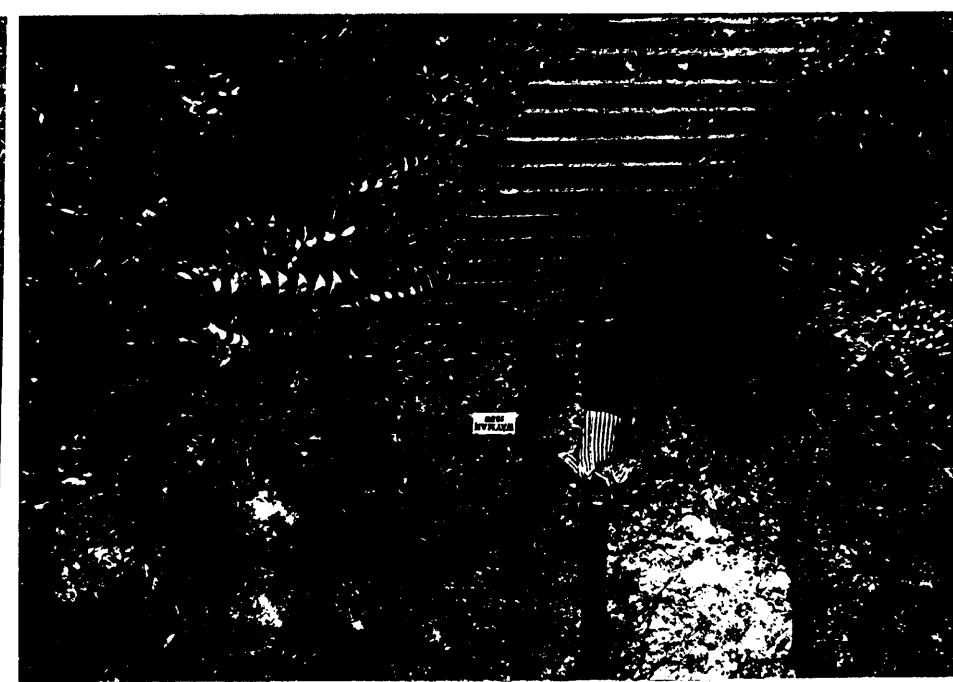
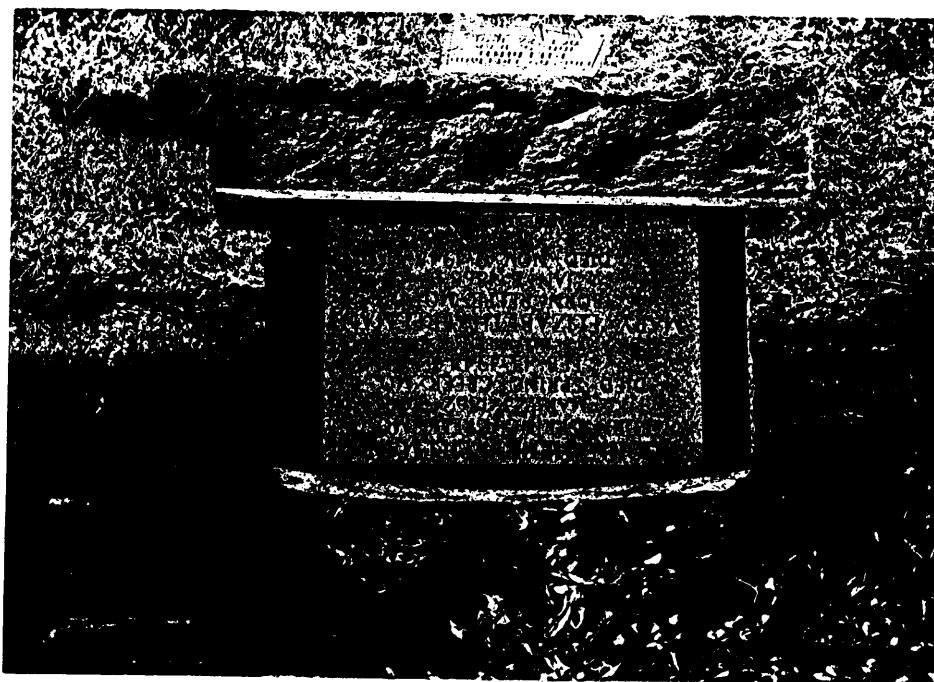
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**Sarah Bradford
son
Daniel Hancock, son Samuel Hancock
lived in Riley Kentucky*

*daughter of Samuel Hancock & Susan Mose
Martha Ann (Mattie) Hancock m
Thomas Cleon Stayton, father of Jesse Steger
Stayton*



Founder of Bradfordsville.

Adam Bradford - born Snow Hill, Maryland 1775
Died - Reelfe, Missouri 1849.
Son of Samuel Bradford
A soldier of American Revolution

HISTORY

—OF—

LACLEDE, CAMDEN, DALLAS,
WEBSTER, WRIGHT, TEXAS, PULASKI,
PHELPS AND DENT COUNTIES,

MISSOURI.

Indexed Edition

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STATE OF MISSOURI.

Among those within the present limits of Pulaski were, it is thought, the Bradfords, Buckhart, Baker, Bowls, Bentons, Brittons, Ballew, Burchard, Bryant, Bell, Cane, Clark, Davis, Dodds, Givens, Gibson, Gillaspy, Hightour, Hays, Miller, the Stuarts, Stark, the Skaggs, the Turpins and Williams.* In 1829, when the Christesons arrived, there were but three families to the west of their settlement; two bachelors were owners of Bartlett's (present) mill; they ran a corn mill and a "still" and traded with the Indians; Isaac N. Davis and family were on Gasconade River, about three miles east of what is now Richland; William Gillespie (so spelled by Mr. Christeson), a highly esteemed family on the same river; and Jesse Balleau (also spelled Ballew) and family southeast of Richland (site), on the Gasconade, and the Tilleys, also on the Gasconade. To the southeast were the Waymans—John, Thomas and Pleasant and his family. On Big Piney were the Dears—Amon, Felix and Lovel and his family. The Bradford family was another, and one of the oldest and first families. Several miles south of Waynesville was Rola Williams with his family of several sons and daughters. To the north were Josiah Turpin and his family, said to have been one of the very first to enter the county as settlers, in 1813. They were on the Oliver Shockley place. The present Wheeler place was occupied by the Gibsons, and the Henson family was located on the Elias Riddle farm. Elisha Christeson's family embraced five sons and five daughters, two of the former and three of the latter being still alive. There were a few others. These were all "squatters," most of whom had come out from the East to work on the lead mines on the Mississippi, and turned to farming. Little or no land was entered before 1835, and Township 35, Range 11, was not even sectionized until about 1844 or 1845, when a surveyor by the name of Mr. George was sent out.

Between 1829 and 1840 there were no settlements outside of the valleys. On Big Piney W. S. Helms (or Hellums), the Stewarts and McDonald Macklin came in. S. McIlroy, Nelson Maxey, W. B. Hays, John Morgan and Wilson Tilley came in on Roubidoux Creek. G. W. Gibson was the first "squatter" on the site of Waynesville, about 1831 or 1832; and a Mr. Bates

*As remembered by G. W. Colley, of Waynesville.

Bradfords

neighbor. The "stills" gave a kind of cheer to log raisings; and the hewn, mudplastered, whitewashed cabin was the "residence" of those days. The hills furnished the stone fire-place, and for the chimney sticks and mud for the poorer, and stone for the more able; and how often when the cold nights began would the family, the cat and dog, draw near to the warm hearth inside, while on the warm chimney shoulder outside the fowls would roost! The spinning-wheel sat near when all was done; the gun hung on pegs out of the children's reach; fur hides were placed on some part of the house to cure; the boys lost their coon-skin caps; the girls admired their home-spun dress in some clear spring which furnished water for the family; the grandfather reached his cob or clay pipe down into the ashes below the blazing back log for a live coal; sometimes the doleful howl or scream of some animal startled them; supper steamed in a great kettle sitting on or hung over the coals in the fire-place; after that often the neighbors (ten or fifteen miles distant) would come in, and sometimes "the new preacher" would read the Bible and preach; and sometimes "it 'ud be uh spellin' school" with "Webster's spellin' book;" other times "thu young'uns 'ud have uh dancin' party," and walnuts, hickory-nuts, pop-corn, cider and apples would be set out; the "corn shuckin'" and "quiltin'" were not missed either. Sometimes the father or mother would have the girls and boys point out "a" and "round o" and "crooked s," and so learn to read in a spelling book or the Bible. The courier postman seldom brought letters, and still more rarely, newspapers.

A few items from an old merchant's day-book of 1853 may be of interest: Carol Matthews, "Dr. to 20 marbles;" Mr. Rose, "Dr. to 1 set fiddle strings;" Lewis Hamilton, "Dr. to 1 Kos-suth hat;" Marion Moody, "Dr. to 3 plugs tobacco" and "10 sticks candy;" D— B—, "Dr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. whisky" (a frequent debit), and J. B. Youngblood, "Dr. to 1 bot. cologne water."

Bates' store at Waynesville, Moore's store at Stark's Ford, and later on J. Dotson's and Jesse A. Rayl's store at Waynesville, were the only ones outside of Bradford's and Wayman's. There were about five or six "stills" in the county. St. Louis was the nearest market before the war; Rolla was next until Arlington

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authentic information is had, outside of hunters and Indians, are a few who arrived in 1818; these were James Harrison, Adam Bradford, John York and Jack and John Ducan, with possibly a few others. Mr. Harrison was an energetic and highly respected Virginian, who located at the mouth of Little Piney, near Arlington's present site. His descendants are very numerous, and are among the excellent citizens of several counties of this region; Polly, the widow of John Robertson, of Laclede County, is the only survivor of his large family of fourteen children. Mr. Harrison and his sons, especially Robert and Thomas, were among the first officers of Pulaski and Phelps Counties. His home was a pioneer court-house of old Crawford County, the court meeting in his store-room, and the grand jury "considering their presentments" out in the grove near by. When he first settled there the nearest house was at Steelville, and the nearest court, probably at St. Louis. County after county was created around him, so that, it is said, his house had been in five different counties. In his prime he was described as a large, fine-looking man, with dark, curling hair, and weighing about 260 pounds. The old place is now owned by Mr. Pillman. Adam Bradford first settled on Little Piney, but soon removed to Spring Creek. He was among the first to erect a mill. He was a noted marksman. The Ducans located on the Gasconade, below Arlington site.

The caves of Phelps County figure as the next attraction to settlers. Saltpetre Cave, ten miles northwest of Rolla, and Spring Cave, near Relfe, are identified with early history. Saltpetre Cave is the largest, and by a surveying party was said to have been explored for five miles into subterranean depths; it was not its spacious entrance, with its beautiful spring, nor its extensive compartments, pendant with sparkling stalactites seven feet long, and pillared with stalagmites, among which winds a rippling stream, that brought the sturdy settlers in 1823; it was an altogether more prosy thing, namely, the deposits of saltpetre the cave contained. For this William Coppedge, a powder manufacturer of Kentucky, came with his family of four sons and two daughters, and located near the site of Newburg. They engaged extensively in powder-making, and afterward undertook agri-

PULASKI COUNTY.

1874 was elected justice of the peace of Cold Spring Township, Phelps Co., Mo., but declined to serve. He is also a member of the County Wheel. His mother is a daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Rutt) Vance, who were born in 1876 and 1873, and died in 1841 and 1843, respectively, and is yet living, and resides with her children. The paternal grandparents, Adam and Frances (Neely) Bradford, came to Missouri in 1825, and died in 1849 and 1876, respectively. The latter's father and grandfather were killed by the Indians in Tennessee. The great-grandfather, Andrew Vance, was a native of Virginia, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Alexander Bryan, a retired farmer of Pulaski County, is a native of Ballard County, Ky., and was born in March, 1823. He was the fourth in the family of six children, four sons and two daughters, born to Moses A. and Eliza (Weaver) Bryan. The mother, who was born in Kentucky, died in her native State when our subject was five years old, and about one year later the father took his family to Maury County, Tenn. Moses A. afterward married Elizabeth Carnival, and in 1858 located on the Gasconade River, in Pulaski County, when the county was almost a wilderness and white settlers were few. He was an enterprising farmer, and lived in Pulaski County until his death, which occurred in 1873. He was a member of the Baptist Church for many years. Alexander Bryan was fifteen years of age when he came to Pulaski County, and in early life devoted much attention to hunting. He is a farmer by occupation, and owns 155 acres on the Gasconade River, where he has a good home; he also owns a two-thirds interest in a flour and saw-mill in Richland, and after the war was engaged in the hotel business at Waynesville for many years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served about nine months under Gen. McBride, six months as bass drummer. He afterward was enrolled in Company A, Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, where he served eleven months, and then went to his old home in Tennessee, and was subsequently sent on garrison duty to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained until June, 1865. When but seventeen years of age Mr. Bryan was united in marriage with Sarah Jones, who died about 1848; five years later he married Caroline York, who only lived three years after marriage, and died leaving one son, Samuel, who died about 1882. Mr. Bryan afterward married Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Carmack, and of the six children born to their union only three daughters are now living. Politically Mr. Bryan is a Democrat.

George C. Cain, one of the wealthiest farmers of Pulaski County, Mo., was born in 1823 in what is now Pulaski County, and is the only surviving member of a family of four children born to the marriage of Jonathan and Narcisia (Henson) Cain, who were born in Tennessee in 1797 and 1805, and died in 1834 and 1882, respectively. They became residents of Crawford County, Mo., in 1820, and were there married and spent the remainder of their lives. They were among the very early settlers and farmers of that region, there being more Indians than whites in the section at that time. After the father's death his widow married a Mr. Riddle, by whom she had four chil-

WEBSTER COUNTY.

on a farm and attended the common schools until about seventeen years of age, after which he spent two years at the University of Nashville. He taught school near his home two years, and in 1878 went to Lebanon, Mo., where for one year he was employed as clerk for Wallace Bros., with whom he was afterward in partnership, as above stated. In 1879 Mr. Wrinkle married Fannie E., daughter of James Anderson Gass, of Tennessee. Mrs. Wrinkle, who is a member of the Methodist Church, South, died February 11, 1886, leaving three children. In April, 1888, Mr. Wrinkle married Lizzie Knerr, a native of York County, Penn. Her parents were John and Julia Knerr, who were born in Berks County and York County, Penn., in 1824 and 1808, respectively, and afterward removed to York County, Penn., where the father died in 1881 and the mother in 1884. Mr. Wrinkle is a member of the Methodist Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian. Politically he is a Republican.

William J. Yowell, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Phelps County, Mo., in 1855, and is a son of Easton and Nancy J. (Bradford) Yowell, who were born in Kentucky and Missouri in 1822 and 1832, respectively. The father was of Scotch descent, and a farmer by occupation, and when young immigrated with his parents to Phelps County, Mo., where he married and died, the latter event taking place in 1859. His widow still survives him, and is living with her second husband, J. H. Wilson. William J. Yowell is the third of five children, and resided with his mother and step-father until he attained his majority. He attended the district schools until he was sixteen years of age, and then completed his education in the high-school of Spring Creek, graduating at the age of nineteen years. Miss Ida Walters, a daughter of Joseph and Mary E. (Morris) Walters, became his wife in 1877. She was born in Platte County, Mo., in 1862, and is the mother of two children. After his marriage Mr. Yowell located in Platte County, where he resided six years, and then came to Pulaski County and purchased the farm of 126 acres where he now lives. He has 110 acres under cultivation, and his farm ranks among the best in the county. He is quite extensively engaged in stock raising, and ships from three to five car loads of cattle and hogs annually. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. His wife belongs to the Christian Church.

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This is a large book first printed in 1889 which contains the history of 9 Missouri counties. I copied only those pages which would be of interest to the Wayman family.

1861, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, and served eleven months, being discharged at Benton Barracks in 1865, having been corporal of his company. In 1862 he was elected sheriff and collector of the county, and served four years. He is a Master Mason.

William Addison Bates, farmer and stock dealer, of Cullen Township, and native of Pulaski County, Mo., was born in February, 1845, being a son of Albert and Christian (Turpin) Bates. The former was born in the "Blue Grass" State, and when quite young came with his father, James Bates, to Pulaski County, Mo., being among the first settlers of the county. Albert Bates and his wife were married in 1838, and soon after located on Big Piney, where he died in 1845, in the prime of life. His wife was also born in Kentucky, and after his death married Abraham Skaggs, who was killed during the war. She died in 1853, leaving four children, who were born to her first marriage: James L.; Mary J., now Mrs. Franklin; Avirella, widow of John Robinson, and William A. The latter was an infant when his father died, and was only eight years of age when his mother died. He made his home with his Aunt Sallie Carmack until eighteen years of age, when the war broke out about this time, and Mr. Bates cast his destinies with the Confederacy, enlisting in June, 1861, in Company A, McBride's division, Price's command, and after serving six months, and participating in the fight at Springfield, returned home. In July, 1864, he again joined the army, enlisting in Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, under Col. Blodgett, and received his discharge at St. Louis, Mo., June 20, 1865. In the fall of the latter year he engaged in the saloon business at Waynesville, but sold out two years later and purchased a general mercantile stock, in which business he was engaged until 1886, having G. W. Colley for his partner ten years and R. L. Christeson one year. In June, 1886, Mr. Bates moved to the farm where he now lives. He owns 388 acres of fine bottom land, and is one of Pulaski County's best farmers and most highly esteemed citizens. In 1867 he united his fortunes with those of Miss Sytha Lorenna Mitchell, a daughter of Samuel Mitchell. Mrs. Bates was born in Pulaski County in 1849, and has borne six children, whose names are as follows: Cora Lee (wife of Dr. L. Tice, of Waynesville), Bertrice G., Fred R., Walter A., Stella, and an infant son, Claude M. Bates. Mr. Bates is a Democrat politically, and in 1870 was elected treasurer of Pulaski County, being re-elected in 1876.

William L. Bradford, ex-collector of Pulaski County, Mo., resides about two miles southwest of Waynesville, and was born in 1839 in Pulaski County (now Phelps), and is one of five children born to the marriage of Isaac Neeley Bradford and Martha Duncan, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, the former born in 1804. In 1822 he came to what is now Phelps County, Mo., with his father, Adam Bradford, and located on the farm now owned by R. B. Duncan. They were among the first whites to settle in that region, and there Adam Bradford died in 1850. Isaac N. married and settled in Spring Creek Township, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death

(1) Buried in Wayman Cemetery

occurring in 1882. After his wife's death, in 1839, he married Frances Mary Vance, who bore him six children and yet survives him. William L. Bradford was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and received a common-school education. At the age of twenty-two years he became the architect of his own fortunes, and August 4, 1861, enlisted in the Missouri State Guards for six months. After his time had expired he re-enlisted in the First Missouri Cavalry, Gates' regiment, and was sergeant of Company F. He was at Pea Ridge, Iuka, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Big Black and the siege of Vicksburg, being captured at the latter battle, but was soon paroled and rejoined his command. He was then at Kenesaw Mountain, where he was wounded in the right leg by a bomb, and was disabled for thirty days. After recovering he again entered the field, and was in the battles of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Dalton, Altoona Mountain, Franklin and Fort Blakely, being captured at the latter engagement. After being paroled at Jackson, Miss., he returned home, and in the year 1867 became a citizen of Pulaski County, Mo., and in January of the same year was united in marriage to Missanaiah Sophia Tilley, a daughter of Wilson and Elizabeth (Tippett) Tilley, of Pulaski County. Mrs. Bradford is a native of the county, and was born in 1849. After their marriage they lived upon rented land for six years, and in 1873 bought 175 acres of land where they now make their home. At present Mr. Bradford is the owner of 420 acres of land in the home farm and 120 acres in Liberty Township. He has been a life-long Democrat in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Douglas in 1860. In 1882 he was elected sheriff of Pulaski County, and two years later became collector, being re-elected in 1886, and filled the duties of this office faithfully and well. He is a Master Mason, and he and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for eight years, and for six years he has been recording steward for Waynesville Circuit.

James A. Bradford, a prosperous farmer of Piney Township, is a Phelps County Missourian, born in 1848, and is a son of Isaac and Frances M. (Vance) Bradford. The father was born in Kentucky in 1805, and in 1825 immigrated to what is now Phelps County, Mo., where he was engaged in farming. He was married the same year to Martha Duncan, but she died November 30, 1839, and November 19 of the following year he wedded Miss Vance. The latter lady bore him six children, four of whom are living. James A. Bradford, their fourth child, made his home with his parents until 1872, when he was married to Miss Bettie C. Lenox, who was a daughter of Hamilton and Maria Lenox, and was born in Phelps County, Mo., in 1850, and bore one child, Ada L. Mr. Bradford married his second wife in 1879. Her maiden name was Martha W. Root, and she was born in Phelps County, Mo., in 1855. They are the parents of four living children: Sally M., Marion E., Lucy E. and Clara E. Mary L. is deceased. Mrs. Bradford is a daughter of Martin and Lucy L. Root, who were born in Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. In 1881 Mr. Bradford settled on his present farm of 217 acres, seventy acres of which are under cultivation. He is a Democrat in politics and in

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1839; J. Harrison, in 1831; A. Davidson, in 1839; William Bell, in 1832; R. R. Duncan, in 1837, and J. Duncan, in 1831.

First Things.—It is believed that the first store was opened by a Mr. Summerville and James Steel, on the site of Old Ozark, but they soon sold out to James Harrison. About this time Benjamin Wishon built a log, weather-boarded store (20x30 feet) on the farm now owned by the Henderson heirs, in Dillon Township. He was also postmaster of Little Prairie Post-office there, and the house still remains. Previous to 1830 Lindsey Coppedge and Jack Burnett had a store at the site of Newburg, and Adam Bradford had one near Relfe Post-office.

The first election is thought to have been held at James Harrison's, where the first post-office is said to have been located, with Mr. Harrison as postmaster. About 1832-33 Archibald and John Rhea carried mail from Big Piney to Mine-a-Breton, now Potosi, twice a week. Harrison's and the Iron Works were the two offices between them. About 1836 Spanish Needle Post-office was established at the store of William Hawkins, the postmaster. Big Prairie Post-office was established, with Shelby Crawford as postmaster, before John Wood laid out Scioto, the predecessor of St. James; Crawford was a merchant, who bought out Josiah Isbel (sometimes so spelled), who settled on that prairie. Among the first justices were 'Squire Marcy, William Coppedge and James Harrison. Among the early physicians were Dr. John Leper, about 1830; Dr. Robert Cowan, near Edgar Springs, about 1847; Dr. Ball, on Spring Creek, about 1850; Dr. Prior Harrison, on Little Piney, and that old veteran of Dent County, Dr. John Hyer. The first mill was erected near the site of Newburg by William Coppedge; it was for this that his son Lindsey made the first bolt. Soon after this Isaac N. Wright built one near the site of Yancy Post-office. About 1823 or 1824 Adam Bradford erected a mill on Spring Creek, near the site of Relfe Post-office, and soon after added a carding machine. About the same time Henson Coppedge built a "still" on Little Piney, which he soon removed to Spring Creek; this was the first distillery in the county, and the pure whisky, which sold for 20 cents a quart, is fondly pointed at as not containing any fighting ingredients; it is said to have

Among those residents of Phelps County who have been active in promoting the welfare of the institution, as officers and otherwise, are the following: S. H. Headlee, M. D., of St. James; W. E. Glenn, M. D., of Rolla; A. Demuth, of Rolla; Judge C. C. Bland, of Rolla; C. H. Frost, of Rolla; A. M. Millard, of Rolla; Joseph Campbell, of Rolla; A. W. Malcolm and Henry Wood, of Rolla; T. M. Jones of Rolla; E. W. Bishop, of Rolla, and others.

The Western Conservatory of Music was begun under Prof. E. H. Scott, at Rolla, but, as stated elsewhere, it has been replaced by the School of Music and Art, by Miss Jordan.

CHURCH MATTERS.

First Worshipers.—In religious societies Phelps County can be called rich, as far, at least, as variety is concerned. Her pioneers in this work were the so-called "Hard Shell Baptists," who were given many other stony names by their more liberal rivals. Although they have had no organization in the county since the war, they were the first to erect a church within the borders of Phelps territory. This was a log house, erected about 1836, near where Newburg now stands, on Little Piney. Their first preacher was Rev. Snelson. Among the members were Isaac and Elizabeth Brown, Moses and Rebecca Brown, "Jack" Brown and wife, George Sally and wife, Lindsey and Amanda Coppedge, Henson and Nancy Coppedge, David and Elizabeth Lenox, Lewis and Lucinda Duncan (?), James and Margaret McCloud, I. N. Bradford and wife, Mrs. Adam Bradford, W. Hawkins and wife, and Mrs. Solomon Hawkins. This was called Little Piney Church. About 1843 Rev. David Lenox organized Mount Zion Church, on Little Piney also. Among the members here were the Smiths, Browns, Tinsleys, Jones, Kesters, Melton, Corder, Hamilton Lenox and wife, and the Arthurs. Rev. Lenox soon after organized Big Piney Church at Pleasant Wayman's—now Pillman's Mill. Here were the Waymans, Bradfords, Coppedges, Steward, Kings, Deers, Lennon and Lawson. About the same time the Methodists began, and the first information to be obtained of them is the organization of a class by an excellent old exhorter, Valentine Day, on the east side of St. James Prairie. Stephen and Alfred Nichols, Matthew Gorman,

QUERIES

7164 DEAN, FARRIS, HAWES, VAUGHN: Jeremiah Farris, b. KY, ca 1805, resided Lewistown, Fulton Co., Ill, in 1830, 1840, 1850 with 1st wife, Rosanna ? m. 2nd. M. A. Dean, Fulton Co., Ill., settled Iowa 1851, elected County Judge, Bremer Co., Iowa 1853, settled in Kansas 1858, Need parents and children of Farris and both wives. George Vaughn, b. Ohio Co., Ky, m. in Aug. 1876 Ohio Co., KY, to Frances Josephine Hawes, b. Ky 1858. Was George the son of Wm. Vaughn, found in 1860 Ohio Co., KY. Census, who had a son George M. Vaughn, b. Ky. ca 1853? Geo. died before 1887, had 2 daus. and son Palestine. Mrs. Marie Hicks, 204 1/2 Garvin St., Pickens, S.C.]

29671]

7165 CAMPBELL, FANCHER, HENSON, SNIPES: Margaret Campbell, b. ca 1814 KY. where?, d. ? 1876, where? Bur. where? Belonged to Baptist Church, m. Nathan Snipes, b ca 1814 N.C., d. 1883 MO. where? Came to Bartholmew Co., Ind. ca 1856. Known children: John m. Martha Fancher, (2) Christine Fluke; Nathan Jr.; my gr-grandmother, Sarah Snipes m. Wm. H. Henson 1863 in MO. Martha was sister to my gr-grmother, Nancy Louise (Fancher) Hogan. Would like to have help on Margaret's parents, brothers and sisters. Will exchange. Mildred Moore Huntsman, Rt 1H Box 2, Emerson, IA 51533

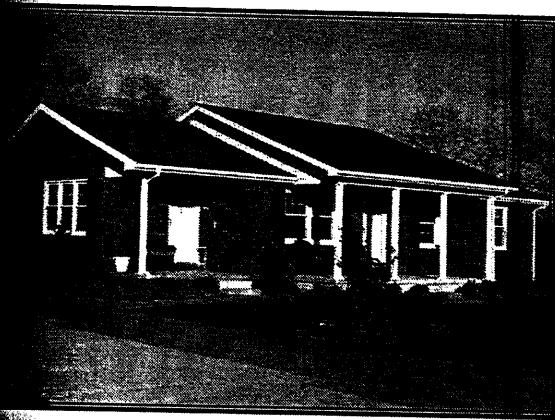
7166 WRIGHT: Ellis Jesse Wright, b. Mill Springs, Wayne Co., KY. Sept. 1802, m. Manasha Hines Patton. Children: Winnie Sidney, Octavia, Enoch David, Jesse, John C., Moses, Joseph, Sally Ann, Cleber Marion, Matilda, Ellis Watt, and Elias. Ellis Jesse had a brother Mose Wright, m. Nancy Dickinson in 1814. Both families moved to Indiana and later to Iowa. Need names of parents of Ellis and Mose. Will exchange information with anyone working on the Wright family.

Mrs. Gaynell Hutton, R. F. D. # 1, Box 56, Nemaha, NE 68414. [NB]

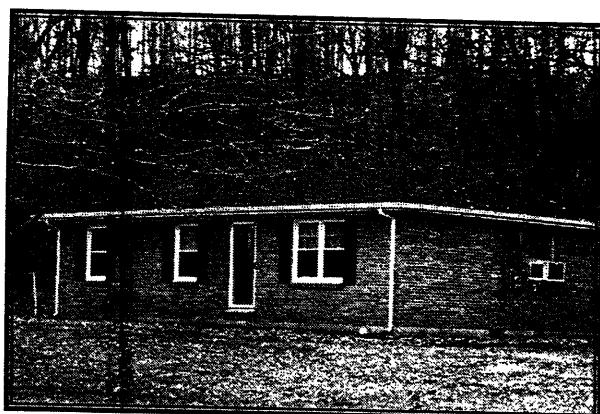
7167 BYRAM, WHITLOW: Need parents of Granville H. Whitlow, b. 1782 Granville Co., N. C. Married Nancy Byram 1809, Barren Co., KY. They lived in Cumberland Co., KY. 1820, Marion Co., MO. 1830. Need Nancy Byram's parents; her father Henry or Norris? Was Granville Whitlow father of Washington Whitlow, b. 1815 KY, d. 1863, St. Clair Co., MO? Mrs. Sylvia Jackson, 2612 S. W. 65, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73159.

7168 BRADFORD, FITZGERALD: Adam Bradford, brother James and sister, Sally Hancock, listed in 1820 Census of Washington Co., Ky. were children of Samuel Bradford and either Sarah or Tabitha Bradford of Snowhill, Md., Worcester Co. Who were the parents of Samuel Bradford and S. or T. Fitzgerald? Is this Bradford family related to Gov. Wm. Bradford of Mayflower fame or possibly could they be descendants of John Bradford of VA? Any proof deeply appreciated and lineage exchange information gladly given. Mrs. LeRoy C. Kaump, 501 So. Roosevelt Ave, Fullerton, CA. 92632.

7169 JOHNSON, THARP: Desire information on Leonard Tharp, born 1807, Va. Married 28 Aug. 1835 to Iva Jane Johnson in Gallatin Co., Ky. Moved to Carroll Co. and reared family of eleven children. Other Tharps in area, all born VA. thought to be related. Geo. H. 1804, Thomas 1810, Presley 1812, William 1816, Robt. 1819, Gustavus 1821, Lewis 1828. Also, Geo. Tharp born 1775, VA. Cleve Kinnear, Rt. 2, Box 53, Claremore, OK. 74017.



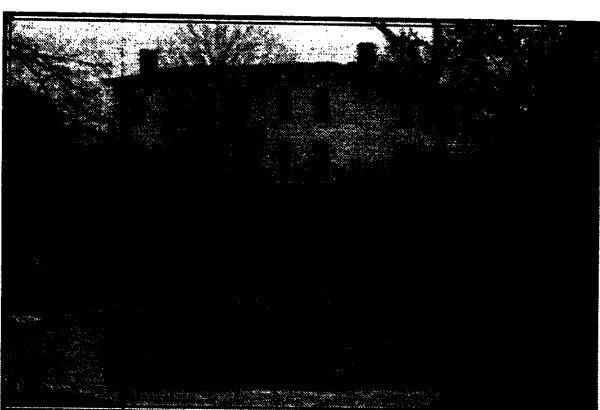
Scott & Rissy Benningfield



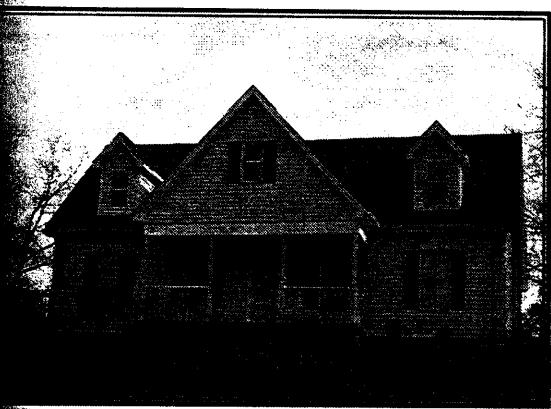
Wesley Bland (Charles & Wanda Marlow)



Tim & Gayla Benningfield



**Bradford House – Henry White Bradford
on North Rolling Fork River (photo 1980)**



Ryan & Mary Jean Wiser Blake



Michael Bradshaw

In Town Are Many

Built by Homesteader's Son



Any roster of Marion County's historic homes must include the old Bradford house at the edge of Bradfordsville. Picturesque still, despite the ravages of time, with its broad, columned front and double porticos, iron-grilled, it stands on the bank of the North Rolling Fork on a portion of the original homestead site chosen by Adam Bradford when he came to Kentucky from Maryland in the year 1800.

Six generations of Bradfords called it home in the century and more before it passed out of their hands in 1917. It now is owned by Don V. Drye, Sr.

The earliest homes of the pioneer homesteaders were of log structure. The big white house was built in the Civil War era, and the river then as now flowed by its door. The house today is reached either by fording the stream — there's a very good crossing in time of low water — or by means of a swinging bridge, just out of sight in the above picture.

Search For Home Site

Adam Bradford and two of his sons — James, who was 18, and Peter, a little older — were pushing westward in search of a likely spot to establish a home when they stumbled on the little valley where the North and South forks merge to form the Rolling Fork River. Struck by the beauty of the valley and the surrounding hills and appreciative of the abundant water supply, they stayed two years. They then returned east and brought the rest of the family, arriving here again about 1804, a family historian relates.

Farmers and timbermen, they acquired land on both sides of the river, some of which now is a part of Bradfordsville. The deeds are on record at Springfield, for all of this area at that time was in Washington County. Adam in 1806 purchased from Benjamin Lawless for \$12 pounds "a parcel of land" containing 141 acres "extending along the meanders of the creek" between the Rolling Fork and South Fork. This was a portion of a 400-acre tract surveyed by Jacob Hardin. Adam then added 20 acres on the North Fork for \$60 "current money," and in 1821 bought at a commissioner's sale from Isham Matlock 200 acres on the south side of the Rolling Fork.

days before being served. After many such experiences, Peter (about 1810) returned from a particularly harassing trip and declared then and there to his wife,

"This is the last time! I'm going to have a mill of my own."

Bradford Built Mill

He built it on the North Fork, almost opposite his log home. The mill was run by water power and when farmers continued to come into the area, it served them all. By 1812 the settlement was known as Bradford's Mill and continued to be so designated until it was incorporated as the town of Bradfordsville by act of the Kentucky Legislature in January, 1836.

James Bradford was appointed to membership on the first board of trustees. The others were Joseph Rose, who laid off the town; Micajah Malone, William M. Chelf and William F. Scanland.

Peter, in 1810, returned east and settled in Pennsylvania. James stayed on at Bradfordsville. In 1806, he had married Mary Spiers. She died the following year, a few months after the birth of a son, Samuel. Five years later, James married Sarah Tarr, and they were the parents of three sons: William (1818); Adam Q. (1815) — whose son, John Bradford, was the father of Mrs. Josie Isaacs of Gravel Switch, Mrs. Dee Kirkland, Clearwater, Fla., and John A. Bradford, Hankinson, N. D. — and Henry White Bradford (1823). Adam married Lucinda Morris, and Henry in 1846 married her sister, Sarah Ann.

Built Big White House

It was Henry Bradford who built the big white house, either just before or just after the Civil War, and he lived there until his death in 1910.

The house was built on an old-fashioned plan, with great square "parlours" on either side of a center hall, from which a beautiful winding stairway with solid walnut balustrade leads to enormous bedrooms above. Woodwork and floorboards are wide and the closets are deep, with ceiling cupboards. There also is other space-and-to-spare on the second floor, much of which no longer is in use. There are

Contract Let For Changes At Post Office

A contract has been let. Work is expected to get under way in approximately weeks on a \$54,240 renovation and improvement project at Lebanon Post Office.

The Lexington construction firm of Cravens & Cravens, Inc., was the successful bidder for the project, contract for which was let by the General Services Administration, Chicago.

Included in the alteration program will be the widening of driveways, enlargement of the loading dock at the rear of the building, interior and exterior painting, rearrangement of a portion of the interior and construction of a new parapet window.

Drink Machines Current Target Of Petty Thieves

Five break-ins at Lebanon business houses during the past week netted thieves less than \$50 in change from soft-drink vending machines.

The break-ins were not discovered at four of the places where the intruders had made their getaway, but Maurice Lanham, a co-owner of The Plantation Club, fired several pistol shots at thieves who attempted to enter the West Main Street night spot about 3 a.m. Tuesday.

Also entered Monday night or early Tuesday were Farmers Feed & Implement Company and Greer Motor Company on Depot Street. About \$4 in change was taken from a soft-drink dispenser at the implement company. Reported missing from the adjoining garage were \$10 in cash and a clock.

Broken into Saturday night were the Jane Sportswear Company building on Mulberry Street and Hayden Mill & Greer Company at Mulberry and Price Knott. A small amount of change was taken from soft-drink machines at each place.

Police, who are investigating the series of break-ins, said arrests have been made. Entry to all five places was gained through rear windows.

Vets May Get State's Bonus

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Built A Log House

The elder son, Peter, about 1805 built a log house at a point on the river very near where the big house now stands. He is credited, too, with building the grist mill that became the center of the growing community.

In those days, the only means of obtaining supplies was by a long and tedious journey to Louisville, from whence they were hauled on two-wheel carts. The round trip required from two to four weeks. Too, when there was corn or other grain to be ground, it was necessary to take it many miles to a mill. Then, after arriving there, one might have to wait several

days before being served. After many such experiences, Peter (about 1810) returned from a particularly harassing trip and declared then and there to his wife,

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Henry and Sarah Ann had two sons: William, who married Adelia Poole of Bradfordsville, later moved to California and finally settled in Oregon; and Rice Morris Bradford, whose second wife was Janie Wright of Bradfordsville. They also had a daughter, Mary Belle Bradford, who in 1868 was married to Lt. Robert Green Purdy in this old house.

The latter couple also had two sons—Will Col. 6, page 2, this section

terior painting, rearranging of a portion of the interior construction of a new past window.

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Vets May Get State's Bonus By Mid-Year

Marion County's ex-servicemen may soon find themselves drawing a cash bonus from the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The Court of Appeals Tuesday upheld the bonus proposal approved by Kentuckians at polls last November. The decision reversed a ruling handed down last month by Franklin Circuit Judge William B. Derry, who held that the question of a bonus payment was presented to voters in a constitutional manner.

Recipients—Undetermined. The high court left to the General Assembly the problem of determining who shall be eligible to receive the bonus and the formula for fixing rate of payment.

Governor Bert Combs Wednesday he hopes the state will be ready to accept applications from eligible veterans by June 1 and that the new bonus will be paid out monthly.

New C. of C. Head Proposes Industry Foundation Program

An industrial expansion program which would see the construction of a plant in Lebanon for sale to prospective buyers was proposed by Walter Leachman, new presi-

dent of the C. of C. Brents is chairman.

Brents said Tuesday that a plan for organizing the industrial foundation program will be announced in less than two weeks.

"We certainly need a more

modern plant in this area," Brents commented.

At last Thursday's Chamber of Commerce dinner, Leachman announced new committee appointments for 1967.

BIRTHS

(Mary Immaculate Hospital)

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Carmon Corbett, Loretto, are the parents of a son born Thursday, January 21. Mrs. Corbett was Miss Agnes Louise Chan.

Mr. and Mrs. James Louis Hardesty, Jr., Raywick, are the parents of a daughter, Jennifer Faye, born Wednesday, January 20. Mrs. Hardesty was Miss Mary Celestina Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnace Overstreet, Lebanon, are the parents of a son, Burnace Daniel, born Monday, January 18. Mrs. Overstreet was Miss Nettie Jane Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reardon, Gravel Switch, are the parents of a son, James Larry, born Monday, January 18. Mrs. Reardon was Miss Betty Jean Headgespeth.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jean Bradshaw, Route 2, Loretto, are the parents of a daughter, Deborah Gerard, born Sunday, January 17. Mrs. Bradshaw was Miss Carolyn Mae Brockman.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Gene Teater, Route 3, Lebanon, are the parents of a daughter, Crystal Diane, born Saturday, January 16. Mrs. Teater was Miss Dorothy Yaste.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Clifton Helm, Route 1, Lebanon, are the parents of a daughter, Catherine Lynn, born Saturday, January 16. Mrs. Helm was Miss May Dell Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Allen Glazebrook, Lebanon, are the parents of a son, Morris Allen, Jr., born Saturday, January 16. Mrs. Glazebrook was Miss Shirley Ann Nalley.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carsdale Tatum, Lebanon, are the parents of a daughter, Mary Jane, born Friday, January 15. Mrs. Tatum was Miss Ethel Gay Rawlings.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Patrick Mattingly, St. Francis, are the parents of a son, William Alan, born Thursday, January 14. Mrs. Mattingly was Miss Mary Ellen Lucas.

Mr. and Mrs. William Frederick Browning, Route 2, Lebanon, are the parents of a son, Wayne Frederick, born Thursday, January 14. Mrs. Browning was Miss Sara Faye Spalding.

(Elsewhere)

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ernest Collins, formerly of Lebanon, now of Clermont, Fla., announce the birth of a son, Rodger.

Built by Homesteader's Son

Continued from first page.

ham, who died in infancy, and Walter Purdy and a daughter, Annie Belle. After Lieutenant Purdy's death in 1887, his wife, Mary Belle, returned to her father's house with young Annie Belle and Walter. The latter married Anna Raley of Bradfordsville. Their only son, Robert Cleaver Purdy, is an artist now living in New York.

Annie Belle Purdy was married to Byrd N. Avritt in October, 1891, in her grandfather's house, and their two daughters, Ruby and Iva Marie, were born there. The latter is deceased, as is a son, John Henry Avritt.

Ruby Avritt in 1911 was married to Dr. Claude P. Fryer, a physician who died in 1933. Their only daughter, Mildred Anabel, now Mrs. Jay Milligan, lives in Honolulu, where her husband is an Air Force lieutenant. Mrs. Fryer in 1935 married Dr. John Herman Skeen, a Baptist minister, and they since have made their home in Colorado Springs. It is from Mrs. Skeen and from John A. Bradford in North Dakota that much of the data for this article was obtained.

Henry Bradford's wife, Sarah Ann, died in 1905, and he five years later. His daughter,

Mrs. Mary Belle Purdy, inherited the Drye side house and it remained the family homestead until her death in March, 1917. Hers was the last Bradford funeral held at the old place. There had been many.

Offered at public auction soon after her death, the old house, with its surrounding acres, was purchased by Drye. It since has been rented to a succession of tenants. Now making their home there are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rawlings and their nine children, who moved there January 1.

It is not amiss, perhaps, that the Dryes should be the ones to preserve the old Bradford house when it was relinquished by the last in the line of its original owners, for the Purdys and Dryes have been linked by a bond of friendship dating from Civil War days.

Lieutenant Purdy and Major L. M. Drye were serving in the same cavalry unit when, at the Battle of Perryville, Purdy's horse was shot from under him and he fell to the ground. Major Drye, quick to see his plight, rode to him, took him up on his own horse and carried him to safety. The Purdy family always has felt that the major's deed may have saved the lieutenant's life.

Swedes Export Cars

Sweden's production of passenger cars, trucks and buses last year reached about 90,000 units. About 40,000 were exported. Sweden has three automobile manufacturers. About 15,500 passenger cars were shipped to the United States.

U.S. Has Big Coal Reserve

A recent estimate places total United States soft-coal reserves at nearly two trillion tons—at present rates of consumption nearly a 2,000-year supply.

Steel Capacity Jumps

A gain of nearly 7,000,000 tons in steelmaking capacity last year was scored by America's iron and steel industry in 1958—to a record of 147,633,670 net tons a year. The present steel capacity of the United States exceeds that of Russia, the world's second largest steelmaker, by about 60,000,000 tons, based on United Nations estimates.

Aerosol Paint Costs 50 Million

Sales of paint in aerosol cans in the United States last year amounted to about \$50,000,000.

Safety Trousers Glow

A New York clothing manufacturer is marketing trousers that have a built-in glow to provide greater safety for men at night. The trousers' back-pocket flaps are lined with a reflective fabric that makes them visible in the gleam of automobile headlights.

Fluorescent-Lamp Sales Up

Sales of fluorescent lamps in the United States during 1958 totaled about \$85,000,000—double the number of 10 years ago.

Building A New Home?



Specify A

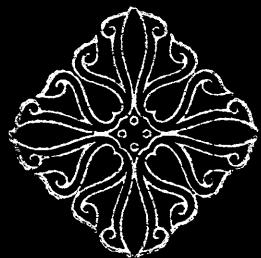
Caloric

COLOR

COORDINATED
KITCHENS

2-11-11

BRADFORD DESCENDANTS



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33 — JAMES BRADFORD OF KENTUCKY

James Bradford—b. 19 Feb. 1780 probably at Snow Hill, Md. d. 24 Sept. 1852 at Bradfordsville, Ky.

His gravestone in the Old Liberty cemetery near Bradfordsville, still standing when I first visited there 1 Sept. 1972, is inscribed, "James Bradford Died Sept. 24, 1852 in his 72nd year."

In the 1810 will of James' father, Samuel Bradford, James was given two cows. James is said to have moved to Kentucky in the year, 1817, also his brother, John. Brothers, Peter and Adam were already settled there. Though Peter later left Bradfordsville to settle in Somerset, Pa., and Adam went west to Missouri, James stayed on at Bradfordsville. Two married sisters also lived at Bradfordsville, Sarah (Bradford) Hancock and Nancy (Bradford) Isaacs.

After the incorporation of the community into the town of Bradfordsville in 1836, James was appointed to membership on the first board of trustees. The other members were Joseph Rose, who laid off the town, Micajah Malone, William M. Cherf and William F. Scanland. V.A.B.

The following is a copy of a petition filed in the Washington County Court in 1825 in Kentucky, to establish the community of present day Bradfordsville as the town of Centerville. After the name, Centerville, the town was later called, Bradford's Mill, and finally in 1836, Bradfordsville. (This information was supplied by Mrs. John Dahringer of Lebanon, Ky.)

September 7, 1825

To the worshipful, the County Court of Washington County, your petitioners would pray and solicit this worshipful court to establish a town upon Dabney Tucker's Plantation on the Rolling Fork in Washington County. They would represent to this honorable court that there are few more eligible situations for a town than this — they would represent that this site is a considerable distance from any other town in the county which reason with the many others prove the necessity for its establishment. They hope for the indulgence of the law in this special case and in duty bound etc.:

James H. Tucker	John Wagman Sene
Robert Wright	Basil Speaks
Moses Burnett	James V. Mahon
William B. Shreve	John Scanlon
Green Gay	Levi Fars
Booker Wilkinson	Hudson Eatkins
Chas. Dyer	Igns. Abell
James McMurry	John Isaacs
Matthew Tucker	John Bradford
Richs. Chandler	Dabney Tucker
Stephen Gartin	George Roberts
James L. Tucker	Robert Bennett
John Ticker	William
Samuel Kennett	Garret Vandike

James Bradford
John Pope
Squire Bates

Joseph Rose
John Seed

Dr. W. T. Knott, in his history of Marion County states: "About this time (1780-1785) John Simoson and Capt. Jim Winson were active with others as hunters on picket duty in the southeast part of the county, near where is now Bradfordsville, first called Centerville, then Bradford's Mill, finally Bradfordsville."

Judge, Sam J. Boldrick of Louisville, Ky. notes "Peter Bradford was an early settler and pioneer in that vicinity, and for whom the town was named. This early town was called Centerville because it was supposed to be in the center of the state."

Acts 1835-1836

General Assembly, Commonwealth of Kentucky
Chapter 75—An Act to establish the town of Bradfordsville, Pages 68-69 and appoint trustees.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky that the town formerly laid off in Marion County, by Joseph Rose, shall be, and the same is hereby established, upon the plan as laid down by the plat of said town, and the said town shall be known and called by the name of Bradfordsville.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that Micajah Malone, William M. Cherf, William F. Scanland, James Bradford, and Joseph Rose, are hereby constituted trustees for said town, who shall continue in office for one year, from and after the first day of May next, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that the free white male inhabitants of said town, over the age of Twenty-one years, shall meet annually, and elect their trustees, in such manner as they think proper.

Sec. 4. That the trustees of said town, shall have power to appoint town officers, and establish all by-laws, which they may deem necessary for the government of said town, provided the said by-laws be not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this commonwealth.

Sec. 5 Be it further enacted, that the said trustees shall, by a unanimous voice, add such ground to the said town, as they may think proper.

Approved, January 29, 1836

* * * * *

Newspaper Item — *The Lebanon Enterprise*, Lebanon, Ky.
July 10, 1969

To the Editor:

I really enjoyed the June 26 edition of the *Enterprise*. The front page giving a history of Marion County was quite intriguing, there are things in it I never knew. Being a native

of Bradfordsville I was further intrigued about the short history of my hometown. I was born there over 57 years ago. The writer failed to name Peter Bradford as legend goes, as being the founder of that city, as he broke an axle or wheel and while making the repair looked around and decided to make an established home there as it was located between two beautiful streams of water and nestled down in the foothills of beautiful knobs.

In 1836 he called it Bradfordsville after he made some kind of business from milling, and built his home on the bank of the North Rolling Fork River, which still stood 20 years ago. The writer further failed to mention the fact that Bradfordsville has always been the victim of fires. As legend again puts it, Bradfordsville was a thriving community during the Civil War, until it was burned by Guerillas, or part of it and she had a large nice hotel which was destroyed by fire at the same time. Several lives were lost and several wounded.

As a boy, I remember the old Hotel foundation which was then in part of the street which was then known as the John Taylor home, the part of the old foundation being in front of Mr. Taylor's home. Progress played its part, now there is no sign of the foundation of the old hotel as the street was blacktopped, covering the last evidence of the Bradfordsville Hotel.

The year of 1928 was another year Bradfordsville can never forget. One entire square burned except Mrs. Mullins' old boarding house. The largest loss being that of Lewis & Dure who lost the corner building consisting of a theatre, postoffice, second floor of apartments and storage floor. Behind this large building was a garage operated by Dick Rakes, my grandfather, and his son, James Rakes, my uncle which was known as the Rakes Motor Co. Next to this building was a pool hall and an old tobacco warehouse, owned by Dick or Clarence Cherf. Next to the pool hall was another garage, apartment on 2nd floor and a third floor which was used for community amusement. All this went up in flames.

I was water pump operator at the time and when night fell I had plenty of water under normal circumstances, but when the fire broke out and I appeared on the scene, the volunteer firemen began hollering for water, I yelled for Johnny Rakes to go help me as I had to make a minor repair before starting the pump. The repair was made and pumping began. In about an hour the water stopped. I again rushed to the pump house to find the drive belt slipped off the pulley and just burned up. I put out the fire and went back to the fire to report no water. The fire truck was called out from Lebanon but forgot its chemicals. Were it not for Ray Tungate on the ladder and several volunteer firemen dousing well water on Ray, and Dr. Purdy's house would also have been destroyed and no telling what else. It was reported that flames were plainly seen at Campbellsville of this fire.

C. B. Tungate, Sr.
Middleton, Ohio

The following document of 1826 shows that James Bradford purchased 126½ acres of land for \$800 from James and Nancy Tucker.

James McWayne,
Washington County, for
Mr. Henry Taylor and Andrew McWayne two of the
wealthy Justices of the peace for said County as Circuit Justices, to the last
of the brothers named James McWayne, the only person ever opposed before
the being measured property land a great part in this County in the last month
voluntarily with his own hands and without being aided by any of those
the former Consigned by this and the last is Certified to the Clerk of the
County Court for the County of Washington for and when the person his
and who has and shall be held in Washington Feb 16 Henry Taylor McWayne
Washington County for
John McWayne St. Helens

Washington, January 1st 1861
John W. Thompson, Esq.
I John Thompson, Clerk of the County Court for the
said County, County Clerk of the State Board of Education
and a subscriber before me in my office of the name of W. T. Thompson
doth this act and deed and therefore doth this with the County Treasurer
committed to David Bushell for a sum of money to be paid on the 24th
of April 1862. John W. Thompson, Esq.

(Letter sent in by Clara Gribbins of Bradfordsville, Ky.)

Little Ping No. 16th 1843

Tom Bradford

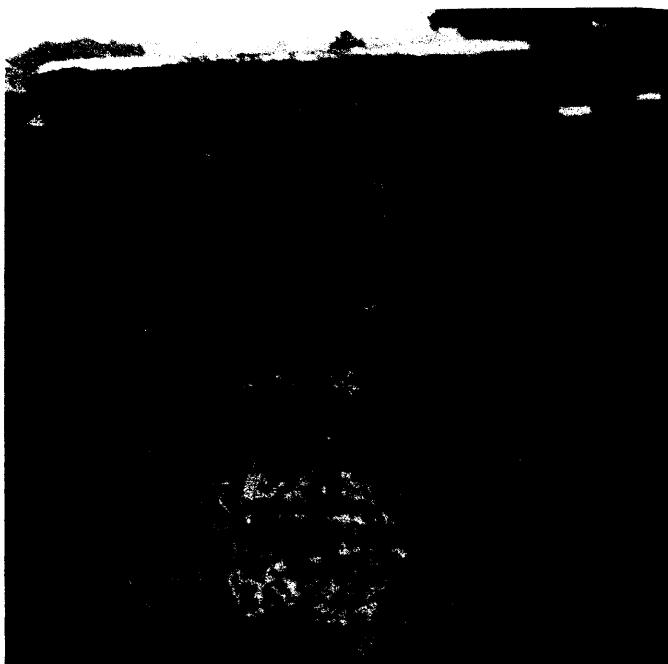
John Bennett

This letter of 1843 was written by John Burnett of Missouri to James Bradford of Bradfordsville, Ky. John Burnett was apparently well known to the Bradfords in Kentucky, indicating that he had previously lived there. Also a son of Adam Bradford was named after John Burnett in 1816, when Adam still lived at Bradfordsville, Ky.

From the letter it appears that John Burnett had been asked by James to remind Adam about a debt Adam owed to James.

Adam apparently never made any effort to keep in touch with his brothers and sisters. Note above, under Peter Bradford, Peter wrote that when Adam left Ky. for Mo. he had promised to write to Peter once a year. Peter complains to his brother James that he never heard from Adam. Also note that in the settlement of Peter's substantial estate, Adam being lost in Missouri, did not receive the cash which Peter willed to him.

I am reluctant to write anything that tends to discredit my great great grandfather, Adam Bradford, but it surely appears that he did not show much loyalty toward his brothers. V.A.B.

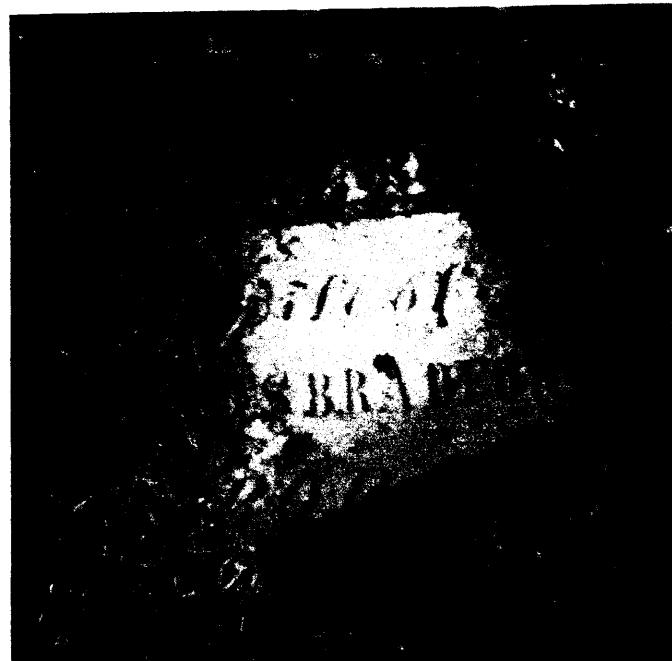


Tombstone of James Bradford (1780-1852) at Old Liberty Cemetery, Bradfordsville, Ky. Photo 1972.

First marriage of James Bradford was to Mary Spiers 4 Nov. 1806, b. 15 Jan. 1784, d. 10 Nov. 1807 the year after her marriage and about 3 months after the birth of her son, Samuel.

Children of James Bradford & Mary Spiers 1
1. Samuel C. Bradford

Second married Sarah H. Tarr, 30 Jan. 1811, b. 24 June 1785. d. 25 Mar. 1853. In Sept. 1972 when I visited in Bradfordsville, Ky., and their Old Liberty Cemetery, the headstone of James Bradford was standing, though tilted. At first, no marker was seen for his wife Sarah, but in scratching about in the



Broken & partially buried grave stone of Sarah H. (Tarr) Bradford, (1785-1853) second wife of James Bradford. Old Liberty Cemetery, Bradfordsville, Ky. Photo 1972.

grass, it was found broken into two parts and almost buried in dirt. The pieces were cleaned off some by hand and photos taken. Although most of the cemetery seems to be well cared for, it would appear that no descendant of James and Sarah are aware of the condition of these markers. V.A.B.

Children of James Bradford & Sarah H. Tarr 3
2. William Bradford 4. Henry W. Bradford
3. Adam J. Bradford

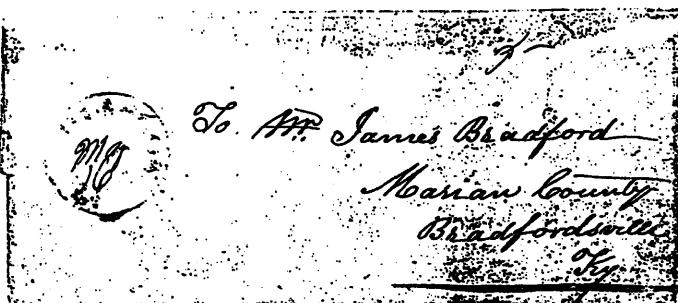
Samuel C. Bradford—b. 15 Aug. 1807. d.

Married Lucinda

Children of Samuel C. Bradford & Lucinda 1
1. Mary Bradford

Mary Bradford—b. No record.

The following letter sent in by Henry Wright Bradford, was written by Samuel C. Bradford to his father, James Bradford:



Barren County Ky. May 13th 1848
Dear Father, & friends. I feel thankful
in saying to you that, we are all

well & hairy, and have been since I last wrote to you, we have no sickness at this time, in our neighborhood all seems go on in become - only & good order, we have a cool spring, & the people are generally backward & late getting in their crops, though I am now planting my crop sown 10 days ago. in short I am driving ahead, selling corn fodder & oats, leather etc - you can judge of my situation, I am stronger & healthier than I ever was when I came here I weighed 120 pds & now I weigh more 140 & feel active & strong as I ever be thankful for such blessings. Lancinda's health is not as good as it was before she had that spell of sickness - she is rather weakly - Brother William Wells is Dead, and the sale of his property is over, the widow bought nearly all the property for little or nothing. She bought the horse mill & cotton gin, & other things for a mere trifle I want to know if mother has got over her fall - if she is still lame or if she has health at this time Father I want to see you both, & I shall look for you both this spring.

to see us, Mary says she has been to school 4 months, & has been through her book once by going through again her Teacher Randolph here, to go with her, he says she learns well she expects a new book when you come James Smith has swooped off his filly you give him, for a young mare & she has a very pretty colt now, you may look for James to see you this fall if all is well. Tell Adam & Henry Bradford, that Lancinda, and Mary Jane Lewis, has concluded if they don't intend to write to them they want them to write to them to let them no they don't intend to do so, Mary Jane is well and hairy & all in family the last account, when you write to us, tell us what Lancinda calls her Baby, tell her to kiss the little fellow for me, I want Adam to write how his health is, & I was told he was in bad health some time ago, Tell Henry I want him to write to us, how all

the people of our acquaintance, are doing, and all the news of interest. Tell him to come & bring their families to see us - as we desire to see you all very bad Tell David Wells we are looking for him down here we are fearful something has happened to him, his father and mother is uneasy about him.

off I could be situated so as to enjoy the social circle of my near friends and relatives, you cannot tell how much satisfaction it would be to me, but we must necessarily be separated, & we should try to be content, and endeavor to be clothed with the affection that is ever due to a parent & brother, we should also mark well the Virtues & follow the Example they give.

You will therefore forgive me for I have the honor of being

Yours in haste

Sam'l C. Bradford

The following letter, sent in by Clara Gribbins of Bradfordsville, Ky., was written by John Burnett of Little Piney, Mo. to Samuel C. Bradford of Bradfordsville, Ky. John Burnett must have been related by marriage to the Bradfords. John Burnett's sister may have been the wife of our John Neely Bradford from whom he learned of the letter from Samuel Hancock, the tanner. Note that John Burnett states that he is going to move to "your uncle Adam Bradford's in a few weeks which is about 12 or 15 miles from the nearest mills"

Little Piney Mo Feb 16 1843
Mr A. C. Bradford dear Sir
Having seen a letter from Hancock to Bradford
a few days ago, and learning from it that you had
sold your tan yard and calculated to come to us
in the Spring to look for a place to settle
I have concluded to drop you a few lines to
give you my opinion about the Country for
the purpose of which I will write to you in
the next place that there is in Kansas in this
Country for 100 or 300 Miles. Now I have had an
opportunity for a few years as there is a mine
you could work 30 or 40 feet & sell the timber
you could make a high price there by day
Sale at 30 cents & you in proportion to your location
near the Big Hills and get all the timber and
cotton there is some 200 or 300 hundred hands em-

played there all the time - I am going to move to your Uncle Adam Bradford in a few weeks which is about 12 or 15 miles from the nearest hills and would like for you to settle in that vicinity there is several good lots there for a sum you can not have you could get 80 A. Land and others you could settle on vacant land but could not get land enough to make any farm. I am to bark you need not be at the expense of buying Barkland for there is thousands of vacant land that will never be entered. If you move here I would advise you to bring all the clothes with you that you have on hands. say get it hauled to Louisville & then ship it to St. Louis and from there you can get it hauled out here. hides is worth say 9cts for say 84cts Green here I have on hands now some 500 to 1000 to which I have but this winter for the winter

I could take in a large amount of hides for goods for you you could get all the lumber you want but to you for leather as the mill folks do most of them killing at your Uncle's and if you could bring a good tannor master with you and just w/ a she ship you could do well for the mill folks depend all together on buying their hides in a word you could make a fortune here in ten or fifteen years - I think I have laid enough in the service of your Country to induce you to call back our Country and your Country - I will tell you more & little about what I have done see I have been selling goods in some way for about 1 year & a half and have made more than Money than I have done in all the balance of my life. I have not one dollar when I commenced here as I have spent all that I started from home. neither - and again I have got a lovely Companion here I come here with I consider a much greater acquisition than the Money I have made - I can say to you that the last three months of my life have been the happiest portion of it - Religious Society is as good here as in Ky. There is no Baptist Church near here of our Order - I wish to say a few words to your Father which you will do on the other page and you will be so good as to let him see it - Give my best respects to all enquiring friends - tell Mrs Bradford Henry for me my health has been better this winter than common nothing more but remain your friend till I see you

W. Bradford

John Bennett

William Bradford—b. 16 Mar. 1813. d. 16 May 1836. No record yet.
(Marriage records at Worcester County, Md. courthouse at Snow Hill, Md. show a William Bradford license to marry Rachel Web, dated 4 Nov. 1834.)



Lucinda Morris Bradford wife of Adam Bradford.

Adam James Bradford—b. 18 Aug. 1815. d. 19 July 1874 of kidney failure. Buried in Old Liberty Cemetery, Bradfordsville, Ky.

An old Deed Book G. page 214 in Washington County, Ky., records at Springfield of 1871 relate to property, a lot in Springfield, owned and sold by Adam Bradford. The record is signed by Adam Bradford and testified by the Washington County Clerk, John Hughes, Jr. 21st day of August 1871.

The Marion County Ky. census of 1850 lists A. J. Bradford, farmer, age 34, Lucinda, age 22, and Ann J. Bradford, age 2. Ann J. must have died young.

Married Lucinda Morris b. 25 Dec. 1827. d. 9 Feb. 1913. Buried in Old Liberty Cemetery at Bradfordsville. After the death of Adam, Lucinda married Robert C. Daniels. He also died before Lucinda did.

Children of Adam James Bradford & Lucinda Morris 4

1. Ann J. Bradford	3. Lilly Bradford
2. John H. Bradford	4. Jamie A. Bradford

Ann Jane Bradford—b. c. 1848. Listed age 2 in 1850 census. Age 13 in 1860.

John Henry Bradford—b. 25 Apr. 1851. d. 9 Aug. 1909. Old Liberty Cemetery.

Married Elizabeth Thornton b. 1 June 1851, dau. of Waters & Sally (Chandler) Thornton. d. 17 Apr. 1926. Mr. Millard F. Thornton, age 89 in 1972 when I visited with him at Bradfordsville, told me that Elizabeth Thornton was his father's cousin, and a sister of his Uncle Dick Thornton. V.A.B.

Children of John Henry Bradford & Elizabeth Thornton 7

1. Sally M. Bradford	5. Beulah B. Bradford
2. John A. Bradford	6. Josie Bradford
3. Trev. Bradford	7. Dee Bradford
4. Kelly Bradford	

BRADFORD'S
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was born 18 June 1774 and died 1 May 1802. Adam and Nancy had four children: Matilda, who died at age 17, William who was born in 1797, Samuel who died as an infant, and Ruth who died as infant.

Adam and his son William headed for the frontier of Kentucky looking for a place to settle. Adam came upon the little valley where the North and South Forks merge to form the Rolling Fork River. His wagon had broken down, and, as he stopped to repair the wagon, the beauty of the valley, the surrounding timbered knobs, and appreciation of the abundant water supply struck him.

Adam settled there in Washington County, now Marion County, KY. He purchased land near where the north and south forks of the river met. He built a large log home, and on 6 Jan. 1806 he petitioned the court to build a gristmill; it was so ordered 7 Apr. 1806. People would come and sometimes stay a night or so to get their corn ground. People would say they were going to Bradford's Mill. After Adam left the name held. The town was first called Centerville, but that name didn't stick, and the town was named Bradfordsville in 1836.

Adam married (2) Frances Neely, the daughter of Isaac Neely and Nancy Ann Coppedge. Frances was born 23 Nov. 1787, and died 13 Mar. 1876 in Relife, Missouri.

Adam and Frances's children are James, Nancy, Margaret, Sarah, John Burnett, George Washington, and Peter.

Adam disposed of his land in Kentucky and took his family to Missouri around 1817 to Big Piney, a place he called Bradfordsville but was later called Relife. He and his sons James and Isaac Neely had five sawmills in the area and were the first to bring in steam engines for sawing the lumber.

Taken from Bradford History

James Bradford

James Bradford, son of Samuel and Sarah Bradford, was born 19 Feb. 1780 and died 24 Sep. 1852. James married (1) Mary Spiers 4 Nov. 1806. Mary was born 15 Jan. 1784 and died 10 Nov. 1807. She was buried in Snow Hill, Maryland. James and Mary had one son Samuel C. Bradford, born 15 Aug. 1807 and died 1864 in Barren County, KY. James married (2) Sarah H. Tarr 30 Jan. 1811. Sarah was born 24 June 1785 and died 25 Mar. 1853. James and Sarah's children are: William, Adam James (see Bradford-Morris), Henry White (see Bradford-Morris), and Lucinda Nancy.

James and Sarah are buried in Old Liberty Cemetery, Marion County, KY.

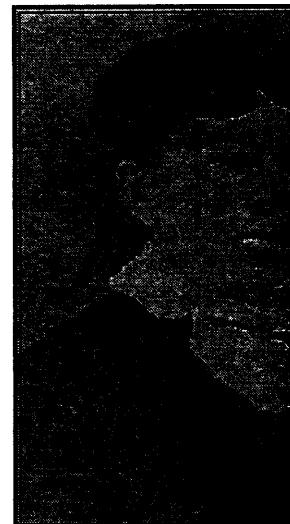
Taken from Bradford History

Rice and Jamie's children are: H. Wright, Clelland A., and Mary L.

Rice was buried in Old Liberty Cemetery, Marion County, KY.

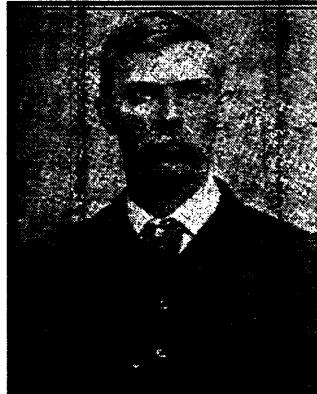
Information from Bradford History

Bradford-Morris



Lucinda Morris Bradford

Rice Morris Bradford



Rice Morris Bradford

Rice Morris Bradford, the son of Henry White Bradford and Sarah Ann Morris, was born 8 July 1862 and died 14 Feb. 1933 from a heart condition. Rice married (1) Annie Raber 25 Mar. 1893. They divorced and Annie married (2) Peter Jenson. Annie died 7 Apr. 1958 from cancer. Rice and Annie had one child, Sarah Alice, born 15 Mar. 1894 and died Oct. 1984.

Rice married (2) Jamie Wright 20 July 1910, the daughter of James Logan Wright and Louise Bohannon. Jamie was born 1 Nov. 1894 and died 4 Mar. 1981. She was buried in Clarksville, IN.

Adam James Bradford, the son of James Bradford and Sarah H. Tarr, was born 18 Aug. 1815 and died 19 Jul. 1913 from kidney failure. Adam married Lucinda Morris, who was born 25 Dec. 1821 and died 7 Feb. 1913. Adam and Lucinda are buried in Old Liberty Cemetery, Marion County, KY.

Adam and Lucinda's children are: Addie Jane (see Huddleston-Bradford), John Henry (see Bradford-Thorn), and Lilly (see Conder-Bradford).

Lucinda married (2) Robert C. Daniels. He was born 12 Dec. 1824 and died 15 May 1910. Robert is buried in Old Liberty Cemetery, Marion County, KY.

Taken from Bradford History

Bradford-Morris

Henry White Bradford, the son of James Bradford and Sarah H. Tarr, was born 19 Apr. 1823 and died 4 May 1893. Henry married Sarah Ann Morris 26 June 1845. Sarah was born 9 Nov. 1826 and died 13 Jan. 1905. They are buried in Old Liberty Cemetery, Marion County, KY.



Old Liberty Cemetery Book



**The Bradfordsville Historical Society
Bradfordsville, Kentucky**

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929
Old

61428

Old Liberty Cemetery Book

**First Printing
June 1997**

**Second Printing
June 1998**

**Third Printing
November 2000**

**Published by the
Bradfordsville Historical Society
Bradfordsville, Kentucky 40009**

McElroy	William James McElroy B. 22 Dec. 1893 Sec. A	D. 5 Sept. 1894
Tucker	George H. Tucker B. 28 May 1849 Sec. A s/o James H. and M. J. Tucker	D. 16 July 1853
Gartin	William H. Gartin B. 20 Dec. 1825 Sec. A	D. 10 Feb. 1844
Gartin	John S. Gartin B. 23 June 1819 Sec. A	D. 10 Oct. 1844
Bradford	James Bradford B. 19 Feb. 1780 Sec. A came to Ky. 1817 h/o Mary Spiers Bradford and Sarah H. Tarr Bradford	D. 24 Sept. 1852
Bradford	Mary Spiers Bradford B. 15 Jan. 1784 Sec. A M. 4 Nov. 1806 1st. w/o James Bradford Buried Snow Hill, Md.	D. 10 Nov. 1807
Bradford	Sarah H. Tarr Bradford B. 24 June 1785 Sec. A M. 30 Jan. 1811 2nd. w/o James Bradford	D. 25 Mar. 1853
McMurry	John McMurry B. 22 Oct. 1752 Sec. A M. 6 Oct. 1785 Va. h/o Elizabeth McClellan McMurry gave land for Liberty Meeting House 1813. Buried under slab, but no stone can be found	D. 7 Nov. 1832

Bradford

Genealogy From The Long Ago (OLD SCRAPBOOK - 1890)

Editor's Note: We have come across an interesting collection of old clippings dealing with Kentucky family history. Since these clippings are over 100 years old, your editor feels they will be of interest to many of our readers. We will continue this column each month until the supply is gone.

Bradford

Bradford is an English surname appearing in several shires, particularly Yorkshire and Leicestershire. The word is said to be an Anglicization of the Latin "de lato ade," meaning "from the broad ford," and referring to a person dwelling near such a natural landmark. In American history we have the famous New England Gov. William Bradford, who was from Yorkshire; and William Bradford of Leicestershire, who, in 1693, was appointed Royal Printer for New York, but the Virginia Bradfords seem no kin to either of those families, and no English connection has been found for them.

Several Bradfords appear as highlights in early Virginia land patents, and a Nathaniel Bradford was established in what is now Accomack County, Virginia by 1660. Considerable research was done in an endeavor to connect John with Nathaniel, but no proof of such connection has come to light. Maryland records were almost examined in our quest for John Bradford's origin, but with no result. A single entry in Old Rappahannock (now Essex) records, D. B. 3, pg. 363, gives the most likely clue to his provenance. This is a lease for 99 years made February 7, 1667-1668, by Archdell Combes of Rappahannock.



Wilma Hatter, 6492 N. KY 837, Kings Mountain, KY 40442, shares this photo of a group of kids from Walltown School in Casey County, Kentucky, in 1947. The teachers were Red Luttrell and Mr. Sweet. The families were Terry, Floyd, Hatter, Sims, Dunham, Caroman, and Leighs. No names were known.

County, known by the name of "the Forest," consideration 6,000 pounds of tobacco to be paid at some convenient place in the county by November 10th next: witnesses Alexander Fleming, Robert Paine. At this date, Rappahannock County was an enormous territory lying on both sides of the river, but the area known as "the Forest" lay in what is now Stafford County. John may be identical with the person of that name who, on May 22, 1668, assigned to John Lee, his rights in land due him for the transportation into Maryland of four persons, himself, his wife, Anne, and two others. The fact that no Stafford records from 1668 to 1689 are extant may explain why we have no other references to John. In the 1723 Quit Rent Roll for Stafford, however, an Alexander Bradford owned 230 acres. In 1680, a William Bradford appeared in a suit and in 1750, a Henry Bradford witnessed a deed from executors of Charles Ewell of Prince William County, deceased, to John Triplett of Hanover Parish, King George County. It would seem John was either the second or third generation of his family resident in the country. The names Alexander, Henry, and William occur frequently among his descendants, suggesting that they were family names.

The first mention of John Bradford is December 22, 1722, when he had a survey made of some land, then in King George County. The plot of the survey depicts a tiny box-like edifice labelled "John Bradford's House," showing he was settled on the land prior to the survey. The grant of this land dated March 7, 1722-1723, describes it as on the southeast side of Marr's Run and falling into a Great Marsh Run, adjoining the lands of James Warren, the land surveyed for Thomas Kingcart, deceased, and now in the said Bradford's possession and the land of John Marr, Jr., and John Hopper.

John Bradford was born between 1690 and 1695, and married about 1717 to Mrs. Maty (Marr) Kingcart. The children of this marriage were John, Daniel, Hannah, Dinah or Dianah, Sarah, Alexander, William, Joseph, and Benjamin.

John, the oldest child of John and Mary (Marr) Bradford, is said in the family records, to have died unmarried. He died between 1744, when he is

named in the will of his grandfather, John Marr, and 1767. In the latter year his mother as garnishee, for his brother Joseph, declared that at her death Joseph would receive 1/8 of her property, thus showing she had eight children then living, or representatives of eight.

Daniel, probably the next child of John Bradford, deposed on March 25, 1796, that he was then aged about 73 years, hence born 1723. He married about 1745, Alice, daughter of Charles Morgan, who was a capable and kindly person, willing to serve as executor for his relatives or as guardian for their children. In 1753 he patented 249 acres surveyed by John Marr, who was probably his first cousin, lying on Marr's Run and adjoining John Marr. At the first court for Fauquier County, he was appointed surveyor of highways from Marr's Bridge to Elk Run Church.

Daniel owned land in Culpeper County, Virginia, as well, so that his total acreage was considerable. In 1760 he gave his brother Alexander 148 acres on Marr's Run. As executor of his uncle, Daniel Marr, he disposed of his large holdings in numerous deeds. While his sons engaged in active service he furnished supplies to the Continental forces in the Revolution.

He died testate in 1800, and his wife about 1809. Their children were Mary, John, William, Charles, Enoch, Violetta, Sarah, Katy, Fielding and Simon.

In his will, Daniel thus devised his estate to son, John, two slaves; to son, William, the land whereon he lives; to each of the children of his son, Charles, 50 pounds when they are 21; to sons, Enoch and Fielding, a tract of land in Kentucky whereon they live; it being a preemption purchased of Hogan; to son, Simon, a tract of 230 acres and a tract in Kentucky, being a warrant purchased of Thomas O'Bannon; to daughter, Mary Allen, after her mother's death, the land on Marr's Run whereon I live; to daughter, Sarah Bradford, land on Horsepen Run, whereon Francis Young lives; to daughter, Katy, the remainder of the land lying between Horsepen Run and Marr's Run; my land in Culpeper to be sold and the proceeds divided among my children.

Of these children, Simon, born July 2, 1769, died unmarried in Fauquier County in 1813. In his will, bequests of



Jim Drew Whitaker, 3737 S. Atlantic Avenue, #803, Daytona Beach, FL 32118; 386/761-7931; drew2020@aol.com, shares this photo of the Dugger sisters, the daughters of John "Sol" and Sarah Arthur Dugger. The sisters are (not in order) Mossie Dugger Adams, Flonnie Dugger, Oma Dugger Whitaker, Annie Dugger Arthur, Elsie Dugger Whitis, and Celia Dugger Mathews. The photo was taken in either Pulaski County or Laurel County, Kentucky. Date of photo was not given.

personality to brothers John, William, and Enoch, he devised to brother, Fielding, all the testator's right to land in Scott County, Kentucky, "If he does not press debts due him from me."

John, the oldest son of Daniel and Alice Bradford and destined to give luster to the name was born April 17, 1747, died in Lexington, Kentucky on March 22, 1830, aged 83 years. He married in Fauquier County, February 26, 1770, Elizabeth James who died on October 12, 1833, aged 87 years, daughter of John James and his wife, Diana, daughter of William and Margaret Allen. John James was the son of George James and Mary Wheeler, all of Stafford County, Virginia. John Bradford served as En-

sign in Fauquier County Militia. He lived for a while on some of his father's land in Culpeper County, but his abilities needed a larger field, and Kentucky was the solution. He first visited the "western country" in 1775 as a deputy surveyor under Col. William Preston. By 1785 he was established permanently in his new home.

Somehow John Bradford had acquired a good education, he was by nature enterprising and intelligent. Seeing the need for a newspaper in Kentucky, he with his brother, Fielding, journeyed from Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky, to Philadelphia to purchase a small printing press. Returning with it to Pittsburgh, they



Lesley Blissett, 612 Old Mill Stream Lane, Shepherdsville, KY 40165; hehgir49@gmail.com, shares this photo of (l-r) Robert L. Blissett (Lesley's father-in-law), Ronald L. Blissett (Lesley's husband), and Dallas Lyons (Ronald's uncle). The photo was taken in 1949 in Rineyville, Hardin County, Kentucky.

stopped to buy a supply of type from John Scull who had recently started the *Pittsburgh Gazette*. They then proceeded down the Ohio and overland to Lexington. The first issue of the *Kentucky Gazette*, hurriedly printed, appeared August 11, 1787, and for years thereafter varied publications came from this press. The first booklet printed was the *Kentucke Almanac* for 1788, of which no known copy is extant. There are two known copies of the 1794 *Almanac*, one of which is in the Virginia State Library.

The services of John Bradford to Kentucky were numerous and valuable, he was a member of the House of Representatives, a trustee of the town of Lexington, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, the first college established west of the Alleghenies.

The eight children of John and Eliz-

abeth (James) Bradford were as follows: (1) Margaret (died February 2, 1819) married November 29, 1789, Andrew Barbee (March 15, 1767-July 1, 1813), son of John Barbee. By this marriage there were 11 children. (1) John (September 21, 1790-August 15, 1810). (2) Ira, born September 18, 1792, marriage Eliza Enders of Paducah, Kentucky. (3) Rose, born August 7, 1794, married (1) February 10, 1815, her second cousin George Bradford, (2) James Sharpe. (4) Eliza, born October 9, 1796, married William Barbee and moved to Missouri. (5) Daniel (September 23, 1798-Jan 2, 1864), married January 17, 1854, Isabel M. Bradford. (6) Clara (November 15, 1800-1848) married Jonathan Jennings of Indiana. (7) Bradford (December 21, 1802-February 1868) married Sarah Enders. (8) Amanda (December 26, 1804-1832) married in

1826 Robert Enders of Paducah, Kentucky. (9) Oscar (March 16, 1807-October 30, 1877) married August 23, 1834, Julia Ann Pike (died 1872). (10) Malvina, born May 1, 1809, married after the death of her sister Amanda, Robert Enders. (11) Lucinda, born August 15, 1812, married Dr. William Lay of Paducah, Kentucky.

2. Dianah (or Dinah) Bradford married, 1811, William Harte (born ca. 1774). By this marriage there were the following children: (1) Mary Sophia (February, 1814-July, 1884) married, as his second wife, Phil T. Allen of Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky; (2) Eleanor, born August, 1816, married April, 1835, Robert Bolling Cabell; (3) John B., born July, 1819, married (1) March 1853, Gabrietta Hawkins, (2) 1862, Mrs. Sallie L. (Gregory) Atkinson; (4) Davis, born 1821, married March

1853, Lucinda Banks; (5) Charles Fielding, born 1820, died in Gunnison, Colorado, 1884, married, in 1871, Anna Hutchcraft.

3. Charles, son of John and Elizabeth (James) Bradford married Mary Corliss of Rhode Island; issue: John B. and Theodosia who married a Rust. In 1812 Charles, then connected with his father's printing business, served in the Lexington Light Infantry under Captain Hart.

4. Fielding died unmarried in July, 1830.

5. Daniel (May 6, 1777-December 8, 1851) married February 14, 1807 Eliza P. Russell (September 14, 1787-March 22, 1857), daughter of Gen. William



Margie Lewis, 15480 N. Highway 1247, Eubank, KY 42567, shares this photo she found among some family photos. The photo was taken in the late 1800s or early 1900s in either Pike or Lincoln Counties, Kentucky. Feel free to contact Margie with any information.



Joseph Dalton, 6501 Germantown Road, # 402, Middletown, OH 45042, shares this photo of (l-r) Naomi Powell Kash, holding Nellie Powell Hughes Haney; Hazel Powell Cornett; and Debby Thomas Powell. The photo was taken ca. 1920 in Powell County, Kentucky. You can also reach Joe at dalton2011@cinci.rr.com

Russell of Fayette County, Kentucky. There were 13 children by this marriage. (1) Ann Elizabeth (November 12, 1807-November 17, 1840) married April 30, 1835, Nathaniel L. Turner. (2) Emilie (1809-1814). (3) Julia Matilda, born September 24, 1810, married February 1, 1830, Dr. Samuel Hatch (December 9, 1802-April 10, 1873). (4) John Fielding (1812-1814). (5) William Russell (January 5, 1814-ca. 1858) married May 17, 1835, his cousin Agnes M. Bradford. (6) Mary Tabitha (1815-1819). (7) Ellen Ross (1817-1850). (8) James Belvaire (1819-ca. 1846). (9) Matilda Russell (1821-1851). (10) Caroline Harrison (1823-1837). (11) Isabel Martin (April 2, 1826-January 2, 1864) married January 17, 1854, her first cousin, Daniel Barber. (12) Eliza Russell (1830-1831). (13) Laura Sophia, born 1832, died in Galveston, Texas, 1876, unmarried.

6. Benjamin Bradford married Rebecca Tunstall and died in February, 1814. "Mrs. Rebecca Bradford, relict of the late Benjamin Bradford, of Nashville, Tennessee, died in Lexington, Kentucky, July 31, 1819." Benjamin, after being trained in his father's shop went to Nashville, where he founded in January, 1800, the *Tennessee Gazette*, the second paper established in

Nashville. This lasted until 1806. Two years later, Benjamin started *The Clarion*, but shortly transferred it to his brother, James M., and his first cousin, Thomas Grayson, son of his uncle, William Bradford, of Fauquier. In 1812 Benjamin started the *Nashville Examiner*, which after his death was continued for a while by his widow. The children of Benjamin and Rebecca (Tunstall) Bradford were John, Thomas Tunstall, James Andrew Jackson, Elizabeth and Benjamin.

7. Mary (Polly) Bradford married William Story "by whom she had several children," but no details of this family are known to the writer.

8. James M., son of John Bradford, was born September 23, 1779, and died in St. Francisville, Louisiana, September 12, 1837, "in the 60th year of his age." He married May 1, 1818, Sophia Elizabeth (March 1791-September 1, 1827), daughter of Gen. David Bradford of Pennsylvania and his wife, Elizabeth Porter. General Bradford had been a leader in the Whiskey Rebellion and was compelled to leave Pennsylvania in consequence. He was the youngest son of James Bradford (1716-1789) of Washington County, Strabane Township, Pennsylvania.

Bradford

John Bradford Considered The "Benjamin Franklin Of The West"

A Great Newspaper Man Remembered

Author Unknown - 1922

A number of years ago a group of newspaper men made a pilgrimage to Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky, from Cincinnati, Ohio, where they had been in attendance at a journalistic conference, to pay homage at the shrine of John Bradford, editor of *The Kentucky Gazette*, the first newspaper published West of the Allegheny Mountains.

Then it was found that, although copies of the paper he had edited in a frontier town at the very dawn of the 18th century were the much-prized possessions of libraries and historical societies, and history reserved a prominent place for Bradford's name as among the pioneers of American journalism, no marker of any kind indicated the spot where he had established his paper and spent the latter part of his useful life.

Faced with the situation, a number of history lovers of Lexington formed and incorporated a society which should have for its purpose the perpetuation of the name of John Bradford. The work of this society has now resulted in the launching of a campaign for the raising of funds for the Bradford memorial, the initial step of which will be taken in the broadcasting of letters to newspaper editors and history lovers everywhere in an effort to interest them in the move.

"It is the newspaper editors, more than anyone else, it seems to me," Miss Florence Dillard, secretary of the Bradford club, said, "who should be particularly interested in the memorial. The efforts of the Bradford society should especially appeal to Kentucky editors, since he was the first member of their profession to labor in this field and has left an indelible stamp on the journalism of the state."

John Bradford has been called the "Benjamin Franklin of the West." There are three influences, according to Judge Charles Kerr, former circuit judge of Fayette County, that have indelibly left their impression on Lexington. "They are

Transylvania College, the public library, and *The Kentucky Gazette*, without any one of which Lexington would not have been the same."

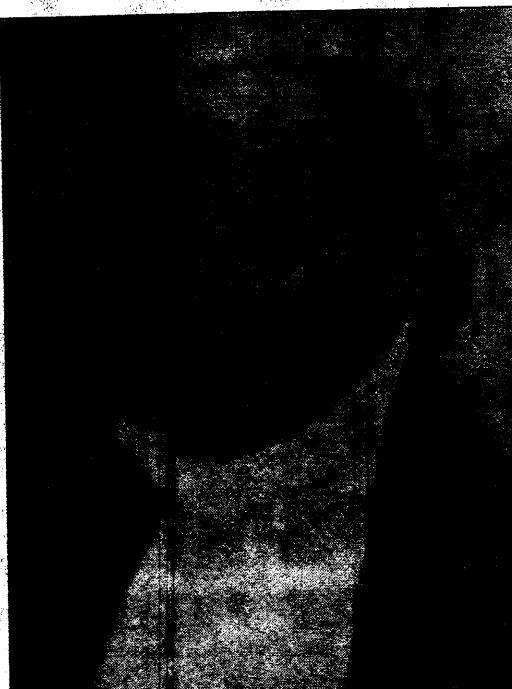
John Bradford, a Virginia planter, who had learned printing in his native state, came to the district of Kentucky with the tide of Western immigration in 1785. A year later as an inducement for the establishment of a newspaper he was granted a plot of land in Lexington, then the metropolis of the West, and described by one historian as a "city sheltering 1,000 souls and accounted at the dawn of the 18th century not only the principal, but the most fashionable town of the trans-Allegheny."

Here John Bradford settled, and on August 11, 1787, published the first issue of *The Kentucky Gazette*. When Bradford brought his little printing outfit to Lexington, it was carried on the backs of mules through the wilderness from Limestone (now Maysville) and was the only newspaper within 500 miles. The press, type, and paper were brought from Philadelphia by wagon over post-road to Pittsburg, then by flatboat down the Ohio River to Maysville (Mason County) and by horse over the blazed trail to Lexington.

The Kentucky Gazette was, when first issued, a single sheet of newsprint 10" x 9 1/2," with three columns to a page. It was characterized by the large amount of foreign news it contained, despite the poor facilities for transporting of news at that time, its achievements, and the literary endeavors of its patrons.

"Bradford," according to his own historian, "had the requisite ingenuity for a backwoods printer and whittled from basswood (linden) blocks, large letters and ornaments besides small cuts for advertisements, with which he illustrated his diminutive journal."

Today, old copies of *The Kentucky Gazette* are being studied and reread by people anxious to get a clear picture



John Bradford (1747-1830), editor and founder of *The Kentucky Gazette* 1787-1830.

of Lexington as it used to be. Nowhere, it is stated, is early frontier life depicted with truer effect than in the journal of this Virginia planter.

Bradford was not only a newspaper editor, but a citizen who left his mark upon his generation. He was a member of the board of trustees of Transylvania College and a member of the city board of trustees. At the city hall are records of the proceedings of the city fathers during these early days which contain many references to him.

His name appears on the list of contributors to the Fayette Hospital, the first institution of its kind in the West and the second state asylum in the United States. The building of the first hospital still stands (1922) and is used to house patients at the Eastern State Hospital. Bradford was also one of the committee who raised the money for the establishment of the first public library on New Year's Day, 1795.

Long before the establishment of a post office, John Bradford had worked out a mail service. The service was

crude in detail but served its purpose in the small community. All letters and packages were delivered to the office of *The Kentucky Gazette* which published a list of the mail thus received once a month. Later, Bradford established a post rider for the delivering of the papers. Among his duties was to deliver mail also.

At the coming of Isaac Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky, to Lexington after Kentucky was made a state, it was John Bradford who was appointed to receive him. For years while the sessions of the legislature were held in the city, Bradford acted as state printer. The first laws passed by the legislature were printed at his newspaper shop upon paper made in Lexington.

The memorial to John Bradford will be placed in the Lexington library. It is not yet decided whether a bust or tablet will be erected, the form of the memorial being largely dependent upon the amount of the fund raised. May we as Kentuckians come together to honor one of our finest!

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This advertisement appeared in the 1884 Kentucky Gazetteer and Business Directory.

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