

The
Bradley's
Of
Northumberland; Dufferin;
And Simcoe Counties,
Ontario, Canada

A
Family History

John Bradley

WHY FAMILY HISTORY?

What prompts us to get involved in family history? How do we start? Is it the stories we hear as youngsters about some long lost relative or key family event of long ago? Or are we just curious about all those faces staring at us from the family albums? What are they trying to say to us? We realize that for many we do not even know their names. What key events intersected with their lives to change the course of their history? And as a researcher is our interest really detached? Maybe we are attempting to enrich our own heritage with a record that attempts to speak for those long since passed from our life. And possibly we want those generations succeeding us to understand and remember what went before.

There is no doubt that these ancestors are our heroes. They are the ones who tamed the land and forged a society that is the envy of the world. They toiled in the forests, on the farms and in the cities to provide the essentials of life for their families. We know that they did all this under incredible hardship, especially those living in the rural areas. We acknowledge that the comforts we live with today have really only been with us since the middle of the twentieth century but it is so easy to forget even our own early hardships. In all likelihood future generations will have an even more comfortable existence. It is to be hoped that they will have the interest and motivation to learn about their roots and experience some enjoyment from the history of their ancestors.

AUTHOR'S NOTES

This is the story of the **Bradley Family** of Northumberland, Dufferin and Simcoe Counties of the Province of Ontario, Canada. This branch of the Bradley family is only one small fraction of the hundreds of Bradleys that can trace their lineage to Nathan Bradley and Elizabeth Harden. I have tried to contain this history to the early period of the family's history in Haldimand and to the few generations in my own line. In addition to the genealogies, I have also tried to provide some background history of the region in which they lived and those aspects which might have affected their daily lives.

The descendants of Nathan and Elizabeth number in the many hundreds and are distributed all across North America. I have been blessed to make the acquaintance of a few of these descendants through my research into the Bradley genealogy. They have provided a different insight and a wealth of information pertaining to their history and have been invaluable to this story.

Families usually perpetuate cherished stories of the adventures of their ancestors. Family myths do hold clues about the reality and events that impacted the lives of our ancestors. Unfortunately, these stories are also full of embellishment and invention. In developing this family history I have tried to portray our history as accurately as I possible could. In this regard I have been diligent in the use of as many primary and secondary sources as possible. These include census data, vital statistics, land records, church records, cemetery records, and family Bibles, records of the Church of Latter Day Saints, newspapers and libraries. Oftentimes, these intriguing family stories are the reason we start researching our roots. These stories should always be recorded, preserved and examined for clues but they should also always be identified as mythologies. Much of the data uncovered from primary sources date to many generations ago and in some cases centuries ago and therefore, is subject to errors and interpretation. Through much of the nineteenth century most people could not read or write.

Entries to official records were often made by the only literate or semi-literate official based on input from the subject being interviewed. As a result oftentimes dates are wrong, names are misspelled, or events recalled from memory have been altered by time. Throughout this history events and facts that have been confirmed will be footnoted.

All other events will be stated as though they are fact. Information passed to me by others has been assumed to be correct and is presented unaltered unless shown by official records to be wrong. Work on our family history will continue.

I would very much be pleased to hear from other researchers interested in this family. Please e-mail me at: **jas.bradley@ xplornet.com** call or write to me at 112 North Channel Rd., Johnstown, Ont. Canada K0E 1T1 Tel. --(613)925-2394.

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Doreen Tosh (Bradley) a descendant of a brother of my great grandfather, who also has an interest in family history and who provided a great deal of research that she carried out in the period 1960 to 1990. Her contribution was invaluable and saved me many months of research.

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Don McLaren and his wife Ardilla who is descended from Lemuel Bradley for valuable insight into the very earliest Bradleys in North America.

Elaine Mason, who provided information on Jonathan Bradley family in western Canada.

Jean Stock a cousin of mine and daughter of Bertha Bradley who was able to shed some light on the early life of her mother.

Linda Ueland who is an ardent Bradley researcher and likely has the most comprehensive listing and notes on the descendants of Nathan and Elizabeth. She shared her workbook with me and it truly has been most valuable.

David Webb a researcher who is knowledgeable on the Waite family.

A NOTE ABOUT SOURCES:

A history of this type is never really finished. There is always a missing individual or branch of the family. Documentation of ancestors is also spotty and often not readily available. It should also be noted that some information is based on “primary sources”, that is original records that are available in repositories such as government archives; land documents; official church records, etc. Even these sources can have error. For example, sometimes citizens gave census enumerators wrong data either because they weren’t sure of the answer to a question or they outright lied from a mistrust of government. Other data are based on “secondary sources” such as newspapers; family bibles; notes from family members and undocumented information from other researchers. This data is sometimes coloured by personal bias. As a result, this history is a work in progress and future additions and changes will to be made as new or amended information becomes available.

Abbreviations in this history are used mainly to identify major sources. The following list of abbreviations is used:

National Archives – NA

Archives of Ontario – AO

Church of Latter Day Saints – LDS

Ontario Genealogy Society – OGS

Land Registry Offices – LRO

Cited Holding of the Coburg Library – CL

Personal information of (person from which it was obtained)

There are also some abbreviations used from time to time throughout this history. Examples are **UEL (United Empire Loyalist** – someone who fought on the British side during the American Revolutionary War and received the official recognition as a “loyalist”); **SAR (Son of the American Revolution** – someone who fought on the “patriot” side against the British). Many of the UEL and the SAR immigrated to Canada after the Revolutionary War in search of affordable land to farm.

KEY DATES AND EVENTS

1. **1763** Treaty of Paris; New France (incl. present day Ontario) becomes a British colony.
2. **1775-1783** The American War of Independence.
3. **1783-1784** Loyalist Immigration conducted by Gov. Frederick Haldimand.
4. **1788-1793** The French Revolution.
5. **1791** Canada Act – Quebec (New France) is divided into Upper and Lower Canada.
6. **1812-1815** The War of 1812 – Britain (including Canada) vs. U.S.A.
7. **1837-1838** Rebellion in Upper and Lower Canada and American invasions (Fenian raids).
8. **1841** Act of Union: Upper and Lower Canada become Canada West and Canada East with elected Assemblies.
9. **1849** District System abolished in favour of County administration.
10. **1850** Municipal Act establishes validity of Towns and Townships.
11. **1867** Confederation and the British North America Act. Establishment of Vital Statistics and Census Programs.
12. **1871** First Federal Census for Canada.
13. **1914-1918** WW 1.
14. **1919** Great Influenza Epidemic throughout North America.
15. **1929** Great Depression.
16. **1939-1945** WW 2.

ORIGINS of OUR FAMILY

The name **Bradley** is a common name of Anglo Saxon origin and appears frequently in

the British Isles and North America. The origin of the name is not certain and may have its origins in the Celtic tribes of Ireland (**O'Brollachain** – from the Irish “brollach” meaning “breast”) around the 5th century A.D.

It has also been claimed that the name originated in England. The name Bradley when found in use in England has historically meant “**dweller of the broad field**”. In the subsequent conquests of Ireland by the English there are many instances of the name arising both in Ireland and England. The **Bradley** family in this story claimed to have roots in both England & Ireland. Additionally, the name sometimes appears as “**Broadley; Broadely; Broadlee or Bradlee or Bradly**”.

The ancestors of Nathan Bradley, the progenitor of our Bradley line, have been confirmed with a very high degree of certainty by Don McLaren another Bradley researcher, as far back as 1475 with John Bradley and Agneta Hynscliffe. Some Bradley researchers even claim to have the origins of this Bradley family as far back as 1015 in Yorkshire, England with Ecgfrith De Broadley. In fact one researcher Cathy Sweet, a teacher and who grew up in Eddystone has in her Ancestry family tree Bradley ancestors going back to Marcus A. Graticus and Julia Caesar in first century Rome.

Confirmation of any data on the family for the period prior to 1402 A. D. is very dubious as in most cases records do not exist. Researchers rely on secondary sources such as land records, wills, and family papers, etc. which are often in error. Early ancestor lines will require further research which may be made more possible by the digitization of many of the old records in British museums and archives. Ancestor charts for few generations are contained in the Appendices.

It is believed that the first Bradley to arrive in North America was John Bradley who arrived in Massachusetts around 1630.

Our story begins July 22, 1754 with the birth of Nathan Bradley at Bridgewater,

Plymouth County, Massachusetts to parents George Bradley and Susannah Pierce. Little is known of Nathan's early life but it is recorded that he married Elizabeth Harden in 1777¹. The marriage as recorded took place in Washington County, New York, USA. We next find Nathan and Elizabeth in Haldimand Township, Northumberland County, Ontario Canada and the year is 1797. We **do not** know why they left the USA or how many of their children, of which they had twelve, may have come to Canada with them. Based on research by others there may have been as many as nine of their children accompany them to Canada. Notes passed to me by Warren Bradley suggest the family lived for a while in Cherry Valley, New York. Research carried out by Jim Bradley of Michigan could find no evidence that any Bradley ever lived in Cherry Valley, NY. It is interesting to note there is a Cherry Valley in Ontario; located in Prince Edward Co. not far from the town of Picton. This area was settled early on by UEL and other settlers coming from the USA after the Revolutionary War. Is it possible that Nathan and Elizabeth lived in this Cherry Valley for a time? Information obtained from Cora Greer indicates that the 1790 census of Mamakating, NY enumerates a Nathan Bradley family with the correct number of family members. This family is not enumerated in the 1800 census of Mamakating. The town of Mamakating is in the SE quadrant of NY State (not far from Middletown, NY) and could be a possible residence for Nathan Bradley and his young family. This area is also close to the borders of Conn.; Mass; and Vermont, all states in which early Bradleys were reported to have lived. It is also important to note that as expansion and settlement in the USA moved westward sometimes State boundaries were re-defined as States joined the Union in the post Revolutionary War period. Thus, it is possible to have an ancestor show up in one State prior to the Revolutionary War and another State after the Revolutionary War and yet not have physically moved.

¹ LDS Intl. Gen. Index ----- MF 1260642

LDS Film # 897913 ... Bradley Hollow, states..... “Nathan and Elizabeth Bradley being early in the present century, moved from the States around the head of Lake Ontario with his family in a wagon, driving his flock before him, following the lake shore around to avoid the woods. He was three weeks on his journey. In Feb. 1802 when he was 46 years old, he with his wife and family joined the church.



Original Eddystone Church (now a Baptist Church -Originally a Christian Church)--- 2004

His son William was a deacon, as was A.H. Bradley, one of his married sons. G.S. Bradley is a great grandson. Mrs. Floyd is a great grand daughter.

There were six generations of Bradleys in Sunday school in one century.”

It is important to note the words in this statement. What does “early in the present century” mean? We know factually from the land records that Nathan & Elizabeth arrived in Northumberland in 1797. Thus they did not arrive early in the present century. Also what does “head of Lake Ontario ---driving his flock ---- following the lake shore to avoid the woods” signify? I assume it means the western end of the lake since the water flows from west to east. I also assume it means what it says regarding flocks and lake shore, etc. It is evident the writer knew absolutely **nothing** about the topography or terrain of the northern shore of Lake Ontario. The shore is composed mainly of rocks and the bluffs at Scarborough would be impassable. In 1797 it was impossible to travel from Niagara to Northumberland from west to east except by using narrow portage trails used mainly by the Indians as no roads existed. The portage trails were only wide enough for men to carry a canoe with a beam of three to four feet with the rest of the men walking in single file with backpacks.

The John J. Hinman family papers state: “Nathan Bradley and his wife Elizabeth lived in the western states, possibly Illinois (G.K.Bradley doubts this statement) (As well do I). When their first child, William was only a few days old they could see the Indians coming in their direction. They fled, he carrying the baby with her holding his arm. In this way they forded a river and looking back from a hill could see their house in flames. They came to Canada and settled on Lot 16 in the 3rd. Conc. of Haldimand Township, Northumberland County, a place later called Bradley Hollow as it is between hills.”

If we now examine thoroughly the aforementioned, we may be able to piece together a possible picture of their location and travels just prior to their arrival in Canada. Based on my own research in Washington County and the great work done by other Bradley researchers my personal analysis is as follows:

Nathan Bradley was a farmer and during the Revolutionary War enlisted in several of the levees raised by the Patriots.

It is possible he never actually fought in any battle as these levees were raised for a short period of time and allowed the men to return to their farms to plant their crops as well as to harvest the crops. The local Revolutionary council enticed men to join their ranks with the promise of free land should their cause be successful. In the period after the Revolution the free land did not automatically come and many of those who supported the Revolution became dispirited of ever attaining their own land. It is entirely possible that Nathan and Elizabeth did live in the Mamakating area of NY.

It is also possible that sometime after 1790 they moved to the western part of NY near Wilson – Porter as we do know there was a Bradley connection in that area of the State and Lemuel one of Nathan's sons moved back to that area about 1824 as well as other Bradley offspring.

We also know that the Bradley family knew the Massey family prior to settling in Northumberland. We know the Massey family was located in Watertown, NY area before settling in Canada. It is possible then that Nathan and Elizabeth lived for a time in the Watertown area as well. As well other researchers indicate there is evidence that William Bradley was born in Onondaga, County in New York State.

It is important to be aware of the development of Upper Canada in the late 18th. century. After the Treaty of Paris in 1763 the British did not rush to populate the new land they had just conquered. In fact, they left the French to the territories they had inhabited since 1603 and only slowly opened up the land which would later become known as Upper Canada. The very earliest settlements occurred at the western edge of what is now the province of Quebec. These settlements necessarily developed along the shores of the St. Lawrence River or other watercourses that were navigable as the rivers were used as a means of transportation.

Goods and people moved mainly by ship and barges as there were no major roads save for a few Indian trails only wide enough to allow portaging men to walk in single file.

Also there is no land bridge between Ontario and the upper part of NY state so any route used by Nathan and Elizabeth would necessarily involve a lake or river crossing from the U.S. to Ontario. I believe it is **more likely** that Nathan and Elizabeth travelled to either the Wilson Porter area or the Watertown area of upper NY. From there they **might** have travelled around the east end of Lake Ontario crossing somewhere near the 1000 islands. They could then travel westward past Kingston and on to the Grafton area.

In my view a journey of this type would have been impossible due to the lack of any passable roads and a shoreline of Lake Ontario that is not passable as much of it is characterized by either rocky shoreline or steep cliffs and bluffs. A journey of this type even if possible would take longer than three weeks.

A second possibility, and one that I personally subscribe to is that Nathan and Elizabeth may have left the western part of NY State and travelled overland to the Watertown or Oswego area of NY. From there they would have taken a ship across Lake Ontario to the established port of Grafton, which is only a couple of miles from their original farmland. At the time there was a fairly steady coming and going of ships across the lake ferrying both people and goods to both the ports of Grafton and Lakeport. Disembarking at Grafton or Lakeport they could then have arranged to purchase their property Lot 16 on Concession # 3.

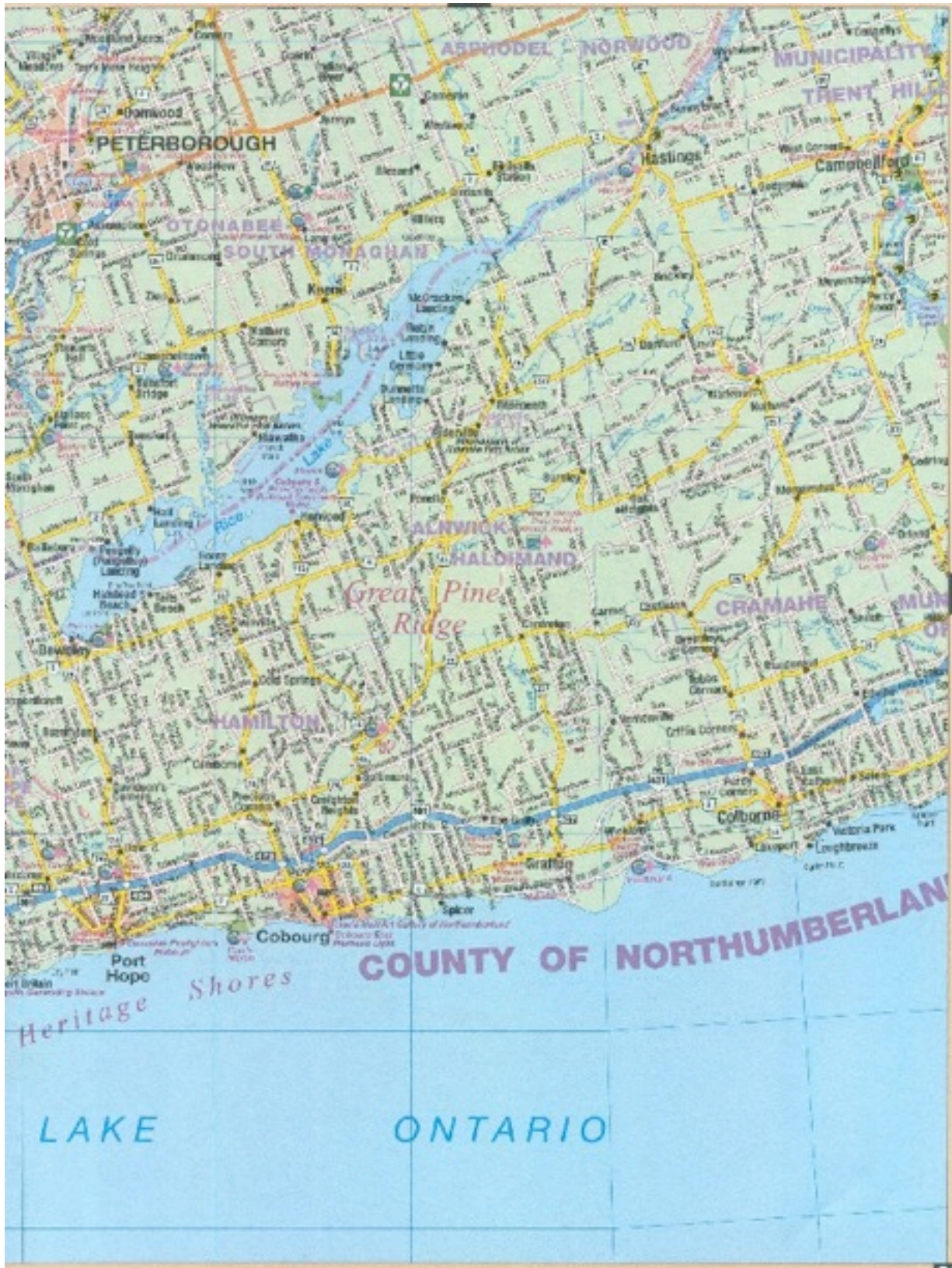
We know that Nathan purchased his land from the A. and H. Spencer Land Co. Many of the settlers and UEL arriving in Northumberland at the time travelled from the U.S. in this manner.² We can, however, definitely place Nathan on his own land as early as 1797.³ The next best picture of the family comes from an analysis of the 1803 to 1850 census returns for Haldimand Township, Northumberland County. A later section is devoted to an analysis of these returns. The following sections are included to set the stage for the wonderful story of this family.

² Memories of Haldimand Township, Haldimand's Historical Committee

³ Land Petition --- Ont. Land Books

The Geography and Geology of Haldimand Twp., Northumberland County, Ontario

Northumberland County lies on the north shore of Lake Ontario approximately 100 miles east of Toronto. The township today is combined with Alnwick Township for administration purposes. Haldimand/Alnwick Township lies approximately in the middle of the County and is bounded roughly on the west by the village of Spicer and on the east by the village of Lakeport. The township runs north to Rice Lake with the village of Harwood roughly on the west boundary and almost to the town of Hastings on the east.



Map of Northumberland County

The township is dominated by what is known as the Great Pine Ridge. This is part of the vast Oak Ridges Moraine formed at the last glacial period about 12,000 years ago. Two receding ice lobes of the Wisconsin glacier, one known as the Simcoe lobe and the other Ontario lobe were instrumental in forming this area. The Simcoe lobe receded from the north while the Ontario lobe receded from the south. As they receded they left a ridge of rocks, sand, gravel and clay, now known as the Oak Ridges Moraine. This moraine is one of the longest inter-lobate moraines in the world and one of the prominent features of southern Ontario. The Oak Ridges Moraine stretches from the Niagara escarpment to the Trent River. It varies in height from 400 to 600 feet and covers a distance of more than 100 miles.

As the glacier retreated and the environment warmed and the tundra like vegetation was replaced by spruce, birch and poplars. This type of vegetation attracted the caribou, which in turn attracted the first native hunters. Gradually, this coniferous forest was replaced and augmented by more deciduous growth, which we find in the region today. This deciduous growth in turn attracted the deer and further solidified man's presence in the area.



Scenic Haldimand Twp.

The Oak Ridges Moraine takes its name from the fine oaks that once grew along the ridge. Most of these oaks were harvested by the British for the shipbuilding industry.

The area just north of the moraine has been referred to as the Rice Lake Plains.

It has been speculated that about 900 years ago the Iroquois people arrived in the region and cut down a lot of the forest to enable them to grow grains and vegetables. They apparently burned off the forest vegetation allowing prairie grasses to grow.

We do know that the Mississauga native people burned off the tall grasses to permit new grass to grow and thus attract large quantities of deer making it easier for them to hunt. Their name for Rice Lake and its surrounding area was ***Pem-e-dash-cou-tay-ang***, translated as “Lake of the Burning Plains”. The Mississauga native people were the last group of native people to inhabit this region prior to the arrival of European settlers.

Driving through the township today is one of the most enjoyable travel experiences one can have in exploring Ontario. The rolling hills of the moraine and the beautiful area around Rice Lake dotted by the huge pine forests are reminiscent of the great beauty of this region. An example of this is Peter’s Woods. This 55 hectare nature reserve south of Rice Lake is one of the few remaining tracts of virgin boreal forest in Southern Ontario.

Land Grants in the New Territories and Ontario Land Records:

With respect to discussions on land holdings it should be noted that the original surveys for the Crown Patents usually comprised lots of 200 acres.

The province now known, as Ontario was first divided into districts, then counties. The counties were then divided into townships, with the township being the basic unit of division. Unlike the USA where townships can be any shape, a township in Ontario is usually rectangular in shape unless it borders a river or a lake. Townships were then divided into concessions. Each concession is a strip of land 1 and 1/4 miles wide. Concessions can run in any direction and are generally divided by a road. Each concession is numbered usually with a Roman Numeral (X, V, IV). When concessions do not run the length or width of the township because of water, they are usually labelled with letters (A, B, C. etc.). A **gore** is a piece of a township that does not fit in the rectangular shape, ie. “extra” land or land that goes around a body of water.

Concessions are divided into lots that use Arabic numbers (4, 5, 7). A lot was originally 200 acres, and then could be subdivided into 2 parcels of 100 acres each or further into parcels of quarters or other sizes as desired by the seller or buyer. The lots ran parallel to the road, and were often divided by direction, ie. the N ½ or the N part of Lot 4, or the SE ½ of Lot 4. Further subdivisions could then be made, ie. the W ¼ of the N ½ of Lot 4, or in more recent times, into parcels of acreage, ie. 5 acres.

We must also keep in mind that a farm in the early 19th century was meant mainly as a means to provide sustenance for one's family rather than for commercial gain. Therefore, a farm of 100 acres or even 50 acres was usually more than adequate to provide for a family.

In general, Ontario land records are readily available for all transactions dating from the Crown Patent to the present. One needs to know the Township, Lot and Concession of the property in question. Early surveys of land along the shores of Lake Ontario usually designated townships as front and rear; front being those lands that were near or on the water and rear being those lands further back in the County. Thus, it is possible to encounter terms like the "rear of Lansdowne" or the "front of Lansdowne" when referring to a township. We do not however, encounter this issue in Haldimand Township.

When examining land records it is usually possible to determine how the land was transferred and to obtain the "instrument" number that effected the transaction.

For example, these "instruments" are Bills of Sale, Mortgages, Wills, Memorials, etc. and copies of them are available in either the Land Registry offices or the AO. For a more detailed and excellent description of using Ontario land records see the chapter in Brenda Dougall Merriman's book entitled "Genealogy in Ontario".

Settlement in Haldimand Township, Northumberland County.

As previously mentioned, Northumberland County lies on the north shore of Lake Ontario just slightly west of the Kingston/Belleville area. This corridor from Montreal to Toronto along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario was first settled by European settlers in the late 18th century. Prior to their arrival this area had been settled by several native groups.

After the ice receded the first to come were the caribou hunting peoples, followed by the Huron; Cayuga Iroquois and finally the Mississauga native peoples.

The first known European to travel this area was Samuel de Champlain. In 1615 he travelled with a group of Huron from Georgian Bay down the Trent – Severn waterway to Lake Ontario. In 1763 the Treaty of Paris ending the war between Britain and France ceded all of what is now Quebec and Ontario to the British. Very little settlement by the British was carried out in this period and in fact the territory was mainly seen as valuable only for the fur trade.

At this juncture some discussion of the migration of settlers from the United States to Canada may be helpful.

The American War of Independence covers the period 1775 to 1783.

During that time people in the thirteen colonies had to take a position either for or against this independence movement. Many of these people were just ordinary folk whose main objective was to start a new life on property that was their own. They were not all politically engaged in the events that the times were forcing upon them. Those that had strong political beliefs in the Empire came out strongly in favour of Great Britain. Many of them were enlisted in the service of the Crown and would eventually take up arms against the independence army.

These people and their descendants would become known as United Empire Loyalists and most of them along with their families immigrated to Canada during and after the conflict. In addition, “momentum built up from the first year of the Revolution to penalize royalist sympathizers.

Fines, imprisonment, seizure of goods, dispossession, and gradually, eviction was the lot of these hapless families who tried to remain in their homes.”

“Vigilante groups like “Committees of Safety” and “Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies” were formed”⁴. Many of these persecuted left their homes for Canada, settling in the maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

We know that the first settlement in the township occurs in this period and that many of the first settlers came to Canada from the USA. A great many were United Empire Loyalists or UEL and much documentation exists on these brave and early settlers to Canada who settled in the loyalist territories along the corridor from Montreal to Toronto.

⁴ Genealogy in Ontario, Brenda Dougall Merriman p221.

Our Bradley ancestors settled in Canada at this time and against the backdrop of this conflict. The Bradleys were not UEL and there is evidence from US records that they were from time to time enrolled in the levees of the local American militias. So we might consider them as SAR, many of whom responded to the call of the British governor to settle on “free” land in both Upper and Lower Canada (Canada East or Canada West). Unfortunately, as happened in the USA after the Revolution, great expanses of land in Canada were awarded to people of influence who then in turn sold off lots to emigrants at great profits.

Due to this large influx of immigrants it was decided to split the province of Quebec into two territories.

On August 24, 1791 the Canada Act passed by the Court of St. James, created Upper and Lower Canada. These two territories received their names based on their position relative to the flow of the St. Lawrence River. Quebec being down river from Ontario received the name Lower Canada while Ontario received the name Upper Canada. The Canada Act legislation became the constitution of Canada for the next 40 years.

The new law provided for governing institutions and designated a Lieutenant Governor, an appointed Upper House or Legislative Council and an elected Legislative Assembly. Lord Dorchester, who had previously been the Lieutenant Governor of all Canada remained the Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada and Sir John Graves Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada reporting to Lord Dorchester.

These two men did not get along with each other and both had differing views on settlement of these new territories. Lord Dorchester was more worried about invasion from the United States and leaned heavily on the idea of creating settlements with a strong military orientation. Simcoe on the other hand believed more in settlement for commercial reasons such as farming and trade. On July 16, 1792, he divided Upper Canada into nineteen counties and it is at this time that Northumberland and Durham are first mentioned. In 1798 they became part of the Home District but by 1802 they had been re-assigned and formed the initial Newcastle District.

Unfortunately, Governor Simcoe’s plan for settlement of the lands of Upper Canada was a complete failure. He envisaged a scheme whereby prominent citizens, usually men of the officer corps or of the British upper class would apply or petition for a township.

The grant of a township would mean these men would receive 1200 acres of the best land (usually on the waterway) for their personal use and the rest of the township would be reserved for them to bring in settlers. Needless to say the settlers would pay these grantors for the land they were about to occupy.

This system became a boon for these men and most of the time they resorted to only being middlemen or land speculators. By 1793 after 32 townships had been granted, this system was discontinued. Haldimand Township was granted to A. and H. Spencer and a group of associates in October 1792.

The first survey of Haldimand, Hamilton, Cramhae, Murray, Darlington, and Hope townships were carried out in 1791 and 1792 by a Mr. Jones. The second survey of Haldimand was carried out in 1796 by Aaron Greeley.

Northumberland and Durham were first proclaimed by Lord Simcoe, the Lieutenant Governor, in 1792. The first settlers arrived in 1797 mostly from the United States and they settled both the broken front and the lower numbered concessions. Land along the broken front usually went to UEL and veteran officers from the British military.

For example, a large land holding on Lake Ontario in Haldimand twp. was granted to James Rogers Jr. of “Rogers Rangers” fame. In an effort to ascertain what land was being farmed and what land was held for speculation, Augustus Jones was asked to make a detailed report to the government on the location of each settler and what improvements he had made to his property. On May 1, 1799, he found the following settlers in Haldimand Township: Ebenezer Allen, **Isaac Abbe**, George Baker, Gideon and Stephen Bordman, **Nathan Bradley**, **Allen and John Brown**, **Asa Burnham**, Joel Burns, John and **William Carter**, Asa Danforth, John Darling, Erasmus and Gaius Deane, **Moses Doolittle**, **Bays Eddy**, Joseph Farrington, Rozel Ferguson, Ferdinand Grout, **Aaron Greeley**, John Grover, Daniel and Stephen Hare, Arthur Hary, John Haveland, **Thomas Hinman**, Daniel Honeywell, Peter Irish, Charles Jones, Joseph Keeler, John Kelly, George McCalping, Nathaniel Michael, Patrick Moor, Mathias Morris, Rana Peering, Timothy Pettit, Joseph Philips, Joseph Richmond, Joseph Starks, Abner Spencer, **Benjamin**, **Isaac and Jincks Wait**, Samuel Williams, Christopher Winter, and David and Peter Wyatt.⁵

⁵ Memories of Haldimand Township, Haldimand’s Historical Committee.

I include this list of names as some of them are important to the Bradley family as it develops and expands in their new home.

The Illustrated Historical Atlas of Northumberland and Durham lists William Bradley as the original Bradley settler with land on the 3rd. Concession. No mention of Nathan Bradley ever occurs in this volume produced in 1878. We do know from the land grant petitions that Nathan settled on lot 16 in the 3rd.concession. It is usually conceded that if a person wanted his name and family background, etc. to appear in this production a donation was expected. This volume does however, refer to many family names that coincidentally link to the Bradleys. The families of Isaac Wait, Charles Tripp, Daniel Massey, Garry Richardson, and John Vaughan are all mentioned.

The area settled by the Bradley's around Centreton (sometimes referred to as Eddystone) lies squarely in the region known as the Great Pine Ridge.

The terrain is quite hilly and the soil tends to be sandy – great for the growth of pine forests and quite beautiful, but I believe, quite difficult to farm. By the early 1800's there were so many Bradleys living around Eddystone that the area became known as Bradley Hollow.



Bradley Hollow Road - Eddystone, Ontario

The hardships facing settlers to this area and on this land are described in great detail by the first hand account of Catherine Parr Traile in her book entitled “The Backwoods of Canada” first published in 1836. Catherine Parr Traile was the wife of a British officer who immigrated to Canada in 1832 and took up a homestead in the Peterborough area not far from the location of our story.

The earliest Bradley to settle in this area was Nathan Bradley. As will be shown he and two of his sons William and Lemuel were settled in Northumberland in 1797.

Furthermore, a local historical record published by Belden in the late 1800’s reports that Nathan Bradley’s ancestry came from Vermont⁶. This may be an error, as it is presumed to be known that the ancestors of Nathan were originally living in Massachusetts.

It is quite possible that they moved later to New Hampshire and Vermont and possibly upper western New York after the Revolutionary War.

The Report of the Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario 1930, records landholders in the county as recorded by Asa Danforth and Aaron Greeley in June 1797 and Sept. 1797. In this documentation Nathan Bradley is shown to have held lot 16 in the 3rd concession.



Part of Nathan Bradley’s Original Farm

Research of the Upper Canada Land Petitions at the National Archives yields additional verification of the Bradley land holdings.

⁶ Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham & Northumberland Counties of Ontario – 1878 – H. Belden & Co.

Firstly, there is a copy of a petition on behalf of Lemuel Bradley and others namely, Jonathan Greeley, Zacheus Burnham, Nathan Burnham, John Doren, Samuel Currier, John Eastman and Liberty White dated April 20, 1799 and addressed to His Honour Peter Russell, Esq. President, Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

This petition states all are current residents who, “ having resided and laboured in Haldimand from the beginning of this settlement” and “are now desirous of settling in this Province and becoming subjects to His Majesty” would like to obtain title to their land.⁷ Secondly, there is a reference in a letter May 1, 1799 and signed by the Township Administrator that Nathan Bradley had property on the 3rd. Concession and that he had cleared 10 acres.

Furthermore there is a second letter signed by Aaron Greeley dated 18th. June 1799 indicating that Nathan Bradley and family had settled and improved the aforementioned property.⁸

Other land petitions of interest are found in the NA. Oliver Bradley purchases 100 acres of lot 18 in the 3rd. concession dated 5 April 1816. Oliver Bradley petitions for lot 27 in the 4th concession dated 12 January 1819.⁹ Nathan Bradley petitions for title to his property, lot 16 in the 3rd. concession dated 17 May 1815.¹⁰ Lemuel Bradley petitions for a lease on a lot in Alnwick twp. to set up a passenger ferry service across Rice Lake dated 1820.¹¹ These petitions are quite difficult to read therefore, I have typed them and placed them alongside photocopies of the originals as an attachment. It is interesting to note that Nathan and Oliver both sign their petitions in a hand that is less than confident. Lemuel does not sign his petition but makes his mark. I think we can conclude that Oliver and Nathan had a basic writing literacy whereas Lemuel was unable to write.

Something of the hardships faced by these settlers is worth mentioning at this point in the story. In 1797 there was no network of passable roads along the north shore of Lake Ontario.

⁷ NA. U.C. Land Petitions -- RG1 L3 Vol. 222 1794 – 1830 – M/F Reel C 2042 Bundle “G” Misc. Frame # 25 ½.

⁸ NA. U.C. Land Petitions – RG 1 L3 Vol. 224 – M/F Reel C2044 Bundle H3 Ref. Frame168

⁹ NA. U.C. Land Petitions – RG 1 L3 Vol. 86 – M/F Reel C1645 Bundle Ref. Frame 156

¹⁰ NA. U.C. Land Petitions – RG 1 L3 Vol. 27 – M/F Reel C103 Ref. Frame 259

¹¹ NA. U.C. Land Petitions – RG 1 L3 Vol. 86 – M/F Reel C 1645 Ref. Frame 192a & b.

Haldimand's earliest settlers arrived either via Montreal from major ports on the American east coast or overland by ox cart to the south shore of Lake Ontario and from there by ship to their destination.¹² Travelling westward from Montreal meant transportation via "bateaux" and later by "Durham boat".

These were flat-bottomed boats that because of their size were difficult to manoeuvre especially in the rapids of the St. Lawrence River. Passengers would be forced to disembark and walk along portage roads until they could re-board. Where rapids were less swift the boats were towed by teams of horses. This process of disembarking and embarking was continued until the boats reached the settlement of Johnstown (my current home location) located nearby the present town of Prescott, Ontario. From there ships could be employed to move settlers to other ports.

As early as 1793 settlers had arrived at Lakeport and facilities such as wharves were soon built. Road travel in Haldimand at this time was carried out via native Indian trails.

One of these was expanded and improved in 1799 by American surveyor Asa Danforth, UEL, (The Danforth Rd.) who was commissioned by Lord Simcoe to construct a highway from Kingston to York (Toronto).¹³ Danforth's road was primitive. Attempts were made to overcome obstacles by the use of the "corduroy" technique. This involved putting lengths of logs side by side across the road to provide a base to overcome swamps or uneven terrain.

Catherine Parr-Traile describes these "abominable corduroys" and her experiences travelling them in her book entitled "Backwoods of Canada"¹⁴ These roads were better in winter when packed snow made the ride smoother. In summer, boats on Lake Ontario were the preferred mode of travel as roads became ravaged from frost and rot as well as being dusty and overgrown.¹⁵ Succeeding the Danforth Rd. was the Kingston Rd. Constructed in 1816 this highway survives today as County Rd. # 2 from Hamilton to the Quebec border. Stagecoach travel was a regular service on this road by 1817.

¹² Memories of Haldimand Township – p 70

¹³ Memories of Haldimand Township – p.72

¹⁴ Backwoods of Canada – Catherine Parr Traile – p.114

¹⁵ Memories of Haldimand Township – p. 72

There is some evidence that the settlement of Eddystone was one of many stage stops on the route. The village of Carrying Place is another once stage stop.

The side-roads in Haldimand were even worse than these main roads, being little more than a wide path usually following the traditional Indian portage routes.

This provides just a glimpse of the perseverance required by Nathan and Elizabeth and their family of nine or more children to travel from New York state to their new home in Canada.

Their quest for their own land ended in Haldimand in what was likely the summer months of 1796 or early 1797, as Aaron Greeley and Asa Danforth record him on his own lot # 16 in the 3rd. concession in both June of 1797 and Sept. of 1797.

Their first task in their new land was to construct a home, likely a log cabin or shanty as they were called. These shanties usually adhered to a standard design. They were usually 18 by 20 feet, or 20 by 30 feet. They were usually built 9 logs high. The shanty usually contained one room with a loft. Floors were usually of hand-sawn planks. The walls were planked or square logs with dovetailed tenon corners.

The chinks between the logs were filled with a plaster of clay and lime. The front of the shanty usually had two small double hung windows located each side of the entry door.

These logs houses were always considered temporary homes to be used until the family could afford and build a more permanent house. They were often used for storage or animal sheds after a permanent home was built.¹⁶ Travelling the rural areas of Ontario it is still possible to see some of the remaining log houses constructed in the early 19th century.

¹⁶ Memories of Haldimand Twp. – p.89



Photo of a log shanty typical of those built in Ontario in the 18th. and 19th. century.

Upon completion of their log house the next major task would be to clear the land for vegetables, crops and pasture for livestock. This was no small undertaking as the forests of Haldimand were very dense.

The cutting down of the trees was usually done in late summer, autumn or early winter when felling the trees and drawing the logs was somewhat easier. Catherine Parr Traile's book "The Backwoods of Canada" sited just north of Haldimand has a very vivid account of this work as she and her husband carried it out in 1832.¹⁷ Brush and logs were separated for later burning. The ground had to be perfectly cleared of everything but for the stumps. These could take 9 to 10 years to decay whereas pine, hemlock and fir stumps remained much longer.¹⁸

¹⁷ The Backwoods of Canada – Catherine Parr Traile – p.101

¹⁸ Ibid. - p.132

Removing the stumps was usually too expensive for those settlers just starting out. Once useable logs for fences, gates, stalls, etc. were gleaned the rest of the cut timber and brush was burned and the ash spread around the cleared area.

The Township of Haldimand occupies an area of 80,000 acres. By 1817 there were 6,258 acres under cultivation. By 1825, the total had reached 7,000 acres. The Township had at least 3 local grist-mills to serve the farmers.

The most important implement used by these early settlers was the one handed or bull plough. One man held the handle and worked the plough while another man drove the team of oxen or horses. A third person would usually turn the sod.¹⁹ This type of plough, with some modifications to permit operation by one man was considered the most useful implement until the arrival of the steel plough in the 1840's.



A “Bull” Plough from the Massey Museum -- Newcastle

To harvest their crops these settlers used a variety of implements. One of these was the grain cradle. Developed about 1800, it was a heavy scythe with a series of wooden fingers parallel to be the blade. These fingers would hold the cut grain. This device allowed only one man to do the work of seven armed with sickles.²⁰

Of course, weather played a major role in these settler's lives just as it does for farmers today.

¹⁹ Memories of Haldimand – p.77

²⁰ Ibid. – p.78

The year 1816 was the year of no summer. Almost total crop failure was endured. The winter of 1842 – 1843 was so bitter that almost ½ of the horned livestock in the township died of starvation. These early settlers also suffered from the lack of knowledge about crop rotation. The same crops were sowed year after year in the same fields until the soil became exhausted and unproductive. It was not until the 1840's that the common practice of leaving fields in fallow and fertilization became commonplace.

It was against this backdrop that Nathan and Elizabeth settled in Haldimand and raised their family. The not only endured, they flourished. Their family flourished and multiplied and continued to pursue new horizons and their dreams across this great continent.

Census Returns – 1803 to 1850 Haldimand Township, Northumberland County.

These census returns are contained on microfilm Reels # M7740 and M7741 at the NA. The government of Upper Canada operating under statutes of King George III, George IV and William IV ordered these census returns to be carried out yearly beginning in 1793 by the Town Clerk or Administrator under provisions set down by the Province. Few of these censuses have survived. Fortunately, the information for the Township of Haldimand did to a large extent survive and are available in both the AO and the NA.

Microfilm M7740 contains the census data for the period from 1803 to 1841 and is concluded with a census and assessment for the year 1848 and an agricultural census for 1850. Microfilm M7741 contains census and assessment data for the period from 1826 to 1838 and then land assessments from 1808 onwards.

The censuses are head of household only, but did enumerate the number of people living in the household by age classification. Therefore, knowing something of the genealogy permits us to establish a rough profile of the family.

This format was essentially the same throughout with minor variations until 1842 at which time an agricultural schedule was added along with more details on the members of the household. I have included a series of charts covering the census years 1803 to 1841 for all the Bradleys of Haldimand.

The 1842 census is treated separately. The next censuses to survive are the 1848 – 1850 censuses. Returns for only three districts survive and fortunately, once again the District of Newcastle is one of those.

There were also censuses taken in 1851 and in 1861 and every 10 years thereafter with 1871 being the first Federal census of the newly formed Dominion of Canada. Census information is now available for the period up to and including 1911.

In later years (1842 to 1861) there are more Bradleys listed.

I have not included all these Bradleys even though I know they are members of the Bradley clan.

Inclusion of this group can be a work to be carried out in future.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
		< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
1803	Apr. 12, 1803 Pop. = 312							
	Nathan Bradley	0	2	3	0	1	3	9
	William Harden Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
	Isaac Abbey	0	1	1	0	2	0	4
	William Carter	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

The first census we have is the 1803 census. At this time the population of Haldimand is 312 persons and there are three Bradley households enumerated. The households are those of Nathan Bradley with 9 family members, William Harden Bradley with 3 family members and Lemuel H. Bradley with 3 family members. I have also shown the family of Isaac Abbey and William Carter from this census year.

We know from other research that Nathan Bradley is married to Elizabeth Harden, William Bradley is married to Deborah Tripp and Lemuel Bradley is married to Catherine Waite²¹. Both the Tripp and Waite families were prominent families in Haldimand who also came to Canada from the USA after the American Revolution.

²¹ LDS – Intl. Gen. Index – Film 1985505

Furthermore, we know from this census that Nathan and Elizabeth have 3 male children less than 16 years of age (likely Hamilton; Nathan and an unknown male child), 3 female children under 16 years of age (likely Hannah and Mary) and one male child over 16 years of age (likely Oliver). We also know that William and Deborah have only one child, a female under 16 years of age (likely Lucina), whereas, Lemuel and Catherine have one child, a male under 16 years of age (likely Sisson). It should be noted that the William Carter family is enumerated. William Carter was married to Susanna Bradley, thus it may be assumed this is the same family and the marriage likely took place in 1802 or early 1803.

The format of succeeding census follows this same pattern.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
1804	Apr. 9, 1804 Pop. = 356	< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
	Nathan Bradley	0	1	4	0	1	4	8
	William H. Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
	Oliver Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
	William Carter	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
	Isaac Abbey	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
	Nathaniel Abbey	0	1	2	0	1	2	6

The 1804 census adds an Oliver Bradley family consisting only of Oliver and his wife. It can also be noted that the family of Isaac Abbey decreases by one female over the age of 16. I have concluded this is Dorcas Abbey. It can also be noted that the Nathan Bradley family decreases by one in the category of males over 16 years of age in this census.

Therefore, it stands to reason that Oliver was the son of Nathan enumerated as the male child over 16 years of age that was listed in the 1803 census. The number of male children increases by one and I have assumed this represents the birth of Hiram. We can further make an educated guess at the birth year of Oliver.

Assuming he was 18-20 years of age when he married, his birth year would be 1786-1788. What was the name of Oliver's wife? It will be shown later (1822 census) that a **Bradley widow** – named **Dorcas Bradley** is enumerated and Oliver no longer appears in any later census returns.

I have concluded that Oliver's wife's name is Dorcas Abbey²² and not Brown as reported in the family Bible of Irene Price of Kentucky²³. In this same census year William Carter to whom Susanna was married is enumerated. They are shown to have one child, a male less than 16 years of age.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
		< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
1805	Apr. 9 Pop. = 376							
	Nathan Bradley	0	1	4	0	2	1	8
	William H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
	Oliver Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
	William Carter	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
	Isaac Abbe	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
	Nathaniel Abbe	0	1	2	0	1	2	6

In the 1805 census we can see that there is a shift in category on the female side. I believe this represents the age of Hannah who was reported to have been born about 1790 and thus would be 16 years of age. The remaining female is I believe Mary who was born in 1791. We can also see the families of William and Lemuel increase. In the case of William's family the additional male child probably represents the birth of Abraham. In the case of Lemuel's family we cannot identify the name of the additional female child.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
		< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
1806	Apr. Pop. = 448							
	Nathan Bradley	0	1	4	0	1	1	7
	William H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
	Oliver Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
	William Carter	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
	Isaac Abbe	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
	Nathaniel Abbe	0	1	2	0	1	3	7

²² With the aid of research provided by Don McLaren

²³ Note: This info from Doreen Tosh and her research on the Bradley Family

Examination of the 1806 census reveals that Oliver and Dorcas now have a son less than 16 years of age. I believe this denotes the birth of David King Bradley which likely occurred between April of 1805 and April of 1806. We also see the reduction of one female in the adult category from Nathan's family.

This could mean that a marriage took place since the last census --- possibly the marriage of Hannah.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
1807	Apr. Pop. = 479	< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
	Nathan Bradley	0	1	5	0	1	1	8
	William H. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	1	5
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	2	5
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
	William Carter	0	1	1	0	1	2	5
	Isaac Abbe	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
	Nathaniel Abbe (moved to Hope twp.							
1808	Apr. 11 Pop. = 530	<60	16-60	>60	<60	16-60	>60	Total
	Nathan Bradley	0	1	5	0	1	1	8
	William H. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	1	5
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	2	6
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	0	4
	William Carter	0	1	1	0	1	2	5
	No Abbes' enumerated							0

The 1807 census shows an increase of a male child in Nathan's family. This is likely the birth of Sylvanus, which is recorded as Apr. 1807.

The April 1807 census shows us that Oliver now has another child, a female under the age of 16 years of age. Unfortunately, we do not know the name of this child.

The 1808 census shows us another male child born to Oliver and Dorcas. We might assume this child is Levi. We can note also that by the 1808 census the infant female child no longer appears raising the possibility that she died in infancy.

We also see Lemuel's family increase by one male less than 16 years of age. We also note that no Abbe family is shown. The Hope Twp. census shows both Isaac and Nathaniel have relocated to Hope Twp.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
1809	Apr. Pop. = 570	< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
	Nathan Bradley	0	1	5	0	1	1	8
	William H. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	2	6
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	3	6
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	1	5
1810	Apr. Pop. = 627							
	Nathan Bradley	0	1	5	0	2	0	8
	William H. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	2	6
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	3	6
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	1	5
	Isaac Abbe	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

In the 1809 census we note that William's family increases by 1 female child and Lemuel's family increases by 1 female child but drops 1 male child. This may be the case of another infant or child death. In the 1810 census we see that one of Nathan's female children moves into the category age 16 to 60 years. We do not know the name of this child but it may be Mary.

We also note the return of Isaac Abbe to Haldimand and that the family now only consists of 2 adults. The Hope twp. census for 1809 shows the Isaac Abbe family as 3 persons. It is concluded that their son died sometime in 1809 or 1810.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
1812	Apr. Pop. Un-stated	< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
	Nathan Bradley	0	2	4	0	2	0	8
	William H. Bradley	0	1	2	0	2	2	7
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	4	7
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	3	7
1813	Apr. Pop. = 697							
	Nathan Bradley	0	2	4	0	2	0	8
	William H. Bradley	0	1	2	0	2	3	8
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	4	7
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	3	7

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
1814	Apr. Pop. = 752	< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
	Nathan Bradley	0	2	3	0	2	0	7
	William H. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	5	9
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	5	8
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	2	2	0	1	3	8
1815	Apr. Pop. = 864							
	Nathan Bradley	0	1	4	0	2	0	7
	William H. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	5	9
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	5	8
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	5	9
	George Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	1	3

The census of 1815 shows an addition of a George Bradley family consisting of 3 persons. George Bradley, his wife and a female child under the age of 16.

Also note that the family of Nathan Bradley decreases by one male over the age of 16 years in this census. It may be reasonable to assume that George is a son of Nathan and Elizabeth.

An inconsistency occurs in that we have George K. Bradley born in 1811, hardly old enough to be married in 1815. We have no confirmation of his birth date and thus there may be an error in using the 1811 birth date.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
1816	Apr. Pop. = 844	< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
	Nathan Bradley	1	1	3	0	2	0	7
	William H. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	5	9
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	5	8
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	1	4	0	1	2	8

Note that the April 1816 census reports that the Nathan Bradley family has one male over the age of 60. This would be Nathan himself and thus we can place his birth year at 1754 or 1755. Also note the decline in population. This aspect worried the Town Clerk as there is a series of letters by the town authorities on this subject on the microfilm.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
1817	Apr. Pop. = 886	< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
	Nathan Bradley	1	2	3	1	2	0	9
	William H. Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	6	9
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	3	0	1	5	10
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	1	5	0	1	3	10
	George Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	2	4

Note that in the 1817 census his wife Elizabeth becomes over 60 years of age. Therefore, her birth year could be estimated as 1756 or 1757. Other researchers suggest her birth date around 1760.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
1818	Apr. Pop. = 1046	< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
	William H. Bradley	0	1	3	0	1	3	8
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	5	9
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	1	5	0	1	3	10
	George Bradley	0	1	1	0	1	2	5

The census for the year 1818 misses accounting for the Nathan Bradley family.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
1819	Apr. Pop. = 1112	< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
	Nathan Bradley	1	2	2	0	1	0	6
	William H. Bradley	0	1	3	0	2	5	11
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	1	2	0	1	5	9
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	1	5	0	1	4	11
	George Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	3	5

If we now examine the 1819 census we see that the Nathan Bradley family has only one person over the age of 60 years. This changes to two persons over the age of 60 in the year 1821. This could be a simple error in recording of the 1819 and 1820 data. I have assumed that Elizabeth's birth occurred in 1760 and therefore, she would have turned 60 years of age in the year 1820.

The 1821 census would therefore capture her as a female over 60 years of age.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
1820	Apr. Pop. = 1180	< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
	Nathan Bradley	1	3	0	0	1	0	5
	William H. Bradley	0	1	4	0	1	4	10
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	2	3	0	1	5	11
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	1	6	0	1	3	11
	George Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	3	5

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
1821	Apr. Pop. = 1222	< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
	Nathan Bradley	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
	William H. Bradley	0	2	3	0	1	5	11
	Lemuel H. Bradley	0	2	2	0	2	4	10
	Oliver N. Bradley	0	2	7	0	1	4	14
	George Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	4	6
	Hamilton Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

The census of 1821 indicates the first enumeration of a Hamilton Bradley family. Again the family of Nathan decreases by two males and we can assume that this Hamilton is the son of Nathan and Elizabeth.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
1822	Apr. Pop. = 1285	< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
	Nathan Bradley	1	2	1	1	1	0	6
	William H. Bradley	0	2	4	0	1	5	12
	Dorcas Bradley (widow)	0	1	6	0	1	3	11
	George Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	5	7
	Hamilton Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

The 1822 census records the listing of a **Dorcas Bradley (widow)** with a family size of 11 persons. This is the census year in which Oliver disappears and a look at 1821 indicates Oliver's family to consist of 14 persons.

We could hypothesize that possibly two of the infant children died along with Oliver or that one male child moved to his uncle William's home. In any event there is a decrease of 3 persons.

Dorcas Bradley is enumerated in one more census, that of April 1823, then she disappears from these census returns for Haldimand Township. A search of the census and assessment rolls for Hope Township, an area a little to the west of Haldimand, for the year 1824 reveals the fact that Dorcas Bradley re-located to Hope Township.

The census and assessment information is spotty but is available on microfilm MS 16 Reel 6 and 7 at the AO and are also available at the NA on microfilm M 7743.

In the assessment roll Dorcas is enumerated in both the years 1824 and 1825 and appears to be living with Ann Abbey, the widow of Isaac Abbey.

From this roll we know that she did not own land but that she did own 1 horse, 0 oxen, 3 milch cows and 3 horned livestock --- probably goats. In the census roll (MS 16 Reel 6) Dorcas is not shown in the year 1824 but is shown in the year 1825. She is listed as having 5 males less than the age of 16 years and 3 females less than 16 years of age. She is, of course, listed as well as another female over the age of sixteen. A very interesting aspect emerges from this roll.

Year	Name	Male			Female			Total
1823	Apr.25 1823 Pop. = 1285	< 60	16-60	>16	<60	16-60	>16	
	Nathan Bradley	1	2	1	1	0	0	5
	William H. Bradley	0	3	3	0	1	4	11
	Dorcas Bradley (widow)	0	1	6	0	1	3	11
	George Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	5	7
	Hamilton Bradley	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

There have been differing views as to what was Dorcas' maiden name. Some researchers have indicated Potts; some have suggested Brown; still others have suggested Abbey. Well, on this roll in both years she appears, she is living with Ann Abbey, who does own property --- 20 acres on Lot 26 in Concession 1. This Ann Abbey is the widow of Isaac Abbey, one of the original settlers in Haldimand and Hope Townships. Isaac Abbey died in 1813 likely from an illness know as typhus *rickettsia*; a virus disease with an alarming mortality rate.

It is passed by the bite of a body louse and it seems that poor hygiene and cramped quarters caused by the billeting of militia troops in small houses and inns during the conflict of 1812 – 1814 accelerated the spread of this disease. This illness seems to have arisen to almost plague proportions in the Durham and Northumberland areas at this time.

We notice also that the family of Lemuel Bradley does not appear in this or following census returns for Haldimand. It is believed that this is the period when he relocated to New York State possibly in the Porter – Wilson area, which is just east of Buffalo, NY.

Notice the format change in the 1824 and following censuses.

Year	Name	Male		Female		Total
1824	Apr. 1824 Pop. = 1411	< 16	> 16	< 16	> 16	
	Nathan Bradley	3	0	1	0	4
	William H. Bradley	3	4	1	5	13
	George Bradley	1	0	1	5	7
	Hamilton Bradley	1	1	1	0	3

Year	Name	Male		Female		Total
1825	Apr. 1825 Pop. = 1516	< 16	> 16	< 16	> 16	
	Nathan Bradley	4	0	1	0	5
	William H. Bradley	2	4	1	3	10
	George Bradley	1	0	1	5	7
	Hamilton Bradley	data	can't	be	read	?
	Abraham Bradley	1	0	1	0	2

Year	Name	Male		Female		Total
1839	Apr. Pop. = Un-stated	< 16	> 16	< 16	> 16	
	Nathan Bradley	1	1	1	1	4
	William H. Bradley	1	4	1	0	6
	Hamilton Bradley	2	1	1	6	10
	Abraham Bradley	2	4	1	3	10
	Sylvanus Bradley	1	2	2	3	8
	Levi Bradley	1	2	1	1	5

If we move forward to the April 1839 census we now have the introduction of the Levi Bradley family. At this time the family consists of 5 persons, Levi his wife and three children, two boys and one girl. Since the census returns for the years 1826 to 1838 did not survive, we must assume that Levi probably married around the year 1835. If this were the case he would have been 29 years of age.

For these times, 29 years of age for a first marriage is an unusual age, thus it is quite possible that he was married earlier as family folklore indicates. Furthermore, who are these three children?

No names are evident – Richard one of the next oldest children of Levi and Mary Ann is not born until May of 1839.

Year	Name	Male		Female		Total
1840	Apr. Pop. = Un-stated	< 16	> 16	< 16	> 16	
	Nathan Bradley	1	1	1	1	4
	William H. Bradley	2	3	1	0	6
	Hamilton Bradley	2	1	1	5	9
	Abraham Bradley	2	4	1	3	10
	Sylvanus Bradley	1	2	2	3	8
	Levi Bradley	1	3	1	1	6

Year	Name	Male		Female		Total
1841	Apr. Pop. = Un-stated	< 16	> 16	< 16	> 16	
	Nathan Bradley	1	1	1	1	4
	William H. Bradley	2	3	2	0	7
	Hamilton Bradley	1	1	2	1	5
	Abraham Bradley	1	4	2	3	10
	Sylvanus Bradley	1	3	2	3	9
	Levi Bradley	1	3	1	2	7
	Daniel Bradley	1	1	1	0	3
	William B. Bradley	1	0	1	1	3

The census of 1848 is similar in format but includes an agricultural schedule. This schedule exemplifies the nature of farming in Ontario at this time. The pursuit of farming was not taken up as a commercial enterprise but as a method of survival to support one's family. In this census Levi is shown to own a farm of 50 acres on lot 16 in concession 5. This particular property may not be the only property owned by Levi, as the census did not attempt to enumerate all properties owned by an individual. The family consisted of 9 persons. Levi and his wife plus 2 male children under 5 years of age and 3 male children over 5 years and under 14 years as well as 2 female children over 5 years and under 14 years.

Analysis of later census returns allows us to identify these children as Hiram and Levi (Jr.) as the two boys less than 5 years of age, Oliver, Isaac and Richard as the 3 boys over 5 years of age but less than 14 years of age. We have no information on the names of the 2 girls over 5 years of age but less than 14 years of age. It is too early for the birth of Olive Emaline and Dorcas. Three of the children are attending school.

The agricultural schedule indicates that the farm consists of 18 acres of tilled land, 10 of which is in pasture. Another 22 acres is bush or wooded. Crops consisted of 3 acres of wheat with a yield of 25 bushels, 11/2 acres of barley with a yield of 40 bushels, 3 acres of oats with a yield of 100 bushels, 11/2 acres of corn with a yield of 30 bushels and 1 acre of potatoes with a yield of 100 bushels.

The farm also produced 150 pounds of maple syrup, 20 pounds of wool, 6 pounds of fulled cloth, 10 pounds of flannel and 1 barrel of pork. Livestock consisted of 2 milk cows, 2 horses and 2 hogs.

The 1850 census is incomplete but a breakdown of property owned does survive²⁴. The Bradley families have expanded greatly in 50 years and own a significant amount of property in the township as the following list indicates.

William (Jr. or Sr.)	Conc. 8	Lot 3	200 acres
William (Jr. or Sr.)	Conc. 2	Lot 17	750 acres
Jonathan	Conc. 5	Lot 13	100 acres
Hiram	Conc. 5	Lot 14	25 acres
Oliver	Conc. 5	Lot 14	75 acres
Silas	Conc. 5	Lot 14	75 acres
Levi	Conc. 5	Lot 16	200 acres
Lorenzo	Conc. 4	Lot 16	100 acres
Nathan	Conc. 5	Lot 11	200 acres

²⁴ Microfilm #7740 at the National Archives.

The War of 1812:

Prior to moving onto the genealogies, a review of the War of 1812 would be timely. The war of 1812 -1815 between Britain and the USA proved to be a wasteful and rather useless conflict in which neither side gained much economically or militarily. As well neither side lost or gained much in the way of territory.

British military forces in Canada at the time were comprised of regular military and militia. The militias were drawn from the general population and rather poorly trained. This was the case with the Northumberland Militia. Although they were never involved in a battle, the Northumberland Militia did have some important duties locally, and militarily.

On the military level their most important function was to escort American prisoners of war from York (Toronto) to Kingston. Sometimes the prisoners would be escorted to Amherst (Coburg) by another militia and then turned over to the Northumberland Militia to continue the journey to Kingston. Now all of this sounds pretty easy and uneventful, however this was not the case. A journey of almost 300 kilometers in winter, on foot and with inadequate clothing and rations meant that many of the militiamen and prisoners fell seriously ill. Some even died from their illnesses or exposure. On more than one occasion their officers reported serious breaches of discipline and conduct due mainly to the poor treatment received as members of the British military. On these journeys the militia usually stopped each night at a local inn or tavern for food and rest. The innkeepers became less and less helpful usually due to the unduly slow process by which they received their payment from the Paymaster in Kingston. The militiamen also became disgruntled over the length of time it took to receive their pay for military service. The militia became so disgruntled that they even proposed that the pacifists namely the Quakers and Mennonites living in Northumberland be required to pay five pounds annually to help fund the chronically under-funded militia. It was also a good thing that they were never required for battle because the Northumberland Militia had no weapons. It was not until 1814 two years after the war started that the militia received any arms from the government. Even then many of the weapons were useless due to damage in shipment.

In addition, the government neglected to send any flints with which to fire the guns. To make matters worse there was no gunsmith resident in the area to repair these weapons.

It can be said that although the militia never fought in any of the battles of the war, they did do their part to maintain Canada's sovereignty. It should also be noted that the militia was very involved in their communities. They were concerned with the ways that the land was being surveyed, and what was being done with the Native Peoples of the area. Several Bradleys served with the First Regiment of the Northumberland Militia during the war of 1812. The system of levees was used and men were taken on roster for short periods and then taken off roster and replaced with other volunteers. William , Oliver, and Lemuel, Bradley all served at different times throughout this wartime period.

A Family Mythology:

There is a family story that tells of a last minute escape of Oliver Bradley and his wife Dorcas from an Indian attack that resulted in the burning of their home. Oliver, accompanied by his wife, is supposed to have carried his son Levi (Sr.) in his arms across a river as their house was in flames. I have received slightly different versions of this story from different family members and Bradley descendants who have supplied information to me.

Research evidence does not support this story, however, we may draw some clues from this myth. Firstly, Oliver Bradley does not show up as married in official census data until 1804. Also, we know that Oliver Bradley was born between 1780 and 1784---- too late for the Cherry Valley massacre. Land petition records however, place him in Northumberland as early as 1797. Oliver and Dorcas Bradley are first shown to have a child – likely David – only in 1806. As well, there is no evidence of any Indian uprisings in Northumberland. In fact, at that time the first nations in that region were unusually tolerant with their new neighbours.

Let us return to the myth. It has been reported by other Bradley researchers that Nathan and his family of Elizabeth and children did live in the Cherry Valley area of New York State. During the Revolutionary War this area was a hotbed of political activity. Those sympathetic to the British cause were known as “Tories” and those sympathetic to the independence movement were known as “patriots.”

In the fall of 1778 Chief Joseph Brant of the Mohawk nation led several attacks in the Cherry Valley area. Since Brant was allied with the British, these attacks were targeted at those settlers and townspeople who were sympathetic to the independence movement.

Finally, on December 10th. Brant led a major attack on the settlement of Cherry Valley, which resulted in the killing of about fifty men, women and children. The militia of the patriots beat back these attacks and as we all know ultimately prevailed.

Nathan Bradley and Elizabeth Harden were married in 1777, thus these attacks occurred in the first year of their marriage. We know that their first child, William, was born in 1780, also too late for the events at Cherry Valley. It is, however, possible that Nathan and Elizabeth and other family members were somehow present at the tragedy that occurred at Cherry Valley.

It is difficult to pin down the location within New York State in which Nathan and Elizabeth resided. As indicated a Nathan Bradley family appears in the 1790 census of Mamakating N.Y. It is also possible they may have been moving frequently likely looking for land upon which to settle.

It might also be suggested that the myth really applies to Nathan and his wife Elizabeth and their first child William. It is left up to the reader to accept whatever version of this story appeals most.

The Genealogies:

Ancestors of Nathan Bradley:

The known ancestors of Nathan Bradley are listed in the Appendices. It has been shown that they originated in the colony of Massachusetts and that sometime in the 17th. or 18th. century some members migrated to the colony of Vermont and possibly the province of New York.

Nathan's wife, Elizabeth **Harden** is listed as being born in Connecticut. They were married in Washington County, New York. It is likely that some of their children were also born in New York State. Other researchers have stated belief that Elizabeth's family name was **Harnden**.

Copies of the land petition documents clearly indicate that the middle name of William and Lemuel is **Harden**. There was a family named **Harnden** in Northumberland at the same early period. I had the opportunity to meet Mr. Gordon **Harnden**, now deceased, who was a direct descendant of this family. He had a very complete family history of his family and it is clear that they were not related in any way to the Bradleys in that period. During the last half of the 19th century one of the Harndens did marry a Bradley but this was much later than the period of Nathan and Elizabeth's time in Northumberland.

Descendants of Nathan Bradley and Elizabeth Harden:

William H. Bradley	married Deborah Tripp
Cynthia Bradley	married George Ash
Hannah Bradley	married Moses Hinman
Lemuel H. Bradley	married Catherine Wait
Oliver Bradley	married Dorcas Abbey
Susanna Bradley	married William Carter
Mary "Polly" Bradley	married Jonathan Russ
Hamilton Bradley	married Betsy Abba or (possibly Abbe or Abbey)
Nathan Bradley	married Polly Brown
Hiram Bradley	married Nancy Stovel
Sylvanus Bradley	married Sally Tucker
George K. Bradley	married Patty Moore

Descendants of Nathan Bradley and Elizabeth Harden:

William Harden Bradley:

William Bradley was born in the USA. He married Deborah Tripp. The Tripp family had settled in Northumberland around 1797. Based on the birth of their first child about 1803 the marriage of William and Deborah likely occurred about 1801. William and Deborah had a total of 14 children. Information on these children is contained in the genealogical charts in Appendices. The oldest child, a daughter Lucinda or Lucina married Daniel Massey. The Massey family moved from New York to Northumberland about the same time as Nathan and Elizabeth Bradley. Daniel and Lucinda attended school together. Daniel Massey was a farmer and an entrepreneur who modernized many farm implements of the time. Eventually, he established the Massey foundry and implements company in Newcastle, Ontario. This farm implements business prospered and ultimately became the well known Massey Harris Co. and later the Massey Harris Ferguson Co. Later to become the Massey Ferguson Co. For a more complete narrative on the Bradley -Massey story please refer to the Appendices.



Headstone of William Bradley and his wife Deborah - Eddystone Cemetery

Daniel and Lucinda had 10 children. Their first son Hart Almerrin Massey was a driving force in the Massey businesses inherited from his father and a well know benefactor to the city of Toronto. For example, he was a major contributor for the famous Massey Music Hall which was opened in 1894. Hart House at the Univ. of Toronto is named after Hart Massey. He also established the Fred Victor Mission named after his son Frederick Victor (1864-1890) that even today assists indigents in the city of Toronto. His grandson, Charles Vincent Massey was Governor General of Canada from 1952 to 1959. Another grandson, Raymond Hart Massey was a well known screen actor, whose career spanned many years.

The other children of William and Deborah are; Abraham H. Bradley; William B. Bradley; followed by Delilah; Elmira; Eliza; Amanda; Nathan; Cerena; Daniel; Wesley; Oliver H.; Baldwin Lorenzo; and Wilson.

Cynthia Bradley:

Little is known of Cynthia Bradley. She was born in the United States and married George Ash, a pioneer of Niagara Co. NY.

Hannah Bradley:

Hannah Bradley was born about 1780 in the United States. She came to Northumberland Co. with her parents in 1797. She married Moses Hinman around 1800 and they had eight children. These children are listed in the genealogical charts in the Appendices. It is believed she died sometime after 1820. Her husband Moses Hinman eventually settled in Greenbush, Sheboygan Co. Wisconsin where he passed away 5 April 1872.

Lemuel Harden Bradley:

Lemuel Bradley was born about 1782 in the United States. He settled in Northumberland Co. at the same time as his parents in 1797 or 1798. Around 1801 he married Catherine Wait in Haldimand twp. They settled for a while in Haldimand and later around 1820 moved to the Wilson - Porter area of north western New York state.

Lemuel and Catherine had nine children and they are listed in the genealogical charts in the Appendices. Lemuel Bradley died in June of 1865 in Wilson - Porter, NY.

Oliver N. Bradley:

Oliver N. Bradley ²⁵ was born around 1784 in the United States, likely in New York State. He came to Canada along with his parents and married **Dorcas Abbey** about 1803 in Haldimand twp. **Dorcas Abbey** was born in Connecticut and came to Canada along with her brothers Isaac and Nathaniel who settled in Northumberland Co. Records indicate they had eight children. As previously mentioned, the first appearance of the **Oliver Bradley** family is in the 1804 census for Haldimand twp. This census shows **Oliver and a wife (Dorcas Abbey)**. The 1805 census shows **Oliver** and wife as the only members of the **Oliver Bradley** family. It is the 1806 census that first indicates a male child less than 16 years of age. This child is believed to be David King Bradley as his birth has been recorded as late 1805 or early 1806.²⁶ See also the 1805/1806 census information herein contained.

The second child born to **Oliver and Dorcas** is **Levi Bradley**, born in 1806.

The third child born 16 Jan 1806 to this family was Lucinda “Sandy” Bradley. She married her first cousin Isaac Phineas Abbey in 1824. They had two children, Charles Oliver and Oliver Nathaniel Abbey. Isaac Abbey died in 1833. Lucinda married a second time 15 April 1833 to Dr. John Taffe Irwin.

Together they had six children. These children are listed in the genealogical charts in the Appendices. John Irwin died 29 June 1861 and is buried in Hope twp. Lucinda died 19 July 1896 and is also buried in Hope twp.

The fourth child born to this family was Isaac Bradley. Little is known of this child.

The fifth child born to this family was Orme Bradley. Little is known of this child.

The sixth child born to Oliver and Dorcas was Nathan N. Bradley born 28 Jan 1819 in Haldimand twp. He married Susannah Melinda “Linda” Briggs 3 May 1842. Susannah was born 12 June 1821 in Dunham, Quebec.

²⁵ The names in Red denote my particular genealogical line.

²⁶ LDS – Intl. Gen. File

Nathan and Susannah had eleven children who are listed in the genealogical charts in the Appendices. Nathan and his family moved to Sanilac Co., Michigan sometime prior to 1851. He died there 10 May 1900 and Susannah his wife died in Sanilac Co. 8 Nov. 1892.

The seventh child was Hiram Bradley born 1820 in Haldimand twp. Very little is known of Hiram Bradley. He died 8 Dec. 1863 and is buried at Eddystone cemetery, plot 52.

The eighth child was Anne Olive Bradley born 1821 in Haldimand twp.

Susannah Bradley:

Susannah Bradley was born about 1786 likely in New York State in the United States. She married William Carter. Little of anything else is known about her life.

Mary “Polly” Bradley:

Mary Bradley was born about 1791 likely in New York State. She came to Canada along with her parents and in 1813 married Jonathan Russ in Haldimand twp. She died 9 April 1862 and is buried in the Russ Creek cemetery (now abandoned) in Haldimand twp.

Hamilton Bradley:

Hamilton Bradley was born about 1795 likely in New York State. He came to Canada with his parents and eventually married Betsy Abba (or Abbe) and settled in Haldimand twp. Little additional information is know about his family.

Nathan Bradley:

Nathan Bradley was born about 1800 in Haldimand twp. He married Mary “Polly” Brown. He died about 1822 and is buried in Haldimand twp.

Hiram H. Bradley:

Hiram H. Bradley was born in 1804 in Haldimand twp. He married Nancy Storey who was born in New York State in 1804. They had eight children whose names are listed in the genealogical charts in the Appendices. Hiram Bradley died 20 Feb 1889 in Elk twp. Sanilac Co. Michigan.

Sylvanus Bradley:

Sylvanus Bradley was born 22 April 1807 in Haldimand twp. He married Sarah Sally Tucker in 1831 in Haldimand twp. Sarah Tucker was born in Haldimand twp. 5 Oct. 1811. They had eleven children who are listed in the genealogical charts in the Appendices. Sylvanus Bradley died 23 June 1872 and is buried in the Eddystone cemetery. Sally Tucker died Feb. 1893 and is buried in Eddystone cemetery.



Headstone of Sylvanus Bradley - Eddystone Cemetery

George K. Bradley:

George Bradley was born 1811 in Haldimand twp. He married Martha "Patty" Moore 2 May 1836 in Haldimand twp. George Bradley died 23 Apr. 1864.

Note:

The extensive lineage of Nathan Bradley and Elizabeth Harden would be extremely burdensome to describe in detail and should be the work of a future endeavour. Therefore, only the descendants of Oliver Bradley and Dorcas Abbey (our direct line) will be detailed.

The Descendants of Oliver Bradley and Dorcas Abbey:

David King Bradley:

Born around 1805, quite little is known of David K. Bradley. He is shown in an 1814 land records instrument (a memorial) as having inherited along with Nathaniel Abbey Jr. a property in Hope twp. that was originally registered to Isaac Abbey. It is likely that Isaac Abbey died intestate and without heirs and thus under British Common Law property passed to the two eldest male heirs of Dorcas Abbey and Nathaniel Abbey Sr. namely David King Bradley and Nathaniel Abbey Jr.

David Bradley later shows up in Whitby twp. in 1837 as a farmer with land on Conc.9, Lot 23. He is listed again in the City directories in 1846 – 1847 in Whitby twp. as having a farm on Conc.9 Lot 23.

He is enumerated in the 1851 census as living in Elgin Co. with his wife Lovicia and a young girl Lovina Briggs aged 9. Note that David Bradley's brother Nathan N. Bradley married Susannah Melinda Briggs. It is likely this Lovina Briggs is related and that David Bradley and his wife Lovicia had guardianship of a Lovina. A baptism record for Lovina Briggs of Dunham, Quebec (the same location from which Susannah Melinda Briggs came from) exists and is attached. The parents on this baptism record are Hosea Briggs and his wife Lovina. A later marriage document for another Briggs indicates Hosea as deceased and his wife as living in NY State. David Bradley's age is listed as 49 and his wife is listed as 46 years of age. His death is recorded as 21 Nov. 1859 and he passed away in Elgin Co., Ont.

Levi Bradley:

We can assume **Levi** spent his childhood years growing up and learning farming on the family farm in Haldimand Township. As a young man he married **Mary Ann Shannon**, a woman five years his senior who was born in Cork, Ireland. There is evidence that a Shannon family was living in Haldimand Township at this time and we can assume Mary Ann to be a member of that family.

The 1839 census is the first to show a **Levi Bradley** family. This census shows a family of **Levi**, his wife and 2 male children and 1 female child. All the children are less than 16 years of age. It should be noted that no census data for the period 1825 to 1839 survived. We have to assume that **Levi and Mary Ann** were married about 1826 and started their family. The 1840 census shows **Levi and Mary Ann's** family to include 3 male children and 1 female child. All children are less than 16 years of age. The 1841 census shows the family to have 3 male children and 2 female children, all less than 16 years of age. The 1848 census, taken April 1848, is the next census record to survive and it indicates the family to consist of 7 children, 2 boys under 5 years of age, 3 boys under 14 years but over 5 years of age and 2 girls under 14 years but over 5 years of age. The 1851 census is a complete family census as of March 1852 and shows **Levi and Mary Ann** to have the following children, Oliver and Isaac with age next birthday to be 15 and 13 respectively. Daughters Lucinda and Mariah are shown with age next birthday to be 10 and 9 respectively. Sons Hiram, Levi and Jonathan with age next birthday to be 7, 5, and 4 respectively. Next, is Emaline with age next birthday to be 2 years. The combination of the census returns from 1839 to 1851 now allow us to construct the family birth years, probably as close as we will be able to estimate without a primary source document such as a birth notice. The government requirement to register births did not come into effect until 1867.

The family list would now look like this.

Son: **Oliver** born about 1837.

Son: **Isaac** born about 1839. This son is actually the son that is later known as **Richard**.

Daughter: **Lucinda** born about 1842.

Daughter: **Mariah** born about 1843.

Son: **Hiram** born about 1844.

Son: **Levi** born about 1848.

Son: **Jonathan** born about 1849.

Daughter: **Olive Emaline** born about 1850.



Levi Bradley



Mary Ann Shannon

The 1861 census shows **Levi and Mary Ann's** family to be as complete as we are to see it in subsequent census data. The birth of Oliver is followed by the births of several other children: **Richard** 1839 (the 1851 census shows only an Isaac – no **Richard**. Later census returns show no Isaac but only a **Richard**. Their birth years are, however, virtually the same), Hiram 1844, Levi (Jr.) in 1848, then Jonathan in 1849, then Olive Emmeline in 1850, Edward 1854 and Dorcas in 1856.

We know from the land records that on January 13, 1819 Oliver Bradley, **Levi's** father, purchased the property identified as lot 27 in the 4 th. Concession of Haldimand Township.

We also know from land records that **Levi Bradley**, by now married and with children, purchases 100 acres or one half the property of lot 15 in the 5 th. concession. This transaction is dated March 4 1844 and was sold under a Bill of Sale from the Hon. G.S. Boulton to **Levi Bradley**. The portion sold was the south half of the lot. On a Bill of Sale dated March 8 1844, **Levi Bradley** sells 50 acres of this lot to a Mr. Thomas Tuck.

This leaves **Levi** with a holding of 50 acres, which he sells to Mr. Alfred Dade on June 22, 1867. It is at this time that **Levi** moves the family to the Tosorontio area of Simcoe County.

Levi purchased a farm property situated on the Mulmur/Tosorontio town line denoted in the 1871 census as Conc. #1 Lot 27. This farm is the second property north of Simcoe County Rd. # 12. (Note: Simcoe County Rd. 12 is also denoted as Dufferin County Rd. 21 on the other side of the Mulmur/Tosorontio townline). The Beard family owned the first farm north of this county road. **Levi (Jr.)**, the son of **Levi** would eventually marry Margaret Beard. When **Levi** first moved to the farm in Tosorontio he built a log cabin on the property. This was later replaced by a brick home, which still stands today. In the 1871 census the family is enumerated as follows;
Head of Family: **Levi Bradley**, age 64 born in Ont., a farmer and follower of the Baptist faith, and of Irish origin.

Wife: **Mary Ann**, age 64, born in Ireland, a follower of the Wesleyan Methodist faith.

Son: **Levi**, age 23, born in Ont.

Son: **Edward**, age 16, born in Ont.

Daughter: **Dorcas**, age 14, born in Ont.

From this census we learn that both **Edward** and **Dorcas** are attending school. We also learn that **Mary Ann** can neither read nor write and **Levi** is unable to write. This seems unusual because from earlier census returns we know that in general all the **Bradley** children attended school while the family was living in **Haldimand**. We don't know for how long they went to school or what level of education they completed. We know also from family lore that all the **Bradleys** were musically inclined. **Levi (Sr.)** is reported to have been a master violinmaker, as well as an accomplished player. His children inherited this trait as can be seen in later descriptions of this history.

The agricultural schedule for this census (schedules 4, 5, 6, and 7) indicates nicely the status of production of the farm in this period. The farm is 100 acres and has a house, barn, one wagon, one plough and one fanning mill.

There are 55 acres being farmed with 3 acres in pasture and 1 acre in gardens/orchards. For the year of this census the farm produced 100 bushels of wheat, 30 bushels of barley, 6 bushels of beets, 250 bushels of oats, 60 bushels of peas and 50 bushels of corn. In addition, 150 bushels potatoes, 150 bushels of turnips, 10 tons of hay, 1 pound of hops and 150 pounds of maple syrup were produced.

The livestock on the farm consisted of 2 horses, 3 milk cows, 6 oxen, 6 sheep, 6 swine, 7 hives of bees, 2 minks and 2 foxes. For the census year the family produced 60 pounds of butter, 20 pounds of honey and 23 pounds of wool, 23 yards of home made fabric. The family cut 140 scaled pine logs and 20 cords of firewood.

Another son **Richard** would purchase the property across the road from the Beard farm.

This farm is situated in Mulmur Township of Dufferin County and is the first farm north of Dufferin County Rd. # 21. See note re: Dufferin County Rd. 21 and Simcoe County Rd. 12 previously mentioned. This farm would eventually pass into the hands of **Charles Richard Bradley** a son of Richard Bradley.

Mary Ann Shannon, Levi's wife and the matriarch of our branch of the family passed away on Jan. 5, 1891 at the age of 89 years. **Mary Ann** is buried at Banda cemetery, which is west of Glencairn and Airport Rd. in the township of Mulmur. **Levi Bradley** the patriarch of our family branch passed away Jan. 15, 1897 at the ripe old age of 90 years and 5 months. **Levi** was laid to rest in Banda cemetery on the same site as his beloved wife Mary.

Other descendants of Oliver and Dorcas follow but little research has been undertaken on these family members.

Lucinda or Lucina Bradley

Isaac Bradley

Orme Bradley

Nathan N. Bradley

Nathan N. Bradley was born 28 Jan 1819 in Haldimand Twp. Northumberland. It is assumed he became a farmer and learned his vocation from his father. He married Susannah Melinda Briggs 11 Oct. 1842 in Haldimand that was known at the time as the Home District. Susannah Briggs was born in Dunham, Quebec 12 June 1821.

They had a total of eleven children as shown in the charts in the Appendices.

Linda Ueland's notes indicate that Nathan purchased 80 acres of land in Worth Twp. Michigan in 1850. The family relocated to Michigan in 1850 and Nathan and Susannah both died in Worth Twp., Sanilac Co. Michigan. They are buried at Springhill Cemetery, St. Clair, Michigan.

Hiram Bradley

Annie Olive Bradley

The Descendants of Levi Bradley and Mary Ann Shannon:

Oliver Bradley:

Little is known of this member of our Bradley family. This Oliver is shown in the 1851 census. He 15 years of age at the time of the census, thus his birth year is about 1836.

Richard Bradley (shown as Isaac Bradley in 1851 census):

Richard Bradley was born May 25 1839 and was the second son of Levi and Mary Ann. He was born in Haldimand Township of Northumberland County in the province of Ontario. Even though these census show that all the Bradley children were attending school we can assume that the young **Richard** learned his farming skills early in life. Notably, **Richard/Isaac** does not show up in the 1861 census. By the time of the 1861 census (March 1862) he would be about 23 years of age and likely was not living at home. In fact, a review of the marriage registers at the AO indicate that he was married to Mary Stickles on Nov. 5, 1860.²⁷

²⁷ AO - Marriage Registers - MS 248 Reel # 11 Vol. 39

The record shows **Richard Bradley**, son of Levi and Mary Bradley, born in Haldimand, and Mary Stickles, daughter of John and Catherine Stickles, born in Haldimand, married on Nov. 5, 1860. Witnessed by Jos. Young and Catherine Nobles and recorded by Rev. William Nobles, pastor of the Christian Church. An interesting coincidence is that I and my wife were married on Nov. 5, 1960 exactly 100 years to the day from the marriage of my great grandfather.

By the time of the 1871 census we find **Richard and Mary** living on their farm located in Mulmur Township in Dufferin County. **Richard Bradley and Mary Stickles** purchase the farm previously mentioned which is located on the Mulmur/Tosorontio townline. This particular farm is the first farm north of Dufferin County Rd.# 21 on the west side of the townline. In addition to farming, **Richard** also kept the “Old Airlie” Post Office.

Research of the 1871 Federal Census enumerated as of April 2, 1871²⁸ indicates the property is 100 acres with 75 acres improved and is identified as Lot 26 in Concession # 8. The census also lists family members as follows²⁹:

Head of Family: **Richard Bradley**; age 32; born Ontario; religion is Wesleyan Methodist; from Irish descent; occupation is farmer.

Wife: Mary; age 30; born in Ontario.

Child: Helen; age 9; born in Ontario.

Child: John Levi; age 5; born in Ontario.

Child: William; age 3; born in Ontario.

Child: Charles Richard; age 9 months; born in Ontario.

Mother: Mary Ann; age 62; born in Ireland.

Also listed is a John White; age 15; born in Ontario and employed as a labourer. **Note: Mary Ann** is enumerated along with **Richard's** family but she is also enumerated with Levi and family, thus she is duplicated in this census. Her age is listed as 62, however, we are informed from the inscription on her headstone that she was born in 1801, therefore, she should be 70 years of age when this census is recorded. It seems the ladies of the day were just as sensitive about their age as are our modern day women.

²⁸ Federal Census of 1871, schedule #4.

²⁹ Ibid, schedule #1.

Schedule 4 of the census also gives us a good idea of the farm and its production. As mentioned the farm was 100 acres with 75 improved. I assume this means land that has been cleared and in cultivation. The Bradley's had 1 acre of pasture; ½ acre of garden; 3 acres of wheat and 13 acres of hay.

As well the farm produced 50 bushels of spring wheat, 5 bushels of barley and 30 bushels of oats. The family had 1 acre in root crops, which produced 60 bushels of potstock, 100 bushels of turnips and 40 bushels of peas.



The home built by Richard Bradley --- circa 1880

It is also about this time that the brick home that fronts on the townline was built. It is a beautiful two-story home with a summer kitchen and buggy shed at the back. This is the home that ultimately passes to **Charles Richard**, my grandfather. It is the home in which my father and his brothers and sisters were born and raised.

I visited the home in the fall of 2006 and found it to be in excellent condition and beautifully maintained by the present owners.

They have kept it period sensitive and the gingerboard; windows, doors and porches were all in good shape. The grounds around the house are also immaculately kept.



The home as it is today

The family of **Richard and Mary** eventually grew to seven children of which five survived to adulthood. All the children were quite well educated for the times. The oldest child Helen, born 1862 was an accomplished pianist and vocalist having received her training at a conservatory in Hamilton. The next oldest child, a boy named John Levi was born in 1866. The third child, William was born in 1867, the year of Confederation. A fourth child, **Charles Richard** was born in 1870. This child grew to adulthood and took up farming on his father Richard's farm. The next two children born were Marshall W. and Adella May who both died in infancy. Both children are laid to rest in Banda cemetery alongside their parents. Another son Clarence Wilmot was born in 1877 and as an adult became a pharmacist.

Mary Stickles died Feb. 26 1907 and is buried in Banda cemetery. Richard Bradley died while travelling in Tacoma, Washington on Oct. 10, 1910. Both Mary and Richard are buried in Banda cemetery.



Headstone for Richard Bradley and his wife Mary - Banda Cemetery

Lucinda Bradley:

Little or no information is available at this time about this daughter of Levi and Mary Ann.

Mariah Bradley:

Little or no information is available at this time about this daughter of Levi and Mary Ann.

Hiram Bradley:

Little or no information is available at this time about this son of Levi and Mary Ann.

Levi Bradley(Jr.):

Little or no information is available at this time about this son of Levi and Mary Ann. We do know that Levi married Margaret Beard. Margaret was a daughter of the Beard family who owned the farm at Tosorontio that was adjacent to Levi (Sr.). The descendants of Levi (Jr.) are identified in the attached descendant charts.

Jonathan Bradley:

Jonathan Bradley, son of Levi Bradley and Mary Ann Shannon was born about 1849 on the family farm in Haldimand Township, Ont.³⁰ Jonathan Bradley also shows up in the 1861 census as a 12 year old.³¹

As previously mentioned Levi moved his family to Simcoe County in 1867 and it is presumed that Jonathan age 18 moved with the family although no definite proof of this is available. There is no record of him in the 1871 census for Simcoe County. It is assumed that he has at the age of 22 established himself at some other location. We do however; have a record of his marriage to Elizabeth Cunningham, 24 September 1873 at Collingwood, Simcoe, Ont.³² Elizabeth was born in Ireland, had immigrated to Canada and was working for the Nicholas Hilborn family of Collingwood. She would later name her 11th child Nicholas Hilborn.

³⁰ NA. 1851 Census Film # C11739, Dist.# 2, p40

³¹ NA. 1861 Census Film # C1055, Dist.# 2, p74

³² LDS – Intl. Gen. Index – Source Call # 1126321, sheet 89

Their first child Robert B. was born 7 Aug. 1874 near Stayner, Ont. A second son Levi was born 9 Mar. 1876. The 1881 census places the family in Muskoka in the district of Proudfoot, Chaffey & Bethune & Parry Sound. This census shows the family to consist of Jonathan and Elizabeth and four children. The children are Robert B., Levi, Richard E., and Emily May Bradley. As well Elizabeth's mother Eliza Cunningham, age 56, is living with them. The family's move to the Parry Sound District of Muskoka, Ont. is confirmed in notes from Myrna Bradley.³³

Jonathan Bradley and his large family were the first settlers on the quarter section NE 10-24-2-5 which became known as the Poplar Grove Ranch.

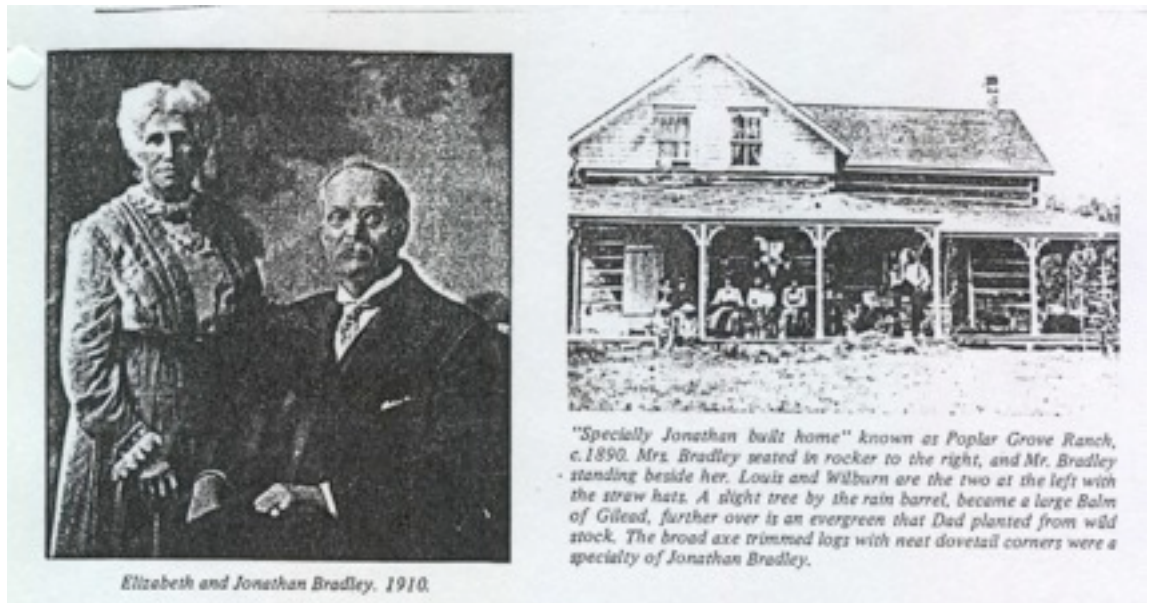
Jonathan and his three eldest sons went west in the late 1890's to look at the possibilities for land on the suggestion of Tom Edworthy a former neighbour from Ontario.

In 1890 Jonathan brought the rest of his family to Alberta to homestead and for a time lived with his friend Tom Edworthy. They later settled on a homestead filed on by their son Robert, north of High River on Tongue Creek. Here their son Nicholas Hilborn Bradley was born in 1892.

Jonathan then filed on the Poplar Grove property west of Calgary. It was here in 1894 that their son Louis was born bringing the family total to eleven children. A daughter Martha had been born in Ontario but had passed away before the migration to Alberta.

The Bradley homestead prospered and they soon found that they had more stock than their quarter could handle so they purchased the next quarter to the north. Jonathan also was an active member in his community being instrumental in getting the first Spruce Vale School built. He was also adept at building and the broad-axe trimmed logs with neatly cut dovetail corners were a specialty of his capabilities.

³³ Notes provided by Myrna Bradley



Jonathan Bradley & Elizabeth -1910- Alberta, Canada

As time went on the eldest son Robert gave up his homestead and eventually settled in California. Son Levi later sold his quarter and moved to High River where in 1902 he took over his brother John's harness shop and subsequently developed a very successful harness and saddle shop, the forerunner of Bradley's Saddle and Western Store. His son Louis operated this business for a time but I believe as of now it has passed into the hands of others. Son Richard, like Levi sold his quarter and became involved in herding and breaking cattle. Following this he was engaged in the house construction business for many years. Son John carried on in the harness business and shoe repair for many years operating shops in Olds, Carstairs, Kamloops and Armstrong. Wilfred became a locomotive engineer for the railroad but due to injuries received in a head on railway accident was unable to continue in this work and he later settled in California. Nicholas Hilburn attended McGill University and was graduated with a degree in engineering. For many years he was Provincial Government Road Engineer in Southern Alberta based in Lethbridge. He retired to Florida and passed away in Oct. 1991 at the ripe old age of 99. The youngest son Louis was in sales for Burns Packing Co. and later owned a butcher shop in Nelson, BC. He was also later in the motel business in Nelson.

The girls of the family married and with their families settled in Alberta with the exception of May, the eldest, who settled in Ontario. The eleven surviving children of Jonathan and Elizabeth Bradley produced for their parents, forty grandchildren.

The senior Bradleys sold their holdings in 1907 and moved into Calgary.³⁴ Jonathan Bradley died 2 Nov. 1918 and Elizabeth died 30 Jan 1936.

Olive Emaline Bradley:

Little or no information is available at this time about this daughter of Levi and Mary Ann. We do know that Olive Emaline Bradley married William Beard, a son of the neighbouring Beard family in Tosorontio. Their children are identified in the attached descendant charts.

Edward Bradley:

Little or no information is available at this time about this son of Levi and Mary Ann.

Dorcas Bradley:

Little or no information is available about this daughter of Levi and Mary Ann. Dorcas married Henry Madill. The children of Dorcas and Henry are listed in the attached descendant charts and are based on information obtained from Isobel Bradley's personal notes and confirmed by Doreen Tosh's notes. Dorcas died 17 Sept. 1926 and is buried in Glencairn cemetery in Simcoe County.

³⁴ Notes provided by Myrna Bradley – material excerpted from an article written by Mrs. Joyce McNeill, a granddaughter of Jonathan Bradley

The Descendants of Richard Bradley and Mary Stickles

Helen:

The first child born to Richard and Mary was their daughter Helen born in 1862. Not a great deal is known about Helen except that she was reasonably well educated for the times and was an accomplished musician. Helen received her musical training in Hamilton and became an accomplished singer and pianist at a young age. Unfortunately, Helen contracted tuberculosis and passed away in 1883 at the very young age of 23 years. Helen is buried in the family plot at Banda cemetery in Mulmur.



Helen Bradley

John Levi:

In 1866 a second child John Levi was born to Richard and Mary Bradley. John Levi's childhood was spent learning the skills of farming at the family farm in Dufferin County. He was also well educated for the times and eventually attended Trinity College at the University of Toronto and graduated as a medical doctor in 1894. He was made a Fellow of Trinity Medical College in 1895.

He practised medicine first in the town of Creemore for many years and later moved to Toronto. He was married to Charlotte Compton and they had a daughter Helen Mary Milligan Bradley born in 1911.

Dr. John practised medicine in Toronto at 312 Brunswick Ave. until his retirement. He passed away Oct. 14, 1939 and is buried at Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Toronto. His wife Charlotte passed away in 1948 and is buried alongside him in Toronto. My mother knew Dr. John Bradley and his wife quite well and often told me what a wonderful family they were. My mother and Charlotte were both quite well accomplished painters and some of their pieces survive to this day. When I was born in Sept. 1938 she named me for him and I am very thankful that I carry the name of this wonderful man.



Dr. John Levi Bradley

William H:

William the third child of Richard and Mary was born in 1867, the year of confederation. We do not know very much about William's life except that he pursued farming. William died at a very early age of 26 from complications due to a ruptured appendix.³⁵ William never married. William is buried in the family plot at Banda, Mulmur.



William H. Bradley

Charles Richard:

A fourth child Charles Richard (my grandfather) was born in 1870. We don't know much about his childhood but may safely assume he learned the practice of farming at his father's side. He married his first wife, Hannah Jane Stephens on 8 Mar. 1899. Their first child Mary unfortunately died shortly after birth in May 1900. Tragedy struck a second time when his wife Hannah died while giving birth to their second daughter Hannah Bertha Elizabeth Bradley. This daughter survived and grew to adulthood. She married John Ross and together they raised their own family of two children and worked their family farm near Woodbridge, Ont.

³⁵ Isobel Bradley Johnston's personal notes.

Charles feeling unable to care for the infant Bertha placed her in the care of two aunts on her mother's side. She remained in the care of Fanny Wake and Sadie Heslop for a period of about 7 years.



Headstone of Hannah J. Stephens - Banda Cemetery

Charles married a second time around 1907. His second wife, Jessie Caskie was from the Norval area, her family emigrating in the late 1800's from Scotland. Bertha's childhood came to an abrupt end as she was returned to the care of her father and stepmother.

Her role changed dramatically and as young child of seven was expected to help on the farm and care for her sister and brothers that arrived regularly at two year intervals over the next six years. First born was Jessie Isobel in 1907, then my father Charles Allan in 1909, then John Thomas in 1911 and finally James Albert in 1913.

This generation of Bradleys were all quite musical and they apparently had their own orchestra. This seems to be a Bradley trait passed down from Levi. I have been told by Melba Bradley, widow of Thomas Bradley, that Charles Richard was quite a good vocalist and was known to have sung in three different churches at Clougher's Corners each Sunday morning.

These three churches, all of different faiths, were on opposite corners to each other in the settlement known as Clougher's Corners. A recent visit to this area reveals only one church still operating the other two having been converted to other uses.

Eventually, Charles took over the family farm and continued to work it until his retirement in the early 1940's. Charles Richard was my grandfather and although I was just six years of age when he passed away, I do have a faint memory of him. That memory is of a good-humoured man who seemed to be always laughing. The family story is that he suffered a heart attack while laughing about a bald neighbour lady who was hanging out her washing in the backyard opposite his home in Toronto. Charles Richard passed away in 1944 and is buried at Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Toronto. His wife Jesse died in 1971 and is also buried at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Clarence Wilmot:

The fifth child born to Richard and Mary Bradley in 1877 was Clarence Wilmot. Clarence was also well educated for the times and eventually became a pharmacist, practising in Creemore, Ont. He married Louise Cassandra Hart (possibly of Barrie, Ont.) and they had four children

The Descendants of John Levi and Charlotte Compton:

Dr. John Levi Bradley and his wife Charlotte had two children. Their daughter Helen Mary Milligan Bradley was born April 3, 1911 in Creemore, Ont.

The Descendants of Charles Richard and Hannah Stevens: (marriage #1)

Hannah Bertha Elizabeth:

Hannah Bertha Elizabeth known throughout her life as Bertha was born April 20, 1901 to Charles Richard Bradley and his wife Hannah Stevens. They had a daughter Mary born in 1900 and who died in infancy in 1900 and Bertha became the second child born to them. Her mother Hannah however, died during childbirth and thus Charles Richard found that he was unable to care for his newborn daughter. The infant Bertha was given to her aunts Fannie Wake and Sadie Hislop who were willing to care for her. She remained with them for a period of seven years. When her father married a second time to Jesse Caskie and children from this second marriage started to arrive, she was resettled with her father and stepmother to help on the farm and to assist with the newborns of the second marriage. This was not a happy time for Bertha and she often told me that she felt she had been deprived of her childhood. It is suspected that she possibly did not get along well with her stepmother. Her new siblings however, thought highly of her and often visited with her in later years when she had her own family.



Hannah Bertha Elizabeth Bradley circa 1925

Bertha married John (Jack) Ross March 31, 1927 and settled on their farm in the Woodbridge area. The farm was strategically located on the southwest corner of Steele's Ave. and Highway # 27. As I recall it was about 110 acres in size and had a beautiful house, barns and a driving shed. Bertha and Jack had two children. A daughter Jean was born Jan. 26, 1928 and later a son James was born Sept. 27, 1929. Jean Ross became a schoolteacher and married Kenneth Stock on Dec. 28, 1951. James helped with the work on the farm but was more interested in flying airplanes. He obtained his commercial pilots licence and spent the balance of his career flying for Air Canada. James married his wife Joanne Hoover on April 17, 1954.

The Descendants of Charles Richard and Jessie Caskie: (marriage #2)



Charles Richard & Jessie Caskie with Bertha; Jesse Isobel and Charles Allan circa 1910

Jesse Isobel:

Jesse Isobel Bradley, the first child and daughter of Charles and Jesse was born Dec.6, 1907. She spent her childhood on the family farm and attending the little red schoolhouse on Airport Road. Her personal notes recount some of the major events recalled from her childhood. Of special interest is her account of her school days, the family gatherings during which the musical talents of the Bradley's were displayed, the soldiers from Camp Borden visiting during the bleak period of the First Great War.

Isobel married George Edward Johnston. George had grown up on the family farm in the Winchester area of eastern Ontario. As a young man he was employed by the Bank of Nova Scotia and eventually rose to a managerial position in the the bank. He was also an active volunteer in Rotary and the CNIB. After moving around frequently to different bank branches they settled in the Ottawa Valley area living both in Ottawa and Cornwall.



George & Isobel Johnston - 1989

They had three children; Margo Lyn; Charles Edward;and George Herbert.

George Edward Johnston died Aug 12 1993 in Cornwall, Ont. in his 87th year

Jesse Isobel Bradley died Oct. 10 1993 in Cornwall, Ontario in her 86th year.

Charles Allan:

The second child of Charles and Jesse was born April 23, 1909. Like his sister, Charles attended school at the little red schoolhouse on Airport Road. The early part of his life is rather uneventful. Like most children of his time he was expected to help with the chores around the farm. As a young man he left the farm and settled in Toronto. The time was of the Great Depression. During this period he worked at a variety of jobs, such as delivering milk for one of the prominent dairies. At the time he met my mother he was driving truck for a laundry company. On Jan. 1, 1938 Charles married my mother, Etta Mae Shephard. They were married in the family home at 72 Haig Ave. Scarborough. It is evident that this marriage was in trouble quite early as shortly after the marriage my father moved to northern Ontario where he worked for Leitch mines in the remote mining settlement of Lochalsh. During this time my mother remained with her parents and continued to work for E. S. & A. Currie, a Toronto based company. Shortly after I was born in September of 1938, she moved north to the mining settlement of Lochalsh. This was a company settlement, which basically consisted of a few log cabins and the mine. Living conditions were not modern by any standard. My mother had to store her perishable food in an earthen cache dug into the floor of the cabin.



Charles Allan Bradley -- circa 1942

When Canada entered the Second World War, Charles enlisted in the Canadian army, in the Provost Corps, the military police force. His main activity during the war years was to guard and escort German prisoners of war to the various POW camps in Ontario.

After the war, Charles once again went to work in the mining industry. My parents settled in Schumacher, Ont. where my father worked for the McIntyre Mining Co. as a hoistman. During this period my sister Carol was born on Oct. 19, 1947.

As previously mentioned, my parents marriage was in trouble for a number of years, and in 1948 they separated and eventually divorced. Charles moved to the Northwest Territories where he worked in the uranium mines of that region. He married at least two more times, all of which ended in divorce. His last employment was as a heavy equipment operator on the Churchill Falls Hydroelectric project in Northern Quebec and Labrador.

On his way west in the spring of 1969 he stopped to visit with Sue and I and to meet his two young grandchildren. He spent several days with us and we drove him to Stayner to visit with his Mom and brother Tom before he resumed his journey west. He was in good spirits and we had a lot of fun during that visit. My dad had always had a love for the west and from time to time had lived for short periods in British Columbia. After the finalization of the Churchill Falls project, he settled in Campbell River, BC. where he had lived previously.

We never communicated with him again.

On 21 July 1969, Charles Allan died by his own hand at the early age of 60 years.

One can only imagine at the depth of a depression that would bring a person to suicide. He is buried next to his brother Tom in a family plot at the Municipal cemetery in Stayner Ontario.

John Thomas:

John Thomas (Tom) Bradley was born June 13 ,1911 in Mulmur, Ont. We have to assume that he learned farming from his mother and father as did most young people of that day. From the personal notes of Isobel all the Bradley children attended the little red schoolhouse just off Airport Rd. nearby to the farm. Tom would eventually serve in the Canadian Armed Forces during WW II as a mechanic and this trade he carried forward from the end of the war. He operated his own engine repair business in Stayner, Ont. for many years.

Tom married Dorothy Banting (I believe a cousin of Dr. Banting of the Best/Banting fame) on 30 March 1940 and they had three children, Dorothy Jean Bradley; John William (Bill) Bradley and Joan Elizabeth Bradley. His marriage to Dorothy Banting broke down and they separated. Tom raised his three children with the help of his mother who had been living in Ottawa with Isobel and George after the death of her husband Charles Richard. Gram Bradley moved from Ottawa to Stayner and remained with Tom for the balance of her life.



John Thomas Bradley

Tom was an avid outdoorsman and he always kept a couple of hunting dogs.

He would often hunt for coon; martin, mink, rabbit and other game in his local area.



Tom Bradley and Melba Bradley

Tom met a widow named Melba Patton and they married and lived in Stayner until their deaths. Tom died 13 Jan. 1997 and Melba died 3 Oct. 2011. They are both buried in Stayner, Ont.

James Albert:

Few details on the life of James Albert are available. I do know that he was an accomplished musician -- a strong Bradley trait right from the time of Levi Bradley Sr. -- and that he played on CBC radio and television with Don Messer and other well know country and western music stars.



James Albert Bradley

Appendices

The following appendices contain supplementary information on our family. They consist of ancestor charts, pedigree charts, transcription of land records, burial lists, and maps.

In an effort to keep paper under control the charts contained in your particular copy may not contain all the charts for the entire family. I have tried to include charts for your particular line. The complete information on the Bradley family consists of over 1000 persons and is contained in our family tree which has been uploaded to Ancestry.ca with the name of **Nathan Bradley and Elizabeth Harden family**. This tree is accessible to anyone and can be viewed, printed and corrected by obtaining a 14 day free trial from Ancestry.ca. should you not be an existing member.

Should you wish to obtain other charts please contact me with your requirements and I will forward them to you.

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2. Descendants of Nathan Bradley(1 gen. Including spouses)
3. Descendants of Oliver Nathan Bradley(1 gen. Including spouses)
4. Descendants of Levi Bradley & Mary Ann Shannon.
5. Descendants of Richard Isaac Bradley and Mary Stickles.
6. Pedigree charts for lines of your interest.
7. Transcription of land records pertinent to the early Bradleys.
8. The Massey Connection.
9. Bradley burials.
10. Maps

Appendix # 1

This appendix consists of Pedigree charts for Nathan Bradley for 7 generations(5 pages).

Also contained is a Pedigree chart for Elizabeth Harden for 2 generations(1 page).

Appendix # 2

This appendix contains a Descendant chart for Nathan Bradley consisting of 1 generation including spouses(4 pages).

Appendix # 3

This appendix consists of a Descendant chart for Oliver Nathan Bradley consisting of 1 generation including spouses (2 pages)

Appendix # 4

This appendix consists of Descendant charts for Levi Bradley and Mary ann Shannon consisting of 2 generations including spouses (14 pages).

Appendix # 5

This appendix consists of Descendant charts for Richard Bradley and Mary Stickles for 5 generations including spouses (11 pages).

Appendix # 6

This appendix consists of Pedigree charts for your particular family branch for 4 generations.

Should you wish to have charts for others in the Bradley family please contact me to forward them to you.

Appendix # 7

Land petitions of the Bradley Family:

Nathan Bradley Petitions for Title to Lot 16 in the 3 rd. Concession:

Transcription

Of

Record #93 from microfilm C1623 at the NA

To His Honour Gordon Drummond Esquire, President administering the government of the Province of Upper Canada and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's forces within the same etc. etc. etc.

In Council

The petition of Nathan Bradley of the township of Haldimand, Yeoman

Humbly Sheweth:

That your petitioner was settled upon lot no 16 in the 3rd concession of the township of Haldimand by the nominee of that township upwards of sixteen years ago and that he has erected large buildings on the said lot and cleared upwards of 80 acres thereof and that on applying for his deed he finds that no warrant can now issue from the Council for the same without special authority in consequence of an Order in Council in the year 1799 of which your petitioner has been until now totally ignorant.

Wherefore your petitioner humbly prays your Honour to take his case into consideration and grant him such relief as to your Honour shall appear needs

And your petitioner shall pray

Signed

Nathan Bradley

Dated at Haldimand

13 March 1815

Note: This is followed by a note from the land book #1 microfilm reel # C 103 at the NA, dated 17 May 1815 that states as follows:

Nathan Bradley of the Township of Haldimand yeoman praying to be confirmed by patent in lot no 16 in the 3rd concession of said township on which he has been settled under the nominee of the township upwards of 16 years but for which a warrant cannot be issued without special authority in consequence of an order in council in the ---- July 1799.

Ordered that a warrant issue to the petitioner for that prayed for under the order in council of the 1 st. of September 1797 in his favour.

This is followed by a receipt dated 13 May 1815 and issued by the Receiver General attesting that Mr Samuel Jarvis acting as agent for Nathan Bradley has paid the patent fee of 3 pounds and 5 shillings and 2 pence and the surveying fee of 1 pound 7 shillings and sixpence for lot 16 in the 3rd. of Haldimand under Reg. 1796.

Signed by

Receiver General

Oliver Bradley Petitions for a Lease to Lot 27 in the 4th. Concession:

Transcription

Of

Record # 156 from microfilm # C1645 at the NA

To His Excellency:

Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honourable M.O. of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General commanding His Majesty's forces therein etc. etc. etc.

In Council

The Petition of Oliver Bradley of the Township of Haldimand in the District of Newcastle yeoman Humbly Sheweth;

That the Petitioner is a native of the United States of America, that he removed with his parents into the Township of Haldimand about eighteen years ago and has remained as a subject of His Majesty therein ever since, that the petitioner being desirous of leasing lot number 27 in the 4th. Concession of the said township of Haldimand, a Clergy Reserve, it being in its original state of nature and adjacent to his place of residence, he therefore, thus, humbly requests that your Excellency may be graciously pleased to grant him a lease for the said lot and to accept of Henry Ruttan Esq. of the said township, as his surety for the payment of such Rents as the said Lease may be subject to,

And is in duty bound Your Excellency's petitioner

Will ever pray

Signed: Oliver Bradley

Dated; York

12th. Jan. 1819

Followed by: Request Granted dated 14th Jan .1819.

Lemuel Bradley Petitions for a Lease to Lot 2 in the 1st. Concession of Alnwick:

Transcription

Of

Record # 192 from microfilm # C 1645 of the NA

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland K.C.B (*Knight Commander of the Most Honourable M.O. of the Bath*), Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General commanding His Majesty's forces therein etc. etc. etc.

In Council

The petition of Lemuel H. Bradley of Haldimand, yeoman

Humbly Sheweth;

That your Petitioner has lived in this Province upwards of Twenty-two years and has a family of a wife and seven children. That having been recommended by the Magistrates to Your Excellency for a lease of the Ferry from the Township of Alnwick to the town plot of Otonabee to accommodate the settlers of that and the other new Township of Asphodel, he is desirous to lease the adjacent Clergy Reserve lot No. 2 in the 1st. Concession of Alnwick, and humbly offers Nathan Bradley Senior of Haldimand yeoman as the surety for the due payment of the rent and prays Your Excellency grant him a lease of said lot.

And petitioner will ever pray.

Signed:

Lemuel X H. Bradley

his mark

Witness:

(Not readable)

York 13 July 1820

This petition is followed by a receipt No. 263 dated 15 January 1821.

Received from A. (not readable) the Land Granting Officer's Fees on the Clergy Reserve Lot No. 2 in the first Concession of the Township of Alnwick Ordered as a Lease to Lemuel H. Bradley in Council 29 July 1820. Thomas Ridout.

1 Pound 12 Shillings and 6 Pence Currency

The following transcripts are from documents contained in microfilm # MS522 of the Archives of Ontario, AO.

Transfer of land in the 2nd. Concession, Haldimand Twp. to Lemuel H. Bradley.

Transcript

Italics represent those sections completed in the handwriting of the solicitors:

This Indenture made the *Fourteenth* day of *February* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *seventeen* at *West Flamborough* in the Province of Upper Canada, between *James Crook of West Flamborough in Gore District, Esquire* of the one part and *Lemuel Harden Bradley of Haldimand, Newcastle District* of the other part, WITNESSETH: That the said *James Crook* for and in consideration of the sum of *one hundred pounds* lawful money of the said Province, to *him* in hand paid by the said *Lemuel Harden Bradley* the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, Hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, transferred, conveyed and confirmed, and by these Presents Doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, transfer convey and confirm, unto the said *Lemuel H. Bradley* Heirs and Assigns forever, ALL AND SINGULAR *that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being situate in the Township of Haldimand in the Newcastle District of the said Province, being Lot number Seventeen in the Second Concession of the said Township of Haldimand and containing Two Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, and is butted and bounded as may be otherwise known as follows(that is to say) commencing where a post is planted in front of the said concession, at the South East angle of the said Lot, then north sixteen degrees, west one hundred chains, then south seventy four degrees west, twenty chains, then south sixteen degrees east one hundred chains, then north seventy four degrees east twenty chains to the place of beginning,* Together with all Houses, Out-Houses, woods and waters thereon erected, lying and being and all and singular, the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises in any wise belonging, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof. And of the estate right, title, interest, claim, property and demand, whatsoever, either at Law or in Equity, of *him* the said *James Crook* of, in, to or out of the same and every part thereof.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same with the appurtenances, freed and discharged from all encumbrances whatsoever, unto the said *Lemuel Harden Bradley* heirs and assigns, to the sole and proper use, benefit and behalf of the said *Lemuel Harden Bradley* his heirs and assigns, forever, under the reservations, limitations and conditions, expressed in the original Grant from the Crown. And the said *James Crook* for *himself and his heirs*, Doth covenant, grant and agree to and with the said *Lemuel Harden Bradley* his heirs and assigns, that *he* the said *James Crook* now *is* the true, lawful and rightful owner of all and singular the said *Lot of Land* and premises above mentioned, with the appurtenances, and of every part and parcel thereof, and now is lawfully and rightfully seized in *his* own right, of a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple, of and in the premises hereby granted, bargained, sold, or intended to be granted, bargained and sold, without any condition, limitation of use or uses, or any other matter or thing to alter, charge, encumber or defeat the same. AND ALSO that *he* the said *James Crook* his *Lemuel H Bradley* his heirs and assigns, shall and may from time to time, and at all times hereafter forever, peaceably and quietly enter into, have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy, all and singular, the said premises above mentioned, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, without the let, trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption or denial of *him* the said *James Crook* his heirs and assigns, or any other person or persons whomsoever, claiming or to claim, by from, or under *him* them or any or either of them; AND FURTHER, that *he* the said *James Crook* *him* and *his* heirs, and all and every other person or persons, and their heirs, having or claiming any estate right, title, trust, or interest of, in or to the said premises above mentioned, or any part thereof, by from, or under *him* them or any or either of them, shall and will at all times hereafter, upon the reasonable request, and at the proper costs and charges of the said *Lemuel Harden Bradley* heirs and assigns, make, do and execute, or cause or procure to be made and executed, all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable act or acts, devices, conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever, for the further, better and more perfect granting, conveying and assuring of all and singular the said premises abovementioned with the appurtenances, unto said *Lemuel Harden Bradley* his heirs and assigns, as by the said *Lemuel Harden Bradley* his heirs or assigns *his* or *their* counsel shall be reasonably devised, advised or required.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties to these presents, have hereunto set their hands and seals
the day and year above written, and in the *fifty seventh* year of his Majesty's Reign.

Signed Sealed and Delivered, in the presence of:

Caleb Mallory

John Moffat

Jas. Crook

his

Lemuel H. Bradley

mark

Signed: Jas. Crook and Lemuel H. Bradley (makes an X – his mark)

Transfer of Land in the 3rd. Concession from Nathan Bradley to Lemuel H. Bradley

Transcript

This Indenture made and concluded the *seventeenth day of July* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *seventeen* between *Nathan Bradley of the Township of Haldimand, County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, Province of Upper Canada, Yeoman of the one part and Lemuel H. Bradley of the same place, Yeoman of the second part, Witnesseth that the said Nathan Bradley* for and in the consideration of the sum of *ten pounds of Lawful money of the Province of Upper Canada*, to the said *Nathan Bradley* by the said *Lemuel H. Bradley* in hand paid, at or before the sealing and delivering of these presents, the receipt and payment whereof the said *Nathan Bradley* doth hereby acknowledge, hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released and confirmed; and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto the said *Lemuel H. Bradley* his Heirs and Assigns forever all *that* certain tract or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the *Township of Haldimand aforesaid County, District and Province of Upper*; containing by a measurement *Three Acres* be the same more or less, *being the south west corner of Lot number sixteen in the Third Concession of Haldimand aforesaid which said contain certain parcel or tract of Land is Butted and Bounded as may be otherwise known as follows that is to say commencing at the South West corner of said Lot number Sixteen running thence North twenty four degrees East Five chains Sixty Two links more or less, Thence North Sixteen degrees West Five chains Thirty Three links more or less, Thence South Seventy Four degrees West Five Chains and Sixty Two links, Thence South Sixteen degrees East Five Chains Thirty Three links more or less to the place of beginning.*

Together with all woods, ways, water courses, with all and singular the Hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining; and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof: - and all estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatever of *him* the said *Nathan Bradley* into or out of the said Lands and (unreadable), and every part and parcel thereof, to Have and to Hold the said tract or parcel of Land, hereditaments, and all and singular the premises hereby granted, bargained and sold and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances, unto the said *Lemuel H Bradley his* Heirs and assigns forever. And the said *Nathan Bradley* and *his* Heirs, the Lands, hereditaments and premises, and all and singular other the premises hereby granted, or mentioned to be granted, and every part and parcel thereof, with all and singular their and every of their rights, members and appurtenances, unto the said *Lemuel H. Bradley his* Heirs and assigns, against *him* and said *Nathan Bradley* and his heirs and assigns all and every other person and persons whatever; shall and will WARRANT and forever DEFEND by these presents. And the said *Nathan Bradley* for *himself* and *his* Heirs doth covenant, grant and agree to, and with the said *Lemuel H. Bradley his* Heirs and assigns

That he the said *Nathan Bradley* now is the true, lawful and rightful owner of all and singular the said Lands and premises above mentioned, with the appurtenances and or every part and parcel thereof and now ----- fully and rightfully seized in *his* own right of a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeatable estate of inheritance, in fee simple and in the premises hereby granted, bargained, sold, or intended to be granted, bargained and sold without any condition, limitation of use or uses or any other matter or thing to alter, change, encumber or defeat the same. And also that the said *Lemuel H. Bradley his* Heirs and assigns shall and from time to time and at all times hereafter for ever peaceably and quietly enter into, have hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular, the said premises above mentioned and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances without the least trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption or denial of *him* the said *Nathan Bradley his* Heirs and assigns, or any other person or persons whomsoever, claiming or to claim, by from or under *him* them or any or either of them.

And further, the said messu---, lands, hereditaments and premises, hereby shall continue, remain and be, unto the said *Lemuel H. Bradley his* Heirs and assigns, free and clear, and freely and clearly acquitted and discharged of and from all and all manner of former and other bargains, grants, aliens, uses, dowers, leases, titles, rents, arrearages or rents, judgments, annuities and amenciaments, troubles and incumbrances whatsoever, had, made, committed, done, acknowledged or suffered by the said *Nathan Bradley* or by any other person or persons whatsoever. And the said *Nathan Bradley* for *his* Heirs, executors, administrators and for all or any of them, do they hereby covenant and grant to and with him the said *Lemuel H. Bradley his* Heirs and assigns and to and with each and every one of *them* by these presents that *he* the said *Nathan Bradley his* Heirs and assigns and all and every other person or persons whatsoever having or lawfully claiming, or which shall or may at any time or times hereafter have or lawfully claim any estate, right, title or interest of, in or to the said premises hereby granted or mentioned to be granted, or of in or to any part or parcel thereof, shall and will at any time or times hereafter, at and for the reasonable request and at the proper costs and charges of *him* the said *Lemuel H. Bradley his* Heirs and assigns, or some of them make, do, levy, execute, acknowledge and suffer or cause to be made, done, acknowledged, executed and suffered all and every such further and other reasonable act and acts, thing and things, device and devices, assurance and assurances, conveyance and conveyances, in the law whatsoever, for the better and more perfect assurance of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereby granted or mentioned or intended to be hereby granted and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances unto *him* the said *Lemuel H. Bradley his* heirs and assigns as by *him* the said *Lemuel H. Bradley his* heirs or assigns, or any of them, or by this *their*, or any of their Counsel learned in the law, shall be reasonably devised or advised and required.

In testimony whereof *we* have set *our* hands and seals this day and date first above written, at the Township of Haldimand in the Province of Upper Canada.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

in the Presence of

Matthew Ruttan

Signed: *Nathan Bradley*

His

X

Lemuel H. Bradley

Mark

Received on the day and year above written, of the above named *Lemuel H Bradley* the sum of *ten pounds* of lawful money of the Province of Upper Canada being the full consideration Money within mentioned to be paid to me.

Transfer of land by way of a Memorial from Anne Abbe & others to John Brown

Memorial; l No. 782

Anne Abbe and Others

to

John Brown

Registered this first day of June 1825

at the hour of eleven o'clock in

forenoon in book E inst. No. 462

T. Ward

Reg.

Provided on the oath of

James Mitchell

T. Ward

Reg.

Registrars Office, County of Durham, James Mitchell of Port Hope in the said county, gentleman maketh oath and with that became present and did sell the within named Anne Abbe, Nathaniel Abbe, David King Bradley and John Brown sign, seal and duly execute this Deed of Release within mentioned and did also ----- and John Brown sign and seal the within written Memorial and that in this department did sign his name as witness to the instrument.

James Mitchel

Signed before me at Hope in this county
this first day of June 1825, the names Ann Abbe, David King Bradley
and John Brown statements before me sworn.
T. Ward
Registrar

Registrars Office, County of Durham, Nathan Watson of the Township of Hope in the said County, gentleman maketh oath and saith that he was present and did ----- the within named Anne Abbe, David King Bradley and John Brown sign, seal and duly execute this Deed of release within mentioned and that he did also ----- the said John Brown sign, seal the within written Memorial and that within department did sign his name as a witness to both instruments.

Nathan Watson

Sworn before me at
Hope within this County this
first day of June 1825

T. Ward
Registrar

The Memorial

A memorial to be registered pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, of an intention to bargain and date made this thirtieth day of May in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and twenty five at Hope in the County of Durham and the District of Newcastle and province of Upper Canada by and between Anne Abbey, wife of Isaac Abbey deceased, Nathaniel Abbey and David King Bradley all of the Township of Hope, District and province aforesaid of the one part and John Brown of Port Hope, District and province aforesaid, esquire of the one part, whereby the said Anne Abbey and Nathaniel Abbey and David King Bradley for divers and good causes and consideration have ----- moving have remised released and forever quit claim, unto the said John Brown his heirs and assigns forever all such rights, estate, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever as they the said Anne Abbey, Nathaniel Abbey and David King Bradley had or ought to have if these presents had never been made of in or to all that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying on and being in the Township of Hope in the District and Province of Upper Canada containing by a measurement one hundred acres of land being composed of part of lot number twenty six in the first concession and the broken front thereof on Lake Ontario which said one hundred acres of land are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows that is today commencing in front where a post is planted at the south east angle of the said lot number twenty six in the broken front on Lake Ontario then sixteen degrees, west fifty chains more or less to the front travelled road, then south seventy four degrees, west twenty chains, then south sixteen degrees east fifty chains to Lake Ontario, then north seventy four degrees east nearly along the shore twenty chains to the place of beginning to have and to hold all this said parcel or tract of land and premises and all and singular hereditaments and appertenances therunto belonging and also all the rents and profits thereof to the said John Brown his heirs and assigns to the sole and proper use benefit and behalf of the said John Brown and his heirs and assigns forever so that neither Anne Abbey, Nathaniel Abbey nor David King Bradley nor their heirs nor any other person or persons for her or them or in her name or their names or in the name, rights or sted of any of them shall or will by any ways or means hereafter have claim, challenge or demand any estate rights, title or intent of interest the same premises or any part or parcel thereof but from all and any actions, rights, title or interest from or to the said premises and any part thereof they and every of them shall be utterly excluded and barred forever by

these presents which said indenture is witnessed by Nathan Watson, James ----- and James Mitchell and this memorial thereof is required to be registered by the grantors therein named.

Witness by hand and seal at Hope this first day of June in the year of Our lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of John Brown

The words nearly along the shore -- twenty chains obliterated prior to signing

James Mitchell

Nathan Watson

Appendix # 8

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(The comments in Italics are mine)

The Masseys:

The Massey family immigrated to the United States from England in 1630. By 1795, some of the family had moved to Watertown, New York on the east side of Lake Ontario. Around 1802, Daniel Massey along with his wife Rebecca Kelley and their infant son Daniel, travelled across the lake to Haldimand Township, near the village of Grafton. Here, he obtained 200 acres of land and began the process of clearing the forest and constructing a home. Today, this same farm is the home of Ste. Anne's Country Inn and Spa. When young Daniel was six years of age, he was sent back to Watertown to live with his grandparents. Here he received some education and several years later, he returned to help work the farm with his father.

By the time young Daniel was twenty one he had established himself as quite an entrepreneur. He had purchased his own 200 acres of land just west of his parents farm and married his childhood sweetheart Lucina Bradley (*daughter of William Harden Bradley*). During the next twelve years, he accumulated more land hiring as many as 100 men at times to clear it. Daniel continued lumbering and land clearing until around 1830, when he decided to focus on farming again. It was around this time that Daniel's father, Daniel Sr. passed away. Daniel Sr. and his wife are interred near Grafton (*they are buried in the Academy Hill Cemetery*). Young Daniel made numerous trips back and forth to the United States to visit family and friends, often returning with machinery and tools that were not known to Canadians. One of his first acquisitions was the "Bull Thresher", which was set up in a barn and grain was brought to it. Soon, neighbouring farmers were bringing their grain to the Massey barn for threshing.

Since the blacksmiths in Coburg and Grafton were some distance away, Daniel Massey built a small machine shop where he could repair machinery for himself and his neighbours. Massey recognized that there was a great demand for labor saving implements, and eventually decided to turn the farm over to his son Hart so as to concentrate on making and repairing farm machinery.

Richard F. Vaughan, owned a small foundry and machine shop in the village of Bond Head, on Lake Ontario in Durham County between Coburg and Oshawa. Vaughan was an acquaintance of Daniel Massey. Steven Vaughan was married to to Lucinda Massey's sister Cyrene. Stephen and Cyrene lived just south of Richard Vaughan's foundry and although no relationship between the Vaughan men has been established it seems safe to assume they were related. Richard Vaughan had to close shop in 1847 and shortly after formed a partnership with Daniel Massey to use the building for manufacturing implements. Vaughan provided the building and equipment and Massey the money. Within six months, Massey bought out Vaughan's interest in the business.



Lucina Bradley



Daniel Massey Jr.

By 1848, his reputation and business had grown and he had to find a larger facility. Today a fine looking newer bungalow is situated on the property where the foundry once stood at the northeast corner of Mill and Metcalf Streets. Stephen and Cyrene's house built around 1843 is still there at 579 Mill St. South. Massey found a large two storey brick structure, which was already being used as a foundry, a mile north in the growing village of Newcastle. He purchased it as well as 50 acres of land from the Hon. George Strange Boulton and anticipating the future growth of the village had the land divided into building lots (five per acre). Daniel built a new home for his family at 285 Mill Street South and this house still stands today. The cobblestone exterior has been replaced with brick and the verandas and cupola are no longer there while the present mansard style roof was a later addition. Hart Massey inherited the house when his father died in 1856 and then sold the home in 1872 to the Anglican minister Henry Brent and his wife Sophia. In 1896 it was sold to the Anglican church and used as a rectory for many years. The vacant land to the east and south of the house is still owned by the Anglican church.

In 1849 when Massey moved his growing business to Newcastle on the south side of old Kingston Rd. (King Street), east of the present Beaver Street, he renamed it “The Newcastle Foundry and Machine Manufactory, CW” (the CW means Canada West). Additional men were hired and new equipment was obtained for the firm to begin manufacturing plows, stump pullers, harrows and other farm implements.

By 1851, the business had become too much for Daniel to look after on his own so he sent for his 28 year old son Hart to work there as factory superintendant. Later Hart and his family moved into a large white frame house beside the Newcastle factory. This home was demolished a few years ago to make way for the new IGA store. In 1852, the firm name was changed to H.A. Massey & Company.

Hart, who was mechanically inclined, immediately immersed himself in the Massey enterprise. He was also very active locally, being a Justice of the Peace for 20 years and he served as the local Coroner and Chief Magistrate. As well he was a school trustee and taught bible class at Newcastle Methodist Church (now Newcastle United Church).

He travelled to the United States and attended many field trials of farm implements. Here he obtained the Canadian patent rights for the Ketchum Mower, the first of all grass cutting machines. The following year they began manufacturing these mowers in Newcastle. Later that year, they also began manufacturing the Burrell Reaper. By 1855, a more modern reaper called the Manny Combined Hand-Rake Reaper was being manufactured there. The reaper could cut from eight to ten acres a day and was extremely popular with farmers in Canada.

In 1856, Daniel Massey died intestate at the age of 58. His property and assets were divided between his wife Lucina, his son Hart and his two youngest daughters Arletta, thirteen, and Alida, nine. After Lucina died in the late 1860's, the two girls sold their inheritance to Hart. Francis Massey Boate, one of Daniel and Lucina's 11 children still living, lived next door to the Massey homestead at what is now 261 Mill Street. Francis Massey was married to William Boate. Boate was the principal of the Bowmanville Grammar School, Principal of the Bowmanville Academy and later the Superintendent of Education for Darlington and Durham County.

In 1862, the first Massey catalogue was printed at the shop of E.A. McNaughton in Newcastle. Now the Massey business was renamed the Newcastle Agricultural Works. By 1863, The Newcastle Agricultural Works could no longer handle all the orders for their product so they added building space and equipment.

On March 29, 1864, the Massey warehouse was destroyed by fire. A new building was constructed by the fall but the harvest was already over for that year so there were no new orders received. The following year they sold more than 400 machines and set up sales agencies across Ontario.

In 1866, Newcastle Works demonstrated their products at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. the following year they were chosen to represent Canadian Manufacturing at an International Exposition in Paris, France. With twenty five million visitors to the exhibition, the Masseys finally received worldwide recognition for their products.

In a field trial the Massey self binder cut the required section of oats, “without a stop, or a missing sheaf, or a hindrance of any kind” in a remarkable 55 minutes. The runner up took two and a half hours and needed a change of horses. Soon. orders began to flow in from Europe.

In 1867, there were more than a 100 employees at the Newcastle plant and there they had six large buildings. In 1870, the Massey Manufacturing Company was formed, with Hart Massey as President and his oldest son Charles as Vice President and Superintendant. In 1871, Hart Massey retired and moved to Cleveland, Ohio, leaving Charles to run the business.

In 1878, Massey introduced the Massey Harvester which was a new improved completely Canadian design. It was extremely popular and although Massey had originally planned to build only 200 of them, they soon had orders for more than 500 units. Even though the men worked day and night shifts, they were unable to keep up with the demand and it soon became apparent Massey would have to move to larger quarters. Much to the chagrin of Newcastle residents, the operation moved to Toronto in 1879.

Approximately 100 to 150 of the villages' 1200 residents worked for Massey at this time. Essentially, the village was just too small to provide the services for a growing firm like Massey. They needed a good supply of labor, a public water supply, gas, light and a railway siding to ensure that they could produce enough product to satisfy demand. By 1901, in the aftermath of the Massey departure, the population of Newcastle dwindled down to 645 people.

In 1891, Massey Manufacturing joined with A. Harris, Son and Company and formed Massey Harris Company Limited. In 1953, they merged with Harry Ferguson Limited and formed Massey Harris Ferguson Limited which was shortened to Massey Ferguson Limited in 1957.

In 1892, Hart Massey had a memorial built to honor the death of his son Charles. This was an extraordinary auditorium designed to be a “gift to aid in the development of the arts”. It is *(located in Toronto and is)* called Massey Hall *(and is still used today as a venue for the performing arts)*.

The Massey's contributions to Newcastle were extensive. In 1860, Hart Massey built a parsonage on Church Street at the south end of new Methodist Church and then sold it to the church. In 1909, Chester Massey made a large contribution to the same church and the building was completely renovated. As well, they included a new brick parsonage at the corner of Mill and Caroline Streets. In 1923, Chester Massey built and donated a beautiful community Hall located at the north west corner of King and Mill Streets.

Although Chester Massey's sons Raymond and Vincent became very well known throughout the world, it was not in the manufacturing business. Vincent lectured in modern history and became Dean of Residence at Victoria College *(at the University of Toronto)*. He was later appointed the first Canadian born Governor General of Canada. Raymond was a famous Hollywood actor and appeared in many movies and television shows. He played Abraham Lincoln in the film “Abe Lincoln in Illinois”.

But it was here in the small village of Newcastle, that the foundation was laid for the company's growth across Canada and all over the world.



Grave markers of Daniel and Rebecca Massey - Academy Hill Cemetery

Academy Hill Cemetery was so badly vandalized that all the markers that survived are now placed side by side along the property line of the old cemetery. This cemetery is very near to Ste. Anne's Country Inn and Spa --- the original Massey farm.

The Massey Legacy

Farming the World

Reprinted from the Newcastle Historical Society

A progressive farmer, Daniel Massey was fascinated with the new labor saving machinery that was beginning to appear in Upper Canada (Ontario). In 1844 he turned over the management of his Grafton area farm to his son Hart so that he could devote all his time to tinkering with these new machines in a small workshop on the farm. Convinced of his ability to produce better machines, in 1847 he opened his own agricultural implement company in Newcastle, Ontario. From this modest beginning sprang one of the largest and most important firms in Canada's history, The Massey Company.

The Massey Manufacturing Company grew very quickly under the direction, in succession, of Daniel, his son Hart, and Hart's sons - Charles, Chester, Walter, and Fred. All of the Massey's were skilled businessmen who understood the importance of producing the most up to date machinery. Frequent trips to the United States allowed them to secure production rights to new machines that they modified and even improved. The Massey's also believed in promoting their products: Massey machines won prizes at fairs and exhibitions all over North America and later in Europe. Soon Massey began to sell products worldwide.

Other factors also helped to promote the growth of the company. The National Policy under Sir John A. Macdonald in 1879 gave Massey a secure home market. A shortage of labor on Canadian farms also meant that farmers were looking to invest in machines that would reduce labor involved in harvesting. Additionally, continued emphasis of wheat production in Canada was a boon to Massey since it specialized in grain harvesting equipment.

Massey's biggest competitor was the A. Harris Company of Brantford. Founded by Alanson Harris of Beamsville in 1880, this firm was engaged in a "binder war" with Massey, with each company

struggling to produce the best and lowest priced machine. By 1891 the two firms arrived at a creative solution to their mutual problem. They merged!

The new company, Massey Harris which already boasted a 50 percent market share in grain harvesting machinery, was quick to acquire similar manufacturing companies. For example, the Wisner Company, specializing in seed drills, and the Verity plow Company and the Bain Wagon Company, both specializing in other agricultural equipment, came under the Massey Harris umbrella. Now Massey Harris could offer a full line of agricultural machinery to farmers and had the distribution network to support the various products.

In the twentieth century the Massey Harris Company forged ahead. It led the world in developing the first self propelled combine in the 1930's, a machine that enabled farmers to harvest grain quickly and efficiently. During World War II, the Harvest Brigade, a fleet of Massey Harris combines played a key role in the Allied victory by helping the harvest of the North American grain crop.

Massey Harris also became a leader in tractor technology. In 1953, efforts in this area culminated in a strategic merger with Harry Ferguson, the eccentric Irish genius who developed the Ferguson system. This was a vital new technological innovation that allowed tractors to operate more efficiently. The name of the firm was changed to Massey Ferguson and under this new banner, it continued to be a world leader in the production of agricultural machinery.

Today the name Massey is still synonymous with agricultural machinery. Reorganized in 1986 under the Verity Corporation, the tractor division of Massey Ferguson still sells tractors and agricultural machinery all over the globe.

In other ways, too, the Massey family has enriched Canadian life. The Masseys strongly believed in giving something back to their country. Hart Massey personally endowed many charitable organizations. He built Massey Hall and the Fred Victor Mission in Toronto and in his will established the Massey Foundation which endowed the University of Toronto's Hart House and Massey College.

Appendix #9

Bradleys Buried in Eddystone Cemetery- Eddystone, Ont. and Other Cemeteries

This list was obtained from the Genealogical section of the Coburg Public Library.

This library has an excellent genealogical section consisting of land records as well as documentary information on a number of pioneer families including the Bradley family.

The software for the library was produced by Longstreet Software on behalf of the Lakeshore Genealogical Society and the Quinte Branch of the OGS.

The printout obtained from the library is a listing of Bradleys buried in cemeteries around the area covered by the two genealogical societies mentioned above. Thus it displays names of Bradleys who may be unrelated as well as Bradleys buried in other cemeteries.

This list is in no specific order.

Oliver H. Bradley, died 16 July 1899, 75 years, buried Eddystone. One other name on stone;
Martha Bradley (Rumsby), died 15 Sept. 1872, 46y, 11m, 4d .

Orra Wentworth Bradley, died 30 Mar 1850, 1 y, 3m, 11d, son of Oliver H. & M Bradley buried Eddystone.

Richard Bradley, died 5 Feb. 1872, 63 years, buried Orono Cemetery, Clarke Twp.

Ruth Bradley, died 30 Apr. 1872, 65y, 9m, 11d, wife of A.H. Bradley, buried Eddystone. Three other names on stone: A.H. Bradley(1880); Isaac Tucker(1877); Leonard Bradley(1856)

Samuel L. Bradley, born 1838, died 1923, buried Eddystone. One other name on stone: Elizabeth Bradley (Fish) 1839-1903

Sarah Jane Bradley (Roblin), born 1850 died 1922, wife of Whitman N. Bradley, buried Eddystone. Three other names on stone, Ada B. (Chatterson), (1890-1968); Millar Maitland Bradley (1887-1969), Whitman N. Bradley (1851-1913).

Silva Alberta Bradley, born 11 July 1883, died 19 Sept. 1891, daughter of John F. and Mary E., buried Eddystone. Four other names on stone Ellen Bradley (Broomfield) (22 Jun. 1838, 22 Sept. 1889); F.H. Bradley (12 Oct. 1836 15 Sept. 1889); Florence Ellen Bradley (1887-1891), Lulu Spray Bradley (1891-1893).

Sophronia J. Bradley (Eddy), born 1855, died 1939, 84 y, wife of Samuel Bradley, buried Centreton Cemetery, Haldimand twp. there are six other names on the stone. Annie L. Eddy (Caldwell) (1864-1945); Elisha P. Eddy (d. 1867); Eliza A. Eddy (Whittaker) (1845-1930); Elizabeth Eddy (d. 1892); John W. Eddy (1856-1926); Philip Eddy (1854-1930).

Sylvanus Bradley, died 23 June 1872, 65y, 2m, born about 1808, married Sally, buried Eddystone.

Thomas C. Bradley, born 1864, died 1911, son of William and Jane Bradley, Husband of Amelia Blewett. Buried McCrea's Cemetery, Manvers twp., Victoria County. Three other names on stone. Amelia Bradley (Blewett) (1870-1957); Jane Bradley (Wylie) (1823-1890); William Bradley (1822-1889).

Wesley S. Bradley, died 3 Apr. 1840, 27 y, 10m, 7d, son of W. and D. Bradley, formerly resident of the USA. Buried Eddystone.

William Bradley, died 7 Dec. 1861 83y, 6m, buried Eddystone. One other name on the stone; Deborah Bradley (d. 1870). (*This is the grave of William H. Bradley and his wife Deborah Tripp; son of Nathan Bradley and Elizabeth Harden.*)

Alice Jane Bradley, died 19 Mar. 1873, 2y,3m,19d, daughter of F.H. and Ellen (Bloomfield) Bradley, buried in Eddystone.

Baldwin Lorenzo Bradley, born 1826, died 1897, married Ruth E. ?? buried Eddystone. Two other names on stone; Deborah A. Bradley, 0y,0m,35d; Garibaldi Bradley.

Eri Russ Bradley, born 1864, died 1919, buried in Eddystone. Three other names on stone; Edith V. Bradley (Eddy) (1866-1939); Henry Isaac Bradley (1900-1979) son of Eri and Edith; Mabel Sarah Bradley (McGhee) (1898-1984).

Hannah S. Bradley (Hubel), died 21 Mar 1898, 58y, wife of Charles S. Bradley, buried in Eddystone. One other name on stone; Charles S. Bradley (d. 1908)

Daniel A. Bradley, died 1 July 1846, 20y, 5m, 11d, son of A.H. and R. Bradley, buried in Eddystone.

Baldwin A. Bradley, died 17 Dec. 1850, 0y,3m,4d, son of Baldwin L. and Ruth E. Bradley, buried in Eddystone.

Delina Bradley (Palen), born 2 Aug. 1848, died 17 Mar. 1917, 68y,7m,5d, wife of Joshua N. Bradley. Delina born Haldimand twp. died Cramhae twp. of cancer of bowel, daughter of Filbert Palen and Louisa Helen Bolt. Buried the Stone's cemetery, Percy twp. One other name on stone; Joshua N. Bradley born 7 Feb. 1845, died 14 Mar 1916, 71y, 2m, 6d, born Haldimand, died Cramhae of a paralytic stroke, son of Oliver Bradley

Elizabeth Bradley (Fish), born 1839, died 1903, wife of S.L. Bradley, Buried Eddystone. One other name on stone; Samuel L. Bradley.

Bradleys Buried in the Russ Creek Cemetery (Abandoned)

Jonathan Russ

His wife Mary (Polly) Bradley died 1862

George W. Bradley

Sarah wife of George W. Bradley, died 4 Nov. 1840

Bradleys Buried in Banda Methodist Cemetery (Baker's Church)- Banda, Ont.

Mulmur Township Conc. 6 Lot 32

Recorded Sept 1984

Plot 19

Mary Bradley w/o Richard Bradley, born 16 Feb. 1841; died 26 Feb. 1907

William Bradley, s/o Richard Bradley, born 15 Jan. 1867; died 15 Jan. 1893

Richard Bradley, born 25 May 1839; died 10 Oct. 1910

Hannah J. Stephans, w/o Charles Bradley died 24 Apr. 1901 aged 26 years

Mary A., d/o Hannah and Charles Bradley, died 15 June 1900, aged 3 weeks.

Helen A. Bradley, died Jan. 9, 1883, aged 20 years, 5 months

Marshall W. Bradley, died Oct. 2, 1875 aged 3 months

Adella May Bradley, died 21 March 1880, aged 3 months, children of Richard and Mary Bradley.

Plot 20

Levi Bradley, died May 25 1905, aged 57 years 4 months

Walter Bradley, died 27 Nov. 1904, aged 27 years 2 months

Levi Bradley (Sr.), died 15 Jan. 1897, aged 90 years & 5 months

His beloved wife Mary Ann Shannon, died 5 Jan. 1891, aged 89 years

Margaret Beard, Beloved wife of Levi Bradley (Jr.), died 20 Nov 1881 aged 28 years & 5 months

Bradleys Buried in Academy Hill Cemetery

Delilah Bradley, born, died 22 Dec 1855, wife of Garry Richardson, daughter of William Bradley and Deborah Tripp.

Appendix # 10

This appendix contains maps of the key places in our story. Namely, there are maps for Eddystone and Bradley Hollow Rd., Nathan Bradley's original farm in Northumberland and the farms of Levi Bradley, Richard Bradley and Michael Beard in Tosorontio and Dufferin. Also this map contains the location of the Banda cemetery, Airlie and Lisle and their relationship to the Canadian Forces Base at Borden. Richard Bradley was the postmaster of Airlie and Charles Bradley sang in the churches which stood on the corners of the crossroads of Airlie also known as Clougher's corners.