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BRADY ANNALS

Stories and Records of the Descendants of
HUGH BRADY, Pioneer
of Cumberland County, Penn'a.

VOLUME I

V. 1

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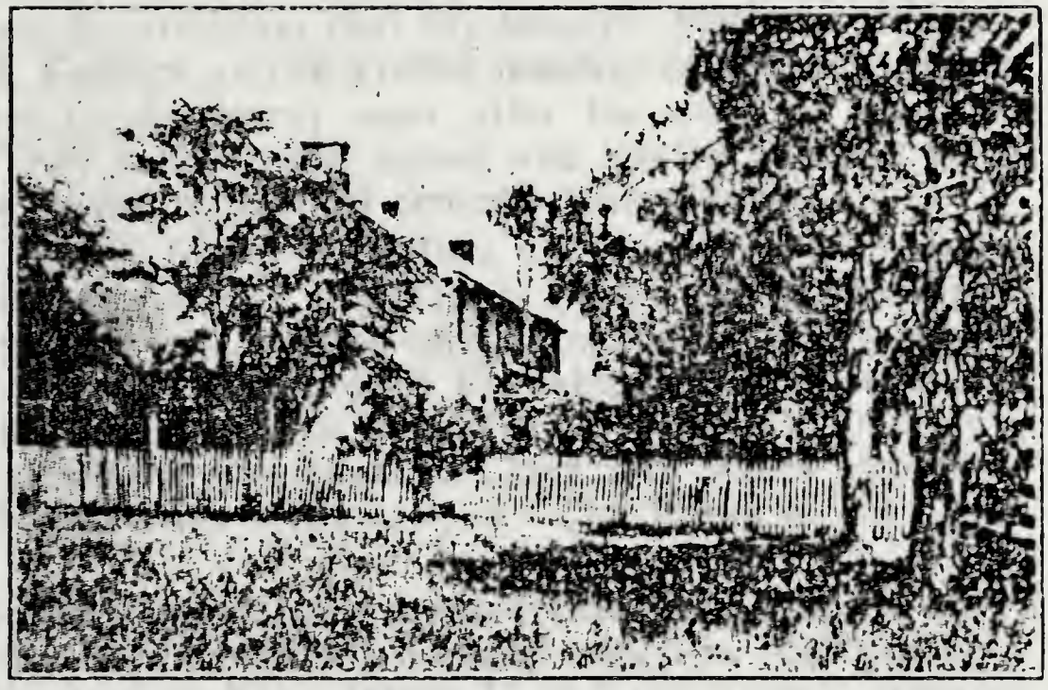


Hugh Brady Homestead, near Shippensburg, Pa.

HUGH BRADY, PIONEER
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

In groping through two centuries I find few dates or absolute facts about this ancestor of ours whose progeny numbers over three thousand. At least two thousand of his descendants are now living—living in every state of this country and in a number of foreign lands.

From what we know we can be certain that Hugh Brady emigrated from Ireland to America about 1732; that he married Hannah McCormick or Hannah somebody just before or soon after he came to this country—most likely before; that he settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania (Hopewell Township) not later than the year 1745, probably as tradition says in the year 1738.

What were his Irish antecedents? While in England in 1897 I investigated a story that Hugh Brady was a son of Dr. Nicholas Brady, poet and clergyman, whose home was in Richmond, London, and whose parish for many years had been near Cork, Ireland. My authority in England found many records of births, baptisms and deaths but no record of a Hugh Brady among the children of Nicholas. I am convinced that there is no such relationship but most likely they were of the same kin.

Samuel A. Mutchmore, D. D., a distinguished descendant of Hugh Brady, also I believe of the McCunes and Hemphills, recited to me his tradition that the Bradys, McCunes, Sharps, McConnels, Youngs, and two other families came from County Derry (now Londonderry) soon after the close of the 17th century. They came in one vessel and landed at Cape Henlopen, then moved up toward central Pennsylvania.

Mr. A. Brady Sharp of Carlisle writing about 1845 stated in his historical sketches that Hugh Brady, an Enniskilliner, with Hannah his wife, settled on Conodoquinet Creek within "the present lines of Hopewell township." This settlement was contemporaneous with that of the Hemphills, Quigley's, Sharpes, Carnahans, McCunes, McClays, and others who came from the Scotch-Irish settlement at "The Forks of the Delaware."

For a long time I have studied this Enniskillener clew. Enniskillen is a city in North Ireland which in 1689 put up a gallant fight against King James II and the French invasion of Ireland. The Enniskilliners were Orangemen and won; but all this was a generation before Hugh Brady lived. In looking through my Century dictionary I find that "Enniskilliners" was the name given for hundreds of years to the Sixth British Dragoons regiment who thus inherited the honors of the brave and loyal defense of 1689.

It is obvious to me that Hugh Brady when quite a young man served in that regiment of the British army, many years of course after the siege of Enniskillen. He did not live in Enniskillen. He enlisted in that regiment like many other young men as a volunteer because their sentiments were his. He upheld his principles by his military service.

Mr. A. Brady Sharp adds that the Bradys in Cumberland County were Presbyterians and members of the Middlespring Church. Please notice that the Bradys were educated people. Before schools were known in the backwoods John Brady, oldest son, had grown, and tradition says that he taught school in his younger years.

At any rate, who taught him in that finest of frontier

sciences, surveying, and who educated him and his brother Joseph to a point where they received commissions as captains without holding intermediate rank? In my opinion it was home schooling that furnished the education. Illiteracy was the rule in the provinces before the Revolution and it is therefore a mark of tribute to Hugh and Hannah Brady to relate that in some manner they managed to educate their children.

At least six, probably all seven sons of Hugh Brady Pioneer bore arms in defending the colonies. The military spirit was dominant in that family and we can well see that the children of the Enniskilliner in new climes and facing new conditions exhibited that same manly spirit of asserting the right with all their strength and endurance to a victorious end.

The homestead of Hugh Brady was about 5 miles northwest of Shippensburg and bordered the north bank of Conodoquinet Creek, just west of the Newburg bridge. The place is a favorite picnic resort and the site can be pointed out of the old logs house which was torn down years ago, the logs being re-used in various structures in Newburgh. They were said to be riddled with bullets, no doubt from the target practice of the Brady boys. Nearby is the old "Brady swimming hole" in Conodoquinet Creek which still goes by that name.

About a mile due west of this homestead stands a fine old farm mansion along the creek which at the 1909 Brady reunion was the spot where a very enjoyable visit and luncheon were held. This latter place, whose title runs from Hugh Brady, was probably part of the several tracts which Hugh Pioneer acquired from time to time, probably 400 acres in all, but as the house is a two storied structure of hewn logs weatherboarded and well preserved, we cannot believe it was the original homestead. It may have been the home of Hugh Brady II, or Hugh Brady, son of Joseph, son of Hugh Pioneer, who was well to do for those days.

Hugh Brady Pioneer was a taxable in 1751 along with the Quigleys, McCormicks, McCunes, and many others related by marriage, and in 1768 his sons, Joseph, Hugh and Ebenezer, were also taxed. After that year we have no date records of the pioneer. That he lived almost to the time of the Revolution is generally believed. The date of his birth though not known positively has been set at 1709 by an uncertain tradition. We know that his first born, John, had 1733 as his birth year and his youngest son James was born 1753. In the average sense this childbearing period would fix the birth year of Hannah Brady, the mother, at about 1709 to 1713, and

therefore the birth date of Hugh Pioneer when taken as 1709 appears very reasonable.

We know that Hannah Brady was living in 1776 and that Hugh Pioneer had died prior to that date, from an old copy of the records of the Middlespring Presbyterian Church, now in the possession of James H. McClay Esq. of Shippensburg, which contains the following entry of subscription to the pastor's salary:

1776.		Salary
Hugh Brady)	James	0 - 13 - 6
Widow Brady)	Hemphill	0 - 13 - 6

showing a subscription made through James Hemphill of 13 shillings and 6 pence for Hugh Brady, either the deceased pioneer or his son, and a similar subscription from Widow Brady, wife of the pioneer.

Hannah Brady was the only woman subscriber to this church maintenance and she was undoubtedly a devout member. Attention is drawn to the fact that her grandson, Joseph Brady son of Joseph, was a Presbyterian minister, while another grandson, James Brady of Greensburg, Pa., son of Hugh II, was the first Presbyterian elder in that section of the country.

Mr. A. Brady Sharp as before stated referred to Hugh Brady in connection with "the Scotch-Irish settlement at the forks of the Delaware," which is the neighborhood of Easton, Pa. I have heard somewhere mention that Hugh Brady was buried at Easton but I now know that that is a mistake. Moses Hemphill, his neighbor in Cumberland County, is known to have come from Weaverville, a town near Easton, and he was very closely connected with Hugh Brady in business affairs. It is probable that this association began before their settlement in Cumberland County and it is also probable that the years between 1732 and 1745 were partly spent by Hugh Brady in the neighborhood of Easton.

Hugh Brady Pioneer is buried in Middlespring lower churchyard, about 3 miles north of Shippensburg, which Mrs. Belle M. Swope of Newville, Pa., has so well described in her new book.

James Hemphill, son of Moses Hemphill, stated to his granddaughter, who was the mother of James Hemphill McClay now living aged 83, that the grave of Hugh Brady Sr. lies directly west of the Johnston plot in that churchyard and that the Johnston fence projects slightly over the foot of Hugh Brady's grave.

From this account, it is thought that a rough flint stone

set directly back of Benamin Johnston's grave is the old marker of Hugh Brady Pioneer's grave, centuries old, uncut, unlettered, and mutely calling on the thousands of his progeny for recognition. It stands about 24 feet from the north fence and 35 feet from the west fence of the church yard. About 2 yards to the north side of it is a smaller rough headstone which may be taken to be the grave of Hannah, his wife.

The bare facts and outlines of Hugh Bradys career seem to show a path of steady devotion to duty at every stage. Life at the wilderness frontier, struggling at the head of a family of nine children, afforded few opportunities for spectacular things, but judging from that family itself it seems that Hugh Brady and Hannah Brady were eminently successful in laying foundations of home and state that reflect honor and esteem from a large and worthy posterity.

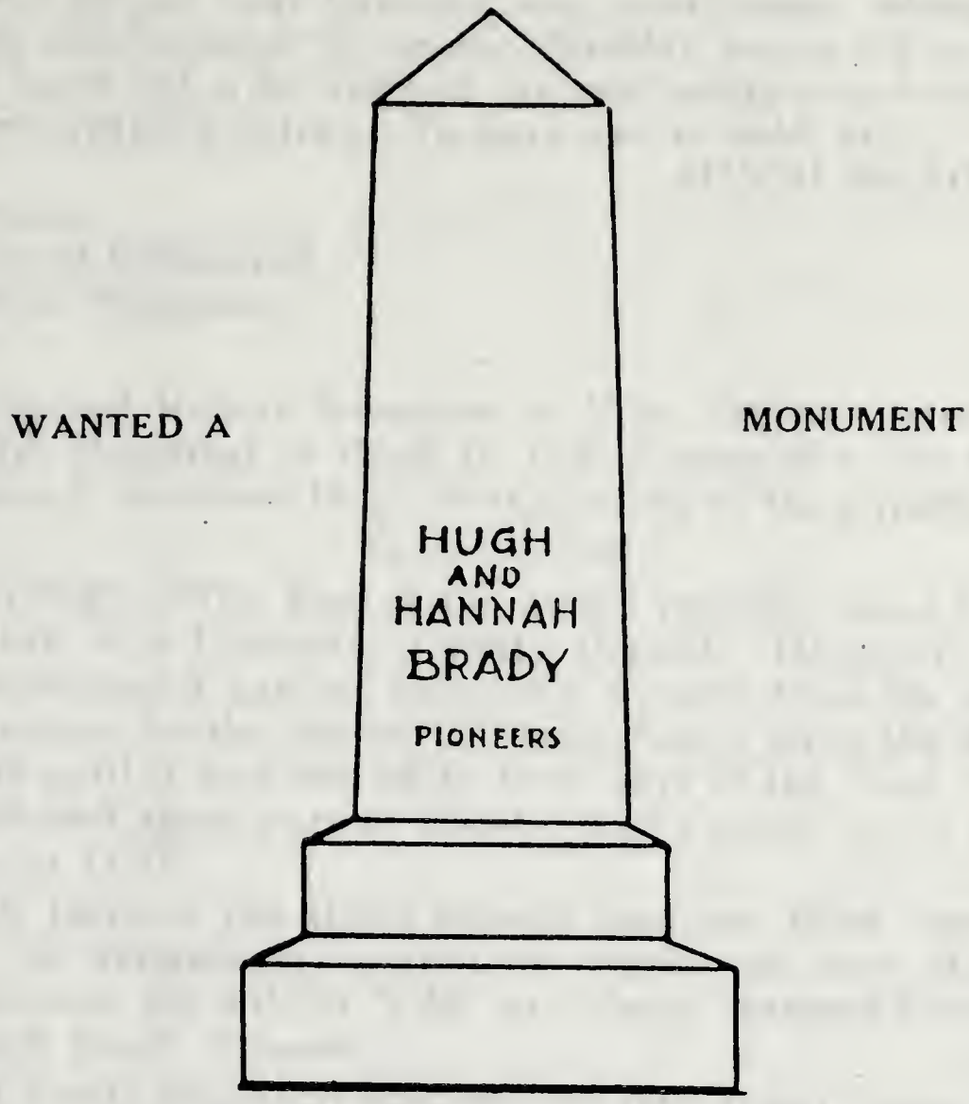
An erroneous tradition says that titles of land belonging to the estate of Hugh Brady and to his sons became defective or void after the Revolution. It is pretty well known that titles from the Penn heirs and even squatter's titles were made valid by legislation and there are no facts that seem to verify that tradition. And yet between 1785 and 1800 the majority of the Brady's left Cumberland County for the region west of the Alleghenies, many of them without much of this world's goods.

James Brady, son of Hugh Brady II, and William P. Brady, son of Capt. John, the one in Greensburg and the other at Brady's Mill in Indiana County, became large pioneer landholders and to the one or the other most of the connection gathered as a center of new settlement.

Of the original 7 sons of Hugh Brady only two, Joseph and Hugh II, are thought to have died in Cumberland County. Three others, Samuel, Ebenezer and James, moved to Indiana County and died there. Captain John Brady, as is well known, is buried at Muncy, Lycoming County, and William the remaining son is said to have migrated to Tennessee.

In this geographical position, broadly speaking, their descendants live at the present day. They have uniformly and with credit assumed the duties of honorable living and good citizenship. Their names are singularly free from stain. Most of them are hard working, God-fearing people and as such are the corner stones of society and the bed rock on which rests our civilization.

(Address delivered by William Y. Brady, Chairman, at the Brady Reunion held at Eaglesmere, near Muncy, Pa., August 21, 1920.)



EARLY RECORDS OF HUGH BRADY IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

(From William G. Murdock's "Fragments of Brady History" 1909.)

County Record Book "A" Vol. 1, page 18, Carlisle, Pa.

Release of Hugh Brady to Richard Peters, dated 7 October, 1748. In consideration of £25 sold and released all that tract of land with the improvements and buildings situated in Hopewell Township, Lancaster County, adjoining John McCuin (McCune) and Robt. Simonton containing 200 acres more or less, 50 acres of which were granted to Thomas Woods by warrant 19 March, 1744, and by said Woods to Hugh Brady 30 August, 1745, and the other 150 acres were warranted to Hugh Brady 6 October, 1748.

Bill of Sale. Hugh Brady of Hopewell to Francis Campbell and David Megaw of Shippensburg, storekeepers, dated 3rd April, 1753. Recorded in Book A, Vol. 1, page 33.

In consideration of £12.10s and 3d. set over and deliver to Campbell and Megaw 1 bay mare 8 years old branded

"W. E." on the near buttocks, one sorrel mare, white faced, 7 years old, branded "S" on the shoulder, and a red cow with calf 3 years old, a flecked red cow and white cow 4 years old and two yearling calves. To have and to hold, etc.

HUGH BRADY.

Witnesses:
David Summerall.
Robt. Simonton.

Deed of Robert Simonton to Wm. Starret, dated April 19, 1768, Recorded in Book B, Vol. 1, page 213. In the description it mentions Hugh Brady as one of the adjoiners.

NOTES.—The first of the above records, dated 7 October, 1748, is a Lancaster County Record. Hopewell Township remained a part of Lancaster County from the date of its purchase by the colony of Pennsylvania from the Indians in 1735 until it was cut off to form part of the York County in 1749 and again part of Cumberland County at its organization in 1750.

All three of the above records mention, Robt. Simonton, who was undoubtedly parent or relative of Jane Simonton who became the wife of "Old" or "Uncle" Samuel Brady, son of Hugh Brady Pioneer.

It would appear at first reading that Hugh Brady parted with the 200 acres of land mentioned on 7 October, 1748. But when it is considered that Richard Peters is known to be the land agent of Penn Heirs or rather of the colony it may very well be interpreted as completion and confirmation of title to Hugh Brady of the 200 acres, for which he held warrants or claim subject to final payment. In this way it can be understood that the 200 acres formed the Hugh Brady homestad from 1745 at least till 1768.

Prior to 1745 Hugh Brady may have lived near Big Spring, Cumberland County, on land never warranted by title, possession being obtained by squatter settlement. There is a positive tradition coming through the written account of Robert R. Brady of Brookville, Pa., that his grandfather "Old Samuel Brady," was born near "Big Spring" which is a good many miles from the homestead we know 5 miles northwest of Shippensburg. Samuel Brady was born long before 1745, most probably in 1738.

TAXABLES HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1751.

(Note.—Cumberland County was organized 1750.)

Hugh Brady
Robert Chambers
James McCormick
Robert Simonton
John McCune
James Young
John Quigley

TAXABLES HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP 1762.

Hugh Brady
Joseph Brady
John Brady
Hugh Brady, Jr.
James Chambers
William Carnahan
Robert Chambers
John Hannah
Josiah Hannah
James McCormick
John McCune, Jr. and Sr.
Robert McCune
James Quigley
John Quigley
Robert Simonton
James Young

NOTE.—Fort McCormick, which may have some connection with Hannah (McCormick) Brady, as also with James McCormick above referred to, was a fortified log house standing as early as 1756 at the present site of Hogestown, Cumberland County.

COPY OF THE WILL OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH BRADY, ON RECORD AT THE COURT HOUSE OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, CARLISLE, PA.

September 7, 1776.

I Joseph Brady of the County of Cumberland And Township of Hopewell, Farmer, Being Called forth in the Defence of my Country To join the third Batalion at Amboy If it please God that I should fall in Battle or otherwise Do make and ordain this to be my last will and tes'ament First I leave my beloved Wife Mary the whole of my estate in her hands During her life or while she continues my widow to be Managed and Disposed of as I shall hereafter describe I apoint her my said wife and James McCune of said Township To be my Executors.

As the times are so Dreadful I cannot even guess at the value of my Estate but Desires that these my Executors after selling such a part of my stocks as shall pay my Lawful Debts that the Remainder be Kept on the plantation under the Immediate Direction of my Executors and when My Eldest Daughter Marget is Maried I alow my Executors to consider and Inspect into the state of my familie the childrens schooling the Clearness of the Estate from Debts &c and whatever Can be spared of said stocks I apoint said Executors to Give to her, said Marget having still a strict Regard to the Inspection and in like manner so on with my other Daughters viz Mary Jean Hannah Elizabeth At the same time aprasing all things they Receive: Let it be further observed that If each of my

Daughters Doth not Receive in Chattles to the amount of Thirty pounds at their Marriage or at the age of twenty two years what remains I allow my two sons Hugh and Joseph to pay them in Money after that Joseph Comes to be twenty one years of age when Joseph is twenty two years of age then Marget is payed the Next year Mary the Next year Jean and so on of the other two If any of these My Daughters Be Dead Before the above period Refered to whether maried or unmaried My Sons shall be cleared from paying the sum to anyother heir.

I leave the then whole of my Lands Goods Chattles and Estate Real and personal to be equaly Divided Between My two sons Hugh and Joseph at the decease of their Mother or her Marriage If she my beloved Mary should Chuse to Marry then let her Receive the third of the Movable Estate and Clear the premises Receive such a substance as the law may apoint But nothing more and My Children if minors at the Discretion of my faithful Executor or such as he shall apointover them If any of my two sons should Die without Issue I Do apoint his share to his surviving brother If Both should Die without Issue I Do allow that the whole be divided among by Daughters Equally.

I Do therefore Make and ordain this to be my last will and Testament Renouncing Making void and Declareing against any other wills legacies or Instruments of writings By me in any other sense intended as my last will and Testament Ratifying and Confirming this and this alone to be my last will.

In Testimony thereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal Before these present witnesses

Signed sealed published
pronounced and declared
to be the last will and
Testament by the said
Josepll Brady before us
the Subscribers — Joseph Brady (seal)
Hugh Laughlin
John Mitchell
Cumberland County, ss.

RECORD BY MRS. ANNA K. McMILLAN OF DESCENDANTS OF HUGH BRADY III, SON OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH BRADY OF THE REVOLUTION, AND GRANDSON OF HUGH BRADY, PIONEER.

Decaturville, Tenn. (1896).

Hugh Brady and Keziah Chambers of Chambersburg,

were the parents of Eliza or Elizabeth Brady, my mother, who married Wallace Dixon, October 1, 1823, in Nashville, at the residence of A. W. VanLeer, who had married her sister Rebecca Chambers Brady. (NOTE.—Hugh Brady above referred to was the son of Capt. Joseph Brady and grandson of Hugh Brady Pioneer.)

ELIZA BRADY, my mother, was born May 4, 1796, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, one month after her father's death. He, Hugh Brady, died April 4, 1796, leaving my grandmother, Keziah Brady, and four children, five with my mother, Robert C. Brady, John Brady, Joseps Brady, Rebecca Brady, and Eliza Brady.

They owned a splendid farm near Greensburg and near the great "Dam Disaster," Uncle Robert was a merchant in Greensburg when their slaves were freed. They crossed the mountains and moved into Ohio after grandma married Mr. John Thompson, she had five more children.

My mother died at Oakland Springs, my father's home, in 1865, March 5th (my father two years after) leaving issue; *Anna Meziah Dixon* (the writer) born March 8, 1828, married Rev. Dr. Ishan G. Hearn, who was killed at Shiloh. Married Paul H. Fisher, March 5, 1865. Married Mr. John McMillan November 16, 1886. Had issue Florence Green Hearn (who married LaFayette Fisher and lives in Fisher County, Texas, now), Wallace D. Hearn, I. Harris Hearn, who died at 17, Dr. Robert G. Fisher, unmarried. Pauline Hilliard Fisher died at 8 years.

Now my brother, Thomas Yeatman Dixon, born September 12, 1830, at Cumberland Furnace, Dickson County, Tennessee, married: First, Miss Cora Y. Marable, who died at the birth of her child, then Miss Mary Raimecy, who has nine children, five girls and four boys, young men and young women, three sons and one daughter still single live in Montgomery County, Tennessee. Was always an iron master till he was burnt out during the war by the Federal soldiers.

WALLACE DIXON, JR., my brother, was born in 1835 at Ferry County, Tennessee, at Cedar Creek Furnace, the home of his parents, Col. W. and Eliza Dixon, had issue Wallace Dixon, Thos. Yeatman, Wm. H. and Chambers Dixon, Sallie Hughlett, his daughter—all married but Wm. Hickory. Their mothers were two sisters, Kitty and Ellen Finch. They lived at Oakland Springs, during his life and still live there—left them by his father.

ELIZA ELEANORA VANLEER DIXON, my sister, born in Nash-

ville, April 2, 1832. Married January 6, 1852. (The same night I was married to Isham G. Hearn.) She was married to Major Sylvester L. Finley, a lawyer of Nashville, who died during the war, an aid of Zollicoffer, no children. She afterwards married Mr. Sam Allen and is now a widow.

HETTY CHAMBERS DIXON, also a daughter of my parents, Wallace and Eliza Dixon, was born at Cedar Creek, June 23, 1835. Married Mr. William Hickory Fisher soon after the war and he died November 26, 1901. No children.

My grandmother had five children by her second marriage (with Mrs. Hadassah Murray and Mrs. Nancy Lewis), Mary McKibbin Thompson, Keziah Thompson and Rhuhama C. Thompson. All died after they were grown, in Ohio. Unmarried.

ROBERT BRADY, my uncle, died in Nashville, leaving no children.

REBECCA C. BRADY, my mother's sister, married Mr. A. W. VanLeer of Nashville. Had nine children; all dead but Eleanora Chambers, who married Mr. Hugh Kirkman, who died, leaving three out of nine.

1. JOHN KIRKMAN, drowned in Cumberland River.

2. MARY FLORENCE, who married James Pierre Droullard, has had 7 children. Some are dead. Her daughter, Florence K., married Count DePourtales, have three little countesses and live in France.

3. VANLEER KIRKMAN is married and had several children.

REBECCA CHAMBERS VANLEER, daughter of Rebecca Brady, married Andrew J. Polk, is a widow and resides in France. Her daughter, Antoinette V. Polk, married Count de Charrette also a great general. All are wealthy. VanLeer Polk, her son, lives in Nashville, never married.

This is all I can tell you for they comprise all the kin we have in the world outside of Grandma's own relatives in Pennsylvania and the Brady's. The McKibbins (all generals) ought to know everything about the Chambers connection. Gen. Chambers McKibbin is a cousin of my mother and Jere and the others of the Chambers-McKibbin family in Pittsburgh who was a nephew of my grandmother. His mother, Mary Chambers, being her own sister and Hugh Brady and she were married at their house. I have wearied you I know but will say my Grandfather Hugh had but one brother, Rev. Joseph Brady, and no sister that I recollect of. General Hugh Brady wrote me that they were own cousins of his as grandmother told me and she was living then and that he went to Chambersburg and waited on him when he was married. Rev. Joseph was living in Wheeling, Va., and had a son in the

bank there named Sobieski Brady now dead; with many apoligies for writing so much I will thank you to do the same and tell me something of your own family. Oh, you don't know how I venerate the dear old Brady and Chambers families. Tell me how we are connected. You surely can trace it out from General Hugh Brady. They were cousins, their fathers were brothers (both named after the "Pioneer" of Shippinseburg, "The Grand old Hugh.")

Success attend your efforts my dear cousin.

Respectfully,

ANNA K. McMILLAN.

BRADDOCK'S MASSACRE.

Although the home of Hugh Brady Pioneer was only 15 or 20 miles from the border line of the Indian country, the family rested in comfort and peaceful security until the days of Braddock's defeat near Fort Pitt in 1755.

Bradock's defeat, and the massacre of his soldiers, the burning alive at Fort Duqusne of captured soldiers, the devilish murder of hundreds of border settlers, and capture of their children spread sleepless terror over the entire colony of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna during the summer and autumn of 1755, and gripped the hearts of Hugh Brady's family along Conodoquinet Creek.

A family named McCord, probably 15 miles or so from the Brady home, were either killed or carried into captivity at this time. John Brady, the oldest son, was married about this time, and may have set up a home of his own, but there were at least three other boys able to handle a gun. We can make sure that portholes were made in the walls of their log house, casks of water were stored indoors and thatches on the roof were made as fireproof as possible, while vigilant lookout was kept on the woodland around for the upspringing savage. Possibly for a few days the family fled to the fort at Shippensburg, only 4 or 5 miles nearer civilization, but one must live and the farm provided the only living.

No harm reached the Brady family, but out of this home there went two brave boys in the next three years who tracked the savages into their own country, beat them in their own game, and punished them so severely that no longer did Hannah Brady have cause to start at her own shadow or tremble at the screech of the owl. In succeeding numbers we will follow Samuel Brady to Kittanning and John Brady to Fort Duqusne.

BRADY ANNALS

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VOLUME 1, No. 2. JUNE 1923. BI-MONTHLY.

OLD SAMUEL BRADY
INDIAN SCOUT

At the time when Braddock's defeat laid bare the western border of Cumberland County to the knife and torch of the savage, causing thirteen hundred and more refugees to huddle inside the stockade fort at Shippensburg, Samuel Brady, third son of Hugh Brady Pioneer, had reached the age of 17 and had already become a hunter and a rover of the woods.

Massacres continued the next spring and summer with the usual terrifying details. The Quaker government at its place of safety in Philadelphia finally yielded in its old time opposition to war against the Indians—but it yielded merely to the extent of *granting permission* for raising a regiment of farmers to fight in the literal defense of their firesides and their very lives.

Five companies were hastily raised. They were undrilled, undisciplined, dressed in their hunting shirts and breeches, armed with their own home flint locks and led by preachers and elders of their Scotch-Irish faith. The choice of colonel fell on John Armstrong of Cumberland County. The rolls show 307 names. Samuel Brady was not enrolled in the regiment, but in some way he joined the march. Probably he ran off with it. When we remember that it was made amid overwhelming terrors of savage butchery, this expedition of 1756 against the Indian town of Kitanning on the Allegheny river was one of the boldest, gamest, and most victorious strokes against the Indians in American history. It was nothing less than a stealthy rush of 300 untrained settlers through two hundred miles of little known woods in the Indians' own country.

From Shippensburg as a gathering center two or three companies probably took the path westward across Kittochtiny mountain at Doubling Gap, which was the boundary of the province. Then they crossed the steep Tuscarora mountain and passed through the third mountain at Shade

Gap, which is near the present town of Orbisonia. Here they picked up the Indian Traders Path running to the Ohio River and came to the old Indian camp at Augwick, later Fort Shirley, and now Shirleysburg. There stood the blockhouse abandoned the year before by George Crogan, Indian trader.

At this point all five companies were formed and the regiment set out August 13. Following a path down a stream they came to the Juniata River and crossed it where Mt. Union now stands, then passed up along the north bank to Standing Stone, where Huntingdon now stands. They were now moving rapidly and openly in a long, thin line on the main Indian trail running east and west through central Pennsylvania. Their discovery by wandering Indians would most certainly have been made known to the Delawares at Kitanning.

At Standing Stone they crossed to the south bank of the Juniata, proceeded through the present towns of Alexandria and Water Street, and passed over the mountains and by the Big Lick to the old abandoned Indian town of Frankstown, near the headwaters of the Juniata. Here they caught up with the advance scouting party. They probably unburdened themselves of much of their supplies here under a guard. The scouts had discovered the recently used camp of two Indians who had killed a bear cub.

Two more days brought them along the trail over the Alleghenies, crossing the present line of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Kitanning Point and into the eastern part of what is now Indiana County, where the Venango trail forked. Here, fifty miles from Kitanning, they formed a camp and probably cached everything but rations and weapons.

The second night from here when about six miles from Kitanning the advance guard saw a light. Creeping up close the scouts reported there could not be more than five or six Indians at the fire. Rather than cause an alarm it was decided that the regiment should leave the trail and make a wide detour through the woods, leaving Lieutenant Ford (or Hogg) in charge of the horses and provisions and 12 men with which to attack the camp at daybreak. With much difficulty the regiment made their way through the woods but soon the beating of a drum and shouts of revelry led them to a hill overlooking the Allegheny River about 100 yards below the town. It was moonlight and quite warm so that the Indians were still active with dances and much noise. The Cumberland County heroes posted themselves in full view of the valley and the leaders planned the morrow's work while the men took much needed rest but no sleep.

At dawn they opened the fight with a volley and a yell. The Deleware chief named Captain Jacob called out "Shewanis —white men—now there will be scalps enough." From their cabins the Indians yelling and singing returned a strong fire. Colonel Armstrong gave orders to fire the houses. John Ferguson carried a firebrand up to the chief's house and set fire to the thatch and fled unhurt. The conflagration spread. Many were burned alive. Captain Jacobs and forty warriors were killed. His cabin which held the powder supply blew up. Eleven white prisoners were rescued. In all about thirty cabins were burned together with their provisions. The balance of the population escaped, some crossing to the west bank of the river.

During the capture Samuel Brady entered one of the wigwams and found all deserted save a little papoose lying on the floor rolled up in an old piece of blanket. The baby looked up in Brady's face with smiles and chuckles but another soldier approached from behind and seized it. Brady interceded strongly for the child's life but the other dashed its brains out against a post, swearing as he did so that "nits make lice."

Colonel Armstrong with difficulty held his men until the work of destruction was complete. When the retreat began some of the released prisoners said that a band of two dozen Indians had left the village the day before and others were expected from up the river. Fears of ambuscade arose in the distorted vision of the undisciplined army. The horrors of Braddock's retreat were fresh in their memory.

Captain Hugh Mercer and some of his men set out through the woods, lost their way, and wandered separately for weeks before they arrived in a starved condition at the Susquehanna. The main body returned along the trail and were occasionally fired on by small parties of Indians with small loss. Their wounded had been placed on some horses that were captured in the village. Also the Indian scalps and some articles of value that they had recovered. Fears arose for Lieutenant Hogg and the horses and some provisions which had been scaffolded farther back.

When they arrived in the vicinity where he had been left they found him lying mortally wounded in a thicket. His force of twelve had attacked not five but two dozen warriors. The surprised lieutenant stood the return attack for a while but being twice wounded, three of his men being killed and the others taking to the bushes, for cover, the little band was dispersed.

The brave lieutenant was picked up and placed on a horse

and was carried with the retreating regiment as far as he was able to stand the riding. Then the men placed him on the ground to leave him. The long single file passed each man taking him by the hand and saying goodbye. When Brady passed the lieutenant would not let go his hand but clung to him for three hundred yards. Then Brady stopped and laid him down on the ground, remaining with him till he died. He secreted the body and hurried on to the main army and prevailed on some friends to go back with him with tools and bury it. After covering the grave with some leaves to conceal it from Indians they hurried on and overtook the regiment that night and returned with them to Fort Shirley.

Samuel Brady remained at Fort Shirley for some time on garrison duty before returning home. This was in September, 1756. In May of that year his first nephew had been born and it was no doubt with an eye to this adventure that John Brady and his wife named the baby Samuel—a fitting introduction to the adventurous career of the future Captain Sam Brady.

Uncle Sam is said to have accompanied Captain John Brady in Bouquet's expedition against the Indians around Fort Pitt in 1764. He returned to Cumberland County and later married Jane Simonton, no doubt the daughter whose father's farm adjoined the Brady homestead. When a purchase of land from the Indians in 1768 opened up for sale cheap land to the westward Samuel took up a piece of bottom land on the Juniata River at Standing Stone, now Huntingdon. Samuel settled on the Crooked Creek side and his brother John on the Stone Creek side nearly opposite. They were probably the first white settlers at this old Indian camping ground. In 1769 Samuel was assessed for taxes on one horse and one cow.

When John Brady moved to Northumberland County in 1770 Samuel followed him. For a dozen years the Indians remained at peace. Between hunting and farming he spent the years of his vigorous manhood there until the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Harriet J. Totten, quoting her grandmother, Hannah Gray, wrote:

"Samuel Brady the first was a most eccentric character, very affectionate, withal a devout Christian. Most of his life was spent among the Indians (the Delawares, I believe), whose manners and customs he adopted. He was dressed in a sort of semi-Indian costume. He was a brave man and a great patriot, very tender hearted and loved his relatives. Hannah Gray, his niece, after reading Cooper's "Deerslayer,"

"Pathfinder," etc., was so convinced that the striking points in Leatherstocking's character were drawn from him (Samuel) that a correspondence took place between Cooper and herself and that Cooper told her he had heard of a man named Bradley from some source and that he was the original of that strange character.

For a year or two after the Revolutionary War began the Indians remained neutral in the Susquehanna valley but gradually the English influence turned them against the colonists. The British in Canada offered a reward of ten dollars (2£) for each scalp taken from the settlers.

While at home in Northumberland County old Sam Brady made a pet of an Indian named Wamp. He would often throw a deer in at the door of the old Indian's wigwam and Brady, with the cooperation of his brother John's son, James, managed to keep the old fellow fat during the winter. Next spring (1878) just before the threatened outbreak, as Brady was out in the woods hunting, he caught sight of old Wamp acting queerly and seeming to want to shoot Brady. The latter stepped behind a tree and peeped out to see what Wamp was about. Bang, went the old man's rifle and the bullet took off a portion of his left ear. Brady's Scotch-Irish was up in a minute, and vowing not to let any Indian take such liberties with him, rushed upon the miscreant and clove his head with a tomahawk.

When the Five Nations of New York State hurled themselves on the Susquehanna valley in the summer of 1778, "Uncle" Sam Brady joined the frontier garrison at Fort Freeland, about 10 miles south of Muncy. On one occasion the main part of the garrison had crossed the river on a scouting expedition leaving Brady and a little Irishman named Hughey Daugherty with the women and children. A scouting party of British and Indians soon appeared and demanded surrender of the fort. Brady said "no" and he and Daugherty set about a defensive fire while the women loaded the rifles. After quite a fight during which more than one of the enemy was stretched out on the grass the garrison re-crossed the river and raised the siege.

The massacre of settlers and garrison at Wyoming, now Wilkes Barre, added to widespread Indian ravages elsewhere threw the frontier into panic. During July, 1778, the entire population of the West Branch valley fled from their homes in the "Great Runaway." They were terror stricken. A few brave men remained at Muncy, for which hardihood young James Brady paid the penalty with his life in August of that year.

The women of Samuel Brady's family, like those of his brother John's, fled to the fort at Sunbury, or even farther south, and only returned to their homes at the end of summer in the wake of Brodhead's army.

Early the next spring, 1779, the Iriquois again descended on the Susquehanna settlements. Captain John Brady was shot by Indians in April near Muncy, and the same precipitous flight of the settlers took place. His widow gathered up her family and fled this time to Cumberland County and it is altogether likely that Samuel Brady's family accompanied her since tradition says that Samuel Brady was living at Muncy at the time his brother fell and that he led the party that ran out and carried the body into the fort.

But Samuel Brady remained at Fort Freeland to fight the Indians, as shown by the following referenc from the *Colonial Records of Pennsylvania:* "In the muster of June 15, 1779, Samuel Brady enlisted in Captain Kemble's company of rangers on May 7, 1779, residing in Northumberland County, age 40, height 5 feet and 8 inches, dark, farmer, born in America."

Near the end of July, 1779, about 100 British and tories and 200 Indians made a raid on Fort Freeland and overwhelmed the garrison, which surrendered. Samuel Brady determined not to be carried off as a prisoner and suddenly dashed into the hazel bushes and ran for life, hotly pursued by several Indians. Looking back he saw two oncoming savages, the foremost a large dangerous looking fellow. He renewed his speed but his foot slipped and he fell. But Brady had fallen with a loaded rifle in his hand. He shot at the first salvage and killed him. The other Indian gave up the pursuit and ran back to the fort leaving Brady free to escape. The British released the women and children but every one of the 21 armed men except Brady was led off to Canada as prisoner.

Old Samuel Brady probably removed his family at this time to what became his future home in that part of Cumberland County which is now included in Perry County. He continued to range the Indian frontier opposite his new home.

Penn's Archives Vol. 6, pages 630-31, shows Samuel Brady a member of Capt. Thomas Askey's company April 15 to June 15, 1781, Cumberland County. Later on Brady and some of his brother's old company formed part of the garrison at Bedford, and frequently did scouting duty in the mountain districts. On one occasion they set out on what is known as the Bedford scout. Leaving the fort with two days' rations

they traveled north as far as the present site of Hollidaysburg. Here they suddenly fell in with a large party of Indians. The scouts being greatly outnumbered fell back and the Indians followed closely. At intervals the scouts made a stand until driven from their position.

A stand was made at a stream called Bloody Run. Quite a number of the Indians were shot and killed, but the scouts had suffered the loss of nearly half their number. The last stand was made not far beyond Bloody Run. A commanding position was obtained and as before the scouts did effective work but the pressure became too strong and they were dislodged again. Samuel Brady was here shot in the leg. He sprang on it and finding the bone not broken he proceeded to make his escape to Fort Bedford. The next day a force was sent out but did not succeed in overtaking the enemy. The troops gathered up the remains of the unfortunate scouts and carried them back to the fort.

In 1790 the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania paid Samuel Brady for service in the militia of Bedford County ending July, 1782. Old Samuel Brady seems to have moved with relatives to the Ligonier Valley near the town of Ligonier some years after the Revolution. He joined General Arthur St. Clair's expedition against the western Indians in 1791. The Pennsylvania frontiersmen gathered at Fort Pitt where they took boats down the Ohio River. After months of hardship due to low water they arrived at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, in October. Joining the Kentucky troops they pushed on with numbers greatly reduced. They followed a trail northwest, leading toward Detroit, and the Miami Indian towns. Suddenly before sunrise of November 4, the weary camp of fourteen hundred men was surrounded and attacked by a large unseen force of Indians. Horses were shot, cannon were silenced and captured, and men were slaghtered without resistance so that a retreat became the only thing possible. When the retreat began an old Indian sprang up in front and shouted to kill all white men and take no prisoners. Samuel Brady, who well understood the Indian tongues, replied that he had a pill for him and shot him down with his rifle. The retreat covered twenty-nine miles to Fort Jefferson, which was reached at sundown by the survivors, leaving over six hundred dead in the woods and nearly three hundred prisoners to the cruelty of the Indians. Samuel Brady escaped uninjured and returned with the remnants of the force to Pennsylvania after one of the most harrowing defeats recorded in pioneer history.

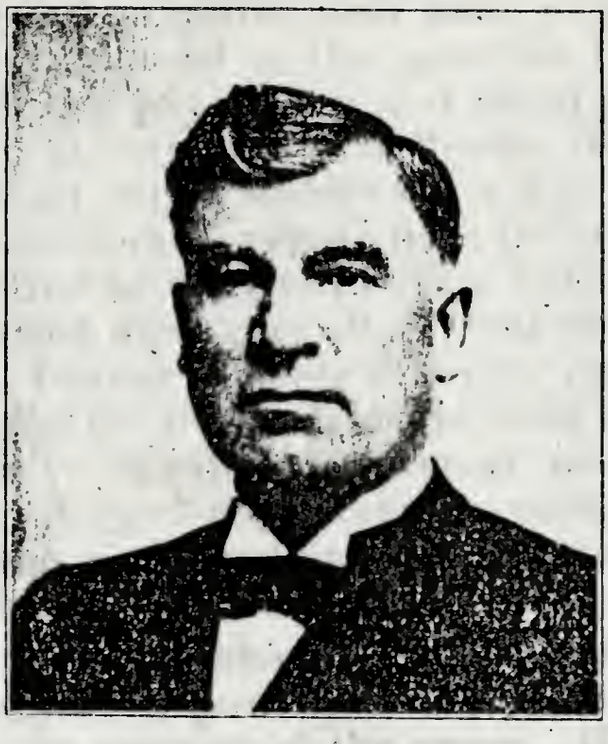
About this time he received an appointment as frontier scout or ranger at Fort Ligonier and scouted the trail between that place and a block house, the subsequnt owner of which was known as Blockhouse Thompson, and which was located not far from the present town of Indiana, Pennsylvania. It is interesting to note that about this time his nephew, Capt. Sam Brady, was commanding the scouts for General Wayne along the Ohio River.

This old man with his military career is a striking picture. Starting out in his eighteenth year as a soldier he served as a private in the ranks till white haired old age drove him from the camp. For a full half century of America's most eventful period he took part in every military movement that presented itself.

In the year 1806, overtaken with old age, he went to live with his daughter, Mary, the wife of John Work, who was a pioneer settler of Indiana County, and a near relative of the forebearer of Hon. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior in President Harding's Cabinet.

Through the efforts of appreciative men, old Samuel Brady was granted a pension by special act of the Pennsylvania legislature April 4, 1809, in amount of $40.00 per year (Penn'a Archives, 2nd Series Vol xl, Page 797). In Vol. 4, Page 590, of the Archives, Samuel Brady is referred to as an applicant for pension as having taken command of Captain Wendle Vary's company when the latter resigned. His death occurred in 1811 in peaceful surroundings, after a life of dangerous adventure, and his remains lie in Gilgal church yard near Marion Center, Indiana County.

(The above is a corrected version of the narrative furnished by William Y. Brady, in 1895, to William H. Egle, State Liberian of Pennsylvania, and later published by him in his *Notes and Queries*. Those parts of the account not taken from historical records were derived from Robert R. Brady, J. P. of Brookville, Pa., who received them from William P. Brady, Mrs. Mary Work, and a Mr. Cyder of eastern Pennsylvania, all of whom were intimately acquainted with Samuel Brady.)



HON. JAMES H. BRADY, OF IDAHO.
Governor, United States Senator, Empire Builder.

Sketch by his brother, Hon. John L. Brady, of Kansas.

During the early sixties the John Brady family, being large and husky, decided to leave Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and come to Kansas. They came by boat from Pittsburgh to Kansas City and by ox-cart to Johnson County, Kansas. They were in St. Louis when news of Lincoln's assassination was received and arrived in Kansas in May, 1865. James H. Brady was among the younger children and straightway adapted himself to the new life, becoming a through Kansan. The Brady family settled on a farm on the Shawnee Indian Reservation, which they owned for many years. James H. Brady went to the district school as far as it would take him and then went to the Leavenworth Academy, where he completed his education. When he was seventeen years old he went to Dickinson County as part of the big annual harvest party. He liked it there and remained

for a quarter of a century. He opened a real estate office in Enterprise and finally drifted into the newspaper business, publishing the Enterprise Register for a number of years. He moved to Abilene, the county seat, and became one of the largest business men in the state. He was always a booster, always a city builder and when the boom in Kansas bursted in 1890 he found his activities so hampered that he left Abilene and went to Chicago. For five years he handled Texas lands. In 1895 a man named Spaulding, president of the Globe Bank in Chicago, failed owing the University of Illinois a large sum of money, but left as a doubtful asset some irrigation land in Idaho. Mr. Brady proposed to the governor that he would take over this land and pay out on it if given a fair chance. Governor Oglesby investigated Mr. Bradly thoroughly and found that he was not only a builder but a man of unflinching integrity. After considerable negotiations the land was turned over to Mr. Brady and he went to Idaho in 1895 to develop the project. He remained there ever after. Out of this irrigation project he made a fortune. While this may read like a fairy tale it was nothing of the sort to him. He went through struggles that would have daunted the average man but he won out because of his dogged perserverance, overcoming all obstacles. In winning his own fortune he also made fortunes for thousands of Idaho people as well.

Mr. Brady went to Idaho the year it was admitted as a state. He contributed powerful influence in making the gem state one of the greatest of the union. He always took an interest in politics, being a life long Republican and was a member of the Republican National Central Committee. He was influential in party affairs, in fact, the people of Idaho called him to be their governor. His administration was characterized by the same earnest devotion to duty he had shown all his life. When told if he advocated prohibition it would be his political death, he declared he would rather be dead politically than alive and have his family know he was a coward. Almost the same thing happened in the suffrage agitation; he early stood for equal suffrage. He gave a forward, progressive administration. When a vacancy occurred in the Senate he was elected to the place and served the unexpired term. At the time of his death he was serving his second term as Senator. When the war came on as a member of the military committee of the Senate he gave unlimited time to working out national defense. His own business was forgotten and his one aim was to help America win the war. In speaking of Senator Brady, General Leonard Wood said: "Senator Brady died for his country just as cer-

tainly as if he had been killed in battle. I knew him well as a member of the military affairs committee and I know he gave his life for his country. He was my close friend and his death was a sad blow to me."

Senator Brady died on January 13, 1918, at Washington, D. C. He left besides his wife two sons, J. Robb Brady and S. E. Brady, who are successfully carrying on his business at Pocatello, Idaho, Mr. Brady's home town.

Senator Brady was stalwart in everything; he was stalwart in politics; he was stalwart in business and unflinching in integrity. He attracted men and held them with bands of steel. He never broke his word; he was a city builder in Kansas but he became an empire builder in Idaho and the irrigation projects are "monuments more lasting than brass." He had a facility for making money but in making it for himself he made a fortune for thousands of other people in Idaho.

When Senator Brady died unusual honor was paid to his memory, the Senate adjourned and a memorial volume was issued which recited his public activities. As a public official Senator Brady was conscientious and careful, as a citizen he was always progressive, as a friend he was never failing. He has gone on the long, long trail, but he left behind him a record inperishable.

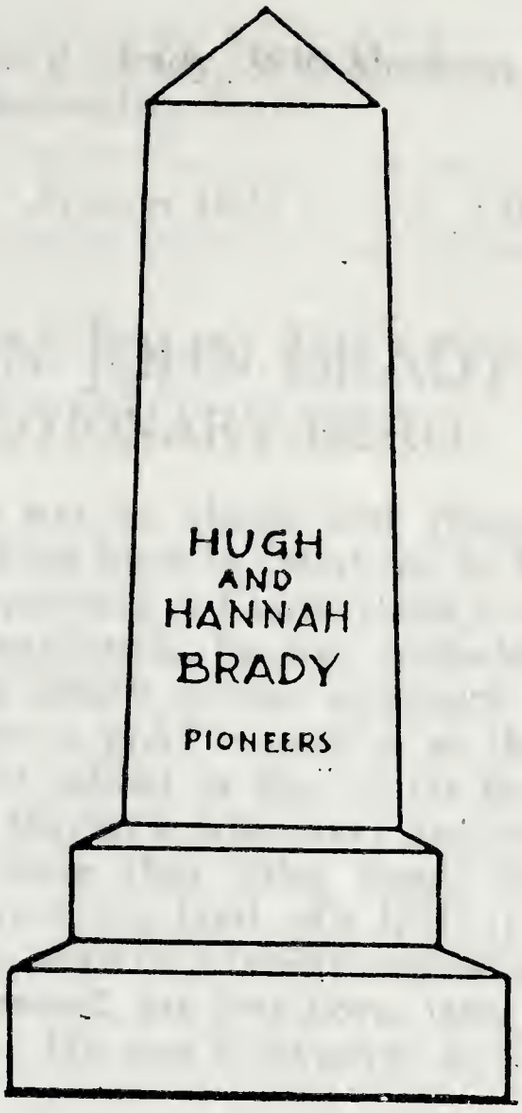
Data Furnished by Silas Ebberts Brady.

Senator Brady died in Washington Sunday, January 13, 1918, age 55. As a member of the Military Committee of the Senate he overworked himself and his life became a sacrifice toward winning the war.

Special services were held by the Senate in his memory Sunday, January 19, 1919, during which a resolution was adopted expressing profound sorrow.

Addresses eulogising the character and personality of Senator Brady were made by Senators Borah of Idaho, Thomas of Colorado, Chamberlain of Oregon, Smoot of Utah, Pomerene of Ohio, Page of Vermont and Hollis of New Hampshire.

Similar services were held by the House of Representatives the Sunday following. Ten Congressmen delivered eulogies in memory of Senator Brady.



Wanted—A Mounment to
The Grand Old Hugh and the Devout Hannah.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The BRADY SERVICE ROLL OF WORLD WAR VETERANS will be published in August number (No. 3) of BRADY ANNALS. Every direct discendant of Hugh Brady Pioneer who served during the period of the war in any branch of the military or naval forces of the United States, anywhere, is entitled to be enrolld. The following simple facts are wanted:

Full name of person who served.
Home address.
Military or naval unit of principal service.
Place or country where service was rendered.

The above information can be sent to the publisher of Brady Annals by postal card or letter before August 1 next.

BRADY ANNALS

Published by William Y. Brady, 3810 Morrison Street, Washington, D. C.

VOLUME 1, No. 3. AUGUST 1923. BI-MONTHLY.

CAPTAIN JOHN BRADY
REVOLUTIONARY HERO

John Brady, eldest son of Hugh and Hannah Brady, pioneers, is said to have been born in Delaware in 1733. When he "went west" with his parents to Cumberland County (then Lancaster County) Pennsylvania, he was probably between 8 and 12 years of age. He helped to clear and work his father's farm and in some way got a good education so that later on he taught a neighborhood school in the winter months. On a nearby farm lived the Maclay's who were surveyors and it was probably through them that John Brady learned the practise and theory of surveying land. In 1756 at the age of 23 he found himself at the head of a family consisting of Mary Quigley, his wife, and Samuel, his first born, later to become the famous Captain Sam. He was a taxpayer in Cumberland County in 1762.

There is a tradition that John Brady and his brother Samuel were members of the Pennsylvania colonial militia that formed part of the army of Gen. John Forbes when he took Fort Duquesne in 1758 and built Fort Pitt. As such they were probably enlisted men and fought in the battle of Loyal Hannon or Fort Ligonier where the western Indians were decisively defeated and scattered.

In 1760, April 18, when the war against the French and western Indians was still going on John Brady received his first commission, that of Ensign in the colonial troops, 1st Battalion, but it is not known that he saw any active warfare. But in the summer of 1763 when peace had been made with France and a feeling of security had returned to the frontier counties the border settlers were startled by the concerted Indian attacks under Pontiac on all the main western forts, many of which, like Fort Venango, were captured and left with nothing but burning embers and lifeless bodies to tell the tale. Colonel Bouquet hurriedly left Carlisle July 21 with all available troops to march to the relief of Fort Pitt which still held out and it is interesting to note that John Brady was

commissioned Captain in 2nd Battalion Pennsylvania regiment July 19. Whether he marched with Bouquet and participated in the masterly battle and victory at Bushy Run, or whether he remained in defense of the settlements is not at present known. Fort Pitt was saved.

In 1764, when Colonel Bouquet led an expedition from Fort Pitt into the Scioto valley to compel submission of the still defiant Indians, John Brady marched as Captain in the best disciplined army, save Wayne's, that ever ventured beyond the Ohio. The Indians capitulated and made peace and reluctantly surrendered great numbers of white prisoners which were returned to the settlements after many years of Indian life.

On the return from Fort Pitt in the spring of 1765, the Pennsylvania officers halted at Fort Bedford and drew up a petition to Governor Penn for grants of land at the frontier on which they might settle and defend the settlements. But without waiting for the petition to bring results Captain Brady hastened to Cumberland county and packed off his family and possessions to a spot now in Huntingdon County near McConnellstown which was then known as Bouquet's Spring on the western trail. Young Sam had reached nine years and the family had increased to four children, including James, John and Mary.

Here John Brady lived, farmed and surveyed lands for three years when he sold his place and moved about 8 miles farther north to the present site of Huntingdon city where his son Hugh was born in 1768, in honor of which event Brady Township was afterward so named by the Court. Here, as a resident of Barre Township, Bedford County, John Brady was taxed that year for 2 horses and 2 cows.

In February, 1769, Governor Penn issued an order granting the petition and giving to the colonial officers in the late war a large tract of land forming part of the Indian Purchase of 1768, which was to be chosen by lot and proportioned with military grades. This was the first "soldier's bonus." Captain Brady drew third chance and chose a tract on the east bank of the Susquehanna opposite the present site of Lewisburg and known as the McCloy place. Here he promptly moved his family in the summer of 1769, and for seven years, the longest settled period of his career, he farmed, surveyed, built a home, took up more than twenty land grants, took a prominent part in local government and strongly advocated liberty and freedom from domination by the British crown.

John Brady was a prime generator of the Revolutionary idea. One year before the Declaration of Independence he

said God-speed to his oldest son, Sam, who was off to join Washington at Boston. Six months before the Declaration he made himself liable to the executioner's axe by becoming a Major in the Associators for liberty. The Pennsylvania Archives relate that he haled a neighbor before the local justice charged with acts and sayings treasonable to the cause of American liberty and independence.

For some unknown reason Captain John Brady in the summer of 1776 moved his family farther up the Susquehanna and settled at a fortified homestead at Muncy Manor, which lay at the gateway to the Six Nations or Iroquois country. Those Indians, however, still retained their long-standing peace with the colonists, but British agents were already working among them to break that peace.

On October 14, 1776, John Brady was commissioned Captain in the 12th Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, under the command of Washington, which regiment was being formed principally from the Susquehanna valley. This commission was accepted in a dark hour when Washington was in retreat through New Jersey. The following spring the regiment went into action against the British advance on Philadelphia and at Brandywine, the great pitched battle of the Revolution, Captain Brady led his company which included his youngest son, John, through a gruelling fight that left him slightly wounded.

Disabled from sickness he was ordered home for treatment. While there he sensed the cooling friendship of the Iroquois Indians. Knowing their great power he threw himself into the effort to hold them to peace and induced their chiefs to come to Sunbury where a treaty was proposed. The display of presents for the Indians at this conference was necessarily poor and failed to bring about an agreement. The Indians set out up the Susquehanna for home under a promise to attend another meeting.

As Captain Brady followed on horseback up the river and came to his old farm opposite Derr's trading post he observed squaws coming across in canoes carrying warriors' weapons. He crossed over to Derr's place and found the returning Iroquois gathered around an open ended barrel of whisky which Derr had sold them. John Brady here met a diplomatic situation of prime importance to his country. It seemed to call for action. The safety of the country from an impending drunken Indian outbreak seemed to outweigh more distant considerations of policy. "My God, Ludwig, what have you done?" he shouted as he strode up to the barrel and kicked it over, wasting the whisky on the ground. The crisis was

passed. The Indians with darkened faces returned home sober but disgruntled and threatening.

No second treaty conference was held. The British agents were successful. The following spring, 1778, when John Brady had rejoined his command, the border settlements throughout New York and Pennsylvania reeled and crumbled under the fiercest Indian attack known in history. It is still known as "The Great Runaway." Both branches of the Susquehanna were depopulated save three forts. Mary Brady fled with her children to the Fort at Sunbury, but her son James, a sergeant of militia, stood with the garrison at Fort Muncy. In August, while performing the essential duty of guarding reapers in gathering forsaken crops for the winter's food, he was shot down by Indians in ambush, tomahawked, scalped, and later rescued and taken by boat to his mother at Sunbury where he died—one of the saddest contributions in the Revolution to the cause of liberty.

The Great Runaway gave rise to a terror stricken cry for help against the savage. Captain John Brady and several other officers were sent home to organize the home defense. Colonel Brodhead's regiment on its way to garrison Fort Pitt was diverted up the Susquehanna to escort the settlers back to their farms. Brodhead reached Muncy July 24 and Lieutenant Sam Brady shared in the work of driving back the Indians. He there met his brother James just 15 days before the latter was killed, but Brodhead's regiment had probably started for Fort Pitt before that fatality and Sam heard the bitter news on the march westward.

September 1 Captain Brady re-entered army service and was attached to Colonel Hartley's command at Muncy, which was formed of 100 regulars and 600 militia. Three weeks later Hartley and Brady with 200 men, set out on a raid against the Iroquois town at Tioga (New York) very much after the fashion of that pioneer raid 22 years before against Kitanning. They stole up Lucoming Creek amid flood and rains. Five days later they surprised a party of Indians and killed their chief. The next day, after discovering the camp of seventy warriors who had taken flight, they came to Queen Esther's town at Tioga, the nest of Indian cruelty, which they burned together with the surrounding villages. The following day they came to Wyalusing on the East Branch and there some of their force took to boats down the Susquehanna. The remaining force of 120 men, while passing a steep defile, were attacked from ambush and the oft repeated story of panic and massacre would have resulted had not John Brady rallied the defenders and routed the Indians leav-

ing ten of them killed. (Penn'a Archives Vol. 7, pages 5 and 81.) After this encounter the forces returned to Muncy without incident, receiving the thanks of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania. That winter Captain Brady spent at Muncy, organizing that stronghold against the Six Nations. It was in the performance of that duty that he was ambuscaded and killed April 11, 1779, a short distance from Muncy, by Indians.

Captain John Brady never fled from the border fighting. He stood at the extreme outpost against the Iroquois, defiant, unflinchingly facing his country's foe and England's strongest ally. It was necessary that the border be defended and he gave his life in that service. When like an oak he fell his widow and children fled to the old safe homesteads of Cumberland County. Muncy knew them no more. But under cover of the next winter they ventured back to a forsaken tenant farm of the estate in Buffalo valley where the boys took on the serious work of farming in the face of an unseen savage foe which for four more years wielded gun and tomahawk on the upper Susquehanna, but happily without further hurt to the household of Captain John Brady.

BRADY FAMILY REUNION, AUGUST 18-19, 1923, MUNCY, PA.

(By Charles Hugh Brady, Secretary.)

Wednesday, August 18, there gathered about fifty persons, descendants of Hugh Brady, pioneer, to hold reunion in the neighborhood of Muncy, Pennsylvania. Here was the site of Fort Brady, the Revloutionary home of Captain John Brady and his sons, Samuel, James and John, all of whom played a conspicuous part in the colonial and Revolutionary history of Northumberland County.

Starting at 10 o'clock in motor cars and a rollicking big bus the entire party motored to a spot up the Susquehanna to the mouth of Loyalsock Creek. Here in the wide fertile bottomland bordering the river was the spot pointed out by the oldest inhabitants where Sergeant James Brady, son of Captain John Brady, and brother of Captain Sam Brady, was killed by Indians away back in 1778.

On the way back to Muncy the reunion party stopped at the old Hall's burying place and viewed the well marked grave where the remains of Captain John Brady repose. A little farther along toward Muncy, at a small stream, the spot was located where Captain John Brady was ambushed and killed by unknown savages.

The site of old Fort Brady, on the western outskirts of Muncy, was then visited, some of the foundation and an old well being practically all that remain of the fort as the ground has been plowed over and seeded many, many years.

In the afternoon, after a short rest and lunch, a trip was made by motor cars over the hills to Fort Freeland, near Warrior's Run Church, where "Uncle Sam Brady" made his famous running fight.

After viewing this interesting spot, the location of which is marked by a granite tablet erected by the Warrior Run Chapter, D. A. R., the party was entertained by Hon. Frederic A. Godcharles, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, who rendered an extremely interesting address treating of the history of Fort Freeland and the part played by the Brady family in connection therewith.

The entire neighborhood and countryside from Milton to Williamsport was represented in this charming open air event, staged in the open fields of this rich rolling highland.

Returning to Muncy the Brady clan gathered in the evening at the Crawford House for a social and business session. Mrs. Anna M. Ogden, committee on Relics, produced some interesting things.

The business meeting was organized with Hon. Joseph W. Piatt of Tunkhannock, Pa., as acting chairman, the chairmanship having become vacant through the death of Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, first president of the reunion association. Mr. Piatt handled the meeting in an admirable manner.

New officers of the Brady Family Association were elected as elsewhere published in "Brady Annals," to serve until the next reunion.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Muncy and Dr. T. K. Wood, their leader, were adopted in recognition of the charming hospitality and thoughtful attention accorded to us throughout the reunion. The town was ours, indeed.

Next morning, the 19th, another beautiful day, the number swelled by some new arrivals and an escort of Muncy citizens, the reunion shifted by automobile northward 20 miles and up the Alleghenies to Eagles Mere.

The chairman scheduled for the occasion was Sergeant Hugh Brady of Detroit, grandson of General Hugh Brady of 1812 fame. Finding it impossible to be present he sent his address which was read by Mr. Samuel D. Brady. William Y. Brady, the newly elected president of the association, acted as chairman and made an address which is published in Number One of the "Brady Annals."

A resolution was introduced by Mrs. Mary B. Thompson of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, which after several amendments read as follows:

WHEREAS, it behooves the descendants of Hugh and Hannah Brady, pioneers, to properly mark the resting place of such worthy ancestors; be it

RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee of the Brady Family Association be authorized and directed to raise funds and purchase and erect a monument at the grave of Hugh Brady, pioneer, near Shippensburg, Pa.; and be it

RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee shall appoint one Solicitor from each of the known six main branches of Hugh Brady's descendants to solicit contributions from that branch for the use of the Committee in providing the monument.

On motion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Formal presentation of the Roll of Brady World War Veterans was then made by Miss Fannie P. Brady.

After several short addresses the reunion adjourned to meet at Shippensburg, Pa., preferably at the unveiling of the Brady memorial.

Hand clasps and farewells, a motor spin around the beautiful lake in the setting sun, a wild run down the mountains to Muncy, and in the gathering evening shades the Second Reunion ended and the Hugh Brady clan scattered to homes near and far away.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD COULTER,
FOURTH DIVISION, A. E. F.
Great-great-great Grandson of Hugh and Hannah Brady, Pioneers.

ROLL OF 70 DESCENDANTS OF HUGH BRADY, PIONEER, WHO SERVED IN THE WAR WITH GERMANY

(2 KILLED, 3 WOUNDED)

CAPTAIN JOHN BRADY BRANCH.

V. ASHBROOK, Yonkers, N. Y.
Officer in U. S. Cavalry.
CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, JR., Yonkers, N. Y.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
GEORGE K. BRADY,
U. S. Army Ambulance Service, Section 10, France.
JACK BRADY, Yonkers, N. Y.
23rd U. S. Infantry.
SIDNEY BRADY, Yonkers, N. Y.
First Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Artillery.
MERRITT H. BRADY, Goldfield, Neva.
First Lieutenant, 63rd Engineers, U. S. A.
DAVID Z. CRAIG, Dubois, Pa.
Co. F, 15th Engineers, U. S. A. Served in France.
CHARLES G. ERNST, Library, Pa.
320th Infantry, 80th Division.
MISS MOLLIE COOPER ERNST, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Trained Nurse, enlisted December, 1917. Now in service.
FRANK BRADY McCORMICK, Norden, Neb.
163rd Infantry. Served in France 1 year 9 months.
FRANK McCORMICK, Watsontown, Pa.
Discharged account of overweight. Trained Camp Lee, Va.
WILLIAM R. McCORMICK, Norden, Neb.
106th Baloon Co. Fort Omaha, Neb.
WILLIAM G. MURDOCK, Wayne, Pa.
Major of Infantry, Dec. 4, 1917, to May 27, 1919.
McCALL PIATT, Montgomery, Pa.
Medical Supply Train. Served in France.

SAMUEL BRADY, SR., BRANCH.

BRUCE BRADY, Brookville, Pa.
Bugler, 331st Infantry, 27th N. Y. Div. British Front.
BYRON B. BRADY, Brookville, Pa.
Battery A, 135th Field Artillery. San Mihiel, France.
FRANK W. BRADY, Big Run, Pa.
307th Co. Medical Corps, 74th Division. Overseas.
OLIVER JOHN BRADY, McKees Rocks, Pa.
338th Battalion Tank Corps, Gettysburg, Pa. Camp.
GILBERT BRICK, Pittsburgh, Pa., 7035 Kedron Ave.
Signal Service, 320th Infantry, 80th Division. Overseas.

HARRY BRADY COAX, DuBois, Pa.
Sergeant, A. E. F. Motor Transportation Co. Overseas.
ROBERT CLAIRE EVANS, Santa Cruz, Calif., 115 Lincoln Street.
Corporal, 104th Ammunition Train, 29th Division, France.
*THOMAS ROY EVANS, Killed August 9, 1918.
First Lieutenant, 7th Aero Squadron, San Diego, Calif.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH BRADY BRANCH.

RICHARD MELDRUM BRADY, Rapidan, Va.
First Lieutenant of Infantry.
MARQUIS ANTOINE de CHARETTE
Ambulance Service, French Army.
ERNEST A. HILDRETH, St. Paul, Minn.
Second Lieutenant of Infantry.
RICHARD P. HILDRETH, Charlottesville, Va.
Captain 28th Infantry Machine Gun Corps, 1st Division, France.
WILLIAM S. HILDRETH, Wheeling, W. Va.
First Lieutenant, 83rd Division. France.
SAMUEL MUTCHMORE MITCHELL, R. F. D. Ottawa, Kansas.
Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Camp ————, S. C.

HUGH BRADY II BRANCH.

JAMES L. BATES, McKeesport, Pa.
17th Engineers R. G., Co. E. Served in France.
THOMAS W. BATES, McKeesport, Pa.
4th Provisional Recruiting Co., Camp Forrest, Ga.
HARRY M. BRADY, McKeesport, Pa.
872 Aerial Squadron, San Antonio and St. Paul, Minn.
HUGH CHARLES BRADY, West Newton, Pa.
304th Heavy Tank Battalion. Overseas in France.
ROBERT F. BRADY, McKeesport, Pa.
871st Aerial Squadron, San Antonio and St. Paul, Minn.
WILLIAM R. BRADY, Sutherland, Iowa.
Trained at Camp Merrit.
JOHN McK. BRIGGS, Blackwell, Okla.
U. S. Navy.
NEAL CALDWELL, New Florence, Pa.
331st Infantry, Co. W, 83rd Division. Overseas.
JULIAN B. CARMICHAEL, Centralia, Wash.
U. S. Marine Corps.
HENRY COULTER, Greensburg, Pa.
Lieut. Colonel, 109th Infantry. Wounded September 4, 1918, in France.
RICHARD COULTER, Greensburg, Pa.
Brigadier General, 41st Division. France. December, 1917, to November, 1918.

HUGH BOYD CRAIG, V. M., Birmingham, Ala.
Major, 301st Field Signal Battalion. Served in France.
JOHN A. CRAIG, Shippensburg, Pa.
103rd Ammunition Train, Charleston, S. C.
MISS HELEN MARR ERSKINE, R. N., Williamsport, Pa.
Johns Hopkins Unit, Base Hospital No. 18. Meuse Sector, France.
ROBERT McK. HAYS, Newville, Pa.
U. S. A. General Hospital No. 7, Baltimore, Md.
THOMAS McK. HAYS, Huntingdon, W. Va.
Major, 158th Depot Brigade. Camp Sherman, Ohio.
BENJAMIN HULL, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sergeant, M. T. Corps. Overseas 18 months.
DR. LOGAN E. HULL, Altoona, Pa.
Captain, M. R. C. One year in France and Germany.
ROBERT H. KILLEN, New Florence, Pa.
Sergeant, 38th Co. Central Officer's Training School, Camp Lee, Va.
FRANCIS H. LOACH, Lincoln Place, Pa.
Co. B., 124th Engineers. Camp Forrest, Ga.
WILBERT A. LOACH, Lincoln Place, Pa.
Co. D, 212th Engineers. Camp Devens, Mass.
MORRIS ERNEST LOCKE, D. S. M., L. H. Washington, D. C.
Colonel, 102nd Field Artillery, 26th Division. Marne Sector, France.
FRED L. LONG, JR., Caldwell, N. J.
106th Infantry, 27th (N. Y.) Division. Belgian Front.
LOENARD J. MORRISON, Versailles, Pa.
Co. M, 111th Infantry, 28th Division. Wounded at Chateau Thierry.
NORMAN J. RUFFNER, Wall, Allegheny Co., Pa.
Co. D, 19th Engineers, later 119th Transportation Corps. In France.
JOHN McD. SHARPE, III, Chambersburg, Pa.
Q. M. 1st Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Newport, R. I.
MISS MARY B. SHARPE, Chambersburg, Pa.
Hut Secretary, Y. M. C. A., with 17th Heavy Artillery. Coblenz, Germany.
W. K. SLOAN, Carnegie, Pa.
Major Sergeant, 80th Division Secret Service. In France.
FRANCIS BRADY STIERHEIM, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Supply Co., 332nd Infantry. Served in Italy.
GEORGE R. TRACEY, New Cumberland, Pa.
79th Military Police Co., 79th Division. In France.
J. REGIS WALTHOUR, Greensburg, Pa.
Yeoman 1st class, U. S. Navy R. F. Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY B. WELTY, Greensburg, Pa.
Sergeant Chauffeur, Headquarters, Paris, France.

EBENEZER BRADY BRANCH.

CHARLES H. BRADY, Edwards, Mo.
314th Sanitary Train. One year in France.
CHARLES M. BRADY, Lake Park, Minn.
313th Engineers, Co. B. In France.
HOWARD BRADY, Torrance, Calif., R. F. D.
First Musician, U. S. Navy. 1½ years in service.
WILLIAM F. BRADY, San Pedro, Calif.
First Musician, U. S. Navy. 2 years in service.
ADELBERT GODDARD, Ashland, Oregon.
Fought in Argonne, France.
O. N. GODDARD, Talent, Oregon.
306th Infantry. Fought in Argonne-Meuse Offensive.
RALPH S. McCUMBER, Vallejo, Calif.
East Surrey Regt. Royal Fusileers. France and Italy.
A. CLAIR TODD, Billings, Mont.
Sergeant, Co. F, 160th Infantry. In France.

JAMES BRADY BRANCH.

*DALE KINTER, Indiana, Pa.
Killed in action.
LLOYD WYNCOOP, Marion Center, Pa.
413th Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

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To illustrate the character of the services rendered by the descendants of Hugh Brady, the service records of three members of the Corps are given below in detail, without the knowledge of the heroes themselves. There are 70 heroes in the Corps whose service records would fill a volume.

MORRIS ERNEST LOCKE.

Colonel, commanding 102nd Field Artillery, 26th Division, A. E. F.
Length of service overseas, 2 years, 29 days.
Where served overseas:

On British and French fronts_____June and July, 1917. (France and Belgium.)
France—Brittany training area_____Oct. 6/17-Jan. 31/18
France—Chemin des Dames Sector Feb. 5/18-Mch. 21/18
France—Bar sur Aube area_____March 22/18-April 2/18
France—Toul Sector_____April 3/18-June 28/18
France—Vicinity of Meaux_____June 29-July 8/18
France—Pas Fini Sector (sets of Chat Thierry July 8-July 14/18

France—Aisne-Marne Defensive_____July 15-July 18/18
France—Aisne-Marne Offensive_____July 19-Aug. 4/18
France—1st American Army area_____Aug. 5-12/18
France—Director Army center of Artillery studies
A. E. F.—Langres_____Aug. 13/18-Jan. /19
Germany—Do at Treves_____Jan.-June 30/19
France—With French Army at Metz
July 1-end of Aug., 1919
Decorations—American, Distinguished Service Medal.
—French, Officer, Legion of Honor.

RICHARD P. HILDRETH.

(Captain, 23rd Infantry, Second Division.)

Son of Dr. E. A. Hildreth and Jane M. Brady, his wife, of Wheeling, W. Va.

Graduated at Shenandoah Valley Academy, Virginia.

Two years at University of Wisconsin.

April 28, 1917, commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in Officers' Reserve Corps and ordered to Fort Sheridan, as Assistant Instructor.

May, 1917, transferred to 28th Infantry, Machine Gun Corps, First Division.

June 27, 1917, Landed in France.

September, 1917, Detailed as Instructor in the First Corps School.

December 7, 1917, Transferred as Senior Instructor in the Army School.

June, 1918, entered action with 23rd Infantry, Second Division (Regulars) and went through fighting at Chateau Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel.

September 12, 1918, made First Lieutenant.

Won the French Croix de Geurre in the attack to free Rheims. Made Captain.

November 3, 1918, in the Argonne. Won the Distinguished Service Cross.

The citation states "for extraordinary heroism in action near Vaux en Dieulet, France, Nov. 3, 1918. Displayed rare courage and disregard of personal danger. After his company had withdrawn to a less exposed position it was seen that three severely wounded men had been left behind in a cleared area, about 100 yards in front of our lines. Completely disregarding the storm of machine gun bullets and shell fire which was sweeping this area, Captain Hildreth with another officer crawled out and succeeded in bringing these men to safety."

At Coblenz with U. S. Army of Occupation.

April, 1919, ordered home.

BRADY ANNALS

Published by William Y. Brady, 3810 Morrison Street, Washington, D. C.

VOLUME 1, No. 4. OCTOBER 1923. BI-MONTHLY.

BRADY BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS

[From Carlisle (Pa.) Herald.]

Hugh Brady, Most Reverened Lord Bishop of Meath, was the fourth son of Sir Dinnis O'Grady or Brady of Fassaghmore, County Clare, Ireland, Knight and Chief of his name and was directly descended from a long line of ancestors, including several Kings of the Province of Munster and other McBradys who were manorchs of all Ireland, their generations having been traced back to King Milesius by Sir William Betham, who was Ulster King of Arms, Dublin. In course of time the "O" and the "Mc" were dropped and the name became plain Brady. Hugh Brady, referred to above, was the first Protestant Bishop of Meath County, Ireland, and whose descendants have continued to conform to the Protes'ant religion.

A few axtracts from a "Brady Tree," obtained from London, are given herewith to show the names of a few of the early and prominent members of the famous family:

John O'Grady, alias O'Brady, Archbishop of Cashel, died in 1332.

John O'Grady, alias O'Brady, Archbishop of Tuam, died in 1372.

John O'Brady of Tassaghan, County Clare, Bishop Elphin, died in 1417.

John Brady received a patent of land from Queen Elizabeth in 1582.

Nicholas Brady was a Major General in the English Army. Date of birth and death not given.

Rev. Nicholas Brady, D. D., Versifier of the Psalms and Chaplain to King William and Queen Ann. (1659-1726).

Dr. Samuel Brady was Mayor of Portsmouth, England, in 1726. Died March 17th, 1747.

Charles James Brady, Lieut. in the Royal Artillery, born September 24, 1764 and died December 1, 1793. Killed in the Battle of Toulon.

SEARCH OF RECORDS OF DR. NICHOLAS BRADY'S FAMILY.

Eastfield, Whitchurch, Reading., Nov. 15, 1897.

Dear Sir:

I have extremely little information respecting Dr. Brady's family. I find no trace of any son Hugh. The baptisms (of Nicholas') at Richmond are Mary, August 18, 1701; Martha, June 18, 1704; George, July 26, 1705, and Thomas, September 23, 1707.

Amongst burials are Nicholas B., a child, July 21, 1698; Letticia, daughter of Dr. Nicholas B., December 12; George, son of same, October 2, 1706; Dr. Nicholas B. himself, May 26, 1726; Mrs. Mary B., September 9, 1732 (presumably the daughter of that name); Loetitia Brady, August 5, 1748, probably the widow, and Martha Brady, November 15, 1775, which last shows that some of the famliy clung to Richmond.

There was also buried at Richmond, June 3, 1699, another Nicholas Brady, evidently the Nicholas Brady Esq., of Richmond, to whose estate administration issued to Martha, his widow, April 24, 1700.

Martha, buried (as above) in 1775, was a daughter of Dr. Brady, and her will proved nine days after her burial directs that she shall be buried in Richmond near her father, mother and sister—so Dr. Brady's widow did not go to live in Ireland as you thought she might have done.

Martha, in her will mentions her nephew, Nicholas Wm. Brady, of Dorset Street, Dublin, gold and silver lace maker, her niece, Loetitia Collins, of Hammersmith, and another niece, Martha, wife of Dr. Henry Allen, vicar of Littleton, Middx. Loetitia Collins was the wife of John. That is I think all that I can tell you.

Yours faithfully,

J. CHALLENOR SMITH.

William Y. Brady, Esq'r., 20 Montague St., London, W. C.

HUGH BRADY'S DESCENDENTS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

By act of Pennsylvania legislature—1777 and succeeding acts, each county of the state was divided into militia districts containing between 440 and 1,000 able bodied men between ages of 18 and 45. Each district was then divided into 8 subdistricts, each containing one militia company subject to call for service in the Revolutionary War. The men were also divided by lot into 8 classes. Each class was liable to be called out separately for active service, usually for periods of 60 days, with pay.

Following is an Index of Brady Soldiers in the Revolution. Pennsylvania Archives, from data arranged by Charles H. Brady, and Mrs. Anna M. Ogden:

Brady, ——, Vol. 3, pages 370, 686.

Brady, Capt., Vol. 1, page 330.

Brady, ——, Vol. 3, pages 309, 672, 686.

Brady, Capt. John—.

Brady, Samuel, Vol. 2, pages 30, 31, 633, 667, 975, 359; Vol. 3, pages 4, 15, 33, 41, 59, 106, 312; Vol. 4, pages 280, 233, 621, 590; Vol. 6, pages 630, 691.

Brady, Capt. Samuel, Vol. 4, pages 161, 232, 590, 621; Vol. 6, pages 631, 647; Vol. 8, pages 671, 672.

Brady, Ebenezer, Vol. 4, page 280; Vol. 6, pages 134, 404, 642, 399.

Brady, Hugh, Vol. 6, pages 19, 21, 34, 39, 133, 134, 65, 139, 152,; 399, 415.

Brady, Hugh, Jr., Vol. 6, pages 412, 414, 399.

Brady, Capt. Joseph, Vol. 6, pages 4, 14, 28, 38, 45, 132, 133.

Brady, Joseph, Vol. 4, pages 280, 775; Vol. 5, pages 711, 734, 746, 759; Vol. 6, pages 594, 399.

Brady, Joseph, Jr., Vol. 4, page 280.

Brady, James, Vol. 4, pages 280, 586, 588; Vol. 6, pages 134, 404, 642, 399.

The following may possibly have been descendants of Hugh Brady, Sr., but there is no proof at this time:

Brady, Cord., Vol. 6, pages 30, 95, 96, 145, 147.

Brady, Robert, Vol. 3, pages 46, 71, (Sargeant) 59.

Brady, William, Vol. 4, page 392, (Washington County Militia).

Many of the above references to the Archives are records of Class Rolls, which do not necessarily show military service. Omitting references to Captain John Brady, Samuel Brady, Sr., and Captain Sam Brady, whose services in the Revolution are well established, the following references are given to show actual military service rendered by other members of the family:

Vol. 4, page 280. Continental Line Depreciation Pay, among the names of claimants are Ebenezer, James, Joseph, Jr., Brady, privates, and Joseph Brady, Quartermaster.

Vol. 4, page 280. Ebenezer Brady, James Brady, privates, Cumberland County 1781 payroll 23 days; Quartermaster, Joseph Brady.

Vol. 4, page 404. The 1780 list of men who marched in 5th Company, 6th Battalion, Cumberland County militia, under command of Lieut.-Col. David Mitchell and Capt. William Strain, includes Privates James and Ebenezer Brady.

Vol. 6, page 19. Muster Roll of Capt. Noah Abraham's Company of third class of Cumberland County militia, commanded by Col. James Dunlop, October 2, 1777—Private Hugh Brady (son of Hugh Pioneer).

Vol. 6, page 21. The same dated October 23, 1777. Batalion called out by order from Council, October 23, 1777. 1st Battalion under Col. William Chambers, Capt. Noah Abraham.

Vol. 6, page 139. Another roll of Capt. Noah Abraham's Company, listed as "Men who served under Captain Noah Abraham, of the 1st Battalion of Cumberland County Militia." Privates include Hugh Brady.

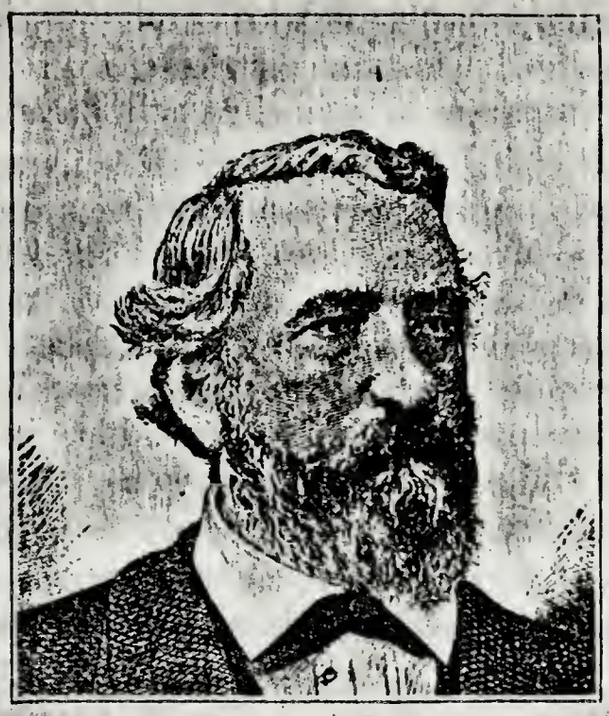
Vol. 6, page 19. Battalions called out by an order from Council for ye 3rd and 4th classes, dated at Lancaster, October 23, 1777, Capt. Noah Abraham, 1st Lieut. Conrad Beemar, 2nd Lieut. Richard Coulter, and privates including Hugh Brady.

Vol. 6, page 415. The first class, 6th Battalion, called to perform tour of duty, order dated June 27, 1781; marched August 3; 1st class, 2nd Company, includes Hugh Brady.

Vol. 6, page 38. First Battalion in service March, 1778—Captain Joseph Brady, "W. M."

The above references show that Joseph Brady, Hugh Brady II, Ebenezer Brady and James Brady, all sons of Hugh Pioneer and resident in Cumberland County, were in active service in the Revolutionary War. The identity of Joseph Brady, Jr. has no been determined. The references dater October, 1777, indicate calls on the militia by the Supreme Executive Council of the state in conection with Washington's retreat and removal of the United States capital to York, Pa. No fighting resulted then.

Except for possible service by Capt. Joseph Brady in march to Amboy, N. J., against the British, as anticipated in his will, dated 1776, it is probable that the remaining calls for duty by the Cumberland County militia were to guard against Indian raids which continued even after peace with England.



Hon. Sobiesky Brady.

THE HON. S. BRADY.

(By Fannie P. Brady)

Hugh Sobieski Brady (who early formed the habit of signing himself simply S. Brady), was the son of Joseph Brady, a pioneer Presbyterian clergyman of Pennsylvania, and graduate of Dickinson College. His grandfather, Joseph, a Revolutionary captain, was with Washington in the campaign through New York; and his great grandfather was Hugh, the pioneer.

Mr. Brady was born November 16, 1816, in Carlisle, Pa., his mother being Elizabeth Foster Brady. She and his father both died before he was two years of age and he was reared by his mother's brother, Alfred Foster, a physician of considerable fame in that part of the state, in the old home in Carlisle.

With only the advantages of a plain education, when fourteen years of age he held a position as bookkeeper in an iron works near Philadelphia. At sixteen he was teller in the Carlisle, Pa., bank, and when nineteen he was corresponding clerk in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Philadelphia. In these capacities he early showed great abilities as a financier, and when the Merchants and Mechanics Bank in Wheeling was declared insolvent Mr. Brady was sent, when not yet twenty years of age, to wind up its affairs. The bankers in Wheeling, inquiring as to his age, the bankers in Philadelphia replied, "Don't ask." He had been in Wheeling but a few months when he declared that the bank could be made solvent. He was made cashier and it was soon placed in a sound financial condition, Mr. Brady remaining cashier until the institution became the Merchants National Bank in 1875, when he resigned.

He was influential in placing the new state of West Virginia financially on a sound basis, and was instrumental in lending its government considerable money in the early days.

In August, 1838, he married Mary Elizabeth Scoville Caldwell, the youngest daughter of Judge Alexander Caldwell, of the U. S. District Court—he tweney-one and she but two weeks over seventeen years of age. They had fifteen children of whom ten reached maturity, one died at twelve years of age and four in infancy. These children and their mother were all born in the same house in Wheeling which was erected by Judge Caldwell in 1820 and which is still standing.

Mr. and Mrs. Brady also adopted the penniless orphan son of a business acquaintance of Mr. Brady's in Philadelphia. The child was then nine years old and he was a member of the family until his marriage.

In January, 1876, Gov. Jacobs appointed Mr. Brady Treasurer of the State of West Virginia to fill out the term of Treasurer Burdett removed; and when Henry M. Matthews took the governor's chair he appointed him Secretary of State, which office he ably filled until the expiration of Gov. Mathew's term.

Mr. Brady always took an active interest in the prosperity of Wheeling and rendered many valuable services to the community as private citizen, and for nearly a quarter of a century he served gratuitously as Councilman and Mayor. A handsome, massive silver pitcher which is treasured in the family, bears the following inscription:

The City of Wheeling
Virginia
to
S. Brady, Esq.
As a testimonial of the consideration placed
upon his long and efficient services as
Councilman and Mayor.
Palmam qui meruit ferat.
January, 1850.

Mr. Brady had a great capacity for work and always gave exceedingly close and careful application to the duties of ny position to which he was called. He was vestryman and warden of St. Matthews Protestant Episcopal Church for forty-six years, and the minutes show that he seldom missed a meeting.

He was liberal to a fault, and was looked up to as advisor and generous assistant to his wife's large family connection; besides contributing regularly to the support of his sister and her daughter who lived in Lancaster, Pa.

A very handsome man he was much admired for his dis-

tinquished bearing and the courtesy which he extended to all with whom he came in contact.

A letter from a former clergyman of St. Matthews Church, written at the time of his death in 1888, has the following tribute:

"I remember with grateful heart the welcome always accorded me at your father's fireside. His open and loving admiration of your mother, his parental bearing tword his daughters, his honest, manly and just pride in his sons are things which I remember as of yesterday and which I love to recall in thinking of him."

Notes from Mrs. Belle M. Swope's Book, "The Middle Spring Church."

Dr. Cooper, the minister, soon after the Revolution bought a farm just south of Newburg, which must have been a few miles down the Conodoquinet from the old Brady homestead. One account reads: "Early the next morning the doctor was seen trotting briskly up the creek. He was hailed by Capt. Hugh Brady, Capt. Strain, Archie Cambridge as he passed in turn their houses." Hugh Brady II evidently went under the title of captain and lived at the old Brady farm.

Subscribers to the Old Stone Church, Built in 1781.

Capt: Joseph Brady, Hugh Brady, Ebenezer Brady, sons of Hugh and Hannah Brady, Pioneers; Gen. John Armstrong, hero at Kitanning; William Young, James Young, Capt. Robert Quigley, Samuel Hanna, son-in-law of Hugh and Hannah Brady; John Hanna, Adam McCormick, and 115 others.

Women who Contributed to the Pulpit Fund in 1786.

Jean Brady, daughter of Capt. Joseph Brady, who later married Paul Martin; Mary Quigley, Mary Sharp, Eleanor Maclay, and 50 others.

Cumberland County Tax List Includes the Following:

1778.

Joseph Brady, 48 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
Ebenezer Brady, 37 acres, 1 hourse, 2 cows.
James Brady, 1 horse, 2 cows.
Hugh Brady, 61 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

1785.

Joseph Brady, 243 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows.
Hugh Brady, 2 horses, 2 cows.
James Brady, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Ebenezer Brady, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

The above four names appear also in tax lists of 1779, 1780 and 1781, for Hopewell Township.

Hon. James Brady, Son of Hugh Brady II

LAND PATENT TO SONS OF HUGH BRADY II.

The Supreme Executive Council, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That in Consideration of the sum of eighteen pounds, four shillings and nine pence, lawful money paid by JAMES BRADY and JOHN BRADY into the Receiver General's Office of this Commonwealth, there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto the said James Brady and John Brady a certain tract of land called "UNITY," situate in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, BEGINNING at a corner hickory of David Summerville land, thence by the same south forty-seven degrees, west sixty-four perches to a heap of stones, a corner of Stephan Duncan's land, thence by the same south forty-eight degrees & an half east, one hundred & sixty-five perches& an half to a corner white oak of Andrew Scott's land, thence by the same north thirty degreeseast, one hundred and sixty-seven perches to a white oak, a corner of James Young's land, thence by the same north eighty-seven degrees and a half west, one hundred & sixty-two perches to the place of beginning, CONTAINING one hundred& two acres and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., with the appurtenances (which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of an application No. 1876, entered the 10, November 1766 by Hugh Brady, who by his last will and testament, dated 16, May, 1782, devised the same to his sons the said James Brady [illegible]

ACCOUNT OF ROBERT R. BRADY, J. P. (BROOKVILLE, PA., 1893.)

Old Hugh Brady had seven sons and two daughters, namely: John, Ebenezer, Samuel, Joseph, Hugh, Robert (William?) James, Mary and Margaret.

Samuel Brady, Sr., had three daughters; Mary, who married John Work; Hannah, who married Peter Justice and Margaret, who never married; also two sons, John, my father, who died in Indiana County in 1855, aged 81 years, and Joseph Brady, who married a Miss McBride but died early in life leaving no children.

Samuel Brady, Sr., my grandfather, was a tall, round bodied man and his brother Joseph Brady (Captain) was a fat man. My father told me that Joe Brady was Preacher Joseph Brady's father, who preached in Perry County at what was known as the Ridge Meeting House (Presbyterian). He baptised my brother John in his infancy but has been dead many years.

Abenezer Brady, another brother of my grandfather, owned that place of Peter Dilts' in Mohaning Twp (Indiana County, Pa.) He was married in Cumberland County. He had three sons—John Hugh and William, and four daughters, namely, Mary, who married Daniel (Brewer or Bower); Marth, who married Daniel Shannon; Susan, who married William Thompson, and Drusilla, who married Willam McCreight.

Hugh Brady, another brother of my grandfather, married a Miss. Young. His sons were John, JamesY and Hugh Y. Brady.

James the youngest son of old Hugh Brady, Sr., married a younger sister, Rebecca Young, and had John Y., Joseph, Abenezer (?) and James Y. Brady, Justice of the Peace 42 years in Indiana County, and had three daughters—Jane, Hannah and Rebecca.

When old Polly Brady (widow of Captain John Brady) died in Northumberland County in 1783, her young son Hugh was taken at the age of 15 to live with his brother, Captain Sam Brady in what is now West Virginia, where he lived till 1792. Then he joined General Wayne at his training camp at Miquippa, Pa. Lieutenant Major Hemtrast was his drill master. After Wayne's victory Hugh Brady resigned his command in 1795 and went home to Northumberland County. He raised a company and marched to Pittsburgh to put down the whisky insurrection.

William Perry Brady, another son of Captain John, was taken to raise by William Perry, who gave him four years' schooling, as Perry had no children of his own. He then taught him to survey land. Later William P. Brady received an op-

pointment from the State of Pennsylvania to survey District No. 5 of lands purchased from the Indians, extending from the New York State line southward through parts of Jefferson and Indiana counties. Before his death in 1795 Captain Sam Brady went over the western section of the state and showed his brother William where the best lands were. The latter then bid to the state 8 cents per acre for large pieces of land but the lands were sold to others at a higher bid of 10 cents.

Later William P. Brady bought $80,000.00 in land in Indiana County and in 1809 settled near what is Marion Center, formerly Brady Post Office. He sold land to many of his Brady cousins and to James and John Work and others from Cumberland County. His brothers Hugh and Robert came to Indiana County in 1804 and built the first grist mill in that section, also a saw mill. This spot was on Little Mahoning Creek, just above where Punxsutawney turnpike crosses. The land sold slowly and he got his cousin, James Y. Brady of Greensburg, to take some of it off his hands. Captain Hugh Brady built the first good looking house in that county, but in 1810 sold his interests to William P. for $5,000 and returned east to Perry County, near Dunker's Island. He was appointed Deputy Marshal of the state which position he filled until appointed Colonel of the 22d Pennsylvania regiment at the outbreak of the war of 1812.

BRADY ACTIVITIES IN THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

1778. Captain John Brady kicked over barrel of whiskey sold to Indians by an unscrupulous trader at Lewisburg, Pa.

1794. William P. Brady cut down liberty pole at Sunbury, Pa., erected in sympathy with Whiskey Insurrection.

1840. Hugh Brady, son of William P., organized the Washingtonian Temperance Society of Brookville, Pa.

1909. Governor James H. Brady secured the enactment of local option law by legislature of Idaho.

1909. Clyde M. Kelly, married to and influenced by his wife, Vida Ruth Kinsell, descendant of James Brady I, successfully ran for Pennsylvania legislature on local option platform.

1912. Clyde M. Kelley, prohibition nominee, elected to Congress where he voted for 18th Amendment and Volstead Act.

1923. William G. Murdock, descendant of Captain John Brady, appointed by Governor Pinchot Prohibition Director of Pennsylvania.

COLLATERAL BRADY LINES—ALL PROTESTANT.

(Collateral Line "A".)

1. JOHN BRADY.
2. FREEMAN BRADY, son of John, (no brothers), born in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1776. Married ——— Harmon. Moved to Lycoming County in 1810.
3. JAMES BRADY, son of Freeman, born in York County, lived in Clinton County, Pennsylvania. Married Mary Locke—or married Rebecca Gould.
4. JOHN BRADY, son of James Brady.
   FREEMAN BRADY, son of James Brady.
   ANDREW BRADY, son of James Brady.
   JOSEPH BRADY, son of James Brady, Beech Creek, Clinton County, Pennsylvania.
   SYLVESTER BRADY, son of James Brady.
   HARRIET N. BRADY, daughter of James Brady. Married ——— Snyder.

(Collateral Line "B.")

1. JOHN BRADY, born Drogheda, Ireland.
2. JOHN BRADY, died New York State, son of John Brady. Married Miss Van Rennsaler, born Sussex County, New Jersey, 1762.
3. MOSES BRADY, son of John Brady, bachelor, Canada.
   ANDREW BRADY, son of John Brady, born 1789, Canada
   WILLIAM BRADY, son of John Mrady, Livingston, N. Y.
   JANE BRADY, daughter of John Brady. Married William Gourley of Levingston, N. Y., or married ——— Corey of Bellefonte, Pa.
   FREEMAN BRADY, youngest son of John Brady, born in York County, Pennsylvania, 1792; captured War 1812. Moved from Center County to Washington, Pa., about 1820 Married Mary Means; died Washington, Pa., 1876.
4. SOPHIA BRADY, 1821, daughter of Freeman Brady.
   JOHN BRADY, 1822, son of Freeman Brady.
   ANDREW BRADY, 1822, son of Freeman Brady.
   FREEMAN BRADY, son of Freeman Brady.
   JAMES BRADY, son of Freeman Brady.
   SAMUEL BRADY, son of Freeman Brady.
   DAVID BRADY, son of Freeman Brady.
   BENJAMIN BRADY, son of Freeman Brady.

(Collateral Line "C.")

1. SAMUEL BRADY.
2. SAMUEL BRADY, son of Samuel, proprietor of Montour Hotel, Danville, Pa.
   KATE BRADY, daughter of Samuel Brady (1).
   WALTER BRADY, son of Samuel Brady (1), Sunbury, Pa. Sheriff of Northumberland County 1815-18.
3. WILLIAM BRADY, son of Samuel Brady (2) moved west.
   WALTER BRADY, son of Walter Brady, moved to N. Y.
   SAMUEL BRADY, son of Walter Brady (2), moved west.
   JOHN R. BRADY, son of Walter Brady (2), died 1828. Lived in Northumberland and Douphin Counties. Married Mary Heiner.
4. SAMUEL R. P. BRADY, son of John R. Brady, York, Pa.
   WM. FREELAND BRADY, son of John R. Brady, Williamsport, Pa.
   JOHN V. BRADY, son of John R. Brady.
   ATKINSON W. BRADY (or Akman Brady), son of John R. Brady.
   LEONARD H. BRADY, son of John R. Brady, Williamsport, Pa. Born 1845, Dauphin County; died Williamsport, Pa., 1917.
   MATILDA B. BRADY, daughter of John R. Brady. Married ——— Crossley, York, Pa.
   NOTE:—The record and tradition of this family is that Samuel Brady (1) was Captain Brady, son of Captain John.

(Collateral Line "D.")

1. JAS. T. or D. BRADY.
2. CLEASON C. BRADY, son of Jas. Brady. Born near Pittsburgh, Pa., 1789; died near Wabash, Ind., 1859.
3. WILLIAM BRADY, son of Cleason Brady. Born near Cairo, Ill., 1816.
4. DR. T. R. BRADY, son of William Brady (3), living at Wabash, Ind., 1909.

BRADY ANNALS

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Washington, D. C.

VOLUME 1, No. 5. JANUARY 1924. BI-MONTHLY

Captain Samuel Brady
(From Frank Triplett's "Conquering the Wilderness")

CAPTAIN SAM BRADY

Samuel Brady was a comtemporary of Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton and Lewis Wetzel, and with them he holds a place in border history of the very first rank, while his record as an officer in the Continental Army establishes him on a still higher plane of service to his country.

Born on the Indian border of Cumberland County, Pa., he experienced the shifting home and pioneer life of the frontier until at the age of 18 or 19 we have the first personal knowledge of him as he sprang at the first shot of the Revolution to enlist under Washington for the defense of Boston in May or June, 1775.

He joined John Lowden's company, one of the famous eight companies of Pennsylvania frontiersmen that made up Col. William Thompson's regiment of sharp-shooters (later known as the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line) a year ahead of the Declaration of Independence. In buckskins and hunting shirts, with quaint flint-lock rifles at shoulder, they trailed down the Susquehanna to Harris' Ferry, crossed with wagons through Lan-

caster, Reading, Eastern, over the Hudson above New York and on to Boston where they arrived in mid-summer. Their deadly markmanship made the British anchor their ships well off shore and keep strictly under cover. Spirit and daring marked Sam Brady from the start. One day while on sharp-shooter duty with his captain, a cannon ball struck and shattered a log on which they were sitting. Sam was the first up and called out, "we are not hurt, Captain."

When the British evacuated Boston in the following March Sam was sent home to recruit and was commissioned First Lieutenant at the age of twenty, dating from July 17, 1776, in Capt. John Doyle's company, 8th Continental Regiment. It rallied to the support of Washington, fleeing across New Jersey. Samuel Brady helped to lead that immortal band of patriots that surprised the British at Trenton and fought again at Princeton. Later Sam served with Capt. William Howe's company of unmarried men In the bloody pitched battle of Brandywine in 1777 he fought fiercely under Wayne. For gallantry in this action he was afterward brevetted captain.

When Wayne withdrew to Paoli Hill the British made a surprise attack at night. Sam sprang from his sleep with a blanket pinned around his neck and the British close after him. As he jumped a fence the foremost soldier made a bayonet thrust and pinned the blanket to a rail but it tore out and Sam gained cover of the woods, rallied the patriots in a swamp, compared commissions with another officer, and marched the body to Wayne's new camp. He later fought under Washington at Germantown and around Philadelphia.

In the summer of 1778 we find Brady in Col. Brodhead's regiment, the 8th Pennsylvania Line, which was reorganized into the 3rd, and which was ordered by Washington to Fort Pitt to replace Virginia troops in the defense of the western Indian frontier. Henceforth his life was pitted against the inveterate hatred of western Indians who were urged by land jealousy and fired by British scalp bounty and renegade whisky. Sam Brady's arrival at Fort Pitt was embittered by news of the Indian butchery of his next younger brother, James. The next spring he was shocked into desperation on receiving word that Iroquois Indians had killed his father, Capt. John Brady, near Muncy. John Brady, son of Capt. Sam, later wrote, "when father heard of their death he declared in the presence of his general that he would have ample revenge and requested the opportunity to do so. His request was readily granted. At this point begins his adventures and exploits in Indian warfare."

A recital of these adventures and hair breadth escapes would require a volume to do them justice. No attempt can be made

to relate them here. The surrender of Yorktown in 1781 brought peace to the eastern settlements but along the border the war with the Indians raged fiercely for four more years.

In 1781 Samuel Brady was commissioned full captain to date from August 2, 1779, which was probably the date of one of his notable achievements. Prior to 1781 he had served as captain-lieutenant in command of Brodhead's own company. At length in 1785, after ten full years of incessant fighting, he resigned his commission in the army when the Indians made peace, and retired to private life on a farm on Chartier's Creek in Washington County, Pa., having recently married Drucilla Swearingen, daughter of Capt. Van Swearingen, who had fought with Brady in the Revolution and had later settled on a fortified plantation on the Ohio, near the site of Wellsburg, W. Va.

The story of his marriage is characteristic, whether true or not in all its details, and runs as follows:

Capt. Swearingen, who was now wealthy and rather old and corpulent, kept welcome house for frontier characters such as Brady and the Wetzels. Sam appeared to be a special favorite with him and when returning from an Indian scout he would frequently stay a week or two with old Capt. Van, telling of adventures. An attachment sprang up between Sam and Swearingen's beautiful daughter and they resolved to marry. Sam did not expect a refusal to his suit but when he broached the subject of the proposed marriage Van Swearingen stared at him as though thunderstruck. This was something unexpected. He gave a preemptory refusal and told Sam that he was not fit to have a family, that his business was to fight Indians, and charged him never to come to his house again. Woefully disappointed, Sam exchanged a few words with the daughter before he left. The next day he returned mounted on a good horse and asked if she was ready. She mounted behind him and they rode off. Before leaving Sam called to the household and swore that if any attempt were made to intercept them he would fight. No pursuit was made. They were married that evening and Sam with his bride went to Washington County where they remained with his friends for some time. Later Capt. Swearingen concluded to make the best of it and sent for them. Being an Episcopalian he sent for a priest of his own church and had them married over and gave them a roaring wedding. The father built them a house on his own farm where they lived in mutual kindness until his life ended.

In 1785, about the time of his marriage, Samuel Brady bought a tract of 502 acres of land on the east side of the great bend in the Allegheny River, which was later known as Brady's Bend. The borough of East Brady now occupies part of the tract.

After five years of peaceful life, the only ones he ever experienced since boyhood, Samuel Brady was again called to face the savages in the series of outbreaks that marked the defeat of Gen. Harmer, the rout of St. Clair and the final triumph of Wayne. He was commissioned captain in 1790, according to his son John, and organized a company of rangers along the Ohio River. Indian murders and wanton raids infuriated the settlers south of the Ohio and Brady did not hesitate to strike. In March, 1791, word came to him at Fort Swearingen that Indians had murdered a family in Washington County, Pa., stolen horses, etc. His instinct told him the Indians had crossed the Ohio at Beaver and would return that way. He called his men, hastened up the Ohio, and fell on a band of Indians at a trading post near Fallston, a few miles up the Beaver River, killing four savages and putting the rest to flight. The horses and other property were recovered and clothing of the murdered family was indentified.

Complaint was made before the court in Philadelphia by one Willson that the slain Indians were peaceably assembled at the trading post and were not guilty of the outrage. An indictment was made against Sam and others and trial set for July in the newly organized court at Pittsburgh. Sam lived in Virginia and a reward of $300 was offered for his arrest and delivery to Pennsylvania authorities.

Two men from eastern Virginia, as the story goes, undertook to win the reward and early one morning called at Sam's house to get him. His wife informed them that Brady had gone out very early that morning to shoot turkeys. The men left disappointed and went to a travern some distance away where they called for drinks, threw their pistols on the table, and asked the landlord how they could best find Sam Brady. The landlord gave them little information but a tall, lean and hardy looking man who was sitting with his back to the wall and a rifle across his knees, leaned forward, pulled their pistols toward him, and said, "I am Sam Brady, do you want me?" A look at the Indian fighter in possession of their pistols convinced the men that they didn't want him. "Go back and tell your folks that you found Brady and he took away your pistols," they were told when leaving. There is a strong family tradition that these two pistols remained as souvenirs in the hands of his two sons many years later.

After two years Captain Brady sent word that he would surrender himself at Pittsburgh on a certain day for trial. He was joined on the trip to Pittsburgh by a large number of friends, mostly armed, who were grimly bent on seeing justice meeted out to the border defender. He appears to have been

indicted again in Pittsburgh June 20, 1793, and the court trial set for the following day.

This trial forms a striking picture and a unique record in the first court west of the Alleghenies. The log court room, the periwigged Philadelphia officials, alert woodsmen, Indians, farmers, soldiers and border strugglers. Sitting on the bench beside the judge was Chief Justice McKean, later Governor of Pennsylvania, who had come from Philadelphia determined that the Quaker idea should rule against Brady. Arrayed in defense was the great lawyer, James Ross, afterwards United States Senator, who fought for home protection on the border. The star witness for the defense was Guy Sutha, a Mingoe (Seneca) chief, who testified that the Indians killed by Brady and his men were bad Indians, pretended friendship to the whites and at the first opportunity killed the whites and stole their horses. "Riding white peoples horses—Captain Brady do right to kill them."

Mrs. Stupes, whom Sam had rescued from the hands of savages ten years before, attended the trial and was emboldened to procure a flask of brandy and a pitcher of water and set them under Brady's chair. The verdict was not long in doubt and a prompt acquittal ensued which freed Sam from his first experience of restraint or captivity. It is very doubtful if an adverse verdict would not have resulted in the court room being raided, Brady being freed in true border style. John Brady, his son, wrote of this trial as follows:

"I have heard a brother of my mother say that grandfather Swearingen put him on horseback and gave him $100 for my father, Samuel Brady, and told him to ride all night, rather than to fail to get to Pittsburgh in time. I have heard my brother say he well remembers the time when they returned. They came down in a keel boat which was loaded with men who had gone to Pittsburgh armed to the teeth determined if he was found guilty to release him at all hazards The first tidings they had at Swearingen's Fort was the sound of the fife and drum and the firing of a small swivel they had on board. The whole neighborhood for miles around collected on the banks to receive them. The stars and strips were floating from the prow of the boat."

James Ross, who defended Brady, received as his lawyer's fee the title to the above mentioned tract of land at Brady's Bend, which descended to the Ross heirs for several generations.

Tradition says that Sam Brady's commission was taken away from him pending his trial, but when Anthony Wayne came west to make a finish fight with the northwest Indians

he sought out Brady and not only re-commissioned him captain of his scouts but conferred an ensign's commission on his young brother Hugh. Samuel Brady resumed his old form, in charge of ninety rangers, and with untiring activity trailed the country north of the Ohio so effectively that Wayne never lacked information of the enemy. With his small band he even attacked the Indians 6 or 7 miles from Sandusky on one of these expeditions. The following by his son, John, belongs in this period and is characteristic:

"They were out on a scout some weeks longer than expected and this caused much uneasiness among the friends. They met at my father's house to send out another party to ascertain the facts. My brother and myself were sent to a neighbor's house on an errand. We had gone perhaps a quarter mile and had gotten to the edge of the woodland when my brother said: 'John, those are Indians,' and we both ran. I ran but a short distance until I fell down, and while rising I heard my name distinctly called and recognized the voice of my father and run down the hill and met them. Bukey was carrying the scalps, four in number, on a pole about ten feet long. I recollect I thought they were pretty and handled them. They had a joyful meeting at the house such as I have not witnessed since nor do I expect to again."

"He was in height 6 feet 1 inch, straight as a rush, black hair, blue eyes, fair skin, weight 175 pounds, in manners mild as a lamb, a perfect gentleman in intercourse with his neighbors but quick to resent an insult."

Some years ago his grave at West Liberty, W. Va., was marked by worthy citizens and relatives with a handsome but modest monument, and there are frequent floral decorations by patriotic societies and individuals of that vicinity

Allegheny's winding course
  Is as it was in days before;
The ceaseless bends shut off the view;
  The hoary boulders line the shore;
The rapid stream and shady pool
  Lie as they lay in time of yore.

The rolling sun which keeps its course
  So constantly through ages, sank
Beyond these self-same giant hills
  Which fortify each wooded flank,
And cast the heavy evening shades
  Across the stream from bank to bank.

Among those hills an Indian sat
  And silent scanned the scene below.

The scattering mist 'neath summer's sun
  Disclosed no sign of friend or foe;
No sound disturbed the morning's calm
  Save that of distant ripple's flow.

He'd fought through many a scrimmage fierce
  As scars and blemish plainly told—
Had trailed the white man through the wood
  Though food was scarce and nights were cold.
The scalps that in his wigwam hung
  He hoarded as the rich their gold.

Returning from a southern raid
  Against Kittanning's neighborhood
He'd dropped behind the weary band
  And let sleep master as it would;
And thus he'd dosed the years away
  As did Van Winkle in the wood.

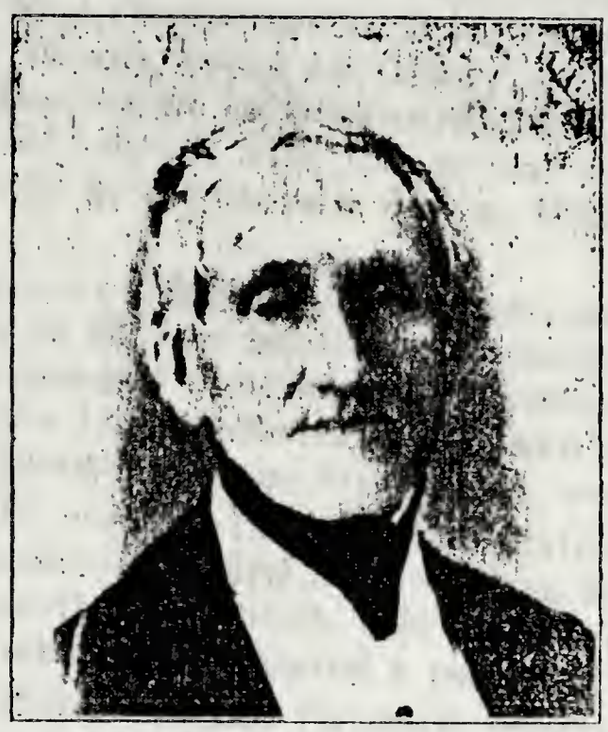
While mistified he now surveyed
  The scene from early youth well known,
A distant rumble shook the earth
  Like startled thunder's angry moan.
He southward turned his startled gaze—
  Swift terror ran through every bone.

From out the fog of yonder shore
  A monster rushes forth to light
And speeds along the river bank
  With fierce impatience in its flight;
It grinds the earth beneath its tread
  And shakes the heavens with its might.

Fumes of fire it belches forth;
  Its single eye outshines the day;
Involved in mingled dust and smoke
  And shrieking out with frightful neigh
The monster disappears from sight—
  The fast express speeds on its way.

"Great Spirit," cried the warrior dazed,
  As terror struck he raised his face.
"Save us from this demon's wrath
  Protect our people. Show us grace—
For Brady, having killed our chief,
  Has joined with fiends against our race."

Exhausted and unnerved with fear
  The dusky form now sank to rest
Upon its former rocky couch.
  No paleface his remains molest
But down below the whistle shrieks
  Each morn—as if his prayer to jest.



Brigadier General Hugh Brady

GENERAL HUGH BRADY
BROTHER OF CAPT. SAMUEL BRADY
(Reprint from the "Detroit Saturday Night, July 7, 1923.)

One of the most interesting characters in Detroit's history was General Hugh Brady, for whom Brady Street takes its name.

In 1791 we hear of Hugh in a fight with Indians on the frontier. His own account of his deeds here was characteristically modest. He told of "drawing a bead" on one Indian, but added that "he did not fall, and I think I was somewhat excited."

The next year he joined Wayne's army as an ensign, his commission bearing the same date as that of William Henry Harrison, who was Wayne's aide and for some time his chief of staff during the veteran's campaign against the Indians.

At the famous battle of Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee in northern Ohio we may be pretty sure that Lieut. Brady, who had been promoted the winter previous, was one of the officers who led that furious charge.

The best reasons for believing that Brady was present at Fallen Timbers are that when the State of Pennsylvania, many years later, presented him with a beautiful sword, Gov. Ritner referred to this battle as one in which he took part, and on the scabbard of the sword was represented, in relief, the same celebrated fight.

It was in the War of 1812 that Brady won his real promi-

nence. He was in all the famous battles on the Niagara frontier—Queenstown Heights, Chippewa, Niagara and Lundy's Lane. At the latter fight he commanded the 22d U. S. Regiment and was at its head when General Scott ordered it to make a final charge on the British cannon. In this fight Scott himself, Worth, Wool and Brady were all wounded, the latter having the handle of his sword driven into his hip by a ball. He did not recover from this wound for years, but about 1820 returned to active service, and in 1822 was made a brigadier general.

It was in 1828 that he was permanently stationed at Detroit, and in 1837 he became commandant here. For years he was in command of Military Department No. 7, which meant that all the United States troops and forts in the northwest, between Detroit and the Mississippi, were under his command.

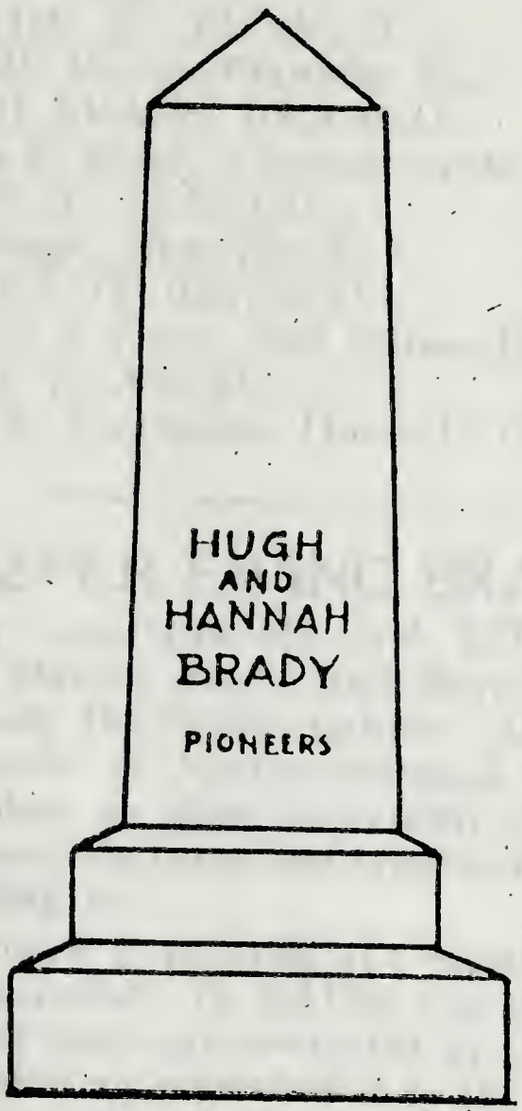
At the time of the so-called Patriots' War, when Canadian malcontents, aided by American sympathizers, were trying to overthrow British rule in the Dominion, the United States Government adopted a policy of strict neutrality.

The climax of the Patriots' efforts came when they set up a camp on Fighting Island, opposite Ecorse. As trouble seemed imminent, Brady took the Brady Guard and his few regulars down the Ecorse shore and camped. It was midwinter, and the tents were pitched in deep snow.

About daybreak, some Patriots tried to take a gun carriage over to the Island from the American side, but were arrested. Then the whole 21st regiment of redcoats appeared opposite Fighting Island and Basden's artillery opened fire. The Patriots were not equipped to oppose such an attack, and came scampering across the ice in groups of tens and twenties. Brady's soldiers rounded them up and sent them to jail in Detroit in custody of the United States marshal. The British marched above and below the island to capture fugatives, but did not cross Brady's line marked by American flags. If they had, there might quite conceivably have been a third war with Great Britain!

In 1895 William I. Brady, grandson of Capt. Samuel Brady, wrote from Manchester, Ohio, as follows: "Perhaps between 1811 and 1817 Gen. Brady called on my father, 2½ miles west of Manchester, and left a trust containing a military suit together with some papers and among them his commission under old Mad Anthony, an ensign and sword that he wielded at the battle of Lundy's Lane, where he and Gen. Scott were both wounded."

HUGH BRADY MONUMENT CAMPAIGN
BE A MONUMENT BUILDER



$3000 FEBRUARY 2-29, 1924

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JASPER EWING BRADY

Jasper Brady was born March 4, 1797, the son of John Brady and Jane McCall Brady, and therefore the nephew of Captain Sam Brady the Indian fighter. As a boy he learned the trade of hatter in Northumberland County and after traveling from place to place he settled in Franklin County where he abandoned his trade and taught school several years, meanwhile studying law.

He was admitted to practice at Chambersburg in 1826 or 1827, and was successful. In 1843 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly and was re-elected in 1844. While in the Assembly he offered an amendment to the bill to reduce the state tax which provided for a three mill tax and thus redeemed the credit of the state. Later he was chosen Treasurer of Franklin County, which office he filled for three years.

In 1846 Jasper Brady was elected to Congress as a Whig, defeating Hon. Samuel Hepburn by some eight hundred votes, but was himself defeated in 1848 by Hon. James X. McLanahan, by a small margin. While in Congress he became great friends with young Abraham Lincoln and also served with him on the Whig Congressional Campaign Committee of that period.

William P. Brady, a son of Jasper E. Brady, now living at Des Moines, Iowa, states that he often heard his father say what a genial companion Mr. Lincoln was in all the deliberations of the committee, and while he emphasised his brief speeches by some characteristic stories he never was known to repeat one, either in that way or in his general conversation. In later years a daughter of Jasper Brady sought an

appointment during the Civil War from the then President Lincoln, and was kindly received and given a card in the handwriting of the immortal Emancipator which remains a valuable keepsake in the possession of William P. Brady, and reads as follows:

"Will the Post Master General please see the bearer, Miss Brady, daughter of an old friend, and oblige her if possible. (A. Lincoln) Nov. 10, 1864."

In September, 1849, Jasper E. Brady removed to Pittsburgh and practiced law very successfully for 12 years. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and filled the office of Clerk of the Session of the Second Presbyterian Church in that city for a number of years. In 1861 he was appointed to a responsible position in the paymaster department at Washington. After the establishment of peace and the reorganization of the department in 1869, Mr. Brady retired from public service and continued to reside in Washington until he passed away in 1871. His remarkable family of eight children attained distinction in many lines, the most prominent descendent perhaps being his grandson, Cyrus Towsend Brady, the late novelist and clergyman.

The White House,
Washington, Jan. 14, 1918.

Mrs. James H. Brady:
Thirty-Fifth and Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Brady: May I not express to you my sincere sympathy? Our hearts go out to you in your great loss, and I hope that you may have comfort from the only source from which it may come.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

PUBLICATIONS

Brady-McKinney-Hays Geneology $4.00
Mrs. Belle McK. Swope, Newville, Pa.

Hugh Brady Geneological Chart $2.00
William Y. Brady, 3810 Morrison St., Washington, D. C.

Fragments of Brady History (out of print) $2.00
William G. Murdock, Box 298, Merion, Pa.

Middle Spring Presbyterian Church $3.00
Mrs. Belle McK. Swope, Newville, Pa.

Brady Annals, Vol. I $2.00
William Y. Brady, 3810 Morrison St., Washington, D. C.

The West Branch Magazine, Vol. I $2.50
Williamsport, Pa.

BRADY ANNALS

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Washington, D. C.

VOLUME 1. DECEMBER 1926 NUMBER 6.

THE THIRD BRADY REUNION

Jupiter Pluvius did his best to wreck the Third Reunion of the descendants of Hugh Brady, Pioneer, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on August 19th and 20th, 1926, but Brady luck and pluck prevailed. Every feature of the program was carried out between showers as scheduled and the universal verdict was that the affair was a complete success and amply repaid those courageous cousins who set out in the rainy weather on the journey of hundreds and even thousands of miles to the shrine of our forefathers' homeland.

The advance guard of about thirty cousins made the somewhat muddy excursion to the Hugh Brady house and farm on August 19th. This was the spot where the picnic was held at the 1909 reunion. The deeds were again brought out by the present owners and it was shown by the signatures

of Hugh and Kezia Brady that this was the homestead inherited from their father, Captain Joseph Brady, son of Hugh Brady, Pioneer. The house is beautifully situated on rising ground close to the west bank of Conodoguinet Creek, and is a well preserved weatherboarded log house.

In the evening, at the Washington Hotel in Chambersburg, was held the bright outstanding feature of this and all previous reunions of the Brady connection. The beautifully appointed private dining room was the scene of a banquet such as few family reunions of our country have ever seen. Grouped at tables amid softly blended lights handsomely gowned women and girls mingled with well groomed men and youths in a spirit of cousinly friendship that left the impress of a happy picture on the memory that will endure while memory lasts.

Due to the unavoidable absence of the toastmaster, Mr. W. G. Murdock, the after dinner ceremonies were presided over by Mr. William Y. Brady, retiring president of the Association, and letters of regret were read from Miss Fannie P. Brady in Florence, Italy, and from Messrs. R. McClelland Brady of Detroit, Dr. Mifflin B. Brady of Cincinnati and others.

Two cousins modestly responded to the call for World War men and were heartily greeted with applause.

Extemporaneous addresses were then made by Miss Kate Brady of Butler, Pa.; Mr. Evan R. E. Craig of Dubois, Pa., and Mr. William A. Brady of Sutherland, Iowa, and others when called on at random, after which the principal address of the evening was made by Mrs. Belle McKinney Hays Swope of Newville, Pa., well known writer and historian of the Cumberland Valley, who spoke without notes as follows:

ADDRESS OF MRS. BELLE McKINNEY HAYS SWOPE

Our President asked me to speak to you tonight on the interesting history of our beautiful Cumberland Valley.

Nowhere is God's masterpiece of nature more gloriously woven into mountain and vale than in the fertile stretches of these broad acres where our pioneer ancestors made possible for us the comfort and charm we now enjoy.

To the north the Kittochtinny range of the Blue Mountains sweeps along with guarding poise, as though protecting

the beauty and grandeur of the everlasting hills. Another range of mountains skirts the valley on the south, leaving a breadth of eighteen miles at its widest point. Threading its course like a silver ribbon runs the Conodoguinet Creek, rippling on its way until it is lost in the waters of the Susquehanna near Harrisburg. On the bank of this creek our forefathers built their homes—not only the Brady family, but many who like them purchased land after 1736, when the valley was thrown open to settlers, most of them Irish and Scotch Irish.

One of their first acts after building their log houses was to erect churches that they and their children might worship God. Homes were placed near springs of water and likewise churches. To this day we have Silver Springs, Carlisle Springs, Meeting House Spring, Big Spring, Middle Spring, Rocky Spring, and Falling Spring. Near each stream except Meeting House Spring is a church, and, all but Rocky Spring have pastors and congregations. A unique fact is, the distance from one to the other is about eleven miles, due as historians tell us, to a ruling of the early Presbyterian Assembly that meeting houses should not be nearer than ten miles.

You will see tomorrow the spot on which was erected the church at Middle Spring in 1738. Our handsome Brady marker stands close by, and we who dedicate it will cherish the thought of our staunch pioneer ancestors who nobly defended their faith with their guns stacked at the door or laid across their knees as they listened to eloquent sermons and prayed for protection from blood thirsty Indians.

I love to think of their brave fighting spirits, devoted piety, and undaunted self sacrifice in the midst of tremendous dangers and perils which would overwhelm us in this age of luxury and freedom. Not only the men, but the mothers of our race unselfishly gave their best and finest moral excellence to that most important duty and privilege of moulding character and implanting in the hearts and souls of their children that which God and they only could do.

The loving loyalty of Mary Quigley Brady is one of many outstanding types of ardent womanhood. After the death of Captain John Brady in 1779 she brought her family to the ancestral Quigley home along the Conodoguinet Creek, but remained only from May until October. The call across the wilderness could not be withstood. Near the present town of Muncy was her farm, her dreams and the body of her

husband. The brave little pioneer took the trail she and Captain John blazed eleven years previous, and reached her destination in safety. I wish we knew more about the women and men who made history in those days when the axe felled the trees for the house, when the hearth fire shed warmth and glow on strong, tender faces—strong in fortitude and determination to make their valley blossom as the rose, tender with the ties which made life sweet and beautiful.

The Shawnees and Delaware Indians lurked and leered, burned and scalped, yet the sun rose and set, night and morning followed their appointed periods of time, seedtime and harvest-time failed not, one generation after another went home to God and children's children visioned peace on the horizon. It became a reality, and today in our wildest flights of fancy we cannot even picture the seemingly impossible tragedies of life and love enacted in those early days when our nation was in the making, the foundations and stepping stones depending upon the character and righteous worth of the builders. Our ancestors helped lay and dedicate these foundations, and well may our hearts overflow with gratitude and our lips voice the praise our souls long to utter, when we contemplate their heroic deeds and devotion to a consecrated cause. They gave their best, we reap the harvest. It is that of peace, freedom, and a garden of loveliness in the midst of which we dwell.

Their ministers were potent factors in their lives, and their advice and admonitions were heeded and bore fruit. High above the congregation, in the raised pulpit with winding staircase and sounding board, as in the Rocky Spring Church today, the pastor pointed and led them to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world. They believed in God. Like the old negro whose faith was questioned, in a burst of enthusiasm announced "I will do anything he commands. If He tells me to jump through that wall I'll jump, and God will have to make the hole." They lived by faith.

Hugh and Hannah Brady left to their descendants a goodly heritage. We honor their memory. Almost two hundred years ago they helped open trackless paths through the wilderness. I wish they might know they are not forgotten. As I look in your happy faces I feel you are proud of the part they bore in American history, in the Middle Spring Church and community, and in passing on to us the sweetness and illuminating power that make each task worth

while, keep the home fires burning, and pour into our hearts a song of triumph and glory from those victorious heroes of the long ago, who valiantly fought life's battles and have gone to their reward.

Following Mrs. Swope's address, a report was made by Mrs. Anna W. M. Ogden of Greensburg, Penn., Treasurer of the Hugh Brady Memorial Fund, showing the gratifying outcome of the campaign for soliciting funds for what is generally conceded to be the most happy and successful private memorial to pioneer ancestors in the annals of Pennsylvania. The report showed total subscriptions—all paid—to the amount of $1,513.00, which with accrued interest on funds while deposited in bank yielded a total fund of $1,601.17, and an amount sufficient to meet all expenses.

By motion it was agreed that any small surplus remaining in the fund after payment of necessary expenses should be donated to the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church for the upkeep of the memorial and surroundings.

Mrs. Ogden then proceeded to distribute to subscribers present their engraved certificates of donations to the memorial fund.

A detailed statement of Mrs. Ogden's financial report follows:

REPORT OF MRS. ANNA W. M. OGDEN, TREASURER BRADY MEMORIAL FUND

Paid Subscriptions.
CAPT. JOHN BRADY
Evans R. E. Craig, Chief Solicitor.

Mary Augusta Berry, Burns Avenue, Detroit, Mich.	$ 50.00
Robt. McClelland Brady, 3430 Denton Ave., Detroit	50.00
Emily P. Holmes, Gottenburg, Nebr.	10.00
David Z. Craig, DuBois, Pa.	5.00
Evan R. E. Craig, DuBois, Pa.	25.00
Hugh B. Craig, Brookville, Pa.	5.00
Ben C. Craig	5.00
Thos. Bruce Evans, Oak Park, Ill.	10.00
Mrs. Anne W. Evans, Oak Park, Ill.	10.00
Wm. G. Murdock, Milton, Pa	10.00
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5.00
Bradon C. Smith, Oil City, Pa.	5.00

Miss Jane M. Finckel, Washington, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. Ruth E. Weart, Friendship, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Geo. A. Harper, St. Marys, Pa.	2.00
Katherine Means, Brookville, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Alice Peters, DuBois, Pa.	2.00
W. P. Brady, Mason City, Iowa	25.00
Mrs. Margaret Brady Burnett, Washington, D. C.	5.00
Dr. M. B. Brady, Cincinnati, Ohio	5.00
Mrs. Hannah B. Opp, Muncy, Pa.	5.00
Laura Piatt, Muncy, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Mary Croul Canfield, 3422 Denton Ave., Detroit	25.00
Mr. Cleveland Thurber, 3422 Denton Ave., Detroit	15.00
	$304.00

CAPT. JOSEPH BRADY

Miss Fannie P. Brady, Chief Solicitor

Lucy B. Hunter, Bridgeport, Ohio	$ 1.00
Fannie P. Brady, Charlottesville, Va.	5.00
N. T. Hildreth, Charlottesville, Va.	1.00
Evelyn Esty Potter, Madison, Wis.	1.00
Mrs. Wm. S. Brady (Isabel H.), Wheeling, W. Va.	10.00
Mary E. Morrow, Scranton, Pa.	5.00
Jane Brady Hildreth, Charlottesville, Va.	5.00
M. B. Morrow, Scranton, Pa.	5.00
K. C. Brady, Wheeling, W. Va.	50.00
J. F. Brady, DuBois, Pa.	5.00
Jas. S. Quigley's family, Shippensburg, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Flora Brady Donnan, Washington, Pa.	5.00
Chas. N. Brady, Washington, Pa.	30.00
Miss Ida B. Quigley, Shippensburg, Pa.	5.00
Robt. Q. Herring, Baltimore, Md.	5.00
	$138.00

SAMUEL BRADY

Mrs. Charles H. Harris, Chief Solicitor

Samuel D. Brady, Franklin, Pa.	$ 5.00
Mrs. Chas. H. Harris, Franklin, Pa.	25.00
Rachel S. Brady, Franklin, Pa.	5.00
Ralph W. McCreary, Indiana, Pa.	5.00
Wm. Y. Brady, Washington, D. C.	25.00
Wm. Y. Brady, Jr., Washington, D. C.	5.00
Dr. A. K. Wood, Indiana, Pa.	1.00
Kate Brady, Butler, Pa.	5.00

Hugh H. Brady, Washington, Pa.	5.00
Bessie A. Brady, Franklin, Pa.	7.00
D. H. Brady, Marion Center, Indiana County, Pa.	10.00
Thomas Brady, Oakland, Calif.	10.00
	$108.00

HUGH BRADY, II

Hugh Brady Hough, Chief Solicitor

Jas. Brady Carmichael, Centralia, Wash.	$ 5.00
J. Regis Walthour, Greensburg, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. E. M. Carmichael, Taloga, Okla.	5.00
Hugh Brady Hough, Newville, Pa.	5.00
Edwin R. Hays, Newville, Pa.	5.00
Julia McC. Spangler, Newville, Pa.	5.00
Jane McCandlish, Newville, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Alfred M. Chapman, New York	5.00
C. Hugh Brady, Johnstown, Pa.	10.00
Annie R. Brady, Ohio Pyle, Pa.	10.00
Mary F. Brady, Ohio Pyle, Pa.	10.00
William A. Brady, Ohio Pyle, Pa.	10.00
Ella B. Brady, Ohio Pyle, Pa.	10.00
James Armstrong, Clermont, Fla.	25.00
Mrs. J. K. Andrews, New York	10.00
Miss Emma P. Gracey, Newville, Pa.	5.00
R. H. McCune, Fairmont, Minn.	10.00
Mrs. Eliza Brady Lamp, McKeesport, Pa.	5.00
Brady W. Sharpe, Monte Vista, Col.	5.00
Eliza McCullough Boyd, Uniontown, Pa.	25.00
T. M. Hays, Huntington, W. Va.	5.00
C. E. McCune, W. Springfield, Pa.	5.00
Mary L. Erkskine, Chambersburg, Pa.	5.00
Mary Theissen, Sutherland, Iowa	1.00
Wm. A. Brady, Sutherland, Iowa	5.00
Anna W. M. Ogden, Greensburg, Pa.	25.00
Jane E. Stuart, Denver, Colo.	10.00
Wm. R. Brady, Sutherland, Iowa	5.00
Mrs. John Barclay and John Barclay, Jr., Greensburg, Pa.	25.00
Gen. Richard Coulter, Greensburg, Pa.	25.00
Emma Coulter, Greensburg, Pa.	5.00
Henry W. Coulter, Greensburg, Pa.	5.00
John H. Coulter, Greensburg, Pa.	5.00
R. Coulter, 3d, Greensburg, Pa.	5.00
Stella Coulter, Greensburg, Pa.	5.00

Henry Coulter, Jr., Greensburg, Pa.	5.00
Wm. A. Coulter, Greensburg, Pa.	25.00
Margaret Coulter, Greensburg, Pa.	25.00
Mrs. Richard Coulter, Greensburg, Pa.	125.00
Mrs. Belle McK. Swope, Newville, Pa.	25.00
George A. Long, Pittsburgh, Pa.	15.00
Miss Lucy Sharpe Hays, Newville, Pa.	5.00
Tabitha McCullough, Newville, Pa.	5.00
Eliza McCullough, 122 S 53 St., Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. John L. Boyd, Harrisburg, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. E. J. Dom, Greensburg, Pa.	5.00
Welty M. Dom, Greensburg, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Ellen M. Sharp, Newville, Pa.	5.00
Josephine M. Sharp, Newville, Pa.	5.00
Helen Forest McCune, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Kate Loach, Lincoln Place, Pa.	5.00
Percilla Jamison, Greensburg, Pa.	50.00
Elizabeth Jamison, Greensburg, Pa.	50.00
Thomas S. Jamison, Jr., Greensburg, Pa.	50.00
John M. Dom, Jr., Dawson, Pa.	5.00
Robert Dom, Dawson, Pa.	5.00
Hon. Wm. T. Dom, Greensburg, Pa.	25.00
Mrs. Lida Lane Keeler, Versailles, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Jennie L. Morrison, Versailles, Pa.	5.00
Dr. Logan E. Hull, Altoona, Pa.	10.00
	$786.00

EBENEZER BRANCH

Mrs. Anthony S. Koch, Chief Solicitor

J. W. Highleyman, Cheyenne, Wyo.	$ 5.00
Frank Highleyman, Cheyenne, Wyo.	5.00
Richard Highleyman, Cheyenne, Wyo.	5.00
Mrs. Luella May Stearns, Ashland, Oregon	1.00
The Howard Brady Family, Torrance, Calif.	5.00
Mrs. Anthony S. Koch, Port Byron, Ill.	10.00
	$ 31.00

JAMES BRADY

Mrs. Mary B. Thompson, Chief Solicitor

Silas Ebbert Brady, Wichita, Kan.	$ 5.00
Mildred Josephine McCreight, Indiana, Pa.	5.00
Maud Chambers Fleming, Dayton, Pa.	5.00
Thos. D. Brady, Arkansas City, Kan.	10.00
Laura Frederick, Indiana, Pa.	5.00

Lola E. Williams, Ontario, N. Y.	2.00
Celia McGregor Pfeiffer, Indiana, Pa.	5.00
Ada B. Kinter, Marion Center, Pa.	5.00
Levi Brady, Weatherly, Pa.	5.00
Clara M. Brady, Phoenix, Ariz.	2.00
Harriet Simpson Lindsey, Excelsior Springs, Col.	5.00
Mrs. Susan Simpson Lebsch, Williams, Arizona	5.00
S. E. Brady, Pocatello, Idaho	5.00
H. D. Brady, Haysville, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. R. A. Thompson, Indiana, Pa.	10.00
Minnie Evalina Brady Artlip, Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1.00
L. D. McCall, DuBois, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. B. B. Flemming, Indiana, Pa., R. D. 4	5.00
Mrs. E. M. Prothero, Home, Pa.	1.00
Wm. W. Brady, Indiana, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Walter H. (Dollie W.) Ayers, 420 E. Oak St., Indiana, Pa.	15.00
Mary B. Thompson, Home P. O., Indiana County, Pa.	25.00
Mrs. Nora Brady Long, 945 Main, St., Lawrence, Kas.	5.00
N. Catherine Long, 945 Main St., Lawrence, Kas.	5.00
	$146.00

HUGH AND HANNAH BRADY MONUMENT FUND

Capt. John Brady Branch		$ 304.00
Capt. Joseph Brady Branch		138.00
James Brady Branch		146.00
Ebenezer Brady Branch		31.00
Samuel Brady Branch		108.00
Hugh Brady 2nd Branch		786.00
Total		$1,513.00
Interest—		
Sept. 2, 1924	$ 14.60	
March 2, 1925	21.51	
Sept. 2, 1925	25.78	
March 2, 1926	26.28	
		88.17
Total Amount Received		$1,601.17
Forbes Granite Co.	$1,262.25	
Forbes Granite Co.	242.46	
Leet Bros. Co.	13.50	
		1,518.21
Balance on hand in bank		$ 82.96

The after dinner features of the banquet being terminated, a short business session of the Association was held. Resignations of Mr. William Y. Brady as President and Mr. Charles H. Brady as Secretary were presented. The following are the minutes of the business session, which brought to a close the Third Brady Reunion and a most enjoyable evening of entertainment.

MINUTES OF THE SECRETARY

MR. CHARLES H. BRADY

Chambersburg, Pa., August 19, 1926.

BRADY FAMILY REUNION:

BUSINESS SESSION: Forty-five members present: Nomination and election of officers, etc., for ensuing period.

President: Dr. M. B. Brady, Cincinnati, O., by Evan R. E. Craig; seconded by C. Hugh Brady; elected unanimously.

Secretary: Evan R. E. Craig, DuBois, Pa., by William Y. Brady; seconded by Mrs. Anna W. M. Ogden; elected unanimously.

The necessity of additional officers was debated with the result of creating the offices of first vice-president and second vice-president.

First Vice-President: William Y. Brady, Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Anna W. M. Ogden; seconded by Miss N. Catherine Long; elected unanimously.

Second Vice-President: C. Hugh Brady, Johnstown, Pa., by William Y. Brady; seconded by Hugh M. Ruffner; elected unanimously.

Following discussion it was decided to increase the Executive Committee to seven members to include the four officers and three from the ranks. Mrs. Anna W. M. Ogden and Miss Fannie P. Brady were reelected: Mrs. Belle McK. Swope placed in nomination for the new member by Hugh Brady Long; seconded by Mrs. Mary B. Thompson; elected unanimously.

Time and place for the next reunion left open for ballot to be mailed to members at some future date.

DEDICATION OF THE BRADY MEMORIAL

In the early afternoon of August 20, 1926, there gathered within the stone walled grassy enclosure of the old pioneer Middle Spring churchyard some two hundred descendants and their friends to perpetuate the memory of Hugh and Hannah Brady, pioneers, and pay them loving tribute.

At this spot in the heart of the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania once stood the old log church within the enclosure and much nearer the stream of Middle Spring than the present church building. Within its walls the hopes and fears, the faith and love of our ancestors ascended to their Heavenly Father in prayer, testimony and the singing of Psalms. Around the meeting house, within sight and sound of the ripple of the water, they laid their beloved dead. Here was the burial plot from the oldest record of the church which was about the year 1738 and within the enclosures of the "Lower," "Upper" and "Hanna's" graveyards (the latter near Newburg and used when the creek was unfordable) seven thousand bodies await the resurrection morn, many of them in unmarked graves.

In this "memory spot," the Lower graveyard, the handsome Brady memorial has been erected in what has been proved to be the Brady plot. It is a beautiful and massive design in Barre granite of two pieces, die and base, with a broad deep foundaiton of concrete and weighs approximately twenty tons. The die is perfectly plain with apex top. On one side are the names of Hugh and Hannah Brady and on the other are the names of their seven children, John, Joseph, Samuel, Hugh, Ebenezer, William, James, Mary and Margaret. The memorial is proportioned to defy the ravages of time, being eight feet long, nearly four feet wide, and less than six feet high.

At two o'clock the bugler's call rang out and echoed over the hillside causing heart and soul to vibrate with the thrill of realization of a long cherished hope and vision. The monument screened by American flags was unveiled to the view of the standing assemblage who remained silent in admiration.

President William Y. Brady of the Brady Family Asso-

ciation formally received the memorial from the builder, Mr. H. R. Forbes of Chambersburg and in a few words welcomed the descendants of Hugh and Hannah Brady and the friends and neighbors who had gathered to honor them. He spoke of the debt which the present generation owed to the pioneer fathers and mothers who wrought the American character and framed those American institutions that are still models and dreams to other nations and peoples. He then introduced as the speaker of the dedication exercises Dr. Wilbur H. Norcross of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., who delivered a masterly address in part as follows:

ADDRESS BY DR. WILBUR H. NORCROSS

Dr. Norcross began by calling attention to the fact that "the connections of the Brady family with the institution that I represent are of lon gstanding and began in the graduation from the college of Joseph Brady, a grandson of Hugh and Hannah Brady when it had been founded only fifteen years and only a short time after the Revolutionary War." He continued as follows:

"It is significant that we dedicate this memorial at this time, a year of sesqui-centennial celebrations of the beginnings of our nation. If there ever was a time when we should turn our hearts and minds back to the ideals and principles of the founders of our country it is now. Not that gross materialism is threatening its foundations, but we are facing problems today which call for reviewing the achievements, the motives and ideals of those early pioneers, so that their standards of character, idealism and morality may become ours.

"Out of the sudden uprising in Europe during the sixteenth century came the men with minds, ability and courage to do great things such as the wonderful progress in science and invention, the consciousness of the rights of men and their religious freedom. It was this love of freedom, both civil and religious, that led these hardy pioneers into the new land and made them willing to lay their lives on the altar before God for the sake of their principles or to live for Him with the same devotion.

"The pioneer of today needs the same fortitude of character and consecration of self to the higher things of life. Conditions are not the same but there are situations in the world now that call for the same strength of mind and heart,

and the dangers to civilization are greater than in that long ago."

Dr. Norcross spoke at length without notes and concluded by expressing the hope that the dedication of the memorial will mean a rededication of ourselves to hundred per cent Americanism in our ideals, in worshiping God, and enlarging our sphere of mind that the world may be a better and finer place in which to dwell. Dr. Norcross was at his best, living up to his splendid reputation as scholar and orator, and his words left a deep impression.

President William Y. Brady of the Association then introduced Mrs. Anna W. M. Ogden of Greensburg, Penna., Treasurer of the Hugh Brady Memorial Fund who gave a short history of the memorial project, substantially as follows:

ADDRESS BY MRS. ANNA W. M. OGDEN

In August, 1920, at the second Brady Reunion at Eagles Mere, Pa., the Executive Committee of the Brady Family Association were commissioned to solicit funds and erect a granite memorial to Hugh Brady and his wife Hannah Brady at their graves near Shippensburg. This committee was as follows: Mr. William Y. Brady, Mr. Charles H. Brady, Miss Fannie P. Brady, Hon. Joseph W. Piatt, and Mrs. Anna W. M. Ogden, the latter being chosen Treasurer.

The work of soliciting funds began in January, 1924, with a wide call upon the connection by William Y. Brady as president of the Association and was ably and effectively carried out by well chosen solicitors who worked faithfully, each in his own line of relationship. The following is an incomplete list of the workers:

Capt. John Brady branch—Mr. Evans R. E. Craig of DuBois, Pa.; Mr. R. McClelland Brady of Detroit; Mrs. Hannah B. Opp of Muncy, Pa.; Mr. Bruce Evans of Oak Park, Ill, and Mr. William P. Brady of Mason City, Iowa.

Joseph Brady branch—Miss Fannie P. Brady of Charlottesville, Va.

Samuel Brady branch—Mrs. Charles H. Harris of Franklin, Pa.

Hugh Brady, II, branch—Mr. Hugh Brady Hough of Newville, Pa.; Mrs. Charles H. Brady of Johnstown, Pa.; Mrs. Ogden of Greensburgh, Pa., and W. A. Brady, of Sutherland, Ia.

Ebenezer Brady branch—Mrs. Anthony S. Koch of Port Byron, Ill.

James Brady branch—Mrs. Mary B. Thompson of Indiana County, Pa.

Over all this work was the steady, loyal and ceaseless supervision of Mr. Charles H. Brady, Secretary of the Association.

As soon as success was in sight five competitive bids were obtained from the highest grade granite firms in the East, on designs made by Mr. William Y. Brady, and a contract was awarded to the lowest and best bidder, the Forbes Granite Co. of Chambersburg at their bid of $1.504.71 including lettering.

A local Building Committee was appointed to inspect the workmanship and superintend the foundations and the exact location of the memorial. This committee, consisting of Mrs. Euphemia M. Weakley, Mr. Hugh B. Craig, Mr. William S. Means, did their work well as the results today have proved. They have also generously provided the arrangements for this dedication and deserve the thanks of the Association.

The memorial was completed May first according to contract, without flaw or any defect whatever. This monument is paid for in full and is being dedicated without debt through recent generous donations. No funds were solicited outside the connection and it is a singular tribute to the Brady family that not one subscription remains unpaid.

President Brady then presented the keeping of the new memorial to Mr. James Quigley Means, a member and representative of the Board of Trustees of the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, who in an impressive manner accepted the custody in a few well chosen words as follows:

ADDRESS BY MR. JAMES QUIGLEY MEANS

"In behalf of the Board of Trustees of this historic Middle Spring Church it gives me great pleasure to accept this memorial and to express to you our sincere appreciation.

"To the passerby, in days to come, it will doubtless appear as but a block of stone, but to you it will always serve as a reminder of the lives and deeds of your ancestors. What is said and done here today will doubtless soon be forgotten,

but this monument will last down through the ages as a memorial to some of the pioneers of this valley. We deem it very fitting and proper that you should thus commemorate the great gift which your ancestors have given to civilization.

"We hope that you will remember us as a church as trying to carry forward the high ideals of our ancestors by spreading the Gospel of Jesus Christ through this section of our beautiful valley."

At this stage of the proceedings President Brady announced a silent tribute to the memory of Hannah Brady, the mother and grandmother of our grandfathers and our grandmothers and a gold star mother of the Revolution. There followed probably the most soul stirring incident of the impressive ceremonies when a beautiful large bouquet of flowers, donated by Mrs. Effie McCune Weakley, was gracefully placed upon the granite memorial by her daughter Miss Mary E. Weakley as a token of remembrance in behalf of the multitude of descendants. It was an artistically beautiful act of devotion.

Prayer was then offered and the benediction pronounced by the venerable pastor emeritus Rev. S. S. Wylie of Middle Spring, who in his gifted way led the hearers to the Giver of life and love and every perfect gift. As his words died away taps were impressively sounded by Bugler Gordon Harkleroad of Shippensburg, and the closing scene of goodbye was enacted in the drama of a most noteworthy day in Brady history.

Among the hundreds presents were Misses Anna and Ida B. Quigley, of Shippensburg, Pa.; Mrs. Anna W. M. Ogden, Mr. John M. Dom, Jr., of Greensburg, Pa.; Mrs. Mary B. Thompson, Mrs. C. V. McCreight, Miss Josephine McCreight, Miss Laura Frederick, of Indiana, Pa.; Mrs. Eliza Brady Lamp, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Holmes, Mrs. F. E. Parton, Miss Elsie Parton, Mrs. Jennie L. Morrison, Mrs. Lida Keeler, of McKeesport, Pa.; Robert Q. Herring, Miss Margaret Herring, Robert Herring, Jr., of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Evan R. E. Craig, Mr. David Z. Craig, Mr. Ernest Brady, Mr. George M. Brady, of DuBois, Pa.; Mr. William A. Brady, of Sutherland, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. Ruffner, Mrs. Anna M. Killian, of New Florence, Pa.; Miss Ruth Brady, of Washington, Pa.; Mr. Courtney C. Long, Mr. William A.

Long, Mr. H. Brady Long, of Caldwell, N. J.; Mrs. J. W. Clark, of Lock Haven, Pa.; Miss Nora Catherine Long, of Salina, Kas.; Miss Kate Brady, of Butler, Pa.; Mrs. H. B. Coax, of DuBois, Pa.; Mr. James B. Brady, of Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Brady, Miss Isabel Wetzel, of Allentown, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. William Y. Brady, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. C. Hugh Brady, of Johnstown, Pa.; Mr. Samuel D. Brady, of Franklin, Pa.; Mrs. Adelaide Brady Kinter, of Indiana, Pa., and Mrs. Belle McK. Swope, of Newville, Pa.

(The above persons also attended the reunion at Chambersburg.)

Mr. Samuel Brady McCune, Mrs. Samuel Brady McCune, Mrs. Effie McCune Weakley, Miss Mary E. Weakley, Mr. Walter Nickles, Mrs. Walter Nickles, Mr. William Alfred Nickles, Mr. Hugh Boyd Craig, Miss Elizabeth Craig, of Shippensburg, Pa.; Miss Isabelle Morrow, of Scranton, Pa.; Mr. W. A. McCune, Mrs. W. A. McCune, Mr. Alexander McCune, Mrs. Joseph McCune, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Mr. Jack Rutherford, Mrs. Jack Rutherford, Mr. Jack Rutherford, Jr., of Fort Scott, Kansas; Mr. William Gracey, Mrs. William Gracey, Mr. J. L. Owens, Mrs. J. L. Owens, of New Cumberland, Pa.; Miss Carrie Quigley, Mr. W. S. Means, Mrs. W. S. Means, Mr. James Quigley Means, Mrs. James Quigley Means, Miss Marie Means, Miss Betty Means, Mr. Donald Means, Mr. W. E. McCune, Mrs. W. E. McCune, Miss Marjory McCune, Mr. Glen Lehman, Mrs. Glen Lehman, Mr. W. D. Kling, Mrs. W. D. Kling, Mr. Chalmers Means, Mrs. Chalmers Means, Mr. Robert Means, Miss Margaret Jean Means, Miss Jeanette Means, Miss Elizabeth Quigley, Miss Helen Quigley, of Shippensburg, Pa.; Mrs. Edwin McCandlish, Mr. Paul Spangler, Mrs. Paul Spangler, Miss Emma P. Gracey, Miss Josephine Sharpe, Miss Ellen Sharpe, Miss Florence Sharpe, Miss Rachel G. Hays, Mr. Robert M. Hays, Mr. John Woodburn, Mrs. John Woodburn, Mrs. James Sharpe, Mr. Hugh Brady Hough, Mrs. Belle McKinney Hays Swope, Mr. E. G. Tritt, Mrs. E. G. Trtit, Mr. Donald Tritt, Mr. Hugh McCullough, Mrs. Hugh McCullough, of Newville, Pa.

THE LAST WILL OF HUGH BRADY, II.
(Son of Hugh Brady, Pioneer.)

WILL BOOK—E. Page 108, (Register of Wills, Cumberland County, Pa.)

The Last Will & Testament of Hugh Brady, Dec'd. (No. 228).

In the Name of God Amen, I Hugh Brady of the County of Cumberland & Township of Hopewell farmer finding myself to labor under some bodily disorders but blessed be God of perfect mind and memory Do make and ordain this to be my last Will and Testament in the following manner and form I leave to my dearly beloved wife her living out of my land During her natural life she continuing my widow and if she should see cause to marry I allow her to have one third of or the value of one third of my moveable Estate to what it amounts to at my Decease Except the Wagon and Team and Geers that is otherwise Willed and after my Debts and funeral Charges payed I leave my beloved son James my wagon and team and Wagon Geers he paying all my lawful Debts and funeral Charges and likewise the Farm and all the Grain thereon and Produce thereof that is raised or that can be Raised until John my second son Comes of Age and the use of all the Tools, Kine of horned Cattle Sheep or Hogs and household to use as much of as may be necessary until the said John arrives at twenty one years of Age he my son James paying what Taxes may be laid on my Estate until the said time and Keeping his Mother and the Children in as Comfortable a way with such subsistence with Victuals and Clothing and Schooling as will be in his power to Do at the Discretion of my Executors and when my son John Comes of Age I allow to fall in to be equal shares with James in everything that is then on the plantation the Wagon Team and Wagon furniture Excepted which hereby belongs to James the whole of my then personal and all my Real Estate to be by James and John fully Enjoyed they my two sons James and John keeping and supporting their Mother During her Natural Life if my widow or Complying the Rules laid down if she should marry and likewise to Raise my two sons Samuel and Joseph until they Come of Age or until they are fit for a Trade which I leave at the Discretion of my Executors, when they should be bound to a Trade or not and to learn them or send them to School such time as may be necessary to learn to Read and write at the Discretion of my Executors and when they my two sons Comes to the years of

twenty one, viz. Samuel and Joseph. I allow James and John to pay them Ten Pounds to each of my other Sons and likewise I alow James and John to bring up suport learn to read in the Bible and Cloth in decent wearing aparel and when they Come to the Years of eighteen I allow each of my four Daughters, Mary, Hannah, Rebeccah, and Jean over and above their bringing up and Schooling and Clothing Each to receive five Pounds. I hereby apoint my Brother Ebenezer and my Son James to be Executors of this my last Will and Testament. I hereby utterly disallow of Revoke and Disanul all other former Wills, Legacies or Bequeaths by me in anywise heretofore willed or Bequeathed Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this Sixteenth day May in the year of or Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty two ading before Signing I allow my Executors or Sons to Sell the land at their Pleasure but to Comply with what I have laid upon them.

HUGH BRADY (Seal)

Signed Sealed Published Pronounced
& Declared to be last Will & Testament
of the said Hugh Brady in the presence of
us the subscribers.
John Thompson, William Baron, James Young.

Be it remembered that on the twenty Sixth day of May in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Seven The Last Will and Testament of Hugh Brady deceased was legally proved of which the foregoing record is a true copy and Letters Testamentary Issued in common form to James Brady one of the Executors therein named on the said 26th Day of May 1787 Inventory and Account to be Exhibited into the Registers Office in the Borough of Carlisle in the time appointed by Law.

Witness my hand and seal etc. WM. LYON, Reg't.

Other records in the Index of Register of Wills at Carlisle, Pa.

Hugh Brady.....Hopewell. May 26, 1787.

T { James Brady
Rebecca Brown

Wills Book No. 45 E. Page 108. Dec. 28, 1794. No. 69.
Vouchers Dec. 31, 1801. No. 2.

Hugh Brady.....Oct. 8, 1794

Adm. { Kesiah Brady
Joseph Brady

Registers Docket Entry Book 97.

Joseph Brady.....Hopewell. June 22, 1787

Tr. { Mary Brady
David Watt

Wills No. 46 Book E. Page 111.

COL. THOMAS AND MARY BRADY McCUNE
(By Mary Elizabeth Morrow)

It is interesting to hear the family stories, which our forebears, the pioneers, have handed down through succeeding generations. Many of them are now lost and more will be lost unless each of us chronicles them. The little stories of the families and homes, the old fashioned customs and expressions will have increasing interest and value.

In our line are five Marys representing five successive generations beginning with Mary Carnahan Brady, wife of Capt. Joseph Brady, of Middle Spring, Pa., where her seven children were born and reared. Her snuff box has come down from Mary to Mary and is still extant and treasured, althought not in use.

We know more of her daughter, Mary Brady, who, when a young girl, was a good marksman. One cold fall day, a fall when game had been unusually scarce, she seized the rifle and shot a wild turkey in flight, and received much praise for her skill. About this time she had made her second capture but not with a rifle. Thomas McCune, who had been away to the war, a private in her father's company, found a silver hair-band caught in some brushes in the woods bearing the name Mary Brady. Gallantly, he returned it to the young lady, whereupon the courtship of Thomas McCune began and the old family Bible records their marirage April 5, 1785. About this time, Thomas McCune went to Philadelphia to see his mother, Elizabeth Rotherham McCune, who, after the death of her husband, James McCune, in Cumberland County, Pa., went to make her home with her children in Philadelphia. Capt. Sam Brady and Louis Wetzel commissioned Thomas McCune to buy them each a new rifle while in Philadelphia, which he did and delivered them safely to those two brave Indian fighters. We have heard of the Indian's concern when they found Sam Brady's mark freshly cut on a

tree and of the long evenings spent at the home of Thomas McCune and Mary Brady on the frontier. The next we know of these worthy people is from letters written to their children, Alexander Mutchmore and Mary Brady McCune Mutchmore in 1828 and 1829. They now speak of themselves as old-people; in one Thomas McCune writes, "My old Mary is much concerned with her wool, she spins a dozen every day and is in good health and designs to go to see you in the fall and says she will take me with her."

Mary Brady McCune Mutchmore went, a bride, to her log cabin home in 1827, carrying with her a set of silver spoons and a stand of curtains, wedding gifts of her father and mother, Thomas and Mary Brady McCune. The wolves howled around their cabin but the record is that this bride was happy and put her trust in God, Who gave courage to these frontiersmen.

The Fifth Mary.

LETTERS TO MARY BRADY McCUNE AND HER HUSBAND ALEXANDER MUTCHMORE

Jefferson County, Ohio, April 6th, A. D. 1828.

Respected Brother and Sister:

We have not heard from you for a long while and are very anxious to hear. We would be very thankful if you would send us a line or two by mail direct to Mount Pleasant. We are all well except the children who have caught great colds. Margaret McCaughey is sick with the pleurisy but is getting some better. Little Hannah Maria Brown is sick and appears to be taken like the one that died (Then follows some harmless gossip about neighbor friends).

V. R. &c. JOSEPH B. (Brady) McCUNE.

On the same paper is a short note from their mother, Mary Brady McCune:

My dear Children, I hope to be out to see you in May, I mean to come with the boys if health will admit.

MARY McCUNE

Beneath this is a note from the wife of James McCune:

Dear Brother and Sister, I have taken my pen in hand to let you know that we are all well and my young son I call Col. Thomas McCune.

(Signed) HANNAH MARIA KIRKWOOD McCUNE.

Beneath this a letter from Col. Thomas McCune:

Warren Township, Jefferson County, Ohio,
April 7th, 1828.

Respected Children,

I have nothing strange to write to you. We have our oats and barley in the ground and are engaged in taking out our wheat. You are not to look for the boys till you see them. They will be out in May & if her health permits their mother with them. We all join in love to Samuel Nicholson & wife and the children all. I add no more. Your affectionate father,

THOS. McCUNE.

To Alex & Mary Mutchmore.

Another letter by Col. Thomas McCune dated May 18, 1833, refers to the health of his sons, James and Joseph B., announces the birth of a "fine young daughter" of his daughter, Sarah Brown, and mentions the good health of Alexander McConnell, and Mr. Mutchmore and their families, but had not heard from Wm. McCracken. He described a fatal epidemic of cholera in the surrounding towns of St. Clairsville, Bridgeport and Wheeling. A later letter of June 15th reported the death of James McCaughey June 9th from cholera but said Alex. McConnell and Jean were well as also the McConnell and McCaughey children.

Another letter written by Col. Thomas McCune when he was 85 years old was dated May 25, 1941, from the same address, and reported that "Hannah Maria had a fine son last night, a stout boy for his age," that the men were much busied in building a house for Joseph Brady (McCune) and his wife to live in. He added that "The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on Sabbath at Mount Pleasant. Our fast day is Friday and perhaps the last that ever I shall be privileged with, if spared till that time." James McCune added a note about the new son.

OLD DEEDS FOR CAPT. JOSEPH BRADY FARM
(Now in possession of Mr. Clippinger, present owner)

First Deed:—By Hugh Brady and Joseph Brady, dated Aug. 7, 1794, for 113 acres adjoining North bank of Creek (Condoquinet) west of Morrow's (Mower's) Run. This deed was never executed. It covered land bequeathed by Joseph Brady, sons, and warranted to Joseph Brady Senior in 1786.

Second Deed;—By Kezia Brady widow of Hugh, also by Joseph Brady, both administrators of the estate of Hugh Brady formerly husband of Kezia, dated Nov. 3, 1794, to Moses Hemphill, in consideration of 313 L. (pounds), also 1187 L. in hand. Deed conveyed the 113 acres described in first deed, also a second tract extending 87 perches along the Creek and containing 158 acres.

This farm was visited during the first reunion and also during the 1926 reunion. The house is illustrated on first page of Brady Annals, Vol. 1, No. 1. Its location is at an old ford across Conodoquinet Creek which is thought to mark the old original Indian trail from Shippensburg to Fort Bedford and Fort Pitt, which was generally used before the new path was diverted south through Chambersburg and around Parnell's Knob.

DEPRECIATION PAY

Awarded for Services in the Revolutionary War.

(See Penn's Archives, 5th Series Vol. IV. Page 280)

Samuel Brady, private Bedford Co. militia.
Samuel Brady, private Cumberland Co. militia.
Ebenezer Brady, private.
James Brady, private.
Joseph Brady, Jr., private.
Joseph Brady, quartermaster.

BRADY LAND WARRANTS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

(As shown by the Index in Office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa.)

No. 77. John Bready, 100 acres warranted June 3, 1762.
No. 80. John Bready, 100 acres warranted June 3, 1762.
No. 84. John Bready, 50 acres warranted June 3, 1762.
No. 91. Samuel Brady, 50 acres warranted June 8, 1762.
No. 277. Hugh Brady, 100 acres warranted July 31, 1766. Survey returned and patent issued to a Hugh Brady Nov. 1, 1864, increased to 233 acres.
No. 199. John Brady, 380 acres warranted July 22, 1766.
No. 388. Joseph Brady, 113 acres warranted Nov. 14, 1786. Patented 1794 to Hugh and Joseph Brady, (his sons).
No. 403. James and John Brady, 102 acres warranted June 5, 1787.

Above warrant to Samuel Brady was located on south side of Juniata River near the foot of Warrior's Hill, but never patented.

Hon. James Brady, Son of Hugh Brady, II.

Outline of The Military Record of
GENERAL HUGH BRADY
(Compiled by his grandson, Preston Brady)

Received from General Washington comimssion as Ensign in General Wayne's army and participated in the renowned Indian campaign which secured Ohio and Indiana to the United States and terminated in the decisive victory of Fallen Timbers near the Maumee Rapids, August 20, 1794. Continued with the army till July, 1795.

Commissioned by President Adams, Captain 10th U. S. Infantry, January 8, 1799. Served with the army till disbanded June, 1800.

Commissioned by President Madison, Colonel 22nd U. S. Infantry July 6, 1812. Served with the army of Western Canada in the war with Great Britain during entire campaign, taking part in all the battles with great credit—Queenstown, October 13, 1812; Defense of Fort Meigs, March 1-4, 1913; Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813; Chippewa, July 4, 1814; Niagara, (Lundy's Lane) July 25, 1814. In the last named battle, where the American force won a victory against great odds with the loss of one-third their number in killed and wounded, Colonel Brady received a wound disabling him from further service during the war.

Transferred March 17, 1815, to the colonoy of the 2nd U. S. Infantry. Breveted Brig. General U. S. Army July 6,

1822, for ten years faithful service in one grade. Stationed at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., till 1825, when placed in command of the Northwestern Territory with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. Received charge of the various tribes of Indians and superintended the removal of several tribes to the country west of the Mississippi. Rendered valuable services during the Black Hawk War in 1832. Did much to allay the troublesome border difficulties during the "Patriot War" in 1837.

At the breaking out of the Mexican War in 1846, though past the age for active service, took a prominent part in superintending the raising and equipment of troops and shipping supplies to the seat of war.

Brevetted Major General U. S. Army May 30, 1848, "for meritorious conduct." Died at Detroit, Mich., April 15, 1851, aged 83 years, from injuries received through a runaway of his horses.

In honor of General Brady have been named Brady Township, Huntingdon County, Penna., where he was born; Brady Street in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Fort Brady near Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; and numerous other prominent points throughout the country.

COPY OF OLD LETTER FROM JOSEPH BRADY, SON OF HUGH BRADY, II.

Wrote in the year of our Lord 1844, May 3rd, by Joseph Brady, of Westmoreland County, Pa., in the seventy first (71st) year of his age, a native of Cumberland County, to inform this present generation of their ancestors as far as can recollect:

First—the name of Brady: Hugh Brady and Hannah Brady, emigrated from Ireland to the state of Pennsylvania, Cumberland County, Hopewell Township, on the plantation which one of the sons of the said Hugh and Hannah sold to Archibald Murtland and at this day in possession of William Kunkle.

The said Hugh and Hannah had born unto them seven sons and two daughters; their names I can give, perhaps not in rotation, vzi: John, Joseph, Samuel, Hugh, William, Ebenezer, and James. The daughters, Margaret and Mary. These sons were mostly of a military character. These men were all married and had families and spread over the earth and peopled a good part of the earth and appears to be increasing.

John Brady married Mary Quigley and had a good many sons and daughters. The sons, several of them, joined the army. Joseph had two sons and several daughters. Hugh Brady married Jean Young. Her father and mother lived on the plantation now in the possession of Alexander Kelse and they had nine (9) children.

The sons of John Brady which had the most remarkable family of any of the seven brothers, had Samuel Brady, which was Capt. Sam Brady, followed the Indians the most of his life and was a great enemy of theirs, his father and brother James being killed by the Indians and his uncle William Brady lost his life by the Indians. The sons of the said John were Samuel, James, John, Perry, Hugh, Robert Quigley Brady. The said Hugh Brady which spent the most of his life in the army was a general and a valiant man, now at this time is an old man between 70 and 80 years of age.

Joseph Brady, one of the seven sons, had but two (2) sons and several daughters. His son Joseph was a pious man and a minister of the gospel. Hugh, his other son, was a farmer and died in middle age, and all of the other of the seven which mentioned before all had families.

I wish to cast some light on the first of the McCunes: John McCune, Sr., emigrated from Ireland and brought with him four sons—John, Jr., Robert, James, and William, and a half brother which went to Kentucky. John McCune, Jr., was the father of a large family—Andrew, David, and several daughters. One of the daughters married Samuel McCune (?) and another of them married a man by name of Gibbs. The said John married a second wife—Mary Fulerton—and by her had four children, John, Robert, Mary, and William. Robert McCune, Sr., married Elizabeth Gibb and had a large family John, Robert, Samuel, Hugh, Elizabeth which married Thomas Monroe, Ibby which married Thomas Fullerton, Mary which married William Stuart, and James McCune, Sr., married Abigail Miller and had by her three children, Margaret, Samuel and John, and the said Abigail Miller married Patrick Flinn and had one son, William Flinn.

(Signed) JOS. BRADY.

Joseph Brady, son of Hugh Brady II, whose story of the Brady connection is elsewhere given, was born in 1773 and was a full cousin of Capt. Sam Brady and Gen. Hugh Brady. There is mention somewhere of his having served in the War of 1812 on Lake Erie. He married Barbara Ream March 12.

1806, and became a substantial farmer in Westmoreland County. The following is a record of his children:

Gean Brady, born April 26, 1807, married Robert Brown.

Hugh Brady, born July 2, 1809, married Sarah J. Mellon.

Susannah Brady, born July 26, 1811.

Hannah Brady, November 25, 1183, married David McLaughlin.

Rachel Brady, September 29, married James Cook.

Abraham Brady, February 15, married Nancy Cook.

James Brady, July 25, 1821, married Matilda A. Madden.

Elizabeth Brady, September 8, 1824, married William Means.

The children of Abraham Brady are Mrs. Eliza Brady Lamp and A. K. Brady. Mrs. Lamp is the mother of Mr. John J. Lamp, Mrs. Katherine Loach, Mrs. Rose G. Parton, Generva Lamp, and Mrs. Elsie A. Rader, and lives in McKeesport, Pa.

The children of James Brady include Mrs. Elizabeth Brady Carmichael, living in Taloga, Oklahoma, whose children are Annie Laura Carmichael, Effie Mildred Carmichael, both deceased, James Brady Carmichael, Centralia, Wash., Ralph E. Carmichael, and Clayton B. Carmichael.

EBENEZER BRADY BRANCH

Sons of William Brady, Third Son of Ebenezer and Jane Irvine Brady, who Served in the Mexican and Civil Wars. (Contributed by B. Edna Brady, now Mrs. Anthony Koch.)

1. Van B. Brady, born 1822, Mexican War, died in service.
2. William P. Brady, born 1828, Private Co. K. 4th Cavalry in Civil War.
3. Hugh Brady, born 1830, Private Co. K. 4th Iowa Cavalry. Bugler, enlisted Nov. 26, 1861. Promoted 2nd Lieut. 60th U. S. Colored Infantry. The above was my grandfather. In his diary (1861-64) is a coincidence of some interest. He was a rabid abolitionist and in a skirmish his men killed a Confederate named Brady (from Tennessee). He was such a strong Federalist that he was terribly irate over the fact that one of the "rebels" should bear the name of Brady.
4. Preston Brady, born 1844, Co. F. 38th Illinois Infantry.
5. Andrew Jackson Brady, born 1845, Co. F. 38th Illinois Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1861, and re-enlisted as veteran Corporal. Died of wounds July 3, 1863.

The above were all born in Guernsey County, Ohio, where William Brady emigrated from Indiana County, Pa., or as it was then called, "Mahoning."

Ebenezer Brady II, fourth son of Ebenezer and Jane Irvine Brady, lived in Indiana County, Pa., from 1793 to 1822. He married Elizabeth McCaughey and had the following children: Joseph Irvine Brady, William Anderson Brady, Mary Jane Brady, James O. Brady, Ebenezer Walker Brady, Euphemia Brady, and Margaret Brady.

IN MEMORIAM

William Perry Brady

The Third Brady Reunion was saddened by the news of the death of this lovable and loyal old gentleman which occurred May 30, 1926, in Mason City, Iowa, which is the home of his only daughter, Mrs. A. L. Rule.

Those who attended the first reunion at Shippensburg in 1909 will remember his kind and dignified bearing and the courteous friendliness he showed toward all his kin. He had planned in company with his niece, Miss Jane M. Finckel of Washington, D. C., to attend the reunion this year, and the connection has lost one of its most loyal and enthusiastic members.

Mr. Brady was born in Chambersburg, Pa. When his father was elected to Congress in 1747 Washington became his home until early manhood. Later he became a pioneer railroad man in Iowa and was associated in building the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad, which later was merged with the Rock Island and he remained with that road until his age retirement. His home at various periods was at Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Des Moines, Iowa, previous to his retirement. His wife, Mrs. Lucy T. Brady, daughter of former Julge J. Tracy, president of the B. C. R. & N. railroad, continues to reside at Mason City.

William Sobieski Brady

It is with regret that we have to record the death of this distinguished descendant of Hugh Brady, Pioneer in New York City where he had gone for special treatment. Pneumonia set in and he passed away on November 24th, 1923.

Mr. Brady was born in the old family homestead on Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 4th, 1953, and was the son of Hugh Sobieski Brady and Mary Elizabeth Scoville Caldwell-Brady.

He received his education in the local public schools and the Linsley Institute of Wheeling. Mr. Brady, with others organized the Fostoria Glass Co., of Fostoria, Ohio, now of Moundsville, W. Va. From 1902 to 1909 he was vice president and from then president of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. until 1919, and chairman of the board until 1921 when he retired and purchased a home near Charlottesville, Va.

Mr. Brady was one of those most responsible for the rapid and firm development of the Hazel-Atlas, one of the leading glass industries of the world.

Mr. Brady was among the most prominent members of St. Matthews Episcopal Church and for many years was a vestryman and warden. There was no man in the Greater Wheeling community who had more warm personal friends. He was a most generous man and no worthy appeal for help ever went unheeded.

He was twice married. His first wife was Sallie Zane Hildreth, the daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Hildreth of Wheeling, whom he married in 1879 and who passed away in 1915. In 1921 he married Isabelle Howard Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Wilkinson of Wheeling, who continues to reside in that city.

George N. Brady

This prominent citizen and well known philanthropist of Detroit, Michigan, was a grandson of General Hugh Brady. His death on Christmas day, 1920, meant a great loss to the highest interests of Michigan and the country at large. Among his other benevolences he was especially interested in welfare work among boys and in his later years he carefully provided substantial benefits on behalf of the Boy Scouts of Detroit. For many years he had been a vestryman of Christ Church in that city.

Mr. Brady had been a great sufferer in the hospital for nine months or more and toward the end the members of his family had the conviction, not without a sense a relief and gratitude, that he would be happily released from his bondage of pain on Christmas Day. During his long illness he was tenderly watched over by his surviving son, R. McClelland Brady and daughter, Mrs. Mary Augusta Berry, both of whom reside in Detroit.

Press Clipping.—Detroit, Dec. 6.—Mining property at Algoma, Ont., deeded to the University of Michigan 19 years ago as a joke by George N. Brady of Detroit, and Thomas Whittier of Saginaw, is now estimated to be worth $10,000,000.

BRADY ANNALS

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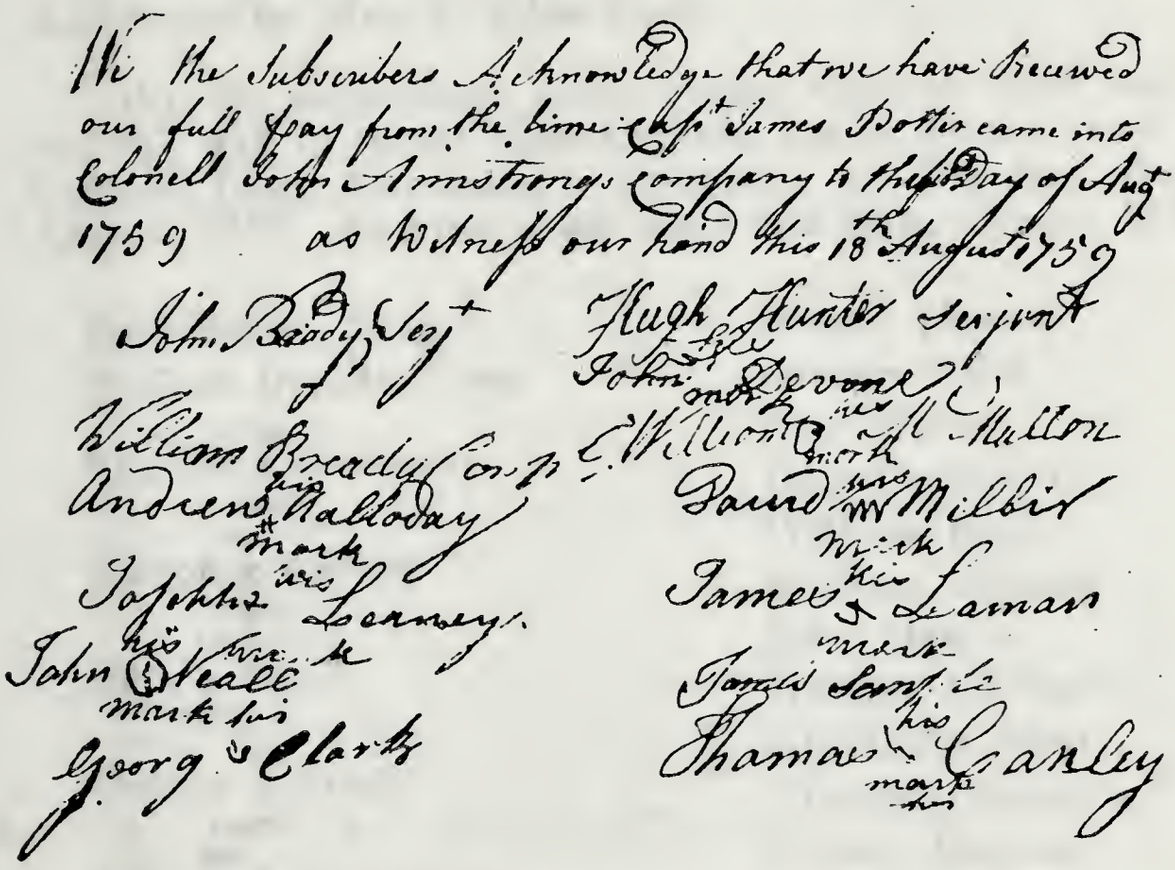
We the Subscribers Acknowledge that we have Recieved our full Pay from the time Capt James Potter came into Colonell John Armstrongs company to the 18th day of Aug 1759 as Witness our hand this 18th August 1759

John Brady Serj
Hugh Hunter Serjant
John Devone
William Bready Corp
William Mullon
Andrew his mark Halloday
David his mark Milbir
Joshua his mark Leaney
James his mark Lamar
John his mark Veale
James Sample his mark
George his mark Clark
Thomas his mark Canley

FORBES ARMY PAY ROLL

Through the kindness of Mr. Kenneth Buffington of the Colonial Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, this precious old paper was exhibited at the Brady Reunion at Ligonier, Pa., in the care of his Secretary, Mrs. W. B. Morrison.

The signature of John Brady, sergeant, heads the list and it is a splendid signature well preserved. This John Brady was the son of Hugh Brady, Pioneer of Cumberland County, and became the celebrated Captain John Brady of Revolutionary days. The second signature is that of Corporal William Bready, whose identity cannot not be determined.

The time is August 18, 1759. All but a few hundred of Forbes Army returned East in December 1758, after the capture of Fort Duquesne, from the French. In the Summer of

1759, General Stanwix, marched a well equipped force back to the forts of the Ohio, and built Fort Pitt. It is believed that Colonel Armstrong's regiment formed a part of this second expedition, but it certainly was in the forefront of Forbe's victorious march on the French stronghold the previous Autumn. Like the early military organizations, the Colonel of a regiment marched with his own company, which had a "Captain Lieutenant" as second in command. In this case it was evidently, Captain Lieutenant James Potter.

The following is a copy in full of the pay receipt roll as deciphered by Mrs. B. Edna Koch.

We the subscribers acknowledge that we have received our full pay from the time Captain James Potter came into Colonel John Armstrong's Company, to the first day of August, 1759. As witness our hand this 18th, August, 1759:

John Brady, Sergt.
William Bready, Corp.
Andrew his x mark Halloway
Joseph his x mark Lerney
John his x mark Neall
George his x mark Clark
John his x mark Cunningham
John Cohann
Hugh Hunter, Sergt.
John Devina
William McMullon
David Miller
James Lamar
James Semple
Thomas Conley
Michael Colman
Jeremiah Dayton
William Crayton
Robert Huston
George Good
John Mason
John Daugherty
William Keys
William Wennet
John Herron
William Layson
Alexander Scott
Thomas Christy
Robert Huston
John Burd
Samuel Parton
George Rose
Thomas P. Hanley
Felter Lappan
Robert McCullough
James McElroy
James McKe
William Waugh
William Little
Archibald (illegible)
Andrew Pollock

CAPTAIN JOHN BRADY AT MT. VERNON

Washington's Diary

October 2, 1769.

"Colo. Carlyle and two daughters, Captn Brady and Captn Posey dined here (Mt. Vernon)."

There are many strong reasons for believing that "Captn Brady" as above mentioned by George Washington in his diary was none other than Captain John, son of Hugh Brady, pioneer settler of Pennsylvania. Among these reasons may be mentioned the following.

No other Captain Brady figured in Washington's colonial life or correspondence.

Captain John Brady, eleven years before the visit to Mt. Vernon, had been a non-commissioned officer in General Forbes' march from Fort Bedford to Fort Duquesne and had fought in the battles with the Indians around Fort Ligonier where Washington was in charge of the colonial troops.

Captain Brady, Captain Posey and Colonel Washington were all land surveyors and Captain Brady was just two years younger than Washington.

In the building of Forbes Road to Fort Duquesne, Sergeant John Brady with his colonial company was no doubt directly under the eye and command of this colonel during those anxious days when an average of 8 miles of new roads were opened up daily. Here was a good foundation for friendship. Four years later Brady led his own company over the mountains under Bouquet to chastise the Indians west of Fort Pitt.

Grants of land by the Province of Pennsylvania were being made the year of Captain Brady's visit to Mt. Vernon to the officers and soldiers who had taken part in the frontier warfare and Captain John Brady participated in those grants quite largely. Washington himself was the outstanding advocate for such grants by the Province of Virginia and he championed the claims of his troops for such recognition. Mutual interests at the Mt. Vernon dinner on that October day no doubt centered around those land grants.

The land received by Washington from Virginia was situated in what is now the south western part of Pennsylvania and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War these two men Washington and Brady ranked among the largest holders of land in what is now the State of Pennsylvania. Captain Posey was Washington's surveyor for his lands in that region.

EBENEZER BRADY

Son of Hugh Brady, Pioneer

Ebenezer Brady, one of the seven sons of Hugh Brady and Hannah (McCormick) Brady, was born in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, about 1750 and died at his home in Fairfield, Township, Westmoreland County, in September, 1804. His wife was Jane Irvine, parentage unknown, whose death occurred in 1800. Both are presumably buried in the Old Fairfield Cemetery between New Florence and Ligonier.

Early records of the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church show that Ebenezer was one of its members and a contributor to the pastor's salary and to the building fund in 1781. He was a taxable in Cumberland County from 1778 to 1785 on lands varying from 37 to 199 acres. He was named as an executor of the will of his brother Hugh who died in 1787, but did not serve because of his removal in 1786 to Westmoreland County.

Ebenezer Brady's first home in Westmoreland County was in Whea'field Township, near what is now Jacksonville, Indiana County. He later moved south across the Conemaugh and settled along Tubmill Creek. Here Ebenezer acquired considerable land as shown by deeds on record at the Court House in Greensburg. About a year before his death he purchased a 200 acre tract on the Little Mahoning Creek in Indiana County and it was to this farm that his oldest son, Hugh, moved with some of the minor children.

Ebenezer served in the Revolution as a private. (See Penn'a Archives Vol. 4, p. 280; also Vol. VI, pages 66, 134, 399, 400, 414 and 642.) He and his brother-in-law, Archibald Hanna, were among the thirteen whose names were honored by the Westmoreland County S.A.R., Nathaniel Green Chapter, when that organization held its memorial services in Old Fairfield Cemetery on May 30, 1932.

The Children of Ebenezer Brady (I) and Jane Irvin Brady were:

Hugh Brady (II)	
Martha Brady (II)	married Samuel Shannon
John Brady (II)	
Mary Brady (II) 1785	married Daniel Brewer
Drusilla Brady (II)	married William McCreight
Susan Brady (II) 1789-1862	married William Thompson
William Brady (II) 1791-1848	married Elizabeth Brewer (1)
	married Elizabeth Hoge (2)
Ebenezer Brady (II)	married Eliza McCaughey
Sallie Brady (II)	never married

We have no record of the descendants of Hugh, Martha and John Brady named above. Drusilla and Susan with their families lived for a while in Mahoning Township, Indiana County, and later lived near Brookville. Mary, William and Ebenezer (II) Brady settled in Belmont County, Ohio, where many of their descendants are living today. Daniel and Elizabeth Brewer were brother and sister.

Descendants of DANIEL BREWER and MARY BRADY II

CHILDREN	GRANDCHILDREN
Daniel Brewer III 1814-1865 married Mary Snedeker 1819-10	James P. Brewer IV 1844-46 Daniel M. Brewer IV 1846-14 married Jane Johnson Eizabeth F. Brewer IV 1848- married Harris Clark Boone Peter S. Brewer IV 1850- married 1881 Frances Price Lucinda Brewer IV 1853-1914 married John W. Price John Piatt Brewer IV 1857-83 married Eva Iola Major 1865- Mary M. Brewer IV 1860-1919 married George Edw. Barnes
Henry Brewer III 1819-1863 married 1849 Jane Thompson	John W. Brewer IV 1850-97 unmarried Platoff Z. Brewer IV 1852-05 married 1872 Lucy A. Wilson Mary A. Brewer IV 1854-74 Elmira Brewer IV 1856-83 Emma Brewer IV 1859-85 Annabel Brewer IV 1861-dec. married Albert Stewart
Mary Brewer III married Henry Tillet	13 children in Iowa or Illinois
Jane Brewer III married George Jones	Martha Jones IV Mary Jane Jones IV Anderson Jones IV Oliver Jones IV
married Wesley Moore	Emma Moore IV

Descendants of Wm. McCreight and Drusilla Brady II

CHILDREN	GRANDCHILDREN
Jane McCreight III married Judge Jared Evans	Jared B. Evans IV married ——— Charles D. Evans IV married Sarah Hahn William C. Evans married Sarah G. Evans Sophia Evans IV Elisha Evans IV
Mabe McCreight III married Thomas Wikins	daughter —— Wilkins IV married —— Bell
Martha McCreight III	

Descendants of William Thompson and Susan Brady II

CHILDREN	GRANDCHILDREN
Jane Thompson III 1809-1847 married John Love	Susan Love IV (unmarried) Mary Jane Love IV (unmarried) McConnell Love IV married Mrs. Susan Sharp
Eliza Thompson III 1812-1862 married Samuel Love, 1805-89	Thomas Love IV 1835-1900 married Hannah Shirey John Love IV 1837-1864 died in Civil War Eliza Jane Love IV 1838-72 married W. C. McMillen Susan M. Love IV 1840-64 unmarried William T. Love IV 1842-73 married Margaret Simpson Benj. Perry Love IV 1846-78 married Sara C. Fullerton Mary Ann Love IV 1849- married James I. Woods

Ebenezer Thompson III 1820-70 married Mary Andrews	Samuel Brady Thompson IV died aged 16
married Sarah Barr	James C. Thompson IV 1853- married Jane Osborn John I. Thompson IV 1855- married Nancy Long Mary J. Thompson IV 1855- married Robert C. Osborne Amanda Thompson IV 1861- married Samuel Osborne Perry Thompson IV married Anna Smith

Descendants of Wm. Preston Brady II and Elizabeth Brewer

CHILDREN	GRANDCHILDREN
Van Swearingen Brady II 1822-46 died in Mexican War	
Eliza Brady III 1824- married —— Bolin	No record of children
Sarah Ann Brady III 1826- married —— Goldsmith Apr. 22, 1852.	Mary E. Godsmith IV married Robert Glaspy Jos. M. Goldsmith IV 1853-87 married ———— Jas. M. Goldsmith IV 1855-1900 married ———— Sarah J. Goldsmith IV 1851-68 Calvin Goldsmith IV 1867-28 married —— Hughes John W. Goldsmith IV 1855 married ————
William P. Brady III 1828-1906 married Nancy Putnam	William Brady IV 1854- married ————
married Eunice Hammond	no issue
Hugh Brady III 1830-1912 married Sarah Payne 1834-72 July 4, 1854	Adelphia Brady IV 1855-1901 married Jonathan Tucker Ross C. Brady IV 1855-1921 married Amanda Page 1878-

Alfred F. Brady IV
married Mary C. Magler
married Lilian Campbell
married Frances Dekressier
Columbia Brady IV 1861-1928
married Joseph Reid
married Stephen S. Harris
Elmer E. Brady IV 1863-
married Sarah E. Walliford
Francis C. Brady IV 1866-31
married Martha Hensley
married Ione Lecroy

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married Eizabeth McHughes — no issue

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married Mrs. Jerusha Childress — no issue

Mary Jane Brady III 1832-1902
married Robert Winning in 1852

Margaret Brady III 1834-1904 — unmarried

Ebeneber Brady III — died in youth

Clementine Brady III — died in youth

Erwin Brady III 1840-1904
married Lettie Palmer -1883
September, 1875

Howard Brady IV 1876-
married Violet Mason in 1903
William F. Brady IV 1881-
married —— (child Helen)
married Lydia Tucker in 1928
Bertha Brady IV 1882-
married Frank Turner

Christine Brady III 1842
married John L. Wyrick 1840-
February 26, 1882

Harvey R. Wyrick IV 1866-
married —— (no issue)
Ella May Wyrick IV
Barbara E. Wyrick IV 1869-
married John S. Todd in 1885
Keturah Wyrick IV 1871-
Frank H. Wyrick IV 1873-
Orleno L. Wyrick IV 1875-1906
John Roy Wyrick IV 1879

Descendants of William Preston Brady II and Elizabeth Hoge (2nd wife, married 1842)

CHILDREN	GRANDCHILDREN
Preston Brady III 1844-1906 married Elizabeth Miller	John C. Brady IV 1866- married Mollie Mary Brady IV 1868- married Wm. S. Forsythe Alice Brady IV 1870-. married John S. Hume Margaret Brady IV 1871- married Charles W. Cook Carl Brady IV 1876 married Minnie ——
Jennie Brady III 1846- married —— Wheeler	Bertram Wheeler IV
And. Jackson Brady III 1846-64 died in Civil War	

Descendants of Ebenezer Brady, II and Eliza McCaughey Brady

CHILDREN	GRANDCHILDREN
Dr. Joseph Irvin Brady III born April 5, 1824, Bellaire, O. died Jan. 20, 1899, Warsaw, Mo. married (1847) Isabel Campbell	Preston C. Brady IV 1849-1902 married Sarah D. Richardson Arabella Brady IV 1853-1903 married Wesley Urton Joseph N. Brady IV Samuel Eb. Brady IV 1859-1927 married Laura Ann Zink 1864- Mary Virginia Brady IV married James Taylor married —— Lurz
married 1869 Amanda Howard	Margaret Brady IV 1870-1894 married James M. Hart William Niel Brady IV 1872- married Eva Pyle Jennie Brady IV

Ebenezer Walker Brady III 1827-1884 married May Harris	Ezekiel Brady IV (Boone, Io.) Harry G. Brady IV (Chicago) Sallie Brady IV deceased
married Margaret Hatton	Frank Brady IV died in infancy
William A. Brady IIIœ 1829-1862 unmarried	
Mary Jane Brady III 1832-1826 married (1860) Salisbury Sherman	Luella Mae Sherman IV 1861- married 1897 Orson S. Stearns Albert Sherman IV 1863-64 Margt Ann Sherman IV 1865- married 1882 H. H. Goddard Alice Cary Sherman IV 1867- married —— McCumber married Q. H. Roberts Charles Wm. Sherman IV 1871- unmarried
James Oscar Brady III Dec. 14, 1835-Dec. 14, 1914 married 1867 Clarissa Hammond	Olivia J. Brady IV 1871- married 1902 Frank Suille Lota Winfield Brady IV 1873- unmarried Loretta May Brady IV 1877- married 1899 Thad. Sherwood Flora Eloise Brady IV 1887 married 1911 Clarence Youle
Euphemia E. Brady III 1840- married —— Morgan	no issue
Margaret Hannah Brady III Dec. 11, 1842-Aug. 19, 1904 married Feb. 14, 1861 to Richard Riley Highleyman, born Mar. 18, 1839	Florence Lola Highleyman IV 1865-1879 Mary Euphemia Highleyman IV b. 1866, married Aug. 28, 1892 to Heber Page Maj. James W. Highleyman IV b. 1869, married— Maud Leisuring Margaret May Highleyman IV b. 1872, unmarried Richard R. Highleyman IV b. 1874, married Mar. 13, 1901 to Josephine Franklin

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF EBENEZER BRADY

(Son of Hugh Brady, Pioneer)

Know all men that I Ebenezer Brady of Fairfield Township, County of Westmoreland, State of Pennsylvania, viewing my dissolution approaching but being in perfect soundness of mind and memory do make and ordain this instrument of writing to be my last will and testament having wrote it with my own hand. I hereby dispose of my property among my children in the following manner having purchased two hundred acres of land on Little Mahoning from Isaac Mason which will have to be conveyed to my executors to be by them divided in the manner following.

One hundred acres I leave to my son Hugh to be laid off to the best advantage for division. If my son John should choose to set up his trade my executors is hereby empowered to survey him thirty acres of land to set up his trade but if he chooses to move he is not to sell it to any person but one of his brothers.

I having gave my son Hugh one one hundred and thirty acres of land adjoining Samuel Shannon by an instrument of write not yet recorded which title is to be destroyed by my son Hugh before he is entitled to the hundred acres of land I have here in left him then that hundred acres of land leave to my son William which if my executors see they can sell they can do so and put the money to interest or purchase land for at their own choosing. The remainder of this tract of land I bought on Mahoning I leave to my son Ebenezer. If any of my sons should die without issue young then their land here in left them shall be divided among their bro hers. I allow the land I gave to Samuel Shannon as a full compensation of his share of my estate. I allow all my children to move out together and to live with my son Hugh till married or they choose to leave him with the consent of my executors my livestock household furniture and what money is owing to me after my lawful debts is paid which is not great. Leave a young sorrel mare to my daughter Mary and if she has any colts while my daughters live together them colts is to be given unto her other sisters. All my household furniture except farming utensils till each has one I leave to my oldest daughters unmarried yet the one to be used for the use of the family while they live together.

I leave to my son Hugh one bay mare one cow John one cow my four daughters one cow each their increase is to be kept on the place for their use after deducting their part for

the support of the family if they still live together. One hundred pounds I allow to be divided amongst my four unmarried daughters to be paid them in property or money when legally in the power of my executors. Any surplus money not here mentioned I allow my executors to make my two youngest sons good English schools with and if any remainder then when they come of age to give it to them then.

I here by utterly disannul will or instruments of writing by me formerly made and do make and ordain this instrument to be my last will and testament and do hereby appoint my son Hugh to be my whole Executor of this my 1st will and in testimony hereof I have here unto set My hand and seal the year of our Lord 1803, the fifth day of November. Signed sealed acknowledged in the presence of

James Galbraithe
James Updegraff EBENEZER BRADY (Seal.)

(Filed, September 18, 1804.)

THE BRADY REUNION

August 9, 1935, marks the fourth and most successful reunion of the descendants of Hugh Brady, pioneer settler of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, held at Ligonier, Pa.

The spacious verandah dining room of the Fort Ligonier Hotel was used for luncheon and the after-lunch meeting. Talks were informally given by Mrs. Mary B. Thompson, Mrs. B. Edna Koch, Miss Kate Brady and others while the exhibit of an ancient Brady shawl that came originally from Ireland and the showing by Wilson McConnel of the Revolutionary uniform of Colonel Thos. McCune were outstanding features of the reunion.

At the evening dinner in the ball room of the hotel, nine tables were effectively grouped and occupied by fifty or more handsomely gowned women and their admiring male companions, all descendants of the first Hugh. The appointments were first-class and when Judge Dom made a short address welcoming his Brady cousins to Westmoreland County, the reunion assumed the character of a heartsome function seldom equaled by mass family gatherings. William Y. Brady, Vice-President presided in the absence of the President.

Mrs. Mary B. Thompson, age 86, was voted the queen of the reunion. It is noted that Mrs. Jemima Mo.t was only one year behind Mrs. Thompson and both were apparently in the prime of life. William T. Dom III, just admitted to the practise of law, made a report on his search for Brady

landmarks in Ligonier Valley. Election of new officers followed and Mr. Charles N. Brady was chosen for President on motion by Frederick L. Long. Mr. Brady is a prominent glass manufacturer of Washington, Pa., recently retired, but continues to fill the office of senior Trustee of Washington and Jefferson College. From the start he has shown a deep interest in the Brady family tradition.

ATTENDED THE REUNION

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. E. Craig, DuBois, Pa.
William Y. Brady, 3810 Morrison St., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Jennie L. Morrison, 210 Westinghouse Ave., Wilmerding, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Morrison, 542 Ohio Ave., Glassport, Pa.
W. Brady Morrison, 542 Ohio Ave., Glassport, Pa.
Mrs. Geo. Vollrath, 210 Westinghouse Ave., Wilmerding, Pa.
Leonárd J. Morrison, 1406 Sumac St., McKeesport, Pa.
Dorothy Mae Morrison, 1406 Sumac St., McKeesport, Pa.
Miss Clara Jane Brady, 351 S. Negley Ave., E. E. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Helen Gordon Brady, 208 N. Dithridge St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Pearl Bing, Coalport, Pa.
Mrs. John Whitman, East Freedom, Pa.
Doris E. Whitman, East Freedom, Pa.
John Brady Whitman, East Freedom, Pa.
Mrs. Jemima Mott, Sharpsville, Pa.
Miss Mary E. Morrow, Scranton, Pa.
Miss Isabelle Morrow, Scranton, Pa.
Miss Alma Thompson, 31 W. Main St., Brookville, Pa.
Frederick L. Long, 29 Central Ave., Caldwell, N. J.
Hugh Brady Long, 29 Central Ave., Caldwell, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Stierheim, Pittsburgh, Pa.
F. Brady Stierheim, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Bernice Sloan Herrmann, 319 Bowland Ave., Carnegie, Pa.
Mrs. Anton Koch, Port Byron, Ill.
Sarah Margaret Brady, 171 Central Ave., Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Denna C. Ogden, Greensburg, Pa.
H. B. Welty, Greensburg, Pa.
William T. Dom III, Greensburg, Pa.
Mr. Edward McLaughlin, Brookville, Pa.
Mrs. Elder McLaughlin, Brookville, Pa.
Marguerite McLaughlin, Brookville, Pa.
H. Seymour Sloan, 319 Rowland Ave., Carnegie, Pa.
Hon. Wm. T. Dom, Greensburg, Pa.

Lela H. Dom, Greensburg, Pa.
Isabelle Dom, Greensburg, Pa.
Catherine Dom, Greensburg, Pa.
Rachel Dom, Greensburg, Pa.
Mrs. Mary B. Thompson, Home, P. O., Indiana County, Pa.
Mr. E. M. Thompson, Home, P. O., Indiana County, Pa.
John Simpson Love, Baxter, Pa.
Henry M. Love, Baxter, Pa.
Mrs. Michael Ward Good, McKeesport, Pa.
Mrs. John Hutchinson, McKeesport, Pa.
L. S. Wells, Home, Indiana County, Pa.
Clara Brady Wells, Home, Indiana County, Pa.
Irene Wells, Home, Indiana County, Pa.
Wilson H. McConnell, 746 Lee St., Des Plaines
Mrs. Annie Killen, New Florence, Pa.
Mrs. Robt. F. Campbell, 347 Lincoln St., St. Johnstown, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Holmes, 2700 Versailles Ave., McKeesport, Pa.
Mrs. F. E. Parton, 1901 Bailie Ave., McKeesport, Pa.
F. Kenneth Parton, 1901 Bailie Ave., McKeesport, Pa.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hollenbeck, 1609 Flagler St., McKeesport, Pa.
Paul E. Hollenbeck, 1609 Flagler St., McKeesport, Pa.
Mrs. Elsie Lamp Rader, 2109 Bailie and., McKeesport, Pa.
Lois Brady Rader, 2109 Bailie Ave., McKeesport, Pa.
Helen Nancy Rader, 2109 Bailie Ave., McKeesport, Pa.
Claude R. Haines, Care U. S. Engineers, Rices Landing, Pa.
Mrs. Claude R. Haines, Rices Landing Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Weart, Friendship, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Buchweitz, 1609 Flagler St., McKeesport, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh H. Brady, Washington, Pa.
Misses Georgia and June Brady, Washington, Pa
Mr. and Mrs. Earle W. Cole, Clearfield, Pa.
Mrs. Jeanette Taylor, Clearfield, Pa.
Mrs. H. C. Coax, 207 W. Washington Ave., DuBois, Pa.
Kate Brady, 207 W. Washington Ave., DuBois, Pa.
Mrs. W. J. Hiles, 311 Trimble Ave., Carnegie, Pa.

LETTERS READ AT THE REUNION

Meddybemps, Maine, July 24, 1935.

Dear Mr. Brady:

Thank you for yours of 14th inst. I am sure I cannot be at our reunion in August, but I hope to make it sometime. Am sending your letter to my daughter, who is in Washington, Pa., and am asking her to get my nephew, Hugh S. Brady, to take her to Ligonier. Although I fear it will not be convenient.

I hope you may have good weather and a fine time: we must do a lot to be worthy of our ancestors.

Faithfully,

CHAS. N. BRADY.

Judge's Chambers

Greensburg, Pa., July 16,1935.

Dear Mr. Brady:

Yours received. I regret I cannot accept your kind invitation to make a talk. My health is not too good and under orders from my doctor have not made a talk for upwards of five years—the only talking I do is in Court.

Sincerely,

WM. T. DOM.

Mrs. Gilbert E. Swope

12 West Big Spring Avenue,
Newville, Pennsylvania.
July 30, 1935.

Dear Brady Cousins:

I regret I can only be with you in spirit at the reunion. Unavoidable circumstances make it impossible to join you on this happy occasion.

I have thrilling memories of previous reunions which will always remain as precious days of my life. I send my love and best wishes, hoping you will enjoy this momentous gathering to the utmost and keep alive the noble characters and traditions of our worthy ancestors who gave us a blessed heritage.

Sincerely,

BELLE McKINNEY HAYS SWOPE.

Missouri Valley, Iowa

July 17, 1935.

Dear Mr. Brady:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of the 14th of July.

Mother, father, my sister and brother and I fully intended to attend this Reunion as we could easily have gotten away at that time, and the trip would be an enjoyable one and we would have been delighted to meet our relatives and learn more about the family history. However, my mother has been taken very seriously ill and is now in the hospital preparing for a rather critical operation. This has made our plans for our attendance at the meeting impossible and I am now sure that we will not be present.

Mother is particularly disappointed for she has talked so much of it ever since we knew of the meeting.

We wish that you would extend to all of the relatives who are present our sincere greetings and best wishes and our regret that we can not be there to enjoy the Reunion with them.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for a happy Reunion.

Sincerely yours,
HUGH J. TAMISIEA.

COLONEL THOMAS McCUNE

This hero of the Revolution married Mary Brady, daughter of Captain Joseph Brady and granddaughter of Hugh Brady Pioneer. Therefore Thomas McCune was the ancestor of many of the descendants of Hugh Brady and this paper is in the nature of a Brady annal.

Your petitioner humbly showeth that he was born in the Delaware State in the year of our Lord 1756, July the 12th and in seventeen hundred seventy three and fore he began to deciple under Captain Robert Kirkwood who had been a military captain under the King in the time of Braddock's war with the French and Indians.

In the spring of seventy-four, my father moved to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, above Carlisle and there I enrolled myself under the command of Captain Thomas McKinney who had been a sergeant in the King's service in Grant's defeat. In Capt. McKinney's company, I signed the association to support the cause of Liberty with my life and fortune. In seventeen hundred and seventy-six I enrolled myself a volunteer to be ready in a minute's warning to strengthen General Washington's army when the flying camps time was expired. At this time Washington's army was flying before the English and crossed the Delaware River. I heard the guns when the Hessians was taken prisoners and helpt gard them. I heard the cannon at both Trenton and Princeton but was not in any of these engagements. I was put under the command of General Putnam and we marcht up the Delaware and strove to cross the river at Burlington but could not get across for the ice and snow floating in the river. It set in and froze intensely and the last boat load stuck in the river from in the evening till after one in the morning. Us that was on the Pennsylvaney side, we had no wood and snow ankle deep and nothing to warm us but what little fuel

we could plunder which was chestnut and cedar rails that made a flash and then died out and then to keep the life in us, we would start again for more rails. I cannot tell you before it come day, how far we had to carry them, but in the dark it appeared to me to be three quarters or half a mile. The tide kept the ice from moving in the river and the freeze was intense. The next morning single passengers could cross on the ice and the river was said to be three miles wide. In the morning we took up our line of march up the river and crost the river with difficuty at the head of the tide at the falls and came to Trenton, there we stayed two days. We then marcht for Princeton but when we came to Crosswicks, General Putnam had arranged us for volunteers to go a secret expedition. He called for five hundred men, we turned out somewhere about seven hundred. He informed us that there was a very great booty and said if we were fortunate and took it that it should be divided equally between officer and soldier, the officer receiving no more than the soldier. We had one field officer, Major Davis, then we were put under the command of Colonels Humphton, Randolph, and Gernsey and Major Davis. The three colonels were continental officers. We then marcht with our guns, accoutrements, forty-eight rounds of ammunition and our packs on our backs, carrying our camp equipage, nor we had no baggage wagons.

When we had left Philadelphey, we marcht throo Allenton (New Jersey), the weather cold and snowing. We came to a town, I think they called it Scruseberry (Shrewsberry), there we had to lie one day, it snowed so fast we could not march. The weather cleared in the afterpart of the day and we paraded. The orders were that all that was sick or their feet sore and not able to stand the fatigue of a sore days march, to turn out and repair to Princeton. There turned out somewhere about fore hundred, leaving us that stayed about three hundred effective men. The next morning, as day began to appear, we took up our line of march and after night we came to a little town, I think it was called Sumerset (Somerset, N. J.) The night was cloudy and a little moonlight. We were put in single file and trailed arms marching thro' silent, without musick, about five or six paces apart, so that we might appear numerous. We marcht to the west end of the town and halted for two hours and refreshed ourselves. I was put on sentry. The sentries were called in and I was taken and put on the advance. Then we were nine miles from Middletown where the booty was deposited. We were to march to the east end of the town to breed a diversion

while the main body went to the west end of the town to wait until we would awake an attack. When we advanct within a mile and one forth of a mile from the town, we saw the picket fires, perhaps they were plact half a mile out of the town, the fires burning quite brisk but no one with them. We then marcht into the town and the British had vacated the town. They were said to be five hundred strong with two field pieces. The main body was sent for and came into the town and us masters of the place without the shot of a gun and possessed of immense stores, the whole of a ship cargo of stores from the English and the rigging of the ship. The freight of the vessel was stored in houses, cellars, and barns. We got of bails of broad cloth, what filled the bed of a large road wagon, the bails kept on while they would lie on and then lasht with ropes. The cloth, suitable for frock coats for officers. We took a deal of rum or spirits and a vast of wine, coffee, tea and sugar and molasses. We got two or three hundred barls of cranberries, a deal of train oil and three hundred bushels of peas, a deal of writing paper, swords, sabers, pistols, drums and fifes and one iron military chest, and eighteen or twenty and it may be thirty good looking horses, some of them prime. We sent the stores and horses to Monmouth. We lay part of the winter at Middletown and kept our sick at Monmouth. At Middletown, we guarded the country along the coast by the lighthouse and once went to storm the lighthouse but found that it was too dangerous an undertaking, the shipping lying on each side of the isithmus that led to the lighthouse. Sometimes we scouted from Monmouth along by the black Point. When would hear of the Enemy being out plundering, we have, sundry times, marcht from Monmouth to the Point in three hours, which is eighteen miles, I believe, but never fell in with the enemy but once but they were in their boats before we got to them. There was some firing while they were near, their balls flew over us, there was none of us hurt. We lay out at night and in barns and meeting houses for we had no tents, neither did I ever lie under a tent in my life. This narrative, you need not expect to be perfectly correct after a lapse of so many years but it is as much so as my memory will serve but it is essentially true as to the leading points. I expect that there will be a record found that will give information of this business. I think some time in February or the first of March, General Washington sent us a polite letter of thanks for our services and for us to return home. He said that the plunder we had taken from the British, by promise, was ours but his army

was in the utmost distress for the very things we had taken. We had not left home for the sake of plunder, it was to save our country and throo the goodness of God the day had turned and we hopt we yet would be a free people and he hopt that not one of us would lay claim to it but give it for the use of his army. There was not one dissenting voice amongst us. It will be understood that we were volunteers and expected no pay for our services, yet when we came to Philadelphy, we were detained for two or three days and they paid us something, how much it was, I do not know. They gave us a bounty of seven pounds ten shillings and their thanks. The Assembly and Congress was sitting at that time but the papers they gave us was worth little, our currency was so far depreciated. June 7th, 1832—signed:

THOMAS McCUNE.

The above is a copy of a paper left by Col. Thomas McCune of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, a private in the Revolutionary War and later a colonel of forces guarding the frontier in pioneer days.

OLD SAMUEL BRADY

(a correction)

In Brady Annals, Vol. 1, No. 2, recounting the story of "Old" Samuel Brady, is an account of the disorderly return of Colonel John Armstrong's men from their victorious assault and burning of the Indian town of Kitanning in 1756.

Due to similarity of events, Samuel Brady who accompanied this expedition at the age of about 17 years is represented as giving aid and comfort to a wounded officer, Lieutenont Hogg, during the retreat from Kitanning.

It is now known that the family tradition of this heroic act applies to St. Clair's Defeat and that it was Lieutenant Ford who was mortally wounded by the pursuing Indians and was tenderly cared for by Samuel Brady while all others, including Ford's own relatives, were fleeing for their lives.

St. Clair's defeat occurred in western Ohio some 35 years after the Kitanning episode and, next to Braddock's Defeat, was the most tragic happening on the Indian border.

IN THE GAY NINETIES
COUNT POURTALES' YACHT

A recent European letter received in the city contains a sketch of the Count Bernard de Pourtales' new steam yacht, which he has christened "The Tennessee." The Countess Pourtales, as Miss Florence Drouillard, was one of Nashville's most renowned beauties, and the name chosen by her husband for his new vessel is a most appropriate one. The Count has always been devoted to yachting pursuits and served as Secretary of the Yachting Club at Cannes at the time King Albert Edward of England, then Prince of Wales, was President and one of its most interested members. "The Tennessee" is the largest and handsomest yacht the Count de Pourtales has ever owned and is said to be well worthy of its name.

The Count and Countess Pourtales, the three little countesses and Mrs. Drouillard and Bernard Drouillard are spending the winter at the Pourtales chateau at Cannes and at a beautiful villa near Monte Carlo.

Florence Drouillard is descended from Captain Joseph Brady, son of Hugh Brady, Pioneer.

BRADY STREET, DAVENPORT, IOWA

When Col. Davenport, the founder of the above city, was a young man he worked on a shipping vessel that sailed from England to New York and back. On one of these trips when leaving New York a man fell overboard. Young Davenport was an expert swimmer and dived in to save the man. He was successful in doing so but injured his leg so badly that he was forced to remain in New York under the care of a physician for months.

The doctor finally ordered him to the country to recuperate and he chose Cumberland County, Penn., where he remained for several years. While there he enlisted in the army under Gen. Hugh Brady, fought with him at Lundy's Lane and other battles of the War of 1812. He later settled on the Island now occupied by Fort Armstrong, Mississippi River, one of the largest and most important of our Government's military holdings.

In 1934 Davenport founded the city and named its main thoroughfare for his former superior officer and friend, General Hugh Brady, grandson of Hugh Brady, Pioneer.

My grandfather lived for fifteen years (1843-1869) four mies out of town on what is known as Brady Street Road and my father was born there.

B. EDNA BRADY (Mrs. Anton) KOCH.

AN OLD WILL

On April 14, 1788, John Brady wrote the first will recorded in the books of the County Register of Wills. It tells its own story.

"In the naime of God Amene," Brady wrote, "on this fourteenth day of Aprile one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, I, John Brady of Franklin County and the State of Pennsylvania, Layman, being now on my journey from the mouth of the Yough River to Post Vinston on the Wabash River and calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye, I maick this my last will and testiment, that is to say first of all I recommend my soul to God who gave it, not doubting but at the General Reserection I shall receive the same again by the power of myghty God and as touching my worldly estate where with it has pleased God to Bless me with, I do by these presents appoint John McKee my whole and soal executor and I give him all my worldly esta.e real and personal to be his own and to be at his own disposal forever, if I should die or be killed by the Indians before I come back, only he is to pay all my just debts. Given under my hand this day and year above written.

"John Brady."

The will was witnessed by George Armstrong and John McLaughlin, and was filed for probate a year later by John McKee.

There is no record to tell if Brady was killed by the Indians, or what were the items of property "real and personal" which he bequeathed his friend.—Pittsburgh Press, October 20, 1931.

TABLET UNVEILING

(S. A. R. Magazine—October, 1931)

Pennsylvania Society;—

Captain John Brady Chapter, Williamsport.

The unveiling of a bronze tablet at the grave of Capt. John Brady, Revolutionary hero of the Sullivan expedition, in the Halls Cemetery near Williamsport, on the afternoon of September 5, brought a large attendance of interested compatriots and friends. The exercises were in charge of Mr. Barton K. Huntington, Pesident of the Captain John Brady Chapter and Vice President of the Pennsylvania State Society.

Col. Thomas W. Lloyd made the address and described the achievements of Captain Brady as an Indian guide and interpreter and his participation in the Battle of Brandywine.

WILL OF ROBERT SIMONTON

Note:—All descendants of Old Samuel Brady are also descendants of Robert Simonton and Jenat (Jane) Simonton his daughter.

In the name of God Amen the Eleventh Day of January in the year of our Lord God One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-nine, I, Robert Symenton, of Newton Township in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Pennsylvania. Being Weak and Sick in Body But of perfect mind and Memory, Thanks be given unto God, therefore knowing the frailtie of my Body and that it is appointed for all men to Die Do make this my Last Will and Testament and first of all I Give my Soul to God my Creator and Redeemer and my Body to be Buried in a Christian manner at the Discretion of my Exec'rs hereafter named and as for what Worldly Goods and Estate the Lord hath been pleased to favor we with I Give and Dispose of the Same in the Manner and form following: Item I Give and Bequeath unto my wellbeloved Daughter Elizabeth Symenton one hundred and twenty-five pounds to Be paied to her in Bonds at her Marriage and if she should Incline to Leave John Stewart and Live with any of her Sisters or Cosins that she shall have yearly a Competen. Maintenance Yearly as my Exec'rs see she shall stand in Real Necessity for food and clothing and if Said Daughter Elizabeth Die before she Marrie the Remainder of her Legasie shall Be Equally Divided Between her three Sisters or their Heirs Imprimis I Give and Bequeath unto my well Beloved Daughter Jenat Bready Fifteen pound Lawful money of Pensylvania to Be Given to her in Clotheing yearly as my Exec'rs shall see she hath a Real Necessity for Said Fifteen Pounds in Clotheing for her own Body. Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my well beloved Daughter Sarah Pollock one Hundred and Forty Pound in Bonds. Imprimis I Give and Bequeath unto my well beloved Daughter Agnes Symenton one Hundred and Thirty Pound Lawful money of Pensylvania in Bonds or Notes. Imprimis I Give and Bequeath unto my my Dearly Beloved Grand Daughters my Beloved son Samuel Breadys two twins his oldest Daughters Eighty pound in Bonds when they Come to the age of Eighteen years or Bee Married and not till then But the Legasie is to be kept in the Exec'rs hands till Said time and then be Equally Divided Betwixt Said Granddaughters.

Imprimis the Remainder of my Estate in Goods or Clothes I Leave and Bequeath to be Equally Divided in proportion to the above Legaties according to their Legasies as Left to them as above written and I do hereby Nominate Constitute and appoint and appint my my two trusty and well beloved Friends William Thomson and Alexander Laughlin to be my Exec'rs Both of the township County and Province aforesaid and I Do hereby Revoke Disalow and Dissanul All former Wills, Testaments or Legasies By me Bequeathed written or made.

Signed Sealed published and pronounced By the Said Robert Symenton as his last Will and Testament in the presence of William Lamond, John Thompson.

his
ROBERT x SYMENTON.
mark

IN MEMORIAM

Charles Hugh Brady

The records of the Brady family in Pennsylvania are endowed with no richer memories than that of this man, son of Dr. Hugh Y. Brady and descendant of Hugh, the son of Hugh Brady, Pioneer. First as enthusiastic member, then as Secretary, and finally as Vice-President of the Brady Family Association he devoted his time, strength and money toward furthering that organization. It was he in fact who named the Association.

April 9, 1932 he passed away in the St. Francis Hospital at Pittsburgh, after having struggled for many years with infirmities that almost rendered him helpless.

The monument to Hugh Brady, Pioneer, erected in the Middle Spring Church yard n ar Shippensburg, can be said to be due to his efforts more than to those of any other person. And there were other persons to whom the highest credit and praise are due in the accomplishment of that splendid piece of work.

May the memory of Charles Hugh Brady, whose associations were with West Newton, Ohio, Pyle and Johnstown, Pennesylvania, long remain in the intimate circles of the Brady connection.

MRS. WILLIAM T. DOM, SR.

Mrs. Eliza Jane McCullough Dom, widow of William T. Dom, Sr., died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Anna M. Ogden, South Maple Avenue, Greensburg, Pa., after an extended illness. She celebrated her 81st birthday on April 29. Mrs. Dom was the daughter of John and Eliza McCullough, early residents of Greensburg and was a sister of the late Congressman Welty McCullough. Two sons, Judge William T. Dom and Welty M. Dom, both of Greensburg, and nine grandchildren survive.

Mrs. Dom had a wide acquaintance in Greensburg and was one of the social leaders of her day. She possessed the distinction of having attended the first Thanksgiving Hop held in the Westmoreland county seat, and several years ago, was a guest at the 50th anniversary hop, held at the armory. On this occasion Mrs. Dom led the grand march.

Mrs. Dom attended the Washington Seminary and also the Pittsburg Female College. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. (Press—May 25, 1930.)

HON. WILLIAM T. DOM, JR.

Word has recently been received of the death of Judge William T. Dom of Greensburg, Pa., known as Will Dom to his friends and relatives.

This genial and gentlemanly cousin of the Brady family endeared himself to all those who attended the reunion dinner at Ligonier last August. Both he and his mother are sincerely mourned by the many who were fortunate enough to make their acquaintance at our reunions.

ELIZA BRADY LAMP

Those who have attended reunions of the Brady family will well remember the vigorous personality and the hearty spirit of Mrs. Lamp, the widow of J. P. Lamp, who died November 1, 1934, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Oliver C. Holmes in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, at the ripe old age of 85.

Mrs. Lamp was born in Hannastown, Westmoreland County, December 11, 1848, a daughter of Abram and Nancy Cook Brady. She was a direct descendant of Hugh Brady II, who fought well in the Revolutionary War. He was afterward known as Captain Hugh Brady and was a son of Hugh Brady, Pioneer.

A host of Mrs. Lamp's descendants, in three generations, will remember and pay tribute to her staunch and loyal personality.

BRADY ANNALS

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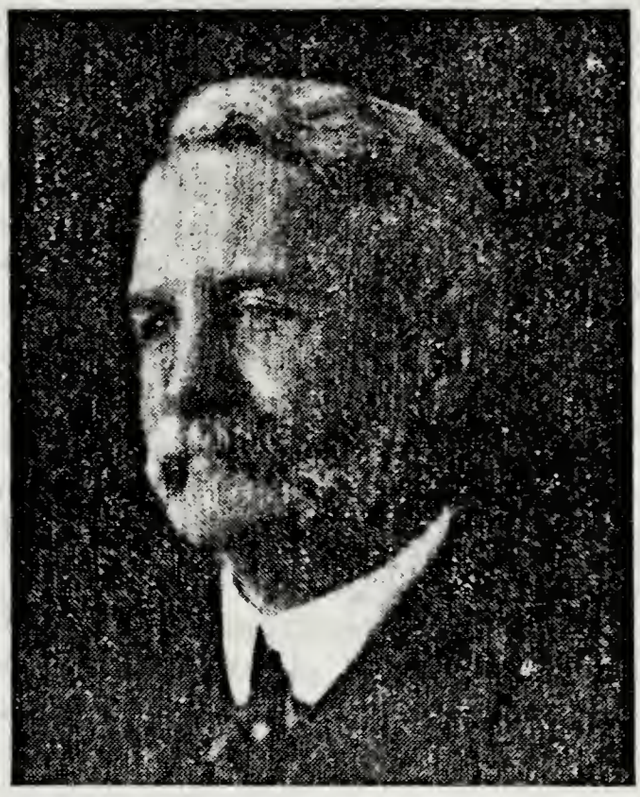

CHARLES N. BRADY
Great grandson of Captain Joseph Brady
(page 130)

CAPTAIN JOSEPH BRADY

Son of Hugh Brady, Pioneer

Joseph Brady, a captain in the Revolutionary war, was born about 1735 and is thought to be the second in order of birth among the seven sons of Hugh Brady, pioneer settler of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Unlike his more noted brothers he showed a preference for the ways of peace and comfortable existence. He was a prosperous farmer and landowner with some degree of culture and business ability.

Joseph Brady was an outstanding patriot in the struggle for independence. A tradition, passed on by Robert R. Brady of Brookville, Pa., stated that he had already served his province in the war with the French and Indians twenty years before. By his will dated September 7, 1776, we find that he was called into the Revolutionary army at the early stage of the war to reinforce Washington after his defeat at New York. Apparently he continued in the army and was promoted to command the newly organized 7th company of Cumberland County militia, First Battalion July 31, 1777, and he is recorded on duty as Captain of that company in November, 1777. (Pa. Archives, 5th series, vol. 6, p. 14-28.)

Previous to this time, on October 21, 1777, Captain Joseph Brady was appointed by the General Assembly as one of the three Commissioners for the County of Cumberland to seize the effects of traitors and he was reappointed May 30, 1778. (Pa. Archives, 6th series; vol. 3, p. 617 and vol. 13, p. 550-51.) On March 25, 1778, Captain Joseph Brady, W. M. (Wagon Master), was again called into service with his company and on May 14 he was put in command of the company formerly commanded by Captain Charles Maclay. (Pa. Archives, 5th series, vol. 6, p. 38, and vol. 6, p. 45.) It is noted that Captain Joseph Brady claimed Continental Line Depreciation Pay as Quartermaster, while his brothers, Ebenezer and James, claimed pay as privates. (Pa. Archives, 5th series, vol. 4, p. 280.)

Joseph Brady, described by Robert R. Brady's tradition as "a fat man of jokey disposition" married Mary Carnahan and lived on a farm lying west of the Conodoguinet Creek one or two miles above Middle Spring Church and near the border between Cumberland and Franklin Counties where he raised a family of two sons and four daughters. This farm is thought to be the place where the Brady family reunion was held in 1909 at which time there was a fine old house standing on the land that might possibly date back to Joseph Brady or his sons. The farm, with adjacent land, was sold by the two sons in 1794 to Moses Hemphill, a friend of the Bradys, for 1500 pounds.

Captain Joseph Brady died in 1787 leaving his widow, Mary Brady, who is listed in the census of 1790. His will, made in 1776 and probated _____, 1787, was published

in Brady Annals, No. 1. The record of his children is given under respective headings below:

Hugh Brady III

The eldest son was born 1760 and died 1791. It is thought that the military service credited to Hugh Brady, Jr., in the Revolutionary War belongs to him. In the census of 1790 he is recorded as having three sons, one daughter and one slave. His wife was Keziah Chambers, daughter of Robert Chambers of near Shippensburg and niece of the founder of Chambersburg, of whom a descendant named Anna Keziah Dixon gave an interesting account published in Brady Annals No. 1.

After the untimely death of Hugh Brady, in 1791 or 1796, his widow moved to Westmoreland County, then to the State of Ohio where she remarried, then moved to Tennessee, with her two daughters, Rebecca and Elisa Brady, who were still quite young. It was Rebecca who married A. W. Van Leer of Tennessee and in the course of years became the great grandmother of Florence K. Drouillard, who married Count Bernard de Pourtale of France, the children of this marriage being three little countesses—Gladys, Roxanne and Ariane.

Rebecca Brady also became the grandmother of Antoinette Polk of Tennessee, who maried Baron de Charette, nephew of Comte de Chambord, the Orleans claimant until his death, of the French throne. She was a charming and noble woman and is well remembered in Maury County, Tenn., for her courage and daring horsemanship—and also for a famous race.

Before Columbia, Tenn., was taken possession of by either army during the Civil War, General Wilder and his cavalry made a dash into the town to surprise and capture Confederate officers and soldiers, who were scattered at Ashwood, and country houses near the town. Antoinette Polk, who then was a girl of sixteen years, was at the home of her uncle, Dr. William Polk, the site of the present U. S. Arsenal. Hearing of the raid by the Union Cavalry she ran to the stable, saddled her fine blooded horse, and not taking time for gloves, started to give the alarm to soldiers along the pike and at Ashwood. As she emerged from the wood she saw she was pursued by several cavalrymen. A countryman, seeing her danger, jumped from his cart and threw wide the gate and through she darted followed by the cavalrymen, and then they raced six miles down the Mount Pleasant Pike. Though they picked up the

long ostrich plumes and hat with which she had whipped her horse, the lady, the cavalrymen said, had vanished from their sight. But when she was taken fainting from her horse near Mt. Pleasant she had accomplished her work and not a Confederate soldier was taken prisoner at Ashwood.

Elisa Brady, who was born a month after the death of Hugh Brady, her father, married Colonel Wallace Dixon of Tennessee. Their numerous descendants in that state include the names Dixon, Fisher, Hearn and Young.

John Brady, son of Hugh Brady, and great grandson of Hugh Brady, Pioneer, married Elizabeth Fulton. Apparently he remained for some time in Pennsylvania, since his daughter, Keziah Brady, was married in 1836 at Harrisburg to William H. Etter before the couple left to take up their new home in Washington, Arkansas Territory, where their descendants continue to live.

Robert C. Brady, brother of John, accompanied his mother, Keziah Brady, and his sisters to Westmoreland County and then to Tennessee where he died a bachelor.

Joseph Brady, another brother, has left no trace as to his history or descendants among the Brady family records.

(Rev.) Joseph Brady

This son of Captain Joseph Brady was born in 1773 and was a child during the Revolutionary War. He was fourteen when his father died and apparently he lived with his mother and sisters until the farm was sold in 1794, the year when he became of age. About this time he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. He graduated from college in 1798, at a time when college graduates were extremely rare, and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. Soon after this he married Elizabeth Foster (Jan. 8, 1801) and after an uncertain experience as preacher he settled permanently near the site of Petersburg, now the town of Duncannon, sometimes referred to as Juniata, at the junction of the Juniata River with Susquehanna. His house and church stood on a hill on the south side of Juniata River, about one mile from its mouth, at the west edge of what is now known as the Presbyterian Cemetery of Duncannon, in Perry County, Pennsylvania. In this cemetery stands a marble monument at his grave with this Inscription:

In Memory of

Rev'd JOSEPH BRADY

who departed this life April 24, 1821, in the 47th year of his age having labored in the ministry in the Congregations of Juniata, Shearman's Creek and Middleridge for the space of 17 years. Also in memory of ELIZABETH BRADY, consort of Rev'd Joseph Brady, who departed this life April 21, 1818, in the 35th year of her age.

The nature of Joseph Brady's life as a preacher, and the circumstances in which he lived are suggested by the inventory of his personal property, as follows: one old musket, one old rifle, two horses, two cows, Scot's family bible, 6 vols. Pope's works, Adam's View of Religion, 2 vols. Macwharter's sermons, 8 vols. Spectator, the Life of Knox, two large old books of sermons, 7 tea spoons, silver tongs, caster stand, etc.

The administrators of his estate reported to the Court, January 4, 1830, the proceeds of his personal estate as $132.30 and of his real estate $1275.61, which was divided among six surviving children—Thomas F. Brady, Mary Brady, Joseph Brady, E. A. E. Brady (afterwards a minister), H. Sobieski Brady and Alfred Brady. The youngest daughter Rebecca had apparently died before that date. Dr. Jonas Ickes, one of the administrators, had also acted as guardian of the four minor children which would indicate that Thomas and Mary had become of age before their father's death. An account of H. Sobieski Brady, who later became a prominent banker in Wheeling, W. Va., was published in Brady Annals, No. 4.

Margaret (Brady) Brown

This daughter of Captain Joseph Brady has left few traces of her descendants in the Brady family records.

Jean (Brady) Martin

This daughter of Captain Joseph Brady, before her marriage to Paul Martin, was recorded as being active in church work of the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church. Some of her descendants are said to be living at Monmouth, Illinois.

Mary (Brady) McCune

This daughter of Captain Joseph Brady married Colonel Thomas McCune after the close of the Revolutionary War (1785). Colonel McCune's story of his war experience is published in Brady Annals No. 7 and a very interesting account of this couple by Mary Elizabeth Morrow, a descendant, is given in Brady Annals No. 6. The census of 1790 locates them in Huntingdon County. Sometime after the settlement of Indian troubles by General Wayne the couple moved with their family into the State of Ohio, St. Clairsville, and letters show that Mary Brady McCune was living as late as 1828 while her husband reached the age of 85 in the year 1841 surrounded by a large group of descendants. Noteworthy among these was Samuel A. Mutchmore, D.D., L.L.D., editor of religious publications and a Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1807 James McCune, son of Col. Thomas McCune and Mary Brady received a bounty of $2.00 for the scalp of a wolf in Franklinton, Franklin County, Ohio.

Hannah (Brady) Duncan

This daughter of Captain Joseph Brady married Joseph Duncan. It is noted incidentally that there was a Stephen Duncan whose farm adjoined the farm of Hannah's uncle, Hugh Brady II, in Cumberland County. Both Stephen and a Joseph Duncan are listed in the census of 1790 in Cumberland County.

Joseph Duncan and his wife, Hannah, moved west from Cumberland County to Kentucky or Tennessee where Hannah died leaving a baby girl—Mary Duncan, born 1796—and here arose an interesting story of a pioneer orphan girl which was probably characteristic of the times.

When the father, Joseph Duncan, remarried in the frontier country it was arranged that baby Mary should be brought back to Pennsylvania to live with her uncle, Reverend Joseph Brady, and his newly wedded wife, Elizabeth Foster, who took her to live with them when they finally settled at Duncannon, which was then in Cumberland but now is in Perry

County. The long and hazardous journey from the west was probably made over the Wilderness Trail through Cumberland Gap and the Shenandoah Valley by horseback with the baby sitting in front of her father or possibly strapped to his back, Indian fashion.

Duncannon had among its early settlers certain members of the Duncan family and it is probable that baby Mary found relatives of her father near her new home. At the age of eighteen Mary Duncan was married to Dr. Jonas Ickes, the wedding being at the home of her uncle with the ceremony no doubt performed by him.

From this marriage were born nine Ickes children—Susan, Nicholas, Joseph Brady, Henrietta, Isabel, Alfred A., Elizabeth, Maria L. and Samuel. Later this couple, with some of their children, moved to Monmouth, Illinois, where Jonas and Mary are both buried.

Dr. Jonas Ickes was son of Nicholas Ickes, a pioneer of Perry County, who founded Ickesburg and incidentally became the great grandfather of Hon. Harold L. Ickes, at present Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt.

Dr. Jonas Ickes was born in Montgomery County, Pa., February 3, 1790, and lived to be ninety years old, according to the records of Secretary Ickes.

In the "Presbyterian" cemetery at Duncannon is a headstone with the following inscription: "Dr. Joseph Brady Duncan Son of Jonas and Mary D. Ickes—Died June 28, 1851—Aged 28 years and 8 days." The footstone bears the initials J. B. D. I., and the grave is no doubt that of Dr. Joseph Brady Duncan Ickes, the third child of Mary Duncan, the orphaned baby, great granddaughter of Hugh Brady, pioneer of Cumberland County.

Elizabeth (Brady) McKee

This, the youngest daughter of Captain Joseph Brady, married James McKee but there is no record of any of her descendants.

OLD SAMUEL BRADY

Dr. T. K. Wood published in "Now and Then" at Muncy, Pa., a record of the traveling expenses of Samuel Wallis on a trip to Bedford, Pa., including the following item:

"August 8, 1766—To Cash Paid Samuel Brady in full for 35 Days Hunting ----------9 pounds, 16 shillings."

The game that Samuel Brady was employed to bring into camp was undoubtedly venison and this record seems to verify the claim of his niece that he, Samuel Brady, was the original character of "Deerslayer," "Pathfinder," etc., in Cooper's novels, as related in Brady Annals No. 2.

A petition was presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, December 1, 1807, for granting an annuity or tract of donation land to Samuel Brady for services rendered during the Revolutionary War.

The committee on claims reported as follows: "By the documents furnished to the committee it appears that the petitioner served as a volunteer in the State of New Jersey in the winter of 1776 and 1777; and that he served at various times on the frontiers of this state against the Indians." (Bill No. 58, reported January 5, 1808.)

This is verification of the family tradition that "Old" Sam Brady fought against the British at Trenton, Princeton and Brandywine, or in those campaigns, under Washington. It is altogether probable that he served in the company led by his brother, Captain John Brady, in the 12th Pa. Continental Line. His pension was granted in 1809.

WILLIAM BRADY

Son of Hugh Brady, Pioneer

General Hugh Brady and Joseph Brady (son of Hugh II) both record a William Brady among the seven sons of Hugh Brady, Pioneer.

Robert R. Brady names a Robert Brady in place of William Brady.

There is a record of the baptism on December 28, 1763, of Robert Brady, son of William Brady by the Rev. John C. Cuthbertson in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

It is quite probable that Robert R. Brady's tradition confused the son, Robert, with the father, William, in handing down the list of the seven sons of Hugh, Pioneer.

There was a William Bready signing as corporal in the company of Colonial troops of 1759 in which John Brady signed as sergeant under Colonel John Armstrong of Cumberland County, and it is a fair assumption that corporal and sergeant were brothers.

In Joseph Brady's account, mentioned above, he states that William Brady "lost his life by the Indians," probably not in direct warfare but as a result of wounds or sickness incurred in campaign against the Indians. William Brady is said to have married a Miss Ferguson.

The census of 1790 records a William Brady in Washington County having two sons under 16 years of age. Washington County then included the portion of the present Allegheny County lying south of the Ohio River. There is also a record of a deed by the Penn heirs to William Brady, dated May 8, 1787, of a lot in Pittsburgh at corner of Smithfield and Second Street. There was also a Captain William Brady of northern Virginia, who with his brother, Lieut. Christopher Brady, served with Washington's army at New York in 1776. None of these three references seem to show any connection with the family of Hugh Brady, Pioneer.

However, William Brady is said to have moved south to Carolina and then to Tennessee. There is no record of his having been a taxable in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA LAND WARRANT

(Compiled by Mrs. B. Edna Koch from Penna. Archives, Series 3, Volume XXVI.)

Westmoreland County

Page 398	James Brady, Jr.	100 A.	March 8, 1786
	John Brady	100 A.	March 8, 1786
	Joseph Brady, Jr.	100 A.	March 8, 1786
	James Brady, Jr.	200 A.	February 1, 1787
	James Brady, Sr.	50 A.	February 1, 1787
Page 400	James Brady, Sr.	130 A.	November 13, 1792
	Ebenezer & James	150 A.	September 27, 1790
Page 403	John Brady	19 A.	October 21, 1807
	James Brady	278 A.	May 28, 1813
	Hugh Brady	28 A.	September 12, 1823

Indiana County

Page 664	James Brady	70 A.	June 4, 1819
	Robert Brady	60 A.	January 18, 1819
	John Brady	60 A.	January 18, 1819

The first three of the above warrants indicate the first venture of the Brady connection in lands west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1786. James Brady, Jr., and John Brady were sons of Hugh Brady and grandsons of Hugh Brady, Pioneer. James, Jr., was 23 years old and John 21. This James Brady, Jr., later became sheriff of Westmoreland County and a large landholder. He was Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Land Office and President of the State Senate for many years.

The identity of Joseph Brady, Jr., is uncertain. James Brady, Jr., had a brother, Joseph, who was born 1773 and could hardly have taken out a state land warrant at the age of 13. It is noted that the militia rolls of Cumberland County during the Revolution include the name of a Joseph Brady, Jr., which cannot be placed in the Hugh Brady genealogy as now known. However, since Joseph Brady, Jr., took out his land warrant on the same day as James, Jr., and John, he was very likely a cousin.

James Brady, Sr., who took out warrants in Westmoreland County is recognized as the youngest son of Hugh Brady, Pioneer.

THREE COLONELS

There were three Colonel Hugh Brady's, descendants of Hugh Brady, Pioneer, of Cumberland County, who served in the armed forces of the State of Pennsylvania.

(1) Hugh Brady, son of Captain John Brady of Revolutionary fame, who organized and led the 22nd Pennsylvania regiment in the War of 1812, invaded Canada, and won honors as the hero of the battle of Lundy's Lane, where he was wounded.

Colonel Hugh Brady, later Brigadier General in the U. S. Army, began his career as an Ensign under General Anthony Wayne in his expedition against the Indians of the Northwest Territory which was featured by the victory at Fallen Timbers.

Hugh Brady was made a captain in the army that President Adams raised in 1798 during the disturbances attending the French Revolution but the army was disbanded after two years without any active service.

After a few years spent in developing newly purchased lands (1804) in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, following the disbandment of Wayne's army, Ensign Hugh Brady moved to Perry County, Pa., in 1810 and served as Deputy Marshal of the State.

When war with England was declared he was commissioned Colonel and directed the raising of his regiment in the Susquehanna Valley. The regiment assembled, for the greater part, at Bloomsburg, Pa., and marched across the state through Lock Haven, Milesburg, Clearfield and Brookville on the old Waterford State Road, then a new road barely passable. After crossing the Clarion River at a ford about 12 miles east of Clarion, the regiment abandoned the State Road leading to Tionesta and cut a new road due west to Franklin over an old Indian trail. At Franklin a well built road was available through Meadville to Erie. This march was joined by detachments from Indiana County and other localities.

The roll this regiment in the War of 1812 included a Captain John Brady who was son of Colonel Hugh Brady's brother, William P.; a Lieutenant Samuel Brady (afterward Captain), who was son of Colonel Hugh Brady's brother, Sheriff John; a Lieutenant John Brady, who is thought to be son of James Brady, Sr., and a Sergeant Brady, who was son of Samuel Brady, Sr. At one time during the war Colonel Brady had his wife, the former Sarah Wallis, with three small children, domiciled at Pittsburgh, which was the nearest point to the scene of war operations, combining safety with direct communication.

(2) Hugh Brady, son of William P. Brady (surveyor) and grandson of Captain John Brady, was a nephew of Brigadier General Hugh Brady above-mentioned. He was born in 1798 and studied law. In 1832 he and his family came from Indiana, Pa., to Brookville, Pa., the new county seat of Jefferson County, in a Conestoga wagon drawn by four horses, the lead horses having bells. Two years later he was clerk of the town council in Brookville. In 1842, being the leading lawyer at the Jefferson County bar he organized the Washingtonians of Brookville as a branch of the pioneer temperance society of our times.

This Hugh Brady was a member of the pioneer militia in the Jefferson County Battalion in 1811. He was appointed to a position on the staff of the Governor of Pennsylvania and carried the military title of Colonel from thence on till his death in 1861.

(3) Hugh Brady, sometimes written Hugh I. Brady, or Hugh J. Brady, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., 1826, and was the grandson of Hon. James Brady of Greensburg.

On December 21, Hugh Brady enrolled at Greensburg for service in the Mexican War and on the New Year's Day following he was mustered into the 2nd Pennsylvania Infantry, age 21, height 5 feet 8½ inches, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair dark, occupation clerk.

As a private, Hugh Brady is recorded as sick in hospital in Vera Cruz, Mexico, in April, May, June, July, August, 1847, and he returned to active duty in November. The following April the regiment departed for home and Hugh Brady was mustered out at Pittsburgh in July.

During the Civil War Hugh I. Brady was mustered in November 28, 1862, at Harrisburg, Pa., as Lieutenant Colonel of the 177th Pennsylvania Regiment and was mustered out with his regiment August, 1863, aged 36.

Again Hugh J. or I. Brady was mustered in September 9, 1864, at Pittsburgh, age 38, as Colonel of the 206th Pennsylvania Infantry and honorably discharged June 26, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia. The muster out arrival of this regiment along the Monongahela wharf at Pittsburgh in the summer of 1865 was an event that resembled a holiday.

The 206th Regiment mentioned are recorded as volunteers and included examples of the finest manhood in Pennsylvania, such as the father of Governor John S. Fisher of that state.

Sometime after the war Colonel Hugh Brady had his residence at Brownsville, Pa. But he later moved with his family to Minnville, Tennessee, where his wife, Henrietta (Shields) Brady died November 22, 1871, leaving children—Ann, born in Pennsylvania in 1851; M. Josephine, Mary C., Hugh S., W. Scott, H. Clay, Virginia I. M. Duffy, and Belle B., the latter born in Tennessee April 10, 1871.

In 1873 Colonel Hugh Brady married Cherokee Dahlonega Wilcher, who gave birth to four children—James McK., Cleo D., Tunice H., and Georgia Pauline, the latter born 1881.

Colonel Hugh Brady died January 7, 1903, at Meade, Tennessee, leaving his widow, above named, who received a pension.

He is known to have had three brothers who became well-to-do citizens of western states—Johnathan Brady of the State of Kansas, Captain William Brady of Freeport, Illinois, and John Brady, a banker of Akron, Ohio.

Family of John Brady (Son of Hugh Brady II) and His Wife, Eunice Decker Brady

The will of James Brady, Jr., of Ligonier Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., which was dated May 27, 1836, and proved June 23, of the same year, made bequests to his brother, Joseph, and his sister, Mary. The will mentioned his father, but not by name, as living; also a brother, William, and two sisters, Agnes Brady (Hill) and Jane Brady, but no descendants of this James Brady, Jr.

The will of John Brady of Westmoreland County, was dated December 6, 1938, and was proved March 5, 1839. The will mentions his wife, Eunice, also sons, Hugh, John, Joseph and William, a daughter, Jane, and a granddaughter, Elizabeth (daughter of John).

Apparently James Brady, Jr., above mentioned, was the son of John Brady, whose will was dated December 6, 1838, and who was the son of Hugh Brady II of Cumberland County, the latter being the son of Hugh Brady, Pioneer.

The Brady Chart should accordingly be changed to include the following children of John and Eunice (Decker) Brady:

Hugh Brady (1796-), who maried Polly Reed.
James Brady, Jr. (-1836), bachelor or widower.
John Brady (had daughter Elizabeth).
Mary Brady.
Jane Brady.
Agnes Brady (married _____ Hill).
Joseph Brady (married Matilda Clark).
William Brady (married Jane Johnson).

LAND RECORDS

S. R. P. Brady and Mary A. Brady, his wife, in 1870 deeded property in Perry County, Pa., to Elizabeth Bucher.

In Collateral Line "C" of Brady Annals No. 4, Samuel R. P. Brady was son of John R. Brady of Northumberland County, Pa., but not descended from Hugh Brady, Pioneer.

Mrs. Mary Brady, his widow, from York, Pa., attended the First Brady Reunion at Shippensburg, Pa., in 1909.

In 1796 James Brady, yeoman, and his wife, Elizabeth, deeded to Melcher Beltzhoover, yeoman, 96 acres in St. Clair Township, County of Allegheny (near Pittsburgh), for a consideration of 102 pounds, being a part of 200 acres on Saw Mill Run, which was conveyed to James Brady by deed of the Sheriff of Washington County, Oct. 6, 1787.

(This James Brady was probably not a descendant of Hugh Brady, Pioneer, for that his wife's name was Elizabeth and he signed the deed with "his mark." All sons of Hugh and Hannah Brady, Pioneers, were taught to read and write.)

Later this acreage passed to Beltzhoover's granddaughter, Mary E. Murray, who married Joseph P. Brady, who was the son of Hon. Jasper E. Brady and great grandson of Captain John Brady.

XXth CENTURY ANNALS

In May, 1930, Pilot "Dick" Coulter, or rather Richard W. Coulter, who was a son of Henry W. Coulter of Greensburg, Pa., and a great (2) grandson of Hon. James Brady of Westmoreland County flew his Waco biplane to Princeton, N. J., having as a passenger his brother, John Coulter, who was then a senior in Princeton University. About 8 years after this amateur flight Dick Coulter, who had become an experienced army and commercial pilot met a tragic death while training a student pilot. It was believed that the novice pilot "froze" the controls of the training plane resulting in a crash that was fatal to both men.

Richard W. Coulter was co-founder with a brother of Central Airlines and later a director of Pennsylvania Central Airlines which acquired Central Airlines.

Richard M. Brady, son of Charles N. Brady of Washington, Pa., lately President of the Brady Family Association, is an amateur air pilot of many years' experience, having benefited from association with General Mitchell, noted pioneer airman. Richard Brady has on occasions flown his plane from his Virginia farm to New York City.

The tragic and heroic death of Sawyer Reed Brockunier in a forest fire in far away Dakota Hills has been related by his cousin, Brockunier Ferguson of Pittsburgh. In 1936 Sawyer Brockunier, a graduate of Yale and a great grandson of Hugh Sobieski Brady of Wheeling, W. Va., joined in fighting a forest fire when the wind shifted and all three were caught between the flames and a high wall of rocky hillside.

One member of the party was overcome and was hidden away in a shallow cave while the other two tried to get through the fire for help. Sawyer Brockunier succeeded in reaching a rescue party and in directing them to the hidden cave but two hours later he succumbed to the burns he had received in the rescue.

Dr. Mifflin B. Brady retired as a member of the Board of Health of Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1, 1938, at the expiration of his ten year term, having served continuously for fifteen years as a member. Dr. Brady, who is first cousin to the late Cyrus Townsend Brady and great (2) grandson of Captain John Brady of Revolutionary fame, was elected vice president of the Board of Health in 1925 and was chosen president of the Board Sept. 29, 1926.

Margaret Faber Brady, who was an aunt of Cyrus Townsend Brady, the well known author, died 1928 in Washington, D. C., where she had made her home for some years with her niece, Miss Jane M. Finckel.

Margaret Brady was married to Dr. Swan M. Burnett, who had formerly been the husband of Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of the celebrated "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

William Orr McConnell, great (2) grandson of Col. Thomas McCune and Mary (Brady) McCune met his death in the World War in France in 1918. After graduating from Occidental College in Los Angeles he taught Spanish there and later at Princeton University. When the United States entered the war he enlisted with other Princeton men in February, 1918, in the 26th Infantry Division for service in France under Pershing. He was detailed as a runner, being exposed to the enemy fire, after declining a safer place offered him in the quartermaster service. After being wounded on the Picardy front in June he was again wounded at the Soissons front July 18 and killed under heavy fire July 21. His mother treasures the Distinguished Service Cross which was awarded for gallantry in action during those last three days.

Mary Alice Shaw, 26 years old, was married July 2, 1939, to "my hero since I was a child," Gipsy Smith, 78, an evangelist of five continents. The ceremony was performed by his son, the Rev. Rodney Smith, in the Hollywood home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Allie G. Brady (from a Press clipping).

The mother, who uses her maiden name, is understood to be a sister of Governor James H. Brady of Idaho, deceased, and therefore a descendant of James Brady, one of the seven sons of Hugh Brady, Pioneer.

William M. Piatt, great great grandson of Captain John Brady, and William Y. Brady, great grandson of "Old" Samuel Brady, were recently elected to membership in the Cosmos Club of Washington as distinguished in the field of engineering—the former in designing municipal filtration and sewage disposal plants in North Carolina and the latter in the construction of Federal buildings in Washington.

Mr. Piatt is now the consulting engineer for the National Resources Commission in the survey of the Chesapeake Bay basin.

A bronze tablet, having a bas-relief sculpture illustration and a lettered inscription has been prepared under the auspices of the Muncy Historical Society to mark the spot and commemo-

rate the tragic event of the killing of Captain John Brady by the Indians during the Revolutionary War.

The tablet will be mounted on a suitable stone monument at the bank of Wolf Run at a point about two miles northwest of Muncy and within sight of the present highway from Muncy to Williamsport, Pa. The ceremonies will be held during the early summer (1940) at a date not yet definitely determined.

This adds another to the list of Brady monuments which includes the Hugh Brady, Pioneer, granite monument in Middle Spring church yard, about 4 miles northwest of Shippensburg, Pa., erected by the Hugh Brady descendants in 1926; the stone and bronze monument to Captain John Brady at the side of the highway on the east bank of the Susquehanna opposite Lewisburg which was erected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission to mark the spot of his home prior to the Revolution; the towering granite cenotaph to commemorate Captain John Brady in the Muncy, Pa., cemetery also the stone marker at his grave in Halls Cemetery about five miles west of Muncy; and finally the little marble shaft at the grave of Captain Samuel Brady in the cemetery at West Liberty, West Virginia, which was provided by a subscription of funds by his neighbors and was personally erected by the husband of his granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth (Brady) Gallagher.

IN MEMORIAM

Charles N. Brady

President Brady Family Association

Charles Neave Brady, descendant of Captain Joseph Brady of the Revolution, was born in Wheeling, Virginia, May 8, 1849, a son of Hugh Sobieski Brady and Mary Elizabeth Caldwell Brady. His early boyhood was spent in Wheeling, where his father was a prominent banker. Charles attended school at "Norwood," Nelson County, Virginia, leaving there in June, 1866, to take a position in a mercantile concern in Wheeling. During the first year of his return to Wheeling he was offered a position by Hobbs-Brockunier & Company, then the leading glass company in the Ohio Valley.

He remained with this company about ten years and then decided to cast in his lot with the Riverside Glass Company of Wellsburg, W. Va., a newly organized small company. Under the guidance of Mr. Brady this company prospered.

During this time natural gas was discovered in Wellsburg and Mr. Brady conceived the idea of using it as a fuel for fusing glass. This was quite an undertaking for the handling of natural gas was little understood at that time but after several failures, success rewarded his efforts and this pioneer undertaking was so revolutionary that the small furnace he built in Wellsburg about 1880 was the beginning of the great continuous glass furnaces of today.

On April 21, 1881, he married Mary Paxton, daughter of Elisha W. and Flora Wellman Paxton of Wheeling, W. Va. To them three children were born—Richard Meldrum Brady of New York, Mrs. Flora Brady Donnan and Miss Mary Louise Brady, both of Washington, Pa. In addition to these he leaves two sisters, Mrs. Eugene Hildreth and Miss Fanny P. Brady, who live at Charlottesville, Va.

Attracted by a supply of cheap natural gas in Washington, Pa., on January 10, 1887, Mr. Brady started there the Hazel Glass Company. This was an historic day for Washington and also the glass industry, for it really marked the beginning of glass manufacture on a mass production basis.

This company prospered and by 1892 Mr. Brady had developed his first machine for making glass, but he was not content with his success and went to England to see the Ashley machine which was supposed to revolutionize the industry but he was not impressed with it.

On his return from England he told Mr. Charles E. Blue, of the Wheeling Mold and Foundry Company, what he wanted built. This machine had several trials and failures before it became a success but this machine was limited in that it could not produce narrow neck bottles, so Mr. Brady employed a man named Julius Proger to develop his ideas for a machine to make narrow neck bottles. The result of this was that the glass industry was given another successful machine.

About this time the Owens automatic bottle machine was being perfected and Mr. Owens found that for his machine to be a success it was essential that he acquire one of Mr. Brady's patents. This patent was sold to the Owens Bottle Company for a considerable sum.

While these events were taking place Mr. Brady did not confine himself to glass containers but, in company with Messrs. George Blair and William Butler, organized the Jef-

ferson Glass Company for the purpose of working cathedral glass. This firm was eventually purchased by the Highland Glass Company. Mr. Brady was also one of the organizers and the first president of the Diamond Alkali Company.

He was the founder and first president of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, which was the outstanding activity of his career. His services as director were much in demand, but in the latter years of his life he retired from all such activities except that of being a Trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, on which board he had served for 40 years.

When the history of the development of the glass industry in the United States is written, the name Charles Neave Brady will be high on its roll of honor as it now is in the memory of those who had the privilege of working under his direction.

But Charles Neave Brady was more than a glass manufacturer. Judged by any standard of merit he was an estimable citizen. His sympathies and active support were with every enterprise that promised to lift the level of community life, including the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Washington Hospital and churches of several denominations.

On July 7, 1938, he passed away at his home in Washington, Pennsylvania, at the very unusual age of 89 years. This tall, handsome, gentlemanly, energetic figure stands as a monument to the highest type of manhood that our country has produced and not the least admirable of his qualities was his loving devotion to his family and the Brady tradition.

BERTHA EDNA BRADY KOCH,

Secretary, Brady Family Association

On April 7, 1937, at her home—Rose Hill farm, near Port Byron, Illinois—Mrs. Koch passed away following a long illness which was preceded by a train of misfortunes including an automobile accident and the loss of farm buildings by fire.

Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1883, Bertha Edna Brady finished her education at Mt. Saint Mary's College, Little Rock, and entered on a career of teaching school that covered twenty-one years, principally in Arkansas and Arizona. She was the daughter of Alfred Ferdinand Brady and Mary ((Hagler) Brady, being the only one of three children to live to maturity.

Her father, who was a teacher, cotton buyer and lumber merchant, moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he later lived

near the future home of his daughter. He died in Little Rock in 1906.

Hugh Brady, grandfather of Bertha Edna Brady, was a grandson of Ebenezer Brady and great grandson of Hugh Brady, Pioneer. He was a Lieutenant in the Union Army and later became a teacher, preacher, and chairman of the Central Prohibition Committee of Arkansas.

Mrs. Koch was an ardent student of the Hugh Brady genealogy and most of what we know of the Ebenezer branch, as recorded in Brady Annals No. 7, is due to her enthusiastic interest. One young daughter, Amelia, survives at Port Byron. Those who attended the Brady Family Reunion at Ligonier, Pa., in August, 1935, will well remember the friendly intelligent personality of Edna Brady Koch.

ESTATE OF CAPTAIN JOHN BRADY

Power of Attorney

Mary Brady e Jas Crawford (of Northumberland Co. Two
to (of Adms as of estate of Capt
Captain Sam'l Brady (Jno Brady.

Do name, ordain, appoint and make Capt Sam'l Brady (the other Adm'r to the above of the County and State aforesaid) our true and faithfull attorney for us & in our name & to our use, to sell and make a Legall Conveyance of in and to a certain tract of land Situate in Cumberland county at the order wos obtained (but now in Bedford County) above Water Street, containing 340 acres.

Sept. 10 1783.

her
MARY x BRADY.
mark
JAMES CRAWFORD

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