Civil War Veterans of Northeast Tarrant County

Timothy R. Bradley

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Timothy R. Bradley, a native Tennessean, was a veteran of both the Mexican War and the Confederate Army when he settled after the War near Grapevine. He died in the mid-1880’s and lies buried in present-day Southlake.

Timothy R. Bradley was born in Tennessee on October 17, 1815. Family sources at ancestry.com say he was the son of Stephen Bradley (1777-1865), and his wife, Margaret A. Dickey (1783-1865), both of whom died in Anderson County, Tennessee.

Several interesting details about the life of Timothy Bradley were preserved in a biographical sketch of his son, Judge Stephen M. Bradley, which appeared in B. B. Paddock’s History of Texas. Fort Worth and the Texas Northwest Edition Vol. IV, printed by the Lewis Publishing Company of Chicago and New York in 1922: “The Bradleys have been factors in good American citizenship through many generations, ever since their Welsh ancestor came to this country and founded a home near Lynchburg, Virginia, in Colonial times. Judge Bradley’s grandfather, Stephen Bradley, was born at Lynchburg in 1800 and moved over the mountains into Eastern Tennessee near Clinton, Anderson County. He had an extensive plantation, worked by slaves, but finally became convinced of the evil of the institution and abandoned slave labor several years before the Civil war. He lived out his life in the community around Clinton and died there while the war was in progress, at the age of eighty-eight. He reared a numerous family of sons and daughters, two of the sons, Timothy R. and Samuel, having military records. The sons Burrell, Lynch and Samuel, spent all their lives as farmers near Clinton, Tennessee, Lynch reaching a ripe old age. Another son, James, moved west and died at Poteau, Oklahoma. One daughter, Mary, became the wife of Mr. White and lived in Illinois, where she died. Another daughter, Maggie, was married and died in Tennessee. Timothy R. Bradley, father of Judge Bradley, was born in 1820 in Anderson County, Tennessee. He was liberally educated and for a number of years taught school. At the beginning of the Mexican War he volunteered and was with General Scott’s army on the march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico and was at the storming of Chepultepec he was
shot through the arm. He refused a pension for his wounds until after the Civil war, when he accepted it. When the war between the states broke out he proved a zealous leader of the Confederacy, raised a company of cavalry in Anderson County, and was captain of his organization in Gen. Joe Wheeler’s Cavalry throughout the struggle. His company was with Zollicoffer’s army at Mill Spring, Kentucky, where the general lost his life. He was in the battle of Chickamauga in August, 1863, was in the Atlanta campaign, and accompanied General Wheeler in one of the final raids of the war into Tennessee. He was with Wheeler’s command when the final surrender came. For all the arduous service of the Confederate cavalryman he escaped wounds and capture. At the end of the war he had lost the cause for which he had fought, his wife was dead, and his property confiscated. While he was in the army he was sued for a large amount of money and a judgment for many thousands of dollars obtained against him because of damages done by his company in the service. The judgment was levied against all his property and he was rendered penniless. In this state of affairs he had no heart to return to his old home district and he determined to seek a new country and new friends and thus came to Texas. It was about two years after the close of the war that he reached Texas and settled at Grapevine, where he bought land in the Cross Timber section of Tarrant County and thereafter devoted his energies to farming. With the passage of time he recovered in a large measure his spirit and again became the man he was in early life. His family joined him in Texas and all his children were reared there. He never sought public office or public service and was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. He died in January, 1885, leaving four children. Captain Bradley’s wife was Turzy Taylor, a native of Anderson County, Tennessee who died in 1863, during the war. Besides Judge Bradley there was a son, George, who died on reaching manhood. The daughter Margaret is Mrs. B. W. Edgell and lives in Kansas City. The youngest child, Bettie, married F. E. Chenoweth and died in Tarrant County…”

Timothy R. Bradley served as a first sergeant during the Mexican War from Tennessee. He served in Co. C, 2nd Tennessee Infantry. The cost of securing copies of his service records made it impossible to use them within this project.

Mr. Bradley was commissioned as a captain on August 8, 1861 in the 3rd Battalion of Tennessee Cavalry. After several other reorganizations and redesignations, this unit became the 1st (Carter’s) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. Almost no records have survived in the National Archives about his service. His file does, however, contain several original signed requisitions for arms, ammunition, and supplies. He was at Knoxville, Tennessee when all those requisitions were signed. He was originally captain of Company E. When the reorganization was completed and his regiment was made part of the 14th Battalion, his company was designated Co. F. It became Co. D of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry. He was sometimes known as “Tim Bradley” during the time of the War.

We have been unable to locate Mr. Bradley and his family in the census of 1870. An obituary of one of his sons printed in 1944 in the Dallas Morning News says the family came to Texas in 1872. Timothy’s son, Samuel D. Bradley, recalled seeing the outlaw Sam Bass and his gang ride by the family farm in northeast Tarrant County in the 1870’s.

Timothy Bradley and his family appear in the 1880 census in District 94 of Precinct 3 of Tarrant County, Texas, which was that part of the precinct north of Big Bear Creek. Mr. Bradley said he was born in Virginia to two native Virginians. With him was his second wife, Mary J. Bradley, was born
about 1829 in Tennessee to a South Carolinian father and a mother born in Maryland. Four children were with the family: Stephen M. (born about 1853), Synthia M. (born about 1859), Rebecca E. (born about 1862), and Samuel D. Bradley (born about 1863). Also with the family was Hue S. Hope, recorded as Mr. Bradley’s father-in-law, who was born about 1805 in South Carolina. His name in the census was lined through. Hue S. Hope appears in the 1880 mortality census. He was a widower who died in September 1879 of “gravel,” a condition caused by the fragmentation of stones in the kidneys or gall bladder.

In the 1880 agricultural census, Timothy is shown with fifty acres of cultivated land and an additional fifteen acres of woodland. His farm buildings were worth six hundred dollars, his farm implements were valued at ten dollars, and all his livestock was worth two hundred fifty dollars. He estimated he had produced four hundred dollars worth of farm products in 1879. He owned four horses. He had ten milk cows and twenty cattle of other classes. Within the past year his cows had dropped five calves; he had sold three head of cattle, and one had died. He had produced two hundred pounds of butter. He owned fifteen hogs, and forty chickens. His chickens had produced one hundred dozen eggs in the past year. He had made four hundred fifty bushels of Indian corn on his twenty-five acres, and his twelve acres of cotton had made eight bales. He had planted one-half acre in sweet potatoes and had made seventy-five bushels from it. He had cut more than ten cords of wood, but the exact number of cords and their value are not readable in the microfilm available to this researcher.

Timothy R. Bradley died at his home near Grapevine, Tarrant County, on January 15, 1885. He lies buried with a readable headstone in Lonesome Dove Cemetery in present-day Southlake. On February 24, 1887, Mary Bradley began receiving a widow’s pension based upon her husband’s service in the Mexican War. There is no readable headstone in Lonesome Dove Cemetery marking a grave for her. The following five children survived them.

Stephen M. Bradley was born June 16, 1852 (his headstone says 1853). He married Nannie Allen in December 1884; she died in 1910. An excellent sketch of his life is found in B. B Paddock’s History of Texas. Fort Worth and the Texas Northwest Edition Vol. IV, printed by the Lewis Publishing Company of Chicago and New York in 1922. He died December 23, 1935 and lies buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery in Denton, Texas.

George G. Bradley was born in August or September of 1855. He died in September 1878, at the age of twenty-three years and fourteen days. His headstone in Lonesome Dove Cemetery says he was the son of T. R. and T. B. Bradley.

Cynthia Margaret Bradley was born in December 1857. She was married about 1885. In 1900 she lived with her husband, Benjamin W. Edgell, and their children at Vernon in Wilbarger County, Texas, where he was an editor. By 1910 they had moved to Center Township in Haskell County, Oklahoma, where Mr. Edgell was still the editor of a newspaper. They lived for a time in Kansas City.

Samuel Dickey Bradley was born in Tennessee on April 18, 1863. He married Lula Basden of the Grapevine area in 1885. He was a dairyman for many years. His last permanent address was 811
Fort Worth Avenue in Dallas, where he had lived since 1905. He died at 915 South Bishop in Dallas, Texas on May 4, 1944. He was buried in Grapevine Cemetery the next day. An obituary, complete with several interesting personal details and a photograph, appeared in the Dallas Morning News on May 5, 1944.

Rebecca E. Bradley lies buried near her father at Lonesome Dove. She was born July 11, 1860 and died June 6, 1886. She married S. C. Chenoweth in Tarrant County on May 12, 1881.