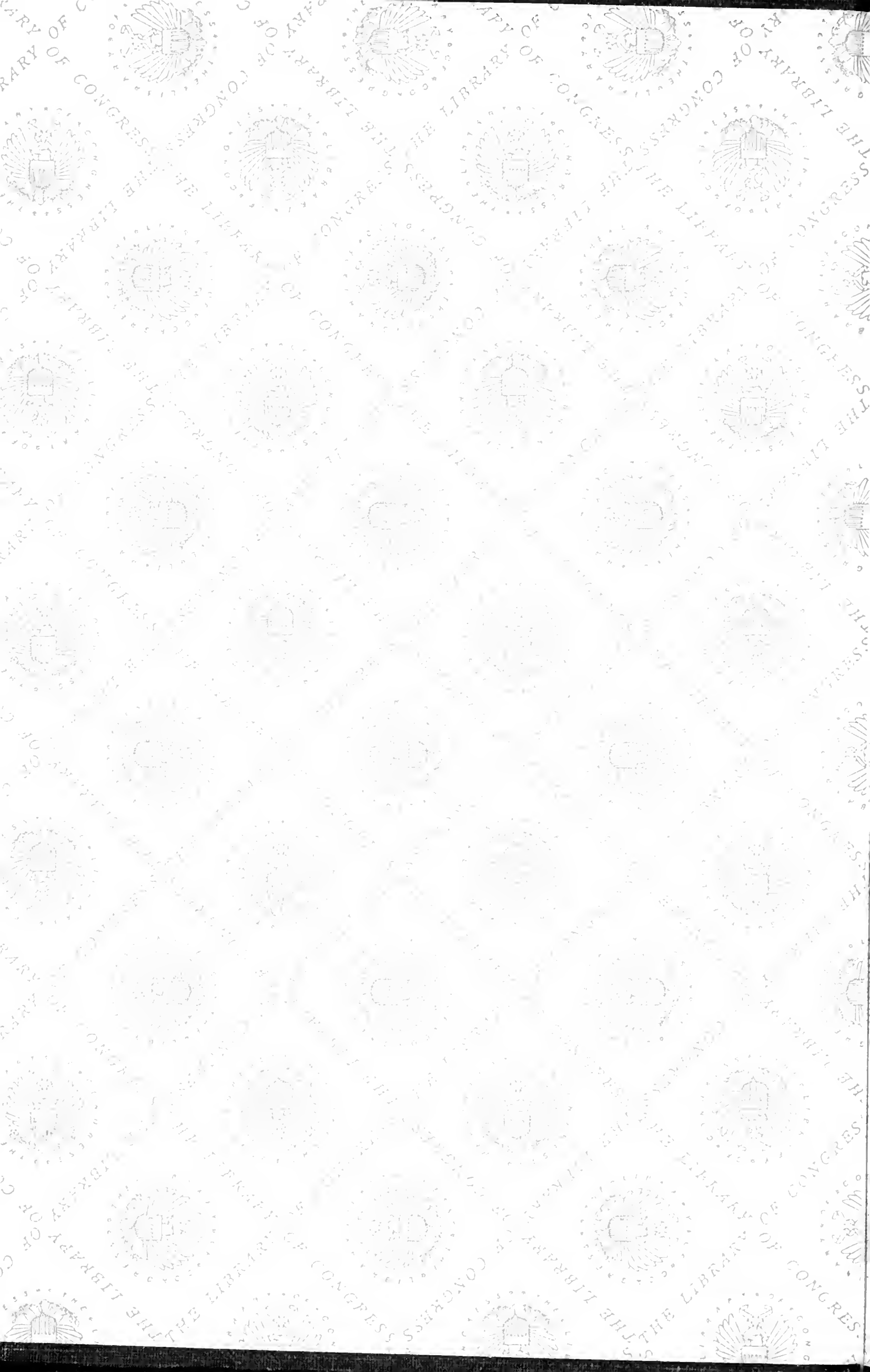
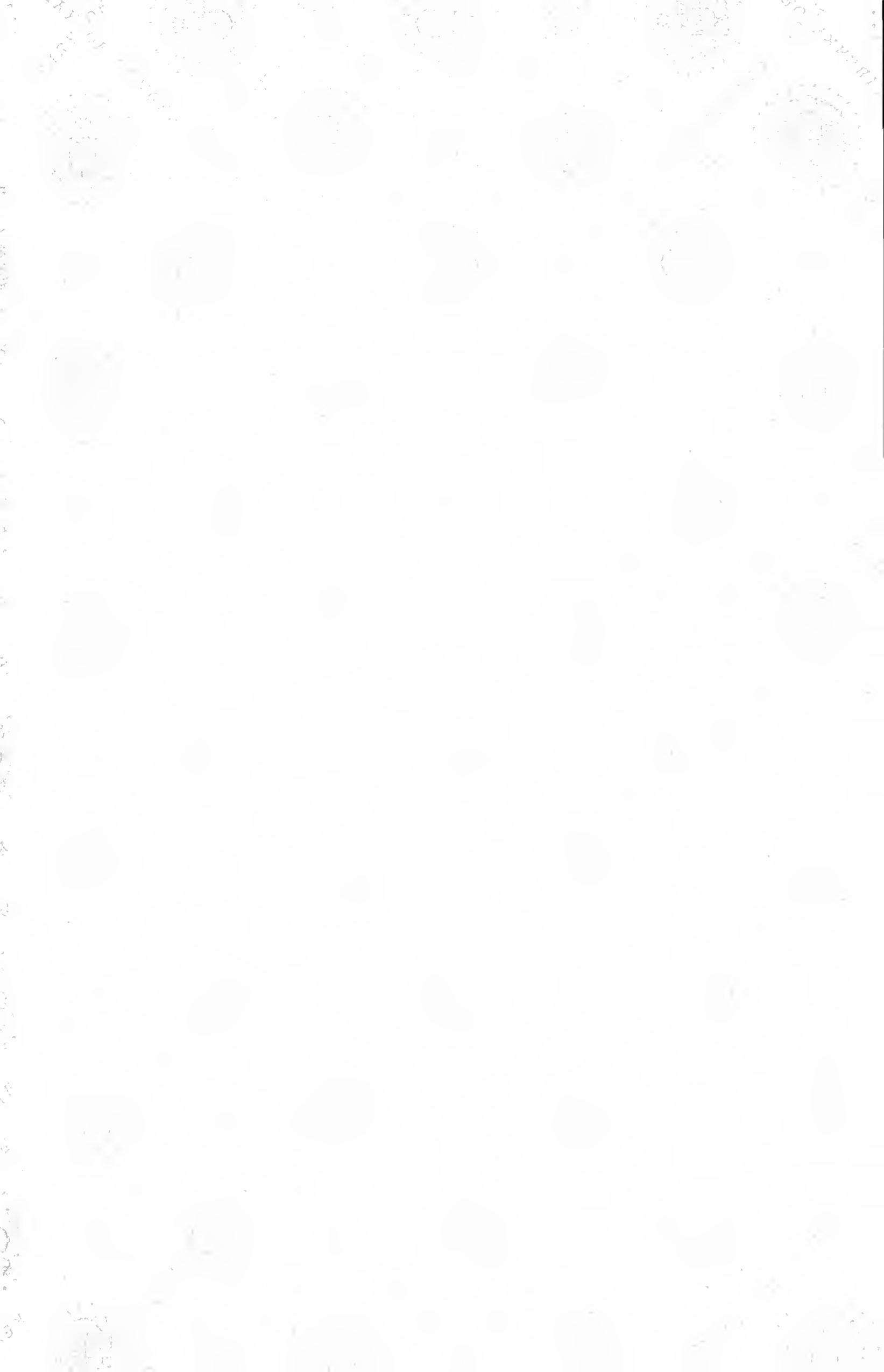


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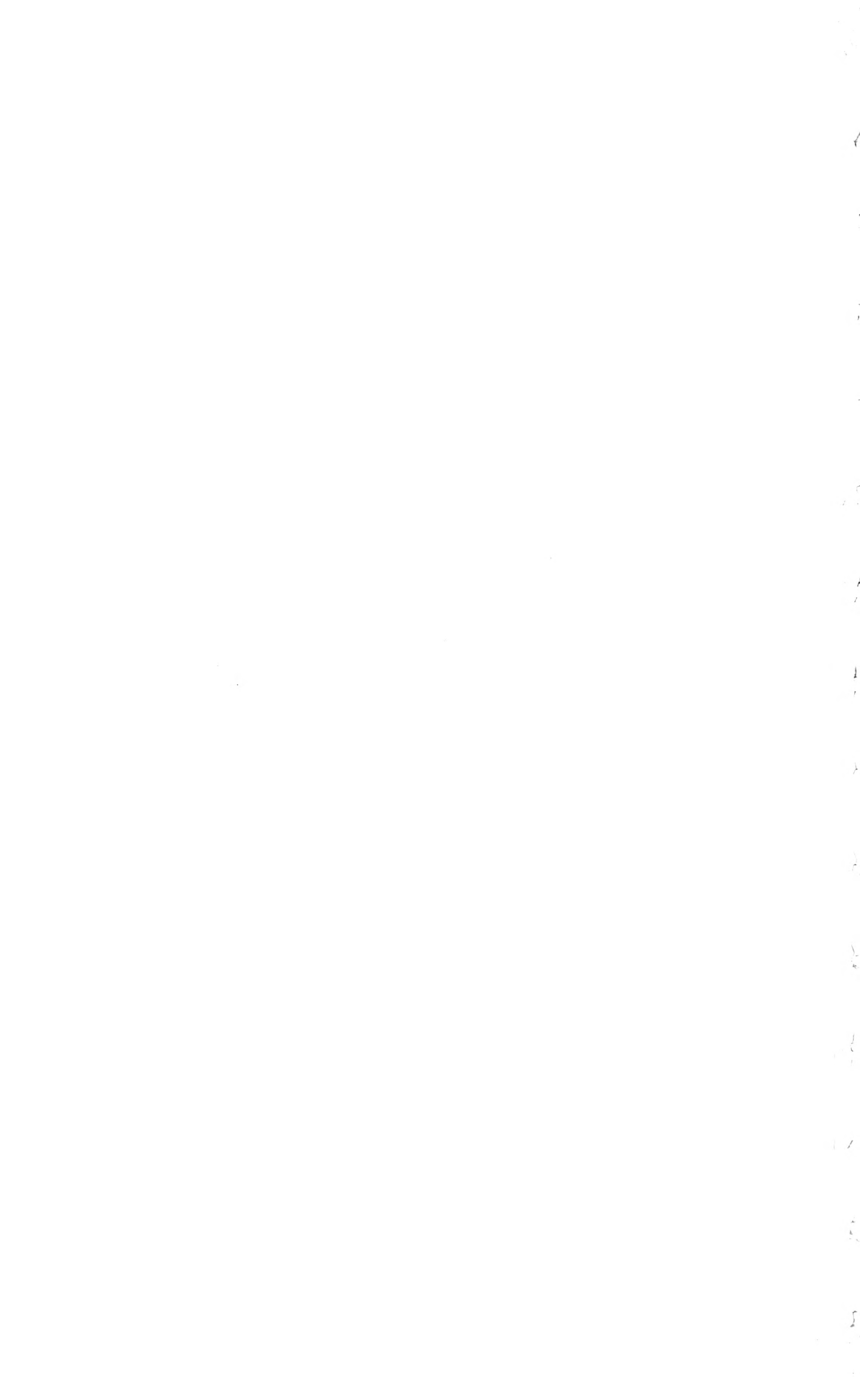
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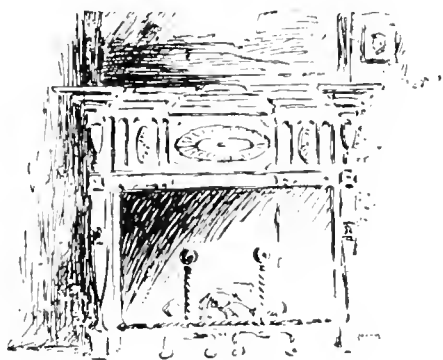






G E N E A L O G Y

BRUSH-BOWERS



“Pro aris et focis”

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION

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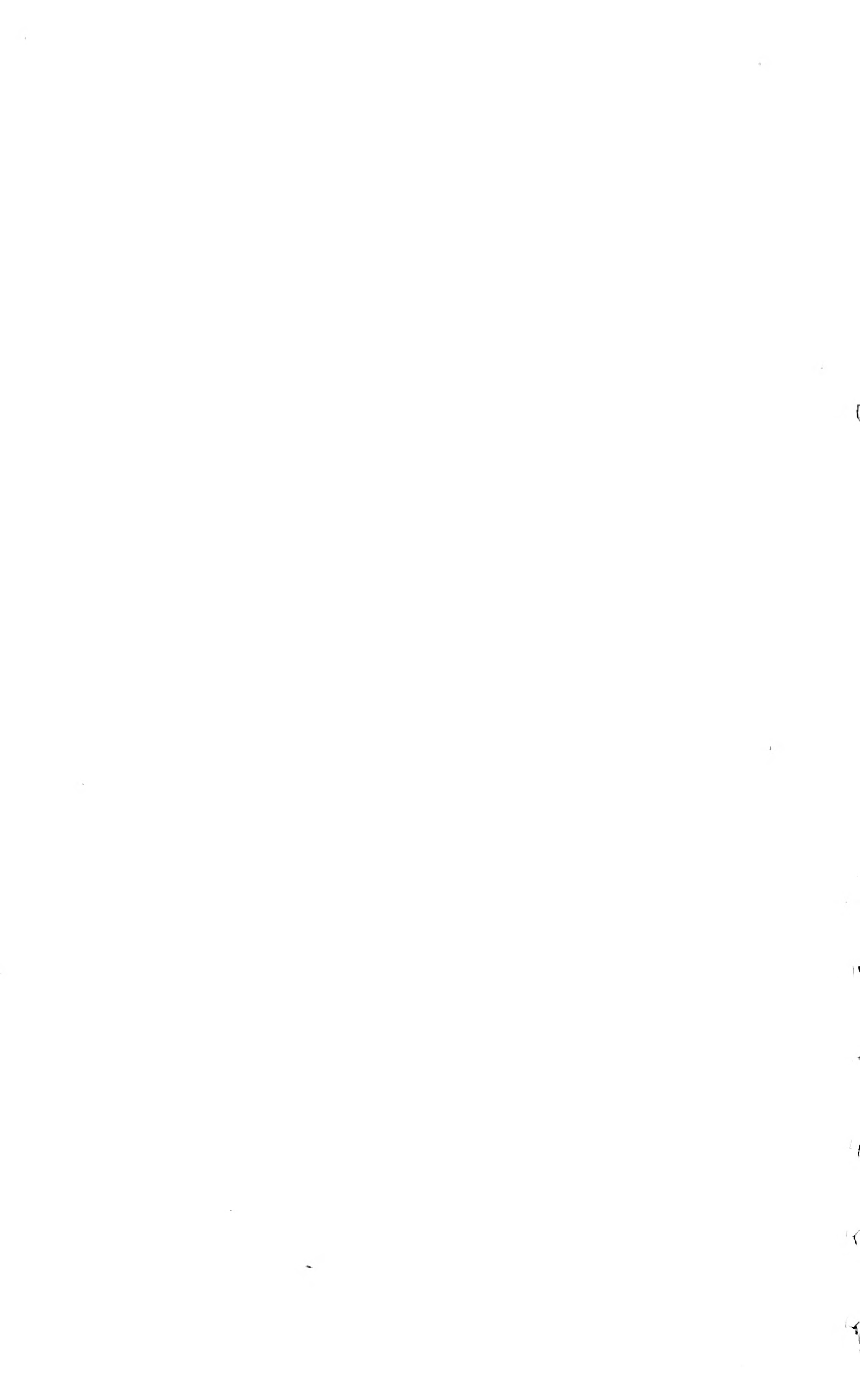
Foreword

Realizing the increasing difficulty of obtaining data for a family history, these records have been collected and compiled for the benefit of my son, Herbert Bowers Brush, and other younger members of the family and for childrens' children yet to come, in the confident hope that the knowledge that their ancestors were among those who with fortitude and courage, amid the hardships of pioneer life and the perils of war, lived in the fear of God and the love of home and country, will stimulate them to high purposes and devotion to duty to God, to home and native land.

Lovingly dedicated to my son HERBERT BOWERS BRUSH.

MARIA ANNETTE BRUSH.

Brooklyn, N. Y., 1904.

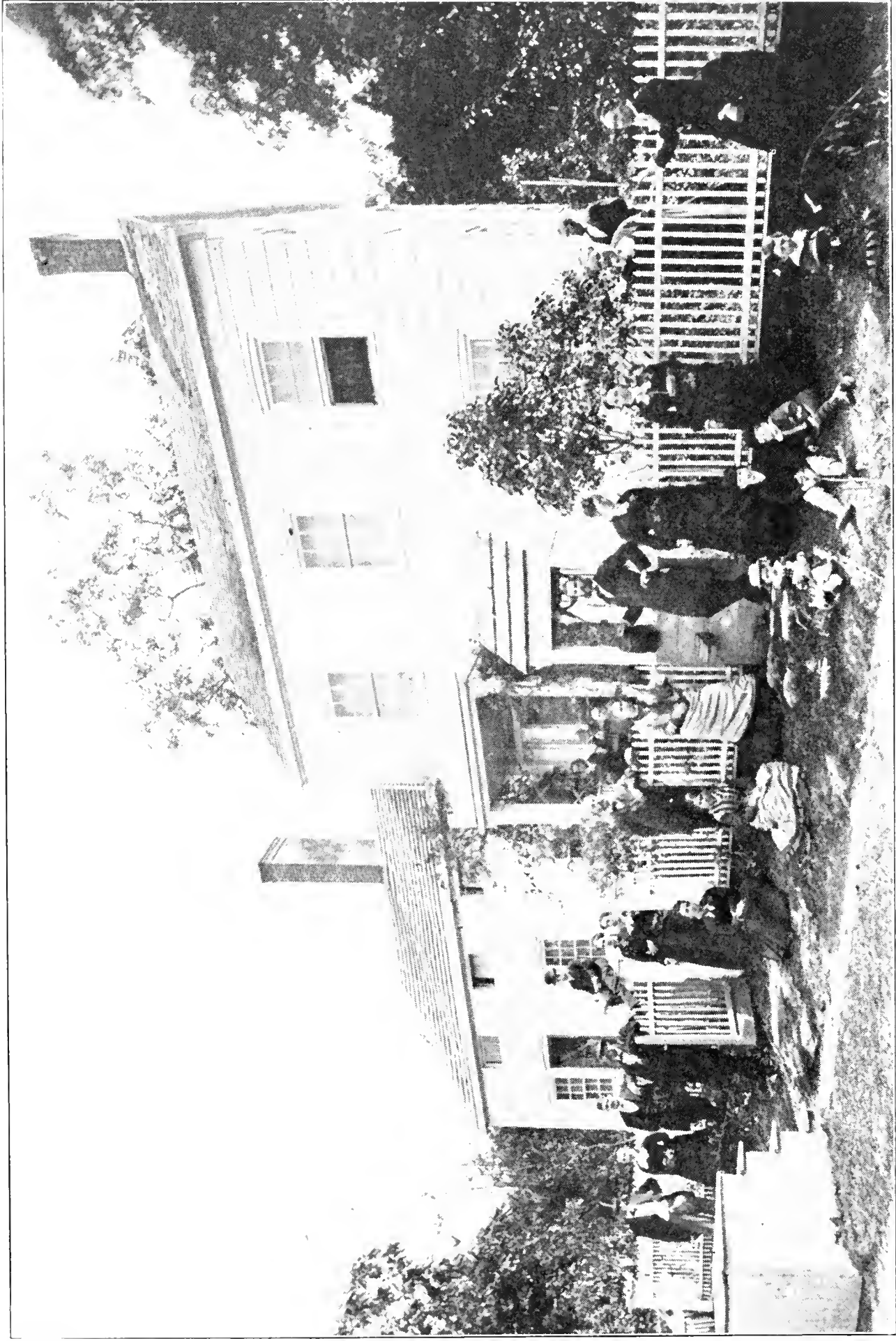


Note

The original immigrants of all the families whose records are given here came to the colonies in the earliest years, 1620-1660. They were of English parentage and came to New England, except the Van Wycks, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam. The task of tracing the several families back to the original settlers in America has been comparatively easy in most cases, but finding the English ancestors was far more difficult. A number of extracts from English records are given which may be useful if any wish to pursue the search in the mother country.

The family name of the mother of Herbert B. Brush was Bowers. With the records of the Brush and Bowers families are included collateral branches as follows:

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Brush Homestead at West Hills, Huntington, L. I. 1876.

The Brush Family

ROBERT DE BRUS went to England with the Conqueror in 1066, where his son Robert's name was changed to Bruce. Genealogists say that from this French De Brus or De Brewes, are derived the English names of Bruse, Bruce, Bush and Brush. (See "Fauconberge Memorial," 62, "Family Records of the Bruces and Comeygns," by M. E. Cummings, and Hinman's "Early Settlers in Connecticut.")

As an illustration of the variations of the name and possibly indicating the source from which the family in this country sprang, the following extracts may be of interest: William de Brus was in "Heworth, a mile to the north of Aycliffe. His son, Adam de Brus, held the vill by Knights service" and payment of a small sum. William Brus, 1354, "then styled Chivalier, held the Manor of Heworth by the fourth part of a Knight's fee and 40s. William Bruys, son and heir, 1381. Robert Bruys, sold the estate in 1435." (Surtee's "Durham," vol. III.)

One George Brush was in Woburn, Mass., in 1657, who was said to be of Scotch descent. Of his descendants, Sewall, in his "History of Woburn" says "they have long spelled the name Bruce." Again he refers to "Brushes now turned into Bruces." *

* Hon. Wallace Bruce, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the celebrated poet, writer, and lecturer, is descended from this family.

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Doubtless the name appears in many European languages in varying forms. (See statement of Prof. George J. Brush in Addenda to this account). Some changes and confusion may have arisen if, as is quite probable, some of the name went to Holland at the time of the persecution of the Puritans, before emigrating to America. The family on Long Island have preserved the one form of spelling as far as known.

* THOMAS (1) BRUSH, according to "Huntington Town Records," was born in England, probably about 1610, and came to this country before 1653, as he is recorded as owning a lot in Southold, Suffolk County, in that year. Southold was probably named from Southwold, Suffolk County, England. In 1640 the New Haven colony purchased the land from the Indians, and settled Southold, which, with the towns of New Haven, Milford, Guilford, Branford and Stamford, formed a federation for mutual protection, "the jurisdiction of which appears to have been fully organized in 1643." "Most (not all) of the planters came from Hingham, Norfolkshire, Eng., in 1640" to Southold, and here, in 1642, the first meetinghouse was built. The Indian name for the place was Yennicock (Shinnecock). (Lambert's "History of New Haven.") Thomas (1) witnessed a will in Southold in 1656, according to "N. H. Records," and attended town meeting there in 1660. He was a "freeman of Conn." in 1664. (Only members of a church could become freemen and take part in the management of the affairs of town or colony.) In 1656 or 1657 he came to Hunting-

* Names in small capitals indicate direct descent.

BRUSH—BOWERS

ton, having "sold his home at Southold to Thomas Mapes, his wife Rebecca assenting." This place was afterward sold to the Young family, then to the Booths and later to the Jennings, one of whom died in 1847 and left it to his son, Hezekiah.

Thomas (1) was the ancestor of all who were of Huntington. About 1665 he, with two others, was sent by the "Inhabitants of Huntington with an Indian called Chickinoe to The South Meadow" to find and fix the boundaries of some land, bought from the Massapague Indians.

Rebecca, wife of Thomas (1) Brush, was daughter of John Conclyne, who was said to have come from Nottinghamshire, England, and was received as an "inhabitant of Salem, Mass., 14th of 7th month 1640," where four acres of land were allotted to him in 1649. (Town Records of Salem, Massachusetts.) He must have been an active man, as he is said to have "identified himself with every new enterprise, with zeal and energy, and soon became the cynosure of all the village," also "strong pillar of the church." (Records of Southold.) He is supposed to have been born about 1600. He died in 1683. The name is spelled also Conklin and Conkling.

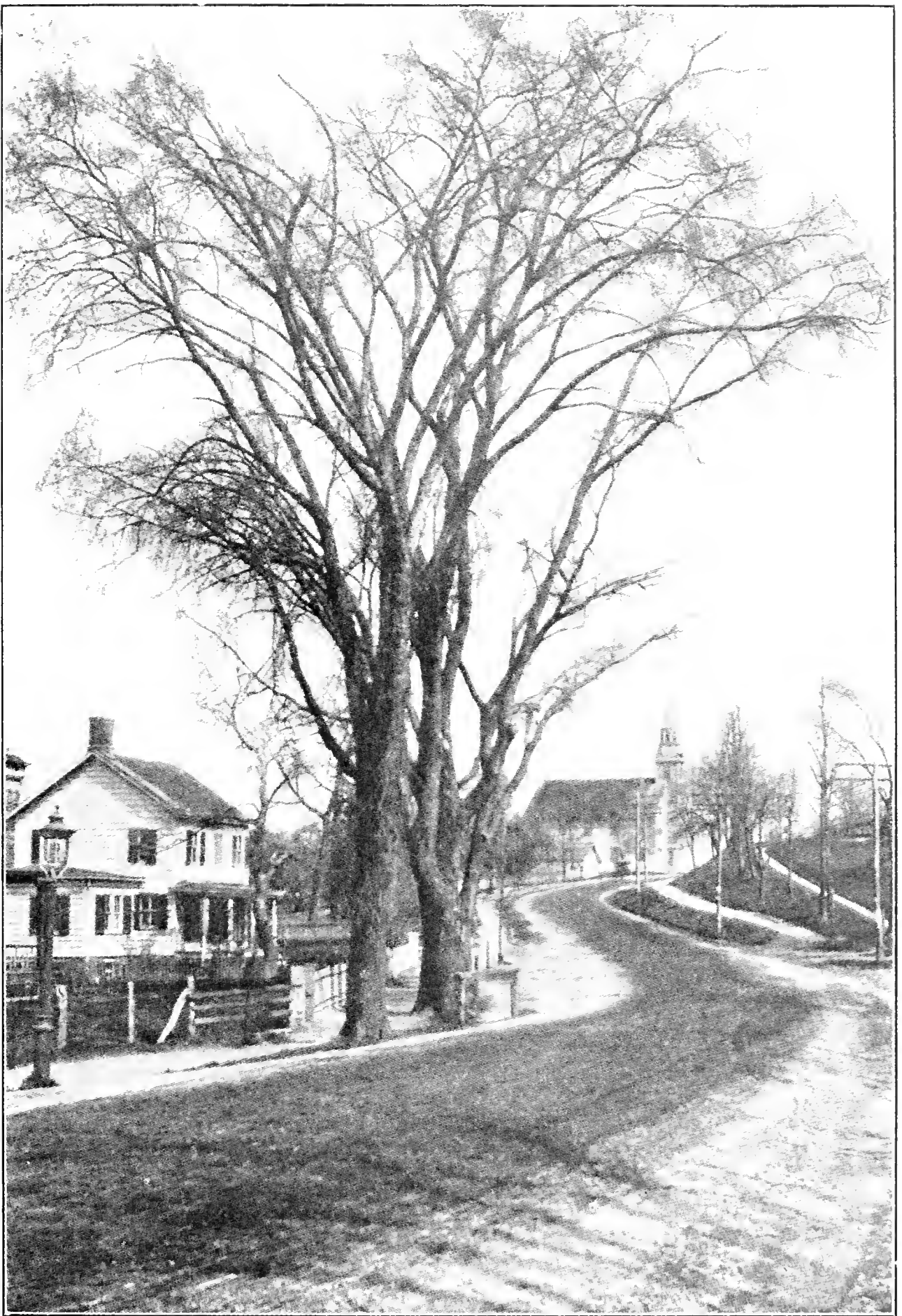
Thomas (1) Brush was one of the proprietors of Huntington, according to a list made in 1672. He died in 1675 and his son, Thomas (2), administered upon his estate in 1677, the children acknowledging the receipt of £50 13s. each. Besides the son, Thomas (2), already referred to, there were Richard (2).

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JOHN (2), and Rebecca (2), who married Jeremiah Hobart, or Hubbard, February 8, 1682. The family came from Hingham, Norfolk, England, and were "first settlers" of Hingham, Mass. Bishop Peter Hobart, of Norwich, England, and Bishop J. H. Hobart, of New York, who was buried under the chancel of old Trinity Church, New York City, were both of this family. John (2) Brush, son of Thomas (1) and Rebecca, was born about 1650 and his name appears on the town records of Huntington, in 1673. In a deed given by him in 1676, he described himself as "John Brush of Huntington, upon long Island in Yorksheer, husbandman." In 1681 he obtained land described as being on "ye street end southward" and a "certain parcell of medow on a neck called Necundetaug."

(This latter piece remained in the possession of the family until after the death of John R. (7) Brush, in 1884.) John (2) Brush, in 1682, received a grant of land on West Neck, and in 1684 he bought several parcels of land in Huntington, covered by one deed, given by Benj. Smith. In 1685 and in 1690 he received grants of land. "In 1698, with two others he received on behalf of three Assosuates of ye towne of Huntington on Long Island, Ales Nasaw, in province of New York, In ameroca" from "wameas and Charles pane-maquand" certain lands in East Neck, the Indians signing their marks at the end.

From 1693 to 1714 John (2) was constable or town trustee most of the time. In 1711 he, with his sons, gave £5 toward the building of the Presbyterian Church. The old one, built in 1665, was demolished.



First Presbyterian Church of Huntington, L. I. Attended by the Family
for About Two Centuries. This is the Third Edifice and was
Built in 1784.

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and the new one built in 1715, on the site of the present edifice. The long delay between the subscription and the actual building was caused by division as to the location of the church, some desiring to rebuild on the old site "in the hollow," the frame was set up there and afterward removed to "East Hill." It was occupied by the British as a barracks in 1777. Torn down and materials used to erect Fort Golgotha on burying ground Hill, by order of Count Rumford, 1782. Present building erected 1784.

The wife of John (2) Brush was Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Platt. Isaac and Epenetus were sons of Richard Platt, who came from Hertfordshire, England, to America, in 1638. He was in New Haven that same year and died there in 1684. Isaac was a grantee of Huntington and held various official positions there. John (2) and Elizabeth Brush had several sons, two of whom, Isaac (3) and Samuel (3), had some controversy as to caring for their aged father in January, 1740. A few weeks later John (2) gave to his son Samuel (3) "for love and affection" one hundred and twenty-five acres at or near the West Hills and other pieces of land on the "southside," also one-half of his right in the "undivided" (common) land in town. He probably died soon after and tradition says was buried on the "old burying hill."

The son, Isaac (3), referred to above, was a lawyer and an Episcopalian. The church of that denomination was not built there until 1784, but a mission was started as early as 1754, and Isaac (3) was buried in the

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churchyard in 1758. His gravestone was still legible in 1896.

SAMUEL (3) BRUSH, son of John (2), was next in the line, but the date of his birth is not known, nor the name of his first wife. He joined the Presbyterian Church at Huntington July 29, 1730. (See church records.) He had seven daughters and three sons, according to the record in the old family Bible. Late in life he married Martha, widow of John Titus, whose maiden name was Hugins. She was born in 1714 at Oyster Bay. (After the death of Samuel (3) Brush she was married a third time, to Hunter John Wood.) From 1734-1763 Samuel (3) held some town office, that of trustee, assessor or commissioner of highways. In 1761 he deeded his homestead to his son Ananias (4) the deed being still in the family.

His will, dated March 17, 1764, he begins by describing himself as "yeoman, in health of body and sound of mind and memory, for which favor and blessing I have reason to be truly thankful to the Almighty, and well knowing that I must soon yeild to Death, am willing to set my house in order before I Die, do make and ordain this to be my last will and Testament. I bequeath to my loving wife, all and every article that my said loving wife brought into my estate, also my brown horse and riding chair, and also all provisions that is laid up for the family's use for the year, also my negro wench, Jane, I give the free use of to my wife during my wife's natural life and provided said wench outlives my wife, I give her to my three daughters Bersheby, Pheby and Elizabeth. To my loving

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wife, six good sheep and two hogs, as she shall choose. To my daughter Bersheby one-fourth part of my Personal estate. To my daughter Pheby Fleat also one silver tankard in lieu of £14, it shall be accounted as so much received, of her share of one-quarter part." He also mentions the children of his deceased daughter Mary Platt, wife of Jesse Platt. To his "daughter Elizabeth Conkling one cow as she shall choose and one quarter of my moveable estate. I will and bequeath to my executors a piece of land which I have lying joining to Joseph Ireland's land at West Hills to be sold" the money therefrom to be given to the two daughters, Pheby Fleat and Elizabeth Conkling. "Item, I give and bequeath to my son Ananias Brush my house and land and Improvements and all apperteanances which I bought of Jonas Brush, also a piece of wood-land westward of where he now lives in Cold Spring Hollow, also a piece of woodland joining to land lately owned by Thomas Oquerly (Oakley) Deceased, being a piece of land called Stephen Lott." To his son, John, he leaves thirty acres. To "son Ananias all meadows and land and Rights on neck at the South called Neguntetauge," also ten acres on Jericho Plains, "and one hundred rights in Old Purchase of Huntington and all my right on Hempstead Plain." "To my son Jesse Brush the house and lands where I now live and all other lands excepting those already disposed of to my son John." Executors were his son John (4) Brush and his "friend" Joseph Ireland. These extracts were made from the will in the Surrogate's Office in New York City. The grave of Samuel (3) is believed

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to be the earliest one in the family cemetery on the farm.*

Jesse (4) Brush, son of Samuel (3), was born in 1737 and was prominent as a patriot in the Revolutionary war. He was a Major in the First Suffolk County Regiment, Colonel Floyd, and in consequence, his property was confiscated, as was the case of all who refused to take the oath of allegiance. A large majority of the inhabitants of Suffolk did take the oath. Jesse (4) Brush sent the following warning to the usurpers who had taken possession of his farm August 25, 1780: "I have repeatedly ordered you especially April 15, to leave my farm. This is the last invitation. If you do not, your next landfall will be in a warmer climate than you have ever lived in yet. Twenty days you have to make your escape." Major Brush is described as "a small, well-built man with red hair, sandy complexion and bold as a lion." He was appointed by a committee to lay before the Provincial Congress, "the state of the town of Huntington in 1775, as to their slackness and indifference in the great contest and to ask advice and assistance from Congress." In "Historic Huntington," issued on the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town, July 4, 1903, he is men-

* The property mentioned in the foregoing will as devised to Jesse (4) Brush included the house where Samuel (3) died, which stood near the house of Israel Oakley, a short distance east of the Brush family burying ground. The old house was torn down about 1855. The homestead, given by deed of 1761 to Ananias (4), was the one where he and his son Zophar (5) lived and died, and where John R. (7) Brush lived from 1823 to 1845, when he built the house now in use. All his children except Zophar (8), the youngest, having been born in the old house. Zebulon (6), son of Zophar (5), lived at the foot of the road which passes the house of John R. (7) Brush.

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tioned among the "Famous Men" as "one of the bravest and most stubborn patriots. He was captured at Smithtown in 1780 and held prisoner in a New York jail for a month. The name of Brush was especially hated by the British and no one bearing it was treated with any consideration."

ANANIAS (4) was born 1721, and March 24, 1743, married Mary, daughter of Daniel Kelsey, who was born September 14, 1682. Daniel was son of Stephen and Hannah (Ingersoll) Kelsey, of Hartford, Connecticut, who were married in 1672. Stephen's father, William, moved from Massachusetts to Connecticut and was one of the proprietors of Hartford. Hannah Ingersoll, born 1652, was daughter of John and Dorothy (Lord) Ingersoll, who were married in 1651. Dorothy Lord, born in 1631, was the sixth child of Thomas and Dorothy Lord, who came from London with their six children in the "Elizabeth and Ann" in 1635. (See Hotton's "Lists of Early Emigrants, 1600-1700.") He was also an original proprietor of Hartford. Daniel Kelsey came to Huntington shortly before building his house there in 1712. He was for many years a trustee of the town. His will is in the Surrogate's Office in New York City, and is dated 1761. In it he bequeaths "to my daughter Mary, wife to Ananias Brush" a third part of his movable estate. He signed his name "Daniel Kelleye."

From a fragment of a commission found among the old papers, it appears that in 1760 Lieut. Gov. James De Lancey issued a Lieutenant's commission to Ananias (4) Brush in a company of Foot, commanded by Capt. Thomas Jarvis.

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Ananias (4) died March 3, 1794, and in his will mentions his "wife Judith Brush and her daughter Rebecca" showing that he married a second time, a widow to whom he wills "all the goods and furniture, or the value of such as are gone, that she brought to me at the time we were married, agreeable to a writing then made between us." "Also all the linnen and Bedding that hath been made since we lived Together," and £120, instead of dower. "Also £100 to Stephen Brush the son of my son Nathaniel, deceased." His executors were empowered to sell all his estate "except the rights in the undivided," which he gave to his son Zophar (5). The term "undivided" undoubtedly refers to the common town lands, which were used in common, according to certain vested rights. The remainder of the estate Ananias (4) desired to be divided between the three children, Zophar (5), Susannah (5) Ketcham and Phebe (5) Conkling. Executors were Zophar (5) Brush and Henry Townsend. This paper and an inventory have been preserved among the family documents at the old homestead. Nathaniel (5) had died between 1783-89 and Zophar (5) had bought his share of the property in 1789 of the widow Hannah, who afterward married a Whitman.

ZOPHAR (5) Brush was born at West Hills in 1748, baptized March 20 (Presbyterian Church records), and in 1773 married Margaret, daughter of Zebulon and Margaret (Van Wyck) Whitman. (See Whitman Family). They had one son, Zebulon (6), and one daughter, Mary (6), who married Timothy Oakley.

Margaret, wife of Zophar (5), was a kind, motherly

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woman who did much for her grandchildren, who were early left motherless by the death of the daughter, Mary (6) (Brush) Oakley, and that of Elizabeth (Rogers), the wife of Zebulon (6). She took the little son of her daughter Mary (6), whose name was Zophar Brush (7) Oakley, and the little Betsey (7), daughter of Zebulon (6) and Elizabeth Brush, and brought them up in her own home. After her death in 1821 the other grandson, John R. (7) Brush, went from his father's home to live with his grandfather, Zophar (5), who lived to be ninety-five years old, cared for by John R. (7) Brush and his wife. In recognition of this fact he divided his farm, giving one-half to his son, Zebulon (6), and the other to the grandson, John R. (7).

Zophar (5) Brush is remembered by his great-grandchildren as a large man with fair complexion, who suffered many years from rheumatism which confined him to the house. The following extract is from his will, written in 1839: "I give and bequeath to my son Zebulon Brush my chest of drawers, two tables, one chest and six wooden bottom chairs. I give and bequeath to my grandson Zophar Brush Oakley, the bedstead that stands in the east room with the bed, bolster and pillows, one pare of sheets and one bombazet bed-quilt. I give and bequeath to my grandson John Rogers Brush, a tract of land lying on the north side of and adjoining the Huntington and Southampton turnpike road, bounded on the north by the land of John Hendrickson and Samuel Walters being about one acre more or less, and to his heirs and

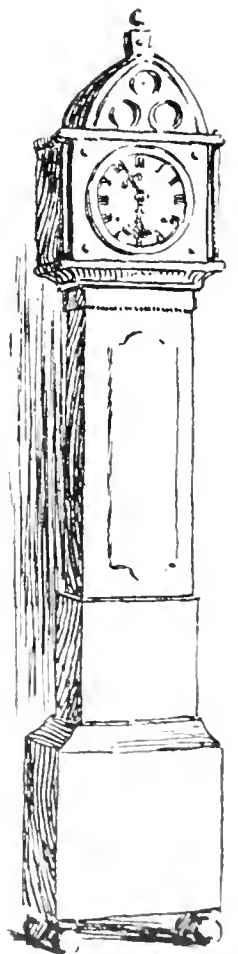
BRUSH—BOWERS

assigns. I also give to my said grandson John R. Brush all my stock and poultry of every description, all my farming utensils, my looking-glass, clock* and the half of the residue of my linen and also the bedstead in the west room with the curtains and the remainder of my woolen bedding. I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Elizabeth my blue and white coverlid, and also the sum of one hundred dollars. I give and bequeath to my grand-daughter Amelia Brush my small silver spoons and to my grand-daughter Mary Brush my large silver spoons. And I give and bequeath the other half of my linen to my said grand-daughters to be divided between them. I give and bequeath to my great-grandsons Jarvis Brush, Samuel Brush, Abner Brush and Jesse Brush, the children of my grandson John R. Brush, the sum of five hundred dollars each, and if any of my said great-grandsons should die under the age of twenty-one years, I give and bequeath the portion or portions of such as shall so die to the survivors, to be equally divided between them. I give and bequeath the residue of my personal property, not above disposed of, if any such there be, to my grandson, John R. Brush. Executors, John R. Brush and Samuel Walters.”

No mention is made in this will of the principal part of his real estate, for the reason that it had already been equally divided and deeded to his son Zebulon (6) Brush and his grandson John R. (7) Brush.

In a previous will dated in 1805, he gives to his wife

* This clock is now in the possession of George W. Brush, a great-grandson of the testator.



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Margaret, a black girl, showing him to have been a slaveholder at that time.

ZEBULON BRUSH (6) was born at West Hills Oct. 24, 1777, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John, Jr., and Ruth(Wood) Rogers, of Huntington, on Jan. 25, 1800. (See Rogers Family.) They lived on his part of his father's farm at West Hills, the house standing at the foot of the hill, on the turnpike, near the Huntington road. They had two children, John Rogers (7) and Elizabeth (7), and then the young wife and mother died, in 1803. Later, Zebulon (6) married Susannah Sammis and they had seven children, Jesse (7), Jonas (7), George (7), Gilbert (7), Amelia (7), Mary (7), and Susanna (7). Elizabeth (7), who was called Betsey, went to the home of her grandfather, Zophar (5) Brush, as before mentioned, where she lived until married to John Van Wyck. Although Zebulon (6) was a delicate man, an invalid most of his life, he was interested in public affairs, as shown by the record that he was Inspector of Schools in 1827, and he was a regular attendant of the Presbyterian Church in Huntington for many years. He died in 1861, aged eighty-four. He was an excellent talker, especially upon religious subjects. He divided his property, almost entirely, among the children of his second marriage. To his daughter, Elizabeth (7) (Brush) Van Wyck he left a legacy of five hundred dollars. After the death of his wife and the breaking up of his home, he spent some years at the homes of his children; the last year or more he was with his son, John R. (7), who, with his family, es-

pecially his eldest daughter, Mary (8), cared for him in his last illness. His grave is in the family cemetery.

JOHN ROGERS (7) BRUSH was born January 10, 1801, at West Hills. He probably attended school only a few years, but exercises in writing, arithmetic and surveying prove that he was a proficient scholar as far as his opportunities permitted. He was fond of music, and taught it at one time. On Jan. 23, 1823, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Bloomfield) Carman. (See Carman and Bloomfield Families.) In 1826 he was commissioned as Lieutenant, and in 1829 as Captain in the 137th Regiment, New York State Militia, as commissions now in the family, signed by Governors De Witt Clinton and E. T. Throop certify.

Among his papers was found the following, bearing date October 25, 1829: "Having united myself to the Christian church I do feel determined that, let others do as they will, I will serve the Lord, having on said day made a public profession of Religion.

"(Signed.)

JOHN R. BRUSH."

The church referred to was the First Presbyterian at Huntington, four miles distant from the homestead at West Hills, which he attended faithfully ever after, training up his children to go with him. He was deacon and elder for many years. Ten children were born to John R. (7) and Elizabeth Brush, viz., Jarvis (8), Samuel (8), Abner (8), Jesse (8), Mary Elizabeth (8), Margaret (8), Phebe Ann (8), John (8),

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George Washington (8), and Zophar (8), all of whom grew to maturity and became professing Christians.

The father of this family was an unusually intelligent, energetic man; conscientious in the performance of every duty. He had an excellent memory and could relate incidents with great accuracy after the passage of many years, thoroughly enjoying a good story. In business he was indefatigable, working early and late. He abhorred debt and while he did not accumulate a fortune he brought up his large family, giving to his children every opportunity for education and advancement in his power. He also instilled into their minds his ideas of industry, integrity, religious principle and patriotism. He was always ready to perform his duties as a citizen, driving four miles to vote about two weeks before his death. When the national crisis came, at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he cheerfully assented when two of his sons, John (8) and George (8), decided to enter the army. Afterwards a third son, Jesse (8), went as chaplain of the 158th Regiment, New York Volunteers.

Physically, he was slightly above medium height, with fair complexion and blue eyes; enjoyed robust health even in his later years, when he had become considerably bent, but he retained all of his faculties and continued his duties until within a week of his death, which was from paralysis, Nov. 17, 1884, in his eighty-fourth year. He spent his whole life on the old place, never having travelled farther than to Philadelphia, whither he went in 1876 to attend the Centennial Exposition.

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In 1873, the "golden wedding" of John R. (7) and Elizabeth Brush was celebrated, by the children and grandchildren, brothers and sisters and all relatives near enough to attend, at the old homestead, twenty-five being entertained over night, beside neighbors and friends, who returned to their homes. Congratulations and good wishes, music and a poem written for the occasion, by Mrs. Jesse Brush, golden gifts and memories of "Auld Lang Syne," made an ever-memorable occasion. At the time, it was scarcely hoped that the golden bond could long continue unbroken, but when, in 1883, ten years had rolled away, leaving the old couple but slightly changed, a smaller family gathering again took possession of the old home, to celebrate the happy anniversary. Nearly two years passed before the separation came, which was but for a few months, one dying in December and the other the following June.

Jarvis (8), their eldest child, was born Dec 9, 1823, and Jan. 16, 1845, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Elias and Ann (Parlee) Brush, of West Hills. The family was distantly related, being descendants of Richard (2), the second son of Thomas (1), of Southold and Huntington. Jarvis (8) died May 20, 1850, leaving two children, Clarkson J. (9), who died in 1863, and Susan A. (9), now Mrs. Joseph Barker, of Brooklyn, who has three children, John, Jessie and Ethel. Jarvis' widow married Valentine Brush.

Samuel (8) was born Dec. 25, 1825, and Jan. 1, 1849, married Hannah Maria, daughter of Thomas Park and Hannah Burr (Farnsworth) Reed, of Har-

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vard, Massachusetts. He was a merchant who lived most of his life in Brooklyn, where he identified himself with church and mission work, being especially interested in temperance reforms. He died at Cranford, New Jersey, May 14, 1893. Their two children, Edmond Wheeler (9) and Anna Emmeline (9), died in infancy.

Abner (8), born Feb. 19, 1828, was educated at the town academy and at Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary, where he pursued the classical course and was nearly ready for college when he left it on account of ill health. April 29, 1854, he married Amy Jane, daughter of Henry and Teresa (Mitchell) Miller, of Brooklyn. He taught school for a time, but was most of his life a merchant. His health was not strong, but quiet, regular habits enabled him to bear his part in business and church relations. When health permitted, he served in various official capacities in church and Sunday school work. He died Feb. 6, 1889. His only child, Annie Elizabeth (9), married Edward A. Johnson, Sept. 24, 1884, and lives at Cranford, New Jersey. She has three children, Henry Miller (10), born 1885, Alice Dean (10), born 1886, and Louise Chandler (10), born 1901. Edward A. Johnson died Oct. 20, 1902.

Jesse (8) was born June 11, 1830. He went to Amenia Seminary and graduated with honor as valedictorian of his class from the University of New York. He studied law, but later chose the profession of the ministry and graduated from Union Theological Seminary. He married Ellen, daughter of Rev.

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Harvey and Alethea Newcomb, Aug. 3, 1859. He was settled over churches in Stamford, New Britain and Saybrook, Connecticut. After some years he decided to change from the Presbyterian to the Episcopalian church, and is now rector at the Church Home, Buffalo, New York. In 1894 his wife died. In 1904, the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, the university conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He has three sons, Edward Hale (9), Henry Wells (9), and George Robert (9). Edward Hale (9) graduated from Columbia College, and is a journalist. He married Elizabeth Jennings Feb. 1, 1904. Henry Wells (9) is a lawyer in Buffalo. He married Frances Hager, Dec. 25, 1896. George Robert (9) is a graduate of Hobart College and of the General Theological Seminary of New York. He is an Episcopalian clergyman at Rochester, New York. He married Josephine Taylor of Waterbury, Vermont, in 1899. They have two children, Anna Sherman (10), 1902, and Edward Newcomb (10), 1904.

Mary Elizabeth (8) was born July 26, 1832, and in 1852 married Thomas Price, of Northport, L. I. She died in 1874, leaving one son, Frank E. Price (9), now of Montana.

Margaret (8) was born Dec. 19, 1834. She attended Mrs. Harvey Newcomb's school in Brooklyn and had a private school in New York City for several years. Since 1874 she has made her home with her brother, George W. (8). She has rendered valuable service in gathering data for some of these family sketches.

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Phebe Ann (8) was born July 14, 1837. After attending boarding school at Port Jervis, New Jersey, she returned to the old home, where she has remained, the only one of the family who lived with the parents during their later years. In 1885 she married Edwin Burr Place and still lives at the homestead.

John (8), born May 2, 1840, was not robust naturally, and malarial fever further reduced his strength; but he was exceedingly conscientious and felt it his duty to enlist in the army in 1861. The exposures of such a life were too great and he died on Dawfuskie Island, South Carolina, April 28, 1862. His grave and those of all of the family not living, except that of Zophar, are in the family cemetery on the farm.

Zophar (8), the youngest of the family, was born Jan. 22, 1845. He came to the city when a young man and engaged in mercantile business. He married, June 27, 1866, Mary J., daughter of John and Jane (Powell) Jarvis, of Oyster Bay. He died in Brooklyn, Dec. 2, 1898, and was buried at Bethpage, Long Island.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (8), the ninth child of John R. (7) and Elizabeth Brush, was born at West Hills, Oct. 4, 1842. He attended the district school, and helped with the farm work until fourteen years old, when he went to the town academy. When nearly seventeen he went to Brooklyn and found employment in a dry goods store, where he had plenty of hard work and \$2.00 per week. Two years later, in the summer of 1861, he was the first to enlist from his native town in the 48th Regiment, New York Volun-

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teers, and with his brother, John (8), joined the Army of the Potomac and later went with Sherman's expedition to Port Royal. With his regiment he participated in the engagements at Port Royal Ferry, Hilton Head Island, and Pocotaligo, in South Carolina, and the siege of Fort Pulaski, Ga.

In June, 1863, he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Second South Carolina Volunteers, afterward known as the 34th United States Colored Troops. He took part in the battles of James Island, Fort Wagner, Grimmsville, and the sieges of Fort Sumter and Charleston and many minor engagements in the Department of the South.

"The New York Tribune" of June 11, 1864, contained an account written by



Lieut. George W. Brush. 1864.

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the Rev. H. H. Moore, D. D., the chaplain of the 34th United States Colored Troops, of an incident which, after thirty years, led to the following correspondence:

“Boston, Mass..

“April 11, 1895.

“Hon. Daniel S. Lamont,

“Secretary of War.

“Dear Sir: I have the honor to request that the Congressional Medal of Honor, conferred for voluntary acts of conspicuous gallantry during the War of the Rebellion, be awarded to Second Lieutenant George W. Brush (afterward captain), 34th U. S. C. T., and of which I was at the time of the occurrence lieutenant-colonel. Captain Brush now resides at No. 2 Spencer place, Brooklyn, New York. The service rendered by Lieutenant Brush is set forth in my affidavit, hereto annexed.

“Very respectfully yours,

“W. W. MARPLE,

“Late Colonel 34th U. S. C. T.

“Brevet Brig. General.”

(Affidavit.)

“From statements which I received directly from Colonel James Montgomery, and from information obtained at the time from other sources, I know that on the 24th day of May, 1864, Lieutenant George W. Brush, of the 34th United States Colored Troops, rescued and saved the lives of some four hundred of his

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comrades from the steamer 'Boston,' aground in the Ashepoo River, South Carolina.

This heroic act on the part of Lieutenant Brush and the four brave soldiers from the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, who volunteered to accompany him in his perilous work, is the more deserving of praise for the reason that this officer was a long distance from the steamer; he could not receive orders from his superior officers—procuring the only boat that was available, under a most destructive fire from a rebel battery on the river bank, made repeated trips to the wrecked steamer, until all on board were safely landed.

“W. W. MARPLE,

“Late Colonel 34th U. S. C. T.

“Brevet Brig. General.”

“Duly sworn to April 11th, 1895.”

“B. Subject: Medal of Honor, 464,275.

“War Department,

“Washington City,

“January 21, 1897.

“Dr. George W. Brush,

Late Capt. 34th U. S. Colored Troops,

No. 2 Spencer Place,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

“Sir: I have the honor to inform you that, by direction of the President, and in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, providing for the presentation of medals of honor to such officers,

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non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action, the Assistant Secretary of War has awarded you a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry in action on the Ashepoo River, South Carolina, May 24, 1864.

“In making the award the Assistant Secretary used the following language:

“ ‘This officer voluntarily commanded a boat crew which went to the rescue of a large number of Union soldiers on board the stranded steamer ‘Boston,’ and with great gallantry succeeded in conveying them to shore, being exposed during the entire time to a heavy fire from a rebel battery.’

“The medal has been forwarded to you to-day by registered mail. Upon the receipt of it please advise this office thereof.

“Very respectfully,

“F. C. AINSWORTH,

“Colonel U. S. Army,

“Chief, Record and Pension Office.”

“Senate Chamber,

“Albany, N. Y.,

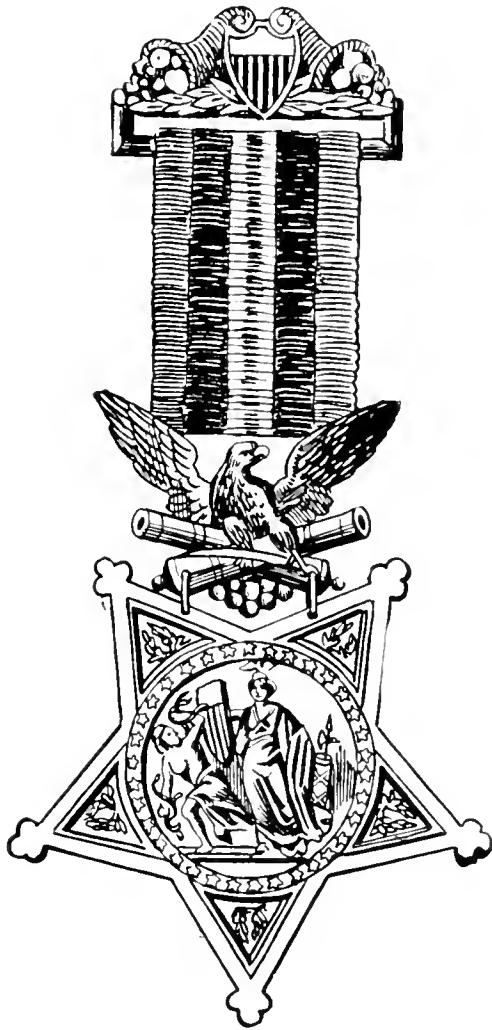
“Jan. 26th, 1897.

“Col. F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. Army,

“War Department, Washington, D. C.

“Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Jan. 21st, 1897, stating that by the direction of the President, the Assistant Secretary of War had awarded me a medal of honor

Old Medal
1862



New Medal
1904



The Reverse Side of the Medal Bears the Following
Inscription :

*The Congress
to
Captain George W. Brush
34th U. S. C. T.
for GALLANTRY on
the Ashepoo River, S. C.
May 24
1864*

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for 'conspicuous gallantry in action on Ashepoo River, South Carolina, May 24th, 1864,' in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of the medal. I accept this mark of distinction with profound gratitude. No greater reward can come to a soldier than such recognition by his government, and, while many have made greater sacrifices and are more worthy of this honor, their love for and pride in their country cannot, I am sure, surpass mine.

"Permit me to say that it is most gratifying to me that on my recommendation, medals have also been awarded to the four enlisted men who so promptly responded to my call for volunteers in the perilous undertaking on that May morning so many years ago. Accept my thanks for your personal courtesy.

"I am with grateful appreciation,

"Very truly your obdt. servant,

"GEORGE W. BRUSH, M. D."

The medal of honor, as adopted by the War Department in 1862, was closely copied by the Grand Army of the Republic on its organization, causing some confusion and misunderstanding. Owing to this fact a new design was adopted by the government in 1904 and a call was issued for a return of the old medals, new ones being substituted for them.

Captain Brush served as recruiting officer of Florida and as provost marshal, on the staff of Colonel Noble, commanding the brigade at Magnolia Springs.

In March, 1865, he came north for the first time

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since enlisting and on the 30th was married to Alice Adeliza Bowers, of Brooklyn, to whom he had been attached for several years. At the expiration of his leave of absence he returned to Florida and in October of the same year, his wife sailed on the steamship "D. H. Mount" for Jacksonville. A terrific storm occurred and the ship was wrecked, with all on board, off Cape Hatteras, on the 22nd, and was never seen or heard from after that date.

In December, 1865, having resigned on account of impaired health, he returned to Brooklyn.

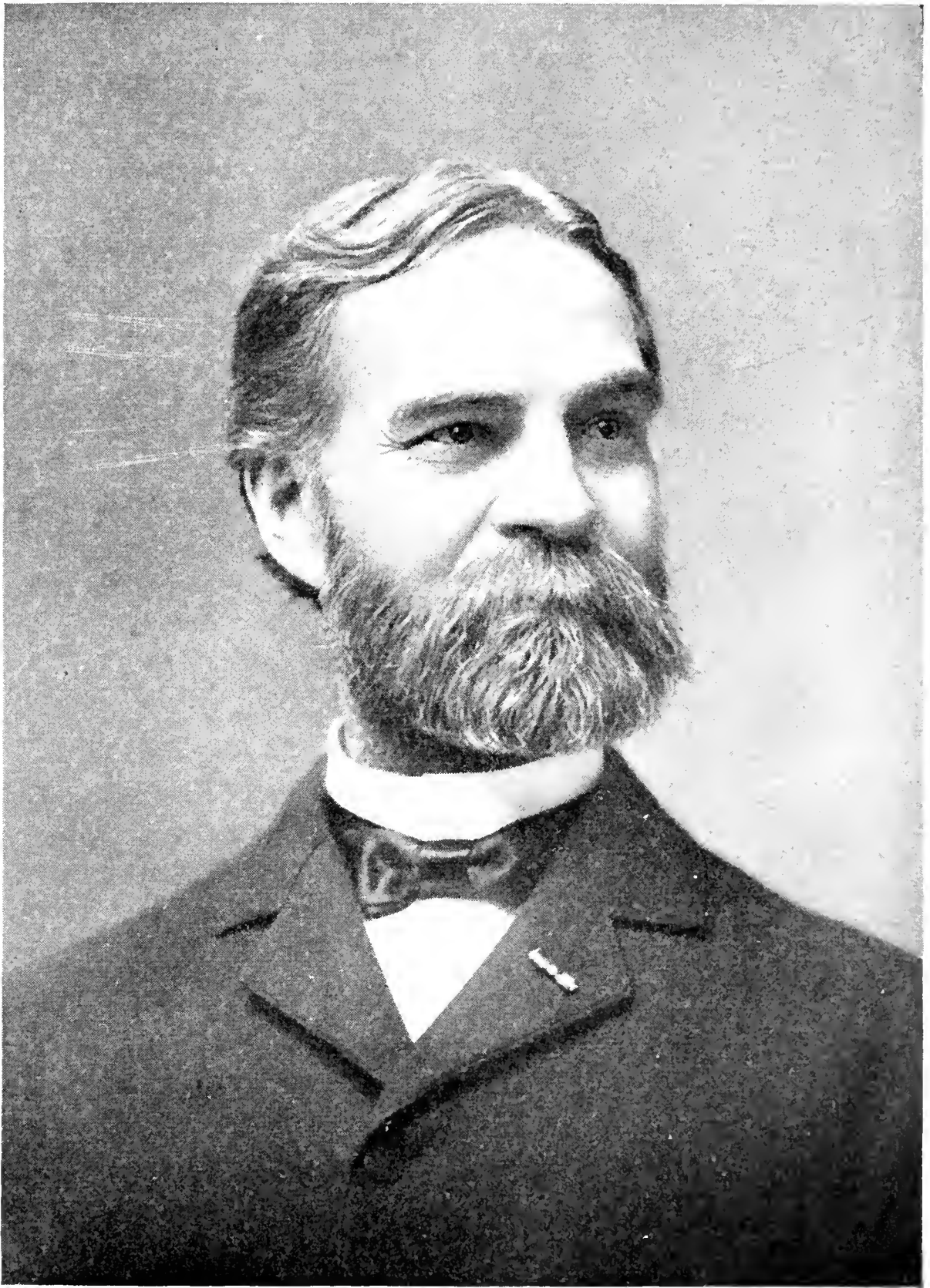
The next year, with recovered health, he began the study of dentistry, preliminary to the study of medicine. He practiced dentistry for some years and in 1876 graduated from the Long Island College Hospital and began the practice of medicine, later being appointed surgeon and clinical teacher of medicine at the Long Island College Hospital, assistant surgeon of the 13th Regiment, N. Y. S. National Guard, consulting surgeon of the Bedford Dispensary and Hospital and consulting physician of the Bushwick Hospital.

In 1868 he married Maria Annette Bowers (see Bowers family), a younger sister of his first wife, and in 1873 their only child, Herbert Bowers (9) Brush, was born. Before going to the war, George W. (8) had joined the Methodist church, but soon after his return he joined Plymouth (Henry Ward Beecher's) Church, and was for over twenty-five years an active member, having served as deacon, assistant superintendent and superintendent of the Sunday school.

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After removing to a distant part of the city, the family joined the Central Congregational Church, where he was also deacon and superintendent of the Bible School.

In 1893 Dr. Brush took an active part in the political campaign which resulted in the overthrow of a corrupt Democratic "ring" and the election of a Republican mayor. The next year he received (unsolicited) the Republican nomination to the State Assembly and was duly elected. The following year he was elected to the State Senate for a term of three years, serving as chairman of the Committee on Public Health and member of the "Cities" and "Military Affairs" committees. The four years of legislative work were strenuous ones. In the session of 1895 he introduced thirty-seven bills, twenty-two of which became laws. Conspicuous among these was one in the interests of morality and for the protection of womanhood, increasing the "age of consent" from sixteen to eighteen years. During the three years' service in the Senate he introduced one hundred and three bills, of which sixty-eight became laws. The most of these were charter amendments providing for improvements in the city. Among them was one for establishing the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys, the object being to take incipient criminals under thirteen years of age and place them in an institution where they could be educated and given manual training under proper influences and finally placed in good homes. Senator Brush also introduced and pushed to final passage the bill which provided for the crossing



Senator George W. Brush, M. D. 1898.

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of the Brooklyn Bridge by trolley cars, a measure of great value to Brooklyn.

In 1898 a resolution was introduced which was referred to the Committee on Public Health, calling for a committee of investigation into the causes and fatal spread of tuberculosis in the State. This having been passed by the Senate, Dr. Brush was made Chairman of the special committee, and gave much time to the study of the subject, visiting many sanatoria and also the Massachusetts State Hospital for the Treatment of Consumptives, then the only State hospital for such a purpose in the United States. He wrote the report of the committee, five hundred copies of which were printed in the form of a pamphlet, covering one hundred and twenty-five pages.

It was accompanied by a bill providing for the establishment of a State Hospital for the observation and treatment of those afflicted with this disease. The bill was enacted into a law and the hospital is an established fact. This report coming at a time when the subject of the treatment of this terrible scourge of the human race was being given wide attention, did much to influence public sentiment with reference to the proper methods to be taken for the protection of the healthy from infection by those having the disease. Dr. Brush has also served as commander of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States, commander of U. S. Grant Post 327, Grand Army of the Republic; president of the Congregational Club of Brooklyn, and president of the Manhattan-Brooklyn Conference of Congregational Churches.



Home of Dr. George W. Brush, Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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HERBERT BOWERS (9) BRUSH, son of George W. (8) and M. Annette Brush, was born in Brooklyn Feb. 12, 1873. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute of the same city and at the New York Law School, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1893. The following year, on his twenty-first birthday, he was admitted to the bar. May 3rd of the same year, 1894, he married Alice May Hays, daughter of Hiram W. and Alice (Butler) Hays, of Saratoga Springs, New York. He has served as Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Brooklyn and of Greater New York, also a term of four years as Assistant United States District Attorney of the Southern District of New York. His infant sons, George Hays (10), born Feb. 24, 1897, and Herbert Woodford (10), born Jan. 1, 1899, died in November, 1899.

Addenda.

From a small pamphlet, entitled "The Brush Family in America," by Dr. George Rawson Brush, published at Sayville, Suffolk County, New York, in 1891, the following notes are taken of some branches of the family, aside from the one line previously pursued:

"Thomas Brush, born about 1610, who died about 1670, left four children, Thomas, John, Richard and Rebecca. Rebecca was married to Jeremiah Hobart, or Hubbard, Jan. 31, 1682. They had three sons and one daughter. Richard settled at West Neck, where his great-great-grandson, Thomas, now resides. Rich-

ard conveyed his farm to his son, Thomas, in 1700. A great-great-grandson of Richard was Conklin Brush, one of the early mayors of Brooklyn."

"A History of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut," by Daniel Mead, says that two brothers of the name of Brush, came from Long Island to Greenwich soon after 1700. These were probably sons of Edward and Hester Brush, who lived at West Hills, Long Island. Hester was daughter of Richard and granddaughter of Thomas, the first settler. It is supposed that Edward was also a relative of Thomas. Their home at West Hills was nearly opposite to the house of John R. Brush. In 1904, is owned by one of their descendants, David P. Brush.

In Philip H. Smith's "History of Dutchess County, New York," it is mentioned that Lemuel and William Brush, sons of Reuben Brush, of Long Island, lived in the west part of the town. Lemuel had five sons, Parlee, Jesse, Platt, John and Henry. Jesse was an officer in the Revolution. John was the General John Brush who commanded the Dutchess County troops at Harlem Bridge in the War of 1812, and was afterward major general of militia. Colonel Henry Brush was captain of the Ohio Volunteers in the War of 1812. "When informed of the surrender of his commander, General Hull, he refused to accept it as authoritative and escaped with his men and stores."

Isaac Brush, seventh generation from Thomas (1), of Southold and Huntington, married a Phillips and bought a farm near Cleveland, Ohio. He was the father of Charles Francis Brush, electrician and in-

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ventor. He was born 1849 at Euclid, Ohio. His inventions have been numerous and valuable.

Prof. George Jarvis Brush, born Dec. 15, 1831, at Brooklyn, New York, is a descendant of Thomas (1), and traces his descent as follows: Thomas (1), Richard (2), Robert (3), Jonathan (4) married Elizabeth Smith, Joshua (5) married Margaret Ireland, of West Hills, Philip (6) married Ruth Brush, Jarvis (7) married Sarah Keeler, George Jarvis (8), mineralogist and author, has been identified with the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University since 1855, and has written extensively on the subject of mineralogy. He married Harriet Silliman Trumbull. He says "the name Bruschi was that of a rather noted writer of his time, Caspar Bruschi, who lived in Bohemia in the first third of the sixteenth century, and was a member of a large family, some of whom may have been driven to Holland by religious persecution.

"In England the name Brush is of rare occurrence, only a very few names being found in the directories of the large cities in Great Britain. While a student in London in 1855, I read one day in the Official Gazette, a notice of commendation of a Dr. John C. Brush, a surgeon in the British army before Sebastopol, for gallant and meritorious professional service on the battle field. Some thirty years later, by a curious coincidence, I found myself lodging in Hanover Square, London, in the same house with this Dr. Brush. He introduced himself to me in a very simple way, saying that the name Brush was so rare that he ventured to call on me to ascertain where I came from.

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In due time I asked him in regard to his family history. He said his ancestor was a Dutch soldier who came over from Holland with William of Orange, and for his service at the battle of Boyne and at the siege of Londonderry was knighted and given a grant of land in the north of Ireland. Dr. Brush knew of no other persons of the name except those descended from this soldier and was much interested to find that persons of this name had emigrated to America many years before his ancestor came from Holland to England with William of Orange."

Hon. Edward F. Brush, M. D., the present Mayor of Mount Vernon, N. Y., is descended from the Irish branch of the family, having been born in Dublin in 1847. His father, Dr. Crane Brush, came to America about 1850. The son Edward enlisted in a Maine Regiment in 1864. Later he studied medicine, and has been Health Officer of Mount Vernon, President of the N. Y. Society of Medical Jurisprudence, etc. He is extensively engaged in the manufacture of kumiss. Dr. Brush is serving his second term as Mayor. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Marion Beers, and they have ten children.



Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, Brooklyn, N. Y.


Rogers Family

THOMAS ROGERS of the "Mayflower" and the eighteenth signer of the famous "Compact," brought his young son, Joseph, with him, but no list of his other children is obtainable. It is known that he had some who were already married, and that he died soon, within a year after the landing of the Pilgrims. The records show that a number of persons of the name of Rogers came over during the earliest years, between 1620 and 1635, which leads to great difficulty in tracing the descent and renders it impossible to obtain results as definite and clear as in other lines; therefore, the records will be quoted as found and the descent counted only as far back as it is positively known, although the earlier records are probably substantially correct. A William Rogers was in Southampton, Long Island, in 1642-1645, when he disappeared from the town records.

In 1647 William Rogers was in Hempstead, who was "son of Thomas of the Mayflower" (see "American Ancestry").

In 1657 William Rogers was one of the grantees, with Thos. Wicks and Jonas Wood, in an Indian deed, which conveyed what was known as the "Eastern Purchase" in Huntington.

In 1669 a widow, Ann Rogers, died in Huntington,



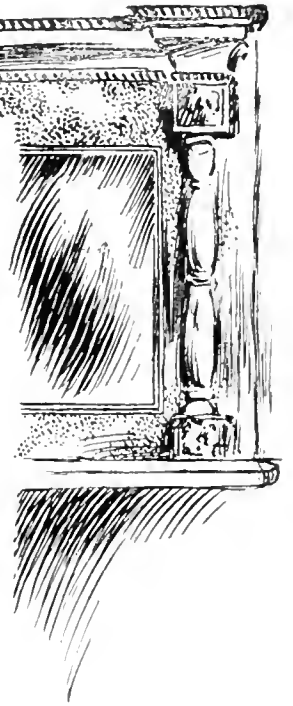
leaving property to her children, the names of whom are the same as those of the children of William Rogers, viz: "Obadiah, John, Noah, Samuel, Mary and Hannah."

"It is highly probable that Ann Rogers was the widow of William Rogers, one of the earliest settlers here and one of the grantees in the Indian deed in 1656, and whose name disappears soon after."—(Huntington Town Records, Vol. 1, p. 141.)

"It is probable that William gave to his son, Obadiah, his homestead at Southampton (where Obadiah afterward lived) and removed with his wife and younger children to Huntington."—(Howell's History of Southampton.)

From the fact that William Rogers was in Hempstead in 1647, soon after his name disappears from the records of Southampton, and did not appear at Huntington until 1656, it seems fair to infer that the William of Hempstead ("son of Thomas of the Mayflower") was the same William who came to Huntington.

Although the name of Jonathan does not appear in the list of the children of William or Ann Rogers, a deed bearing date of June 13, 1699, given by Noah to "my brother Jonathan Rogers," indicates that all were not included in the list or that John may also have been called Jonathan. A few days later Jonathan Rogers and his wife, Rebecca, gave deed to "John Rogers, son of ye above sd Jonathan Rogers."—(Hunt. Town Rec.)



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JOHN (1), son of John, married, Nov. 30, 1735, Jemima Whitman. Their son,

JOHN (2), was born 1738, and married, Dec. 6, 1761, Ruth Wood, daughter of "Hunter" John Wood, Jr. She was sister of Elizabeth Wood, who married Jonathan Bloomfield. (See Wood and Bloomfield Families.)

ELIZABETH (3), daughter of John (2) and Ruth Rogers, was born in 1783, and married Jan. 25, 1800, Zebulon Brush. Their son,

JOHN ROGERS (4) BRUSH, married Elizabeth Carman. Their son,

✓ GEORGE W. (5) married Maria Annette Bowers. Their son,

HERBERT BOWERS BRUSH, is sixth in descent.



The Whitman Family

THE first of the line in this country were ZACHARIA (1) and Sarah Whitman, who came from London in the "True Love," in September, 1635. He was forty and she twenty-five years old. They brought a little son, Zacharia, aged two and a half years. Their son,

JOSEPH (2), was a freeman of the colony of New Haven in 1664. He was born in 1643 and married Sarah "Cecum" (Ketcham) "against her mother's mind." (Huntington Town Records.) They were in Huntington in 1661-86 and were the first of the name on Long Island. Their son,

ZEBULON (3), was born about 1678. He married Sybel Lewis, who was born in 1685. Her parents were Jonathan and Jemima (Whitehead) Lewis, of Oyster Bay.

ZEBULON (4), son of Zebulon (3) and Sybel Whitman, married first "Margaret Van Wyck, of Oyster Bay, Jan. 13, 1747-8." (Presbyterian church records, Huntington, Long Island.) Their daughter,

MARGARET (5), was born 1749, and the mother dying soon after, Zebulon (4) married second, Phebe Jarvis in 1751. In his will, dated 1757, he leaves his "house-goods, cow, horse, riding chair and one-third part of my real and personal estate not before dis-

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posed of, to my beloved wife Phebe, during her widowhood, and no longer. To my daughter, Margaret, the sum of £75," etc. (See will in Surrogate's office, New York County.) Margaret (5) gave receipt for this money and at the same time acknowledged the receipt of a legacy from her grandfather Whitman, which paper is now in the possession of Miss Eliza Van Wyck, of Brooklyn.

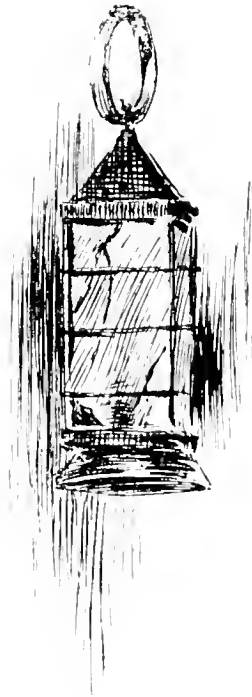
Margaret (5), daughter of Zebulon (4) and Margaret (Van Wyck) Whitman, married Zophar Brush in 1773. (See Brush Family.) Their son,

ZEBULON (6) BRUSH, married Elizabeth Rogers. (See Rogers Family.) Their son,

JOHN ROGERS (7) BRUSH, married Elizabeth Carman. Their son,

GEORGE W. (8) BRUSH, married M. Annette Bowers. Their son,

HERBERT BOWERS BRUSH, is ninth in descent.



The Wood Family

IN the earliest records of Long Island are found two men by the name of Jonas Wood, one of whom is sometimes designated as

“JONAS (1) WOOD of Halifax” or “Jonas Wood (H.).” The other is frequently distinguished by the word “Oram” or the letter “O” after his name. Evidently the two were frequently confounded and the names appended were supposed to be those of the towns from which they came before settling on the island. If confusing then, when both were living, how much more so two hundred years later!

Both were men of prominence in the management of affairs and granting of lands. Both were apparently justices or magistrates. “Jonas Wood, Jr.,” was son of one of them and owner of one of the “ten farms.” According to an old English custom, disputed land was allotted to individuals by first dividing the inhabitants into ten parts. Those composing each part, selected certain ones to go and possess the land on condition of building and improving within a stipulated time. The “ten farms” here referred to were between Northport and Smithtown River. He also owned land on the “East Neck South.” He died in 1712. A family record of

JONAS (2) WOOD, JR., gives the date of the birth of his son,

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JOHN (3), as April 15, 1677. He was called "Hunter John Wood," presumably because of his prowess as a hunter. He was twice married, the second time in 1747, to the widow of Jeremiah Wood, who was a "Widow Whitman." He died in 1751. His son,

JOHN (4) WOOD, was called "Hunter John Wood, Jr." He was born in 1711 and in 1736 married Phebe Jarvis, or Jervis (the name was originally Gervaise), who died in 1773. He afterward married Martha Hugins, who was the widow of John Titus and also of Samuel Brush. She died in 1798. To distinguish him from another John Wood, he was spoken of as "of Frogponds"—the other one being "of Flagponds." Frogponds was about half way between West Hills and Huntington. He and his wife, Phebe, had four daughters, one of whom, Ruth (5), married John Rogers and became the mother of Elizabeth (6) (Rogers) Brush. (Another daughter, Elizabeth (5), married Jonathan Bloomfield and was the mother of Mary (6) (Bloomfield) Carman. John (4) Wood, Jr., was thus the great-grandfather of both Elizabeth (7) Carman and of her husband, John Rogers (7) Brush. John (4) Wood died in 1801. From his will and schedules of personal property, found among the papers of John R. Brush, it appears that he had what was then a considerable estate, amounting to about \$10,000. He had a store and held the notes of a large number of his relatives and neighbors for sums ranging from £5 to £400. This estate was bequeathed to his four daughters and their heirs. He appointed as executors, his son-in-law, Jonathan Bloomfield, and his

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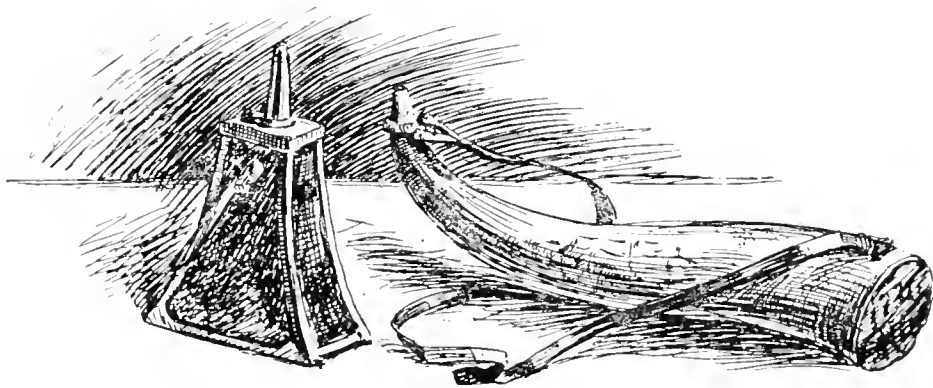
two friends, Obadiah Platt and Zophar Brush. His grave is within the ridges which mark the line of the old fort on the "old Burying Hill," in Huntington. So said Jarvis Rolph in the "Long Islander" in 1885.

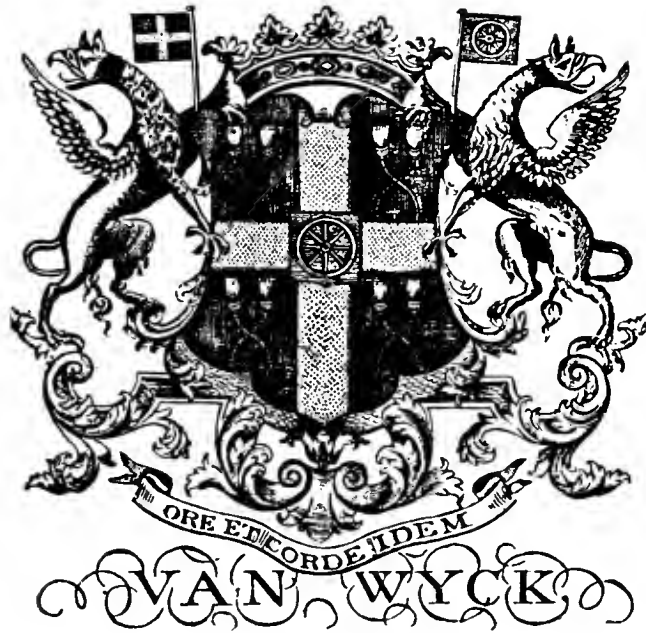
RUTH (5) WOOD married John Rogers in 1761. (See Rogers Family.) Their daughter,

ELIZABETH (6), married Zebulon Brush in 1800. (See Brush Family.) Their son,

JOHN ROGERS (7) BRUSH, married Elizabeth Carman in 1823. (See Carman Family.) Their son, George W. (8), married Maria Annette Bowers in 1868. (See Bowers Family.) Their son,

HERBERT BOWERS BRUSH, is ninth in descent.





Van Wyck Arms.

The Van Wyck Family

THE founder of the family in America was CORNELIUS BARENTSE (I) VAN WYCK, who emigrated to this country in 1660 from Holland, and settled in Midwout, now Flatbush. The family originated in the town of Wyck bei Diersteade, North Brabant, situated on the Teck, a branch of the Rhine, about seventeen miles below Arnheim.

It is a picturesque old town with massive walls. "The family descended from Chevalier Hendrick Van Wyck, who lived about 1400. They were Roman Catholics until Jan Van Wyck, a member of the Council

of Utrecht, married Wyander Van Asch, a Protestant, in 1575. She was the last of her family and received her brother's property, provided her descendants would join the family arms and carry the name Van Asch-Van Wyck." (American Ancestry.)

Their son, Jacob Van Asch-Van Wyck (born 1584, died 1635), married Anna Van Rynvelt and was councillor and receiver-general. From them the whole Protestant branch descends. The arms are a cross of gold on a field of black with two silver thistles in each quarter. Tradition says that one ancestor was a Crusader, and the flowers represent some that grew in Palestine. The whole is surmounted by a crown uplifted by two griffins, as shown in the cut at the head of this article.

Cornelius (I) Barentse Van Wyck, who came to America, became one of the patentees of Flatbush and a member of the Dutch Reformed Church there in 1677. Old records show that he took the oath of allegiance to "William, Prince of Orange, Sept. 26, 1687, in the thirde year of his majesties raigne." "Thus we have an introduction to the first representative from an old and respected noble family in the Low Country."

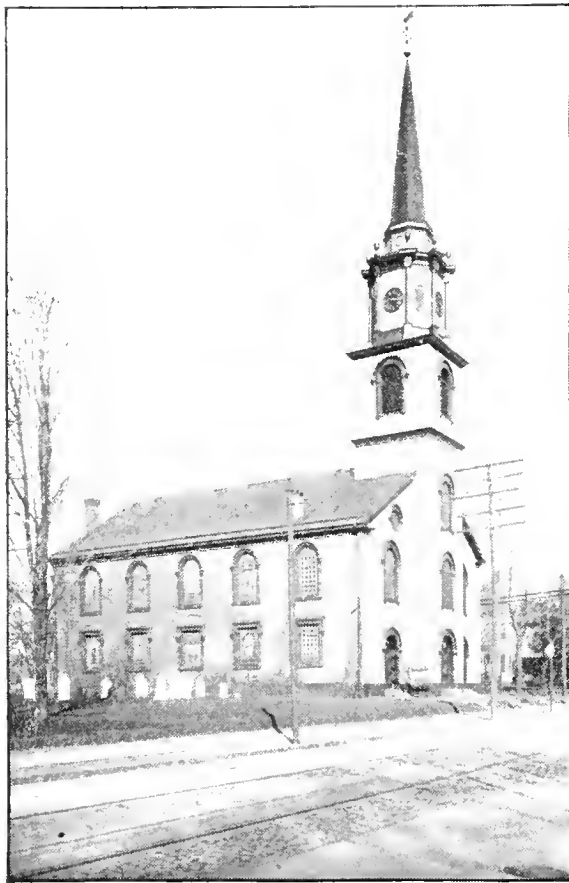
He owned land in Flatbush on the north side of the main road leading from New Utrecht to Flatbush and east of the Flatbush church lands. (Bergen's Early Settlers of Kings County, New York.)

Dominie Theodorus Johannes Polhemus came from Itamarca, Brazil, where he had been a missionary, with Catharine (Werven), his wife, and they were in Flat-

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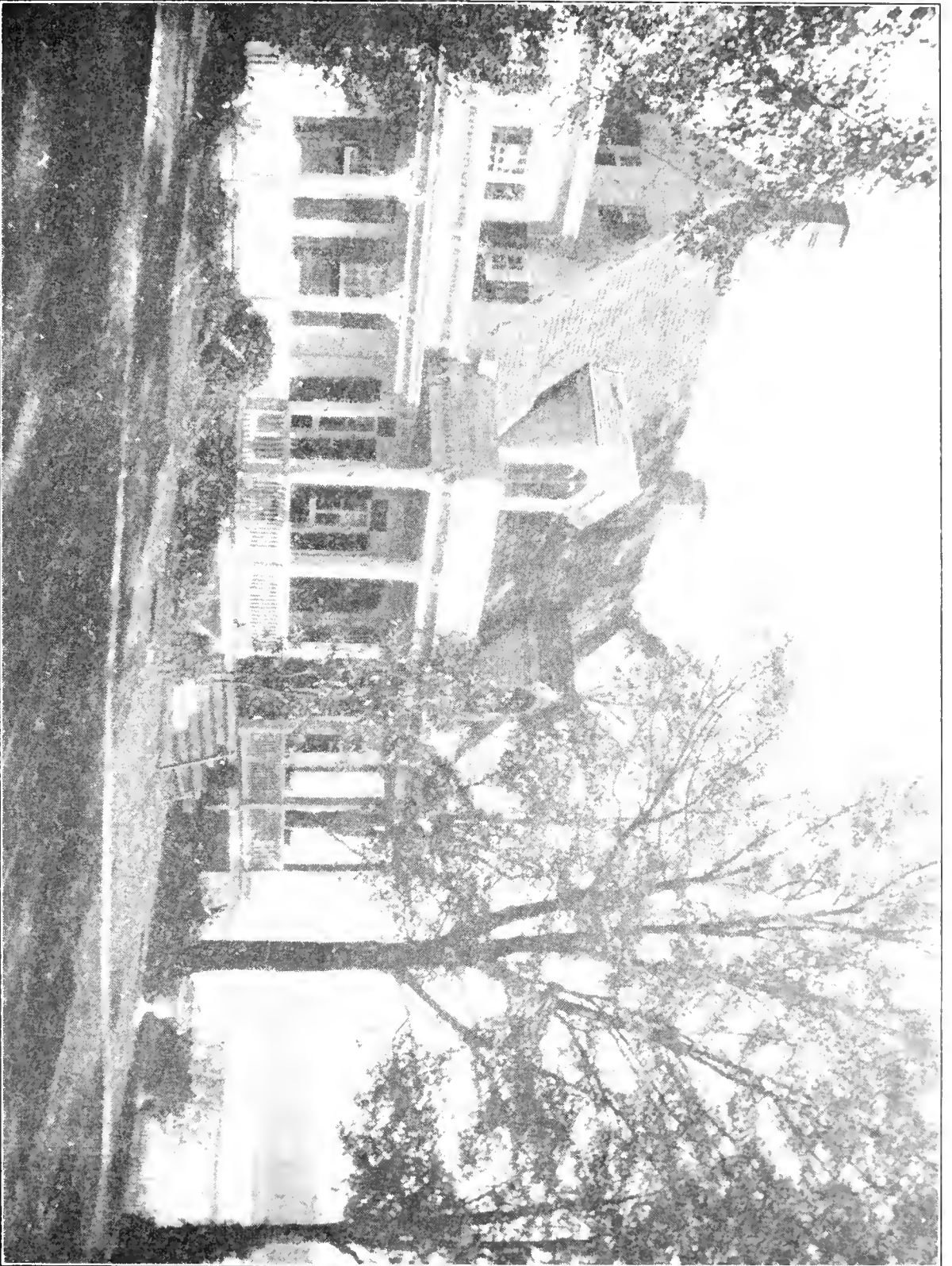
bush in 1654. He was the first Dutch Reformed minister to settle on Long Island, and until about 1660 he was in charge of three churches, Breukelen, Midwout (Flatbush) and Amersfoort (Flatlands). He was born in Holland 1598, died 1676. His daughter, Anna, married Cornelius Barentse (1) Van Wyck.

THEODORUS (2), their son, was born 1668. April 29, 1693, he married Margretia (1675-1741), daughter of Abraham (Joris) and Aeltie (Stryker) Brinckerhoff and granddaughter of Joris (Dirck) and Susanna (Dubbles) Brinckerhoff and of Jan and Lambertje (Seabering) Stryker. (American Ancestry.)



Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church.

Theodorus (2) was justice of the peace in Queens County from 1718 to the year of his death, 1753. He and his brother, Johannes (2), who settled at Flushing, were "Kirkmasters" in the Jamaica Dutch Reformed Church. In 1701 he went to Great Neck and built the house now owned by the Hicks family. He owned large tracts of land and the place is still a farm of nearly one hundred



Homestead of Theodorius Van Wyck at Great Neck, L. I., as it appears in 1904. Built in 1701.

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acres. It lies in a long section running from the village to the water's edge, "Hicks' Lane" running through much of it, to the old house, which stands on a pleasant slope close to the water, having a fine view over the arm of Manhasset Bay to the shores on the other side. The house is surrounded by fine old trees and is in excellent condition, having been improved in various ways, but not materially altered.

A broad veranda extends along the whole front of the house and the general effect is homelike and attractive, as may be seen in the cut accompanying this description. The Hicks brothers took their grandfather's name, who probably had the place from his father-in-law, whose name was Morrell, and who is said to have bought the property from the Van Wyck family: thus the changes in ownership seem to have been few in the two centuries which have passed.

The family Bible of Theodorus Van Wyck is said to be in the possession of Theo. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff, of Fishkill, N. Y. Cornelius (3) and Theodorus (3), sons of Theodorus (2) and Margretia, went to Fishkill in 1736 and were the progenitors of the Van Wycks of that town. In a cemetery there we find on a gravestone this inscription: "Here lyes buried The Bodye of Theodorus Van Wyck, Esqr., who was born on Long Island Oct. ye 15, 1697. Removed to Fishkill 1736. Departed this life 1776 and in the year of the Independence of America" and also "Mrs. Elizabeth Van Wyck, wife to Theodorus Van Wyck, Born 1698, Dyed 1764 in ye 66 year." Mary (4), a daughter of

BRUSH—BOWERS

Theo. (3), of Fishkill, married Zephaniah Platt, of Poughkeepsie, who was the original proprietor of Plattsburg and a descendant of Epenetus Platt, of Huntington, L. I. (Epenetus was brother of Isaac Platt, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married John (2) Brush about 1685.) Hon. James P., son of Zephaniah Platt, married Sarah Breeze, sister of Rear Admiral Samuel Livingston Breeze, U. S. N.

Gen. Charles H. Van Wyck, a descendant of Cornelius (3), was Governor and United States Senator from Nebraska.

Abraham (3), the third son, settled in New York City and married Catharina Prevoost in 1717. (Records Dutch Reformed Church, New York City.)

Theodorus (2) died in 1753 and his grave is in the Thorne ground at Great Neck, where his father, Cornelius Barentse (1) Van Wyck was probably buried also, as Miss Anne Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, found a field stone there marked "Cors. Wyck," which has since become illegible. She has recently erected a granite monument to the memory of Theodorus and Margretia Van Wyck, and other ancestors, in Christ churchyard at Manhasset, L. I.

BARENT (3), the fourth son of Theodorus and Margretia, was born March 30, 1703, at Great Neck, and baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of Jamaica. In 1724 he went to East Woods, now Woodbury, town of Oyster Bay, and in 1727 married Hannah, born 1704, daughter of Thomas Carman, of Merrick. (See Registry of St. George's Church, Hempstead.) Thomas was brother of John Carman, who married

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Elizabeth Wood. (See Carman Family.) Barent (3) was a supporter of the Dutch Church and was one of the building committee when the church of that denomination was organized in 1732 at Wolver Hollow, now Oyster Bay. The record of baptisms does not begin until Oct. 24, 1741. (Hist. Dutch Reformed Church of Jamaica, by Onderdonk.) He made his will the 4th of January, 1749-'50, and died soon after, his eldest son, Thomas (4), being an executor. He left certain real estate to be sold for the benefit of his wife and three daughters, and his 800 acres of land at Woodbury to his four sons. Theodorus (4) sold his quarter to Thomas (4) about 1737. Capt. Abraham (4) sold his quarter to Samuel (4), left Queens County and bought 200 acres at West Neck, Huntington Harbor, L. I. This property he sold to Abraham (5) Van Wyck, Jr., his nephew and son-in-law, in 1793, who was father of Joshua (6), whose daughter, Miss Anne Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, has been referred to.

In 1795 Thomas (4) offered his half for sale, and about the same time Samuel (4) sold his property and removed to Classen's Point, Westchester, N. Y.

Under date of Jan. 31, 1749-'50 the Register of St. George's Church at Hempstead bears the following record: "Baptized, Hannah Vanwick, widow, Thomas, Theodorus, Samuel (adults), Abraham, Mary, Sarah, Abigail (children)," showing that the family of seven children (instead of six, as stated in several genealogies) were received into the Episcopal Church very soon after the death of Barent (3) Van Wyck.

St. George's Church had held services some years



St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I. Rebuilt 1822.

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before its organization in 1704, and was one of the first of the denomination on Long Island. Queen Anne gave to it a Bible, prayer-book and communion service. The Registry book, in which the first records were made, in 1725, was given by Theodorus (2) Van Wyck, of Great Neck. Abraham (4), son of Barent (3), was a captain in the Provincial Militia, while his brother, Thomas (4), was a captain in the loyal (or Tory) militia.

Hannah, widow of Barent (3), died in 1790. Although the names of only three daughters appear on the register of baptisms at St. George's Church in 1749, and also in the will of Barent (3), there is convincing evidence that there had been another daughter who had died before her father. She was probably born in 1731 or 1732 and was named,

MARGARET (4), no doubt after Margretia Brinckerhoff, the mother of Barent (3). According to records this was a favorite name in the family at that time.

A personal search of the registry of marriages of the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington, L. I. (which has never been published) revealed the record of the marriage of "Zebulon Whitman, of Huntington, to Margaret Van Wyck, of Oyster Bay, on Jan. 13, 1747-8." Barent's (3) family was the only one of the name living as far east as Oyster Bay. A careful study of the family history shows no other Van Wycks except those descended from Cornelius Barentse(1), of Flatbush, living on Long Island at that time; therefore "Margaret (4) Van Wyck of Oyster Bay" must have

BRUSH—BOWERS

been the daughter of Barent (3), of Oyster Bay. She died before the death of her father, which accounts for the absence of her name from his will. The record of the family of Barent (3) and Hannah (Carman) Van Wyck, as far as can be learned from various sources, is as follows:

Thomas (4), born Aug. 6, 1728, married Rachel Eldert 1753; died, 1815.

Theodorus (4), born May, 1730, married Martha Robbins 1760; died, 1819.

Margaret (4), born probably in 1732, married Zebulon Whitman 1747-8; died, 1748-9.

Samuel (4), born Aug. 4, 1735; married Hannah Hewlett 1766; died, 1810.

Abraham (4), born March 22, 1738; married Elizabeth Wright 1761; died, 1809.

Mary (4), married John Polhemus 1762.

Sarah (4), married Simon Cortelyou 1763; died, 1816.

Abigail (4), born Sept., 1748; married Thomas Wicks 1767; died, 1816.

Margaret (4) (Van Wyck) Whitman, left one child.

MARGARET (5) WHITMAN, born Jan. 12, 1748-9, who married Zophar Brush. (See Whitman and Brush Families.) Although not mentioned in her grandfather's will she received some of the family silver, tablespoons and teaspoons, which came into the possession of two of her granddaughters, Amelia and Mary Brush (see will of Zophar Brush, page 19), who had them melted and made into a more modern

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pattern. One was lost and thus preserved from this transformation, and about 1860, in digging a drain near the Brush Homestead, at West Hills, the small silver teaspoon was found, marked "B. V. W." which John R. (7) Brush said had belonged to his great-great-grandfather "Bont" (Barent) (3) Van Wyck, and had been in the possession of his grandmother, Margaret (5) (Whitman) Brush, granddaughter of Barent (3) Van Wyck. He remembered having heard many years before that one of the set had been lost. This spoon is still in the family. The farm of Barent (3) Van Wyck at Woodbury, L. I., is now usually known as the Hewlett place. The graves of Barent (3) and Hannah are said to be in the corner of the woods in sight of the house, a spot selected by himself.

(Elizabeth (7) Brush, sister of John Rogers (7) Brush, and great-granddaughter of Margaret (4) (Van Wyck) Whitman, married John (6) Van Wyck, of Woodbury, whose father was Richard (5), son of Theodorus (4), who was son of Barent (3). Many of their descendants are now living in Brooklyn and vicinity, among them being Samuel (7) Van Wyck, a former Supervisor of Kings County, and his son, Albert (8), and daughter, Eliza (8). Former Mayor Robert A. (7) and Ex-Judge Augustus (7) are also descendants of Barent (3) Van Wyck.)

ZEBULON (6), son of Zophar and Margaret (5) (Whitman) Brush, married Elizabeth Rogers. (See Rogers Family.) Their son,

BVW



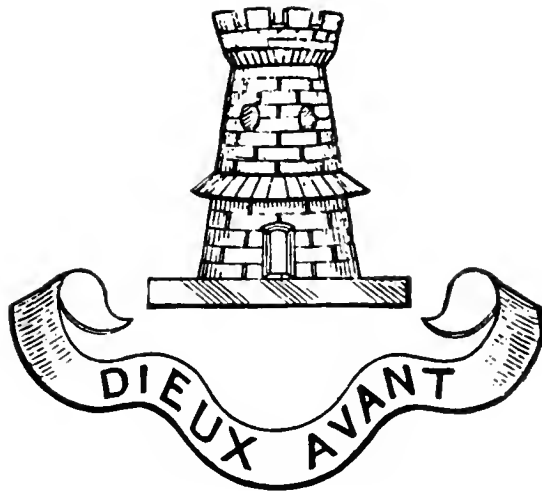
BRUSH—BOWERS

JOHN ROGERS (7) BRUSH, married Elizabeth Carman. (See Carman Family.) Their son,

GEORGE W. (8), married Maria Annette Bowers. (See Bowers Family.) Their son,

HERBERT BOWERS BRUSH, is ninth in descent.





The Carman Family

THIS coat of arms has been used by several branches of the family for many years, among them that of Mr. Nelson G. Carman, of Brooklyn, New York City; Mr. E. S. Carman, of Manhattan, New York City, and Mr. Bliss Carman, the distinguished Canadian poet and literateur, whose father also used it. The earliest trace of the name obtainable is of a Carman in the Norman-French forces that came into England with William the Conqueror. The next mention is of a Thomas Carman, who was among the last of the martyrs burned at the stake, about 1558, in the persecution under "Bloody Mary." In records of Woburn, Suffolk County, England, reference is made to "Margaret ux John Carmyn" (Harleian Soc. 32).

In an old record of Capt. John Smith's troops in

Virginia occurs the name of Henry Carman. There were families of the name at Cape May, N. J., and also in Cecil County, Maryland, as early as 1690, the Christian names of whom, Caleb, Joshua and John, seem to show a common ancestry with the family of

JOHN (1) CARMAN and his wife, Florence (Fordham), to whom he was married in England, in 1631, and who came from England in the "Lion" with Elliott, the Indian apostle, arriving on Nov. 3 of the same year. Some say that they came from Halifax, Eng., others that their old home was in Hemel Hempstead, fifteen miles out from London, now a part of Greater London. This seems the more probable from the name given to their home in the New World. They stopped for a short time in Roxbury, and also in Lynn, Mass., before coming to Long Island.

Nov. 3, 1881, the 250th anniversary of their arrival, was celebrated at Hempstead by the "Association of the Descendants of John and Florence Carman." A full account of the occasion was published in the local papers. The Rev. I. N. Carman, of St. Paris, Ohio, who was present, preserved a copy, which was later given to Mr. E. S. Carman, of the "Rural New Yorker." Gen. E. A. Carman, of New Jersey, was the historian of the association, and at that time Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C. Theodore F. Randolph, ex-Governor of New Jersey, was a descendant from John and Florence Carman also. Another one was Stephen Carman, of Hempstead, L. I., who was a member of the convention that met in Poughkeepsie in 1788 to ratify the

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proposed Constitution of the United States, and voted to ratify. Among his associates at that time were Alexander Hamilton, Livingston, Melancthon Smith, Clinton and other distinguished statesmen.

From Mr. William S. Carman, at one time President of the Association, much of the information contained in this account was obtained.

The records show that "in 1643 the village of Hempstead, L. I., was settled by a colony from New England, the land, (about 120,000 acres) being purchased from the Marsapeague and other Indian tribes by the Rev. Robert Fordham and John Carman;" the original deed being still in the possession of some of the family. The tract extended from the East River to what is now Garden City, and embraced a large part of Brooklyn. Weathersfield, Conn.; St. John, N. B.; Fordham, N. Y., and Denton, Md., were also founded by the Carman family.

The Rev. Robert Fordham was father of Florence, the wife of John (1) Carman. He was the leader of the colony which came from Stamford, Conn., and was the first minister of the Hempstead church, which was built in 1648. This was Congregational or Presbyterian. Mr. Fordham was succeeded by John Moore, and the third pastor was Richard Denton, according to the researches of Dr. W. W. Tooker, of Sag Harbor.

Robert Fordham was son of Philip Fordham, of Sacombe, Hertfordshire, England. He came to America with his wife, Elizabeth, and family, in 1640, and was in Cambridge and Sudbury, Mass., before or-

ganizing the migration from Stamford to Hempstead. In 1644 patents for the land on Long Island which had been bought from the Indians were obtained from Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. John (1) Carman died in 1651.

JOHN (2), son of John (1) and Florence, was born in 1633. Another son, Caleb, born in 1645, was the first white child born in Hempstead. John (2) married Hannah, daughter of Capt. John Seaman, who "came from Essex, Norfolk Co. Eng. young and unmarried." He married first, Hannah Strickland, and second, Maria Moore, of Newtown, L. I., who was the mother of Hannah Seaman. Capt. Seaman was a Quaker and descended from an ancestor who was burned at the stake in England during the persecution of the Puritans. He was one of the first settlers in Hempstead, a large land owner, and a magistrate in 1656. He died in 1695.

John (2) Carman died in 1684.

JOHN (3) went to Huntington in 1718, and died in 1759. His will mentions his "son John" as his "heirson."

JOHN (4) married Elizabeth Wood, Dec. 29, 1732, and died in 1788, according to records of the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington. (See—Wood Family.)

JOHN (5) was born Jan. 10, 1741, and married Jane Valentine, (who was born 1751) in 1772

The Long Island Valentines are descended from Richard Valentine, who was in Hempstead in 1644, and was one of the sixty-six proprietors in 1667. He was then a young man, probably a lineal descendant of

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Richard Valentine, of Eccles, Lancashire, England. The earliest record of this family (of Eccles) is the will of Richard Valentine in 1520. He married Anne Hapwood and left his estate to his son, Thomas, who left his, in turn, to his son, Richard. He is called "Thomas Volantyne of Beaucliffe, County Lancaster, Gent."

John (5) and Jane Carman had four children, John (6), Mary (6), who married a Smith; Elizabeth (6), and Phebe (6). The two latter never married. Phebe (6) outlived all the others, and had a large collection of family relics in "her part" of the old homstead, including quaint old dresses and bonnets, home spun linen and even the flax in hanks which she and her mother and sisters had prepared for weaving many years before, some of which are in the possession of the family of the writer. John (5) Carman died in April, 1825, and his widow, Jane, July 30, 1834. They were buried in the family ground near the homstead at Half Hollow Hills, which was occupied by their great-grandson, Clarence Carman, until 1902.

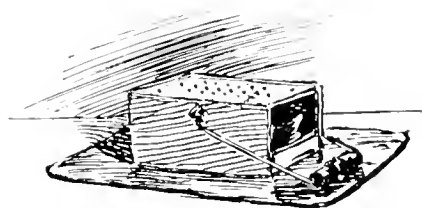
JOHN (6) was born in 1773, and in 1796 married Mary Bloomfield. (See Bloomfield Family.) They had seven children and spent their lives on the farm just referred to. John (6) and all his ancestors, as far as known, were Presbyterians. He died in 1857. Mary (Bloomfield) Carman is remembered by her grandchildren as a very genial, energetic woman. She died in 1852 at the age of seventy-seven. The children were John Bloomfield (7), Abigail (7), Elizabeth (7), Jane (7), Mary Ann (7), Jarvis (7), and Timothy (7).

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ELIZABETH (7), born Sept. 8, 1802, married John Rogers Brush (see Brush Family). She resembled her mother in features, having brown eyes and hair, and her father in height and form, being rather short. She was very domestic, quiet and industrious in her habits. A devoted Christian from childhood, she spent much time in later years in reading religious books and hymns. Her son,

GEORGE W. (8) BRUSH, married Maria Annette Bowers. Their son,

HERBERT BOWERS BRUSH, is ninth in descent.





Bloomfield.

The Bloomfield Family

THE family of Blofield was settled in Norfolk, Eng., at a very early period. Thomas Blofield possessed lands in North Repps in that Co. which he sold before 1466.”

A “Robert Blofield was living at Hickling in 1479. Thomas B. of Suestead Hall of Beeston Priory, Norfolk, was son of Thomas of South Repps.” (Burke’s Landed Gentry, Vol. I.)

In an account of the Singleton family of Mendlesham, Suffolk County, reference is made to "Joane ux Thomas Bloomfield of Mendlesham." (Harleian Soc., 32.)

Rev. Francis Blomefield, rector of Fersfield, in Norfolk, was the author of "An Essay towards a Topographical History of Norfolk, containing a description of Towns, villages and hamlets, foundations of monasteries and churches, also an account of villages and likewise, an historical account of castles, seats and manors, their present and ancient owners." This was in eleven volumes, published at Fersfield in 1731-1775, and re-published in London in 1805. Among the subscribers to this work was one Thomas Blofield, of Salhouse, Norwich, Norfolk.

In the first volume the author gives many details concerning his own family, and traces his own descent back six generations from Henry (1) Blomefield, Gent., of Fersfield. He also refers to an early member of the family, "Sir Henry Broumflete alias Brome-feldt who lived in the time of King Henry VI and was one of those sent by him in 1433 to the Council of Basle, at which time he bore the same coat of arms as was used in 1603. He died without issue."

Many of the family died at Fersfield and their tombs are in the parish church there. The epitaph of John Blomefield, fourth generation from Henry (1), says he was "sometime of Corpus Christi Coll. in Cambridge and afterward an inhabitant of this place where he lived a very charitable, humble, peaceful, devout, good son of the church and died Dec. 22, 1700."

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His son, Henry, was father of Francis (the author), who "was instituted (rector) at the presentation of Henry Blomefield, gent. (his father) patron of this turn."

A picture and description of the coat of arms borne by this gentleman shows it to be substantially the same as that which has come down to us as a bookplate through the ancestors who settled at Woodbridge, New Jersey, excepting such changes and additions as had been caused by intermarriages with other families bearing arms. (See cut at head of this article.) The crest is nearly identical, while the motto, "Pro aris et focus" ("For our altars and our firesides") is the same.

The heraldic blazoning of the Blomefield of Fersfield coat of arms, is as follows: "Sa on a chevron or, three broom br. vert budded gul: on a canton of the second a spear sab. embruted broken in the truncheon." Then follow the quarterings added from intermarriages with four different families. The crest is "a demi tiger az. mane and tail arg. holding in paws a sword broken in blade."

Many changes in the spelling of the name are noticeable, Bromfield, or Broomfield, being apparently the most ancient. A book called "Kings Chapel Burial Ground, Boston, Mass.," by Bridgman, gives an obituary notice from which the following extracts are taken, because the early family history of the subject is linked with that of the Norfolk Blomfields: "The Bromfields were first heard of in Wales in the time of Edward II, (1307-1327), where they had extensive possessions. Next in Derbyshire whence a younger son,

William, removed to London and became Lieut. of Ordnance in the Tower under Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603). He acquired by marriage, large estates in Norfolk where, before this time, a branch of the family had been settled to whom Edward VI. in 1553 granted an augmentation of their coat armor. Sir Edward Bromfield was Mayor of London in 1635, some of whose descendants came to America. The family seat was Haywood House, near New Forest."

The "augmentation of the coat armor" to William Bromefeyld was granted by the following document:

"To all nobles and jentles—Thos. Hawley Clarenceux, Principall herauld and Kyng of arms of the South Easte and Weste partes of this Realme of Englande sendeth dew and humble commendacion and gretynge. Equyty willeth and reason ordenith that men virtuous and of noble courage be for their merytes and good renown rewarded, not alone by their persons in this Mortall lyfe, so brief and transitory, but also after them those that shall be of their bodyes descended, to be in all places of honor with other renowned, accepted and taken by certyne enseignes and demonstrancys of honor and noblesse. And forasmuch as William Bromefeyld of South Rayngham in the Co. of Norfolk, gentillman, is descended of an amntyent house beryng arms and hath in the Kyngs Majestys warres, both in Fraunce and Scotland, bled himself so valauntly and manfully that he is well worthy to have an augmentation to his said armes; yet nevertheless he, uncertyne under what sorte and maner his predecessors have their Creste and tyncture, not willing to do any thing that

should be prejudiciall to any gentillman of name and armes, hath desyred me the said Clarencieulx, Kyng of armes to ordeyne, assigne and set forth to his saide armes a creste dew and lefull to be borne. And therefore, the said Clarencieulx syng his request so juste, and reasonable, by the authorite and power annexed attributed, given and granted by the Kyng, our Soverayne Lord Highnes, to me and to my office of Clarencieulx, Kyng of armes, by expresse wordes under his Majestys most noble greate seal, have ordered, assigned and set forth to his saide armes an augmentation with a Creste dew and lawfull, to be borne, in maner hereafter foloweth (that is to say :) Sable on a Chevron Silver, three braunches of brome vert budded golde, on a canton of the same a spere head asur. the poynte bluddy, in the socket a truncheon of the spere broken, on his healme, on a wreth silver and geules, a demy Tygre asur. the mayne and the Tayle flaxed silver, langued geules, tusked gold, holding in his pawes a sworde hilted and pomeled silver, porfled gold, the blade broken, mantled geules, dobled silver as more plainly apereth depicted in this margent. To have and to hold to him and his posteritie forevermore. Geven and granted at London the Xth of Januarye in the 7th yere of the reigne of our Souveraigne Lorde Edward the Syxth, by the grace of God Kyng of England, Fraunce and Ireland, defender of the faithe and of the Church of England and Ireland, under Christ the supreme head." Again comparing this blazoning (or description) with the cut at the head of this article, the common origin is evident ; the slight changes being

such as might be expected from the lapse of time and the descent from one generation to another. An old print of the bookplate, from which the coat of arms is here reproduced, is in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jervis, of Ithaca, N. Y., both of whom are descendants from Jonathan Bloomfield, of Woodbridge, N. J.

The Heraldic Journal and Burke's Armory give descriptions of other "arms" of other branches of the family, several of which are similar to those already described.

The records show that there were some of the name both in Norfolk and Suffolk, adjoining counties in the eastern part of England, from which many Puritans came to America, among them,

THOMAS (1) BLOOMFIELD, with his four sons, Thomas (2), John (2), Benjamin (2), and Ezekiel (2), and his daughter, Mary (2). They came from Woodbridge, Suffolk County, England.

Thomas (1) had been a Major in the Army of Oliver Cromwell. He was probably in Newbury, Mass., before going to New Jersey.

About 1660-1665, in company with several associates, he took a lease of the then proprietors of New Jersey, the Duke of York and Lord Carteret, of a tract of land, comprising sixty-four square miles, lying in a compact form and including the present towns of Amboy and Woodbridge. This lease really was a transfer of the fee simple, a certain rent being reserved for the original proprietors, who, however, judging from the nature of the country and the con-

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venient harbor upon which the City of Amboy is now situated, and believing that it would become a seat of business and commerce, afterward, in consideration of a reconveyance of three square miles at this point, executed a release of the rent, as to the remainder. By this means the company became possessed of sixty-one square miles, free from incumbrance and without the expenditure of any valuable consideration.

The lands were divided among the associates, and they called the place of their settlement Woodbridge, after the town in England, from which several, or most of them came.

Of the children of Thomas (1) Bloomfield, Benjamin (2) left no issue. Mary (2) was married to Jonathan Dunham. She was afterward shot by a slave, who was burned to death for the crime. She left two children, Thomas (3) and John (3).

EZEKIEL (2), born 1653, married Hope Randolph about 1680, and they had six children, Mary (3), Timothy (3), Jeremiah (3), Benjamin (3), Ezekiel (3), and Joseph (3), born 1695. Ezekiel (2) was a representative to the General Assembly in 1687 and died in 1702.

JOSEPH (3) married "Unis Dunham 1721. She was a daughter of Jonathan and Easter (Rolph) Dunham and was born 1702. She is called a cousin in some records because she was daughter of the Jonathan Dunham whose first wife was Mary Bloomfield, who was shot by a slave." Joseph (3), and Eunice had three children, who grew to maturity. Moses (4), born 1729, Hannah (4), born 1724, and Jonathan (4), born



Governor Joseph Bloomfield, of New Jersey.

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1735. Joseph (3) died in 1782 and, according to the custom of those days, left the greater part of his estate to his eldest son, Moses (4), who had been "educated a physician and surgeon in the best manner, having finished his education in Edinboro."

After his return he married Sarah Ogden, a daughter of Moses Ogden, of Elizabethtown, N. J. They had six children. Dr. Moses (4) Bloomfield was, during the Revolutionary War, senior physician in a United States hospital; a representative to the Provincial Congress, a Magistrate and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1791. His son, General Joseph (5), who was a lawyer, was Governor of New Jersey from 1801-12 and in Congress from 1817-1821. "He was a Republican and an abolitionist. When Aaron Burr was under indictment for murder in New Jersey, Governor Bloomfield refused to interfere in his behalf, although he had been his personal friend." He was also a Brigadier General and Attorney General of New Jersey. (Hildreth's Hist. of U. S.) The town of Bloomfield was named for him. He married a Miss McIlvaine. They left no children.

Samuel (5), another son of Dr. Moses (4), studied medicine with his father. He married a daughter of Joseph Ellis, of Gloucester, N. J., and had three sons, who came to maturity. The youngest two entered the army during the last war with Great Britain. One was killed in a duel near Greenbush, N. Y., the other fell in the battle of Little York, in Upper Canada. The eldest, Joseph (6), was consul at Cadiz in Spain, and on his return married Miss Barberouz, the daughter

of a French gentleman who fled from St. Domingo at the time of a revolution on that island. Of

JONATHAN (4), (the younger son of Joseph (3) and Eunice Bloomfield) and his family, his son, John Wood (5), wrote the following account when seventy-nine years old, in 1844, which was published in the "Rome Daily Sentinel," June 2, 1887:

"Jonathan Bloomfield, my father, was born the 25th of Aug., 1735, and on the 12th of Jan., 1758, married Elizabeth Wood, daughter of John Wood, of Huntington, L. I. (see Wood Family) by whom he had nine children, two sons and seven daughters, to wit: Jarvis, John Wood, Eunice, Betsey, Mary (died in 1773), Sarah (died 1780), both under ten years of age; Martha, Phebe and Mary. My mother died the 22d of Aug., 1776, leaving eight children, the oldest about seventeen, the youngest a few days short of one year old." (This was Mary (5), who became the wife of John Carman, of Huntington, L. I.)

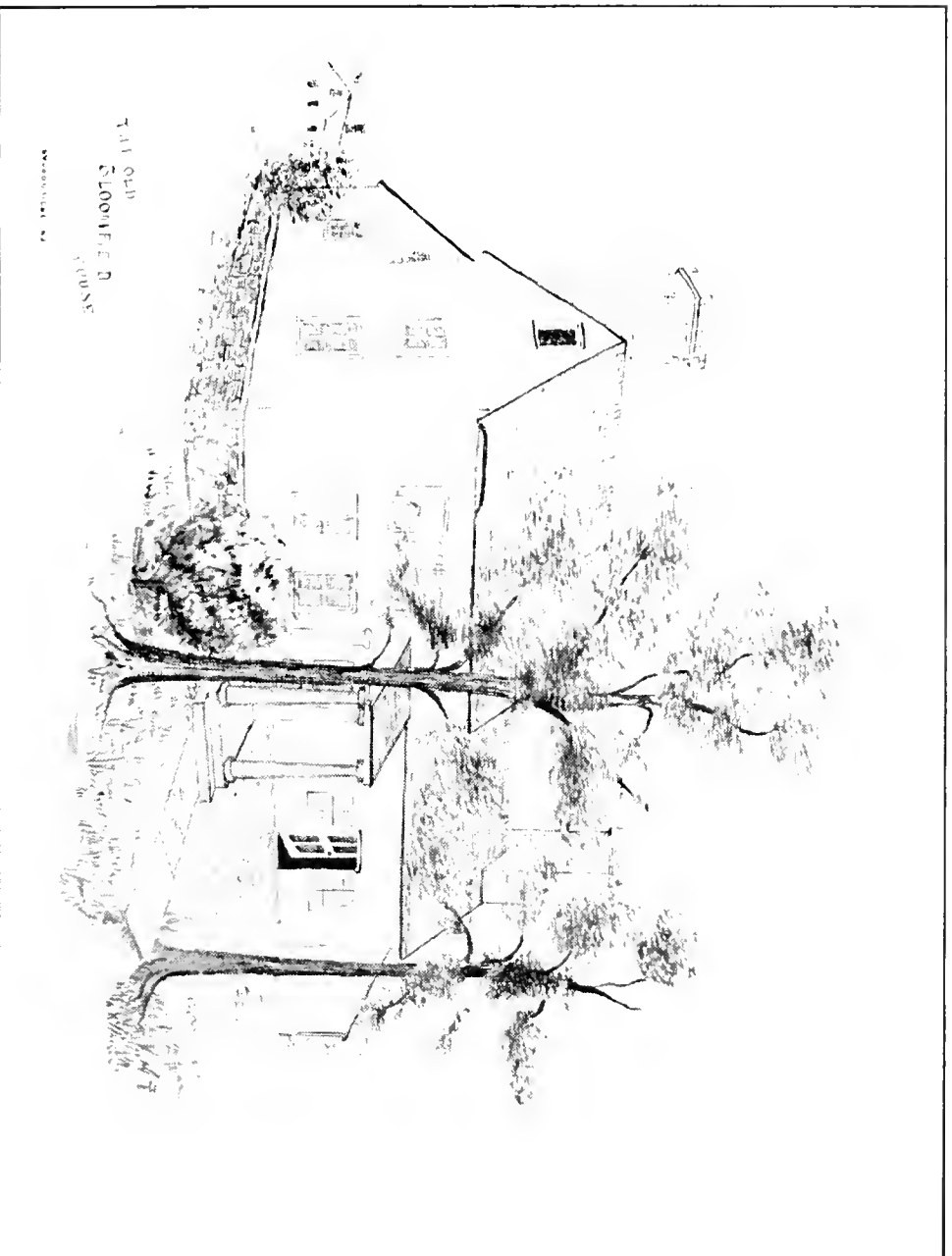
"In October, 1776, the American Army retreated before the British and encamped partly on my father's farm. He suffered but little damage from this, but the next day, he was "pressed" with his team to carry baggage to Trenton for the American army. My brother was sick and my father was obliged to go himself. Two or three days after, the British Army encamped on the same ground the Americans had occupied—and then destruction commenced. Every hoof was either purchased or driven off, the fences burned and the house plundered. They staid only one night and then moved forward. In about a week my father

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returned with his team and by secreting it, saved it. My brother continued some time very ill. On his recovery he entered the American Army as a volunteer but was soon commissioned as an Ensign.

“My father had no money to provide for his proper equipment and was obliged to sell one of his slaves, for this purpose. In Dec., 1776, the British army met with a check at Trenton and Princeton, which compelled them to fall back on Brunswick, and they finally concentrated their forces at Amboy. From this time foraging parties of the British were out continually between Amboy and Elizabethtown, and on the direct road between them lay my father’s farm. These foraging parties and the militia were constantly skirmishing and several battles were fought around my father’s house. At these times the children were put in the cellar. At one time, as the British fled out of the south door of the house, the militia entered it at the north side. This situation was trying to my father in the extreme. Not wealthy before these disasters, and now poor, yet something must be done to save himself and his family from utter destruction.

“My Uncle Moses had entered the army as a surgeon; he took his family with him when the army passed through Woodbridge. His son, Joseph, was also in the army, a captain, and was stationed at Fort Stanwix in 1776 or 1777. My mother had a sister, who married William Cross, who lived at Basking Ridge; also an aunt, a sister of her father, who had married a Mr. White. (At her home General Lee made his headquarters at the time he was captured by a party of Brit-



Homestead of Jonathan Bloomfield, Woodbridge, N. J. Probably built about 1760. From a drawing made by Edward A. Johnson in 1898.

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ish horse.) Thither my father went to seek shelter for himself and family, in which he succeeded, and returned and took his children and housekeeper and transported them over the mountains to Basking Ridge, where he rented a house. Here he remained until the spring of 1778, when he returned to his farm, the enemy having been driven out of New Jersey. His farm, however, was only three miles distant from the line dividing the two armies, and constantly subject to incursions of refugee parties from Staten Island. Here we remained, but in constant fear of being captured. Every night, we were under the necessity of removing our stock so as not to occupy the same place two nights in succession and lay in the open air with them. In the winter we had a place made under the hay-mow to lodge, but nothing special happened to us till the 5th of August, 1780, when my sister, Sarah, was taken very ill and my father thought best to send to the camp for my Uncle Moses to come and see her, if, perhaps, by his skill, he might relieve her. He came and notice was given (to the enemy) by one of our neighbors of our situation; my father and slave and myself, all in the house, the surgeon of the army and the parson of the parish. Here was a fine chance for catching a number of rebels, and a party of the refugees embraced it. They came first to my father's house, took him and his slave and were about to take me, but my step-mother told them to let that little boy alone. (They said afterwards, if they had known how big I was, they should have taken me.) From thence they went to the parson's, took him and his negro man; then to my

uncle, took him and a slave he had (who was a tory) and thence to Daniel Moore, whom they took to cover him from suspicion of being the spy or informer, as he no doubt was. They then made the best of their way to Staten Island, from whence they let Moore and the doctor's man return. The rest were taken to New York and shut up in the sugar-house. My sister died the next day. My brother was immediately informed of this transaction and got leave of absence, came home, raised a company of volunteers, crossed over to Staten Island and surprised a British guard of twelve or fourteen men, took them without a gun being fired, with several of the principal tory inhabitants, and brought them off safe to Woodbridge.

"The consequence was that my father, my uncle and the parson were exchanged within a fortnight. My father's negro man was told he might go free, but he replied that he would stay till he could go home with his master, which he did, not long after, being exchanged for a British soldier. Nothing further of consequence happened to us till the close of the war, except that in the winter of 1782 the refugees took a horse out of the stable within ten feet from where my father's negro man and myself were asleep in our secret lodging place, and we did not hear them.

"This horse, however, my father recovered after the close of the war.

"My brother, Jarvis, held the rank of lieutenant in the New Jersey line, but he was compelled by his straitened circumstances to withdraw, which he did in 1781, and went on board a privateer commanded by

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one Captain Truxton. The vessel on her first expedition afterward was captured and my brother thrown into the prison-ship at New York, where he remained till the summer of 1782, when he was exchanged, and came home worn out by sickness caused by his unwholesome confinement. As soon as he recovered, he formed a company of volunteers and fitted out several large boats, with which he made trips from the mouth of Woodbridge Creek round Staten Island and cut out several merchant ships. After the war he engaged in lumber trade between New York and the coast of Virginia. In returning to New York with the sloop which he commanded in 1794 he was thrown overboard by a sudden turn of the boom as he came on deck; being sick and closely bound up in his overcoat, before assistance could reach him he was drowned. A few years before his death he had married and he left one daughter, Anna, now Anna Bernhard of Constantia, New York.

“Those of my sisters who arrived at maturity married, to wit: Eunice married Jonathan Bloomfield; Betsey, Nathan Bloomfield; Martha, Richard Marsh; Phebe, Timothy Jervis; Mary, John Carman. All these have or have left children, except Betsey.

“After the close of the war, I continued with my father, assisting him on the farm till the fall of 1786, when, through the influence of Joseph Bloomfield, I went to Burlington and became interested in the manufacture of iron. In 1789 I married Ann Ellis, widow of Joseph Ellis and daughter of Samuel Bullus. Two years later the business partnership, into which I had

entered, being dissolved, it was found that we had lost a good deal, my own loss being about \$1,500 to \$2,000, for which I was in debt to my cousin, Joseph Bloomfield. My father was not able to assist me, nor was my father-in-law, although my wife had handsome expectations, from an entailed estate, which were afterward realized. In this situation I was at a loss what to do. My father proposed to give up his farm to me and leave me to pay small legacies to my sisters, but this I absolutely refused to do, telling him that I desired no more than my equal share of the estate and that I would not consent but that he should remain in the possession and enjoyment of it during his life. At this time I held a bond of his for \$250, which I had advanced to him when he purchased additional land at the time he set off a part of his farm to my brother, and my father, knowing that I was largely indebted to Joseph Bloomfield, was greatly distressed for fear this bond should be transferred to him. To quiet my father's apprehensions, I threw the bond into the fire, in his presence. I continued in the business of manufacturing iron, alone, till the fall of 1792. The next winter I was engaged in arranging the business of my father-in-law, Mr. Bullus.

"I came to the State of New York for the first time in 1793. Mr. McIlvaine, of Burlington, had purchased a tract of land (1,600 acres) in the present town of Lee from Joseph Bloomfield, whose title was derived through one Giles from Matchin, the original patentee, and one of the conditions of the patent was, that a certain number of settlers should be settled upon

the land within a limited time. This time had nearly expired, and to make arrangements for fulfilling the conditions of the patent, and to inquire into the situation and value of the land, I came as Mr. McIlvaine's agent. I set out on horseback from Burlington in the early part of April and travelled through Newark and Bergen upon the west side of the Hudson River to Tappan, from thence to Esopus, to Albany and Schenectady. Of this place the Dutch had at that time full possession, and I believe there was not a single English inhabitant. I went up the Mohawk on the south side. The flats were under full cultivation, but not yet divided by fences. Even the road was entirely open, directly through fields of grass and grain. The cattle of the settlers were kept principally upon the hills back of the river. I crossed the Mohawk above Little Falls and continued on to Fort Schuyler, which was a few rods lower down the river than the site of the present R. R. depot at Utica. About where the depot now stands was the only house, with one exception, within the limits of the present city of Utica. There was already a large clearing of about two hundred acres, but I was unable to get food either for myself or my horse, and was obliged to continue on, without stopping, to Whitestown. This was the principal settlement, the headquarters of civilization of the county of Oneida. Here was the office of the county clerk, kept by Mr. (afterward Judge) Platt. Here the county courts were held, and here was the most western post-office in the State. The mail had been brought so far only two or three years and was at first carried by a footman, but

it was then brought on horseback. Here Judge White had been established with his family since 1784. His son, Col. White (father of the present Judge White), kept a public house on the opposite side of the road, and with him I put up. There were already two stores here, in one of which George Huntington had been previously engaged as a clerk, but he, at this time, was making arrangements to set up for himself at Fort Stanwix, to which place he went this same spring. There were in all perhaps from six to twelve houses scattered along the road within half a mile of Judge White's. I staid a week at Whitestown to recruit and make inquiries.

“My journey had been at the rate of about forty miles a day and was fatiguing to me, not much accustomed to this mode of travelling. Oneida County then stretched far to the west and north of its present limits, and the town of Whitestown was nearly, or quite, co-extensive with it. The Indian title had been extinguished in 1786 as to all the lands in the county except the reservation at Brothertown for the use of the remnants of several tribes from New England and New Jersey, the reservation of half a mile upon each side of Fish Creek, from the lake to near the source of the creek, made to secure to the Indians the right of fishing in its waters without disturbance from, or disturbing the whites, and several small reservations about Oneida Lake. The tract known as Scriba's patent had been contracted for with the State by an individual named Roosevelt at the rate of seven cents an acre, and George Scriba, of New York City, in company with four or five others, had taken an assignment of his contract.

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“At Whitestown, I agreed with one Young, a surveyor, who resided there and had assisted in running out the lands about which I came to inquire, to go with me and point out their boundaries and assist me in exploring with a view to making a purchase. We came together to Fort Stanwix, where there was one house, a tavern kept by John Barnard, who was a tenant of Dominic Lynch, for the carrying ground between the Mohawk and Wood Creek. The carrying business was brisk and the house was crowded constantly with boatmen and emigrants. In this house, occupying part of the bar-room and of the bar with his goods, George Huntington, then a young, unmarried man, that spring opened his first store. Young and myself went over Mr. McIlvaine’s land and explored the tract since known as the 6000 acre lot, lying between Mr. McIlvaine’s and the Indian reservation on Fish Creek, and, finding the land very good, formed a company to purchase of George Scriba four thousand acres, with permission in the contract to extend it to six thousand, if we thought proper. The company consisted of Daniel C. White, John Young, myself and one other. The contract was made by White and myself, who became responsible for the purchase money. We received a joint deed and gave a joint mortgage. The price was twelve shillings, one quarter to be paid on receiving the deed, which we were to receive the following December and which we received. The other partners were bankrupt and could not hold any property, but could find means to make the first payment. After further exploring we concluded to extend the purchase

to six thousand acres. The additional two thousand was, however, divided between White, Young and myself, which gave us in all near 1700 acres each. After allotting the tract, White and myself released to each other the lots as divided between us.

“After this I went down Wood Creek in one of the small boats used in conveying goods. In the same boat was a Frenchman, who, a year or two before, had made his escape from France, carrying along a nun whom he had stolen from a convent there. He had married her and for the purpose of security had taken up his abode upon an island in Oneida Lake, about three miles from the shore and from the site of the present village of Rotterdam. The island contained about thirty acres of land. He built a log hut upon it, and supported himself and his wife mainly by fishing. I recollect hearing of a laughable adventure of his. At a time when he was very much in need of provisions he espied a bear swimming in the lake. He put off his boat to secure the prize, and succeeded in throwing around the animal a rope which was fastened to the end of the boat. He was afraid to come near enough to despatch him, and dared not bring him to the shore; so he paddled about in the lake till he thought the bear was drowned and then brought him to the land and drew him up on the bank. The bear was only partially strangled and gave a gasp which so frightened the Frenchman that he ran away. His wife, however, with more spirit, seized an axe and dispatched the animal. This man remained till about 1796, when the revolution in France had made it safe for him to

return home. He loaded his boat with his wife and chattels, and through Wood Creek, the Mohawk and the Hudson—all the way in his own boat, he came to New York, where Mrs. Scriba aided him with funds to reach France.

“I staid a night at Rotterdam, where Mr. Scriba had made something of a settlement, though he himself yet resided in New York. From Rotterdam I went to the mouth of the lake and engaged a settler, an experienced woodsman, to go with me by water to the mouth of the Salmon River and across the woods back to the lake. We provided ourselves with three or four days’ provisions and a pocket compass, and took boat with a party of refugee tories, who, unable to remain in peace in the States, were emigrating to Canada. With them we went down the river to Oswego and reached the mouth of the Salmon River just as the day closed. Here we camped for the night. In the morning the boatmen set myself and my companions upon the opposite shore and stood out across the lake for the Canada shore. We laid a course with our compass, as near as we could judge, for the mouth of Oneida Lake and struck off through the woods. At night, we built a hut of boughs, made up a good fire in front of it, and, though annoyed by the hooting of the owls and disturbed sometimes by the wild animals whom we could hear crackling among the bushes around us, we lodged safely and not unpleasantly. Soon after this I set out on my return to N. J. I had a letter of introduction to Judge Sanger, of New Hartford, and called at his house on my way, but did not find him at home, and

continued on through the present town of Bridgewater down the Unadilla River to Carr's Place, an old settlement made before the (Revolutionary) war on the west side of the river near its junction with the Susquehanna. Here I crossed and went to Cooperstown, where I spent a night with William Cooper, whom I had previously known at Burlington, where he had lived before his removal to New York State. In the early part of the Revolutionary War Cooper was an oysterman and fishmonger at Burlington. He married a Miss Fennimore, daughter of a small farmer who lived at the mouth of Rancocas Creek on the banks of the Delaware, and opened a store in Burlington, in the latter part of the war. He was an enterprising man and became agent, afterward, for the sale of lands in New York belonging to several owners in Burlington and Philadelphia. In the course of his business he secured a good deal of the best land to himself and gathered together a very valuable estate. I think Cooper settled at the foot of Otsego Lake in 1788-9. When I visited him there were perhaps half a dozen log houses there and Cooper himself lived in a frame house, the only one in the place, about where his son, Fennimore, now resides. From Cooperstown I went up the west side of the lake to the head of it, through what is now the town of Springfield, to Fort Plain, thence down the south side of the Mohawk to Schenectady and so on to Albany, where I crossed the river and reached the village of Hudson on the 4th of July. Here, tired of travelling on horseback, I shipped myself and my horse to New York and reached Burlington about the 10th of July, 1793."

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John Wood Bloomfield (5) settled in Annsville, which was named after his wife, in 1794, near the residence of Dr. Beach, in what is now called Taberg. In 1804 he removed to Rome, where he bought a farm of forty acres, which included that part of the city now bounded by Washington, Bloomfield, Madison and Elm streets. The house which he lived in was removed to the corner of Elm street and Turin road. "He was a surveyor by occupation. At one time he had charge of the iron works at Constantia and was also interested in iron works at Taberg. He was a gentleman of the old school, a public-spirited citizen and a benevolent man. During four years he served as President of the village of Rome. When the first church was built he headed the subscription list with a liberal amount. He died in 1849, and was buried in the New Cemetery. By his will he gave more than one-half his estate to benevolent purposes." ("Rome Sentinel.") His sister, Phebe, who married Timothy Jervis, was the mother of the Hon. John Bloomfield (6) Jervis, the eminent civil engineer. He was superintendent of the building of the Erie and other canals and designed many important works, such as the Croton Aqueduct and the High Bridge over the Harlem River. He was also consulting engineer to supply Boston with water. The town of Port Jervis was named for him. He was author of a book on "Railway Property," and of another on "Capital and Labor." After the death of his wife, their home, on the site of the home of John Wood Bloomfield, was given to the City of Rome, together with his private library, for a public library. "He lived

a life of industry, economy and Christian rectitude," and died at Rome in 1885.

Jonathan (4) Bloomfield, father of John Wood (5) and Mary (5) Bloomfield, was a minute man in the New Jersey militia, as certified by the Adjutant General of the State in 1895.

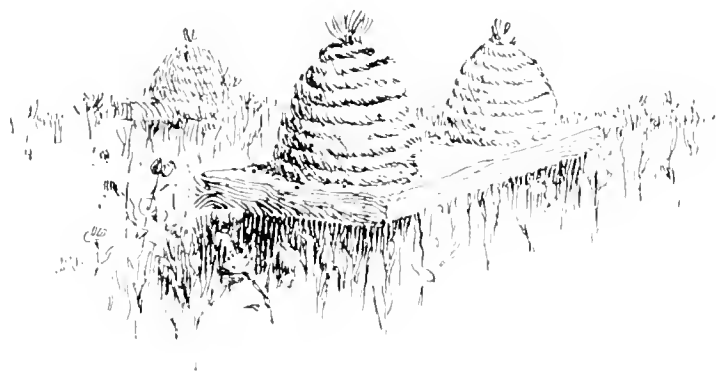
After the War of the Revolution was over he was elder in the church and school commissioner. (See Dally's "Hist. of Woodbridge, N. J.") He died in 1810 and his tombstone is in the cemetery at Woodbridge. There is also a stone in memory of his little daughter Sarah, who died the day after her father and Uncle Moses were taken prisoners by the British, as told in the foregoing narrative by John Wood (5) Bloomfield.

MARY (5), born 1775, married in 1797 John Carman, of "Half Hollow Hills," town of Huntington, L. I. (See Carman Family.) Their daughter,

ELIZABETH (6), married Jan. 22, 1823, John Rogers Brush, of West Hills, town of Huntington, L. I. (See Brush Family.) Their son,

GEORGE WASHINGTON (7) BRUSH, married M. Annette Bowers. (See Bowers Family.) Their son,

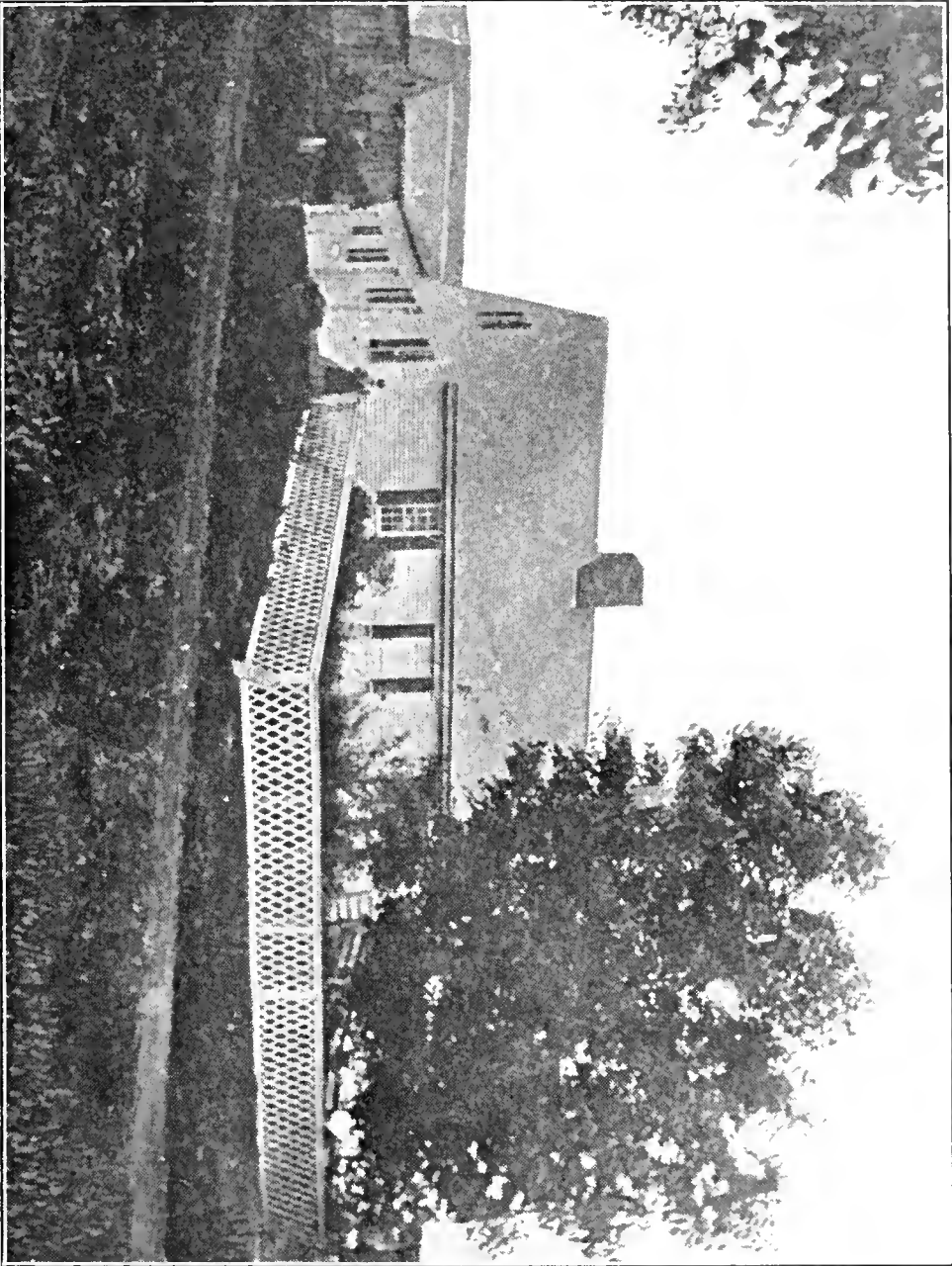
HERBERT BOWERS BRUSH, is eighth in descent.



The Bowers Family

GEORGE BOWER, or BOWERS, the first of the name in this country, is mentioned as being in Scituate, Mass., in 1637, in Plymouth soon after, and at Cambridge in 1639, where he lived on the east side of North Avenue, near the railroad bridge. He and his first wife, Barbara, were born in England, and probably several of their children also. (According to "Burke's Armoury" the Bower family had ten coats of arms and Bowers three.)

One son, Benanuel (2), who was of Charlestown, is said to have "suffered much as a Quaker," as did his son, George. Benanuel (2) married Elizabeth Dunster 1653. She is called "cousin" of Henry Dunster, the first President of Harvard College. He was son of Henry of Balehault, a seat in Bury, Lancashire, England. He graduated from Magdalen College, Cambridge, England, took degrees in 1630 and 1634, came to Cambridge, Mass., 1640, where he was a "freeman" in 1641. Soon after coming he was made President of Harvard. His will mentions two sons and "daughter Elizabeth," who may have been the one who married Benanuel Bowers. Another son of George (1) was the Rev. John Bower, of Derby and Guilford, Conn., who was graduated from Harvard in 1649 and taught school in Plymouth in 1650. (See Hist. of Rev.



Homestead of John Bowers, at Hancock, New Hampshire.
Built about 1785.

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John Bower by C. C. Baldwin, a reprint from W. C. Sharpe's Hist. of Seymour, Conn.)

Barbara, wife of George Bower (1), died in 1644, and he then married Elizabeth Worthington and "had

"JERATHMAEL (2), born May 2, 1650, probably in Chelmsford, Mass. There were also two daughters, Patience and Silence." George (1) died 1656, leaving "Jerathmael to inherit with his mother the old homestead at Cambridge."

Jerathmael (2) is referred to in the records as a "prominent inhabitant" and a representative to the General Court or Legislature. He married Elizabeth ———, and is recorded at Chelmsford as one of the proprietors of a tract of five hundred acres of land bought from a Major Henchman in 1686.

SAMUEL (3) was married to Esther Satley in 1709 (Charlestown Genealogies). Their son,

JERAMAEL (4), was born in Groton, Mass. "Jeramael filius Samuel and Esther Bowers, baptized Aug. 18, 1717." (Groton Records.)

Jeramael (4) married Eunice, daughter of Benjamin and Anna Bennett, Feb. 9, 1748, "both of Groton." Their son,

JOHN (5), was born Sept. 2, 1757, probably at Groton, Mass. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, having enlisted in Col. Asa Whitcomb's regiment in 1775, from Leominster, Mass., according to certificate from the office of the Secretary of State of Massachusetts, in 1895.

He married Elizabeth Boutelle, of Leominster, Dec. 11, 1784. (See Boutelle Family.)

BRUSH—BOWERS

“After serving with honor he returned and emigrated to the wilds of New Hampshire, and purchased land in the northern part of Hancock, in 1780. (In 1895 this property was owned by his grandson, Samuel.)

“Having cleared his land and built a cabin he brought his young wife from Massachusetts.” They were among the seventeen original members of the first church. (See History of Hancock, N. H.) They had six children, John (6), Relief (6), Mary (6), James (6), Luke (6), and Mark (6). John (5) died Aug. 10, 1808, and his wife March 12, 1845.

Both were buried at Hancock.

His gravestone is a large slate slab with the conventional willows at the top, and this inscription below:

“Death, thou hast conquered me—
I, by thee, am slain,
But Christ has conquered thee,
And I shall rise again.”

JOHN (6) BOWERS, son of John and Elizabeth, was born Feb. 27, 1786, and was married March 1, 1809, to Ursula Brooks, by the Rev. Reed Page, at Hancock. (See Brooks Family.) He was a farmer in a region where rocks abound, and only industry and frugality could have enabled him to bring up his family of thirteen children. Their names were Elizabeth (7), John (7), Abigail (7), William (7), Ursula Ann (7), Mary J. (7), George (7), Isaac Walter (7), James (7), Charles (7), Lorin (7), Sanford (7), and Charlotte

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(7). John (6) died Oct. 2, 1840, his wife, Ursula, Oct. 10, 1856. Their graves are in Oakwood Cemetery, at Troy, N. Y. Their son,

ISAAC WALTER (7), was born May 3, 1821, and married June 19, 1843, Adeliza Tirzah Baldwin, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. (See Baldwin Family.) He was exceedingly fond of study all his life, and when actively engaged in business he frequently studied far into the night, and when, in later life, he retired from his profession of dentistry, he spent most of his time in the study of evolution and astronomy, the computing of eclipses and similar work. One daughter, Alice Adeliza (8), was born at Hoosick Falls, Dec. 8, 1845. The only other child, Maria Annette (8), was born at Troy, Jan. 21, 1850. In 1859 the family moved to Brooklyn, where, some years later, on account of some annoying experiences with his name, Isaac, he had it legally changed to Henry, retaining the middle name of Walter. He died at Saratoga Springs, March 9, 1891. Adeliza Tirzah, his wife, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 9, 1900. Their graves are in the Rural Cemetery at Huntington, L. I.

Their daughter, Alice Adeliza (8), was married March 30, 1865, to Capt. George W. Brush, of the 34th U. S. C. T., by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. She was lost at sea Oct. 22, 1865. (See Brush Family.)

MARIA ANNETTE (8), second daughter of Isaac (Henry) W. (7) and Adeliza T. Bowers, was married to George W. Brush Jan. 21, 1868, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Their son,

HERBERT BOWERS BRUSH, was born Feb. 12, 1873, and is ninth in descent.



Mrs. Adeliza T. Bowers and her two daughters,
Alice A. and M. Annette. 1855.

The Brooks Family

HINMAN, in his "Early Settlers of Connecticut," says that Brooks and Brookes were names of Scotch families, and had but one coat of arms, while Brook and Brooke were of England and had many. The Brookes arms are described thus: "Sa, 3 escallops or, Crest, a beaver pass. Motto, Per-severando."

HENRY (1) BROOKES, of Concord and Woburn, Mass., the first of the line in this country, appears on the tax list of the latter town in 1649. Woburn, which was one of the earliest settlements, was first called Charlestown village. (See Woburn Historic Sites.) Henry (1) married Susanna, widow of Ezekiel Richardson, who died in 1681. In 1682 he married Annis Jaquith. In his will he mentions his wife, Annis, sons John (2) and Isaac (2), and daughter Sarah (2), wife of John Mousall. He died in 1683. His son,

JOHN (2), married in 1649, Eunice Mousall (sister of John Mousall, the husband of his sister, Sarah). The father of these two, Deacon John Mousall, was an original grantee of the town, one of the first seven members of the first church, and selectman for twenty-one successive years. In his will he mentions "my two sons," referring to his own son and his son-in-law, John Brooks. He left considerable property for

those times. "Hopewell House" was owned in common by John Brooks and John Mousall, in 1673. In 1676 John (2) took part in King Philip's war, and in 1684 his wife, Eunice, died. Shortly after he married Mary, widow of Theophilus Richardson, who was son of Ezekiel and Susanna Richardson, who, therefore, was already the mother-in-law of Mary.

John (2) volunteered and went with the Phipps' Expedition to Quebec, Canada, in 1690. (See Mass. Archives, vol. 36, pp. 346-7.) His death in 1691 was probably hastened by the exposures incident to this campaign, as he must have been over sixty years old at the time. His widow died in 1704.

JOHN (3), son of John (2) and Eunice, was born 1664, and died 1733. His son,

NATHAN (4), was born 1706, and married, 1726, Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Fowle) Wyman, of Woburn. Sarah died 1747. Nathan, in 1751. Their son,

WILLIAM (5), was born in Woburn 1737, and 1757 married Abigail, daughter of Zerubbabel and Abigail Kemp. They removed to Hollis, N. H., where their son,

WILLIAM (6), was born, 1760. He married first Deborah, daughter of Robert Parker, of Groton, Mass., 1782, who died 1824. He afterward married Hepsibah, daughter of William and Sarah Draper, of Francetown, N. H.

William (6) Brooks was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and according to a certificate of service from the office of the Adjutant General of the State, he

enlisted Aug. 6, 1778, as ensign of Capt. Emerson's Company, Col. Moses Nichols' Regiment, for the expedition in Rhode Island. The soldiers of the army of that time do not seem to have enlisted for any definite time, but for a specific service. Also, on Sept. 1, 1778, he was enrolled as Sergeant of Capt. Nathaniel Chapman's Company, Col. Flower's Regiment of Artillery and Artificers. Discharged March 18, 1780. Again "the returns of the 5th Reg't of Militia of the state of N. H. for three months" shows "Lieut. William Brooks of Hollis" to have marched Sept. 23, 1781. He was called "Major Brooks," but the above is the record of active service. The title of Major may have been by brevet. After the war he was farmer and blacksmith, besides representing the town of Hancock, N. H., to which he had removed in 1786, for ten years, in the "General Court" or Legislature, from 1798 to 1808, excepting the year 1802. (See History of Hancock, N. H.) He died in 1843 in Greenfield, N. H. His grave is at Hancock. His third child,

URSULA (7), was born in 1788. The old house is still standing in which she was born, and the present owner is Mrs. Caroline L. Chase. It has been recently altered and repaired. Members of the Bowers family living at Hancock relate that members of the previous generation told of the generous hospitality of the Brooks family and of the merry times enjoyed at their home when Ursula (7) and her brothers and sisters were young, especially mentioning the courtesies extended to the students attending the excellent school there. A small portrait of Ursula (7) Brooks, taken

BRUSH—BOWERS.

in her later life, is in the possession of the writer. She married John Bowers March 1, 1809. (See Bowers Family.) Their son,

ISAAC WALTER (8) BOWERS, married Adeliza T. Baldwin, June 19, 1843. Their daughter,

MARIA ANNETTE (9) married George W. Brush. Their son,

HERBERT BOWERS BRUSH, is tenth in descent.

Mr. Z. W. Brooks, of Hancock, N. H., and Mr. William R. Cutter, Librarian of Woburn (Mass.) Library, both descendants from Henry Brooks, of Woburn, have kindly contributed items for this sketch.



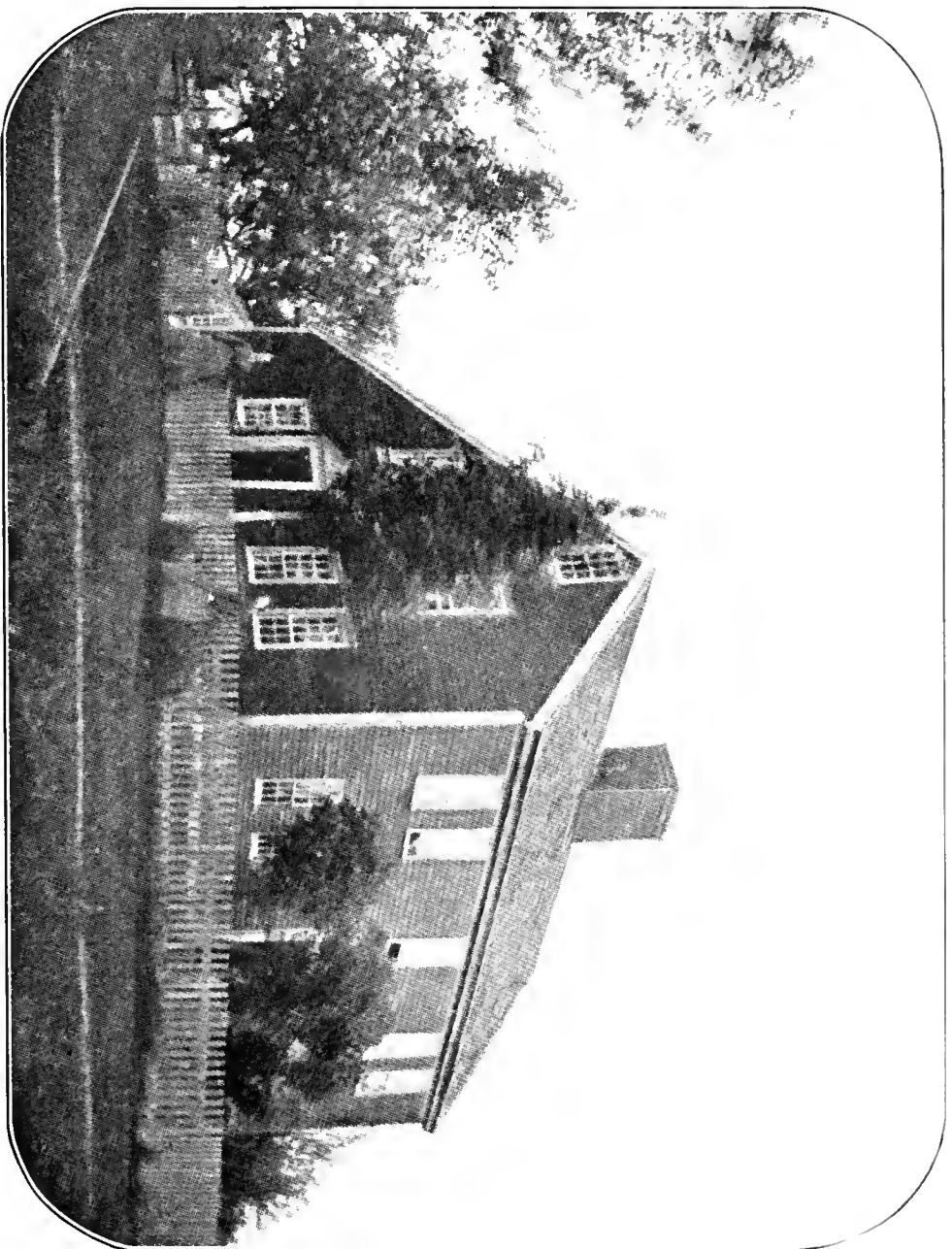
The Boutelle Family

THE family is of ancient Norman descent, went to England with the Conqueror, and came from England to this country in the very early days. The name was originally De Boutville, and so appears on the Battle Abbey Roll. Before the 14th Century it was changed to Boutelle, or Boutwell. (American Ancestry.)

The records of this line are quite complete, and doubtless many particulars could be learned, as a large collection, described as "a trunk full of papers," which belonged to Mr. John A. Boutelle, late of Woburn, Mass., are now the property of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Society," of Boston. Two brothers, James and John, settled in Massachusetts about 1636. John removed to the New Haven Colony the same year.

JAMES (1) BOUTELLE was a farmer of Salem and Lynn, Mass. He is said to have "owned rights in Westfield towards Cambridge in 1638." He made his will in 1651, mentioning his wife, Alice, sons James (2) and John (2), and a daughter, Sara (2). He also had a son, Samuel (2).

JAMES (2) BOUTELLE was born in 1642, and married at Reading, Mass., Rebecca, daughter of "Deacon" Thomas and Rebecca Kendall. She was born Feb. 10,



Homestead of James Boutelle at Hancock, N. H. Built about 1788.

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1645, and died 1713. Her husband, James (2), died 1716. Their son,

JAMES (3), was born at Reading, April 6, 1666, and married Jan. 20, 1690, Elizabeth Frothingham, born Feb. 15, 1673. She was daughter of Samuel and Ruth (George) Frothingham, who were married in 1668. Samuel was son of William Frothingham, of Yorkshire (Holderness) England, who came with Winthrop's fleet in 1630. He was in Charlestown in 1632, married Anna ———, who was born 1607, and died 1674. William died 1651. James (3) died Jan. 18, 1713. His grave is at Reading. His widow, Elizabeth, married Benj. Swayne.

JAMES (4) was born at Reading, Dec. 25, 1690, married Judith Poole Feb. 7, 1723. They lived in Sudbury and Framingham. He owned "rights" in New Framingham and in Leominster, Mass., where he was one of the first settlers. His gravestone and that of his wife at Leominster are inscribed as follows: "In memory of Dea. James Boutell who died Aug. 22, 1752, in the 53d year of his age" and "Memento Mori—erected in memory of the widow Judith Boutell who departed this life May 28th, 1791, in the 91st year of her age.

As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare thyself to follow me."
Stop, passenger as you go by

JAMES (5), their son, was born in Sudbury, April 9, 1726, and April 16, 1752, married Elizabeth Smith.

He died Oct. 11, 1791. Their graves are also at Leominster, where

ELIZABETH (6), their daughter, was born March 12, 1759. A "sampler" embroidered by her contained the letters of the alphabet and her initials, and is now in the possession of the writer, her great-granddaughter. William (6), a brother of Elizabeth, served in the Revolutionary War under General Stark, at the Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777.

The name James has been continued, a tenth James Boutelle being now living. The family is said to be characterized by "marked ability with a disposition to investigate each for himself, rather than to accept the conclusions of others." Elizabeth (6) married John Bowers Dec. 11, 1784. (See Bowers Family.)

One Henry Boutelle, of Cambridge, married Elizabeth, widow of George Bower, or Bowers, in 1657. This was evidently Elizabeth Worthington, the second wife of the first of the name of Bowers in this country, the mother of Jerathmael, who was born 1650. This shows that the names and families of Bowers and Boutelle were joined more than a century before John Bowers and Elizabeth (6) Boutelle were married in 1784. Their son, John (7) Bowers, married Ursula Brooks. (See Brooks Family.) Their son,

ISAAC WALTER (8) BOWERS, married Adeliza T. Baldwin. (See Baldwin Family.) Their daughter,

MARIA ANNETTE (9) BOWERS, married George W. Brush. (See Brush Family.) Their son,

HERBERT BOWERS BRUSH, is tenth in descent.

The Baldwin Family

THE name, in one form or another, is found in many European languages, in the German, Scandinavian and Italian. "Bald" means bold or quick, and "win" signifies victor.

The family was in England as early as 672, and was noted in history.

In the famous Roll of Battle Abbey one of the name is mentioned as contemporaneous with Alfred the Great, whose son, Baldwin the second, married Elstruth, daughter of Alfred. Baldwin the fifth married a daughter of Robert of France, whose daughter married William the Conqueror.

Sir John Baldwin, of Buckinghamshire, was Chief Justice of Common Pleas from 1536-1546. His home was at Aylesbury. He and one Richard Baldwin were the ancestors of most of the name in America.* Richard, of Donrigge, Parish Aston, Clinton, Buckinghamshire, yeoman, left a large property in 1553. Richard, of Cholesbury, his son (or grandson), died in 1633, and *his* three sons emigrated to New England and appeared in the list of "free planters" at Milford, Conn., in 1639. He is described as "an educated, leading man."

* The family arms consist of a shield with three pairs of hazel or oak leaves arranged upon it, with a golden squirrel above. The mottoes were "Je n'oublerai pas" and "Est Voluntas Dei."

Some of the family remained at Milford and other towns in Connecticut, and others went to Massachusetts.

The preceding account is mainly derived from the full and very interesting "History of the Baldwin Family," in two volumes, by the late Judge C. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, who visited Dundridge in Bucks, England, in 1870. He says "there have always been many lawyers in the family."

It is probable that the ancestors of Levi Baldwin went to Massachusetts, perhaps to Billerica, where one of the founders in this country settled, and from here went to Dorset, Vermont. The Christian names of this Dorset branch of the family are largely identical with those in use in the Dummerston and Jamaica families. The description of a Benjamin Baldwin, of Dorset, recalls the "Uncle Ben," of Chester, Vermont, of later days. "He had a powerful physique, was warm-hearted and generous, fond of good stories," etc.

The earliest ancestor of whom family records are obtainable lived in Dummerston, Vt., of which it is said, in Thompson's "History of Vermont," that "it was one of the first towns settled in the State, but there is no account of its early history." This seems to have been the case in many towns in Vermont and New Hampshire, in contrast with the early settlements in Connecticut and Massachusetts, where, especially in the latter State, the town records were kept in such an accurate manner that excellent town histories have been published, in recent years, largely from facts gleaned from these records. The name of Dummer-

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ton was from that of a man named Dummer, who was prominent in the local history.

JOHN (1) BALDWIN appears on the tax list of 1801. He married Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Obedience Jones, of Dummerston.

They, John and Mary Baldwin, had nine children, namely, Levi (2), Obedience (2) or "Beda," John (2), Benjamin (2), Asa (2), Polly (2), Relief (2), Elmena (2), and Sarah (2).

LEVI (2), the first child, was born in 1773 and married Bathsheba, daughter of Ebenezer Fisher, of Brattleboro, Vt., whose grave is at Brattleboro.

They lived many years in Jamaica, Vt., where their children were born. Levi (2) died May 8, 1840, and his wife, Bathsheba, Jan. 22, 1857.

LEVI (3), born March 2, 1796, married Dec. 2, 1819, Tirzah, daughter of John and Chloe Wellman. (See Wellman Family.)

Levi (3) and Tirzah Baldwin had six children, Angeline (4), born 1820; Elkanah (4), 1822; Minerva (4), 1825; Adeliza Tirzah (4), 1823; Sarah (4), 1827, and Nelson W. (4), 1830, all born at Jamaica, Vt., where Levi (3) was a farmer, as was his father before him. After some years spent in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., several of their children having settled in Troy they went there also and there Tirzah died, April 18, 1856. Elkanah (4) and Minerva (4) went to California soon after, and the father went with them. He died there, Aug. 30, 1865. His grave, with monument, is at Franklin, Sacramento County. His daughter,

ADELIZA TIRZAH (4), born Feb. 23, 1823, married

BRUSH—BOWERS

Isaac Walter Bowers, at Hoosick Falls, June 19, 1843.
(See Bowers Family.) Their daughter,

MARIA ANNETTE (5), married George W. Brush.
Their son,

HERBERT BOWERS BRUSH, is sixth in descent.



The Wellman Family


THE family came from England, and the Rev. Dr. Joshua W. Wellman is at the time of the publication of this sketch in correspondence with Mr. Samuel Welman, of Overton, Godalming, England, who has furnished some valuable records and information respecting the English ancestors. Dr. Wellman is a retired Congregational minister, for many years settled at Malden, Mass. He has published several books and is collecting material for a family genealogy which he hopes soon to complete and publish. A small volume of Wellman genealogy, written by Rev. James Wellman, was printed at Salem, Mass., in 1867.

THOMAS (1) WELLMAN came from London in the "Hopewell," February, 1634, when he was twenty-one years old. (Hotton's Lists of Emigrants to America, 1600-1700.) He was in Lynn, Mass., 1640, and died 1672. His son,

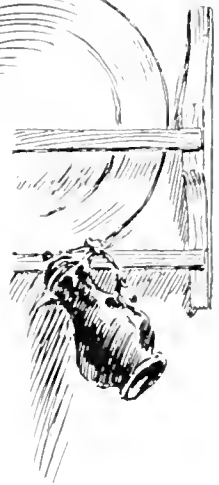
ABRAHAM (2), married Elizabeth Cogswell. They were "of Lynnfield." Their eldest son,

THOMAS (3), was born 1669. He had four sons, David (4), Joseph (4), Samuel (4) and Benjamin (4), who moved from Lynnfield to Norton, Mass.

SAMUEL (4) married Hannah Hall, Jan. 9, 1730, Rev. Joseph Avery officiating. Their son,



REUBEN (5), was born in Mansfield, "formerly North Precinct in Norton," the same year. Jan. 16, 1752, he married Mary Grover. They had eleven children. With this family and a group of relatives and friends they moved to Packersville (now Nelson), N. H. They were among the first settlers of the town and helped to organize the first church in that place. Reuben (5) Wellman was its first deacon. Among those who went to Packersville with them were James and Sarah (Wellman) Grover and George and Mary (Wellman) Brintnall. After living there a few years they all left the place, James Grover and his family going to Bethel, Maine; Reuben (5) Wellman and family to Jamaica, Vt., where Reuben (5) and his wife died. Their son,



JOHN WELLMAN (6) was born Sept. 30, 1755. He was a soldier of the Revolution, having been a member of the Sixth Regiment of Vermont in 1780, and in 1781 he was in Capt. George Sexton's Company of Volunteers, belonging to Col. Ebenezer Walbridge's Regiment, from Aug. 12 to Nov. 20, as certified by the Adjutant General of Vermont, in 1895. On April 26, 1784, he married Chloe, daughter of Elkanah and Mehitabel Wellman. They had twelve children. Charles (7), 1785; John (7), 1786; Sally (7), 1788; Elkanah (7), 1790; Anna (7), 1792; Tirzah (7), 1796; Seba (7), 1797; Asa (7), 1799; Loany (7), 1800; Reuben (7), 1803; Abigail (7), and Nelson (7), 1807. Their daughter,

TIRZAH (7), born Jan. 13, 1796, married Levi Baldwin, Dec. 2, 1819. (See Baldwin Family.) A small

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portrait in oil colors of Tirzah Wellman is in the possession of the writer, her granddaughter.

The descent of Chloe Wellman was as follows :

THOMAS (1) WELLMAN, who came in the "Hopewell" in 1634, and who was of Lynn, in 1640. His son,

ISAAC (2), married Hannah Adams. Their son,

EBENEZER (3) married Sarah Hull. Their son,

ELKANAH (4), married Mehitabel Bancroft. (See Bancroft Family.) Their daughter,

CHLOE (5), married John Wellman. Their daughter,

TIRZAH (6), married Levi Baldwin. Their daughter,

ADELIZA TIRZAH BALDWIN, was seventh in descent in the line of her grandmother, Chloe (5), and eighth in line of her grandfather, John (6) Wellman. She married Isaac Walter Bowers. Their daughter,

MARIA ANNETTE (9) BOWERS, married George W. Brush. Their son,

HERBERT BOWERS BRUSH, is tenth in descent.

The Bancroft Family

JOHN (1), of Lynn, probably came with his wife, Jane, in the "James," from London, in 1632. In the list dated April, 1632, of "men and women who are to pass to New England to be resident upon a plantacon and have tendered their oath of allegiance and supremacie," are the names of John and Jane Barcrofte (see Hotton's Lists). In London, in 1602, the family had two coats of arms. John (1) died about 1637, leaving a widow and sons, John (2) and Thomas (2).

THOMAS (2) BANCROFT was probably born in England. He was called Lieut. Bancroft. He married, at Dedham, Mass., Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Metcalf. He was freeman 1678 and died 1705, his widow, 1711. His son,

THOMAS (3), married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Poole. He was called "Deacon." He died 1718. His son,

Capt. SAMUEL (4), in 1713 married Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Mary Nichols. Sarah died 1733. Their son,

NATHANIEL (5), born 1720, married Mehitabel——. (Samuel (5), a brother of Nathaniel, was grandfather of George (7) Bancroft, the historian and diplomat. After graduating at Cambridge, George (7) Bancroft

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studied and traveled extensively in Europe. In 1845 he was Secretary of the Navy, from 1846-1849 he was Minister to Great Britain, and in 1867 Minister to Prussia.

MEHITABEL (6) BANCROFT, daughter of Nathaniel and Mehitabel, was born at Sherborne, Mass., Sept. 10, 1745, and married Elkanah Wellman. She died at Jamaica, Vt. Their daughter,

CHLOE (7) WELLMAN, married John Wellman. (See Wellman Family.) Their daughter,

TIRZAH (8), married Levi Baldwin. (See Baldwin Family.) Their daughter,

ADELIZA TIRZAH (9) BALDWIN, married Isaac Walter Bowers. Their daughter,

MARIA ANNETTE (10) BOWERS, married George W. Brush. Their son,

HERBERT BOWERS BRUSH, is eleventh in descent.



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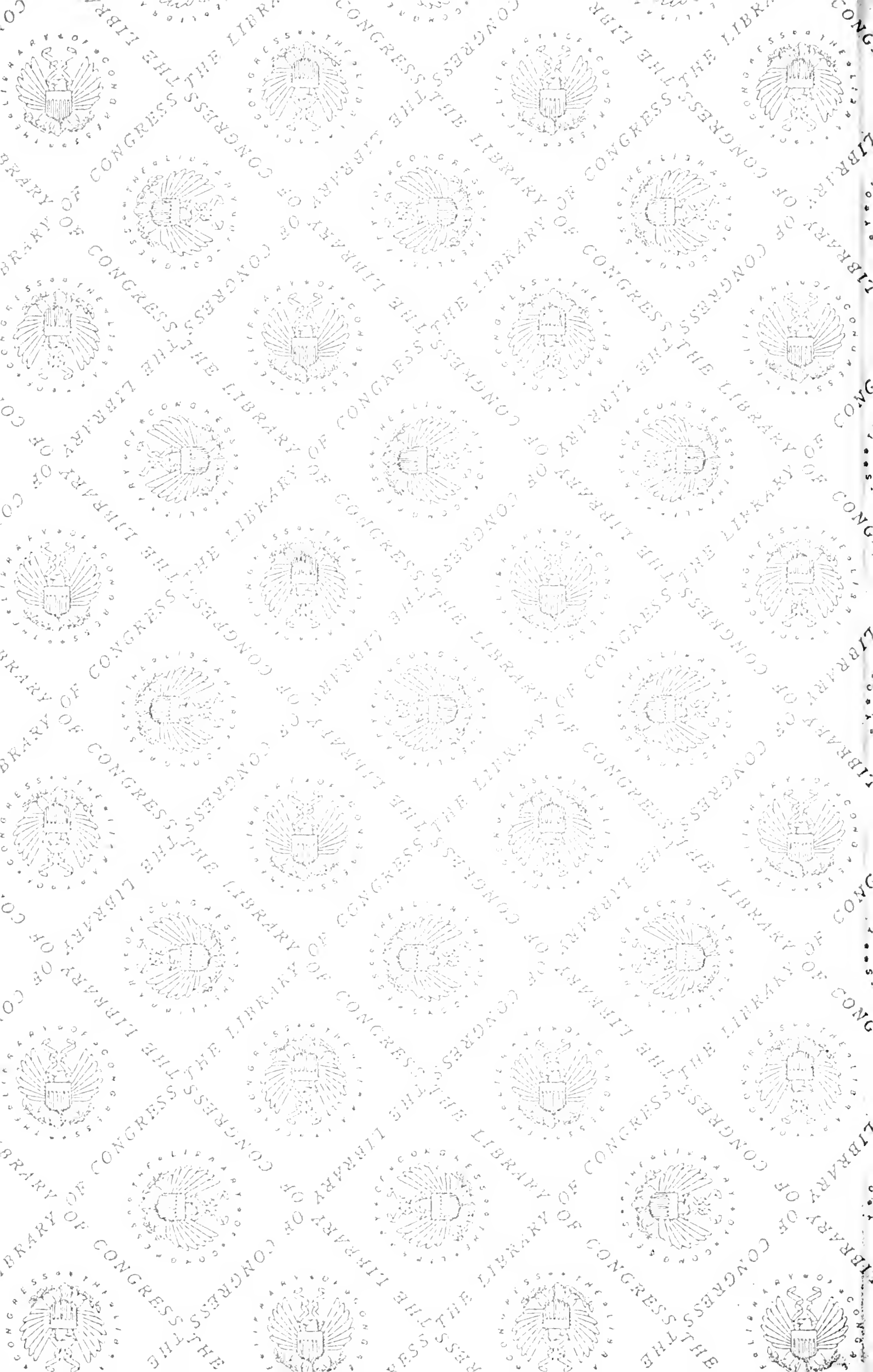
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Reading from Left to Right

- | | | |
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