

**Ahnentafel between
Norman Robert Brown (28) and Edward Brown (2209)**

--- 1st Generation ---

1. Norman Robert¹ Brown (28).

Norman was born between 3:00 - 4:00 p.m., after a flood, on 7 Apr 1936 at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, New York. He was named after one of America's most beloved artists, Norman Percevel Rockwell.

Norman served in the Korean Conflict during his six years in the U.S. Navy and, upon his discharge in 1960, he pursued training for and became licensed in California as a Certified Shorthand Reporter. He pursued his profession as a Court Reporter and, after a short period of freelance reporting, he was appointed as an Official Reporter with the San Diego Municipal Court where he was employed until his retirement in 1991. He also served as the Chief Court Reporter for the court for several years.

Norman was a founding charter member of the San Diego County Municipal Court Reporters' Association, as well as a member of the California Court Reporters' Association, and served in every office of these two organizations.

He was also a member of the National Court Reporters' Association and served on many of their committees.

Norman reported the murder Preliminary Hearing of Robert Alton Harris, who was executed in 1992, the first person to be executed in the State of California since 1965, when the California Supreme Court had struck down the capital punishment law.

Norman (28) is living in San Diego, San Diego County, California. Norman was born between 3:00 - 4:00 p.m., after a flood, on 7 Apr 1936 at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, New York. He was named after one of America's most beloved artists, Norman Percevel Rockwell.

Norman was baptized on 4 Oct 1936 at the Methodist Church, North Blenheim, Schoharie, New York. He was christened in the Catholic Church on 24 May 1957 at The Church of the Holy Family, Honolulu, Honolulu County, Hawaii.

In 2004 Norman became a follower of Vietnamese Zen Master Thich Nhat Hanh, who had been nominated for the 1967 Nobel Peace Prize by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr

He married Cecelia Alice Broch (31), daughter of Cecil Broch (827) and Edith Alice Ehret (828), on 18 May 1963 at St. John of the Cross Catholic Church, Lemon Grove, San Diego County, California. John and Betty Stewart were attendants at their wedding.

--- 2nd Generation ---

2. Herbert Draper² Brown (21) was born on 23 May 1906 at Schoharie County, New York. He was delivered by Dr. George Jackson of Breakabeen, Schoharie County, New York (*Town Clerk, Vital Records, Town of Fulton, Schoharie County, New York, hereinafter cited as Vital Records, Town of Fulton, Schoharie County, New York.*).

Herbert Draper Brown (21) married Lora Belle Wheeler (23), daughter of Orlando Wheeler (258) and Elizabeth Ann Conrow (260), on 6 Oct 1926 at the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, Delaware County, New York, by the Rev. W. E. Comstock. Guy and Jennie Oakley, sister and brother-in-law of Lora, were attendants at Herbert and Lora's marriage.

He was baptized circa 1928 at Hartwick, Otsego County, New York. Whilst living in Hartwick, Herbert and Lora attended the Methodist Episcopal Church. On 25 Sep 1936 they transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Blenheim, Schoharie County, New York. On March 02, 1962 they transferred from the North Blenheim Presbyterian Church to the North Blenheim Methodist Church (*Certificate of Transfer, Hartwick Methodist Episcopal Church to North Blenheim Methodist Episcopal Church, Norman R. Brown Collection, 3519 Cooper Street, San Diego, California 92104-5213; Norman R. Brown collection, hereinafter cited as Certificate of Transfer from Hartwick M.E. to North Blenheim M.E. Church.*) (*Certificate of Dismission from Methodist Church to Presbyterian Church, North Blenheim, Schoharie County, New York, 3519 Cooper Street, San Diego, CA 92104-5213; Norman R. Brown collection, hereinafter cited as Certificate of Dismission from Methodist to Presbyterian Church, North Blenheim.*).

Herbert and his father Frederick were very proud of their Native American ancestry which they had inherited from Frederick's maternal 8th great-grandfather, a Mohawk Indian Chief, and his daughter, Ots Toch. Herbert used his inherited Native American skills to his best advantage. He

was an avid hunter, fisherman, fox trapper and was very agile on snowshoes. These native talents served him well when they lead to his appointment as a Game Warden for New York State, which appointment he held for many years.

Herbert (21) died on 24 Jan 1976 at the Cobleskill Hospital, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York, at age 69. The cause of Herbert's death was septicemia. He was buried at the Brown Family plot at the Breakabeen Cemetery, Breakabeen, Schoharie County, New York, following cremation.

--- 3rd Generation ---

4. Frederick Tingley³ Brown (19) was born on 9 Dec 1882 near Ogden Crapser's farm at Breakabeen, Schoharie County, New York. He was delivered by Dr. J. H. Weckel. Frederick was named for his paternal uncle, Frederick M. Tingley (*Town Clerk, Vital Records, Town of Fulton, Schoharie County, New York.*).

Frederick Tingley Brown (19) married Gertrude Bessie Schermerhorn (20) of Conesville, Schoharie County, New York, daughter of Abraham J. Schermerhorn (155) and Elizabeth Mattice (158), on 25 Apr 1906 at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, Manorkill, Schoharie County, New York, by the Reverend Arthur M. Kling, Minister of the Gospel. Witnesses were Alice S. and Mary D. Kling (*Gertrude B. Schermerhorn marriage, April 25, 1906, original certificate. held by Marjorie Winifred Brown Muller, paternal aunt of Norman Robert Brown (28).*).

Frederick worked with his father on the farm. After leaving the farm, Frederick was employed at the Schenectady Army Depot as a laborer.

He was very active in the Grange and devoted many hours doing carpentry for them, as well as volunteering his accomplished acting abilities to their community theatre. Frederick was well known for his organizational and kitchen skills, and the townsfolk still reminisce about his old-fashioned clambakes which brought friends and neighbors to the Grange Hall from around the county. During the '30s Frederick, together with his wife Gertrude, were forever busy performing exhibition square dances for Smalley Theaters which, incidentally, they performed in colonial costumes.

Fredeick enjoyed the world of politics and served for many years as a Committeeman for the Republican Party.

Frederick Tingley Brown (19) died on 2 May 1967 at the Cobleskill Hospital, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York, at age 84. He was buried at the Brown Family plot at the Breakabeen Cemetery, Breakabeen, Schoharie

County, New York. The cause of his death was a cardiac standstill.

--- 4th Generation ---

8. Draper Van Tuyl⁴ Brown (17) (*U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Ninth Census of the United States, 1870; Population Schedule, Microfilm Publication M-593, National Archives, Washington, DC.*). Draper (17) was a farmer. It is believed that Draper (17) was named after Draper Van Tuyl, a neighbor and family friend of his parents. He was born on 21 Jun 1861 at Schoharie County, New York (*Ibid.*).

Draper Brown (given age eight) (17) was listed on 30 Jun 1870 as a household member living with Parlia Brown (given age 59) (1) on the 1870 census at Richmondville, Schoharie County, New York. The official date for this census was Jun 01, 1870. This was the first schedule to ask if a person's father or mother were foreign born. He was listed as attending school within the year (*Ibid., Roll: M593_1091, Richmondville, Schoharie, New York, Page 277, Image 560, Dwelling 283, Family 324.*).

Draper worked on the Charlie White farm, which was later owned by Edna Foland. Draper was a hard-working farmer who was proud of his home and land. He cared for his farm animals and nurtured them as though they were his family, to whom he remained devoted until his death.

He married Harriet M. Vroman (18), both of Fulton, County of Schoharie, New York, daughter of John H. Vroman (97) and Drusilla Easterbrook (107), on 22 Dec 1881 at Middleburgh, Schoharie County, New York, by the Reverend E. N. Sebrings, witnessed by William Gates and Dora Vroman (*Hattie M. Vroman marriage, December 22, 1881, original certificate. held by Marjorie Winifred Brown Muller, paternal aunt of Norman Robert Brown (28).*).

Draper Van Tuyl Brown (17) died on 1 Jan 1946 at Houson's Corner, Schoharie County, New York, at age 84 years, six months and 10 days at the time of his death. The cause of Draper's death was coronary thrombosis due to coronary arteriosclerosis (*Town Clerk, Vital Records, Town of Fulton, Schoharie County, New York.*) (*Information provided by Herbert Draper Brown (1:23) (Breakabeen, New York.)*) and was buried on 3 Jan 1946 at the Brown Family plot at the Breakabeen Cemetery, Breakabeen, Schoharie County, New York

--- 5th Generation ---

16. Parley⁵ Brown (1) was born circa 1811 at New York (1870 U.S. Census.) (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Free Population Schedule, Microfilm Publication M-432, National Archives, Washington, DC.*) He married Rebecca White (2), daughter of Enoch White (35) and Cornelia Cole (36), circa 1830.

Parley Brown (1) was elected to the Schoharie County Board of Supervisors representing the Town of Summit in 1848, 1849, 1865 and 1866 (Interview with Frederick Tingley Brown (1:21) (Middleburgh, Schoharie County, New York), by Norman Robert Brown (1:30), Aug 29, 1954.) (William E. Roscoe, *History of Schoharie County, New York, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers 1713-1882* (Syracuse, New York: D. Mason & Co., 1882), Chapter XI, Page 165; Norman R. Brown collection, hereinafter cited as Roscoe's History of Schoharie County.).

The 1850 Federal Population census was the first to record each person's name, their specific age and the occupation of those over age 15. It gave their place of birth and value of any real estate they owned. Enumeration began on Jun 01, 1850. Parley Brown (given age 39) (1) was listed as the head of the household on the 1850 Census on 23 Aug 1850 at Summit, Schoharie County, New York. Residing in the same household was his wife Rebecca Brown (given age 35) (2); their two sons Enoch Brown (given age 14) (4) and Luther Brown (given age six) (9); and their seven daughters Mary E. Brown (given age 13) (6), Cynthia A. Brown (given age 11) (5), Sarah A. Brown (given age 10) (7), Elizabeth E. Brown (given age nine) (8), Abigail J. Brown (given age three) (10), Cornelia O. Brown (given age two) (11) and Lusina Brown (given age three months) (13). Mary, Cynthia, Sarah, Elizabeth, Luther and Abigail were listed as having attended school within the year. Parley Brown's (given age 39) (1) occupation was shown as a blacksmith (1850 U.S. Census, Roll M432_596, Page 302, Image 204 Dwelling 25, Family 25, Parley Brown household.).

The 1860 Federal population census schedules were almost identical to those for 1850, but the 1860 census was the first to inquire about the value of each free person's personal estate. Enumeration for this census began on Jun 01, 1860. Parley Brown (1) was listed as the head of the household on the 1860 Census on 31 Jul 1860 at Summit, Schoharie County, New York. Residing with Parley was Rebecca (2); one male child, Luther (9); and five female children, Abigail (10), Harriet (12), Francelia, Matilda and Caroline (15). Luther, Abigail, Harriet, Francelia and Matilda were all shown as attending school during the year. Parley's real estate was valued at \$1,600 and his personal estate was valued at \$500. The Parley Brown family was listed as residing in a hotel together with six other guests and one domestic (Parley Brown household, U.S. Department of

Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Free Population Schedule, Microfilm Publication M-653, National Archives, Washington, DC, Roll: M653_860, Summit, Schoharie, New York, Page 59, Image 415, Dwelling 450, Family 114.)

At sometime after the enumeration of the 1860 Federal Census and the taking of the 1870 Federal Census, Parley commenced using the name of Parlia Brown (1) (1870 U.S. Census.).

Parlia Brown (given age 59) (1) was listed as the head of the household on the 1870 census with his occupation listed as a merchant on 30 Jun 1870 at Richmondville, Schoharie County, New York, with his wife, Rebecca Brown (given age 54) (2). Residing with Parley and Rebecca were their two daughters Emma E. Brown (given age 18) (14) and Caroline Brown (given age 12) (15); and their two sons Draper Brown (given age eight) (17) and George Brown (given age seven) (3). Parlia's real estate was valued at \$5,000 and his personal estate was valued at \$2,000. John E. Moore was the enumerator of the 1870 census. The official date for this census was Jun 01, 1870. This was the first schedule to ask if a person's father or mother were foreign born (*Ibid.*, Roll: M593_1091, Richmondville, Schoharie, New York, Page 277, Image 560, Dwelling 283, Family 324.). He died on 4 Dec 1878 at Schoharie County, New York. He was buried at the Old Summit Cemetery, Summit, Schoharie County, New York (Gertrude A. Barber, compiler, Schoharie County, NY Cemetery Records (<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyschoha/cemolsum.html>: Schoharie County NYGenWeb Site, 1932); Norman R. Brown collection, hereinafter cited as Cemetery Records, Schoharie County, New York.).

--- 6th Generation ---

32. Perley⁶ Brown (774) (*Lorraine Cook White, The Barber Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records. Volume 35: Preston, Parts I & II (1687-1850) (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1994), Volume 1, Page 5; Norman R. Brown collection, hereinafter cited as The Barbour Collection (Preston).*) (*Ibid.*, Volume 2, Page 16 and Volume 7, Page 11.) (*Jacquelyn Ladd Ricker, The Ricker Compilation of Vital Records of Early Connecticut., CD-ROM (Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 2006), Vital Records, Pages 2035 and 2051; Norman R. Brown collection, hereinafter cited as The Ricker Compilation.*) was born on 10 Aug 1756 at Preston, New London County, Connecticut, recorded as "Sarbay" or "Sarbey" Brown. Perley's name has also been seen spelled Perly, Pearly and Parley (*Lorraine Cook White, The Barbour Collection (Preston), Volume 2, Page 16.*) (*Vital Records, The Ricker Compilation, Page 2051.*) He was baptized on 26 Sep 1756 at Preston, New London County, Connecticut (*Lorraine Cook White, The*

Barbour Collection (Preston), Volume 7, Volume 11.) (Vital Records, The Ricker Compilation, Page 2035.).

The first call upon the Connecticut State militia for active service in the Revolutionary War was made in the summer of 1776, when Washington was in need of a large force to meet the enemy's threatened attack upon New York. Connecticut already had eight Continental and nine State regiments in the field, but she responded at once to an urgent request from the Commander-in-Chief to send down a portion of her militia. Two requisitions were issued.

The first called out fourteen of the regiments lying west of the Connecticut River to serve from August until "the exigency should be over." Brigadier General Oliver Wolcott was specially appointed to their command.

Corporal Perly Brown enlisted on September 8, 1776 and served with Captain Joseph Boardman's Company in New York under Brigadier General Gurdon Saltonstall in Stonington's Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Smith's Eighth Regiment.

Also serving with Corporal Perly Brown were Sergeants John Burton and Ebenezer Herrick, Isaac Burton, Abel Stanton and Israel Herrick, all with surnames which, later, also appear in Charleston and nearby Burtonville, Montgomery County, New York.

The second was a call for nine of the regiments lying east of the River to serve from September with Brigadier General Gurdon Saltonstall in command. As these troops were hastily summoned, poorly armed and provided for, and generally undisciplined, effective service could not be expected of them. A few of the regiments were exposed to the first attack of the enemy on New York, September 15, 1776, and contributed to what is sometimes described as the "panic" at Kips' Bay. Better troops would have found it difficult to withstand the shock. The experience proved a valuable one to the militiamen who were to be called out again more than once during the war.

Later in the season, when the enemy sent their ships up the Hudson to interrupt the American communications, Washington again requested Governor Trumbull to send troops to the North River. "I know your exertions already are great," he wrote, October 15, 1776; "I know you have a large number of men engaged in the service in this, and the Northern arm; and nothing could have induced me to mention this matter to you were it not for the alarming and melancholy consequences which will result from the enemy's possessing themselves of these communications."

The Governor thereupon issued a proclamation calling upon the militia

and all able bodied within the State to equip themselves without loss of time and be ready to march upon the shortest notice as exigencies might require. At the same time, October 31, he wrote to Washington: "Considering the services and suffering of our militia the past summer, the present sickness that prevails among them since their return from the army, and the necessity of their attention to Country business, to secure a sufficient supply of provisions for the ensuing year, it is judged that this is all that we can do, consistent with prudence, at present."

Corporal Perly Brown was discharged on November 17, 1776 (*The Adjutant-General of Connecticut, The Record of Connecticut Men of the Military and Naval Service During the War of the Revolution 1775-1783* (Hartford: Edited by Henry P. Johnston, A.M., 1889), Page 452; San Diego Public Library, San Diego, hereinafter cited as *Connecticut Men in War of Revolution 1775-1783.*) (*General Assembly, Record of Connecticut Men in the I.--War of the Revolution. II.--War of 1812. III.--Mexican War.* (Hartford: *Adjutants-General, 1880*), Page 452; *Sons of the Revolution Library, 600 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California 91204, hereinafter cited as Connecticut Men in Revolution, 1812 & Mexican Wars.*) He married Olive Belcher (2182), daughter of William Belcher (2296) and Desire Morgan (2297), on 11 Mar 1777 at Preston, New London County, Connecticut (*Lorraine Cook White, The Barbour Collection (Preston), Volume 2, Page 173.*) (*Vital Records, The Ricker Compilation, Pages 1144 and 2035.*)

On 11 Oct 1782 Pearly Brown of Preston, New London County, Connecticut, bound Amo(n) Bolton to learn the trade of husbandry until age 21, which would be on Oct 14, 1791 (*Kathy A. Ritter, Apprentices of Connecticut 1637-1900 (P.O. Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT 84110: Ancestry Publishing, 1986), Page 19; San Diego Regional Genealogical Library, hereinafter cited as Apprentices of Connecticut 1637-1900.*)

Also, on 11 Oct 1782 Pearly Brown of Preston, New London County, Connecticut, bound Lucretia Culver to learn the trade of housewifery until the age 18, which would be on May 01, 1789 (*Ibid., Page 41.*)

On 22 Jul 1791 Pearly Brown, of Preston, New London County, Connecticut purchased one-half of Lot 63 of the Corry Patent, Town of Mohawk, Montgomery County, New York from Judah Burton of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York. On Mar 12, 1793 the name of the Town of Mohawk was changed to Charleston. It is presumed that he married Anna (---) (1542) between 5 Feb 1795 and 11 Apr 1805.

On 29 Jun 1801 Parley Brown, Charleston yeoman posted bail for Timothy Starkey, Plaintiff in the case with Samuel Talmadge, Defendant, as reported in the (*Montgomery County Bail Book (contributed by Joan Szablewski) (Arthur Kelly, editor, The Mohawk, Volume 2, No. 3 (RD 1, Box 129, Rhinebeck, New*

York 12572: Valley Quarterlies, Third Quarter 1985), Page 83; Norman R. Brown collection, hereinafter cited as The Mohawk.).

On 22 Feb 1814 Pearly Brown, together with his wife Anna, sold one-half of Lot 63 of the Corry Patent, Town of Mohawk, Montgomery County, New York to Adam Smith. He died in Apr 1816 at Jefferson, Schoharie County, New York, at age 59.

Attached to the inventory of Parley's estate is a signed affidavit of Billa B. Brown, Administrator of the estate, setting forth a mortgage in the amount of \$2,437.50 executed by Adam Smith on Feb 22, 1814, which would correspond with the land transaction between Parley, together with his wife Anna, and Adam Smith in Charleston, Montgomery County, New York.

--- 7th Generation ---

64. Deacon Nathaniel⁷ Brown (2179) (*Lorraine Cook White, The Barbour Collection (Preston), Volume 1, Page 5.*) (*Ibid., Volume 2, Page 5.*) (*Vital Records, The Ricker Compilation, Page 2031.*) (*Richard Anson Wheeler, History of the Town of Stonington, County of New London, Connecticut, from Its First Settlement in 1649 to 1900 (1900; reprint Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1977), Page 256; Norman R. Brown collection, hereinafter cited as History of the Town of Stonington.*) was born on 22 Jun 1704 at Connecticut (*Lorraine Cook White, The Barbour Collection (Preston), Volume 1, Page 5.*) (*Vital Records, The Ricker Compilation, Page 2031.*). He married Kezia Kinne (2181) on 14 Dec 1731 at Preston, New London County, Connecticut (*Lorraine Cook White, The Barbour Collection (Preston), Volume 1, Page 52 and Volume 2, Page 16.*) (*Vital Records, The Ricker Compilation, Page 2031.*). He died on 11 Jun 1787 at Preston, New London County, Connecticut, at the stated age of 84 (*Lorraine Cook White, The Barbour Collection (Preston), Volume 2, Page 5.*) (*Vital Records, The Ricker Compilation, Page 2031.*).

--- 8th Generation ---

128. John⁸ Brown (2180) (*Lorraine Cook White, The Barbour Collection (Preston), Volume 2, Page 5.*) (*Wheeler, History of the Town of Stonington, Page 256.*) married Elizabeth (----) (2205).

John Brown (2180) was a cordwainer of Wenham, Massachusetts. He and his wife, Elizabeth, sold a dwelling house, shop and barn to John Gilbert, and on December 26, 1702 John Brown of Preston, Connecticut, (with consent

of his wife Elizabeth) sold to John Frost of Salem 11¼ acres of upland in Ipswich. So it seems that he resided close to the line between Ipswich and Wenham and his lands were both sides of the line. John Brown purchased land in Preston, Connecticut May 29, 1702 (*Ibid.*). He died on 17 Feb 1767 (*Ibid.*).

--- 9th Generation ---

256. Nathaniel⁹ Brown (2218) married Judith Perkins (2219) on 16 Dec 1673 and settled on the north side of the Mile River in Hamilton. They were original members of the church in that part of Ipswich called the Hamlet, organized in 1714 (*Ibid.*).

--- 10th Generation ---

512. John¹⁰ Brown (2213) married Elizabeth (----) (2217) (*Ibid.*). He died on 13 Sep 1677 (*Ibid.*).

--- 11th Generation ---

1024. Edward¹¹ Brown (2209) (*Ibid.*) (*Ibid.*) married Faith (----) (2210) (*Ibid.*). He was of Ipswich and Wenham (*Ibid.*).

Edward Brown (2209) made his will on 9 Feb 1659 in which he mentions his wife, Faith; sons Thomas, Joseph and John; and daughters, but no names mentioned; also his brother Bartholomew of whom he purchased land. The will was proven 27th, 1 month, 1660 (*Ibid.*).

Printed on: 18 Jun 2009
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