

Section 1:
The Ancestors of David Earle Brundage

This section tells the story of Earle's family and includes the surnames of Brundage, Hall, Davis, Earl, Wilcox, and Wheeler, among others. It covers a period of time roughly from the American Revolution until about 1900, although there are some mentions of the early immigrant families from the 17th century.

Family Tree	10
Origins in Vermont	12
Migration to Western New York	14
Migration to Michigan	16
Life in Kalamazoo, Michigan	18
Life in Alamo, Michigan	20
Life in Marshalltown, Iowa	22

Nathaniel Brundage 1765-1829

Anna Wilkinson 1772-Bef 1804

Peter Hall 1755-1835

Mandana Clark 1763-1816

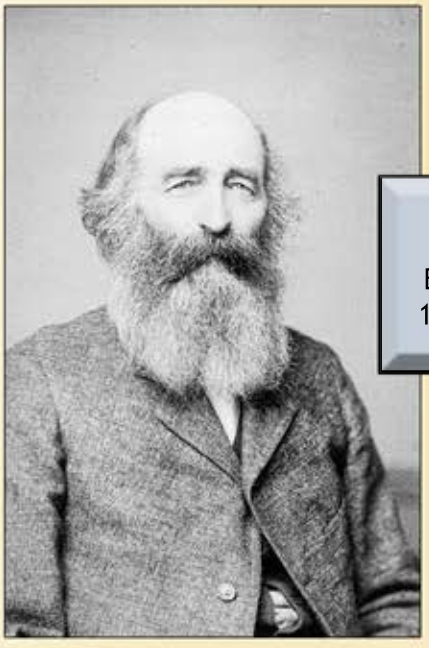
Nathan Wilcox c. 1762-Bef 1832

Herman C. Brundage 1789-1831

Cynthia Hall 1787-1865

Elizabeth Wilcox 1802-Aft 1870

William Wilcox 1796-Aft 1850



Artemus Erastus Brundage

Artemus Erastus Brundage 1822-1891

Lucy Maria Wilcox 1818-1861

Volney Allen Brundage 1855-1928



Volney Allen Brundage, Earle's Father

The Family of D. Earle Brundage

Stephen Earl 1754-1834

Priscilla Hicks

Pardon Davis 1766-1850

Phoebe Case 1772-1831

Jonathan Austin 1784-1849

Hannah Potts 1791-1880

Ephraim Wheeler 1765-1854

Mary Wheeler

Mary Earl 1800-1869

George C. Davis 1797-1832

Charlotte Austin 1807-1879

John B. Wheeler 1794-1878



Mary Earl



Robert Sanford Davis

Robert Sanford Davis 1821-1901

Charlotte Lizena Wheeler 1836-1900



Charlotte Lizena Wheeler Davis with her daughter, Carrie

Carrie Jennette Davis 1861-1949



Earle with his Mother, Carrie Jennette Davis Brundage

The Champlain lowlands is the long low valley that runs along Lake Champlain, bordered by the Green Mountains to the east and the Adirondack Mountains to the west. This region contains 80% of the best farmland in Vermont. It was first settled by French fur trappers and traders in the 1730s. After the French lost claims to North America in 1763, English settlers started relocating to this area from the crowded farms in southern New England.



The lower Champlain Valley became a battleground in the American Revolution. Fort Ticonderoga on the New York side of Lake Champlain was held by the British until May 1775, when militiamen from Vermont and Connecticut captured it to obtain more than 180 cannons and other weapons. In the winter of 1775-76 a company of militiamen from Boston transported 60 of those weapons over 200 miles to Boston and delivered them to General George Washington. Those weapons were instrumental in taking the City of Boston from the British and this success kickstarted the American Revolution. Continental troops from all over New England, New York, and Pennsylvania were posted at Fort Ticonderoga until the British retook the fort in 1777. Most of the settlers in surrounding communities were killed or retreated south to safety when that happened.

The earliest confirmed Brundage ancestor of Earle is his great-grandfather, Herman Brundage (1789-1831). There is limited information about Herman's early life, however new DNA evidence (2025) suggests that Nathaniel Brundage (1765-1829) and Anna Wilkinson (1772-before 1804) were Herman's parents.

Nathaniel was born in Greenwich, Connecticut. By the first United States Federal Census in 1790 he had moved 50 miles north along the Hudson River Valley to Frederickstown, Dutchess County, New York. He and his wife, Anna, had three children at that time. Herman was probably his second child and was probably born in Frederickstown in 1789.

In the 1800 Federal Census, Nathaniel was living in Aurelius, Cayuga County, New York, west of Syracuse. He served in the New York Militia as a Sergeant during the War of 1812 and was stationed in Lewiston, on the Niagara River near Lake Ontario. In 1820, the Federal Census located him in Bethany, New York. Nathaniel died in 1829 in Northfield, Michigan, near Ann Arbor.

Herman's wife and Earle's great-grandmother is Cynthia Hall (1787-1865). She was born in Orwell, Vermont to Peter Hall and Mandana Clark. Cynthia had five siblings, all boys, Four brothers, Elisha, Elijah, James, and Daniel later migrated west, while Erastus stayed in Vermont.

Cynthia's father, Peter Hall, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut in 1755 to James Hall (1720-1807) and Mary Linnell (1723-1776). His family descends from John Hall (1609-1696), who immigrated from Coventry, Warwickshire, England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630, the time of the Great Puritan Migration. Cynthia's mother, Mandana Clark (1763-1816), was born in Roxbury, Connecticut, but during her childhood, the family moved to Pawlet, Vermont.

It is not clear how Peter and Mandana met, but it may have been Peter's military service that created the opportunity. During the American Revolution, Peter served as a private with Captain Ely's Company of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment commanded by Colonel R.J. Meigs. In 1778, he was on a muster roll of troops stationed at White Plains, New York. But, for the final two years of the war,

Peter transferred to the Vermont Militia, where he held the rank of Corporal. Many soldiers from Connecticut were stationed at Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain, which is about 40 miles north of Pawlet, Vermont. Some of these soldiers went on to settle in that area in the years following the Revolution. Mandana and Peter were married in Pawlet, Vermont in 1781. In 1785, Peter purchased fifty acres in Orwell, Vermont, which is just across Lake Champlain from Fort Ticonderoga. He was one of the founders of the town.



The land Peter Hall settled in Orwell, Vermont in 1785 was owned by the Crescent Apple Orchards in 2016. The Hall family gravestones were overgrown by weeds and not visible. This photo shows the apple packing shed.



Lake Champlain and the shore near Orwell, Vermont from Fort Ticonderoga

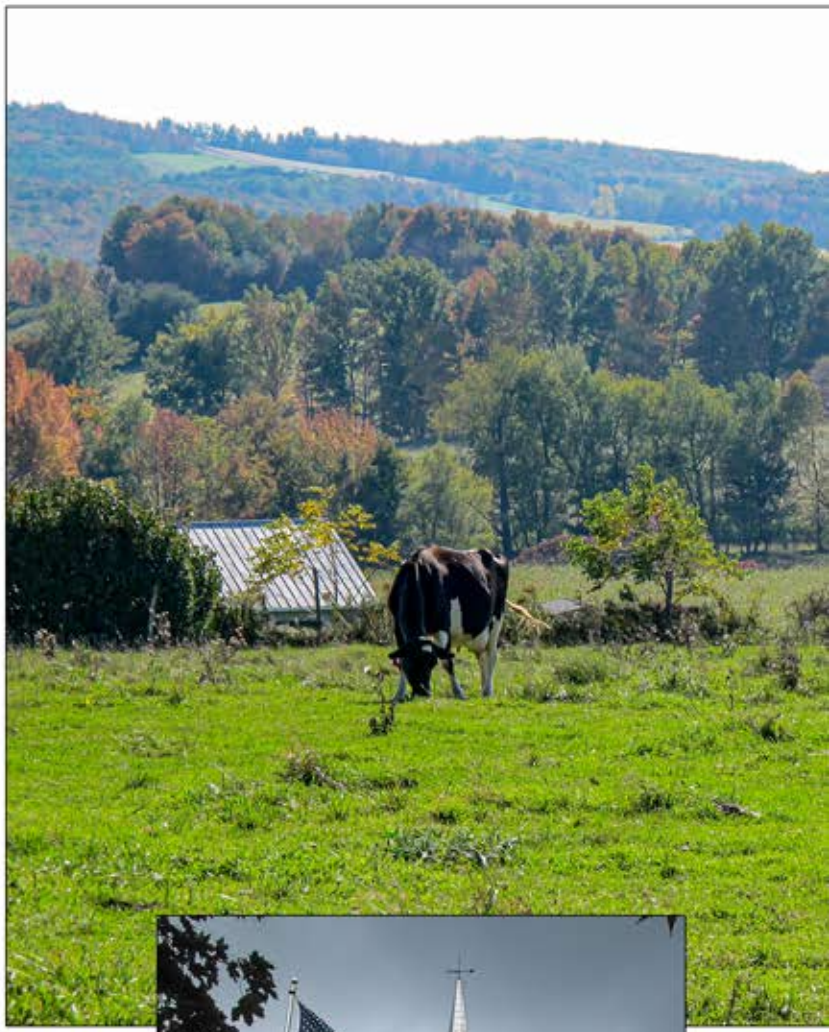
In 1763, the land that became Orwell Township was granted from King George III to a group of investors living in Dutchess County, New York. The investors were absentee landlords who rented lands to settlers, receiving cattle in payment. Many settlers who fled the Champlain Valley during the American Revolution returned in force during the 1780s, together with soldiers who had been stationed there, who returned to settle after the war. The town of Orwell was organized in 1787. Peter Hall and a Joseph Brundige were early settlers of the town.

The soil was excellent for agriculture and the climate was especially good for growing apples. During the early years, the main exports were lumber and potash. As agriculture developed, raising livestock became the major money maker. In 1811, the first Merino sheep farms were established and the wool industry soared. As the initial fertility of the soil declined, many farmers switched to sheep, which can graze on almost anything. As a result of the boom in demand for wool, sheep farmers enlarged their flocks and land. Those who enlarged were successful and could undercut prices due to their size, meaning that small operators could not compete. While many were successful in Orwell, others decided to head west. Large emigrations were due to the War of 1812, as well as unusually cold conditions in 1816-17. A second emigration surge occurred in the 1830s at the height of the sheep craze when small-scale farmers sold out.

Nathaniel Brundage and his son or brother, Joseph Brundage, purchased land in Bethany, New York (Genesee County) in 1807. Herman initially lived with Joseph until he was able to purchase the adjoining farmland. He returned to Vermont to marry Cynthia Hall in September 1812, and brought his new bride to Bethany. Other family members who moved to the same area in Western New York include Cynthia's brothers, Elisha and Elijah Hall and some Brundages who may be brothers or cousins of Herman, including Bartlett, Ebenezer, Jason, and Levi.

Cynthia and Herman had seven children: six boys and one girl. Two died in infancy (Joseph H. and Frederick H.). The others are: Mandana (1813), James M. (1817), Artemus Erastus (1822), Daniel E. (1825), and Senica A. (1830). Artemus Erastus was Earle Brundage's grandfather.

Herman died in Western New York in 1831 at the age of 42 – the cause is unknown. Cynthia returned to Orwell, Vermont, taking Mandana, Artemus, Daniel, and Senica with her. They probably lived on the Hall farm with Cynthia's father, Peter Hall, who died there in 1835. Cynthia's youngest brother, Albert Erastus, was also living on the Hall Farm at that time, but died only three years later in 1838 at the age of 38.









Herman and Joseph Brundage were founding members of the West Middlebury Baptist Church



The land in Bethany, New York farmed by Herman and Joseph Brundage

James M. Brundage, Herman and Cynthia's oldest son, chose to remain in Bethany, New York. He enlisted in the army in 1841 at the age of 22. Then, he moved to Iowa to live with his maternal uncle, Dr. James M.F. Hall, who owned a large farm just east of the town of Davenport on the banks of the Mississippi River. The farm was located where Veterans Memorial Park is situated today in Davenport, and even included two small islands in the river that are no longer there. Dr. Hall, a physician who had to retire early from his practice due to injury, had a large family. Two of his sons became riverboat pilots. James Brundage had only been living with the Halls for a few years when, in 1847 at the age of 31, he succumbed to pneumonia and was buried on his uncle's farm. His body (along with others buried in the family cemetery on the farm) was subsequently exhumed and reburied in the Hall Section (Section 9, Lots 114-118) of Oakdale Cemetery [now Oakdale Memorial Gardens, 2501 Eastern Avenue] in Davenport, Iowa.

While Herman and Cynthia's son (Artemus' younger brother), Daniel, chose to stay in Vermont; Cynthia and her other children would move west again – even farther this time – to Michigan.

Land Speculation

In 1793, a syndicate called the Holland Land Company, formed by Wilheim Willink and thirteen other Dutch bankers, purchased a tract of 7000 square miles in present-day western New York. As a condition of the purchase, the seller (Robert Morris and his son Thomas) negotiated with the Seneca Tribe for their rights to the land. The Seneca's chief, Red Jacket, was adamantly against the sale and difficult to negotiate with. The Dutch gave presents to the influential women of the tribes and offered generous payments to several other chiefs to influence their cooperation. Ultimately, Red Jacket signed the Treaty of Big Tree in 1797, giving up rights to the tract of 7000 square miles (5 million acres), except for a reservation of 200,000 acres, for the sum of $100,000.

This land was located in the Finger Lakes region south of Lake Ontario and had formerly been claimed by the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. The Treaty supported the claim of New York, and the land became part of Ontario County, which was later divided into seven counties, including Genesee County where our ancestors settled.

Although the Dutch planned to sell large tracts of land of at least half a township in size to other speculators, most land was purchased in small amounts on credit by individual settlers. Settlers "articled" land, signing Articles of Agreement that outlined the terms under which they would purchase their land. Generally, a down payment was required, interest terms agreed to, and a time limit for payment specified, usually eight to ten years. Deeds were not given until the account was paid in full. Settlers who moved their families to the land they had purchased and made improvements were given better terms. Some Articles are recorded with as little as 25 cents down payment. Payments in cattle, wheat, and some other commodities were accepted. The Holland Land Company office was opened in Batavia, New York in 1802 and continued land sales there until 1846. That building is designated as a National Historic Landmark and is now a museum.



The Brundage Brothers:
the sons of Artemus and Lucy Brundage

Left to right: Top Row: Philetus and Walter. Bottom Row: Volney, William, and Ozial. About 1895.



Brundage Section at Riverside Cemetery in Kalamazoo, Michigan.



The granite monument is in memory of Lucy Wilcox Brundage, erected by her children at a later date.

Migration to Michigan

Earle's paternal grandfather, Artemus Erastus Brundage (1822-1891), was fourteen years old when his father died and the family moved back to Orwell, Vermont. As a young man, he returned to Bethany, New York and then traveled to Michigan in 1844. It is possible that he had to flee the state because of difficulties with the law. The New York Daily Herald reported an Artemus Brundage being arrested twice, the first time in 1842 for delivering counterfeit banknotes and the second time in 1844 for burglary.

Earle's paternal grandmother, Lucy Maria Wilcox (1818-1861), was born in New York to William and Elizabeth Wilcox. The Wilcoxes lived in Kinderhook, New York, in the Hudson River Valley, where William was employed as a mechanic. The Wilcoxes had moved there from Fairfield, Connecticut.

While not clear how they met, in 1845, Artemus returned to Bethany, New York, and was married to Lucy. After their marriage, Artemus and Lucy migrated to Michigan along with Artemus' mother, Cynthia, and brother, Senica. They settled in Oakfield Township, Michigan (Kent County), although some references list them at the adjacent Greenville Township in Montcalm County. This location is about 25 miles northeast of Grand Rapids. In 1850, an agricultural census described their farm as 40 acres, with 13 "improved acres", 1 milk cow, 2 oxen, 1 beef cow, 2 pigs, and producing 30 bushels of corn.

Artemus' sister, Mandana (Amanda, Mandy), married Soloman Deal. They also moved to Michigan, initially settling in Ionia. However, they subsequently moved to Oakfield sometime before 1860. Mandana and Soloman had eight children and stayed on their farm in Oakfield, Michigan, dying there in 1870 and 1873, respectively.

Other family members who moved to Michigan around the same time were:

-- Nathaniel Brundage, who moved to Northfield, Michigan (near Ann Arbor) somewhat earlier, dying there in 1829.

-- Cynthia's brothers, Elisha and Elijah Hall, who moved to Southfield, Michigan, in Oakland County, which today is part of the metropolitan Detroit area.

Artemus and Lucy had nine children: William (1847), Philetus (1848), Walter (1849), Louisa (1851), Ozial (1853), Volney (1855), Electra (1857, died at age 4), Estella (1859), and Francis M. (1861, died at age 2). Volney was Earle Brundage's father.

At the time of the Federal Census on June 4, 1860, Lucy and Artemus were living in Oakfield, Kent County, Michigan with their eight living children and Artemus' mother, Cynthia. When their last child, Francis, was born on May 1, 1861, it is not clear if they were still in Oakfield or had moved to Kalamazoo.

Lucy died on May 18, 1861, likely from complications of childbirth. Lucy was buried either in Oakfield or Kalamazoo. At a later date, a granite monument was erected in the Riverside Cemetery (1015 Gull Road, Kalamazoo) "In Memory of Our Mother" by her children. All of the children were still young when their mother died. The eldest, William, was 14 and the youngest, Estella, was 2. Baby Francis did not survive infancy. Earle's father, Volney, was only 6 years old at the time.

The family moved about 75 miles south to Kalamazoo that same year (1861) and Artemus found a new wife quickly to help care for his large family.





From 1863 until before 1874, Artemus and his second wife, Maria, lived at 84/88 North Street in Kalamazoo. Today, there are both East and West North Streets and it is not clear if the 84/88 address is the same as the current numbering scheme. We can conclude that they lived close to downtown on the Northeast side of town. That area today consists of mostly small businesses and industry.

Artemus remarried in 1863 to Maria J. Hawley (1835-1915), and they had an additional seven children: Frederick (1864), Charles Augustine (1865), Lottie Idell (1868, died in infancy), Jennie (1870), Clarence (1872), George B. (1874), and Alice (1877).

Artemus and Maria lived in the central town at 84/88 North Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan, together with his mother, Cynthia. While he lived in town, his occupation was listed as "teamster," and subsequently as "peddler" and "hackman" (one who drives a carriage for hire). They lived there until about 1873.

All of the children grew up in Kalamazoo and attended public schools there. Earle's father, Volney, attended the Preparatory Program at Kalamazoo College in 1874-75. In the list of students enrolled, he was noted as living in Pine Grove, a rural community about 16 miles west of Kalamazoo, which did not have its own high school.

Artemus' mother, Cynthia, died in Kalamazoo in 1865 and was buried at Riverside Cemetery, 1015 Gull Road, Kalamazoo, Sec E, Lot 79, Grave 5 (although we were unable to locate her marker in 2024).



Volney Brundage, 1878

Kalamazoo College

Kalamazoo College was founded in 1833 as a private Baptist College on the frontier. Initially, courses of instruction were limited to Greek, Latin, Math, Rhetoric, Physics, and Philosophy. Classes were taught at both the Collegiate and the College-Preparatory level with students as young as 13. At the time, many colleges had preparatory programs for students who did not have a local high school. When Volney Brundage attended in 1875, there were a total of 174 students, 143 of whom were in the Preparatory Program. One third of the students were women. Volney was living in Pine Grove, Van Buren County, at the time he attended the Preparatory Program. He was probably not eligible to attend Kalamazoo Central High School, founded in 1858 as he lived outside the county.



At the time of the 1880 Census, Artemus was a farmer again, living in Pine Grove, Michigan (Van Buren County), west of Kalamazoo. Artemus died in Pine Grove in 1891 at the age of 68, as the result of a fall from a runaway horse. He was buried at Earl Cemetery, 28105 Sixth Avenue, Gobles Michigan, Plot #A83379. His second wife, Maria, was buried beside him in 1915.

Kalamazoo

Kalamazoo was originally an Anishinaabe word describing mist rising off the river. The first European settlements in the area began in 1795 with a small trading post. Most of the county was a Native American Reservation established by the Treaty of 1795. The Chicago Treaty of 1821 opened this land to settlement, and the reservation was reduced in size. Then, in 1833, another treaty arranged the exchange of five million acres of reservation land for $40,000 in trinkets and other merchandise. Subsequently after 1840, the Native Americans of the county were relocated across the Mississippi River.

The Historic Territorial Road was constructed in the 1830s and ran from Detroit to Chicago, passing through Kalamazoo. Another road connected Kalamazoo with Grand Rapids. The first railroad in the area, the Michigan Central, was built from 1846-1852, connecting Kalamazoo to Detroit and Chicago. Good transportation resulted in the growth of industry in the city and of agriculture in the surrounding communities.

The majority of early settlers were from New England. They found that the small prairies of southern Michigan were ideal for growing winter wheat. Wheat and wool became the major cash crops. Later European immigrants settled in various farming communities. A large group of Dutch immigrants arrived in 1846 and settled the area around Grand Rapids, introducing the raising of celery and other vegetables to the region. At one time Kalamazoo was known as the "Celery City" and shipped trainloads of the crop nationwide.



This building at Kalmazoo College, known as Upper Hall until 1924, was originally built in 1849 and housed dormitory and study rooms for 72 students, a chapel, meeting rooms, and recitation rooms. A fire in 1916 destroyed the fourth floor, and it was repaired as a three-story structure with a different roof style. Unfortunately, Upper Hall was demolished in 1937.





Charlotte Lizena Wheeler Davis
and her daughter, Carrie

Solomon Austin, United Empire Loyalist

Charlotte Lizena's great grandfather, Solomon, was born in 1744 near Baltimore, Maryland, but moved with his family, including his father, William, and several brothers, to Orange County, North Carolina near present day Durham. During the American Revolution, he fought on the side of the Loyalists. Solomon's family was split by the conflict, with his brother, John, also supporting the Loyalists, while his father, William, and two other brothers fought on the Patriot side.

Solomon was captured by the Patriots at the Battle of Moore's Creek in 1776, He was imprisoned and subjected to poor treatment for about two years, not being released until early 1778. After returning home, he married one of his neighbor's daughters, Joanna Thomas, and they started a family. Solomon then performed some resistance efforts "annoying the enemy" near to home and later joined up with the Queen's Rangers in Virginia, where he served under Colonel John Graves Simcoe. After the British surrender, when Solomon returned home again, he hoped to return to a normal life. However, life in their community became unbearable. He and his family were treated with disrespect and insult.

Solomon banded together with a party of Loyalists consisting of 12 families from North Carolina and Maryland. After a long, arduous journey through the mountains to Pennsylvania and then north towards Buffalo, they arrived at the Canadian frontier at Niagara in 1793. They made contact with their old commander, John Graves Simcoe, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. Solomon was welcomed and, as a "United Empire Loyalist", was granted 600 acres for himself and 200 additional acres for each child. He was one of the first white settlers of Woodhouse Township, Norfolk County, and lived there for the rest of his life. He and his wife, Joanna, raised nine children, seven of whom were born in North Carolina, including Jonathan Austin.

Earle's maternal grandfather, Robert Sanford Davis (known as Sanford) (1821-1901), was born June 6, 1821 in Saratoga County, New York, on the Hudson River. While his parents, George C. (1797-1832) and Mary Earl Davis (1800-1869), were also born in Saratoga County, his paternal grandparents, Pardon (1766-1850) and Phoebe Case Davis (1772-1831), were farmers from Westport, Massachusetts. His mother's parents, Stephen (1754-1834) and Priscilla Hicks Earl (unknown dates), were from the neighboring seaport town of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Stephen Earl served in the Continental Navy during the American Revolution and Pardon Davis served in the militia. Both families moved from the seacoast of Massachusetts to Saratoga County, New York between 1790 and 1800.

Sanford's father, George, died at the young age of 35, of unknown cause. Sanford was only 11 and sisters, Phoebe and Mary, were 13 and 9 years old respectively. According to Sanford's obituary in the Marshalltown Iowa Evening Times-Republican, he lived in Saratoga "until the California gold craze swept over the entire country. He, with other 'forty-niners,' made the pilgrimage in quest of the yellow metal, but like thousands of others was not very successful."

Earle's maternal grandmother, Charlotte Lizena Wheeler (known as Lizena) (1836-1900), was born in Simcoe, Woodhouse Township, Norfolk County, Ontario, Canada, which was known as "Upper Canada" then. Her mother, also named Charlotte (Austin) (1807-1879), was the daughter of Jonathan (1784-1849) and Hannah Potts Austin (1791-1880). Jonathan was born in Orange County, North Carolina, near present day Durham, and migrated with his family to Upper Canada when he was 10 years old. (See sidebar on his father, Solomon Austin.) Hannah's family moved from Hartford County, Maryland, to Upper Canada around 1789.

Lizena Wheeler's father, John B. Wheeler (1794-1878), was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, to Ephraim (1765-1854) and Mary Wheeler (unknown dates). Ephraim was a Patriot, who served in the Continental Militia beginning at age 15. John went to sea on a merchant vessel in 1810, when he was 16 years old. He was issued a "Seaman's Protection Certificate" which was to prove his citizenship and prevent him being impressed into the British Navy during the War of 1812. By 1826, John was living in Upper Canada and married Charlotte Austin. Their first four children were born in Norfolk County, Upper Canada.

Life in Alamo, Michigan

When Lizena Wheeler was just a year old, in 1838, the family moved to Alamo, Michigan, a farming community just west of Kalamazoo. Her father purchased farmland together with his brother, Charles, and his father, Ephraim Wheeler. Lizena had four brothers, John, Ephraim, Jonathan, and David, who all worked on the farm. The land that was the Wheeler farm was located northeast of Alamo Centre and currently corresponds with 8777 Owens Road.

In 1856, Sanford Davis moved to Alamo Township accompanied by his mother, Mary Earl Davis. He bought land and established his farm close to Alamo Centre, just a mile from the Wheeler farm. Sanford and Lizena were married the following year,1857. They lived on the Davis farm along with Mary until she died in 1869.

Sanford and Lizena had only one child, Carrie Jennette Davis (1861-1949). At ten years old, Carrie was baptized in the Presbyterian Church at Alamo. There is no Presbyterian Church in Alamo today but there is a Community Congregational Church called Restoration Church, organized in 1868, which is possibly the congregation in which she was baptized.

Volney Brundage and Carrie Davis were married on March 28, 1878 in Alamo, Michigan. In the 1880 Census they were living in Alamo with Carrie's parents and Volney was working on the farm along with a live-in farm laborer. Volney was active in church and in the Regional Sunday School Association, which met in Kalamazoo. Their only child, David Earle Brundage, was born in Alamo in 1883.







Carrie Davis with a doll, and with Baby Earle





David Earle Brundage, age 18 months and age 4 years



The Kalamazoo Speedway Racetrack in 2024 on land that was formerly the Davis Farm



Marshall County Courthouse, built in 1886

Origin of Marshalltown, Iowa

Marshall County was formed in 1846 and Marshalltown was first settled in 1851 by Henry Anson, who came from Marshall, Michigan, just east of Kalamazoo. Mr. Anson selected a high point between the Iowa River and Linn Creek to build his cabin, and named the site after his former residence. He staked a claim, platted the town, and recruited others to settle there.

The town became the county seat in 1860 and grew into a major rail and commercial center because of its favorable location on the Iowa River, as well the arrival of the Chicago and NorthWestern Railway in the 1860s. The economy became a strong mix of agriculture (corn and soybeans) and manufacturing.



Old postcard showing Union Station in Marshalltown



Historic buildings on East Main Street in Marshalltown, 2024

In about 1891 Sanford and Lizena Davis sold the farm in Alamo and the whole family, including Carrie, Volney, and Earle, moved to Marshalltown, Iowa. Volney had gotten a job as a traveling salesman representing the Lawton Cutlery Company of Chicago in the western states. Apparently Marshalltown was a good home base from which he could travel within his territory. They bought a house at 305 East Church Street in Marshalltown. Earle was about 8 years old at the time of this move.

In 1894, Volney was elected Vice President of the Men's League at the Marshalltown Congregational Church. He was also active with the Knights of the Maccabees. Carrie was a member of the Ladies of the Maccabees Club and the City Federation of Women's Clubs.

Earle Brundage attended public school in Marshalltown. He was a member of the YMCA and attended weekly Bible classes there. According to the Marshalltown News, Earle was one of 22 graduates of Marshalltown High School, with the ceremony occurring at the Odeon Theater on May 29, 1900. The day before, during the class day program held in the high school auditorium, Earle gave the valedictory address. His theme was the new opportunities offered to young people following the outcome of the late war with Spain.



Brundage Home



D. Earle Brundage



Marshalltown High School

The first high school in Marshalltown was built in 1876. That building burned within a few years and a second high school was built on the same site in 1892. The building included the elementary grades for the First Ward as well as the high school until 1914 when it became solely the high school for grades 8-12. The building was demolished in 1980 after serving several different functions over the years.

Carrie's mother, Lizena, was an ardent believer in the teachings of Christian Science. Therefore, she did not believe in seeking traditional medical care, but turned to prayer for treatment. She had a serious illness for nearly two years prior to her death and did not mention her true condition to her family. Once she divulged her condition, she deteriorated rapidly. She died in 1900 and was buried at Riverside Cemetery [611 North Center Street, Marshalltown, Iowa, in Section J-18].

Carrie's father, Sanford, died the following year (1901), after a month-long illness, and was buried beside his wife at Riverside Cemetery. We can tell from the tombstones that they both were known by their middle names, Sanford and Lyzenie. Lyzenie appears as an affectionate alternate spelling of Lizena.



Charlotte Lizena Wheeler Davis





Robert Sanford Davis



