

HISTORY OF THE
CRANDALL AND LAKE
FAMILIES

C. H. Sigerfoos





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INTRODUCTION

In May, 1911, Emeline Crandall Voorhis passed through the Pearly Gates, being the last survivor of the children of Tanner and Susan Crandall. It was at the Voorhis home in the afternoon of the day of the funeral, that the family and relatives were gathered and it was proposed that a reunion of the two families, the Crandalls and Lakes, be organized and observed annually.

The suggestion met with approval of all present and the society was formed by electing William H. Voorhis president, Eva Stamp secretary, and Crayton H. Sigerfoos treasurer. The society held their first reunion on the thirteenth day of June, 1911, at the fair grounds at Cassopolis, and have met annually since.

It was at one of these gatherings that it was voted to choose a historian and Frances Lake was chosen. She served one year and resigned on account of ill health and C. H. Sigerfoos was chosen to succeed her. Mrs. Lake had succeeded in securing considerable information which she turned over to her successor and with that, and the help of others, we now present you with the following history of the Crandall and Lake families.

Tanner Crandall was born in 1784. There is no record of where he was born but it is known that the greater part of his life was spent in Chenango county, New York, and Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

He was twice married, his first wife's name being Hannah Brakeman. To this union were born seven children, three sons and four daughters as follows: Lewis, Lodovick, Hiram, Diantha, Dianna, Didama, and Lydia. Also Tanner Crandall had two brothers, Hosea and Kellup, but of their history little or nothing is known.

EARLY HISTORY

Tanner Crandall was next married to Susan Hall about the year 1817, and to this union were born twelve children: Hannah, Ransom, Betsey, Alzina, Nancy, Emeline, Adaline, Caroline, who died at the age of two years, then Caroline, Henry and Susan, and one son that died in infancy.

There is but very little of the early life of Tanner Crandall that has been handed down to the present time. It is told of him that as a boy he was of a decidedly light complexion, with golden hair, and was at times very much out of sorts with his uncles who would persist in tormenting him about his sandy locks, so much that upon one occasion he determined to remedy his misfortune.

So one day he appeared at the dinner table with what was intended to be raven locks, but what was but a sorry imitation. The change had been brought about by rubbing his head against a charred pine log in a nearby clearing, but the change did not prove to be permanent, and in after life we believe he was perfectly satisfied with his "Golden Locks."

We have incidentally spoken of his uncles. We have been told that, for some reason or other, Tanner was at an early age taken into the family of his grandparents. There is no accurate history as to how it came about, but it is generally believed to be the fact that he was at an early age left an orphan.

We will now draw the curtain over the scene and take up the history of the two families in connection with each other, as it would be impossible to write a history of one without mention of the other.

As in the history of the Crandall family, we cannot go back any farther than that of Joseph Lake, in the Lake family. Joseph Lake was born in the year 1797, but history is lacking here, also, as to where, but quite likely in the state of New York, as the greater part of his life was spent in that state.

He was married to Miss Sallie Norton, about the year 1815, and to this union were born eleven children: Richmond, Olive, Abigail, Sallie, Nancy, George, Jane, Julany,

Joseph, Charles, and William.

These two families of which we are writing, lived in an age of which the present generation is almost entirely ignorant, a time when it was of the greatest necessity to use every means of economy in all branches of husbandry and household management.

The girls were taught the art of housekeeping at a very early age, and just as soon as they became old enough they were taught how to weave and spin and sew, for at that time every family was supposed to raise everything on the farm that went into the clothes as well as on the table.

Sheep were kept and flax was grown. The wool was sheared from the sheep and cleansed, and carded, or made into rolls, and spun into yarn. The flax was pulled after matured, hatched, or the woody part stripped from the fibre, and then the fibre was spun into threads. The yarn and thread were then woven into cloth called linsey-woolsey, or into pure woolen or pure linen, on a hand loom; all this labor being done by hand, and mostly, if not altogether, by the female help of the family.

In Grandmother's Day

In grandmother's day

They did some queer things in a very queer way;
My grandmother told me about them one night
When the curtains were drawn and the grate-fire was bright,
And I was all cuddled up snug in my bed,
With the dreadfulest, achingest cold in my head;
She explained everything as she went along,
And spelled the hard words, so I couldn't tell wrong—
And she told me how little girls used to play

In grandmother's day

In grandmother's day

They worked from the dawn to the twilight gray;
And, oh, just think of their poor, aching backs!
They pulled and they cured and they flailed the flax
To get out the seed; then broke the stalks, so
They could scutch out the shives and hackle out tow;
Then they spun, reeled, and sized it, and wound on a spool,

And warped, wove and bleached it, for linen sheets cool;
It seems to me life was not a bit gay,
In grandmother's day.

In grandmother's day

She says they found time to sing and to pray—
And even some time to learn things at school;
How could they, with all that they did to wool?
They carded and spun and reeled it, she said,
Then dyed it a blue or a green or a red,
Then wove it and cut it, and each made a dress
They called linsey-woolsey—(she spelled it)—I guess;
I'm gladdest of glad that I didn't play

In grandmother's day.

The father and sons cared for the stock which would consist of enough sheep to supply the needs of the family with wool, a cow or two, and perhaps a team of horses but more likely a "yoke" of oxen, and a few pigs. Also they usually would plant a little corn and wheat and potatoes, just enough to supply the family needs.

It was under just such conditions that the Crandall-Lake family came into being. Richmond Lake, the eldest child of Joseph and Sallie Lake, married Hannah B. Crandall in 1839, and after five years of hard work in Chenango county, New York, got the western fever.

His wife's father, Tanner Crandall, tried all his powers of persuasion to get him to give up the idea of leaving his home and people to live in a distant land and among strangers, where he pictured all kinds of hardships, and talked about how he would, in all likelihood, never see his Hannah again, for he was very much attached to her, and being quite old no doubt it would be a great sacrifice to him.

But Richmond was of a more optimistic turn, and met his father-in-law with arguments of a more encouraging spirit, and finally promised the old gentleman if he would give his consent he would keep him informed of their welfare, and also that he would bring his beloved daughter back to him in six years, a promise which he faithfully kept.

In the year 1844, he, in company with his wife and two sons, William H. H. and James M., aged four and two years,

started for the far west, and that fall they landed at Geneva, on the banks of Diamond Lake, Cass county, Michigan, and stopped with the family of William Allen and stayed with them until they could find a place to move into.

They finally moved into a log cabin on the Duncan McIntosh farm. At that time there were the McIntoshs', the Moons, Jones', and Alexanders scattered over Young's Prairie. Mr. Lake, being of a very industrious nature and always lively and full of pleasantry, soon worked himself into the good graces of these first settlers of the land. Always not only ready and willing but anxious to work at any thing to make an honest living and aiming always to do an honest day's work, he soon established an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity and he was, therefore, always in demand for all kinds of work.

At one time, when helping harvest wheat for a Mr. Alexander, it was his work to rake and bind after a cradle, as was the custom in those days, and he was working along and trying to get every straw in his own swath and always on the lookout for here and there a few straws that the other laborers would leave.

Finally his employer saw what he was doing and gently admonished him not to be so particular with his work and instead he should leave an occasional handful and when the harvest was over he should rake the field and have all he got from the raking, and he declared he had more wheat that fall, just from the rakings, than he ever knew any of his people to have at any one harvest in the east.

At first, when he began sending letters back home, instead of writing them himself, having never had but three weeks in a school-room, he employed Asa Kingsbury to write for him. Of course, he sent back very glowing accounts of the new country to his folks in the east, but there being such a difference in the two localities, Mr. Crandall was very skeptical.

Knowing Richmond as he did, or thought he did, he did not know how to take to the stories sent him. Finally, he wrote him to write his own letters and he would believe. After that he did his own writing and they had to believe what seemed to them almost incredible stories.

At the expiration of the sixth year, he loaded his fam-

ily, which now was made up of the wife and five children, and started back to the fatherland. At the end of the journey, when they halted in front of the Crandall home, the father, who was reading in his bible, that being a daily custom of his, came rushing out with his bible under his arm and his glasses astride his nose, overjoyed at the unexpected arrival, and exclaiming, "What shall we do! What shall we do!"

They made the trip with horses and wagon, stayed a year and came back to Cass county the same way. Soon after coming back, he bought eighty acres in LaGrange township, where he lived until he bought ninety-eight acres in Penn township and moved onto that, later buying an adjoining forty acres. It was while living on the LaGrange township eighty that his wife's father came to Cass county to live.

Richmond had been writing about the wonderful crops raised by himself and neighbors until, finally, the old gentleman decided to make this county his future home. When Mr. Lake learned to a certainty that he was coming, he wrote him that he had corn growing that had two ears to the stalk and that he could not hang his hat on the lowest ear.

Well, he came, and after dinner the old gentleman slipped out of the house unobserved, as he supposed, and went direct to the cornfield. The corn was in the shock, but they had left, here and there, an unusually tall stalk. Walking up to the first stalk, he squared himself right up to it, and looking up at the ears, he began to shake his head. He was a very tall man, but the corn was eighteen feet tall and the first ear was ten feet from the ground and the top one, eleven feet. All this time he was being watched by the family. The old gentleman owned that he was beat. He said that it was hard to believe much that they had told him, but when they told about the big corn, that capped the climax.

We think it would be proper, before going farther, to describe the average house of that time. Usually, it was

built of logs, one above the other, and the cracks fitted with strips, called chinking; these, in turn, being plastered up with a kind of mortar made of clay and water. The chimney was built at one end, from the ground up, with an opening on the inside forming a fireplace, and was nearly always built of sticks and clay.

On the inside of the fireplace was fastened a wooden or sometimes iron bar, horizontally, called a crane. On this crane were iron hooks on which to hang kettles for cooking. The window was a square hole cut in one end, through the logs, and a sheet of greased paper to let in the light.

The door was made of hewed boards and hung on wooden hinges with a wooden latch and a wooden catch on the inside. The door knob consisted of a leather string fastened to the latch, and stuck through a hole a few inches above the latch, so when anyone on the outside wanted in, they would pull the string and the latch would be lifted out of the catch, opening the door. Here is where the saying "Our latch string is always out" originated.

The floor was hewed boards, called puncheon, and the roof consisted of shakes or shingles split out of short logs. The furniture was usually about as follows: Three beds across one end of the room, which were made by nailing a strip, the width of the bed, from each corner out into the room, then setting two posts, dividing the space into three equal parts, and nailing strips or poles from side walls to posts and between posts, making three bedsteads across the room. The rest of the furniture would compare favorably with this, but would vary according to the needs and ingenuity of the family.

Such was one of the first houses occupied by Richmond Lake, as described by Mrs. Isabell Osborn, wife of the late Jordon P. Osborn, and daughter of Eber Root, as she found it while teaching the Geneva school, and she made the statement that she never slept more comfortably than she did on one of Mrs. Lake's feather beds and on the pole bedstead. And Mr. Lake often remarked that the happiest days of his

life were spent right there.

At one time, when he was clearing some land, he made a wager with Silas Young, who was working with him, that he could chop a cord of stove wood an hour for six consecutive hours. He chose a large maple tree, cut it down and squared the but of it the day before, and had everything in readiness. He made arrangements with his good wife for her to hang a cloth on the line at the end of every hour, so he could tell just how hard to work, as the boys would keep it corded up as cut. At the end of the six hours he had chopped just seven cords of wood.

In the year 1846, Joseph Lake came from New York state to Cass county, Michigan via the Great Lakes to St. Joseph, Michigan, and thence, via the St. Joseph river, to Niles, Michigan, and with him came his entire family, and settled on the farm just across the road from the Leah Jones farm, now owned by Joshua Johnson.

About the year 1852, Richmond Lake had contracted with George Moon to clear a certain number of acres of land just east of the Moon buildings, and, in order to get the clearing done in the time agreed upon, he cut the timber all down and got everything in shape for the "logging bee" and invited everybody that could use a hand-spike or axe to come on a certain day. When the day arrived, there were three yoke of oxen and a goodly number of men on hand.

Thomas Goodrige and Daniel McIntosh each owned a yoke of oxen, but we did not learn to whom the other yoke belonged. The three drivers chose sides and after all were chosen, Mr. Goodrige chose John Hecoeks and Mr. McIntosh chose Joseph Lake for their chain hitchers, and everybody got busy.

The ground was divided into three equal parts, as nearly as possible, and Mr. Goodrige and his men won out. After the logging was all done, they all repaired to the house for refreshments and a general good time, and as a part of the refreshments were inside a jug, they were soon making merry.

It was about this time that the two chain hitchers, mentioned above, slipped out of the house and found amusement in rolling down hill in a large hogshead, by bracing

themselves against the sides.

After tiring of this, they went to the house. No sooner were they inside than they were pounced upon and Goodrige shouted, "Here is my chain hitcher, he hasn't had a drink, yet!" But John refused to drink. "If he won't drink, pour it down him!" some one shouted. "Hold on," demanded Richmond, "Are you under any obligation not to drink?" "No, sir, I am not." "Then you have got to drink!" But failing to force it down him, they poured it on his head and patted it in and everybody was happy, even Mr. Hecoeks.

Another time, Sanford Ashcraft and Richmond Lake, with grain cradles, and George Lake and John Hecoeks, to rake and bind, cut sixty acres of wheat for Samuel Ashcraft, on the Edwardsburg road in six days. Mrs. Ashcraft (Aunt Abbie) did the cooking and had left a small piece of pie dough, after making pies, and baked it in a small cake and left it on top of the elevated oven. Richmond saw it, slipped it in his pocket and when they got to the field, managed to get it into a sheaf of wheat unobserved.

After cutting once around the field, he said to Mr. Hecoeks, "I'll bet you my drinks (out of a jug, of course) against yours, that I can shake a short-cake out of a bundle of wheat." "All right," said John, "maybe you can, but I don't believe it." After picking up several and shaking them, without any success, he began to say he guessed he was going to lose the wager, but after a few more shakes, out came a short-cake. And then every time they came to the jug he would take a drink and then say, "Now, John, I will have to drink for you," and of course he would.

One day, while threshing on the Leach farm, some dogs started a deer in a field across the road from the barn. The field is the one on the Merrill Jones farm that corners with the railroad, and was in corn at the time. George Lake, who was helping with the threshing, ran across the road, and, seeing the deer coming toward him, between two rows of corn, took a position by the fence, where he was sure the deer would make the leap over the fence. This it did, and as it passed over his head he caught it by the hind legs, and man and deer went in a heap on the

ground. About this time, William Lake, George's brother, came running up, and succeeded in cutting the deer's throat, after a hard struggle.

Joseph Lake, Jr. was hunting and was fortunate enough to bag a wild goose. His folks, thinking to have a little sport at his expense, accused him of finding it dead, so at another time, soon after, succeeded in breaking one's wing and he drove the crippled goose all the way home, to prove to the folks that he had actually shot it, and, by so doing, vindicating his ability as a sportsman.

Another time, George and Joseph were stalking a flock of geese on the Leah Jones farm, now owned by Joshua Johnson, and were carefully creeping up to them, with cocked guns, but thinking they had better get a little closer, they started creeping again, with their guns still cocked. All of a sudden, Joe's gun was discharged and Joe shouted, "My God! Did that hit you, George?" Fortunately, George was not hit, but it was a long time before the boys heard the last of that goose hunt.

In those days, the wild turkeys and geese were very plentiful, and it was a very common practice to go hunting for turkeys. Harrison Lake told the writer how he, at one time, went to a small island in the swamp just west of the Lake farm, and concealed himself in an old shed that was used for the purpose of sheltering hogs, waited for the turkeys to come to the feeding ground of the hogs, which was close to the shed.

He did not have to wait long. He could hear them coming his way, so he cocked his gun and waited patiently, (of course), for them to come within range. Soon they came running up, not even suspecting danger. He selected a large gobbler and fired, bringing down three birds. The flock was so surprised that they scattered in all directions, and one old gobbler actually ran through the shed and over him in its fright.

William H. Lake, youngest son of Joseph and Sallie Lake, was born December 22nd, 1838, in Chenango county, New York, and came to Cass county, Michigan, in 1846, with his parents, where he spent the remainder of his young manhood until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in 1861.

On August 20th, of that year, he enlisted in the Sixth Infantry Michigan Volunteers, and served three years and three days. His company Captain was W. W. McIlvain, of Cassopolis. He participated in the following battles: Fort Jackson and St. Philips, that lasted two weeks; in the capture of New Orleans; the battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5th, 1862; the battle of Ponchatoula; took part in the destruction of the Rebel gunboat "Cotton;" was under fire at Sewell's Point, La., and Grand Gulf, Miss.; also took an active part in the capture of Fort Houston.

At the battle of Grand Gulf, Miss., he was with a company of about twelve men who were picked to silence a battery that was trained on a Union boat carrying soldiers. The charge was made under cover of night, an exceptionally dark night, and was led by a young Lieutenant, carrying a lighted lantern. The Lieutenant was killed and the others returned without making the charge.

Peter Dorr, a German from Vandalia, who will be remembered by a great many of the older residents of the village, was seated at the table, on the boat mentioned, eating pie, when a shot from the Rebel battery struck the table, scattering dishes and victuals in every direction. Afterwards, the battery was captured.

At the battle of Ponchatoula, he was given picket duty in the garden of an old lady where there had been a soldier slain the night before. The lady tried to engage him in conversation, but, being suspicious of her, he kept strict watch all around. He thought her plan was to get him off his guard and give an enemy a chance to slip up on him and shoot him. Among other things, she said her little grandson was looking at some pictures of apes in his primer and called them "Yanks" and wanted to know if "Yanks" really had tails.

Capt. McIlvain, with a squad of men, was guarding a railroad, when they were attacked by a party of rebels, and forced to retreat. Mr. Lake saw a man creeping up on him and fired at him. The fellow stopped creeping, and as he was anxious to see where he hit him, he started to creep toward him. The Captain called to him to come back, but he kept on. Suddenly, he saw three or four rebels on the

other side of the track, making toward him, and he sprang to his feet and ran for a stump a short distance away and just as he ducked behind the stump they fired; the bullets hitting the stump and one piercing his hat. He then took to his heels, and, as he said, being something of a sprinter, was soon up with his comrades.

While his regiment was camped at Ship Island, Gulf of Mexico, it was the soldiers' delight to bathe in the waters of the gulf. One day, while in bathing, he took a swim out into the gulf, as he thought, nearly a mile, when he saw a large plank a little farther out to sea and it occurred to him that it would be nice to get that plank.

Accordingly, he started after it, but long before he could reach it, there came one of those sudden squalls, so frequent to the Gulf, and he started for shore. The sea was soon lashed into a fury and our soldier boy thought surely now his time had come, when, lo and behold! that plank suddenly came alongside and our hero rode safely into port, to find that a soldier from another regiment had been caught in that same squall and drowned.

After serving the full time of his enlistment, he was honorably discharged and mustered out of service, August 23rd, 1864.

Henry C. Parker enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, March 1st, 1862, and was mustered out, March 9th, 1866. Was engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Hatchie River Bridge and Middleburg, Tenn., where one hundred and thirteen men held back thirty-five hundred men of the Rebel General VanDorsen's force; also at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; and at the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, and numerous other minor engagements.

Geo. M. Parker served in the Civil War, and also George B. and Lewis Crandall.

Sanford Ashcraft and wife, and Edmond Black and wife, came to Cass county in 1846, via Kalamazoo, over the Michigan Central Railroad, that being the western terminal of the road at that time. They stayed over night in Kalamazoo and in the morning the men started on foot for Young's Prairie, leaving the women behind. At Young's Prairie, they secured a team of Rodney Norton and drove back to Kalamazoo after the women and children. While

in Kalamazoo, they locked their rooms at night by sticking a jack knife over the door latch.

In our remarks, we have mentioned the "jug" at times, and will add here that, at the time of which we have been writing, it was the custom, among all the people, to have liquor in the house at all times, and on all occasions, such as we have been calling your attention to, it was considered a necessity. But public sentiment has so changed that now it is the exception instead of the rule.

We will now call your attention to some of the other and younger members of these two families. There were the young Ashcraft people, the Blacks, the Parkers, the Salees and the Lakes.

It was a great treat for these young folks to get together at the farm home of "Uncle Rich," as Richmond was invariably called, and all join in a jolly good time, and it would usually wind up by the crowd capturing "Uncle Rich" by forming a ring around him and shouting in unison, "Uncle Rich! Uncle Rich! Can't we have a dance?"

All this time "Uncle Rich" was dodging from one to another and asking "What! Now who could withstand such pleading? Surely not 'Uncle Rich!'"

Once upon a time, (this is not a fairy tale) two young ladies, Serena and Frances Ashcraft, nieces of "Uncle Rich," came to spend several days with the family. It was in the autumn, at the time that peaches, apples, and watermelons were at their best.

When the time came for their departure for home, and after feasting, as one would naturally suppose, on peaches and melons, as any child would, they, in company with "Uncle Rich's" two oldest daughters, who volunteered to "go a piece" with them, started across the woods in the direction of Cassopolis, the home of the Ashcrafts, each carrying a large watermelon. It was a mile and a half across the woods to the road, but they bravely marched through, and at the road they sat down to eat the melons.

About that time, several men came by in a wagon, and, seeing the young ladies and the big melons, accused them of robbing someone's melon patch, and they were in great glee to think that they could be accorded so much courage as to rob a melon patch and get away with it.

Family of Tanner Crandall

Tanner Crandall was born April 1st, 1784. Married Hannah Brakeman. Year not known. Their children:

Louis. His children: Simon, Omer, Lyman, George, Clarinda.

Lodovick.

Hiram, born July 6th, ----, died November 8th, 1854.

Diantha, married George Rodney Norton. Children: George, Ransom, Roxie, Will, Oliver.

Diana, married Edward Bragg.

Didama, married Benjamin Brown. Children: Morris, Benjamin, Joseph, Hannah, Sarah.

Second marriage. Was married to Susan Hall about the year 1817, and the following children were born to this union:

Hannah Brakeman, born March 21st, 1818.

Ransom.

Betsey.

Alzina, born Feb. 15th, 1825, died May 29th, 1895.

Nancy.

Emeline, born June 10th, 1829, died May, 1911.

Adaline, born March 1st, 1877, died April 27th, 1894.

Caroline, died, aged two years.

Caroline.

Henry, born Sept. 15th, 1833, died June 11th, 1911.

Susan.

Family of Hiram Crandall

Hiram Crandall married Mary Trask, December 19th, 1836. Mary Trask Crandall died April 25th, 1868. They were the parents of the following children:

George Barney, born Sept. 15th, 1838.

Thomas Jefferson, born July 1st, 1840.

Louis M., born Dec. 24th, 1844, died Aug. 22nd, 1909.

Eugene D., born Dec. 26th, 1851.

Jennie L., born Nov. 6th, 1854.

George B. Crandall married Elizebeth Shafer, Dec. 2nd, 1860. Two sons were born to this union:

Lester B., born March 18th, 1862.

Harry L., born Jan. 25th, 1877.

Lester B. Crandall married Hattie Graham, March 9th,

1888. One child, Fred H., born March 3rd, 1893.

Harry L. Crandall married Bessie A. Underwood, Jan. 9th, 1898. The following are their children:

Morris, born Sept. 26th, 1900.

Vera W., born Sept. 14th, 1902, died Sept. 30th, 1908.

Martha E., born July 31st, 1909.

Ruth A., born Jan. 3rd, 1911.

Thomas J. Crandall married Nancy Emmons, April 17th, 1873. Their children:

Lenore, born Jan. 9th, 1874.

Carl, born Aug. 4th, 1878.

Earl, born March, 1880, died March, 1891.

Nancy Emmons Crandall died Dec., 1891.

Lenore Crandall married Dell Sixby.

Louis M. Crandall married Sarah Lake, widow of George Lake.

Eugene D. Crandall married Rosa L. Tappan, Oct. 7th, 1881. Born to this union:

Myrtle A., born Oct. 11th, 1882.

Ray D., born April 25th, 1889.

Jay H., born April 25th, 1889.

Myrtle A. Crandall married George T. S. Underwood, Dec. 21st, 1904. Their children:

Eugene S., born June 29th, 1906.

L. Irene, born June 12th, 1907.

Olive Rose, born June 7th, 1910.

Jay H. Crandall married Hazle May Harman, Dec. 24th, 1910.

Jennie Crandall married Michael B. Lewis, Aug. 30th, 1877. Their children:

Coral Vesta, born April 5th, 1879.

Amy Mildred, born June 7th, 1882.

Charles Eugene, born Sept. 30th, 1886.

Goldie, born April 13th, 1894.

Russel, born April 1st, 1897, died Oct. 26th, 1897.

Family of Hannah B. Crandall

Married Richmond Lake, June 2nd, 1839, and to this union were born the following children:

William Henry Harrison, born March 23rd, 1840.

James Madison, born March 23rd, 1842.

Mary Elizabeth, born April 3rd, 1845.

Sarah Jane, born Dec. 11th, 1847.

Charles Newton, born Sept. 6th, 1850.

Hannah Rosetta, born June 14th, 1858.

Susan Emma, born April 23rd, 1860.

William H. H. Lake married Almira Cordelia Slipper, March 25th, 1861, and to this union were born:

Rosa Belle, born Jan. 18th, 1863.

Ezmer Ward, born July 20th, 1864, died Sept. 9th, 1888.

Ora Alta, born March 17th, 1867.

Caroline, born Nov. 15th, 1872.

Loetta Sprague married C. W. Allen, Dec. 28th, 1892.

Their children are:

Leo Mahew, born April 22nd, 1894.

Ester Mary, born Aug. 20th, 1896.

Raymond Eugene, born Dec. 13th, 1899.

Ruth May, born Feb. 9th, 1908.

Elden Edward, born Feb. 15th, 1912.

Clarence J. Sprague married Edna Tucker. One child, a daughter,

Maggie J. Sprague married Virgil Hackett, Dec. 28th, 1892. Their children are:

Earl, born Oct. 31st, 1893.

Edna, born June 22nd, 1900.

Lola, born March 17th, 1910.

Ethel, born Aug. 27th, 1912.

Mary E. Sprague married Robert James Coates, Sept. 17th, 1902. Their child, Byron Abner, born Aug. 22nd, 1908.

Celia L. Sprague married Charles Edward Cole, Sept. 20th, 1905. Their children are:

Oliver William, born Aug. 9th, 1906.

Viola Mary, born Oct. 30th, 1908.

Thelma May, born May 15th, 1911.

Ruth Marie, born July 11th, 1913.

William Sprague married Sadie Turner, March, 1911. One son, born June 1st, 1912.

Sarah J. Lake married Crayton H. Sigerfoos, Dec. 24th, 1871. To this union were born the following children:

Charles Osborn, born Feb. 1st, 1873, died Aug. 26th, 1873.

Ella May, born Jan. 18th, 1874.

Mary Edith, born May 19th, 1876.

Cynthia Anna, born Sept. 30th, 1878.

Sadie Eleonora, born April 4th, 1880.

William Walter, born Feb. 9th, 1882.

Ella M. Sigerfoos married William Blyly, Dec. 3rd, 1893.

To this union were born the following children:

Effie Alverda, born Sept. 27th, 1894.

Ruth Naomi, born July 22nd, 1896.

Grace Luella, born July 26th, 1899.

William Lloyd G., born March 30th, 1902.

Russell Osborn, born July 24th, 1907.

Robert Winston, born July 29th, 1912.

Mary Edith Sigerfoos married Harry R. Maxwell, June 8th, 1899. To this union were born the following children:

Donald Richard, born March 8th, 1900.

Clarence Everett, born Oct. 17th, 1903.

Cynthia A. Sigerfoos married Merle S. Keyser, March 13th, 1913. To this union was born Ralph Thurston, Dec. 14th, 1913.

Sadie Eleonora Sigerfoos married Alvin A. Roorbaugh, June 20th, 1900. Three children were born to them:

Maurice, born June 25th, 1902.

William Howard, born April 25th, 1906.

John Milton, born June 22nd, 1908.

Rosa Belle Lake married Charles Wright. Their children:

Durward E., born Dec. 18th, 1885.

Lola, born July 2nd, 1888.

Max, born April 7th, 1890.

Ruth, born Sept. 1st, 1892, died Jan. 25th, 1895.

Clara, born Nov. 26th, 1895.

Durward Wright married Amelia Tompkins, Nov. 24th, 1909. One child, Gordon Loraine, born Sept. 15th, 1911.

Lola Wright married Lisle Hartzel, April 20th, 1906.

Two children:

Frances Loraine, born Oct. 20th, 1906.

Claire Lisle, born June 3rd, 1910.

Ora Alta Lake married Belle Shattuck, June 16th, 1889.

Their children are:

Leon Dean, born April 13th, 1890.

Harold, born July 20th, 1891

Leon D. Lake married Ora Belle Morgan, July 3rd, 1911.
Their children:

Virla Louise, born May 22nd, 1912.

Ethel Gertrude, born Aug. 17th, 1913.

Caroline Lake married Philander Jasper Squires, Feb. 14th, 1897, and are the parents of two children:

Frank Gordon, born Nov. 19th, 1901.

Ruth Almira, born Aug. 24th, 1911.

Family of James M. Lake

Married Anna Tripp, Oct. 9th, 1873. One child, Grace, born 1879, died, 1894.

Family of Mary E. Lake

Married Byron Sprague, Jan. 1st, 1861. Their children are as follows:

Panama, born July 12th, 1863, died Oct. 2nd, 1870.

Leander Madison, born March 3rd, 1865.

Ida May, born Aug. 16th, 1867.

Loetta E., born March 3rd, 1870.

Clarence J., born May 18th, 1872.

Maggie J., born July 22nd, 1874.

Mary Emma, born Feb. 21st, 1879.

Celia L., Aug. 10th, 1883.

William, born March 18th, 1888.

Ida M. Sprague married ----- Peterson, March 22nd, 1886. Their children are:

Nina E., born July 24th, 1887.

Ina E., born July 24th, 1887.

Lizzie L., born July 4th, 1889.

Lulu M., born June 7th, 1894.

Ella Z., born Dec. 15th, 1897.

Alvin W., born March 16th, 1903, died Sept. 6th, 1903.

Floyd E., born Oct. 6th, 1905, died April 3rd, 1906.

Verina L., born Sept. 17th, 1907.

William Walter Sigerfoos married Grace L. Pearl, Nov. 16th, 1904. Two children were born to them:

Charles Crayton, born Jan. 10th, 1908.

Dorothy Louise, born June 16th, 1911.

Hannah Rosetta Lake married Benjamin Franklin Slipper, June 24th, 1875. They are the parents of the following children:

Archie Lawson, born March 22nd, 1877.

Maud May, born March 9th, 1879.

Blanch Viola, born Aug. 31st, 1880.

Glen Madison, born Sept. 20th, 1887.

Hannah Nevada, born Feb. 19th, 1891.

Grace Olivia, born July 27th, 1894.

Archie L. Slipper married Lora Benedict, Aug. 18th, 1912.

Maud Slipper married John Jones. One child, Vera Rosetta, born Feb. 20th, 1904.

Blanche Slipper married Frank McLain. Children:
Frank.

Velma Rosetta.

Esther May.

Donna Helen, born Nov. 27th, 1913.

Grace O. Slipper married Jesse Richie, Sept, 1914.

Susan Emma Lake married Henry W. Ferrell, Nov. 6th, 1881. Their children are:

William Richmond, born May 16th, 1884, died March 14th, 1899.

Erma, born Nov. 26th, 1887.

Leona, born July 26th, 1899, died Sept. 9th, 1903.

Erma Ferrell married Frank Bromley.

Family of Betsey Crandall

Betsey Crandall married Sanford Ashcraft and they were the parents of the following children:

Infant.

Emeline Serena, born Dec. 11th, 1845, died Dec. 28th, 1910.

Frances Elizabeth, born Aug. 26th, 1848.

George Henry.

Emeline S. Ashcraft married Daniel Stratton, May 24th, 1865. Their children are:

May Ella, born April 6th, 1866.

Minnie Belle, Oct. 23rd, 1870.

Infant son, born and died Aug. 6th, 18...

Jesse Elsworth, born Nov. 3rd, 1880.

Minnie B. Stratton married David Gidley.

Jesse Stratton married Emma Spencer. One child, Melicent.

Family of Frances E. Ashcraft

Frances E. Ashcraft married William H. Lake. They are the parents of the following children:

Nettie Belle, born June 4th, 1866, died May 10th, 1912.

George Marion, born Sept. 15th, 1870, died Feb. 16th, 1878.

Dolphe, born Sept. 24th, 1874, died March 7th, 1879.

Blanche, born Sept. 24th, 1874, died Feb. 26th, 1879.

Pearl, born Sept. 25th, 1878.

Bae, born Nov. 12th, 1880.

William Henry, born April 15th, 1886.

Ford Sanford, born Sept. 12th, 1887.

Nettie B. Lake married Albert Baker, June 9th, 1885.

One child, Cassie. Second marriage, Edward V. Walton.

One child, William Rex.

Cassie Baker married Edward H. Hiner. Two children: Walton Baker, born March, 1909, died, 1911. Gwendolin.

Pearl Lake married Edward Earl McStay, April 9th, 1903. One child, Phyllis Elizabeth, born Aug. 17th, 1904.

Bae Lake married Nelson Ludwig Stenberg, Aug. 17th, 1907. Their children:

Jack Nelson, born April 23rd, 1909.

Jean Antoinette, born April 23rd, 1909, died June, 1913.

William Henry Lake, Jr. married Winifred Crafts, May, 1912.

Ford Sanford Lake married.

Family of Alzina Crandall

Alzina Crandall married Edmond G. Black, March 24th, 1844. Their children:

Hiram, born March 12th, 1845.

David A., born March 11th, 1848, died April, 1849.

Charles H., born Jan. 6th, 1850, died July 1850.

James H., born June 7th, 1852.

Susan A., born May 25th, 1854, died Oct. 21st, 1877.

Ella M., born Nov. 30th, 1860.

Hiram Black married Mary Marsh.

James H. Black, born June 7th, 1852, was married to Sarah Jane Luther, Sept. 5th, 1875. Their children:

Claudie M., born Sept. 28th, 1876, died Jan. 25th, 1879.

Emmet A., born May 1st, 1878, died Jan. 27th, 1879.
James G., born Sept. 8th, 1881.
Iva M., born July 20th, 1883.
Lewis C., born June 27th, 1887, died April 22nd, 1892.
The mother, Sarah J. Black, died Jan. 12th, 1911.
Ella M. Black married Lewis Stanton, Oct. 16th, 1886.

Family of Nancy Crandall

Nancy Crandall married James Corbit. They were the parents of the following children:

Alma.
Sarah Ellen and
John Elwin, twins.
Nancy Jane.

Emeline Crandall married Charles E. Voorhis, Feb. 23rd, 1851, who died Aug. 11th, 1910. To this union were born the following children:

Edwin D., born March 27th, 1853, died Sept., 1855.
William H., born April 18th, 1855.
Edgar G., born Feb. 12th, 1859, died Jan. 31st, 1860.
Edson C., born Feb. 12th, 1859, died Jan. 24th, 1860.
Frank D., born Nov. 17th, 1860, died Nov. 2nd, 1862.
Eva D., born May 11th, 1865.

William H. Voorhis married Alice Snyder, Dec. 31st, 1874. Two children born to them, Maud and Grace. Grace Voorhis married Charles Walter.

Eva D. Voorhis married Elmer E. Stamp, Feb. 18th, 1886. Children born to them:

Kenneth Voorhis, born Feb. 20, 1888.
Ralph William, born June 24th, 1889.
Loren Elsworth, born April 26th, 1892.
Otto Denzel, born March 9th, 1896.
Charles Harvey, born Oct. 6th, 1897.
Maude Vivian, born April 1st, 1900, died Dec. 31st, 1906.
Kenneth V. Stamp married Lorena Messenger.
Loren Elsworth Voorhis married.

Family of Adaline Crandall

Adaline Crandall married Prentis Chamberlain, Feb. 23rd, 1851. He died Jan. 17th, 1862. Three children were born to them, Delphene, Addie, and Carrie.

Addie Chamberlain married John Fisher. Four child-

ren were born to them: Mable, Blanche, Maud, Floyd.

Family of Caroline Crandall

Caroline Crandall married Gailard Strait, Feb. 23rd, 1851. No children. They took two children to rear, Perry Hunt and Rosa L. Tappan. Perry Hunt married ----- and they were the parents of ---- children. Rosa L. Tappan married Eugene D. Crandall. (See family of Hiram Crandall.)

Family of Henry W. Crandall

Henry W. Crandall married Nancy Parker, Dec. 20th, 1858. Children born to this union are:

Dora B., born Dec. 27th, 1859, died March 9th, 1880.

Chloe Annette, born July 20th, ----

Loretta, born June 5th, 1865, died Oct. 5th, 1866.

Edna Leora, born Oct. 5th, 1870.

William Henry, born July 26th, 1875.

Dora Crandall married Arson Hoke, Oct. 9th, 1876.

Two children:

Claude, died at the age of two weeks.

Clyde, died at the age of fourteen years.

Chloe A. Crandall married James S. Birt, May 11th, 1879. Children born to them:

Christina Olive, born March 28th, 1880.

Clara Flavita, born Dec. 19th, 1881.

Cecil Edna, born May 19th, 1885.

Pearl Elizebeth, born Feb. 20th, 1888.

Waldo Emerson, born Oct. 22nd, 1890.

Clifford Allyn, born July 24th, 1893.

Christina O. Birt married W. Vaner Shirk. One son, Birt.

Clara F. Birt married William Hook, Feb. 22nd, 1898.

Children: Clarence, Ralph, Dora, Leona, Lola.

Cecil E. Birt married Earl Perkins, April 20th, 1905.

Two children, Opal, and Wayne.

Waldo E. Birt married Winnie Niler, Dec. 27th, 1910.

Two children, Lyle Emerson and Geraldine.

Clifford A. Birt married Julia Hiers, Oct. 1st, 1914.

Edna L. Crandall married Albert Beck, March 7th, 1905.

William Henry Crandall married Aline Pierson, Feb. 1st,

1897. One child, Nora M., born June 17th, 1902. Second marriage to Maude Feman, March 28th, 1911.

Family of Susan Crandall

Susan Crandall married Ulysses Fondsworth about the year 1852, and had two children, Susan and Thurston.

Family of Joseph Lake (Born 1795, died May 14th, 1861).

Joseph Lake married Sallie Norton about the year 1815, and to this union were born the following children:

Richmond, born March 4th, 1816, died Oct. 29th, 1896.

Olive, born March 22nd, 1818, died, 1873.

Abigail, born 1820, died Oct. 3rd, 1884.

Sallie, born Oct. 5th, 1822, died Sept. 20th, 1890.

Nancy, born about 1825.

George, born Aug. 28th, 1827, died April 2nd, 1866.

Jane, born April 11th, 1829, died June 22nd, 1901.

Julana, born Sept. 29th, 1831, died May 2nd, 1852.

Joseph, born Feb. 25th, 1834, died Oct. 9th, 1893.

Charles, born 1836.

William Henry, born Dec. 22nd, 1838.

Family of Olive M. Lake

Olive M. Lake married Silas Parker in 1837. She died in 1873; he, in 1852. Children born to this union are:

Emily Frances, born about 1838, died about 1862.

Sarah A., born Dec. 1st, 1839.

Hymen, born March 15th, 1841, died March 22nd, 1914.

Nancy M., born Feb. 6th, 1843.

Henry C., born Sept. 13th, 1844.

Jennie A., April 17th, 1849.

Emily F. Parker married Charles Grant about 1860.

Sarah A. Parker married Aurelius Barney, April 12, 1856, who died July 27th, 1907. They were the parents of two children:

Etta Belle, born April 11th, 1857, died Oct. 1857.

Mary Viola, born Sept. 8th, 1861.

Mary V. Barney married Alfred M. Snyder, Sept. 8th, 1878. Born to this union:

Ray D., born Jan. 22, 1883.

Roy, born Dec. 25th, 1886, died Aug. 14, 1887.

Hazel Ruth, July 20th, 1891.

Lottie M., born Sept. 28th, 1893.

Lottie M. Snyder married Fred S. Monk, Dec. 23, 1911.

Family of Hymen Parker

Hymen Parker married Ann E. White, Dec. 24th, 1861.

Their children:

Ella Parker, born Dec. 4th, 1862, married May 18th, 1883.

Elmer, born Sept. 24th, 1865, died Sept. 10th, 1866.

Jessie, born July 1st, 1867, married Sept. 18th, 1884.

Iva, born Oct. 27th, 1869, died Feb. 18th, 1870.

Stella, born Dec. 13th, 1870, died Sept. 27th, 1891.

Bessie, born Nov. 2nd, 1872, died Feb. 14th, 1892.

Millie, born Aug. 19th, 1876, died Dec. 24th, 1892.

Alta, born May 4th, 1881, died Aug. 15th, 1896.

The father, Hymen Parker, died March 22nd, 1914.

Family of Nancy M. Parker (See Henry Crandall)

Henry Clay Parker married Hannah M. Mayo, June 1st, 1873. The following children were born to them:

Irena May, born Aug. 13th, 1873.

Gordon Granger, born Nov. 30th, 1876, died June, 1906.

Floyd Henry, born May 22nd, 1882, died July 5th, 1886.

George Kenneth, born Aug. 7th, 1883.

Ford Grandvill, March 22nd, 1886.

Mable, born May 30th, 1888.

Hannah M., wife of H. C. Parker, died Feb. 12th, 1909.

Irene M. Parker married John B. Barnhart, Sept. 7th, 1889. Their children:

Clarence Ray, born April 24th, 1891.

Walter H., born June 17th, 1893.

Edna May, born Jan. 11th, 1895, died March 25th, 1896.

Jessie Pearl, born March 5th, 1897.

Clarence R. Barnhart married Lucy Whitney, Nov. 12th, 1912.

Walter H. Barnhart married Minnie Ray, Aug. 17th, 1912. One child, Frances, born April 23rd, 1913.

George K. Parker married Minnie H. Singer, July 15th, 1910.

Mable I. Parker married Eugene L. Day, Dec. 25th, 1904. Their children:

Ernest, born Nov. 20th, 1906.

Alice, born June 10th, 1908.

Doris, born Nov. 2nd, 1911.

Jennie A. Parker married Chester C. Adams, Oct. 21st, 1871. One child, Anson A., born Sept. 16th, 1872, and married Hetty Belle Petty, Feb. 1st, 1893. One child, Vera Pearl, born March 1st, 1894.

Second marriage to Estella M. Matson, Jan., 1900.
Their children:

Chester M., born Dec. 21st, 1902.

Doris Alaska, born March 17th, 1904.

Alma, born Nov. 30th, 1908.

Vera Pearl Adams married Chester C. Cook, April 1st, 1912.

Family of Abigail Lake and Samuel S. Ashcraft

They were married Dec. 25th, 1842 and were the parents of the following children:

Nancy L., born Dec. 3rd, 1843, died Oct. 2nd, 1849.

William L., born Aug. 22nd, 1846, died Oct. 26th, 1849.

Lutheria J., born July 17th, 1851, died Sept. 3rd, 1854.

Emma I., born Nov. 8th, 1855, died June 18th, 1912.

May Della, born Nov. 21st, 1857.

Charles, born Feb. 22nd, 1865, died Sept. 18, 1865.

Emma I. Ashcraft and Joseph T. Pemberton were married, Aug. 22nd, 1880. Their children are:

Theressa May, born March 4th, 1882, died Dec. 15th, 1890.

Valdora Belle, born Jan. 15th, 1884.

LaVoy A., born Oct. 21st, 1885.

Florence L., born Dec. 20th, 1886.

Valdora Pemberton married Lester J. Collins, Sept. 10th, 1908. One child, Ruth Lutheria, born Feb. 8th, 1911.

LaVoy A. Pemberton married Edna Poulson, Dec. 23rd, 1913.

Florence L. Pemberton married Adrian C. Parker, July 25th, 1907.

May D. Ashcraft married Geo. Woodruff, Feb. 29th, 1876. Their children:

Claud, born May 13th, 1878.

Harley, born July 22nd, 1881.

Dell, born April 16th, 1884.

Claud Woodruff married Jessie Crossman, June 14th,

1899. One child, Gordon C., born Oct. 29th, 1913.

Harley Woodruff married.

Dell Woodruff married Edward G. Nerdig, Oct. 30th,

1899. One child, Thelma Jean, born June 11th, 1900.

Family of Sallie M. Lake

Sallie M. Lake married Samuel D. Hulbert, Feb. 12th,

1844. They were the parents of the following children:

Maryette, born Feb. 18th, 1845.

Genette L., born March 23rd, 1848.

John E., ----- Died Dec. 11, 1850.

Francis J., born July 3rd, 1853, died Jan. 26th, 1913.

Emulus, born May 17th, 1854.

Maryette Hulbert married Charles Healy, Nov. 21st,

1863. One child adopted; Eva, who married Perry C. Penrod, June 15th, 1883. Children:

Lewis E., born Aug. 4th, 1886.

Sherlie E., born May 20th, 1889.

Glenn T., born Aug. 18th, 1893.

Lewis E. Penrod married Jennie Merritt, Jan. 18th, 1911.

Eva M. Healy Penrod married Chas. M. Weikel,, May 3rd, 1903. One child, Zadie M.

Genette Hulbert married Geo. Barraford, Dec. 25th,

1869. Their children:

Venera C., born Jan. 21st, 1871.

Fred, born June 6th, 1873.

Elnora, born Jan. 5th, 1876.

Minerva, born June 30, 1878.

Albert, born March 29th, 1882, died Aug. 13th, 1883.

Bertha, born April 24th, 1885.

Venera C. Barraford married Henry Zimmerman, Oct. 31st, 1892.

Fred Barraford married Barbara Shmelling, Jan. 9th,

1897. Their children:

George W., born Nov. 9th, 1907.

Lorence L., born April 26th, 1909.

Albert L., born Jan. 3rd, 1911.

Leona Belle, born March 28th, 1912

Elnora Barraford married Chas. Humason, April 14th,

1896. Their children:

Sidney, born June 13th, 1897.

Myron, born Aug. 16th, 1900.

Minerva Barraford married Lester Dixon, April 5th, 1895. Two children:

Pearl, born Feb. 12th, 1896.

Bessie, born April 2nd, 1897.

Pearl Dixon married Charles Anderson, Oct. 17th, 1914.

Frances J. Hulbert married ----- Their children:

Charles D., born Nov. 16th, 1882, died May 17th, 1891.

James A., born Aug. 16th, 1888, died ----, 1889.

Florence E., born March 19th, 1894.

Emulus L. Hulbert married Alice V. Hoage, Sept. 14th, 1878. One child, William E., born June 27th, 1879, married Nealy M. Preddy. Their children:

Ernest E., born Aug. 29th, 1909.

Lena M., born Dec. 19th, 1911.

At his second marriage, Emulus L. Hulbert married Alice E. Scott, Sept. 1st, 1889. Their children:

Myrtle L., born July 8th, 1890.

Verma M., born Feb. 19th, 1894, died Sept. 3rd, 1896.

Veria N., born Jan. 14th, 1896.

Now just a few words of explanation here, in regard to the Parker family record: It seems that the records were in the Jasper Parker family Bible and a number of years ago Jasper's children were victims of diphtheria, and after the disease was cured, the Niles, Mich. authorities compelled the family to destroy everything in the house by fire and the Bible had to go and the records were nearly all lost.

Nancy Lake married John Parker. Their children:

Joseph.

George Marshal.

Richard, died at LaFayette, Ind., as train boy.

Jasper, born Feb. 15th, 1851.

LeRoy, born April 4th, 1853.

Emma.

George Marshal Parker married Henrietta Childs. Children:

George Alfred.

Myrta.

Leone,

Clyde.

Milo.

Jasper Parker married Eva Salee, Nov. 13th, 1872.

Their children:

Grace.

Dennis, born Jan. 10th, 1877.

Archibald, born Dec., 1879.

Sylvia, born Nov. 20th, 1880.

Franklin, born April, 1882.

Edith, born ----, 1886.

Edward LeRoy, born Feb., 1888.

At his second marriage, Jasper Parker married Jessie DeLong, Nov. 24th, 1902. Their children:

Jasper Leone, born Aug. 2nd, 1904.

Earl, born March 3rd, 1908.

LeRoy Parker married Lorita Owens. Children: Lillian, Clara, Maud, Lula, Bessie, LeRoy, Alene, LaVerne.

Lillian Parker married Robert Blake.

Clara Parker married Rodney Vanderback. One child, Leone.

George R. Lake married Sarah Hate about the year 1852. Children:

Julana, born July 20, 1853, died Sept. 9, 1905.

Alfred.

Rodolphus.

Chester.

Milford, born April 2nd, 1859, died Aug. 2nd, 1860.

Elsworth, born June 16th, 1861, died Oct. 27th, 1864.

Julana Lake married Leo L. Duffy, July 16th, 1871.

Children: Minnie, Rosa, Glenn, Mina.

Family of Jane Lake

Jane Lake married Dennis Salee, -----, 1852. Their children:

Eva, born 1855.

Clara C., born 1858.

Florence L., 1860.

Frank, born 1862.

Rosa, born 1864.

Eva Salee married Jasper Parker. (See Jasper Parker)

Clara C. Salee married William Cole. Children:

Benjamin.

Frances, married Walter.

Sarah, married Leigh.

Florence, married McCulloch.

Florence Salee married John Plummer. Children:
Mable, married McKinzie, Guy, Raymond, Earl.

George Franklin Salee married Sylvia Lake, Sept. 29th,
1893. Three children, Veridon Lake, Calla Verena, Joseph
Earl Dennis.

Rosa Salee married ----- Calendar. Children: May,
Carrie, Nellie, Hazel.

Family of Joseph Lake

Joseph Lake married Mary Fuller. Three children:
William and Ida May, both of whom died in infancy, and
Charles. Charles grew to manhood, married and was the
father of five children. He died about the year 1910 or 1911.

Joseph Lake married his second wife, Nancy Jane
Lough, in 1868. One child, Sylvia, born June 30th, 1869.

Sylvia Lake married Geo. Franklin Salee. (See G. F.
Salee).

Family of Charles Lake

Charles Lake married Sarah Jane Underwood. Child-
ren: Fred, Richmond, Burt.

It is to be regretted that we are unable to get more of
the record of this family. Uncle Charlie, as he was most
familiarily known, was, for a great many years, one of the
best known engineers on the Michigan Central Railroad.
It is said of him that he always repaired his own engine,
when in need of repairs, and that he was always in demand
in case of emergencies.

Family of William Lake (See Frances Ashcraft)