

The monthly newsletter is a service to the community and our members. We welcome requests to research specific topics from the public and accept articles on local history. Please note that the Society reserves the right to accept or decline any article or material at its discretion. The Society is not responsible for the loss of or damage to any submitted material so please keep a copy for your records. Please include a note authorizing Anderson Historical Society to publish the material. We need two things from all members or those interested in local history: please be sure the Society has an updated email address and please spread the word to friends and neighbors about the Newsletter. Please contact us at: [www.andersonhistorical.com](http://www.andersonhistorical.com).

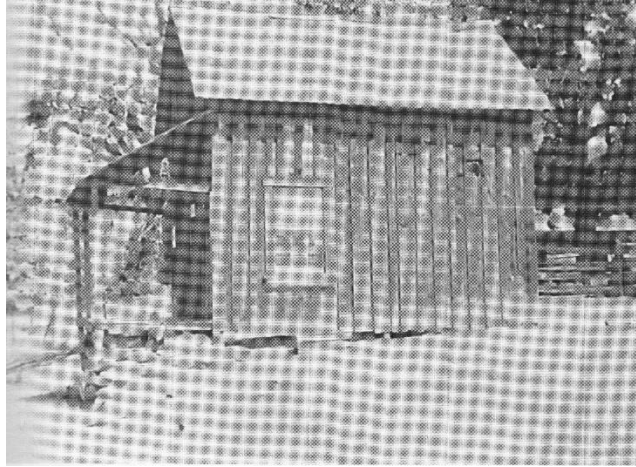
## Oak Run Post Office



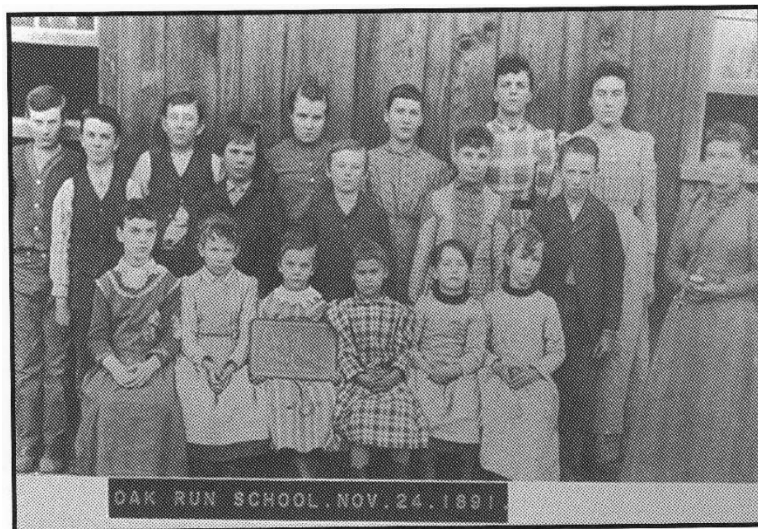
Letter mailed on November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1877, using a manuscript postmark. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

The area of Oak Run was in the Dry Creek Mining District but was settled between 1850 and 1852 by cattle ranchers Daniel Granvil Hunt and his brothers James Milton Hunt and Jonathon Berry Hunt and Zach Montgomery. A sawmill was established in 1854 by J. Preadmore. In 1877 Amos Cuykendall applied for a post office for the small community. He seemed to think that Cuykendall was too long a name for the post office, so it was established as Oak Run which is a local creek. The post office was located fifteen miles northeast of Millville on the stage route between Millville and Round Mountain.

As with many rural post offices the Oak Run Post Office has moved a number of times, beginning in the home of Amos Cuykendall, then William Morley, then Lizzie Colby. In 1941 it was moved three and a half miles southwest to Mrs. Elsie E. English's ranch. In 1948 the post office moved back one and three quarters miles to the Oak Run Store. The post office finally moved into a separate structure in 1960 and remains in operation.



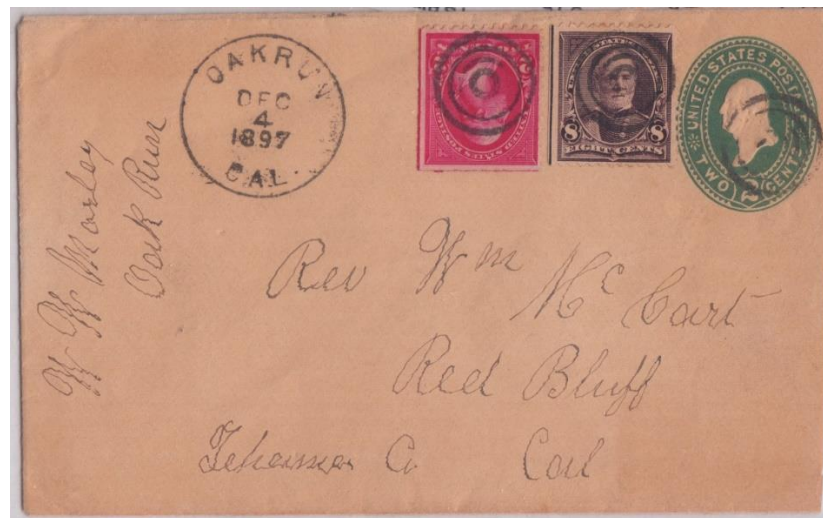
The photograph shows the post office at Oak Run sometime after 1909. The cord that is barely visible ran to the Colby home and was connected to a bell for service. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



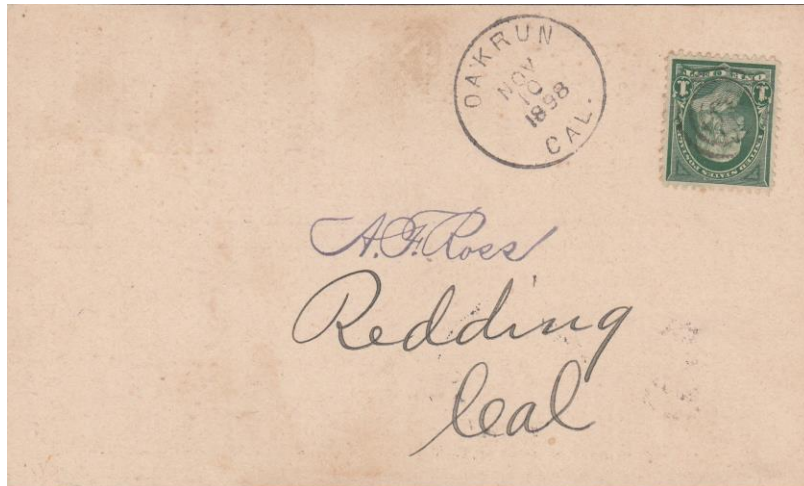
Students at the Oak Run School in 1891. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



A letter mailed in Oak Run in 1889 (note date is upside down) using postmark SHA-3050. Hale Brothers & Company was founded in Sacramento in 1881 and quickly became popular as it shipped merchandise throughout northern California. The letter was probably sent by John Quincy Maxwell (1843-1908) who is buried in the Oak Run Cemetery. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

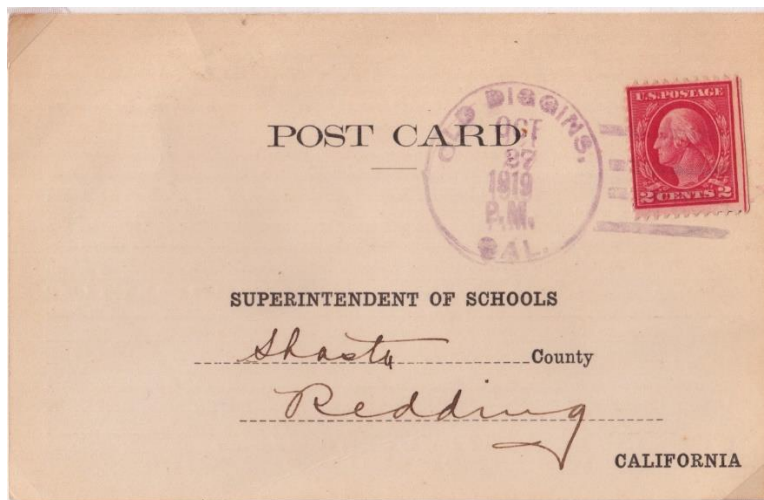


An 1897 letter mailed by long term Oak Run postmaster William W. Marley (1833-1903) using postmark SHA 3060. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.



An 1898 letter mailed to Albert Frederick Ross, Senior who was County Recorder from 1886 to 1890 and County Sheriff from 1892 to 1894 and 1914 to 1922. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

### Old Diggins Post Office



Letter from the Old Diggins Post Office in 1919 addressed to the Superintendent of Schools Mrs. Charlotte Cunningham using post mark SHA-3100. Mrs. Cunningham was the Superintendent of Schools from 1918 until at least 1926. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

The Old Diggins Post Office was established in 1918 and located four miles northeast of Keswick and six and a half miles north of Redding (in section 4 Township 32 North Range 5 West, MDM). The name came from the local Old Diggins Mining District. The district was heavily mined for gold in the 1850s and 1860s and most of the mines closed. After the copper rush and new technology was available the mines were reopened and called Old Diggins. The post office was discontinued in 1927 and operations moved to Redding.



## Onward Post Office



Letter mailed at the Onward Post Office in 1886 using postmark SHA-3290. The letter was mailed to Mrs. W. D. Alexander in the then Kingdom of Hawaii. William DeWitt Alexander was born in 1833 in Hawaii and was the son of missionary William Patterson Alexander. William DeWitt Alexander was the surveyor general of Hawaii, president of Oahu College, founder of the Hawaiian Historical Society, and prolific author on Hawaiian history and language. William was married to Abigail Charlotte Baldwin. The letter is annotated "Happy Valley June 16, 1888, Rec. Honolulu July 8, 1888. The letter probably came from a member of Samuel T. Alexander's household. Samuel 1836-1904 was William's brother and had a 1,740 acre fruit and olive ranch at Happy Valley. Samuel was a co-founder of the "Hawaiian big five" firm of Alexander & Baldwin. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

The Onward Post Office was established in 1886 and located about nine miles west of Anderson and eight miles southeast of Igo. The post office was the second of four to serve the Olinda-Happy Valley area. The community of Onward was a small settlement consisting of a hotel, store and stage stop serving an expanding number of farms and ranches spread over a wide area. There are two theories for the name: the first being from the popular hymn "Onward Christian Soldiers." The second is that it is a play on words related to the stage: Onward Igo to Ono. As people used to joke about (and photograph) the local road signs into the 1960s that read Igo, Ono, Ogo. The Onward Post Office was closed in 1889 and services moved to Anderson. Two post offices replaced Onward and Happy Valley with long lasting postal services: Oak and Olinda.



Site of the Onward Hotel.

## Pawnee Post Office



Letter postmarked from the Pawnee Post Office in 1900 using postmark SHA-3400. The letter is addressed to Miss Margaret I. Poore who was the superintendent of Schools from 1898 to 1902. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

The residents of the Oak Grove School District petitioned for a local post office as the nearest post office was a fifteen-miles round-trip drive. In 1894 the Pawnee Post Office was established on old Whitmore Road seven miles west of Whitmore and ten miles east of Millville. There are two versions of how the post office got its name that differ only if it was Postmaster Robert Crews or his wife Mary E. Crews that are credited with the name. The story states that when no local name was at hand one of the

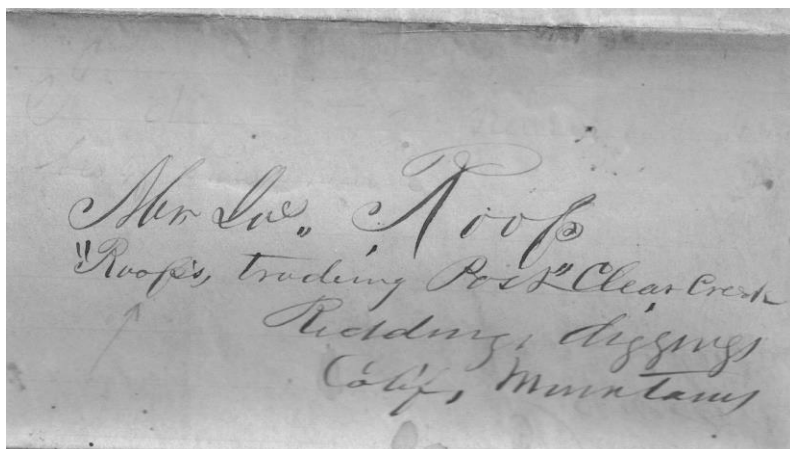
couple thought of the Indians they knew in Missouri. Since both were born in Missouri, either could be responsible for the name. (Note: the Pawnee were traditionally from Kansas and Nebraska and later moved to Oklahoma but their tribal territory did border on northwest Missouri.) By local history Robert Crews was the first and only postmaster of Pawnee but the real postmaster was Mary E. Crews who had previously been a postmaster. The Pawnee Post Office was discontinued in 1902 and operations moved to Millville.



Robert Crews the only postmaster of the Pawnee Post Office. Courtesy of Shasta Historical.

The articles for June 2022 are: 1) Ira Pratt Letter 1850, 2) Elijah Funkhouser and Family, 3) A. L. Downer, 4) Jesse Sutton, and 5) Errol Alton Yank.

### **Ira Pratt Letter 1850**



Sacramento August 27<sup>th</sup> 1850  
Mr Josiah Roop  
My Dear Sir, Brother and companion  
the bearer Mr Wait is a young man lately  
from Ohio — is trying to make a few dimes  
in this land of Gold.  
Any thing you can do  
for him I will be obliged to you.  
he is a young man of strict integrity,  
and industrious habits, &c.  
I wrote you a few days ago  
through the Post Office, and now have only  
time to say, that I am well, and in good  
spirits, — Mr. Wait can tell you  
all about my matters here.  
Please write me by return of  
Mr W. Tell me when you expect to be  
in Sacramento, — When you intend starting  
home &c. All quiet — and  
this place tolerably healthy.  
Yours ever  
J. P. Smith

Sacramento August 27<sup>th</sup> 1850

Mr. Josiah Roop

My dear sir, brother and companion the bearer Mr. Wait is a young man lately from Ohio — is trying to make a few dimes in this land of gold.

Anything you can do for him I will be obliged to you. He is a young man of strict integrity and industrious habits.

I wrote you a few days ago through the post office and now have only time to say that I am well and in good spirits. Mr. Wait can tell you all about my matters here.

Please write me by return of Mr. W. Tell me when you expect to be in Sacramento. When you intend starting home etc. All quiet and this place tolerably healthy.



*Your as ever etc.*

*Ira Pratt*

The letter was addressed to Josiah Roop at Roop's Trading Post, Clear Creek, Reading's Diggings. Josiah was born about 1815 in Maryland. He was the son of Joseph Norman Roop 1792-1865 and Susannah Engle 1794-1864. Josiah married Elizabeth Shafer (born about 1820) in Maryland in 1837. Within a few years Josiah and his parents had moved to Ohio. In May 1849 Josiah joined a party from Ashland, Ohio and crossed overland to California. Without success as a miner Josiah quickly changed to trading. Josiah opened up a store in what would become Shasta and quickly prospered and owned the Old Dominion Hotel. In September 1850 his brother Isaac Newton Roop 1822-1869 set off to California via Nicaragua to join Josiah. In September 1851 Josiah purchased the Oak Bottom House at Oak Bottom and put Isaac in charge. Josiah was appointed postmaster at Shasta but in May 1852 made Isaac his agent and left California to bring his wife west. Josiah took the Nicaragua route thought to have less disease than the Panama route but soon after leaving San Juan Del Norte, Nicaragua contracted dysentery and died in June 1852 about eighty miles south of Cuba. The SS Prometheus buried Josiah at sea. Josiah's wife was left with two daughters Sallie born 1846 and Mary born 1848 and appears to have returned to her family's home in Maryland. After 1870 no records were found for Elizabeth.

The letter appears to be written as an introduction from a member of the Free and Accepted Masons to another Mason. The Grand Lodge of California was established in Sacramento in 1850 and Western Star Lodge No. 2 was at Shasta in May 1851. It was not found that Josiah was a Mason but his brother Isaac was active in the Shasta lodge. Little was found on the others mentioned in the letter: there was an Ira Pratt listed in the 1850 U. S. Census for Rough and Ready in Yuba County. He was the son of Oliver Cromwell Pratt 1763-1844 and Jedidah Luce 1761-1842. Ira was born in 1808 in Maine and died at Marysville, Yuba County in 1853. He was noted as previously living at French Corral in Nevada County.

In the letter Wait and Waite are both utilized and there was a group of brothers named Waite listed for Shasta in the 1850 U. S. Census. The brothers, who were all born in Ohio, were Nelson Waite 1819-1904, Obediah B. Waite 1822-1898, Benjamin Kent Waite 1818- 1913 and Francis M. Waite 1830-1899. It is conjecture but there seems to be a connection between all the individuals and Ohio. Ira Pratt came to California from Ohio as did the Waite brothers and Josiah Roop. The Waite brothers appear to have returned to Ohio by 1854.

## **Elijah Funkhouser and Family**

Elijah Funkhouser (born 1839 in Indiana) married Mary Jane "Polly" Foster (born 1842 in Indiana) in Missouri in 1858. Mary Ellen refused to come to California with her parents, David Campbell Foster and Ellen U. Cline, so she could remain in Missouri and marry. By 1875 Elijah and Mary were farming at Rose Creek, Kansas with three children: Samuel Robinson 1859 Iowa, Euphemia Rebecca 1863 Indiana, and George Phillip 1874 Kansas. About 1887 Elijah and the family moved to California and settled between Anderson and Palo Cedro. In 1892 Elijah registered to vote at Buckeye in the area served by the Roberts Post Office and in 1896 as a farmer in Anderson. In 1898 Elijah was listed as a farmer at Palo Cedro. Using the voting registration, it would appear that Elijah moved in 1896 and 1898 but in reality, it is changes in the post offices that occurred: Roberts Post Office changed names to Palocedro in 1893 (corrected to Palo Cedro in 1906).

Elijah's son Samuel Robinson (born 1859 in Iowa) was listed as farming on North Cow Creek in 1889. Samuel had married Nora (Norah) Christwell in Kansas in 1887 and their first child, Chester Elige, was born there in June 1888. Samuel and his family could have come west in late 1888 or early 1889 as the family had a daughter Edna born in Shasta County in October 1889.

Elijah's daughter Euphemia Rebecca Jane (born 1863 in Indiana) was living with the family in Kansas in 1880 but listed as E. Davenport. In the 1885 Kansas census Euphemia is listed as widowed although one citation has her marrying an A. Davenport about 1878 and being divorced in 1880. By 1888 Euphemia was married to Allan (Allen) Jay Blauvelt (born in 1862 in New Jersey). Allan's voter registration history parallels Elijah's: 1892 Roberts, 1896 Anderson, and 1898 Palo Cedro. Allan was listed as a farmer, but he may have been working with Elijah on the same farm.

George Phillip Funkhouser was born in 1874 in Kansas with Elijah. In 1896 George registered to vote as a farmer in Anderson. In June 1898 George married Georgia Annie Beatie born in 1875 in Illinois. Georgia was the adopted daughter of Daniel Beatie (1823-1907) and Aurora Pricilla Baldwin (1826-1902) (Georgia's birth parents were James Finley Bell and Mary A. Harms). Georgia was teaching at the Sacramento River School prior to the marriage. Georgia's adopted father opposed the marriage threatening she could never come home, but the couple did marry. There must have been some reconciliation as George rented land from his father-in-law just after the marriage. George and Georgia's only child, Myrtle "Dutch" was born in Shasta County in February 1899.

Shortly after the birth of George and Georgia's daughter Elijah and Mary decided to return to Kansas and talked their children into joining them. In the 1900 U. S. Census all the family was living in Graham County, Kansas. Elijah and Mary were farming in Allodium (note: Mary reported having four children with three living) and George, Georgia, and Myrtle were living nearby. Euphemia and Allan were farming in the nearby town of Indiana and Samuel was in Hall City with Nora and their two children. Unfortunately for four years after their return the crops failed and George sold his farm and moved to Clark County, Washington. After George moved the next year was a bumper crop of grain but even with one good year by 1910 Elijah and Mary along with Euphemia and Allan had joined George in Clark County in southwest Washington with the Columbia River as it border with Oregon. In 1910 Elijah was listed as having his "own income" and was living with Mary and Samuel Robinson who was working as a laborer on a railroad. Samuel was divorced from Nora in 1910 and she had stayed in Graham County, Kansas operating a boarding house (Nora died in 1945). Elijah was living next to George who was farming. Euphemia was living in nearby Lincoln where Allan was working as a veterinary surgeon. Elijah died in Ridgefield in 1915 and Mary survived until 1933. In 1920 Samuel was living with Mary and operating a confection store, while George was the City Marshall of Ridgefield. In 1920 Euphemia was listed as a dressmaker in Ridgefield and Allan was working as an auto stage driver. Allan would die before the end of 1920. Samuel died in 1926. In 1930 and 1940 Euphemia was operating a boarding house in Ridgefield. Euphemia died in 1945. In 1930 George was listed as a truck driver in Ridgefield and died in 1939. Georgia moved to Ashland, Oregon to be near her daughter Myrtle where she died in 1965.

When the Funkhouser family moved to Shasta County in about 1887 they were already related to the Hawes, Robinson, and Foster families. The connection was Mary Ellen "Polly" Foster who had married Elijah Funkhouser in 1858. The wagon train that Mary refused to join was led by Daniel Granvil Hunt who had already established a ranch at Oak Run. Daniel returned to Missouri in 1861 to bring stock to the ranch. On Daniel's return trip he was joined by David Campbell Foster, his wife Ellen U. Cline, and their other four children: Rebecca 1839, Philip 1845, William Robinson 1848, and Missouri 1851. Thirty miles east of Fort Laramie, Wyoming David died. As wagon master Daniel Hunt felt it was too dangerous

to allow the rest of the family to return east alone and brought them to Shasta County where they initially worked for the Hunt family from 1861 to 1865 to get established. In 1868 Ellen purchased two lots in Red Bluff and married George Wesley Drake in April 1868. Ellen died at American Ranch in 1873. In 1862 Rebecca Elizabeth Foster (1839-1875) married William Henry Hawes and the couple had six children before her death in 1875. Missouri Alice Foster (1851-1937) married Daniel Webster Robinson in 1866 and had six children born in Shasta county. William Robertson (1848) was a stock herder in Tehama County in 1869 and dropped off the records in 1873. Philip Sullivan (1845-1891) was listed as a farmer at Millville in 1875 and was known to have married Eliza Kise (1855-1942). Philip and Ann divorced in 1878 leaving one son. In 1880 Philip married Francis Marion Miller in Red Bluff where he was working as a laborer. Philip and Francis were known to have three children prior to his death in 1891. It is the Foster line that remains in Shasta County through the Hawes, Klukkerts, Robinsons and other family connections that keep the Funkhouser name attached to local history.



George Funkhouser and Georgia Annie Funkhouser. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



George Phillip Funkhouser. Courtesy of Christine Klukkert.



Georgia Beatie. Courtesy of Christine Klukkert.



Elijah Funkhouser. Courtesy of Christine Klukkert.



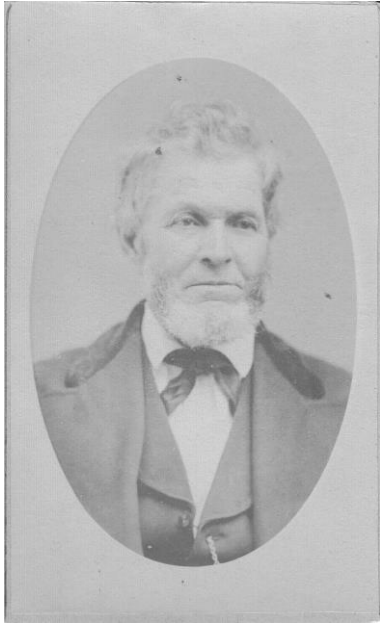


Mary Ellen Foster. Courtesy of Christine Klukkert.



Myrtle “Dutch” Funkhouser only child of George and Georgia Funkhouser is first on the left in the second row. The photograph is from Myrtle’s Library School in 1923. In 1928 Myrtle went to work at Southern Oregon State Normal School (now Southern Oregon State College) and was the librarian until her retirement in 1966. Courtesy of Christine Klukkert.

**A. L. Downer**



Portrait of Almer Lawrence Downer from the Litsch album. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

Almer Lawrence Downer was born about 1807 in New York. In 1850 he was a coal merchant in Utica, New York married to Cynthia (Cynthyanna in 1860) born about 1813 in New York and listed with them were five children: James W. born about 1833 in Pennsylvania, Celinda born about 1836 in New Jersey, John A. born about 1839 in New Jersey, Eugene R. born about 1846 in New Jersey, and George C. born about 1848 in New Jersey. Also listed with the family was Sophia Wellington who was Cynthia's sister born about 1801 in New York.

Between the time of the U.S. Census of 1850 and 1852, Almer moved his family to Shasta where he advertised as Downer & Company wholesale and retail. In the 1860 U. S. Census Almer was listed as a farmer in Shasta. There were some changes in the family. Sophia Wellington had remained in New York and was living with a family named Curtiss. These were presumed to be relatives as Almer's son was named George Curtiss Downer. Celinda Downer married Joseph Isaacs (1824-1873) of the Shasta firm of Hollub & Isaacs (in 1870 Joseph's brother David would be living with the Downers). John A. Downer was a clerk in Shasta and was twice postmaster (December 1863 to March 1865 and from August 1865 to November 1865). James W. who was a clerk in Shasta in 1860 died in 1861.

Almer appears to have followed a gold rush in 1861 to the Washington Territory and set up a business in Lewiston. In 1862 he was appointed postmaster at Lewiston, Washington Territory. In 1863 the Idaho Territory was formed from parts of the Washington Territory and Dakota Territory and the capital was established at Lewiston where Almer did some work for the Territorial Supreme Court. Almer appears to have returned to Shasta in 1864 as he was on the Civil War tax roll. Almer may have joined the Lyon Light Infantry that was formed in Shasta as part of the California State Militia (disbanded in 1868).

In 1870 Almer was listed as a Justice of the Peace in Shasta and was known to have served at least until 1871. In 1869 Cynthia had died at Shasta and her sister Sophia Wellington had rejoined the family and was listed as keeping house. George was listed as a clerk in a dry goods store along with his son John Joseph born about 1865. Also living with the family was David Isaac listed as a retired dry goods merchant (born about 1814 in England).

In the 1880 U. S. Census Almer was listed as a retired merchant at Shasta with Sophia Wellington as housekeeper. Living in the home was George C. now 32, a dry goods clerk and his son John Joseph now 15. After 1881 Almer is no longer found. Neither he nor Sophia Wellington were listed as being buried in Shasta County. George was known to have married Alice Street in 1892 and moved to Tehama County where he died in 1924. John Joseph was known to have married Lizzie J. Heer and later divorced. John was last found in 1910 living in Redding and working as a porter.



A. L. Downer. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

**Jesse Sutton**

<b>JESSE SUTTON</b> <b>CONTRACTOR</b> All Kinds of Earth Work Done Also Heavy Freighting Residence--Anderson.		Anderson, Shasta Co., Cal., <i>Nov 28</i> , 1904	
<i>Mo Shasta County Central Committee</i> <b>To JESSE SUTTON, Dr.</b>			
<i>to men men and team hauling lumber          and wood for the flat farm and          bon fire          material furnished          to two men labor one day          shooting powder          see light bill          Dubonk bill</i>			<i>4 10          9 50          4 00          1 00          3 75          9 90          \$20 15</i>
<i>Paid in full</i> <i>Jesse Sutton</i>			

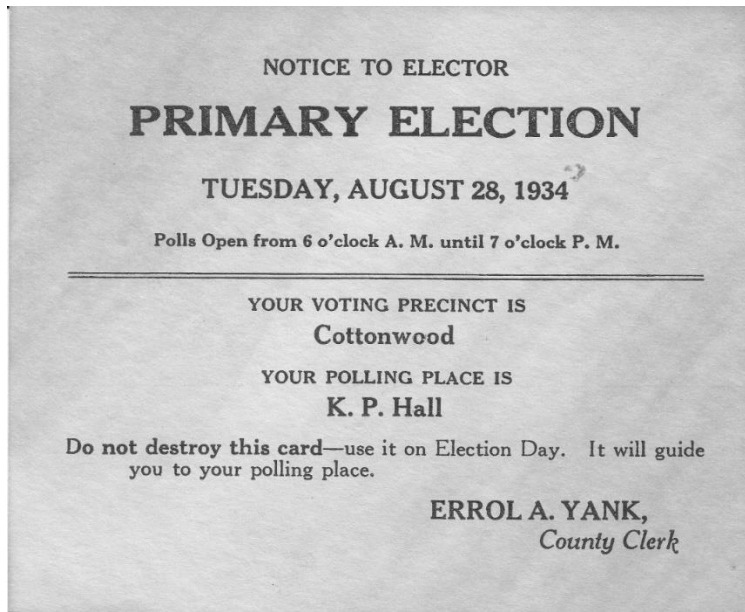
Jesse Sutton was born in in 1848 in Iowa and came to California with Lewis Sutton born in Ohio in 1819 and Elizabeth Patchett born in Pennsylvania. Elizabeth's parents John Moyer Patchett 1797-1876 and Esther Passmore 1800-1850 who were Quakers and had moved to Iowa prior to 1840. In 1841 John's daughter Elizabeth married Lewis Sutton a farmer in Van Buren County, Iowa. Elizabeth's parents were in El Dorado County in 1850 where John operated a hotel. In 1850 Esther died in El Dorado County. John remarried and moved the family to Napa County where he died in 1876. In 1850 Lewis Sutton was not listed with the Patchett family nor was he listed in Van Buren County in Iowa. Elizabeth was in Van Buren County with four children: Cornelius about 1842, Margaret about 1845, Jesse 1848, and Esther about 1849. Lewis was listed in Iowa in 1849 then again in 1852: the likely cause of Lewis' absence was he came to California then returned for his family. In the 1860 U.S. Census Lewis was farming at Franklin in Sacramento County. The 1860 list includes Elizabeth, Cornelius, Margaret, Jesse, and three new children born in California: John about 1854, Mary about 1856, and Joseph about 1858. It would be safe to say the family moved to California during the period 1852 to 1854. Jesse registered to vote in Sacramento County in 1868 as a teamster. In the 1870 U. S. Census Jesse was living at Franklin with his parents and listed as a farm hand. In 1870 Lewis and Elizabeth had two additional children: Sarah about 1861 and Asberry about 1863. By 1879 Lewis and Elizabeth had moved to Washington in Yolo County with Sarah and Asberry. Lewis died in Colusa County in 1884.

In 1870 Jesse married Martha E. Fuller born about 1854 in Iowa. Martha was the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Fuller who had settled in Sacramento County. In 1874 Jesse registered to vote in Freeport in Sacramento County but by 1877 was registered as a laborer in Fall River Mills. In the 1880 U. S. Census Jesse was listed as a farmer at Township 4 with Martha and three children: Edwin L. about 1872, Thomas P. about 1876, and Orvil about 1878. In 1886 Jesse registered as a farmer at Fall River Mills but in 1892 registered as a farmer in Anderson. In the 1900 U. S. Census Jesse was listed as a widow but no listing could be found of Martha's death or burial, but it was during or after 1889. In 1900 Jess was listed as a road overseer living in Anderson with four children: Orvil working as a teamster, Blaine W. about 1884 working as a day laborer, Ruby G. about 1886, and Ralph about 1889. In 1910



Jesse was listed as a contractor for road work and listed with a partner Walter Codling born about 1854 in New Jersey and listed as a butcher. In 1920 Jesse was living with his son Thomas' family in Anderson and both were working as farm teamsters. Jesse died in Anderson in 1925. (it should be noted that at least two of Jesse's brothers: Cornelius Sutton and Asberry Sutton were farming at Anderson in 1896.)

## Erroll Alton Yank



The Yank story in Shasta County begins with Joseph Yank who was born about 1830 in Alsace which is variously given as French and German. Alsace was French in 1830 but still held German lands within its borders (in 1871 it was taken by Prussia and in 1919 returned to France). Joseph's parents were Joseph and Ellen Yanke who settled in Illinois. Joseph, Junior was in California in 1860 and had anglicized the name. In 1860 Joseph married Susan Rupert who brought two children to the marriage: Mary born about 1853 in Missouri and Margaret born about 1856 in California. Susan was listed as Susannah in 1870 and was born Suzanna Kuchenbuch in Prussia born about 1834. In May 1866 Joseph made a scrip purchase of 160 acres in Section 4, Township 32 North Range 4 West, MDM. In 1870 Joseph was listed at Stillwater. In 1870 the couple were listed with five children all born in California: William 1861-1934, Elizabeth 1862-1940, Lewis 1864-1940, Susie or Susanna 1868-1892, and Josephine 1870-1940. In 1872 the couple would have one additional child: Anna Celina 1872-1959. In 1880 Joseph was listed as a farmer at Township 5 (Millville). Joseph died in Shasta county in 1891.

Our story follows William Yank who was born in Shasta County in 1861. William grew up on Joseph's farm and in 1886 registered to vote as a laborer in Anderson. In 1888 William married Sarah Belle Cravens (born 1866) who was the daughter John Daniel Cravens (1838-1917) and his second wife Martha Catherine Kivett (1846-1922). Sarah died in May 1899 without leaving issue. In 1894 William married Adah Julia Meyers who was born in Shasta County in 1877. Adah was the daughter of Frederick Valentine Meyer (1829-1906) and Caroline Notten (1841-1908). Frederick settled in the Millville area in 1854 and returned to Michigan in 1860 where he married Caroline before returning to Shasta county. In 1896 William was listed as a farmer at Bella Vista. In 1900 to 1920 William was listed as a farmer at Buckeye with six children: Errol Alton 1895-1984, William Leslie 1898-1953, Albert Carroll 1900-1985,

Herman Lewis 1903-1927, Velma Caroline 1906-1982, and Edward Frederic 1908-1926. Adah died in 1919 leaving William with six children. In 1930 William was working as a janitor in Redding and living with his daughter Velma Caroline. William died in 1934.

William's son Errol Alton was born in 1895 in Palo Cedro and until the beginning of the First World War was living with his parents in Buckeye. Two months after the United States declared war against Germany in June 1917 Errol enlisted in the Army. Errol was discharged in December 1918, but no record was found concerning Errol's assigned unit or location of service. In 1920 Errol had returned to Shasta County and was living with William and working as an auditor for a general merchandise store. About 1924 Errol married Emma Clara Mewes (born in Shasta County in 1903). Emma was the daughter of Carl R. Mewes (1870-1937) and Henrietta Johanna Mewes (1874-1946) who had settled in Oak (Olinda) about 1890. In 1930 Errol was listed as Shasta County Clerk living with Emma and two children: Robert William born 1924 and Lois Virginia born 1928. By 1940 Errol had moved the family to Oakland in Alameda County where he was working for a stationary firm. Errol Yank died in Solano County in 1984 and Emma followed in 1998.