

The History Of The Caughell Family

Dating From About 1766

John Caughell

The first authentic account we have of the Caughell family is about the year 1766, when a father (Reuben), mother, and three sons, John, George, and Peter arrived from Holland from the Banks of the ZuiderZee and settled on the Mohawk River. They settled in what is now called the State of New York. They were called Mohawk Dutch. The father must have died there, as there is no account of him later in connection with trials, incident to the Revolution, in which his family suffered so much.

John was born in the year of 1754, so he was old enough at the time of the Revolution to fight for his King; for which he had to flee from the country of his temporary adoption. His farm was confiscated and he suffered great privations before reaching the protection of the Empire on which the "Sun Never Sets". The City of Schenectady is now standing on the land which was his farm. He came to Niagara, weary and worn. He was the first United Empire Loyalist of the family. Elizabeth Seeley, from Hartford, Connecticut, came to Niagara a short time later. She came to teach the first school in the Niagara District. John and Elizabeth were married a short time later.

After their marriage, they journeyed up the small stream, which at that time was called the "Twenties", and took up land; but John became discouraged after they had settle on it and he had found it to be so wet. He sold it for a vest pattern to a man named John Ritterhouse. In later years this same farm became one of the best in that part of the country.

From there, he went upon the mountains, south of Beamsville, where he farmed until the year of 1812. During this time sons and daughters were born to them. His sons David and Benjamin, as well as his two brothers, George and Peter, fought by his side. George paid the supreme sacrifice, dying in the Battle of Lundy's Lane.

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John liked to talk about the numerous incidents of those troublesome times. One of them was, "When the bullets were flying all around him thick and fast, he crawled into an old Dutch oven. Here he thought he would be safe. Along came a blast more powerful than the rest and blew off the roof. He got out of there in a hurry." When some one would tease him, saying, "You weren't very brave," he'd reply, "My boy! My boy! A living dog is braver than a dead lion."

John was small of stature, stood very erect, and in those days was considered good looking. On one occasion, when travelling, he stopped at a tavern for refreshment. He overheard two women talking in Dutch about him which, of course, he understood. He didn't let them know he did until he was ready to leave. He turned to them and said goodbye in their language. They were very startled and embarrassed. He had many a hearty laugh about it later.

John and his family moved into the Talbot Settlement in the year of 1815 and picked out a farm. It was granted to him from the Crown for fighting for his country. His farm was Lot 13, Concession 8, Yarmouth. His family at this time consisted of six sons: David, Benjamin, Peter, George A., John, and James; and five daughters: Elizabeth, who was nicknamed Betsy, Mary, who was called Polly, Margaret, Jemina, and Levina. Margaret married Samuel Woodburn Thompson.

Samuel Woodburn Thompson married Margaret Caughell July, 1835. They followed Jacob Caughell, his wife Elizabeth from Ontario, often called Kit, and their daughter to Iowa, about 1866. Samuel was born in Ontario, Canada, probably St. Thomas, 16 August, 1817. He died near Cheyenne, Wyoming, 12 May, 1868. He had to be buried in an unmarked grave, near the Railroad tracks, to keep the Indians from finding his body.

Margaret was the daughter of John Caughell and Elizabeth Seeley. She was born 7 July 1814, Ontario, Canada; died, 9 Dec., 1982, Mills Co., Iowa.

Samuel and his wife had Samuel Woodburn Thompson in 1836; Susan, 1837; Elizabeth, 1842, mentioned elsewhere; Henry, 1848, died, 25 Feb., 1875, in Iowa; and Ida Mae, 1858, who married John W. Lester in 1883 in Iowa. She died in Napa Co., California.

Samuel's father was a member of Butler's Rangers. He was also a British spy for the United Empire Loyalists. The following appeared in a brochure for the celebration in St. Thomas in 1911:

"Samuel Thompson was an old British spy and a member of Butler's Rangers. He was a hatter and a furrier by trade, probably of English descent. He was a nice old man, not clever, although shrewd enough. His wife, Susannah Berdan, was entitled to a grant as the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist. She was a patentee of lot 4, concession 9. His grant was in some other part of the country. He came here (St. Thomas) from the Niagara District."

It names his children as: Samuel, Andrew, Jacob Berdan, Mrs. John McBride, and two other daughters, and it describes his house as a log building of curious pattern. Apparently his son built a frame house on the site about 1847, which was after the father's death.



Margaret Caughell

7 July 1814

Ontario, Canada

Died, 9 Dec. 1892

Mills Co., Iowa

She married Samuel Woodburn Thompson in July 1835; five

children: Samuel, Susan, Elizabeth, Henry, and Ida.

Samuel Woodburn Thompson

born August, 1817

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Samuel Thompson's shop was later used as a hardware store, and later still as
Molson's Bank. He made no effort to clear the land which had been granted him.

On December 13, 1832, he advertised his hats thus:--"warranted, Waterproof--
Beaver, Castor, Roram, Imitation Beaver, etc."

Survianus Thompson was the principal builder in St. Thomas.

The Upper family

It seems that the first members of the Upper family to enter Canada were George Upper, and his wife, Anna Upper, their three sons, John, Jacob, and Anthony, two daughters, Catherine and Elizabeth, and an unknown number of sons- and daughters- in law.

The Jubilee History of Thorold, Township and Town states:

"The uppers came from New Jersey, crossing the Niagara River at Fort Erie. They brought a small herd of cattle with them and stopped at a spring just north of Allanburg. Here they decided to make their home, and the first log building was very near the site of the present large stone house owned by one of their descendants."

There seems to be no record of the exact date on which they crossed into Canada but it must have been late in the seventeen hundreds since the history referred to above also states that the Crown allotted land to them as follows:

Jacob Upper allotted 200 acres of land (lots 44 and 67) in 1798, in Thorold.

George Upper allotted 400 acres of land (lots 43, 66, 69, and 112) in 1801.

Anthony Upper allotted 100 acres of land (lot 95) in 1801.

The fact that Jacob Upper was allotted land in 1798 and that his father and brother were allotted land in 1801 might indicate that the Jacob Upper family preceded the others in entering Canada.

The will of George Upper, who died July 15, 1817, was registered as number 765 in the registry Office at Welland, Ontario, Canada, on the 27th of May, 1829, at the request of his son, Jacob Upper. The will contains the following provisions:

He gave to his son Jacob the farm upon which he then lived, being lots 43 and 66 of the Township of Thorold, subject to certain legacies. This is the farm that was subsequently known as the Andrew Upper farm. It or at least a part of it is now (in 1947) owned by Arthur Upper, a great great grandson of George and Anna Upper. It is being farmed by the fifth and sixth generation of Uppers to live on it.

He gave to his son, John, the north half of lot 89 containing 50 acres. This later became part of the Aaron Upper farm.

To his son, Anthony, he gave the south half of lot number 112. To his grandson, George Landon, son of his daughter Catherine Hewit, the north half of lot 112 containing 50 acres, he paying his sister, Elizabeth Landon 10 pounds N.Y. currency; also to his daughter, Elizabeth Couphill, widow, the south half of lot 89 (afterwards the James Sidney Upper farm.)

From this will and other evidence it appears that the children of George Upper who was born in 1734, and who died on July 15, 1817, aged 83 years, and Anna Upper who was born May 31, 1734, and who died March 10, 1809, aged 74 years 9 months, and 11 days were as follows:

John, who seems to have been born about 1762, since a John Upper of Stamford died February 9, 1827, aged about 65 years. He was buried by the Reverend William Looming of Chippawa. There seems to be no information of his marriage or issue, if any.

Catherine, who must have married a Landon and later a Hewit, since she is mentioned in the will as Catherine Hewit, mother of George and Elizabeth Landon. No other information about his daughter seems to be available.

Jacob, born September 19, 1771, died September 20, 1846, aged 75 years. He married Elizabeth _____, who was born November 1, 1775, and who died November 10, 1851, aged 76 years. They are buried in the Town Line Cemetery on the farm which he inherited from his father.

Anthony, born September 20, 1774, died September 21, 1853, aged 79 years. He married first: Catherine _____, who was born October 4, 1779, and who died February 12, 1836, second: Thebe Caroline Wollis, on April 23, 1839. He became a Major in the Canadian forces in the War of 1812. He and his wife Catherine, are buried in the Stone House farm Cemetery.

There seems to be no information as where George and Anna Upper were born or married. The same thing seems to be true of all of their sons and daughters. The History of Thorold Township and Town states that the family came from New Jersey and it is probable that their birthplaces were somewhere within that state.

The book Thirty Thousand names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, and Other Immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776 lists many ships arriving (presumably in Philadelphia) during that period, together with passenger lists. On page 365 appears the following:

"November 5, 1764. Ship Jereffer, George Kerr, Captain,
from Rotterdam, list from Cowes, 247 passengers."

Among these listed appears the name of a Jno. Geo. Upper.

It is possible that it is our George Upper. If so he would have been thirty years old at the time and presumably married since it is believed that his oldest son, John was born about 1762. The book makes no mention of the names of wives, whether married, or the names of children.

The descendants of the early Uppers have always thought that the family was of Holland Dutch origin and it is reported that an early spelling of the name was Oppert.

George and Anna Upper were buried in the Beaver Dams Cemetery north and west of the land which they had taken from the Crown. Their headstones were lettered by hand on unpolished native red-brown limestone about two or three inches thick. Finding that their headstones had fallen over and that the Beaver Dams Cemetery (or at least the older part of it) was not getting much attention, one of their descendants removed their markers to the stone house farm cemetery near Millanburg, where a number of their descendants are buried.

Their tombstone inscriptions read as follows:

George Upper Sen
Here lieth - aged 83
Deceased July the
15th 1817

The memory of
Anna Upper the wife of
George Upper she departed
this life the 10th day of
March in the year of our
Lord 1809 aged 74 yrs. 9
mo & 11 days

Farewell my loving husband dear
my children and my friends
I hope in Heaven to see you all
when all things have their end.

God grant you so to end your days
as he shall think it best
That I may meet you all again
where I do hope to rest.

George Caughell

Born, 5 Jan., 1771

Holland

Died, 25 July, 1814

Elizabeth Uppen

Born, 20 Sept., 1774

Died, 28 Nov., 1851

George and Elizabeth had four sons: Jacob, Henry, Alexander, and Clark. They moved to the Talbot Settlement about the year 1815. Henry was a merchant in St. Thomas, Ontario, in 1872. Clark, the youngest son, studied medicine with Dr. Southwick and practiced in St. Thomas until the Civil War broke out in the United States of America. He enlisted as an army surgeon. On his return he practiced at Port Arthur and Burke's Falls.

Harley Yager's Great Grandparents

Alexander, born 24 Feb., 1808, Virgil, Ontario, Canada, married Mary Mann on the 14th day of Dec., 1831. Four sons and one daughter were born to them and his 1st wife: George, Jacob, Charles, Darius, and Augusta. His wife, Mary Mann, died at an early age. All but Jacob settled in Fresno where many of their descendents still reside. Augusta, who was born 10 April 1847, in Ontario, married Richard Auberry White, Nov. 1865. They had five children. Augusta was a very hard working woman, and was well liked by all who knew her. She was a stately woman with beautiful red hair. She was so lovely, kind, and sweet she will long be remembered.

George was a freighter. He had a string of freight wagons and traveled the width of lower Canada. On one of his trips to the West Coast, he won forty acres of land in Fresno Co. He came to find it; which he did after much difficulty. He was determined this would not happen again so he planted a row of Palm trees on it's borders. These trees still are doing the work he planned for them to do, where his son still lives and farms.

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Alexander also had a son named Robert, possibly with a second wife. He was very adventuresome and traveled all over the United States. He mined gold in Sonora, Mexico, and married a Mexican woman. He wrote to "Gussie" that he had two sons, one who was killed by a shot gun as he crawled through a fence while on a hunting trip in Mexico.

Both George and John Caughell were members of the famous Butler Rangers. *Sir Guy Carleton, Sept. 15, 1777, furnished John Butler with "beating orders for the enlistment of eight companies; each composed of a Captain, a Lieutenant, three sergeants, three corporals, and fifty privates."

Two of these companies were to be formed of "people speaking the Indian language, and acquainted with their customs and manner of making war." They were to receive four shillings, New York currency, a day. The remaining companies "to be composed of people well acquainted with the woods." In consideration of the fatigues they were liable to undergo, they were to receive two shillings a day. They all were required to clothe and arm themselves entirely at their own expense. This was considered extremely high pay. It was subsequently estimated by General Haldimand that these eight companies of Rangers cost the government as much as twenty companies of regular infantry.

By the middle of December (1777) the first company of rangers was completed and Butler expected to form two more upon the return of his recruiting officers. Many of his best recruits were drawn from the East branch of the Susquehanna, where all persons of the corps in the spring of 1784 showed a strength of 469 men, 111 women, and 259 children. The regiment was finally disbanded in the year of 1784. John Butler was born at New London, Conn., in 1725; he was also educated there. His father was a

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lieutenant in the British army for seventy years. After the war Colonel Butler, with nearly all of his men, settled in Upper Canada, now the Province of Ontario. He died in 1796.

*These notes were taken from "Butler's Rangers," by E. Cruikshank, Lundy's Lane Historical Society in 1893. Both George Sr. Coghill and John Coghill's names appear in the Roster of Butler's Rangers.

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Jacob Perry Caughell
Born, Elgin Co., Ontario
14 July 1840
Died, Montgomery Co., Iowa
2 October 1914

United in Marriage
12 Aug. 1865
Ontario, Canada

Elizabeth Thompson
Born, St. Thomas, Ontario
5 December 1842
Died, Mills Co., Iowa
7 November 1904



The marriage of "Jake" and Elizabeth Thompson Caughell was blessed with the following children:

		<u>Married</u>
1. <u>Ida Susan Augusta</u>	19 Aug. 1866	<u>Benjamin Yager</u>
2. Henry	12 Nov. 1869	Hester Hamaker**
3. Margaret Lenora*	19 Dec. 1872	George Ed. Hamaker**
4. George Alexander*	19 Dec. 1872	Minnie Jane Robinson
5. Eva K.*	27 Oct. 1876	Joshua Terrel
6. Edgar J.*	27 Oct. 1876	Marie McCormick
7. William Davis	23 May 1878	Dora Shoning
8. Robert Ray Burnes	27 Apr. 1883	Della Smith

**Brother and Sister. *Twins.

"Gussie" Caughell, your mother, often had complete charge of her parents home. She took her mothers place while she was on her many trips away from home. Elizabeth was extremely active in Church and Civic activities.

Jacob Perry Caughell

Jacob Caughell was a very short man, only 5 feet 5½ inches tall, with reddish brown hair. He believed in the woman's suffrage movement. He had very strong feelings about slavery; so strong that at 21 he ran away from home to join the Union Army in the Civil War conflict. He changed his name to Joseph Caughell. He was sworn in 27 Aug. 1861, at Hamilton, Ohio, and served for three years. He was mustered out 23 Sept. 1864. He then returned to his native land where he married Elizabeth Thompson, his cousin, on the 12th day of Aug. 1865. They were in Iowa in 1866 when their first child, "Gussie" was born as were the rest of their children.

Flora M. Sinclair of Detroit, Michigan, wrote the following:

"Jacob, the other son, was a veteran of the American War who returned and told some thrilling tales. One was brought very vividly to my mind when visiting the old battle ground at Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga, Tenn., three years ago, and seeing the cannon and the woods and the hill mentioned by him. His regiment was sent to check the Federals who were advancing from the South to take the town. Having established the cannon and themselves in the woods, the Northerners attacked, but the cannon and rifle balls and limbs fell so fast about him, he began to look for a place of safety and fell flat on his face between two big logs. To his surprise a rifle ball struck a limb above him and glanced, striking him in the back, which drove him out of there on the double, away beyond the cornfield and hill. They were attacked six times in the afternoon, but held their ground and hiked for the town as soon as it became dark, having spent their last round of ammunition. The slabs and monuments on those well-kept historical battlegrounds tell the awful tale of loss of life. This jolly Jacob we believe settled and died in Iowa.

There is one amusing incident in the life of this Jacob's Uncle Jacob which my father used to tell and always had a good laugh over. "Uncle Jake," as he was

familiarly called, had taken a little too much of the noisy stuff on one of his visits to the City and got in the cooler for overnight. That was very displeasing to him as there were several other occupants of that not very modern building, among which was a big darkey. Somehow Uncle Jake got hold of a caseknife and by extracting a stove leg, he went to work and before morning he had a hole through that brick wall big enough to drive the darkey and all the rest of the prisoners out. Then he went to sleep. Two of the worst of the prisoners made good their escape, but the darkey and the others hung around until morning."

Jake was very, very angry when after he had voted for many years his right to vote was challenged. It was discovered he was not a Citizen of the United States and therefore did not have the right to vote. This came about when he and a friend had a very strong difference of opinion regarding the issue to be voted upon. Jake was sure he was eligible to vote because he had served in the Union Army for two years. He had strong feelings about his adopted land and studied the issues of the day. Elizabeth, no doubt, had a great influence on this; he became a citizen by becoming naturalized. Elizabeth also had to become a citizen in this fashion. Jake married Cora sometime after the death of his wife, Elizabeth, in 1904. They made their home in Red Oak, Iowa.

Elizabeth Thompson Caughell

Elizabeth Thompson, who became the wife of Jacob Perry Caughell, was a woman of strong conviction and courage. She was a Doer! and wasn't afraid of stepping out into a man's world with her views. She was an ardent worker in the women's suffrage movement. She was so dedicated to it's cause that she went about the countryside making speeches to those who would listen to her. She had the misfortune of breaking her leg, but this did not stop her in the least. Her husband, Jacob, fashioned a nearly comfortable spot behind the seat of the buggy and with her daughter-in-law, Minnie Robinson Caughell, driving the team continued on. She had to make her speeches from her sitting position which she did with great zeal. She owned her own buggy which was a gift from her husband Jacob.

Elizabeth's first child, Ida Susan Augusta (Gussie) Caughell, was born in a covered wagon.

Elizabeth's grandfather Samuel Thompson was a spy for the English Government.

George, one of the twins born to Jacob and Elizabeth, went to Oklahoma and homesteaded. They had to build a "dug out" to live in. Their life was hard since every year the big "Cattle Drives" destroyed their crops. One year the homesteaders poisoned a field of cabbages which was fenced. To be sure, the cattle got into the field; the fence was cut. The cattlemen believed in quick justice and were about to hang George but the quick action of Elizabeth caused him to be moved into another jail. She spent most of the following year in Oklahoma working towards his release. She managed to accomplish this with her strong will, money, connections, and determination. Aunt Minnie, George's wife still lives and is a wonderful sweet outgoing person.

In 1892, Ed, another of a set of twins, was playing near the river in the winter time. Somehow he fell in and nearly froze. He was very ill and the Doctor did not believe he would recover. He called his illness consumption. He believed his only chance was to go to Santa Barbara, California. Elizabeth was determined that he should not die and naturally decided to take him to California. She put "Gussie" in charge of the family, which was not unusual. She and Ed boarded a train with the intention of going as far as possible by rail. This proved to be too much of a strain on Ed. She took him off the train in Central City, Nebraska, where she left him while she returned to Iowa. She made up a covered wagon, hitched up a team of mules, and headed back to pick up Ed. Ida Mae, her sister, had cared for him during her absence. Elizabeth wrote to her family and had certain places along the way for her family to send their letters or money. Elizabeth and Ed traveled alone, slowly, while he was very ill. She did not want to overtire him. Many times hostile Indians seeing a lone wagon would come in close. Upon seeing the sick child they would quickly leave. They were very frightened of white men's illnesses. They would not be bothered again until they reached the territory of another tribe. After a time, they joined a family whose name was Leever. The Leever's had a cow and shared the milk with them. They parted company in Wyoming where Elizabeth decided to take the "Sweet Water" trail. This trail is marked and can still be seen. This is a trail many Mormon's traveled to the great Salt Lake Valley. It must be remembered that Elizabeth was familiar with this country since she was with her father and mother when the Railroad was going through. Her father was killed near Cheyenne, Wyoming, while he was helping to build the Union Pacific Railroad. But we must admit it was an unusual thing for a woman to have the courage to do. Ed not only lived but raised a family and became a useful citizen.

Elizabeth and Jacob loved children. They raised, or partly raised, children who for some reason needed a home. Metta Richards, daughter of Jacob's sister Augusta, was part of the household from the age of 5 until grown and married.

Elizabeth did not care for housework. She helped the community in many ways. She helped to get a school built; it was called "Little Mud." She was an educated person and a school teacher herself; she had taught in Canada. She also was a director and one of the main reasons the Wesley Cemetery came to be. This became her final resting place, and rightly so.

A terrible fire broke out in the year of 1882, destroying all they owned but the Family Bible and a ten gallon hat. God was with them and no lives were taken. The family all dug holes in the potato patch and remained covered with the moist earth until it was safe to come out. It is believed that Herman carried water in the hat to pour on his family before he, too, dug in the earth for protection.

They then went to South Dakota where he farmed with his eldest son, Henry, until the year of 1895. They moved next to Harrison Co., Iowa, and there they remained until death claimed them.

Herman was a very religious man and was active in the Methodist Church for 55 years. He was a member of the Masonic order and received a 50 year membership pin.

Elizabeth Caughell Yager

His good wife, Elizabeth Caughell Yager, was a member of the Baptist Church in her early life. She changed her membership in the year of 1870 to the Methodist Church. She was faithful to her beliefs all of her life. She had a kind, cheerful disposition and always tried to see and make others see the bright side of life. The good influence of her life must have helped the lives of many of her family and friends.



<i>Herman Yager</i>	<i>United in Marriage</i>	<i>Elizabeth Caughell*</i>
<i>Born, 13 Jan., 1832</i>	<i>3 March, 1856</i>	<i>Born, 26 July, 1830</i>
<i>Wildengerhutte, Germany</i>	<i>London, Ontario, Canada</i>	<i>St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada</i>
<i>Died, 7 Nov., 1921</i>		<i>Died, 7 Oct., 1910</i>
<i>Woodbine, Iowa</i>		<i>Woodbine, Iowa</i>

**Elizabeth was Widow Warwick and had a small child, Mary Warwick. Mary was called Mary Yager and few ever knew she was not Herman and Elizabeth's offspring until it was necessary for her legal name to be used when she married Andrew Murphy 10 Feb., 1877, in Michigan.*

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Herman Yager

Herman Yager was a very short man, but a giant in character. He was a man of strong convictions and stubbornness. Although he himself knew only German, when he arrived in Canada, he would not allow the language to be spoken in his home in America. He changed the spelling of his name from Jaeger, or Yeager, to Yager, not wanting to be associated with the German race. He was very proud to be an American Citizen.

Herman had served his apprenticeship as a tailor in Germany. He was very disappointed that he was so short and could not serve the King. Tradition has it that he had at least six brothers over six feet tall, who served as personal guards to the King.

Herman was born in Bergeshof by Wildberghutte on the 13th day of January, 1832. At the age of twenty he stowed away on a Dutch vessel headed for Canada. He arrived in Quebec, Canada, on the twenty fifth day of May, 1852. He stayed there until October of the same year. He stayed in Hamilton, Ontario, for a short time before traveling on to London, Ontario. Here he met and later married the Widow of Warwick, Elizabeth Caughell, 3 March, 1856. Elizabeth's first husband had been killed by hostile Indians. She had a very young daughter, Mary, who was raised under the name of Mary Yager. Herman and Elizabeth had four sons born to them: Henry, who forever remained a bachelor, was born in London, Ontario; Benjamin, Edgar, and David were born in Harbor Beach, Michigan.

In the year of 1859 they moved to Harbor Beach, Michigan, where the above three sons were born, and took up farming the hard way. Herman had to tame the land by clearing it of trees, stumps, and rocks. He carved out a farm and home for his family and apparently, with farming and occasional work on a freighter, made a living for his family.

Herman Yager and Elizabeth Caughell Yager's children:

1. Henry Yager, born, London, Ontario, Canada, 24 Nov., 1857; died, 23 Dec., 1927, South Dakota. He was a farmer and a member of the Masonic order. He never married.
2. Benjamin Yager, born, in Harbor Beach, Michigan, on the 13th day of June, 1860. (Later chapter.)
3. Edgar Yager, born, 17 Aug., 1866, Harbor Beach, Michigan. Married Rosalie Wacker 2 Feb., 1898; died, 2 Feb., 1931. Four sons were born to them: Carl, Floyd, Henry, and Lynn. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 401 A.F. & A.M. Woodbine, Iowa. Both he and his wife were members of the Eastern Star. They were also members of the Wheeler Memorial Presbyterian Church.
4. David Seeley Yager, born, 11th day of Nov., 1870, Harbor Beach, Michigan. He was united in marriage to Lydia Oma Frankenfield on the 15th day of Nov., 1905. He died the 22 day of May, 1940, at Tulare, South Dakota. Six children were born to them:
 1. Leroy, who died at the age of 12.
 2. Ida May, who married Ed. Barrington; she died at the age of 21.
 3. David Paul, born, 31 Aug., 1912. Married Martha Payette Metcalf 31 Aug., 1943. She had four children by a former marriage. David Paul Jr. was born to them 11 Nov., 1944.

4. George Albert, born, 23 Aug., 1915 in Woodbine, Iowa. Married, 21 Feb., 1953, Betty Joy Goodrich who had two small sons, Nicky and Randy. They became "Yager's" and part of our family through love.
5. Ralph Henry, born, 30 Sept., 1921, Tulare, Spink Co., South Dakota. Married Rosena Signes Rowen on the 26th day of October, 1940. They live and farm in South Dakota; four children were born to this union:
 - a. Lucyle Innette, who married Jack Benny Snodgrass, 25 June, 1961.
 - b. Duane David Yager, born, 17 Feb., 1944.
 - c. Diana Mae Yager, born, 16 Nov., 1948.
 - d. Dena Kay Yager, born, 18 April, 1950.
6. Elizabeth Oma (Betty) Yager, born, 26 Dec., 1928. Married Josephake; a daughter was born to them. They are living and farming in South Dakota.

All of David Seeley Yager's children are friendly, hospitable people, full of family love so typical to the Yager clan.