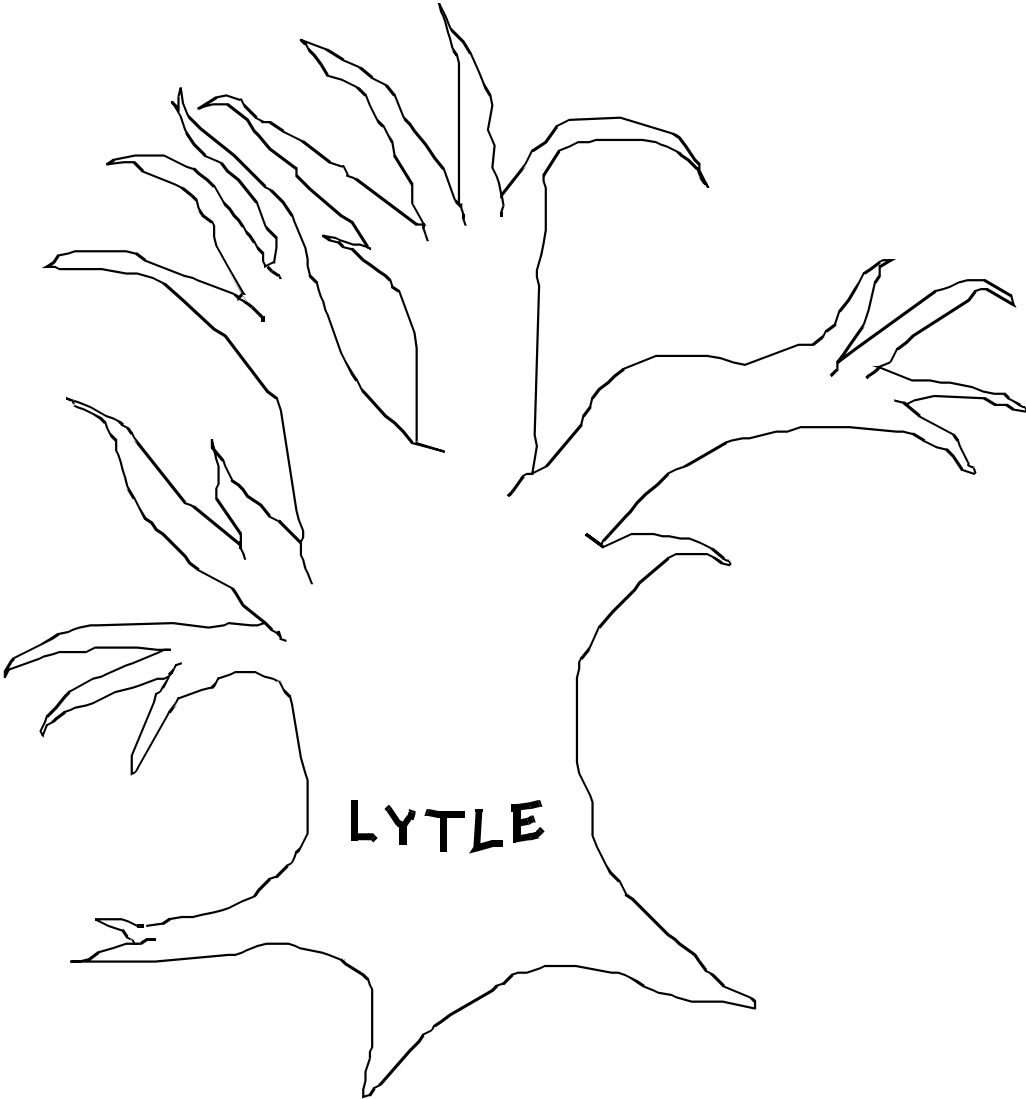


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Quinn Connection

In Volume IX, Number 4 (October, 1995), we showed the discovery of a previously unknown daughter of Albert Lytle (1802-1871) -- Sarah Quinn. Sarah was born about 1825 and died around 1901. At that time, census records showed that her husband was John Quinn, and six children were listed, with Mary being the youngest.

I was recently contacted by a descendant of this family, Dale Christine Quinn Flores, who found us through our Lytle Web Pages on the internet. Her records showed Mary to be oldest. Neither of us was correct. Mary was the youngest I knew of as well as the oldest which she knew of. There are three more children following Mary. Also, we now find out that Sarah was remarried to James Martindale.

Here is part of her letter:

"I just want to say this site is absolutely the best family site I have found. I'm descended from Sarah Lytle, married to John Quinn. We had been stuck for years with just names until I found your great site. I was wondering if you had any other information on Sarah? I have Sarah married a second time to a James Martindale. I noted that her brother also married a Martindale as a second mate. I also have several more children listed for her after Mary. I did not have the older brothers. My grandfather was Grant C. Quinn, Sarah and John's last child. I'm also interested in what the mix was of Frank Lytle, and his children. Sarah is listed on the 1880 census as white. Any updated information, or ideas of where to look further for information on John Quinn would be greatly appreciated. Again your Lytle site is wonderful...Thanks for all the help."

Several different censuses disagree on the children's birthplaces, but the following list is most likely. The complete record of her children is, then, as follows:

Jesse Quinn, born about 1845, NC

Albert Quinn, born about 1847, IN

Enoch Quinn, born about 1850, NC (?) or IN

Andrew J., born about 1853, IN

George H., born about 1855, IA

Mary W., born about 1858, GA (?) or IN

Sarah E. Quinn b. abt. 1865 in IA

Cora E. Quinn b. abt 1867 in OH

Grant C. Quinn b. December 15, 1869 in Peru, Indiana? Died December 20, 1947, Santa Clara, CA

We're not the only ones!

We are not the only Lytle group to hold a reunion in North Carolina. In fact, the Lytles of western North Carolina (no known relation) are a large enough group that they do it every year. Or maybe twice! Dorothy Stevens, a friend related to the western Lytles, recently told me the story of one man who was on his way to their reunion. It seems that while on his way, he stopped for gas. He struck up a conversation with a black woman at the next pump. "Where you headed?" she asked him. "On my way to a Lytle family reunion," he answered. "You don't say," she answered back, "I'm just coming back from a Lytle reunion!"

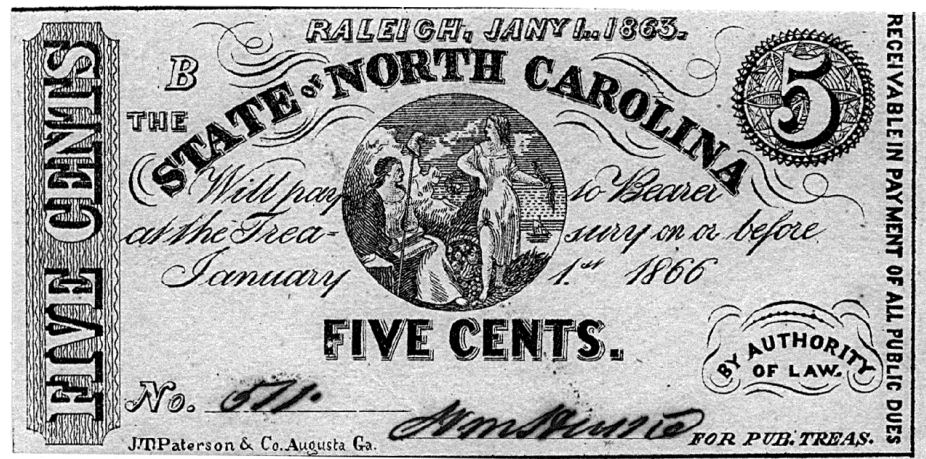
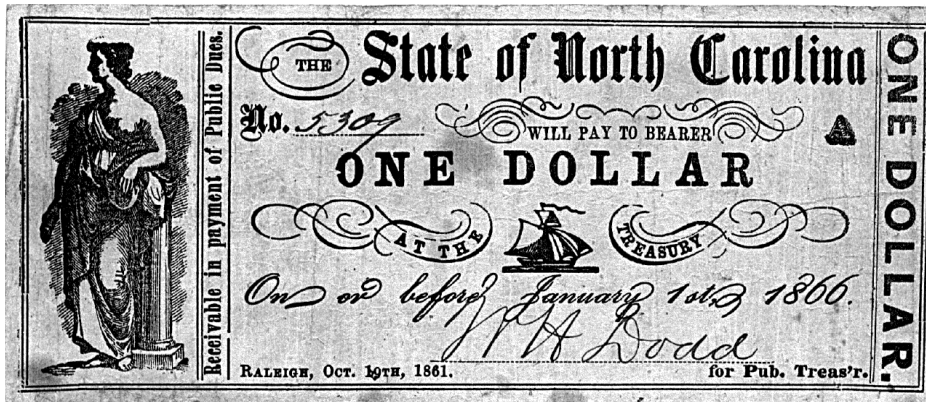
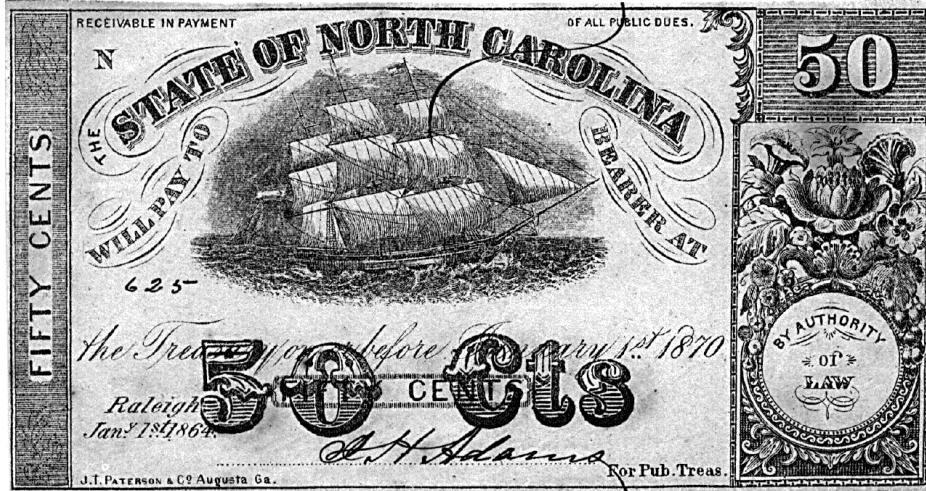
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North Carolina Money

Here are a few bills I came across recently. These were in use during the later lifetime of Frank Lytle. They are all one-sided, which was typical of paper money at that time. They are reproduced here at their exact size.



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More Internet Success

This is the type of contact which is exciting and makes it all worthwhile -- seeing someone discover the family for the first time. Here are some excerpts from an excited cousin, Michael Lytle:

"I am the first born son of Edward Caswell Lytle. It seems that I am a direct descendant of Francis "Frank" Lytle -- a slave freed by Thomas Lytle in 1794 in Randolph County, NC. This is weird and exciting news! My Great-great-great-great-grandfather is African-American (in the truest sense of the word). My father and family never spoke of our family beyond Ohio and Indiana.

"As you can well imagine, for one who just this weekend delved into his Father's lineage, and learned via the internet that his 4X's Great Grandfather was a "freed slave," I have a lot to digest. Of course I am excited and strangely elated, but I also had visions of some diminutive, but great ancestor wielding club and/or sword alongside of Wallace ("Braveheart")* against the duplicitous English. Yes, I checked out pretty much all the info available re the Randolph Co. Lytles.

"What's interesting is that other than my Aunt Katherine (my father's sister), no one ever talked of or about the Lytle family. I did not know that my Granddad was Fred Caswell "Freddie" Lytle until last week! When I questioned my dad about the Lytles, he told me that "...we are French."

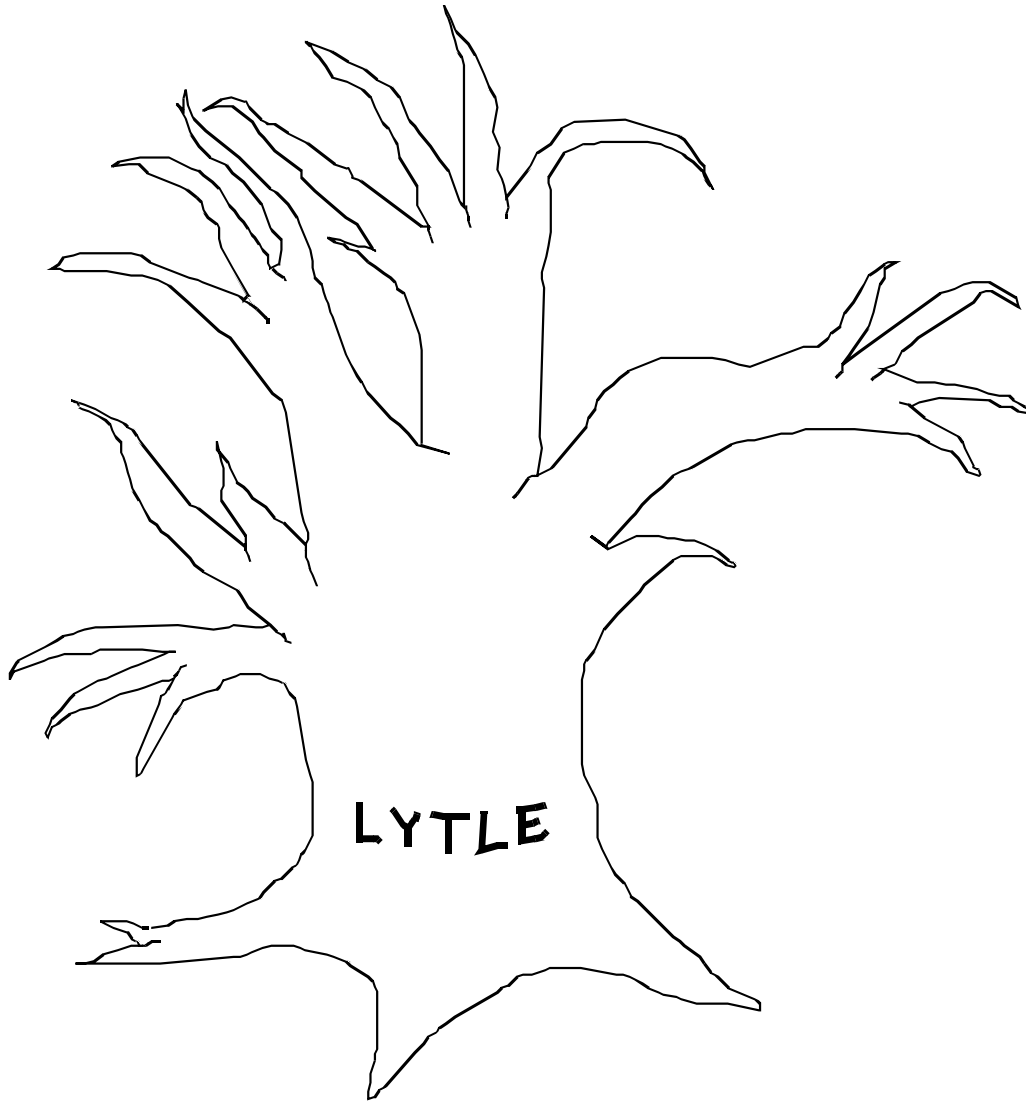
"To find the Lytle Cemetery and Thomas Lytle's house mapped on the internet is startling and...well, just wow! I literally went from no family history last week to newly found, documented history that pre-dates the signing of the Declaration of Independence."

*Note -- William Wallace had a nephew named Edward Lital (various spellings).

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Found: The 10th Child of Frank Lytle

This story has been a few years in the making, and has a ways to go yet, but a name has been found.

Shortly after the 1994 family reunion in North Carolina, cousin Charlie Morris of Kentucky sent to me an item found at the North Carolina State Archives. This was a “bastardy bond”, naming Frank Lytle Sr. as the father of a child born out of wedlock. The only other information on the bond was the name of the mother, somewhat illegible, “Jincy Dunning.” Later research shows that in the late 1700’s and early 1800’s the names Jean and Jane were interchangeable, and that they often had the nicknames Jenny or Jency. The date on the bastardy bond is 1827.

The Randolph County Genealogical Society’s quarterly *Journal* then began publishing the bonds. In addition to the 1827 child, Jane Dunning (and this is likely the correct spelling) had a child in 1823, where Gardner Boling is listed as the father. (Side note - most Bolling and Boling families in the U.S. are descended from Pocahontas.) The children were in both cases listed as already born, and so could be as much as a year old.

Now, the *Journal* has begun publishing the “apprentice bonds.” A little more research shows that orphans and bastard children were those most often put into apprenticeship. In some cases, the apprenticeship could start as early as age three. Oftentimes the occupation was listed mainly as a formality, and common occupations such as “farming” for boys or “sewing” for girls.

The Spring 1999 edition of the *Journal* lists the children of “Jency Duning” by name and age. In May of 1832, her children are Mary, age 10-11, and Lucy, age 5-6. Given the inexactness of both the bastardy bonds and the apprentice bonds, these girls are certainly the children of Gardner Boling and Frank Lytle.

An additional entry in the apprentice bonds lists “Luisa Duning”, orphan, apprenticed to William Lyle on November 2, 1835. The apprentice master is currently a mystery. I have searched all back issues of the *Journal* (22 years of quarterlies) and found no Lyle family ever mentioned. Neither can I find a William Lytle in that time period. Whoever he is, he is probably the best clue currently to finding this “lost” child.

For now, Louisa “Lucy” Dunning, the 10th child of Frank Lytle, has been identified, but not found past the age of about 9.

Our 50th Issue!

That’s right; this is your 50th copy of *Lytle Plantation News*! Many have asked if there will ever be a book on our Lytle family which would be a comprehensive history. Exploring this a few months ago, I combined all of the past bulletins into one document (using a computer, of course!) and then removed redundant material which is often used in a bulletin to refresh what had been covered previously. The result was a “book” of about 120 pages. This does not include any pictures or family charts, just the actual history of our Lytle family. Obviously a book doing full credit to the family with pictures and a family listing for the first three or four generations would be much larger. I have not yet pursued what the costs would be to produce the book, but when we run out of stories and contributions, it will certainly be time to do that.

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History of My Lytle Research

My interest in the Lytle family began at a fairly early age. I had met my grandmother's parents and the family spoke of many grandparents in generations past. My grandfather's side, though, was unknown to me. Further, Grandpa had been adopted by his father's step sister and her husband shortly after he was born, so he was not raised by blood relatives.

Grandpa didn't know too much about his ancestry. Just the names of his two grandfathers -- James Borrows (paternal) and Luke Lytle (maternal). The Lytles were the greater mystery. About all we had to go on was that "Grandpa Lytle was from Missouri and lived in Pawnee County, Nebraska." I found a Lytle tidbit in a magazine and in 1977 contacted Phyllis Friesner, who had a Lytle ancestor in Missouri. She told me, though, that her ancestor had only died there in the Civil War and was from Iowa. This seemed to be a dead end.

It has been twenty years this month since I first had a big break with the Lytles. Pawnee County itself yielded very little information. A few land transactions. Luke Lytle was not present in the 1880 census. When the 1900 census at last came out, Luke Lytle was found, at last, and the information found there opened a door backward not only in time but in location. Luke's birthplace was listed as Indiana, and his parents were both from North Carolina.

Eventually I traced through Indiana and finally North Carolina, working with microfilm of the census. Frank Sr., Frank Jr., and Albert Lytle were all adjacent. I was immediately mystified when I noticed that there were no boys in the various age categories. Scanning further over, there were not any males, even in the highest age categories. Even further, no girls or women in any age category. This was true for all three Lytle households. What was going on?

Finally I noticed some numbers in the far right columns of the census page. Aha! Who are these people and why are they categorized clear over here? Scrolling to the top of the page to read the column headings, I found that they were all age ranges for males and females who were "FREE COLORED". The impact took a few moments to sink in. The Lytles, my only "southern" ancestors, had come north and covered up the slavery in their background. The mystery of Lytles was partly answered now, but a whole new set of questions arose.

Later that year, 1979, I was contacted by Marilyn Sanders. Phyllis had given her my name. We exchanged information and were confident of a relationship through the Lytles. The next few years in college and early married life didn't find much time for genealogy. When I changed jobs in 1984, I started traveling, and was able to visit many family spots. I finally found first cousins of my grandfather, and they remembered Grandpa Luke Lytle more than my Grandpa did. I went to Indiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina as stopovers to business trips.

Along the way, I found others interested in the Lytles. It was apparent, though, that I was able to break a lot of new ground where no one had been in 200 years. (North Carolina probably still has a lot to find out, hidden away in state and county records.) Lots of questions from the new relatives. I found myself repeating the same letters to everyone. The idea of a newsletter seemed obvious, and so I began with about ten or a dozen people in 1987. There are now over 90 addresses on the mailing list. It may not top 100 before I run out of things to say.

And by the way, it turned out that Phyllis really is related!

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How to Write a Family Newsletter

1st day of the month: Realize that it's that time, once again to find something to put in the family bulletin. Wonder what it could possibly be. Better think on it for a few days.

Day 5: Start digging through six filing drawers of family history to see if there is any interesting tidbit that could be turned into a story long enough to fill a page or two.

Day 6: Start looking through the last few county histories and journals for inspiration.

Day 7: Surf the internet for inspiration.

Day 10: Get called out of town on business. Hope and pray that there is a good library along the way with a genealogy section and evening hours.

Day 12: Find a tiny clue out of the blue and hope it turns into something.

Day 15: Recheck all records and books to see if the clue pans out.

Day 19: Start calling the hard-core researchers to see what they think of the new clue.

Day 20: Surf the internet to see if there is more data about the clue.

Day 21: Phone a few county libraries and beg for their time to check a few records.

Day 22-24: Working late preempts any notion of genealogy.

Day 25-27: An exciting clue turns up, but for some completely different family.

Day 28: Write the newsletter. Miss going to the Post Office. Print out the address labels.

Day 29: Find time to go buy stamps for the newsletters. Stick on the address labels.

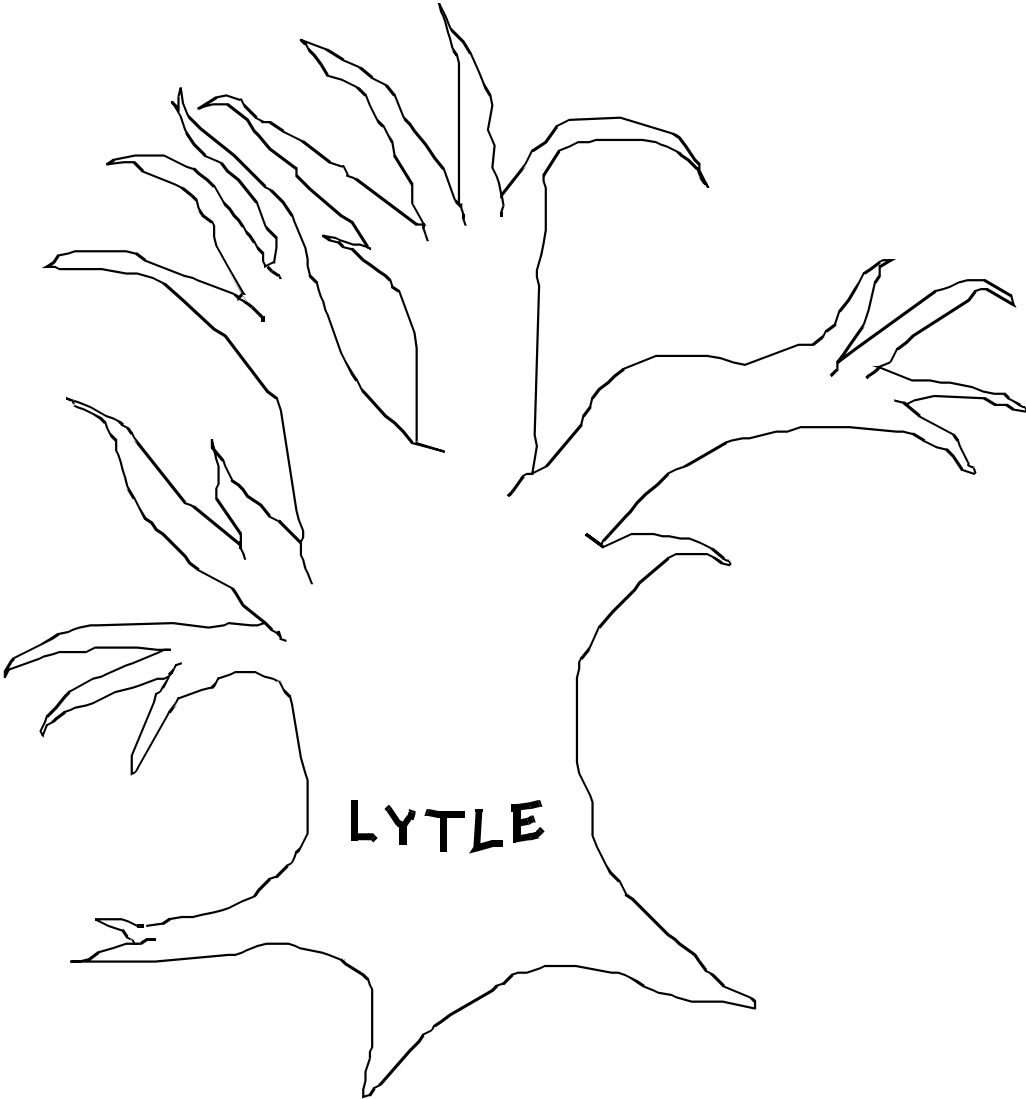
Day 30: Stick on the stamps and mail the newsletters.

Wait for two months and start the process all over again.

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Found: The 7th Slave of Thomas Lytle

In the 1790 census, Thomas Lytle is listed with one male (himself) one female (his wife Catherine) and seven slaves. In the court documents of the 1820's, only six are mentioned by name. Frank, who was set free earliest, married in about 1795 and had nine children. The others were listed as Joe, Sam, Esther, Jack, and Pink. What became of the seventh and unnamed slave in the thirty years between these two records has been a matter of speculation. It would not surprise us to find that the slave had died. But it is also possible that he moved out of the county. For whatever reason, his name was not recorded in the 1820's. But now an intermediate document has come to light which reveals the name of this seventh person: Parker.

Readers will recall that the according to the official will of Thomas Lytle, the largest amount of his estate was to be inherited by three friends, William Bell, Samuel Millikan, and John Beard. And that there was an additional document, held privately, asking for the slaves to be freed and the land to be inherited by them.

One of these friends, John Beard, made his will in 1809 and it was proved that same year. The first 10 items of the will are fairly standard for that time, disposing of debts and properties to his family. The last two items of that will show us what happened to some of the slaves in the years after Thomas Lytle's death:

11th: I leave and bequeath unto my friend Catherine Lytle all my part of the household furniture, stock and farming utensils which was willed to me by Thomas Lytle.

12th: I will and bequeath unto the following negros their freedom, to wit Joe, Sam, Parker, Pink and Easter and their offspring so far as relates to my part on the said slaves, they being willed by Thomas Lytle to William Bell myself, and Samuel Millikan and by us jointly owned at present and I further will and bequeath unto the said Joe, Sam, Parker, Pink and Easter my part of the lands willed to me by Thomas Lytle they paying what William Bell and Samuel Millikan may think I am entitled to for my trouble and also for my expense I think I sustained in setting a line between myself and Frank Lytle but if their freedom cannot be obtained in this state, I give and bequeath the said negroes with their offspring so far as relates to my part and also my part of the said land after making the above distribution to the Humane Society of Pennsylvania for them to dispose of as they in their wisdom may think best so that object of my will may be complied with.

(witnessed)

Mary X Mann

Alex Gray

Henry Burrow

November Term 1809

The execution of the foregoing last will and testament of John Beard was duly proven in open court by Mary Man and Alexander Gray and ordered to be recorded.

[Note: it has also been suggested that Parker may be identical with Jack Lytle, as the two are never named in the same document.]

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More Slave Findings

Those slaves of the Lytle estate who were born after the death of Thomas Lytle were sold, not freed, since technically they had never belonged to him. There were only two men who bought the slaves, both of them being lawyers involved in the estate settlement. These were William Hogan and Henry Humphreys. And although the court documents are quite clear as to which slaves ended up in each of these households, there must have been a number of dealings between these two men, and others as well.

We know that Isaac Spencer, a Quaker man, set free six slaves in 1830, and some of their names are recognizable from court documents. Those set free were Jane Y. Litle, age about 16, Sally E. Litle, age about 12, Mary S. Litle, age about 9, Samuel Litle, age about 7, Isaac S. Litle, age about 4, and Robert M. Litle, age about 18 months.

In going over the details of the William Hogan estate in 1837, I found a recognizable family that the court documents had said were sold to Henry Humphreys. This is the family of Sally Lytle, daughter of the freed slave Esther. In the estate listing, however, there are three additional children listed, making a total of ten known children of this Sally (there were other Sallys). Sally's children were Sam, Cynthia, Andrew (Andy), Frederick (Fred), Ben, Henderson, Moses, Fanny, King, and Anna. The latter three of these were born between the 1828 Lytle estate settlement and the 1837 Hogan estate inventory.

Of the ten children, Sam, Cynthia, and Moses are missing from Sally's family at the time of the inventory, although there are two slaves named Sam, each with a wife and children. Either of these could belong to Sally. I estimate here birth year to be about 1796, as she was second oldest of Esther's children, and Sam, Sally's oldest, was likely born when Sally was in her mid to late teens. One of the two Sams has children named Wili, Silva, Peggy and Nancy. The latter three names run in the Lytle slaves. Sally had sisters Peggy and Nancy, and Sally had a cousin Sylvia who was also sold to William Hogan. This Sam may be a Lytle, though we have no idea what surname may have belonged to any of these people after the Civil War.

There were a total of 85 slaves listed in the William Hogan estate, including 13 family units and 14 slaves with no families. A few of the names are familiar, but many appear more than once. Among the slaves with no families, the names Charles and Sandy are likely names from the Lytle estate.

The slaves were distributed among the children and grandchildren of William Hogan. Only a few of these were mentioned by name. In 1858, Elizabeth Hogan, widow of William, died. In her estate were only 15 slaves remaining. Without any record of the 21 years between the two Hogan estates, it is very difficult to say which could have been descended from the old Lytle estate, with 30 years since it was settled. One name is a possibility -- Fanny, with twin children, is about the right age to be the daughter of Sally, who was named previously in the 1837 estate. She was sold to John Dorsett. In another 12 years, the 1870 census shows a Frances Dorsett, born about 1830, with husband George Dorsett and four children. John Dorsett, the slave owner, appears a short distance away in the census.

To date, I have not traced any descendants of the original seven slaves (other than Frank Sr.) to the present day. One branch which was freed in the 1830's has been traced to the early 1900's. Frances "Fanny" Dorsett and her children (in 1870 Mary, 13, Jemima, 10, Alexander, 8, and Sherman, 2) are the only ones to be traced through Civil War era slavery. I have not been able to find them in the 1880 or 1900 census as of yet.

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Thornburg Update

Last year several articles in the Lytle Plantation News covered the Thornburg family. John Moore and wife Jean Thornburg are good candidates to be the parents of Frank Lytle's wife, whose name would appear to be Mary from a handful of old records. There were two possibilities for the father of Jean Thornburg, brothers William and Edward. Both are good candidates. In last year's bulletins, William seemed to be the favorite, mainly due to a detailed listing for the family of Edward Thornburg, which did not include a daughter Jean. However, the Thornburgs being a prolific lot, there are several Edwards, and the one whose family was detailed in Quaker records turns out not to be the same Edward who was brother to William. Thus Edward may now be the better candidate.

William Thornburg's will does mention several sons and daughters by name, but not a Jean. And now, I have found the will of Edward Thornburg. This will mentions three sons by name, and "eight daughters", who are not named. It is very likely that there is a Jean among them, for that was the name of Edward and William's mother. The William who is named in the will is likely the William Jr. who appears near Frank Lytle in the 1804 tax record. In that day and age, Jr. was a term applied whenever there were two men of the same name, though they were not necessarily related. This is even seen among women in some cases, including two Lydia Swaney's in Randolph County.

John Moore and his wife Jean had a son named Edward. It had been thought in the past the Edward was possibly a Moore name, as an Edward Moore bought land in the late 1700's, possibly near where John Moore later settled. However, it is speculation at best, now, as to the name of John Moore's father. The name Edward looks like it may have come easily from the Thornburg side.

Clan Little Grows Stronger

Once again I have attended one of the many Scottish Highland Games which occur throughout the country. One of the many events which is found at such festivities is the Gathering of the Clans. Many Scottish clans have been organized as recognized bodies for decades. Clan Little was formed in just the last ten years. Though, there was a clan Little in Scotland when the clans were dissolved in the 1600's. Here in Oregon we attend a small Scottish Heritage festival in Salem every March, and the Highland Games are held near Portland every July. For several years now I have seen the Western Region head, Richard Holt, who lives in Washington. This month he was elected Clan Chief for all of Clan Little Society North America, and it couldn't have happened to a nicer fellow. Of course, I always remind him that the Scottish pronunciation of Little is Lytle!

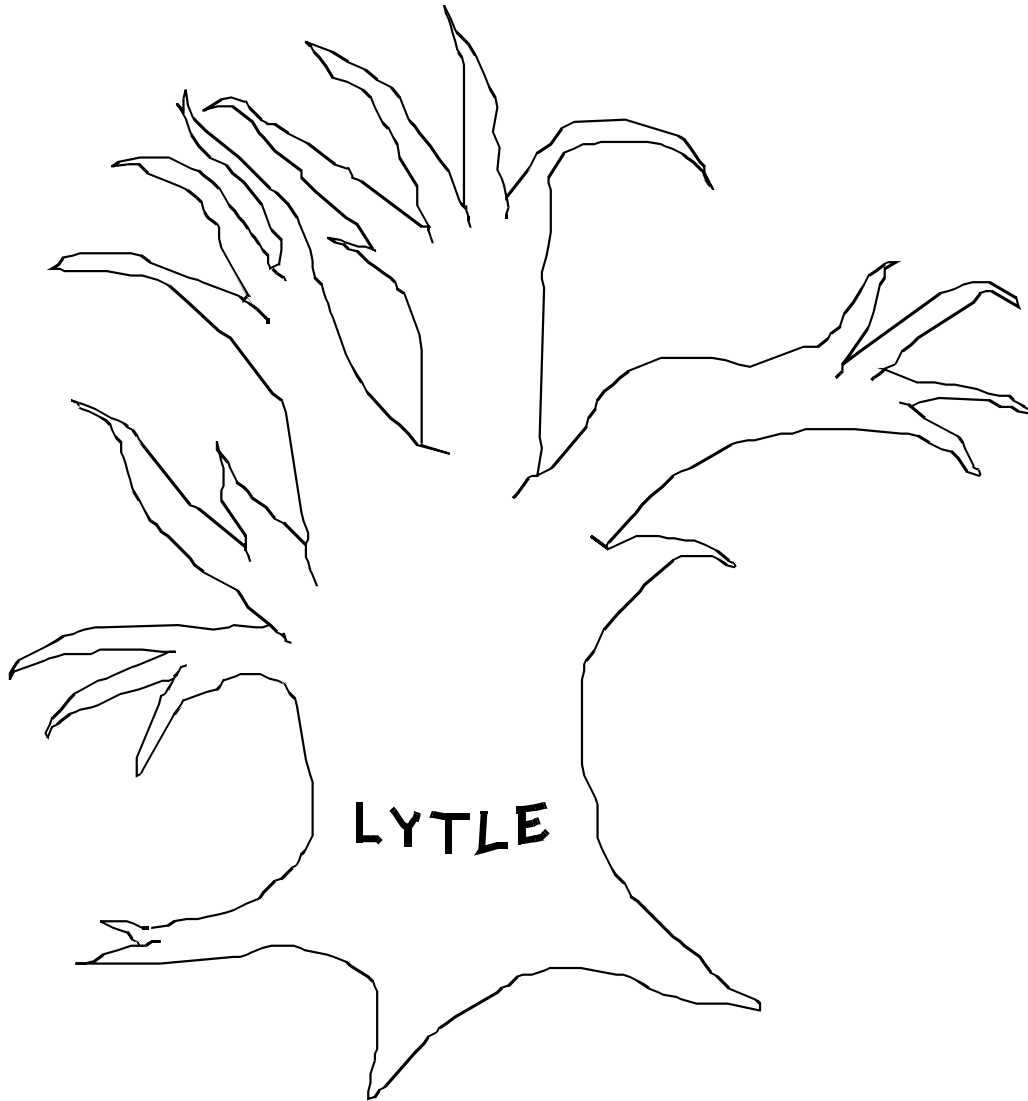
Membership and interest in Clan Little is now steadily increasing. Perhaps there will be a surge in family interest as well. Our Lytles may be related to a friend here in the Portland area, Chuck Lytle, who is the new editor of the Clan Little publication, the Reiver. His Lytle ancestors and ours were in two congregations in Pennsylvania which were both served by the same Presbyterian minister.

Hope you're enjoying the summer!

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Sign on the dotted line...

The following is a list of our relatives, indented to show their parentage in the family tree. Each person in bold print has a signature following. Most, but not all, are taken from Civil War pension applications. Some come from wills or court testimonies. Each is near the size of the original.

If anyone wishes to contribute additional signatures, I will print them in the bulletin!

Frank Lytle (1773-1869) m. **Mary** (Moore?) This signature, on an 1817 court document, is the only clue to the first name of Frank Lytle's wife. She signed as a witness for the defense (Frank Jr.). There is no other Mary Lytle in the family at that time. So, this is presumed to be Frank's wife; none of his children were married yet at that time, and the name does not appear among the slaves. Frank's daughter Mary, called Polly, would not be of age to be a witness.



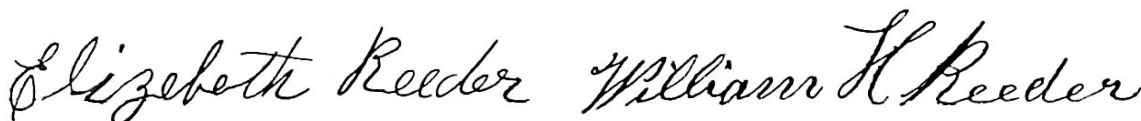
--**Francis** (Frank Jr.) **Lytle** (1796-1880), son of Frank Sr., m1. Winnifer Carter; m3. Martha Bulla, sister of **B.B. Bulla**, who was clerk of Randolph county for many years, and whose name is on many family documents



-- --**Rev. James Lytle** (1818-1904), son of Francis, m. Easter Buller. This is from James' will.



-- -- --**Elizabeth Lytle** (1842-1940), daughter of James, m. **William Harvey Reeder**



-- -- **Elizabeth Lytle**, daughter of Francis, had one son before her marriage to Joshua Freeman.

-- -- -- **Wesley Lytle** (1838-1902), son of Elizabeth Lytle, m. **Mary Jane Freeman**, daughter of Joshua. This signature contains the text "Co. the K, 130th Rgt Ind. Vols".



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-- -- **Newton Lytle** (1837-1900?), son of Francis Jr.



-- -- **Luke Lytle** (1840-1939), son of Francis. This is from testimony against Newton.



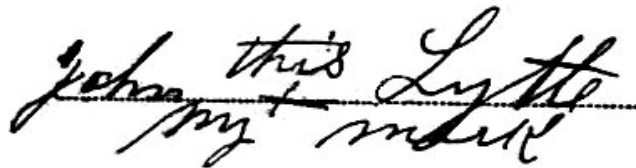
-- -- -- **Anna Lytle** (1870-1894), daughter of Luke, m. David Robert Borrows



-- -- **Deborah Lytle** (1842-?), daughter of Francis, m. Brewer



-- -- **John Lytle** (1845-1864), son of Francis, from his application to re-enlist in the Civil War, where he died

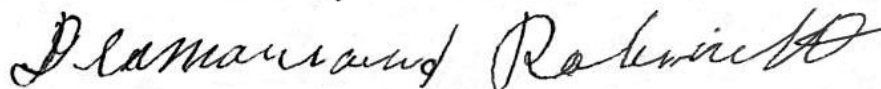


-- -- Henry Lytle, son of Francis, m. Virginia Brooks

-- -- -- **Joe Lytle** (1870-1955), son of Henry



-- -- **Demerious Lytle** (1849-1939), daughter of Francis, m1. Nathan Robinette



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-- -- Louisa Lytle, daughter of Francis, m. George W. Breazeale, son of **Daniel Breazeale**

Daniel A Breazeale

-- Albert Lytle (1802-1871), son of Frank Sr., m. Winnifer Tucker

-- -- **George W. Lytle** (1829-1908), son of Albert, m1. Leah Huff; m2. **Mary Arminda Martindale**

George W Lytle Mary Lytle

-- -- Andrew J. Lytle (1832-1864), son of Albert, m. **Catharine Hardricks**

Catharine Lytle

-- -- **Enoch Lytle** (1834-1917), son of Albert, m. **Mildred Palestine Bailey**

Enoch Lytle m P Lytle

-- Elizabeth Lytle, daughter of Frank Sr., m. **William Walden** (ca. 1795-1842)

-- -- **William D. Walden** (1819-1875?), son of Elizabeth

-- -- **Anderson Walden** (1822-1871), son of Elizabeth

-- -- **Stanford B. Walden** (1828-1895), son of Elizabeth

-- -- **John Chavis Walden** (1822-1890?), son of Elizabeth

William Walden
William D Walden
Anderson Walden
Stanford B Walden
John C Walden

These signatures are from their application for "free colored to own firearms."

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The following signatures are from 1794, on the will of Thomas Lytle. These people were instrumental in gaining the freedom of Frank Lytle Sr. They are: Catharine Lytle, William Bell, John Beard, and Samuel Millikan. It may be Sam Millikan's handwriting on the mark of Catharine Lytle.

The image shows four handwritten signatures in cursive script, each followed by a wax seal impression. The signatures are: Catharine Lytle, William Bell, John Beard, and Samuel Millikan. The wax seals are circular and appear to be made of a dark material, possibly wax or resin, and are attached to the end of each signature line.

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