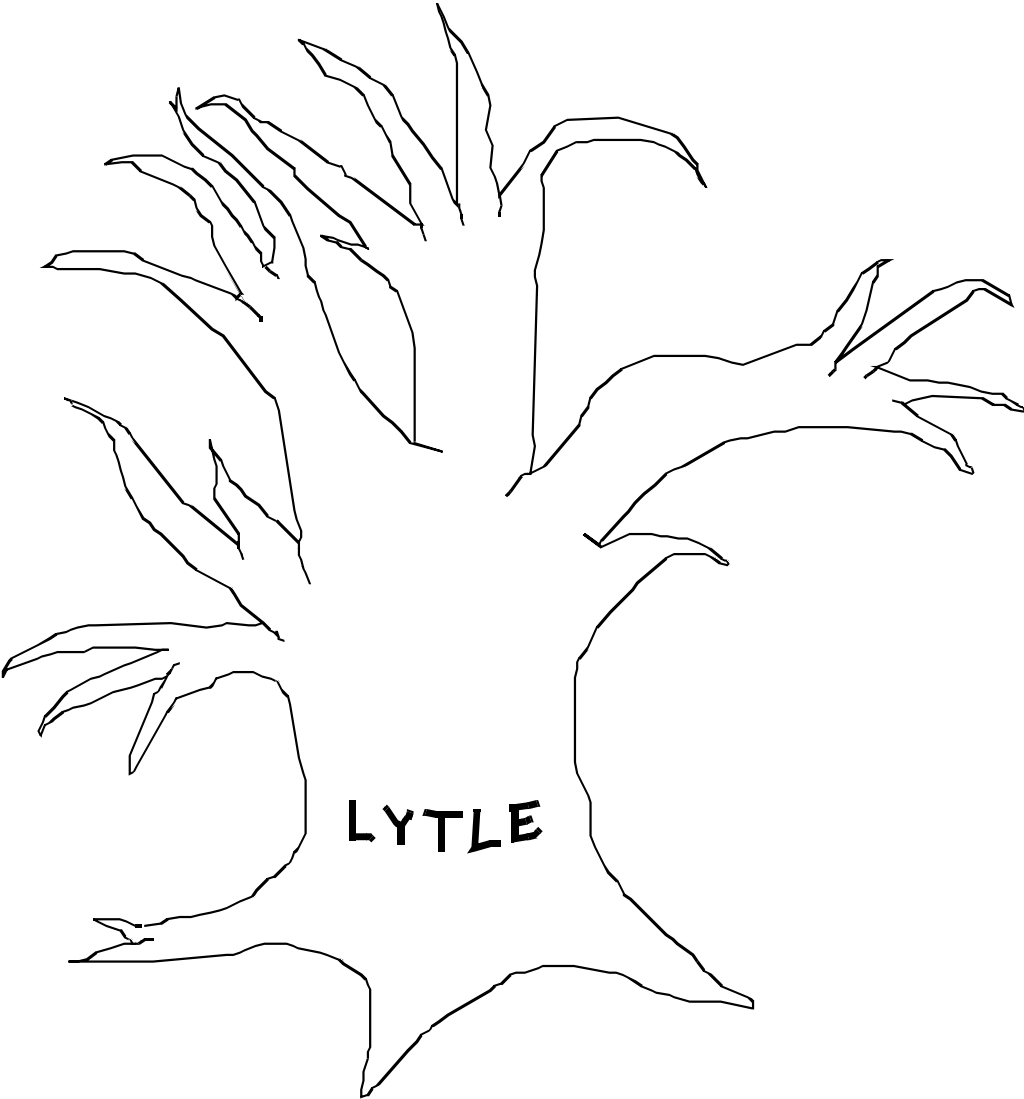


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Bulla - Buller Connection

It looks like this long-standing riddle may be solved. The second wife of Francis Lytle Jr. (1796-1880) was Martha "Patsy" Bulla (1815-1854), daughter of John Bulla and Margaret "Peggy" Rollins. The oldest two children of Francis, by his first marriage to Winnie Carter, were James and Mary, who married Easter and Lindsey Buller, respectively. It has long been suspected that the Bulla and Buller families are tied together, but how? Probably over half of the readers of this newsletter are descended from one branch or the other.

A few documents from Grant County, Indiana, give much of the life story of Lindsey Buller's life. The key piece always left out was his father's name. His mother was Mary "Polly" (Leonard) Buller. Lindsey was said by one source to have been born in Guilford County, while another source claimed Randolph County, both in North Carolina, and home to the Bullas. Also, it was said that Lindsey was one of five children brought by their mother to Indiana in 1833, after the death of their father.

In counting up the Bullers of Grant County, there are seven names found in census and marriage records: Andrew, Lindsey, Easter, John, Mary, Elizabeth, and Rebecca. Another obscure family tradition was that one Daniel Thompson Buller changed his last name to Lindsey. He, too, can be found in Grant County. This would make eight names, not the five of various biographies.

Late last year, two people contacted me via email, having found some of our Lytle data on the internet. They provided a few clues, and asked as well what the connection was between the various branches of the family. It turns out that of the eight Bullers found in Grant County, Andrew Buller and Daniel Thompson Lindsey were brothers, the sons of one James Buller and his wife Elizabeth Thompson. Elizabeth Thompson was apparently the daughter of Andrew Thompson, which gives rise to the names of both of these brothers. James Buller was, in turn, the son of Moses Bulla/Buller (several spellings exist for him), who left a will in Guilford County, and died in 1827.

Who, then, is the father of the other Bullers in Grant County -- and the wife of Mary Leonard? The present-day descendants of Daniel Lindsey say that their family has always claimed relationship to the other Bullers.

Daniel Lindsey and Lindsey Buller were about the same age. If they were not brothers, then probably cousins, with Moses Buller being grandfather to both of them. The estate of Moses Buller in 1827 spelled the name Bulla and listed these children: Rebecca Osburn, Joseph Bulla, Mary Bulla, James Bulla, Elizabeth Rollins, and Patience Rardon.

Since Joseph Bulla is the only other son of Moses besides James, he is the prime candidate for father of Lindsey, Mary, and the others. He is a good match, for he does not appear on the 1830 or any later census, which aligns with the approximate death date of Lindsey and Mary's father.

An interesting clue which we can use several times in this investigation, is that the Lytles, Bullas, and related Scots-Irish families (both Quaker and non-Quaker) of that time seem to pass on names to their children from their siblings as much if not more than from their parents. Note that this holds true for Lindsey Buller in that he has a sister named Rebecca, and so did his father, now presumed to be Joseph. It is not clear where the name Lindsey comes from, but it is interesting to see it occur twice in close relationship. It could be that Moses Bulla/Buller had married a woman surnamed Lindsey, and that

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Daniel (Buller) Lindsey took a name from a maternal side. There is even an old family tradition that he changed his name because he did not like the Bullers being associated with “black” Lytles.

With Joseph apparently the father of Lindsey, Mary, and their siblings, and Moses established as their grandfather, the next task is to tie Moses in with the Bullas of Randolph County.

Connecting Moses to his father is quite easy. The 1768 tax list of Rowan County, Captain Millikan’s district, show one John “Bullo” with sons Moses and Isaac. Adjacent are John and Joseph. These latter two are probably sons of John, too. I have been told that John and John Jr. appear on a 1761 tax list. Note that here Moses would have both a brother and a son named Joseph. This section of the 1768 tax list contains what is now northern Randolph and southern Guilford counties. Numerous names known to be related or associated with Lytles and Bullas are found throughout this section.

My immediate reaction was that this John must be a brother of the immigrant Thomas Bulla (1699-1779). This made sense, because Thomas did have a brother John born in 1701 in Ireland. Thomas was the grandfather of John Bulla who was the father of Martha, wife of Francis Lytle. The coincidence seemed quite good. It would mean that Thomas and John were about two years apart in age and were also having children in the 1740’s (we can estimate the birth of Moses to be about 1750 based on his appearance in the 1768 census, and two of his brothers were probably older).

The book *Links in the Bulla Chain* by Juanita Bulla Jackson Kesler and Donald S. Bulla, lists a total of four children, whose father was also named Thomas, though spelled Bullough. These were Richard, in 1693, Sarah, in 1696, Thomas, in 1699, and John in 1701. I have been in touch with both of the authors in the past several weeks regarding my new findings. Juanita sent a number of pages of possible Bulla relatives in Pennsylvania and North Carolina which she thought might be of interest. It turns out that brothers Richard and John lived in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Further, John Bulla died in 1743 and left his estate to his brother Richard. Some of the records were witnessed by Isaac Taylor, who married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Bulla. If these were indeed the same brothers of Thomas, then where does John the father of Moses fit into the family? He is still living in 1768.

Reading again through the pages of *Links in the Bulla Chain*, I came across this line regarding Thomas (1699-1779): “Nothing is known of Thomas’ early years, though it is likely he was married prior to his sailing to America, considering his age.” Thomas presented his certificate to the Quaker church in Sadsbury, Pennsylvania, in 1739. He was married there in 1743.

Reviewing the approximate ages of Moses Bulla and his brothers, it is entirely possible that the John Bullo of 1768 is the son of Thomas. There is enough room for John to be born around 1720 to 1725, and start having children of his own in the late 1740’s. Note that in the marriage record for Thomas, his surname is spelled “Bollo”, similar to John in the 1768 census. Though Thomas died in Pennsylvania, he at one time owned land in nearby Orange County, North Carolina.

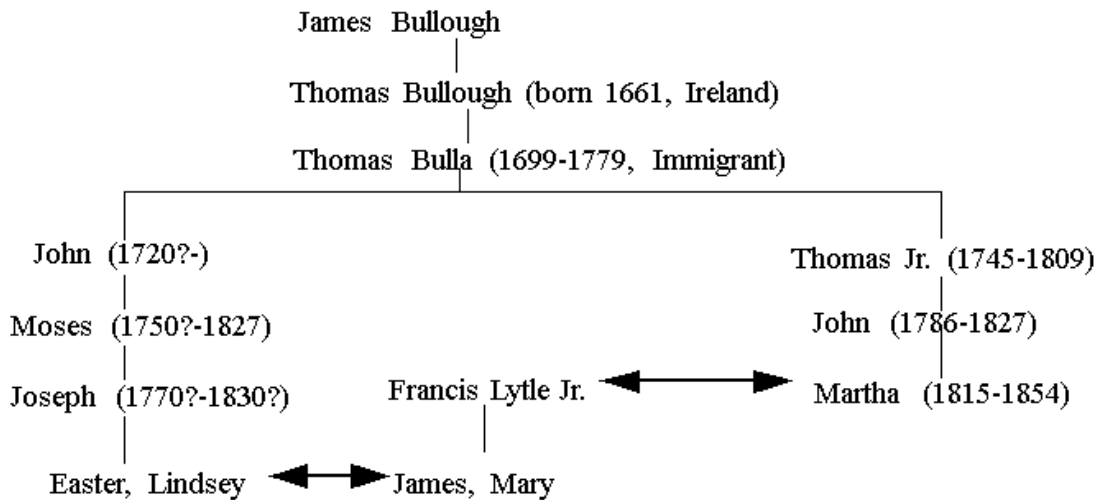
Other similarities arise between the families of John and Thomas Bulla Jr. Both have ties with the families of Rollins, Lamb, and Lytle. Both families have these names in them: James, John, Isaac, Daniel, Elizabeth, and Esther. Descendants of Thomas Jr. moved to Wayne County, Indiana. Daniel Thomson (Buller) Lindsey is known to have attended the Bulla family reunions there.

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If this is correct, then the relationships would be as shown below:



A few more notes for researchers:

The wife of Moses Bulla appears to have been Nancy Mahan.

The wife of John Bulla appears to have been Ann Nation, for whom an extensive pedigree is available.

Mary Leonard, mother of Lindsey and Easter, may be related to the Joseph Leonard who is quite close to Moses Bulla in the 1768 tax list, and to George Leonard, who is near Moses in the 1790 census.

Robert Lindsey is close to Moses in both of these documents, and could be connected.

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Bulla House Undergoes Restoration

Readers may recall from earlier bulletins that the house of Thomas Bulla Jr. (1745-1809) is still standing in Randolph County, North Carolina. In the past year, Don Bulla and his brothers and have regained possession of the house, and had it moved to the site of the old Bulla Family Cemetery, where Thomas and many descendants are buried.



Pictured at right is the original Bulla log cabin, perhaps as old as 1787, prior to its move and renovation. It measures 17 by 20 feet. On the left is an addition from the early 1800's. Later additions were also added, but did cause some damage to the cabin. The stones of the original cabin's chimney were found under the addition, and have now been rebuilt by Don's brother Frank, who is now 82. Other persons working on the project range from 65 to 87 years in age. Anyone who wishes to support the project may send a donation to "The Bulla Cemetery Fund", 1983 Spero Road, Asheboro, NC 27203.

Special thanks to contributors this issue: Juanita Kesler, and Don Bulla (Randolph Co. Bulla descendants), Martha Stair (Buller/Lytle descendant), Kit Simmons, Ann Swinton, and Sheila China (Daniel Thompson Lindsey descendants).

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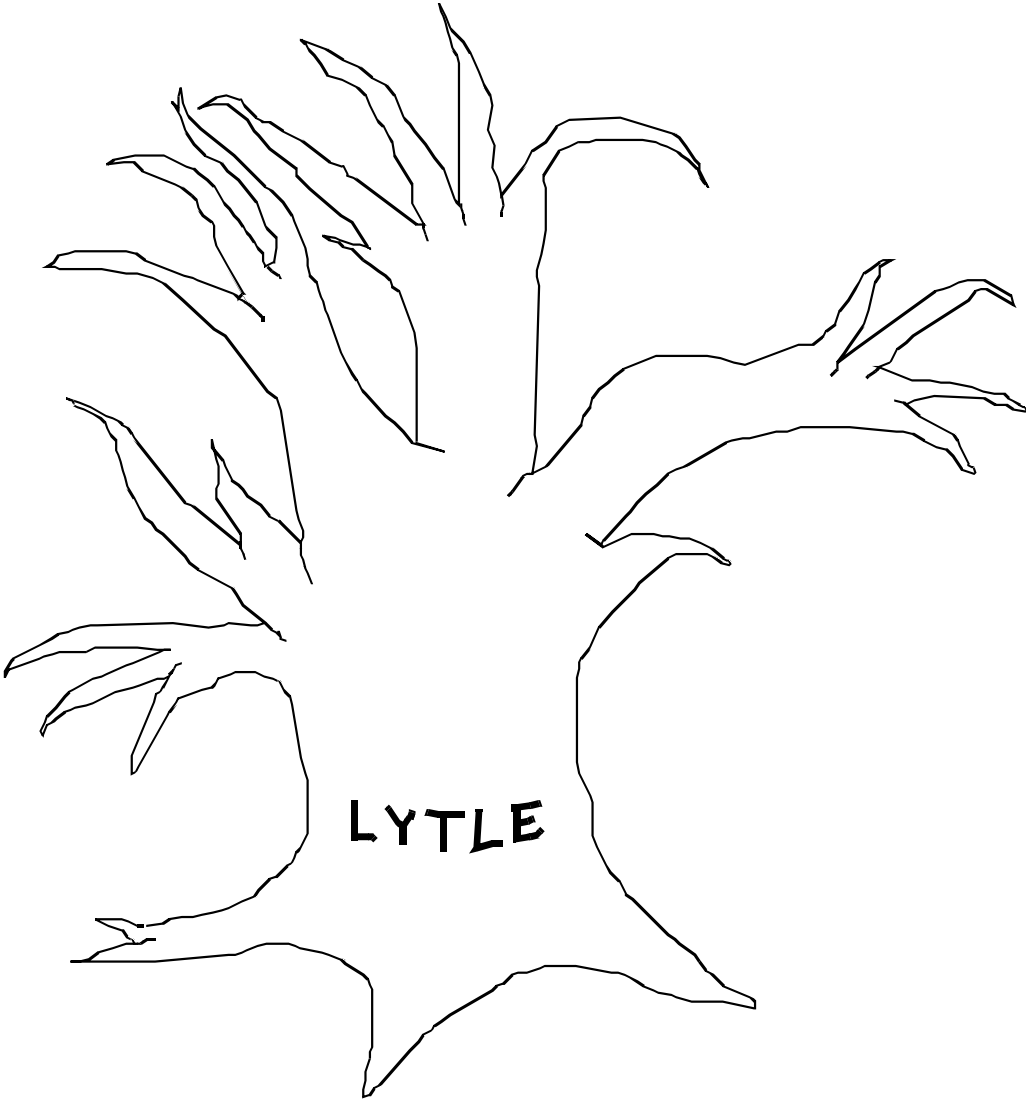
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Friends and Family



The Religious Society of Friends, perhaps better known as Quakers, was very influential in early North Carolina and Indiana. And, they appear to have been very influential with our Lytle ancestors. The question of whether or not the Lytles actually *were* Quakers is hard to answer.

There is no Quaker record showing any Lytle as a member until several generations after Frank Lytle Sr. (1773-1869), and that being quite late in Indiana. Yet the Lytles lived in one of the great Quaker strongholds, Randolph County, and joined their Quaker neighbors in the great migration to Indiana in the 1830's. Lytle men married Quaker women, or women with Quaker ancestry, and a few of the Lytle women married into the Quaker church in Indiana.

Quakerism began with the preaching of George Fox in England in 1646. The movement quickly spread. A small number of Quakers started coming to America in 1656. But the large immigration of organized Quakers started coming in 1682, to Pennsylvania. William Penn had obtained his grant for the colony in 1681. These Quakers were largely English.

The vast amount of Scots-Irish began arriving in Pennsylvania around 1719. Lytles are thought to have come about that time. Several Lytle families which are not known to be related to each other claim the early 1720's as their date of arrival. Thus, there was opportunity for Scots-Irish to join the Quakers in Pennsylvania, though most were Presbyterian. However, despite a large migration of these Scots-Irish into North Carolina beginning in the 1750's, there were no Presbyterian churches waiting for them. The southern states were comprised mostly of Methodists, Baptists, and, of course, Quakers. The movement of the Scots-Irish into the Quaker church accelerated at this time. A large number of the Lytles' neighbors and shirttail relatives were Quakers, but still there is no evidence that the Lytles were ever in their meetings.

Quakers were known for their straightforwardness, honesty, integrity, plain clothes and plain speech. The idea of "plainness" was not to rise above others. The plain-clothed Quaker is now a stereotype image. The "plain talk", using now-antiquated familiar terms of "thee" and "thou" (whereas "you" is a more formal word) was used well into the 20th century. Cousin John Harvey remembers its use in his household as a youth.

Quakers were also known for the opposition to slavery and warfare, though not always to every individual. A few Quakers were known to serve in the Revolution as well as the Civil War. Some owned slaves, though often they were purchased in order to be freed.

Some of the Lytle's Quaker friends and neighbors include:

John Beard and Samuel Millikan

These two men were executors of the will of Thomas Lytle, along with William Bell and Catharine Lytle. William Bell was the first sheriff of Randolph County, and said to be the county's wealthiest

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man (perhaps from his marriage to Revolutionary War heroine Martha (McFarlane) McGee). All four executors also signed the attachment to free Frank Lytle and the other slaves. After all, if you wanted to ensure that your slaves were freed, who better than Quakers and the County Sheriff? All of these executors were also about the same age as Thomas Lytle.

Peter Dicks (1720-1796)

This man was one of the three witnesses to the will of Thomas Lytle. His granddaughter, Elizabeth Dicks, married Thomas Beard, son of John Beard (Thomas' executor), in 1791. The other witnesses were Stephen Alexander, a cousin of Thomas Lytle, and Joseph Smith, who owned the land immediately north of Thomas. The same Dicks family is also found several generations back in the Bullas' Quaker ancestry.

Robert Brattain

Also known as Brittain or Bratton. He was married to Mary, the sister of Samuel Millikan. Robert and his son John owned the land between Joseph Smith and John Moore, who may have been Frank Lytle's father-in-law.

Isaac Spencer

Isaac Spencer obtained, through unknown means, some of the slaves from the Lytle estate, and set them free in 1833. John Moore sold land to him.

Amor Davis

Though there is no known family connection to Amor Davis, he bought land from both Frank Lytle Sr. and John Moore.

These people are Quaker relatives of the Lytles:

Jean Thornburg (1753? - 1820?)

She was the wife of John Moore, and together they are probably the in-laws of Frank Lytle. It is not clear if she was a Quaker, but her father, Edward, was raised in the Friends Church, and Edward's brother William is found in the same church as most of the people listed above, Center Monthly Meeting. The marriage of Jean Thornburg to John Moore in 1773 was not a Quaker ceremony.

Martha "Patsy" Bulla (1815-1854)

The third wife of Francis Lytle (Frank Jr., 1796-1880). Her parents were Quakers, but she was orphaned at age 12. She was taken in by Alfred Davis. His religion and connection to any other Davis is currently unknown. Somehow she came to be in Monroe County, Indiana, and was married there to Francis in 1834.

Charity (Mendenhall) Benbow (1787-1858)

She was the fourth wife of Francis Lytle, and was the widow of John Benbow. Both Benbows and Mendenhalls are well represented in Quaker records. When Charity married Francis Lytle, the Quaker records reported her "married contrary to discipline" in 1856. This is usually the phrase used when one Quaker marries another, but in a civil ceremony, outside the church. The phrase "married out of unity" is used when a Quaker marries a non-member.

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Rocinda (Hoggatt) Rich (1824?-1858)

The fifth wife of Francis Lytle, and also a widow, she, too was reported “married contrary to discipline” in 1858. She died the same year, and so Francis lost two wives in 1858.

Lindsey Buller (1814-1897) and Easter Buller (1820-1882)

This brother and sister married the oldest two children of Francis Lytle - Mary and James. Lindsey and Mary are buried at Back Creek Friends Church in Grant County, Indiana. James Lytle later became a Methodist minister, and there is no evidence whether he was ever a Quaker.

Joshua Freeman (1815-1862)

Joshua was married to Elizabeth Lytle, daughter of Francis. After the death of Mary (Lytle) Buller and Joshua Freeman, Lindsey Buller married Elizabeth (Lytle) Freeman. Elizabeth is also buried at Back Creek Friends Church, and shares Lindsey’s stone. Joshua Freeman’s grave is likely in a different cemetery, but has not been positively identified.

Elizabeth Lowder (1828-1862)

She was the first wife of Thomas Lytle (1824-1909), son of Francis Lytle. Quaker records from Henry County, Indiana, report her “married contrary to discipline”, which would indicate that Thomas may have been a member of a Quaker church. Like Francis, however, no record has been found of his membership, but occasional records are known to have gone missing for most churches.

Moses Benbow (1820-?)

This was the son of Francis Lytle’s fourth wife, Charity (Mendenhall) Benbow and John Benbow. He married Francis’ daughter Jane in 1843, 13 years before Francis and Charity were married.

So, the question remains as to whether or not Francis or any of his sons were members of the Friends Church. The wording of the records indicates that Francis and Thomas may have been. The obituary of Francis states that he was acquainted with many preachers of various denominations, was visited by them, and favored religion, but did not single out one for membership. It may very well be that there was a loose association with the Quakers due to their heavy influence in most of his life, but no official membership, with perhaps enough church attendance for him to be tolerated or thought of as Quaker though without a membership in a particular church.

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Clues to the Lytle Ancestry

A Lytle family in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, has been of interest to me for some time as possible relatives. The family is that of Ephraim Lytle. Actually, there were several generations of Lytles with the names Ephraim and Nathaniel, to the point that brothers, cousins, and uncles are hard to separate since there were so many by these two names.

One of the main points of connection is that Ephraim Lytle's family was served by the same pastor who served our Clark and Means relatives, and presumably our Lytles as well. Unfortunately, not knowing the name of Thomas and Henry Lytle's father, and his presumed early death, make tying the two families together difficult. But, Thomas and Henry's mother was Elizabeth Clark, and their step-father was John Means. They are recorded in the Paxtang Presbyterian Church records. Two other churches were served by the same pastor, John Elder, those churches being Donegal and Derry.

Ephraim Lytle lived from about 1714 to 1776. He and his wife Jennet had at least eight children. I have just recently found that their daughter Jean was married to a John McCracken, and lived in Rowan County, which is immediately west of Randolph County, North Carolina. John is probably a brother of Robert McCracken, whose son Robert McCracken (1763-1831) and wife Martha Vestal (1770-1842) were members of Center Monthly Meeting, which is where the majority of Friends in the previous article were also members. One or even both of these Robert McCrackens owned land adjacent to our Lytles in Randolph County. John McCracken is also believed to be the son of another Robert McCracken, and did have a son Robert as well. It does not appear that either of these two Roberts (father or son of John) was a neighbor to our Lytles, as John's family moved to Tennessee and later Missouri, but for now it is yet another coincidental tie between two Lytle families which may be related.

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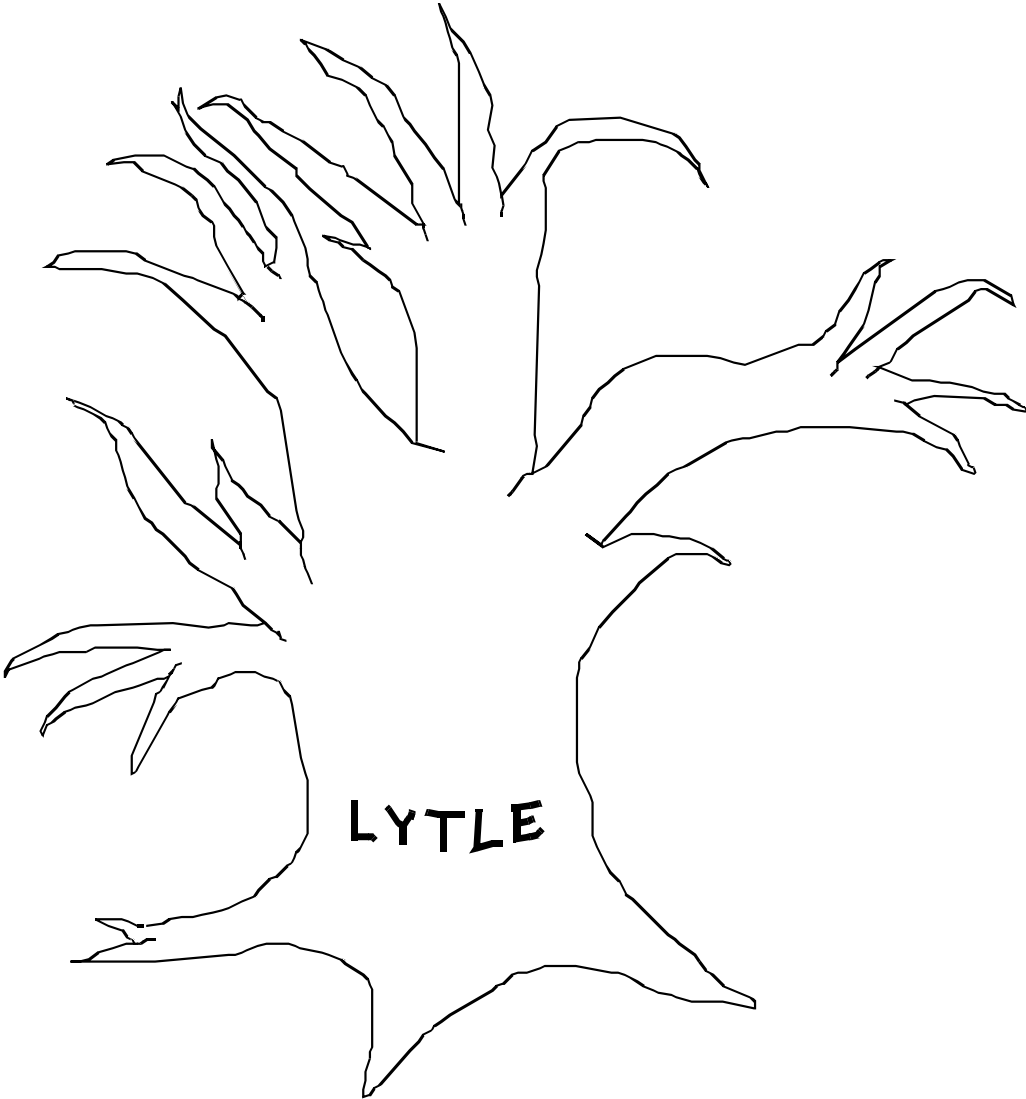
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The Story of Jonathan Cry

Story by Marilyn Sanders

Eunice Lytle was born on June 15, 1839. She was the third child of Martha (Patsy) Bulla and Francis Lytle Jr. She was also the 16th child of Francis overall. Eleven more children would follow. According to a family Bible, Eunice was born between brothers Newton (born September 15, 1837) and Luke (born July 16, 1840).

Jonathan Cry was born in 1831 to parents Joseph and Annie Cry. The Cry family can also be found as Crye, both being very rare names. According to Cry family traditions, the family came originally from the Isle of Man.

Eunice and Jonathan were married in Grant County, Indiana, on January 3, 1856. But by the 1860 census they were living in Wayne County, Indiana. Brothers Newton and Luke married sisters in that same county, so it would appear that they had all gone there together, perhaps after the death of their mother in 1854. Eunice and Jonathan are shown with three children in 1860: Joseph, born about 1856. Elizabeth, born about 1858, and Peter, born about 1859.

Another child probably belonged to Eunice and Jonathan, also. There is record of a Martha Ann Cry born on November 2, 1860. This is quite likely their daughter, considering that her first and middle names would have come from both of her grandmothers.

After 1860, there is no trace of Eunice or the first three children. The Quaker records for Grant County show Martha Ann Cry being under the care of John and Elizabeth Reeder. She is also found with these Reederes in the 1870 census, in Fairmount Township. Here, Jonathan Reeder can be found as early as 1836, and lived adjacent to a number of Lytles and Lytle relatives. Jonathan (or also John) Reeder was apparently remarried after raising a family, as there is record of John J Reeder marrying Elizabeth Nicholson in Grant County on May 30, 1861. Nicholson may be a married name for Elizabeth. Their birthdates are recorded by the Quakers as September 1, 1803 (John) and March 15, 1805 (Elizabeth). There is no marriage record in Grant County for either a Martha Cry or a Martha Reeder.

The Cry family has some information to offer, which adds some insight to Jonathan, but does not give any indication of what became of Eunice or their children. Much of it is oral tradition, narrative which cannot be verified one way or the other. This is their story of Jonathan:

“Jonathan was a child when his father told him one day to hold a chicken so that the father could cut its head off and as he brought the ax down the chicken flopped around and the ax cut Jonathan’s arm off. (Left arm just below the elbow.) When he grew to manhood he married a girl from a rich family, as his people were poor the family objected to the marriage and disowned her. Two daughters were born and she died, so her family offered to raise the girls if Jonathan would go away and never return nor try to get in touch with his children, which he did. He went to Muncie, Wisconsin and obtained 40 acres of government land and managed to earn a living. He was a beautiful penman and was Town Clerk many years. The town of Muncie no longer exists. However, there is a Muncie Road going south off highway 82, just west of Hillsboro, WI. The road is gravel and ends in the intersection of Pine River Road at Johnson’s Hill. If one turns to the left and goes about 5 miles, he will come to Yuba, WI. in Richland Co. Muncie was located at the intersection of highways 82 and 80. Muncie was on the mail route from Tomah to Orion.”

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Jonathan was the youngest of nine children. One of his sisters, Cynthia, married Adam Smith and had a son, William Thomas Smith. This nephew of Jonathan Cry was similar to Jonathan in age. William married Eliza Ann Townsend and had a daughter, Hannah Elizabeth Smith, and two sons, John A. Smith and James H. Smith. William died when his children were still young. Jonathan Cry then married his nephew's widow and raised the daughter.

The homestead grant for "Jonathan M. Crye" was received in 1876 for 80 acres in Fairfield Twp, Eau Claire Co. Wisconsin. On his application, dated Dec. 2, 1868, he stated himself to be a married man. On the final proof dated 1 Dec 1875 he stated himself as a single man. This proof says that he "...has built a house thereon 14 x 18 ft. sq 1 1/1 stories high, with shingle roof and board floor having 1 door and 2 windows and the same is a good comfortable house to live in and had lived in the said house and in a smaller one previously built on said land and made it his exclusive home...and has made the following improvements thereon, to wit: cleared for meadow 3 acres, dug a well 16 ft. deep and set out 54 apple trees." (This land was later owned by Isiah Crye, a son of Jonathan's brother John Crye and Edith Taylor.) There is also a Warranty Deed dated 4 Mar 1914 signed by Jonathan M. Crye and Eliza Crye signing over the farm in Vernon Co where they all had lived, to Eliza's son John A Smith. [Editor's note: yes, families did often have both a John and a Jonathan!] Jonathan died three years, later, in 1917.

And so, to date, it is not clear if some of Eunice and Jonathan's children may have died young or lived on where we have not found them. Of the four, Martha Ann is almost certainly theirs, but needs further research past the 1870 census. What became of the three children listed in the 1860 census? Were they, or at list the daughter Elizabeth, raised by Lytles or Lytle relatives? It is not clear if there is a connection between the Reeder's who are listed with Martha and the William Harvey Reeder who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Rev. James Lytle. The two families appeared in Grant County at different times, and listed different birthplaces. We may also wonder if Jonathan was truly unable to raise these children, and how hard it must have been to leave them behind.

Somewhere, out there, there may be another "lost branch" of the Lytle family tree.

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Research Notes

In my ongoing attempt to trace forward the slave families of the Lytle Plantation (see July, 1999 issue), I have progressed with one branch up to 1910. At last report, Frances Dorsett, whose mother Sally was born in the late 1700's or early 1800's on the Lytle Plantation, was found in the 1870 census with her husband, George, and four children, Mary, Jemima, Alexander, and Sherman. I decided to check the 1880 census for persons of the same names, thinking perhaps they had been either adopted or married.

Well! For some reason, the entire family is found intact under the name Elliott. Perhaps they gave in to a desire not to bear the last slaveowner's name. But as for the source of the name Elliott, one can only guess for now. The youngest son shows up with the name "General", so we can imagine his full name in 1880 was General Sherman Elliott.

In the 1900 census Frances, also sometimes "Fanny", shows up with her son Alexander and a daughter-in-law, May, in High Point, Guilford County, NC, which is a stone's throw from Randolph County. Frances is listed as mother of 12 children, with 5 living, so we still have to find this fifth. Her daughter Jemima show up next door, age 32, with husband June Robins, age 37, and son Eugene Robins, age 18. In the next household is one James Dorsett, age 17, listed as a nephew of Edward and Mary White. This Mary is too young (27) to be Frances' daughter Mary, who was born in 1856. But there is surely some connection. Edward and Mary have been married 9 years in this census, but Mary's listing claims that she has two living children; they are not in her household. Sherman and Mary have not been found in 1900.

By 1910 Alexander is also missing. Jemima and her husband June remain in High Point, with their son Eugene now married to Allma, and having a daughter Clara, age 4.

None of these people have been found in the 1920 census. There are indexes for 1900, 1910, and 1920, which have been searched. Thus, the families may have eventually all moved out of state. I still hope to find living relatives from other plantation families; this branch still has the best chance now.

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Obituary

Nothing recent, thank goodness. An old one from the archives. This is for Mariam Lytle Poole, daughter of Thomas Lytle (1824-1909), and granddaughter of Francis Lytle Jr. (1796-1880).

Mariam Lytle was born in Greene township, Indiana, August 12, 1845, and was the daughter of Thomas Lytle. When seven years old she came with her parents to Fremont county, Iowa, where she grew to young womanhood and where on December 30, 1866, she was married to Thomas J. Poole. To this union there were born seven children, one dying in infancy. Those living to mourn the loss of a noble mother are N.G. and A.D. Poole of Marsland; L.T. Poole of Sidney; Mrs. J.O. Bennett of Sheridan, Wyo.; Mrs. Winnie Burton of Oklahoma, and Mrs. J.A. Wills of Idaho.

Mrs. Poole died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J.O. Bennett at Sheridan, Wyo., on the morning of March 20, 1923, where, with her husband, she had made her home for about two years. She had reached the good old age of 77 years, seven months, and eight days.

She was a faithful member of the Baptist church, and an earnest and devoted member of the "International Order of King's Daughters," holding a membership card of Helping Hand Circle, Marsland, Neb., for 31 years, and left a paid up membership until January 1, 1924.

The body was brought to Marsland on No. 44 Thursday morning and taken at once to the Methodist Episcopal church, where at 1 o'clock a large gathering of neighbors and friends assembled, to pay the last tribute of respect to one who had lived among them since the year 1886, and whom all held in high esteem.

Rev. Estabrook preached a very able sermon and was assisted by the Rev. Birmingham, a visiting minister from Oshkosh. The choir and male quartet sang several very appropriate songs. The floral tributes were unusually beautiful.

For these, and all other deeds of love, the family wishes to express its thanks, and hereby append their names to the card of thanks:

T.J. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. N.G. Poole, Mrs. Winnie Burton and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Willis and family, Mr. and Mrs. J.O. Bennett and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L.T. Poole and family, Mr. and Mrs. A.D. Poole and family.

Mrs. James Dicky of Alliance, who was here to attend the funeral of her sister-in-law, Mrs. T.J. Poole, returned home Friday, having remained a short time to visit friends.

True Miller and Jack Metlin motored from Alliance to attend the funeral of Mrs. Poole. While here they were the guests of C.E. Matthews.

Undertaker Harry Wildy of Hemingsford took charge of the funeral and burial of Mrs. Poole, Thursday and was accompanied by Everett Clayton, who has been assisting him.

L.T. Poole and five sons who attended the funeral of Mr. Poole's mother, left on 42 Thursday night, the officials kindly stopping the train. Mr. Poole and sons Clyde, George, Billy and Grand live at Sidney, and Smith lives at Bridgeport.

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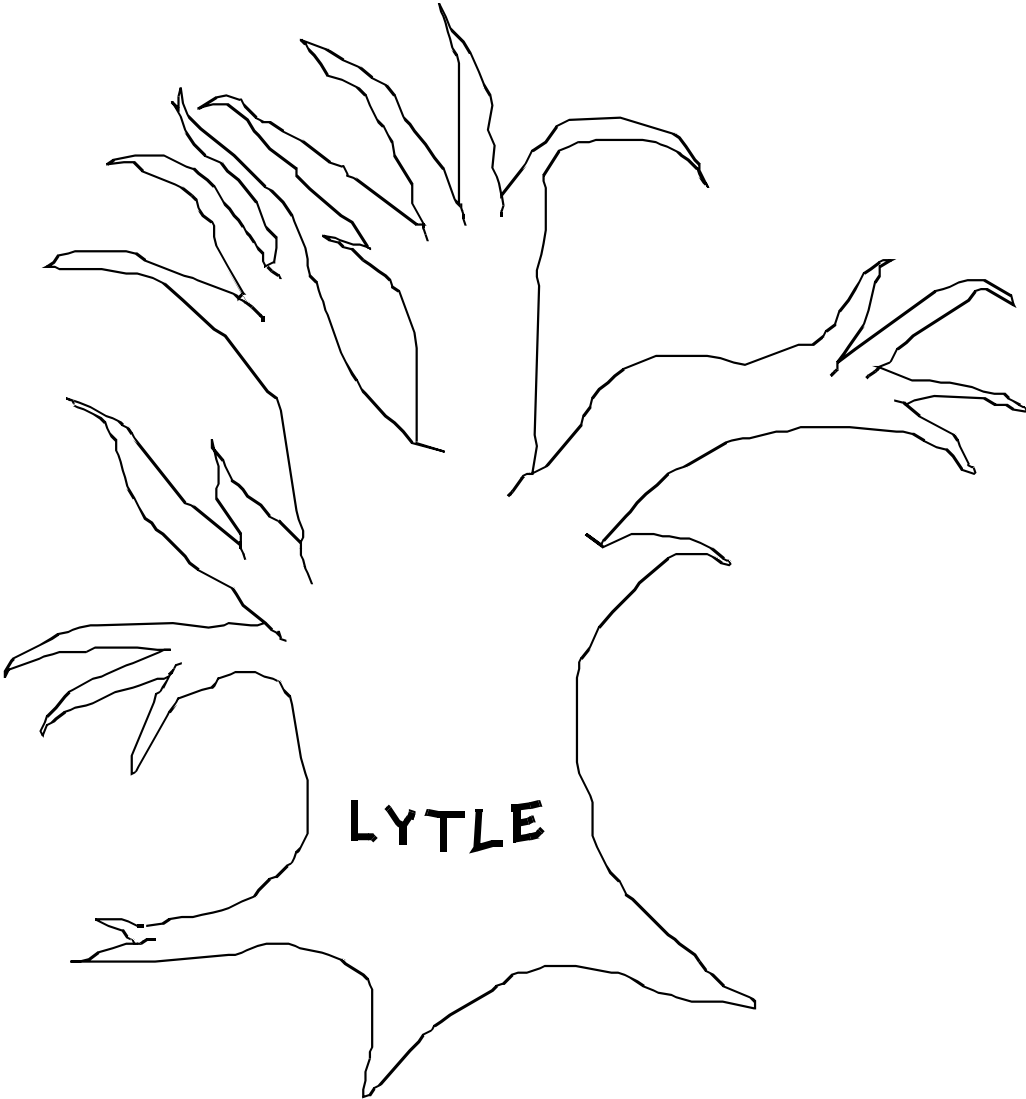
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Tax Time

We may not enjoy paying taxes, but to a genealogist, tax documents of long ago provide a great amount of information. The Randolph County Genealogical Society has recently published the 1779 tax list for that county in their recent editions of the *Journal*. Some interesting findings are available in that data.

Randolph County was formed in 1779, being the lower half of Guilford County. Guilford County had been formed a mere nine years earlier, from parts of two large counties, Rowan and Orange. In the 1979 Bicentennial history book for Randolph County, it was claimed that William Bell, the first sheriff, was the wealthiest man in the county. The 1779 tax list now shows us just how that was so. William Bell is enumerated with 5299 acres of land, 215 acres of improved land, 8 Negroes each worth 750 pounds or more, 3 Negroes worth 400 pounds or more, 8 Negroes worth 175 pounds or more, 25 horses, 53 cattle and 4956 pounds cash, for a total of 22,612 pounds. This value far exceeded the next wealthiest man, Harmon Cox, whose total value was 8500 pounds.

Out of more than 900 households listed, we find that Thomas Lytle was actually in good company with his friend William Bell. The assets listed for Thomas Lytle were 300 acres of land, 50 acres of improved land, 3 Negroes valued at 750 pounds or more, 2 Negroes valued at 400 pounds or more, 7 horses, 25 cattle, and 125 pounds in cash for a total worth of 4411 pounds. According to the tax list, this would rank Thomas Lytle in 12th place. There were only 33 households listed in the county with a value of 3000 pounds or more.

The tax list was broken into several districts. William Bell and Thomas Lytle were both listed in "William Millikan's List." Thomas Lytle was ranked fourth in that list. Joseph Thomson was second ranked, and William Merrill was third. William's son Daniel would marry Thomas' niece, Elizabeth Lytle (daughter of Henry) in 1783. Daniel was listed with a new worth of 401 pounds. Note that Henry Lytle was absent entirely from this tax list, which may help to further define when he died.

Some other familiar names in the tax list follow. Not all were listed with an inventory breakdown.

Andrew Means, half brother of Thomas Lytle: 14 improved acres, 2 cattle, 6 horses; total: £400.

Benjamin means, another half brother: 300 acres, 10 improved acres, 2 horses, 7 cattle, cash £8; total: £701.

John Moore, probable father-in-law of Frank Lytle: 350 acres, 40 improved acres, 4 horses, 16 cattle, cash £4; total: £1054.

Edward Thornburg, father-in-law of John Moore: failed to return inventory; total: £1400.

Stephen Alexander, brother-in-law of Thomas, married to Catherine (King) Lytle's sister Mary: 800 acres, 50 improved acres, 4 horses, 6 cattle, cash £6; total £1696.

William Alexander, brother of Stephen and married Catherine's sister Elizabeth: 625 acres, 40 improved acres, 7 cattle, 18 horses; total: £1710.

Note: these brothers were also cousins to Meanses, and so step cousins to Thomas and Henry Lytle.

William King, brother of Catherine (King) Lytle: 500 acres, 50 improved acres, 7 horses, 20 cattle; total: £1571.

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Obituary of T.J. Poole

[In the last issue appeared the obituary for Mariam Lytle, 1845-1923 daughter of Thomas Lytle (1824-1909) and granddaughter of Francis Lytle Jr. (1796-1880). This is the obituary of her husband. It is a real historical gem.]

It is our sad duty to report the passing of an old time resident, the past week, Thomas Jefferson Poole, who died April 10th 1929 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Bennett, of Sheridan, Wyoming.

Thomas Jefferson Poole was born August 12th, 1841, at Platte City, Mo. He was the third child of George and Catherine Poole and was of a family of four brothers and two sisters, all of whom have preceded him in death.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, he listed in Company D of the 5th Missouri Cavalry and served until the fall of 1863, when he was discharged on account of ill health and disability. At his discharge he held the commission of a second Lieutenant.

On December 30th, 1866, he was married to Mariam Maria Lytle. To this union were born seven children, Niram Grant, Winnie Elizabeth, Ruth Olive, Addie Blanche, Lytle Thomas, Norton Esner, and Arthur Dee, all of whom are living excepting Norton who died in 1879. Mrs. Poole preceded her husband in death March 26th, 1923. He is also survived by twenty-two grandchildren and twenty-three great grandchildren.

In the summer of 1865 he came to Dawes County, Nebraska, settling near Marsland, where he lived continuously until 1921, when he went to Sheridan to live with his daughter. He came of a sturdy pioneer stock. His father was a veteran of the Mexican war and helped establish and build Forts Grand Island and Kearney, Nebraska, and Fort Laramie, Wyoming. He saw this region first in the seventies when the buffalo roamed here in herds of thousands. He was a lover of outdoor life and devoted much of his time to hunting and fishing. He was at his best when he had an audience of young folks and would relate anecdotes of early days. Mr. Poole established his home on the river soon after coming to Marsland and was a progressive citizen and a firm believer in the golden rule. With the passing of this old friend we would like to call attention to the fact that he will undoubtedly be the last Civil War veteran to be buried in the local cemetery.

Funeral services were held at the Marsland church on Friday afternoon at two o'clock conducted by Rev. Neal Johnson, of Crawford, who delivered the sermon and the local veterans were pallbearers. Many floral tokens were sent by friends, who held this old gentleman in the highest esteem. To the loved ones remaining of this soldier, empire builder and good citizens, in company with the community we offer our sympathy in their sad hour.

Marsland Cor. of Tribune.

Anniversary

Congratulations to my own parents, Charlie and Margie Vigeland, who celebrated their Golden Anniversary in August of this year. Many readers have met them at two of our reunions. Best wishes for many more!

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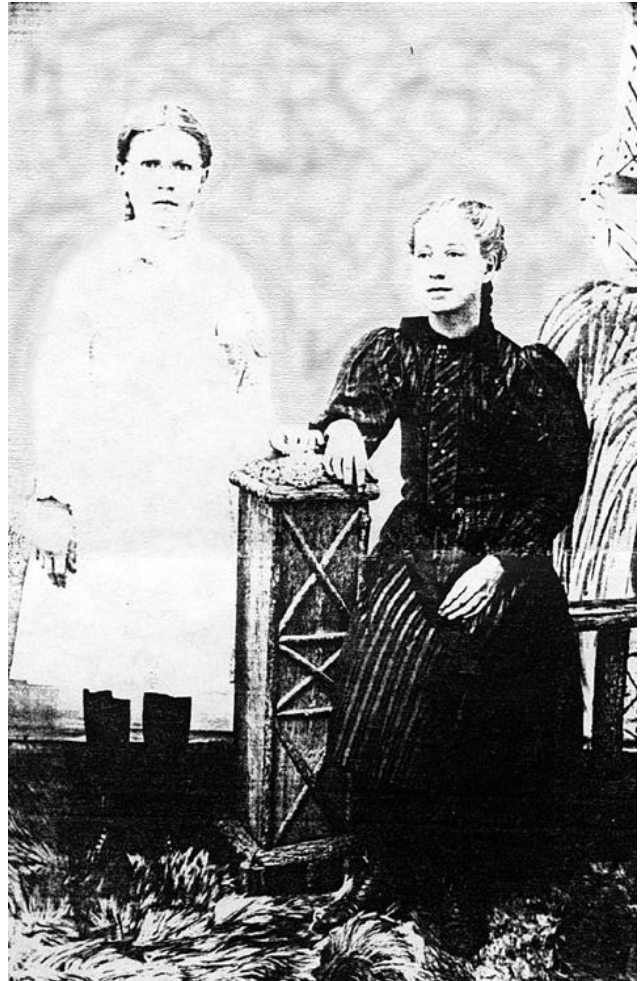
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Birthday

Congratulations to Jenny King, of Rock Port, Missouri, who turns 90 in November. She is a great granddaughter of Rev. James Lytle, and the mother of cousin Louella Touriel, who has been at all three Lytle reunions.

Who are We?

Anyone recognize these folks? Please contact the editor.



The above pictures are in the possession of Marilyn Sanders, Oroville, CA., and may be either Lytles or Clarks. Marilyn's line of descent is from Sarah Lytle (1833-1911), daughter of Francis Lytle Jr. and wife of Reuben Wilson Huff. They were residents of Clarke County, Iowa.

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These pictures belong to Linda Huffman, and are thought to be Lytle relatives. Linda's line of descent is from Mary Jane Lytle (1852-1931), daughter of George Lytle and Leah Huff, granddaughter of Albert Lytle. They may be siblings of Mary Jane, who was married to Fred Leatherman, and lived in Clarke and Union Counties, Iowa.

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