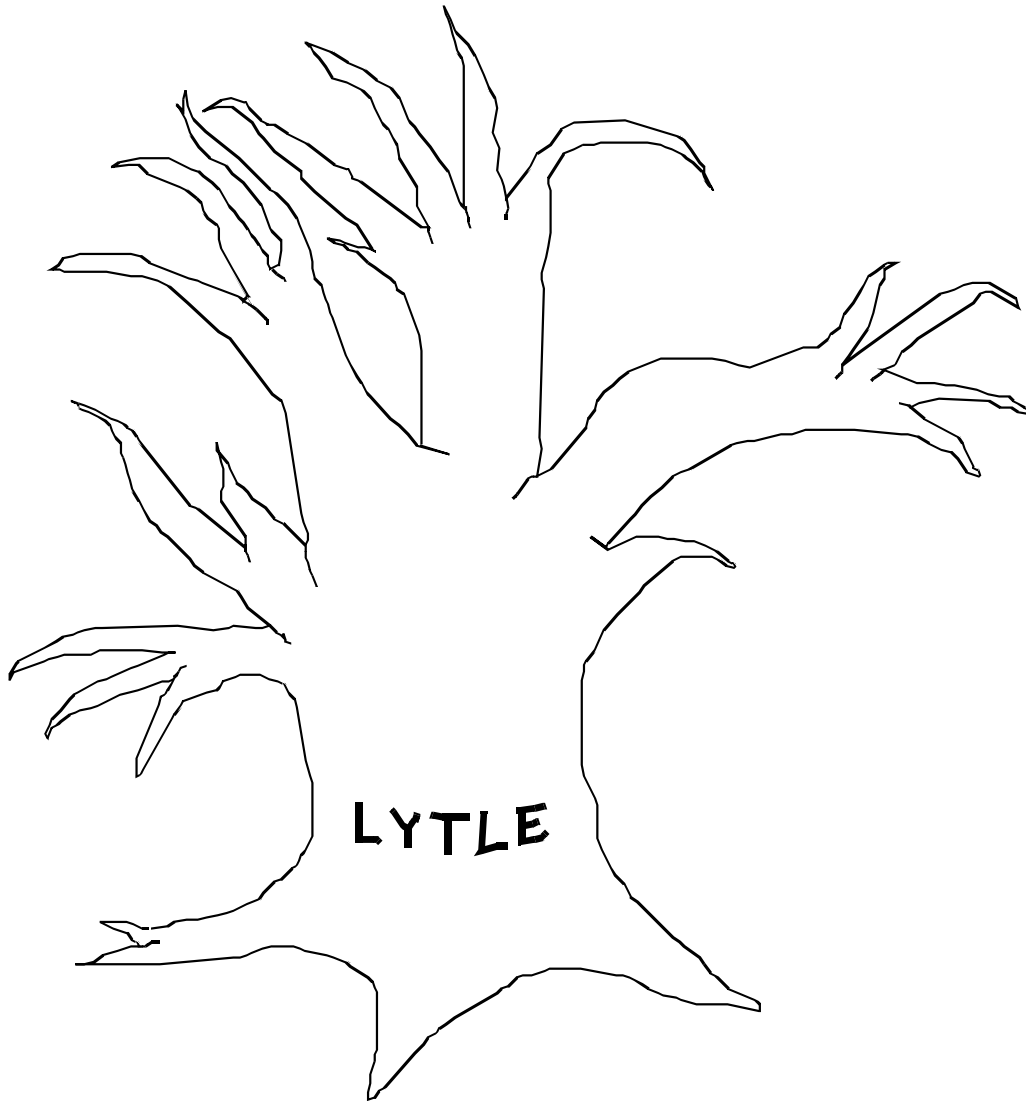


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Where There's a Will, There's a Family

When Thomas Lytle left his will and its attachment freeing his slaves, he had four executors and two witnesses. The relationships that existed both in 1794 and in the years that followed are quite interesting, in part due to the fact that some of these families eventually intermarried with Frank Lytle's mixed-race descendants, as well as descendants of Thomas Lytle's brother, Henry.

Thomas Lytle's executors were his wife, Catharine, and friends William Bell, John Beard, and Samuel Millikan. The witnesses were Thomas Alexander and Joseph Smith. Let's look at how these people were connected to Lytles and/or each other.

William Bell (1740?-1821) was chosen by Thomas Lytle because of his status in the community. He was by far the richest man in Randolph County, was the first county sheriff, and was a major landowner northwest of the Lytle Plantation. William's wife was a local heroine in the Revolutionary War - Mrs. Martha McGee, widow of John McGee. John McGee had previously married to a woman named Nancy, and some of their descendants were in Page County, Iowa, and Cheyenne County, Kansas in the 1870's. They were near Lytle in these and other nearby locations, but it is doubtful that they knew the Lytles shared a common heritage in Randolph County.

There were five children of Martha and John McGee, and they would have been considered step-children of William Bell. Susannah married Elisha Mendenhall. He later testified at the 1825 Lytle estate settlements, saying that William Bell felt obliged to free the Lytle slaves. Elisha Mendenhall was a cousin to Francis Lytle's 4th wife, the widow Charity (Mendenhall) Benbow.

William Bell's step-daughter Jean McGee married John Welborn. Two of her descendants married great-great-grandchildren of Henry Lytle, and at least one more marriage a generation further down in each branch also occurred. Another of Jean's grandchildren, Nancy Welborn (1822-1902) married John Dorsett, whose slaves included one named Fanny. Fanny was born under the ownership of William Hogan, but her mother was Sally, Frank Lytle's niece, born around 1796 and sold from the estate in the early 1830's. Another Welborn, William, is probably from this line, but his parents are unknown at this time. He married Delphina Blizard, a great-granddaughter of Frank Lytle.

When William Bell died in 1821, his executors included William Welborn, who was probably the brother of Jean McGee's husband John, and Robert Walker. William Bell called Robert his nephew, though the relationship cannot be verified. Robert was also married to Nancy McGee, a granddaughter of John McGee and his first wife Nancy. William Bell would have been more or less a grandfather to Nancy (McGee) as his wife Martha raised Nancy's father, Samuel.

John Beard (1745-1809) was likely an executor for Thomas Lytle because he was a Quaker, and Quakers were active in freeing slaves. By willing his slaves to Quakers, Thomas Lytle was ensuring the likelihood that the slaves would indeed be set free. John Beard died much earlier than the other executors in 1809, at age 53. He willed back to Catharine Lytle all of the furniture, stock, and farm utensils that Thomas Lytle had left to him. These may have been for the benefit of the slaves, as they were still living on Catharine Lytle's land at that time, and these goods may have still been there, too, so it would make sense to leave the slaves with their farm implements.

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John Beard further stated in his will that Thomas Lytle's slaves Joe, Sam, Parker, Pink, and Easter (Esther) were to be set free. Freedom was a lengthy process and hard to achieve, so he tried again in his will. It was not until Catherine Lytle died that all of the original generation of slaves was free. John Beard's land adjoined the southern portion of the Lytle land, the 200 acres which Frank inherited and lived on.

John Beard was an immigrant from Northern Ireland, and arrived in 1770. There are no known intermarriages between John Beard's descendants and any of the other families listed here, but they did migrate to a number of the same places in Indiana, which was common for Randolph County families.

Samuel Millikan (1742-1817) was another Quaker who Thomas Lytle relied on to help free his slaves. He, too was a major landowner in Randolph County. His great-granddaughter Ruth Millikan later married John Alvin Johnson, a great grandson of Henry Lytle. One of John's sisters, Martha "Mattie" Johnson, was married to John Welborn, a great-great-granddaughter of Martha (McGee) Bell.

Samuel Millikan's brother Benjamin (1755-1842) had two great-grandchildren who married descendants of Frank Lytle. Samuel McKendree Rike was married to Roella Blizard, and Winborn M. Millikan married Perthena Blizard, Roella's sister. Note that it was their sister Delphina who married William Welborn. All three sisters were daughters of William Wyatt Blizard and Dorcas Walden (1828-1879). Dorcas' mother was Frank Lytle's daughter, Elizabeth (Lytle) Walden (1799-1842).

Joseph Smith, witness to the will, was a nearby landowner to the northeast of Lytles. He was probably a brother of John Smith whose daughter Jerusha married Edward Moore. We suspect Frank Lytle's wife may have been name Mary Moore and a sister to Edward. Several members of the Smith family owned land all around Frank Lytle.

Thomas Alexander, the other witness to the will, was probably the same Thomas Alexander who was a cousin to Thomas Lytle on his step-father John Means' side. The Alexanders owned land to the west of Lytles, which was also near Thomas' half-brother, Benjamin Means. There is a second, though roundabout, relationship between these two Thomases. Thomas Alexander's brother William was married to Catherine (King) Lytle's sister, Elizabeth. Thus William Alexander was both cousin and brother-in-law to Thomas Lytle.

And Another One to Make Your Head Spin

Here's another set of relationships in Indiana. These families all originally came from North Carolina, and intermarried in Grant County, Indiana. Francis Lytle's son Harmon (1822-1845) was married to Nancy Wilson. Nancy was a first cousin of Millicent Winslow, who married Isaac Stanfield. Isaac was a first cousin of Sarah Wright, who married Benjamin F. Buller (b. 1857). Benjamin was a son of Mary Lytle (1819-1863) who married Lindsey Buller (1814-1897), and Mary was also a full sister of Harmon, back where we started.

In these days of the highly mobile society, we tend to forget how small some of these communities were, and that when they packed up and left North Carolina behind, they ALL went together. Maybe it was because they were already all related to each other!

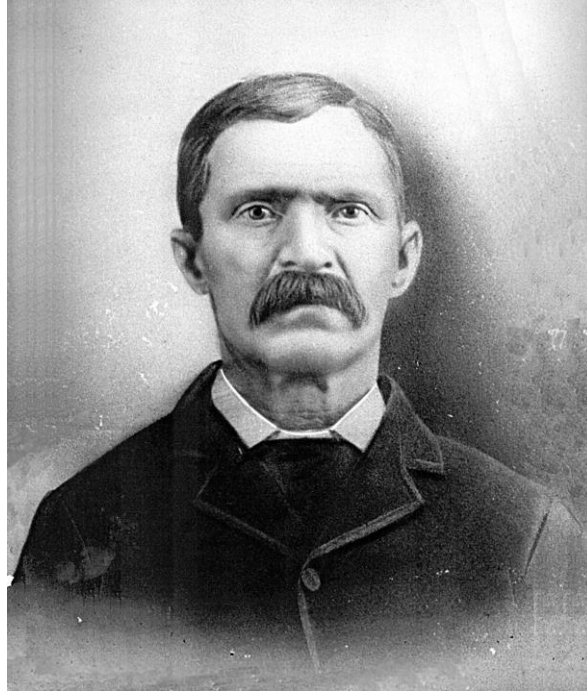
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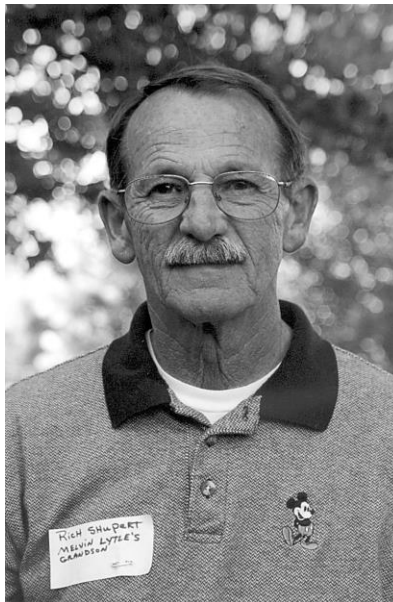
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Contest Winner!

Six months ago at the Lytle Family Reunion, we awarded the “Looks Most Like an Ancestor” prize to Rich Shupert of Washington state for his resemblance to great-great-grandfather Luke Lytle. Is it just a coincidence or do the Lytle genes run strong? Judge for yourself!



Luke Lytle (1840-1930)

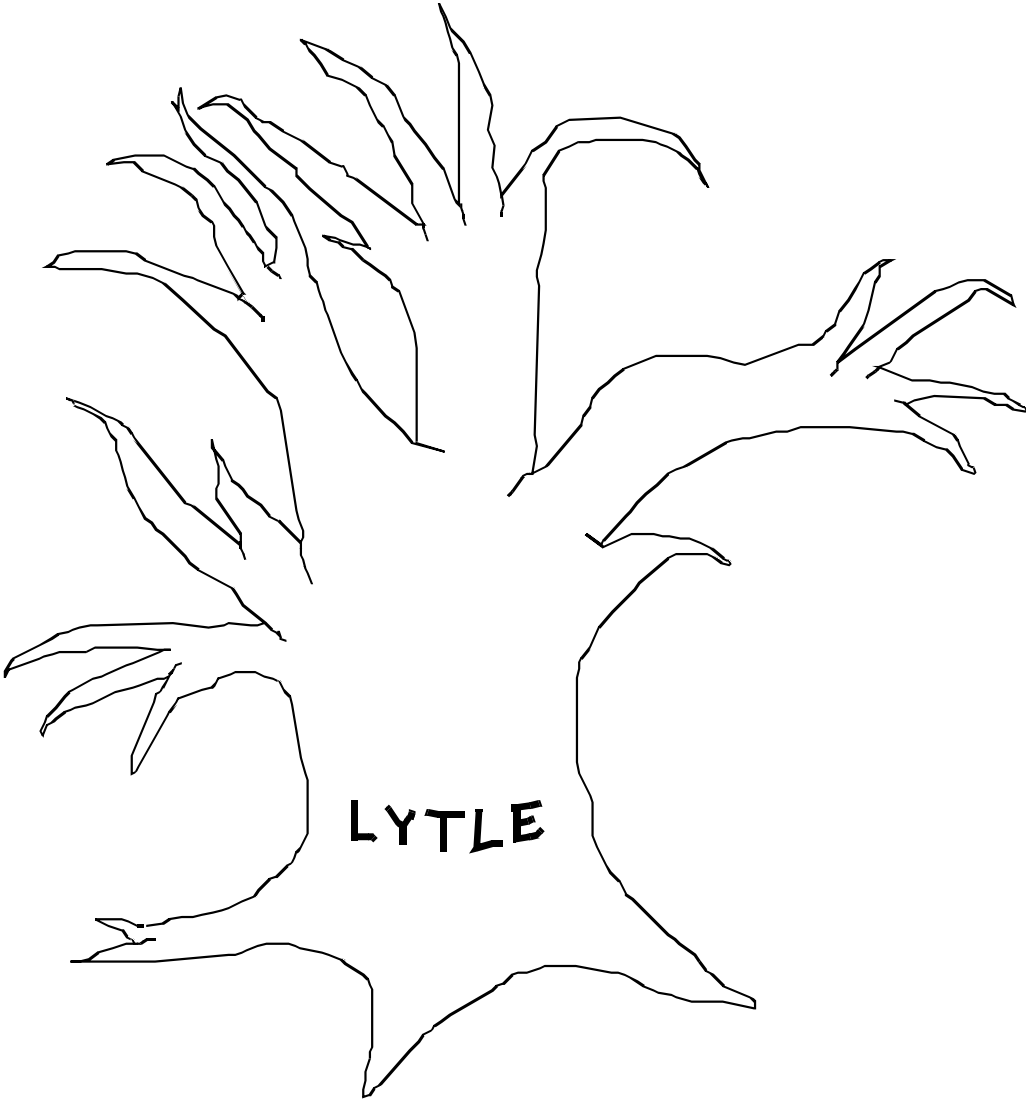


Rich Shupert, Four Generations Later

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Civil War Update

Easier access to Civil War records via the internet has uncovered a wealth of information about our Lytle relatives who participated. From Frank Lytle on down, there are quite a number, especially if you count the husbands of his granddaughters and great granddaughters. From Frank's sons Francis and Albert, a large number of relatives served for the Union. From Frank's daughters, who all remained in North Carolina, there are several Confederate soldiers too.

Here, then, is a roster of Frank's descendants who fought in the war, which you should note occurred during Frank's later years, much of which when he was over 90 years old.

Frank Lytle (1773-1869)

Francis Lytle Jr. (1796-1880)

James Lytle (1818-1904)

Elizabeth Lytle (1842-1940) m. **William H. Reeder** (1839-1901) -
1st Battery, Iowa Artillery

Thomas Lytle (1844-1870) - Co. C, 7th Indiana Cavalry
and also Co. H, 8th Indiana Infantry

Mary Lytle (1819-1863) m. Lindsey Buller

Harmon Buller (1844-?) Co. H, 118th Indiana Infantry

Winnie Buller m. **Benjamin Brewer** - Co. F, 32nd Indiana Infantry

Elizabeth Lytle (1822-1891) m. Joshua Freeman (1815-1862)

Wesley Lytle - Co. K, 130th Indiana Infantry

Lindsey Freeman - Co. C, 26th Indiana Infantry

Co. G, 153rd Indiana Infantry

David Freeman (1847-?) - Co. G, 7th Indiana Cavalry

Nathan Freeman (step-son) - Co. C, 26th Indiana Infantry

Harmon Lytle (1823-1845)

Harmon Lytle Jr. (1844-?) - Co. C, 8th Indiana Infantry

Jane Lytle (1824-1915) m. Moses Benbow

Charity Benbow m. **William Wright** (1842-?) - Co. B, 8th Indiana Infantry

Winnie Lytle (1827-1907) m. **Samuel Edgerton** (1825-1905) - Co. E, 29th Iowa Infantry

Sarah Lytle (1834-1911) m. **Reuben W. Huff** (1834-1909) - Co. B, 18th Iowa Infantry

Newton Lytle (1837-1900?) - Co. H, 8th Indiana Infantry

Luke Lytle (1840-1930) - Co. F & G, 11th Indiana Infantry

Stanford Lytle - Co., H, 8th Indiana Infantry

Deborah Lytle (1841-?) m. **Willis Brewer** (-1864) - Co. C, 89th Indiana Infantry

Henry Lytle (1844-1911) - Co. B, 46th Iowa Infantry

John Lytle - Co. H, 8th Indiana Infantry

Albert Lytle (1802-1879)

Francis Lytle (1820-?) m. Sarah

Sarah Lytle (1825-1901?) m. John Quinn

Jesse Quinn - Co. F, 18th Iowa Infantry

George Lytle (1829-1908) - Co. B., 18th Iowa Infantry

Andrew Lytle (1832-1864) - Co. K, 130th Indiana Infantry

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Elizabeth Ann Lytle (1854-?) m. **Jesse A. Scott** (1847-?) - Co. G, 153rd Indiana Infantry.

Enoch Lytle - Co. H, 12th Indiana Infantry

Lewis Lytle - Co. B., 18th Iowa Infantry

Dorcas Lytle (1810-1844) m. William Swaney (1800-1875)

James Swaney (1829-1914) - Co. B, 48th North Carolina Infantry

Reuben Swaney (1832-1914) - Co. B, 48th North Carolina Infantry

Alfred Swaney (1840-1913) - Co. B, 48th North Carolina Infantry

Hiram Swaney (1829-1919) - Co. B, 48th North Carolina Infantry

Rebecca Swaney (1836-?) m. **Addison Jarratt** - Co. B, 48th North Carolina Infantry

Note that **Sion Hill**, three of whose children married three of Dorcas Swaney's children, enlisted in Co. G, 46th NC Infantry at the age of 50 in 1862.

Mary Lytle (1811-1885) m. Richard Laughlin

Doctor Penn Laughlin (1838-1878?) - Co. C, 1st North Carolina Light Artillery

Rebecca Lytle (1820-1865?)

Franklin M. Lytle (1841?-?) - Co. B, 54th North Carolina Infantry

Henry Lytle (1740? - 1785?) had several descendants in the Confederacy, and a few in the Union Army. His descendants are so scattered and hard to find, there may be many others, too.

Henry Lytle m. Margaret Harmon

Elizabeth Lytle (1763-1810) m. Daniel Merrill (1755-1844, Rev. War veteran)

Mary Merrill (1786-1840) m. Samuel Lambeth

Wesley H. Lambeth (1833-?) - Missouri Militia (Union)

Rosannah Lytle (1764-1852) m. John Johnston (1745-1802, Rev. War veteran)

Clement Johnson (1801-1847) m. Dianah Swaim

Franklin Linton Johnson (1839-1922) - Co. A, 10th Battalion, NC Heavy Artillery

Nancy Lytle (1766-1843) m. Joseph Johnston (1760-1838, Rev. War veteran)

Sarah Johnson (1787-1859) m. David Brown (1781-1850)

Susannah Brown (1812-1889) m. Alexander Bishop

William D. Bishop (1842-1862) - Co. L, 22nd NC Infantry

Lytle Johnson (1794-1854) m. Isabella Osborn

Henry Lytle Johnson (1818-?) - Co. E, 10th Battalion, NC Heavy Artillery

Bethel Johnson (1845-?) - Co. G, 46th NC Infantry

Cynthia Johnson (1829-1890) m. **John Meredith** (1829-1865) - Co. D, 7th NC Infantry

Robert Johnson (1796-1854) m. Susannah

Zilphia Johnson (1832-1870) m. **Andrew Goins** (1833-?) - Co., B, 52nd NC Infantry

Mary Johnson (1797-1886) m. Joseph Mendenhall (1770-1842)

Melinda Mendenhall (1815-1904)

Julius F. Mendenhall (1847-1908) - Co. G, 46th NC Infantry

Nancy Mendenhall (1818-1905) m. Charles Davis (1812-1891)

Mary Jane Davis (1838-1920) m. **Annual Reddick** (1829-1862) -

Co. G, 46th NC Infantry

John L. Davis (1840-?) - Co. G, 46th NC Infantry

Joseph C. Davis (1841-?) - Co. G, 46th NC Infantry

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Franklin A. Davis (1843-1904) - Co. A, 10th Battalion, NC Heavy Artillery
Joseph Johnson (1798-1860) m. Rosannah Leach
Andrew Johnson (1820-1864) - Co. B, 14th NC Infantry

Edward Moore, who may have been an uncle to Francis Lytle, had several grandsons who served in the same units as the Lytles. They lived in Grant County, Indiana, near the Lytles.

Edward Moore (1785-1864) m. Jerusha Smith

Jabez Moore (1806-1876) m. Temperance Estep

Hiram Moore (1836-?) – Co. I, 46th Indiana Infantry; Co. G., 118th Indiana Infantry.

Isaac E. Moore (1843-?) – Co. C, 89th Indiana Infantry

Hannah Moore (1807-?) m. Daniel Zeek (1807-?)

Andrew Zeek (1837-?) - Co. D, 8th Indiana Cavalry.

Farlow S. Zeek (1838-?) - Co. B, 8th Indiana Infantry; Co. C, 89th Indiana Infantry.

Ann Moore (1812-?) m. Ransom Druly (1807-?)

William D. Druly (1844-?) - 12th Indiana Light Artillery

John S. Moore (1818-1873) m. Barbara Ann Lough (1822-1863)

Sara Ann Moore (1845-1924) m. **James W. Ellis** - Co. H, 72nd Indiana Infantry.

Amanda C. (1848-1934) m. **Andrew Smalley** - Co. B, 63rd Indiana Infantry.

She was widowed in 1864 and married **Robert T. Ellis** - Co., C 116th and Co. C 164th Indiana Infantry

For those keeping score, the most popular regiments in the family were:

8th Indiana Infantry - 8 members

46th NC Infantry - 6 members

48th NC Infantry - 5 members

18th Iowa Infantry - 4 members

89th Indiana Infantry - 3 members

10th Battalion, NC Heavy Infantry - 3 members

7th and 8th Indiana Cavalry - 3 members

26th Indiana Infantry - 2 members

118th Indiana Infantry - 2 members

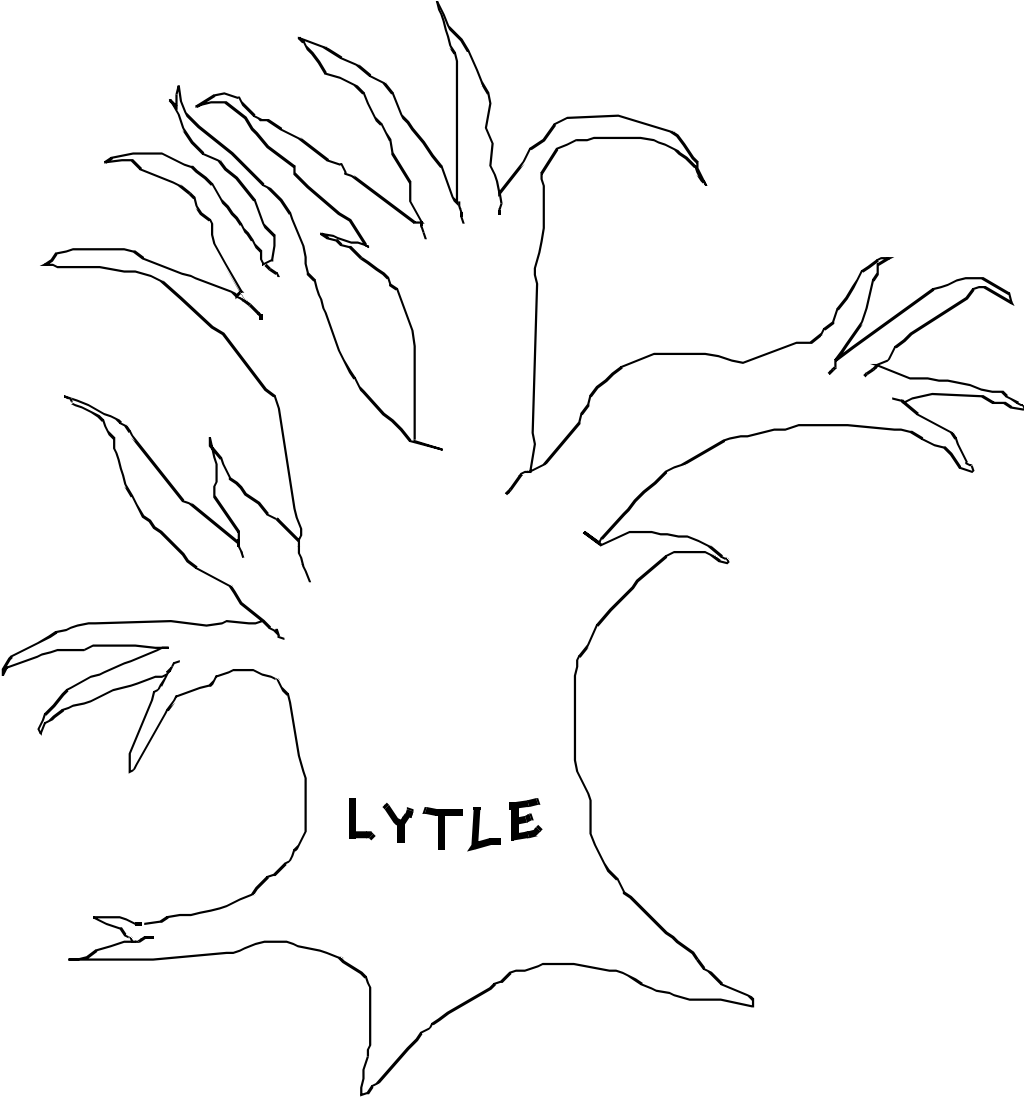
130th Indiana Infantry - 2 members

Next Bulletin: Some of the battles fought, those who died, and some Lytles buried in National Cemeteries.

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Civil War Update - continued from previous bulletin

Lyttles and Relatives in Famous Battles

Please see the previous bulletin for the relationships of those named here.

Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7, 1862

John Lytle, Newton Lytle,

Shiloh, Tennessee, April, 1862

Benjamin Brewer.

Siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 20 to June 6, 1863

Newton Lytle, John Lytle, Nathan Freeman, and Lindsey Freeman.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3, 1863

Alfred Swaney, Hiram Swaney, James Swaney, Reuben Swaney, Doctor Laughlin.

Chickamauga, Georgia, September, 1863

Benjamin Brewer. A famous but unrelated General William Haines Lytle died in this battle.

Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864

John Lytle

There were hundreds of battles in the Civil War, from minor skirmishes to major history-changing events. By looking at the service records of all the relatives, I have found no records of any Union and Confederate cousins facing each other in the same battle. Many of our Union cousins were in the south, even in Virginia and North Carolina, where most of our Confederate cousins fought, but never did appear in the same place at the same time.

Those Who Died

These died of illness: Willis Brewer, Stanford Lytle, Lewis Lytle, Andrew Lytle, Harmon Lytle Jr., Joshua Freeman, Joseph W. Means (all Union) and Andrew Johnson (Confederate). Joseph Means was captured in Tennessee and died while a prisoner in Virginia

Those who died in Battle: John Lytle (Union) at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19th, 1864, and William D. Bishop (Confederate) at Seven Pines, Virginia, May 31st, 1862.

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National Cemeteries

Many, many soldiers who died in battle were simply buried in mass graves. Two Lytle brothers, however, were recently discovered to have graves in national cemeteries. They were sons of Francis Lytle and Martha Bulla, and brothers of veterans Newton, Luke, and Henry.

Stanford Lytle (1841-1862) died of illness at Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, Missouri, and is buried with about 158,000 others at the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery. John Lytle (1845-1864) died at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia. He was originally interred at Cooley's Farm in nearby Middleton, but was reinterred three years later with about 5,000 others when the Winchester National Cemetery was created for soldiers of the more than 100 battles that occurred in that vicinity.



Photo Taken July 21, 2005
by Rik Vigeland



Photo taken February 11, 2005
Courtesy of Winchester National Cemetery

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Battle of Cedar Creek

During the early autumn of 1864, General Philip Sheridan's 19th Corps, which included the 8th Indiana Infantry, among many others, was engaged in controlling the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. This action was to prevent the Confederate Army from obtaining goods from this, their major source of supplies - including beef, leather, grain, and other crops. The Battle of Cedar Creek was the last major battle for control of the Valley. Early on the morning of October 19th, Confederate General Jubal Early's troops had managed, slowly through the night, to outflank the Union Army by sneaking around a cliff and across a stream. In thick morning fog, the Confederates took the Union Army by complete surprise. However, the Confederates were otherwise poorly fed and supplied. The North regrouped and attacked in the afternoon. The North recaptured all of their former positions, plus a great number of Confederate supplies, weapons, horses, and wagons. Although the Union lost over 5000 men, compared to the Confederate losses of just over 2000, this was considered a Union victory.

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LIBERTY AND UNION

THE BATTLE

CEDAR CREEK,

OCTOBER 19th, 1864.

Old Early camped at Fisher's Hill,
Resolved some Yankee blood to spill;
He chose his time when Phil was gone,
The Yankees camp to fall upon.

Get out of the way says Gen. Early,
I've come to drive you from this valley.

At night, like thief, of course he crept,
He marched his troops around our left,
With orders strict unto his boys,
To nothing take 't would cost a dime.

While they were on their mission bent,
We Yankees were sleeping in our tents;
Until the Rebels with roiling volley,
Warned us to sleep was death and folly.

Get out, &c.

Old Early carried out his plan,
Surprising Frank and his command,
Who had not time their fires to kind,
As sudden came the Rebel's hand.

Now when the Eighth Corps all had run,
Old Early thought 't a joyful day;
But Gen. Crockett, (God bless his name,)
Said he would help them play the game.

Get out, &c.

He formed a line the hills along,
To check old Early and his throng;
And here he held the Rebels at bay,
Till he was flanked from every way.

This gave the Sixth Corps time to form,
Who bravely held the Rebel storm,
Till the Nineteenth Corps had time to rally,
To stop the Rebels in the valley.

Get out, &c.

Now the Johnnies thought the victory won
And their usual pillaging begun;
Robbing the dead and wounding too,
As none but Southern bloods can do.

Now when the day was almost lost,
And needs a reinforcing host,
The first he sends is but a man,
But that's the noble Sheridan.

Now turn your face says he to Early,
You're come too late to get the valley.

On, on he comes with lightning speed,
Dying, who hath done this awful deed;
He'd better face 'neath southern skies,
Who dare my sleeping camp surprise.

Get out of the way, says Phil to Early,
You've come too late to get the valley.

Ah! there another sound is heard,
And Liberty's the rallying word;
And every heart is filled with pride
To see their gallant leader ride.

Saying, turn quick, and we'll the fight
renew,
And see what right with wrong can do;
By night we will our camp regain,
And vengeance here for those that's slain.

Then orders flow from left to right,
And glorious was the evening light;
The Rebels flew 'mid the smoke's roar,
Losing all they had gained and thousands more.

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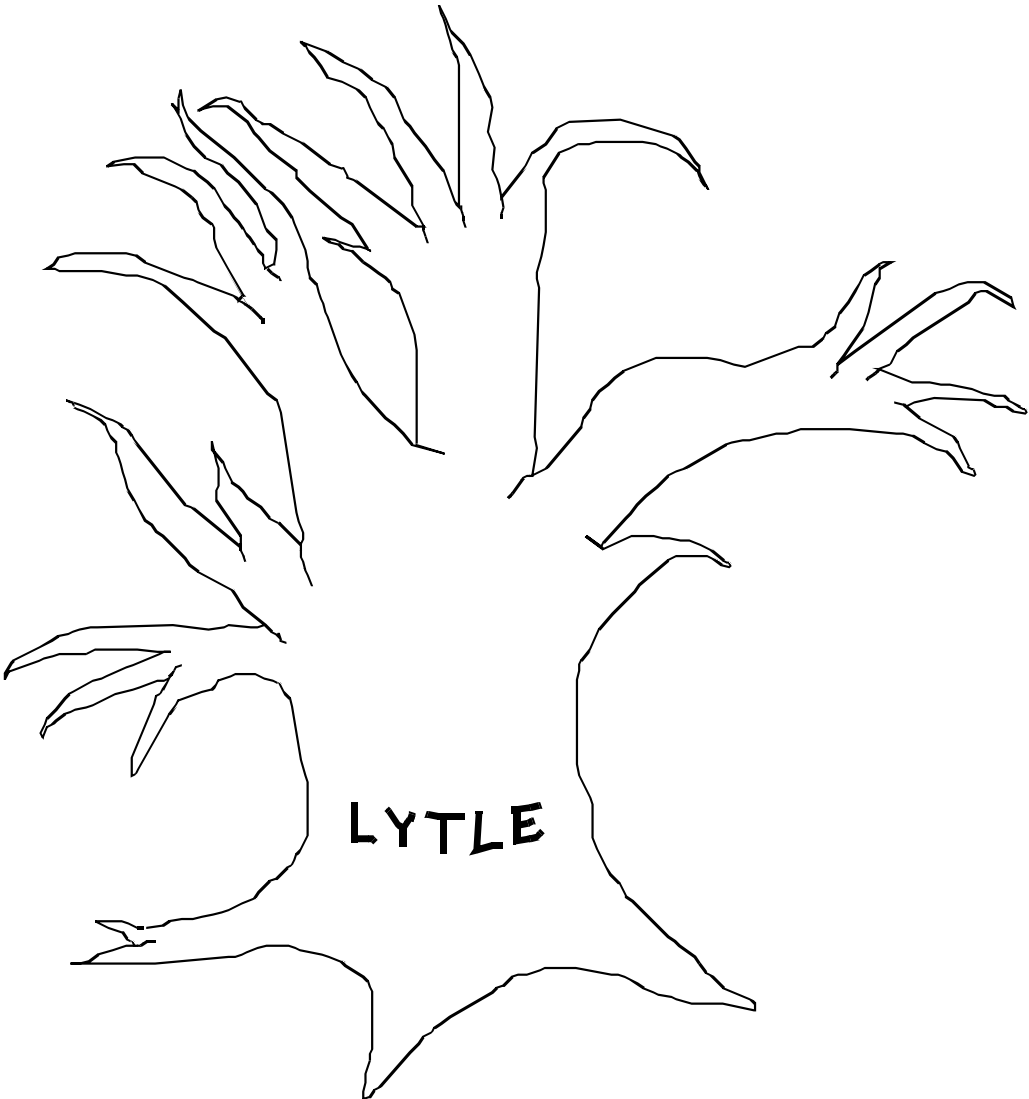
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The Uncle and the Underground

Martha "Patsy" Bulla (1815-1854), third wife of Francis Lytle (1796-1880) had numerous relatives in Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, about 70 miles southeast of the Lytle's home in Grant County. We suspect that after she died some of her children may have lived with the Bulla relatives. Notably, Newton and Luke were known to be in that area and married two Henson sisters there.

Family tradition always held that the Bullas were active in the Underground Railroad, due to their ties with both the Quaker Church and their relatives in the south. Here is one story which relates the action of Martha's uncle, William Bulla, as he helped a runaway slave to escape from the men who had tracked him down. This story, however, takes place in the early 1820's, before the Lytles had arrived in Indiana.

William Bulla's father-in-law was Andrew Hoover. One of Andrew's descendants gave an account of the story:

A party of Kentucky gentlemen was in the card room of a saloon. They had a slave, Jerry Terry, with them. Three Quakers, opposed to slavery, concocted the idea of freeing him and sending him out of danger by the underground railway. The three were William Bulla, Andrew Hoover III, and Samuel Charles. They visited the saloon, no doubt much to their distaste, and managed to let the slave know that, at a given signal, he was to make a leap for the window, those inside saw what was going on, and a tug of war ensued, with the Quakers pulling from the outside and the Kentuckians from the inside. Before the Quakers could get away, the men from Kentucky rushed outside and caught them. The trio slave rescuers found themselves in jail for the night. Next morning they consulted Andrew's brother, Judge David Hoover, and his advice was that they had to buy the slave to prevent charges from being placed. The price was set at a thousand dollars and various sympathizers, including Judge David, chipped in to help raise the funds.(10)

A more first-hand account, though was given by William Bulla's son, Daniel Bulla, who would have been a cousin to many of the Lytles. Here is his account of his father

This same pioneer, in early times a Whig, of later times a Republican and always a true friend to the oppressed. An abolitionist in the true source of the word. About 1823 Samuel Todd sent out two slave catchers to Richmond. They caught George Shelton, a black man who was driving an ox lumber wagon for Able Thornberry. While on Pearl St. they caught him about where the first Methodist Church now stands. They took him down to John Finley's office to try the rights of property and while waiting, old Cory went to Centerville for James Raridan to plead for the Kentuckians. The darkey was sitting under the window on the north side of the office. One of the catchers set at his side and the other was leaning back in a chair against the jams of the fine place at the south side. He motioned to me as I was leaning against the door check to come to him. I went he told me to go into the kitchen and bring him a pokerstick. He said he see[n] a good one when at breakfast. I went through the door he told me to, and out on the street and looked through the office door at him.

About that time the darkey made a jump backwards, the window being up. The catcher caught his leg and pressed it down over the windowsill. The darkey said "for God's sake

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don't break my leg." William Bulla being in the office at the time caught the catcher by back of the neck and threw him across the room. The darkey was pulled out of the window by black and white. I can see it now - it was a very exciting time with me. I was 9 years old at the time and it is all fresh in my memory at this time. My father hid from the State Marshall for a time but he told Mother that the case would be tried in his absence and his property would be sold to pay the fine and costs.

Andrew Hoover was sued with him but was worth nothing. Father had to pay \$1,000 for the darkey and \$500 cash of suit. Judge Park presided at the trial, a pro-slavery man. It was a hopeless case to have justice done. I have heard my father and mother say that John Charles and old Cornelius Ratliff were the best friends they had in that day. His friends paid the costs and he paid for the slave.

Little else is known of the slave who escaped. His name had been Peter while in Kentucky, but changed to George Stellow or George Shelton in Indiana, in an attempt to avoid recognition.

.....



William Bulla.

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Lytles Visit Oregon



Left to right: Larry Lytle Sr., Margie Vigeland, Rik Vigeland, Troy Lytle.

My grandfather (Harry Hahn, Margie's Dad) was the oldest grandson of Luke Lytle. At last I have finally met the youngest grandson. Larry Lytle, a resident of Montana, really is youngest, even at 87. He is still outranked by his oldest brother, Truman Lytle, who lives in Texas, and cousin Gilbert Richardson, who lives on what was Luke Lytle's land in Nebraska. Troy is one of the younger Lytles. His grandfather was Wilbur Lytle, a brother of Larry and Truman.

Troy brought up the interesting fact that several generations now have had three brothers. Aside from the three older brothers mentioned, Wilbur's three children are Ed, Steve, and Tom. Ed's boys are Troy, Todd, and Thad. Going back in generations, Larry's Dad was Orba, who was one of Luke's three boys who lived to adulthood; the others were Erna and Henry. Luke himself had several brothers and half-brothers. Of his full brothers, Luke, Newton, and Henry were the three still alive after the Civil War. Four half-brothers also lived to good ages - James, Thomas, Francis, and Tobias.

Troy was nice enough to bring his great-uncle Larry out to Oregon to see Larry Jr., and also up to my place. We had a great visit. I wish we had a bit more time - Larry has a lifetime of interesting stories, and I'm sure what I heard was just a drop in the bucket. Thanks for the visit, guys!