

THE
LIGHTSEY FAMILY HISTORY

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA TO
GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA,
AND
TEXAS

VOLUME I

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TABLE OF CONTENT

Dedication	i
Preface	ii
Abbreviations and notes	v
Acknowledgment	vi
Four Generation Chart	vii
First Generation, The Immigrant, Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit	1
The Second Generation, Direct Line, Johannes George Lightsey	10
Johannes George Lightsey's Possible Children	20
Third Generation, Direct Line, John Lightsey Son of Johannes George Lightsey,	27
Fourth Generation, Direct Line, David Lightsey and children, Descendants of John Lightsey, s/o Johannes George Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit.	42
Fifth Generation, Direct Line, Ransom Jones Lightsey s/o David Lightsey s/o John Lightsey s/o Johannes George Lightsey s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit	59
Sixth Generation, Direct Line, Herman Heber Lightsey Son of Ransom Jones Lightsey, s/o David Lightsey s/o John Lightsey s/o Johannes George Lightsey s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit	79
Seventh Generation, Direct Line, Errol Roberts Lightsey - Son Of Herman Heber Lightsey s/o Ransom Jones Lightsey s/o David Lightsey s/o John Lightsey s/o Johannes George Lightsey s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit	82

Indirect Line, Children of the Immigrant Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit
Second and Following Generations

Mary Lightsey	92
Jacob Lightsey	93
Leonard Lights	120

Indirect Line, Third and following generations,
Children of Johannes George Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

John Lightsey	144
Abraham Lightsey	157
Jacob Lightsey	161
David Lightsey	168

Indirect Line, Fourth and following generations,
Children of Direct Line John (m. Susannah) Lightsey,
s/o Johannes George Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

George Lightsey	173
John Lightsey	179
Mary Lightsey	198
Elizabeth Lightsey	201
Stephen Lightsey	202
Samuel Lightsey	209
Jacob Lightsey	221

As yet, unconnected Lightseys:

Bernard Leitze	229
John George Likes	233
Abraham Lites	241
Miscellaneous	243
Limestone Co., AL Litzys	245
Missing Lightseys	245

Dedication

This book is dedicated to my father, ERROL ROBERTS LIGHTSEY, and to my mother, VIVIAN HUTTON LIGHTSEY, who married into the Lightsey family and loved them as her own. Thank you for the legacy you left me.

It is also dedicated to Lois Williams Smith who first helped me become interested in family history.



Preface

This book began many years ago in my childhood. Sarah Williams Walters and I grew up together in the little community of Daleville, Mississippi. Here, her aunt and my cousin, Lois Williams Smith, entertained two little girls with tea cakes and lemonade and tales of our family history.

When we were in high school, she had us both type a copy of a short family history which Laura Beard had started, and Lois had continued. Although we later found errors in this, that brief written copy of the Lightsey family was the basis for this book.

We both married and moved away from Daleville and home. We had children and grew busy with our living families although from time to time we would work on the Lightsey family history.

In 1971, I moved with my husband and sons to North Carolina. Sarah and Lois began work on the Beard family. Mary Eliza Beard had married Ransom Jones Lightsey.

Since the immigrant John Lewis Beard had settled in Salisbury, North Carolina, I made several trips to research the material there. They both joined the Daughters of the American Revolution on this line. Although I had completed the research and the papers, I chose not to join at that time.

However, this work on the Beard family prompted a renewed interest in genealogical research. More work was done on the Lightseys. With my family's move to Texas in 1979 and the contact with several Lightsey researchers there, even more work was done.

In 1983, I had my first cancer surgery. While I was recovering from this, Sarah and I decided to put this material in book form. Over the next several years, we gathered material on Lightseys from all over the South. However, no matter how hard we tried, we could not identify our Great-great-grandfather David Lightsey's father.

Sarah had found reference in a microfilm roll of WPA Source Material of Jasper County, Mississippi to a diary kept by Joseph Benjamin Lightsey. She began trying to locate it. Beth Perry of Hattiesburg, Mississippi wrote her that Beth's sister had seen the diary in the possession of Mrs. Ruby McLain of Jackson, Mississippi. Lerlene Covington of Burlington, Texas, also wrote at almost the same time saying she had seen the diary, and that either Mrs. McLain or her son had it.

I had come from Dallas, Texas, our home at the time, to visit with Sarah in Waynesboro, Mississippi to work on the Lightsey history. I called Mrs. McLain from Sarah's home. She had the diary. When she agreed to share it, I went immediately to Jackson.

Mrs. McLain graciously consented to allow me to copy much of this diary, which was in extremely fragile condition. It had been written by Joseph Benjamin Lightsey from 1849 to 1854. Over the years, it had been water damaged and torn until Mrs. McLain received it. It has now been donated to the Manuscript Department of the Mississippi State Department of Archives and History (MSTAN 86.035) where it is being preserved and will eventually be microfilmed.

As I read and compared the information in the diary with the notes I had taken from the Pioneers of Wiregrass, Georgia information compiled by Folks Huxford on the Georgia Lightseys, I knew we had connected the Lightsey family beyond our own Mississippi branch. I called Sarah from Vicksburg to tell her what we had. Back home, a study of my South Carolina and Florida files assured me we had found our ancestors.

Eventually, Sarah and I realized that our styles of writing and our methods of evaluating the evidence were too different for us to continue to work as co-authors.

I decided I had invested too much time and effort in the research and writing not to finish the book. I had a second cancer surgery in January of 1989. Because of this, I really wanted to get the material into print as soon as possible although there are many unanswered questions.

As with any compilation of material, the decision had to be made as to whether to continue to spend years searching for proof for each item on each indirect line or to publish what had been gathered by many different people, clearly identifying what had been proven and what had not, in the hope that the material within this book will help other researchers in their work.

In most cases, every effort was made to verify what could easily be verified from records available through the wonderful resources of the Dallas Public Library and the vast collection of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake. However, with this as with any printed source, it is always best for each researcher to go directly to the source documents.

The names of the people contributing information on a line have been included with the information they provided on that line. If evidence has been found to support differing opinions, this evidence has been presented along with the opinion.

In genealogy, it would be wonderful if we could prove everything beyond doubt. In many cases, this simply is not possible. When it is not, we have to allow the "preponderance of evidence" to stand. Evidence should not be suppressed or ignored nor should one item be overemphasized in order to prove what we want to prove.

Every effort has been made to connect the right evidence with the right person. Unfortunately, with the Lightseys, there were so many men of the same name of approximately the same age in each locality that identifying which record belongs to which man was difficult. I tried to connect in-laws and near neighbors with each man. I also tried to locate them on waterways and on land, census, and church records.

Since so much incorrect information has been printed on the Lightsey family, I wanted to be especially cautious. In the material on Bernard Leitz, I have presented church and South Carolina Council Journal records to show that he did not enter South Carolina in 1749 as one of the four children of Johannes Jacob Leitz, the immigrant. The information on this family, written by Janet Lee, in the Lexington Genealogical Exchange, Volume 8, Book 3, pages 139-143 is incorrect as a comparison of that article with the evidence in this book will show.

Marie Tiggs of Vossburg, Mississippi also seems to have used this incorrect information in her book on the Lightseys. She indicates there are land records showing that John George Lightsey and John George Infinger were the same person. I found no such evidence.

The Pioneers of Wiregrass, Georgia material by Folks Huxford incorrectly stated that Samuel and Jacob Lightsey were sons of David and Mary Lightsey. The evidence on those individuals will show that they were not sons of David and Mary. Unfortunately, it is almost impossible to correct wrong information once it is printed.

This history will not be a perfect one. Just as I have found errors in the work of others, so will others find errors in this. I have no final answers to many of the questions. Several letters that have been written to Germany by other researchers have not been answered as yet. It is possible that new evidence will be found that will change some of my conclusions in this book. However, every effort has been made to collect and present the evidence which we now have and the conclusions to which that leads.

I hope that as errors are found, they will be reported to me. I also hope that each reader will use this book as a stepping stone to begin his own research. Genealogy is a fascinating game. I have enjoyed it for a lifetime. This book has been frustrating and fun. Writing it has given me both pain and pleasure. Thankfully, the pleasure has outweighed the problems.

I was born a Lightsey in this little community of Daleville, Mississippi fifty-one years ago. My father, Errol Roberts Lightsey; my grand-father, Herman Heber Lightsey; and my great-grand-father, Ransom Jones Lightsey, all lived here. My husband and I moved back here last year. It is an appropriate place to finish this book.

How often during the writing I have wished I could go back and talk to those first old German gentlemen who came to this country, and to their sons and daughters. To all of them and to all of you, I hope this history is a reasonably accurate portrayal of a family of which I am very proud to be a member.

What is presented here in this final version is presented with love to all those who have helped and urged me on. I could not have done it without your help.

Abbreviations and Notes

In many cases a name will be spelled several ways on one page. I am using the spelling used in the source cited for each person and place. The same name may be spelled differently on different documents. This is why we have Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit/Leitzinger/Leitseit, etc.

The diary of Joseph Benjamin Lightsey was an important discovery. It is quoted often in this history. At first, I put "sic" by his errors of grammar or punctuation. This seemed to detract from the flavor of the diary. The material from the diary appears without editing except in rare cases where some editing was necessary for understanding.

The sources on the direct line were cited at the end of each chapter. The sources on indirect lines were cited within the context.

I studied many genealogies and could not find a numbering system that was easy to follow. I chose to indent rather than change numbers with each generation. To help in identifying people, I tried to state "These are the children of..." before each change in generation. I also included the first four generations in a chart and in the Table of Content. As with any genealogy, the reader will have to make an effort to identify those children of each generation, but it is hoped that the Table, Chart and the indentions for each generation will make this task easier. If any reader knows of a system to help pinpoint exactly who a later generation child is, I will gladly rework future editions of this book to make the identification of children easier. However, for now the system used here is the best one I could find to follow. It will take an effort on the part of the reader as it did on the part of the author to identify these people.

LGE- Lexington Genealogical Exchange - a genealogical publication of the Lexington Genealogical Society, Lexington, South Carolina. The information on the Lightsey family published in this source, Volume VIII, Book 3, is corrected in this book.

Pioneers - Pioneers of Wiregrass, Georgia, a compilation of material on various settlers in Georgia, by Folks Huxford. Available through the Huxford Genealogical Society, Post Office Box 595, Homerville, GA 31634.

SCMAR - South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research. Brent Holcomb is the editor.

nd - no date
PA - power of attorney

Acknowledgement

To each of you who helped me along the way with information on your particular branch of the family or on general information, thank you. If a name is omitted, it is accidental.

To Glenda Bundrick, Mary Ann Clark, Geraldine Clifton, Lerlene Covington, Ann Davis, Mary Jo Davis, Helen Day, Mr. & Mrs. J.L. Drafts, Beulah Glover, Lucille Green, Maybelle Greeson, Brent Holcomb, Alice Hughes, Dorothy Humphries, the Huxford Genealogical Society (with special thanks to Mr. R.A. Stallings), Joyce Hyatt, Don Lightsey, Jimmy Lightsey, Ted Lightsey, William (Bill) Lightsey, Deborah Madison, Geraldine Marr, Ruby McLain, Harold Morgan, Carl Nichols, Beth Perry, Craig Sheely, Laurie St. Paul, Linda Smith, Jean Strickland, Max Tatum, Eleanor Wicker, Mignon Wagner, and Sarah Walters.

Without the support and help of Jerry Marr, Eleanor Wicker and Mignon Wagner during the final months of writing and editing, this book would not have been completed. Thank you very, very much. Your offers of help and your encouraging words meant so very much. To Jerry, a special thanks for your patience in editing and encouraging me in writing the final copy.

A very special thanks goes to a very special lady, Mrs. Ruby McLain. If you had not treasured and saved the diary of Joseph Benjamin Lightsey, this book would not have been possible.

The staff of the genealogical department of the Dallas Public Library was so very helpful during the times I did research there. To that entire group with Lloyd Bockstruck at the head, thank you.

Special thanks also goes to the volunteers at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints on Lake Highlands Road in Dallas. By using the local church resources, I saved hours of time during the visits I was able to make to Salt Lake City while visiting our son, Steve, who lived in Ogden, Utah. The work this denomination has done in preserving genealogical records on microfilm and fiche is a great asset to genealogists everywhere.

I have done research in so many libraries and court houses over the years until it is impossible to thank each person or group. The helpful people Sarah and I found in Barnwell, South Carolina do stand out in memory. Also, Marjorie Bays of the Mesquite Public Library Genealogical Department was a big help.

To the professional genealogists consulted, Lloyd Bockstruck, Brent Holcomb, Michael P. Palmer, and Jean Strickland, thank you for directing us in how to evaluate evidence and for being willing to give your opinion on what the preponderance of evidence showed when there was a difference of opinion between researchers.

No family history is the product of any one person. To every family member and friend, who gave information and encouragement, thank you.

To my husband and sons who were so patient with my hobby and who helped proof some of the material, when coerced, thank you. It meant a lot to me that you were willing to care about something because I did.

FOUR GENERATION CHART OF THE LIGHTSEY FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

I. Johannes Jacob Leitzeinger (var. sp.) b. ca 1717 Germany
md. pre 1742; d. prob. post 1794 Dutch Fork area, SC

A. Johannes George Litsey, b. pre 1744; d. prob. 1791/99,
Barnwell Dist., SC.
(Speculative possible sons from census records and
proximity in Barnwell and Colleton Districts, SC.)

- A-1 John Loitsy/ Lightsey (b.1765/74 Newberry, SC, d. pre
5 Sept 1823, Bibb Co., AL) m. Barbary (prob. Riser),
b. abt. 1770, d. pre 22 Nov. 1858.
- 1-a Agnes Lightsey(1790/1800, d. aft. 1868, m.George
Kinard bef. 1825(b.1790/1800, d.bef. 1868)
- 1-b Catherine Lightsey(b.@1790/d.aft.1868)m.bef. 1825
James McKinney.
- 1-c Eve Lightsey(b.1800/10, d. bef. 1868) m. George
Bishop(b. 1800/1810, d. bef. 1868)
- 1-d Mary Lightsey(b., d. bef. 1868) m. bef. 1825 John
McKinney.
- 1-e David Lightsey (b. 11 Oct. 1798, Newberry Dist.,
SC, d. 5 Mar. 1855, Bibb Co., AL) Penelope...
(b. 7 June 1800, d. 13 June 1859 Bibb Co., AL)
- 1-f John Lightsey (b. 1800/10, m. 28 Feb. 1828, Bibb
Co., AL, Susannah Cruise (b. 1800/)
- 1-g Solomon L. Lightsey (b. @1807 Barnwell Dist., SC,
d. 1891, Palmer, Ellis Co., TX) m. 25 Oct. 1838, Bibb
Co., AL, Melinda Risinger (b. 23 June 1813 MS
Territory, d. 4 Oct. 1889 Wood Co., TX)
- 1-e Daniel Lightsey (b. @1808, d. May 1847 Bossier
Parish, LA) m.14 May 1829 Bibb Co., AL, Sarah P. Chism)
- 1-f Jacob Lightsey (b. 25 Feb. 1810, Barnwell Dist.,
SC, d. 23 July 1858, Bibb Co., AL) m. 24 Dec. 1835
Bibb Co., AL Joannah Snead (b. 25 July 1812, d. 19 Aug.
1863, Bibb Co., AL)
- 1-g Hannah B. Lightsey(b. 7 Nov. 1812, Barnwell Dist.,
SC, d. 27 Jan. 1863, Bibb Co., AL), m. 9 Jan.
1834, Bibb Co., AL, Elias Bishop.
- 1-h Elizabeth Lightsey (b. @1817, d. 1916) m. 3 Jan.
1839, Bibb Co., AL, Eli Patterson Cruise.

A-2 Abraham Letsey/ Lightsey (b. 1765/75 Newberry, d.
prob. pre 1830, Colleton Dist., SC). wife unknown.

(Note. A Daniel Lightsey appeared on Colleton, South Carolina
records and was a probable son of Abraham. He may or may not be
the Daniel Lightsey who appeared on Dallas/Perry County, Alabama
records as follows:)

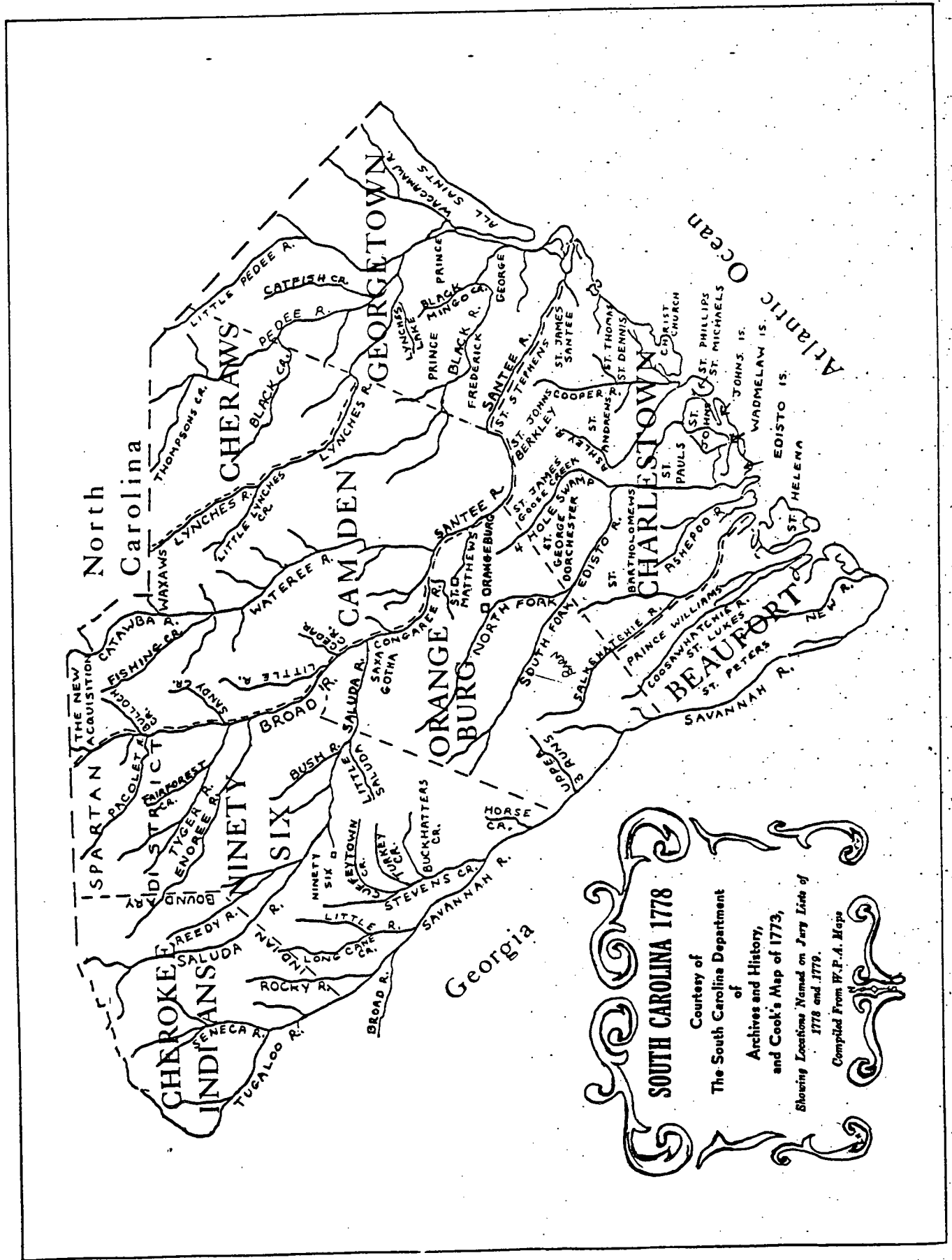
- 2-a. Daniel Lightsey (b.1790/94-d.poss. 1834 Perry Co.,
AL) m. Nancy, maiden name unknown.
- 2-b William Lightsey (b.1780/90)

- A-3 Jacob Litsey, b. pre 1779, d. pre 2 June 1810, Wayne Co., GA. m. Mary. She supposedly m. Samuel Altman, Wayne Co., GA after Jacob's death.
3-a. Jacob (b.1810, d. 8 Feb. 1896, Appling Co., GA, m. 26 May 1831 Ware Co., GA, Mary Hiers (b. 1815 Tatenall Co., GA, d.) d/o Joseph Hiers.
- A-4 David Litsey (1774/84, d. pre 24 Jan. 1817 Barnwell Dist., SC),
m. Mary, last name unknown. (b. 1774/84-)(She m. 1819/1822 Issac Richardson after David's death).
4-a. Kesiah Lightsey (poss. the m. b. 1790/1800, d. prob. 1817 unm. (named as heir but not on any annual returns). known dead pre Jan. 1825.
4-b. Elizabeth Lightsey (b.1807/1810, d. poss. pre 1830) m. pre 6 Feb. 1828, prob. 1826/27, Samuel Richardson s/o Isaac?
4-c. Catherine (b. 1807/13)
4-d. Jacob Lightsey (b. ca. 1813 -census-guardian paper said he was over 14 in Feb. 1828, d. pre 1870, Chatham Co., GA. m. Mary, maiden name unknown.)
- A-5 John Litsey (b. pre 1775-d. April 1829 Barnwell Dist., SC)
m. Susannah, (maiden name unknown), (b. 1773; d. 29 Oct. 1819, Edisto River, Colleton Dist., SC. m., second, Selah, maiden name unknown.
5-a. George Lightsey, (b.1794/98, d. bef. Jan., 1838 Jefferson Co., FL, m. Ann, maiden name unk.), b.1807, SC, d. Oct.1870 Jefferson Co., FL.
5-b. John Lightsey (b. 17 Sept. 1796, d. 26 Jan. 1854 Jasper Co., MS) m. 26 Jan. 1815, Barbara Linder, (b. 23 Sept. 1796, d. 9 May 1869, Jasper Co., MS) d/o John Lewis Linder.
5-c. Mary Lightsey (b. abt. 1798, d. 1831, Barnwell Dist., SC) m. 1816 Barnwell Dist., SC, Jesse Rue Howell, b. abt.1793, Barnwell Dist., SC, d. Dec., 1859, Echols Co., GA, s/o Joseph Howell.
5-d. David Lightsey (b.9 Jan. 1800, d. 9 Nov. 1879 Jasper Co., MS), m. first, abt. 1826, Mary Loper b. 8 Dec. 1809, Colleton Dist., SC, d. 26 Sept. 1852, Jasper Co., MS), d/o Messick and Scarborough Loper. second, 1860/70 Annie Tidwell (b. 25 Nov. 1813, d. 16 June 1891 Jasper Co., MS
5-e. Elizabeth Lightsey (b. abt. 1801, d. aft.1860, prob. Lowndes Co., GA), m. abt.1825, Norman Allen, b. abt. 1805, d. 18 June 1869, Lowndes Co., GA).
5-f. Stephen Lightsey (b. @1804, Colleton Dist., SC, d. pre 30 Oct. 1857, Jefferson Co., FL) m. Jane Walker b. abt. 1810, Colleton Dist., SC, d. aft. 1885, prob. Jefferson Co., FL, d/o George Walker.
5-g. Samuel Lightsey (b. abt.1806, Colleton Dist., SC, d. Sept. 1878, Echols Co., GA) m. abt.1829, Mary Martha Zeigler (b. abt.1814 Barnwell Dist., SC, d. abt.1858, Lowndes Co., GA, d/o Joseph Zeigler).
m. second, 5 Feb. 1864 Lowndes/Echols, GA, Rachel Rice Howell (b. 1 May 1816,)

b

-sm)

ug.



SOUTH CAROLINA 1778

Courtesy of
 The South Carolina Department
 of
 Archives and History,
 and Cook's Map of 1773,
 Showing Locations Named on Jury Lists of
 1778 and 1779.
 Compiled From W.F.A. Maps

The First Generation

The Immigrant

JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT, LEITZEINGER
(ca. 1717-prob. post 1794)

JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT, LEITZEINGER
(ca. 1717-prob. post 1794)

b.circa 1717
Germany
d. prob. post 1794
Dutch Fork area
later Lexington/Newberry, SC

Married
pre 1742

wife unknown

Children:

1. Johannes George Litsey
b. prob.- pre 1744
d. prob. 1791/1799

Married:
prob. 1760-65

Mary
b. pre 1750
d. bet. March
& Dec. 1788

Orangeburg South Dist., SC
(later Barnwell Co., SC)

2. Mary Litecey
b. pre 1749
d. prob. 1800/1810
Dutch Fork area, SC

Unmarried.

3. Jacob Leitzey
b. pre 1749
d. post 15 May 1816
Lexington Dist., SC

Married:
pre 1774

a Hough/Houch or
Shealy
b. pre 1750
d. pre 15 May 1816

possible child:
4. Leonard Lights
b. pre 1749
(pre 1755 by census)
d. 1800/1810
Lexington Dist. SC

Married:
pre 1774

unknown

JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT, LEITZINGER
JACOB LIGHTSEY, THE IMMIGRANT
(ca. 1717- post 1794)

In 1741, a group of Palatines aboard the ship "Friendship" with Alex Thomson as Ship's Master sailed from Rotterdam through Cows and thus to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The immigrants made a long, hard sea voyage from the Palatinate, which was the name of two little countries of what later became the old German Empire. This area is now part of Bavaria and the Rhineland Palatinate. Because of the religious persecution and wars taking place in Europe, many of the Palatines had fled from country to country. Promoters, hoping to make a profit, began recruiting them to come to the colonies.

JACOB LIES, LIESER who seems to have been known later as JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT, LEITZINGER was among the passengers on board this ship as were several immigrants who later came to the Dutch Fork area of South Carolina, the most significant one being NICHOLAS BUNDRICK (Buntree, Bundrigg, Bundry). The Bundrick family and the Lightsey family connected by marriage a generation later in South Carolina.

The persons aboard the ship "Friendship" were clearly identified as Palatines on two of the three lists taken. List 86 B, Capt. Thomson's List, dated 12 Oct. 1741 shows a JACOB LIES. List 86 A, dated 12 Oct. 1741 shows Jacob LIESER. List 86 C taken at the courthouse in Philadelphia 12 Oct. 1741 shows Jacob LIES. NICHOLAS BUNDRIG, (Bundrigg, Bundry) was also on these lists as were the ERHARDT and DREHR names.

A comparison of the signature of JACOB LIES on the oath in 1741 with that of JACOB LEITZE (Lightsey) on the St. John's Lutheran Church petition of 1794 in the North Orangeburg District that later became Lexington County, South Carolina convinced certified graphologist Jan Woods of Dallas, Texas that these were made by the same man. The genealogist at the Dallas Public Library in Dallas, Texas consulted by the author said that the testimony of a graphologist should be considered acceptable genealogical evidence.

The book, History of the Lutheran Church in S.C. Beginnings before 1803, p.33 states that:

"People waiting for a ship to Carolina were sometimes persuaded to take ship to Philadelphia instead. Some of the Germans from whom Riemensperger claimed bounty may have come overland from the North."

Hans Jacob Riemensperger was a promoter and immigration agent who began recruiting people to come to the Carolinas in 1740. Palatines landed in Charlestown in 1732, 1735, 1744 and October 1749. The term Palatine was not used after 1750. Thus, it seems to some researchers that the JACOB LIES who sailed into Philadelphia on board the ship "Friendship" in 1741 was the same person as JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT who arrived in Charleston, South Carolina in October 1749 as a Palatine. Riemensperger may have claimed bounty for him in South Carolina although he had been living in the colonies since 1741.

In an unpublished thesis, Early Settlers in the Carolina Dutch Fork by Elmer B. Hallman, found in the Wofford College Library Archives in Spartanburg, South Carolina several references are made to the movement of settlers from the Pennsylvania area into the Dutch Fork. On page 41, Mr. Hallman states "Near the end of the winter of 1748 another movement had its beginning with the issuing of warrants to George Abenor and Peter Rentfro on March 17, 1748. These two and the next three warrants granted to Dutch Forkers were issued to men all of whom came from Pennsylvania, whether by water or by land is not clear, but apparently by land."

Later on the same page he says three of the settlers from Pennsylvania located on Crim's Creek. This continuing pattern of connecting neighbors migrating from Pennsylvania to South Carolina seems to the author to support the idea that Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit may have come to South Carolina from Pennsylvania, but still have been passed off as an immigrant by Riemensperger (Ramensperger).

However, the research director of the German Genealogical Society of America, in a letter to the author written 3 November 1988, stated that the surname "Lies on the 1741 oath and the 1794 petitioner's surname "Leise" would be pronounced quite differently in German. He says "any German who can write will not confuse the spelling." His letter would support the theory of those who believe that Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit came directly to South Carolina from Europe in 1749.

Michael Tepper's New World Immigrants, II:167, included Joh. Jac. Leitzzeit on his list of "Some Saxe-Gothan Settlers" of October 17, 1749. The South Carolina Gazette, Monday, October 9th to Monday October 16th, 1749 lists among the ships for the week the ship "Griffin" with Joseph Arthur as captain. This same paper indicates that there were a number of Palatines on board who would have to be indentured to pay for their passage. Johannes Jacob LEITZEIT's family was not among those indentured as he claimed bounty land for himself and each family member.

On 16 October 1749, JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT appeared before the South Carolina Council and stated that his family consisted of himself, his wife and four small children for whom he asked the usual quantity of land and bounty. (50 acres per person). The Council Journal states that he was "among the Palatines brought by Ramensperger" (John Jacob Ramensperger).

On 19 October 1749 (sealed 20 November 1749), JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEINGER petitioned for 300 acres lying in the forks of the Broad and Saludy River near opposite the upper part of Saxagotha Township. This 300 acres would have been 50 acres for the head of household and each dependent, which would indicate Jacob, a wife, and four children as stated. The Royal Land Grant 4:484 is dated 27 August 1751, representing the claim certified 20 November 1749, and was signed by D.L. RAMENSPERGER on 28 May 1752. JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT's name appeared on the list of names granted land on 27 August 1751 in the South Carolina Council Journal records for that date.

In early plats of the Crim's and Cannon Creek area among the settlers shown are JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEINGER, FREDERICK MOCK,

JOHN ADAM EPTING, NICHOLAS PRESLER, CHARLES LEOPOLD SHUBER, ADAM SUMMER, THOMAS MINNICK, JOHN DOMINO, EVERAD VOLMER.

Many of these names appear on the passenger list dated 17 October 1749 and marked "Palatines": JOH. JAC LEITZEIT, FRED'K MOCK, JNO. ADAM EPTING, NICH. PRESTER, VERNER ULMER.¹¹ These German Palatines established residence in South Carolina in the fork of the Broad and Saluda Rivers known as the Dutch Fork area, not because the residents were Dutch,¹² but because the English misunderstood the German "Deutsch".

Johannes Jacob settled in the Dutch Fork on his 300 acres. In addition to the land received, by all early accounts, he would also have received either money (20 pound sterling) or provisions for a year on the frontier. Provisions included 50 pounds of pork, 300 pounds of beef, 8 bushels of corn, 200 pounds of rice, and 1 bushel of salt. Children under 12 would have received half that. He would also have received an axe and a hoe; and, because his family had more than five persons in it, a cow and calf. All this came as inducement from the government to encourage settlement of the back country.

After he had his land plat and supplies, he would have left Charles Town for the land on which he had chosen to settle, traveling the approximately 125 miles from Charles Town either by the road which had once been an Indian path but by 1740 was broad enough¹³ for wagon travel or else by boat up the Great Santee River.

Upon arriving on his land, he would have selected a spot for a cabin and begun clearing and building. This first cabin probably was of rough cut logs with a fireplace made of clay and stones. The floor was probably dirt. The cabin would have been small, possibly only one room. Later, after settling in and getting his crops established, there would be time for larger, better quarters.

As the people lived and prospered, luxuries such as glass windows appeared in some of the houses in the area. But generally life on the frontier was far from luxurious.

The farmer worked hard on his land to raise 25 bushels of corn per acre. Some used horses and oxen, but many grubbed the land with a hoe. All raised chickens, geese, ducks and turkeys. Hogs were often kept in a common pasture and cattle in ranges by the waterways.

Clothing was simple, usually homespun. Underclothes and some shirts were of linen and socks were of wool.

A soldier was paid about three shillings per week. A store at the Congaree sold woolen socks for from two to five shillings a pair. Work shoes and felt hats ran six shillings. Beaver hats were twelve shillings and a broadcloth coat cost about thirty shillings.¹⁴ It is easy to see that in a cash poor society, most of the people wore homemade clothes.

JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEINGER probably lived this typical frontier life, living in a log cabin built by himself and his sons, eating food which he had grown himself and which his wife prepared and cooked on the fireplace, and wearing clothes grown, woven and sewn at home. This would have been the way of life in the Dutch Fork area "near opposite Saxa Gotha" where his land plat shows he settled. This Dutch Fork area was a close community

of German speaking people, many of whom did not give up their native tongue until the 1800's and then did so reluctantly.

From all accounts, they were hard working, thrifty, sociable, and religious. St. John's Lutheran Church was ¹⁵ established in the Cannon-Crim's Creek area of the Dutch Fork.

Various histories give different accounts of the formation of this church. The congregation probably began meeting as early as 1745. The first church, a log cabin, was built in 1754 on land adjacent to the Reverend JOHN GASSER's property. He was a Reformed Minister who left Switzerland in 1752, and came into the Dutch Fork area by way of Pennsylvania. He petitioned in Charles Town for land in 1754 and received a plot of land about three miles from the mouth of Crim's Creek.

Later, on 5 October 1763, a Royal Grant of 100 acres of land on Grames (Crim's) Creek was issued. A second and larger church was built on this land. After the Revolution, there was a general impression that the Royal Grants, issued by King George III were invalid, so the tract was resurveyed and a new grant was issued by the South Carolina government in 1827.

The early settlers who worshiped in the little log church were probably the people named in the plats of the area including the Lightsey family. Tradition of St. John's has it that the early communion set was brought to America from Germany by some of these settlers. Also the early settlers donated their silver coins for a plate which the gunsmith Setzler hammered out for the church.

Because of the changes in the synod affiliations, new petitions for St. John's were drawn up in various years. The pre-Revolutionary Germans had been members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany or the German Reformed Church in Switzerland. Several pastors met in 1787 and decided to promote an ecumenical spirit, so they formed a church body known as Corpus Evangelicum which St. John's, formerly known as the German Calvinist Church, ^{15,16} of St. John's in the Fork, joined. This lasted until 1794.

This 1794 petition to incorporate under the new name and denomination of the German Lutheran Congregation of St. Johns shows the signatures of JACOB LEIZE and JACOB LEIZE JR. in German script or a hybrid form, ^{17,18} Both signatures appear to have been made by the same person.

As stated earlier, a comparison of the handwriting of the 1794 JACOB LEITZ'S signatures with the handwriting on the 1741 signature for oath in Philadelphia by JACOB LIES indicated ¹⁹ to a handwriting expert that these were made by the same man. The head of the German Genealogical Society who disagreed also stated that the signature was certainly not that of a 78 year old man.

However, all known church, civic and land records of the area have been searched and the only pre-1800 JACOB LIGHTSEY/LITES known in this area were the immigrant JACOB LEITZEIT, his son JACOB, and the JACOB LITES, who was the probable son of LEONARD LITES. The two young Jacobs made distinctive marks on the records they signed. With there being no other Jacob known to live in the area except these and with the testimony of a handwriting expert that the immigrant's signature

appears to be the same, the writer tends to think that these signatures were made by Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit, the immigrant.

Some researchers disagree because land records indicate that GEORGE, son of the immigrant, had a portion of the original 300 acres of land by 1770. Newberry Deed Book BB: 159, shows a deed, dated 11 January and recorded 7 March 1842, from JOHN BUNDRICK to WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, both of Newberry District. This states that JOHN BUNDRICK is deeding 100 acres on Cannon Creek, part of 300 acres originally granted to JOHANNES JACOB LITZEY and known by a plat made at the request of GEORGE LITSEY and NICHOLAS BUNDRICK dated the 20th day of November 1770 by R.O. ELLISON, D.S. A portion of this original 300 acres also came into the possession of another son, Jacob, as will be discussed in the material on him.

The South Carolina Quit Rent Rolls Volume 1760-68, pages 89, 176, 219, and 262 show that JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEINGER paid quit rent on 31 March 1763, 2 April 1766. Then in 1767, JOHANNES GEO:LEIGHTSENGER paid quit rent on this same 300 acres in Berkley County with the notation on the page that he was "called JACOB before". Nowhere else has JOHANNES JACOB been called JOHANNES GEORGE JACOB LEIGHTSENGER.

Genealogical experts consulted on this question differed. One stated, "I believe this will answer your question that JOHANNES JACOB and JOHANNES GEORGE were the same person". Another stated that this seemed to establish the death date of the father.

If the immigrant JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT was dead by 1767, then this leaves a JACOB LEIZE who wrote his name in German script and who was still alive in 1794 unaccounted for on any other records found to date except the church petition mentioned. Only one JACOB LIGHTSEY, the son of JOHANNES JACOB, appeared in the Orangeburg area of South Carolina on the 1790 census, which is known not to have counted every head of household.

The author thinks the elder JACOB may have lived in someone else's household after having divided his land among his sons for health or other reasons many years earlier. The later JACOB LITES, who was the possible son of LEONARD, divided his estate among his heirs in 1843. This was many years before his death as he was still appearing by name in his children's households in 1860 at age 80. Therefore, it seems entirely possible to the writer that the immigrant JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT may have done the same thing. Since no instrument of conveyance has been found to date this cannot be proven.

A deed does exist in Newberry, South Carolina Deed Book A:1091 showing land bounded by JACOB LEIGHTS land in 1780. HANS ADAM ZIGLER of Orangeburgh District, planter, to PETER STOCKMAN of 96 District, Tanner ...150 acres bounding SE on JACOB LEIGHTS land and all other sides by vacant land. The tract was originally granted 4 July 1754 to NICHOLAS ZIGLAR. NICHOLAS ZIGLER died intestate and his oldest son HANS ADAM ZIGLER became Heir at Law. The date of release was 16 September 1780. In 1787 GEORGE LITZEY, the son of the immigrant, received a land grant (South Carolina 23:131) bordering PETER STOCKMAN on the NE. He sold this land on 2 December 1788 to JAMES BEARD. (Newberry Deed Book A:1042-44).

If JACOB LEITZEIT (LEITZINGER) who entered into South Carolina in 1749 were JACOB LIES of the ship "Friendship", then he was 25 in 1741 as noted on the ship's list. Since, the Gregorian Calendar did not go in effect in the American Colonies until after 1752, this would have placed his birth date about 1717.

No record of the immigrant Jacob's wife's name has been found. Unless he married prior to his arrival in Pennsylvania, he would have married her shortly after his arrival in 1741 as they had four children by the time they petitioned for land in South Carolina in 1749. Many names similar to his, but none identified as his, have been found in Pennsylvania records.

Since no records have been found to indicate that they had any other children after their arrival in South Carolina in 1749, it may well be that Johannes Jacob's wife died soon after their arrival.

All that can be proven of the earliest immigrant at this time is that he arrived in South Carolina in 1749 with a wife and four children and received a land grant of 300 acres on Crim's Creek in the Dutch Fork area of South Carolina.

From early land records, three of his children were GEORGE, JACOB, and MARY LEITSEIT. The identity of the fourth is still a matter of debate although LEONARD LIGHTS, born prior to 1755, according to census records, was the only similar name to appear in the area until after the 1790's. The names George, Jacob, John and David seem to repeat in most later Lightsey generations. Yet no record of a John or David Lightsey, pre 1790's has been found in the Dutch Fork records.

Perhaps more records will be found in future years that will settle some of the puzzles about this early immigrant and his children.

The known children of Johannes Jacob Leitzeit and his wife are:

JOHANNES GEORGE LITSEY, born pre 1744 as he signed for a memorial in 1765. According to Lloyd Bockstruck, a genealogist at the Dallas Public Library, he was probably 21 or older to sign this document. Johannes George signed his name in German script in 1765, but wrote his name in English on later documents.* He may have died between 1790 and 1800 as he appeared on the 1790 Orangeburg South, South Carolina census, page 99 printed, but not on the 1800 or later. He married Mary, maiden name unknown.

MARY ANN LITECEY, born pre 1749, death possibly 1800/1810. She first wrote her name in German script and then later made a mark.* No record of a marriage has been found for her.

(JOHANNES) JACOB LEIZE, (JR. as per 1794 petition), born pre 1749. He was probably the youngest child as he seems to have made his mark on all records while the others started out with German script then changed.

Possible child: LEONARD LYLES, still signed German script in 1800, so may have been older than George. Leonard was in the right place (the Dutch Fork) at the right time and was the right age to be a son of the immigrant.

If Leonard was not the fourth child then no one else of the Lightsey name** in all its variations appears on records in the Dutch Fork area early enough to be the son or daughter of the immigrant. It is possible that the fourth child died. If Leonard was not the child what happened to the fourth child is unknown and Leonard's parentage is also unknown. Again, later evidence may help solve this puzzle.

*Brent Holcomb, a leading South Carolina genealogist in a letter, dated 25 November 1986 to Sarah Walters, Waynesboro, MS, said: "Germans became embarrassed about their German script (sometimes called fraktur), and some learned to write their names in English script, and others learned only their initials in English (actually Roman)."

** On the 1790 census for Newberry District, South Carolina the name CHRISTIAN LIGHTS appears. This name led to early speculation that he might be a son or grandson of the immigrant. However, Dr. Carl Nichols, who has done extensive research of the land records in that area, said that this man is Christian LIGHTNER. No connection has yet been established between the LIGHTNER and LIGHTSEY families.

The 1800 Colleton District, South Carolina alphabetized census also showed a JOHN and DAVID LIGHTLY with older males 45+ (born pre-1755) in the household. No other record has been found for either of these men. Most of the Colleton records were destroyed during the Civil War, but records for the other LIGHTSEYS who lived in the area HAVE been found, either on surviving land plats or deeds recorded in Barnwell or Charleston, South Carolina although the land was in Colleton District, or on chains of title from post-Civil War deeds. With the known errors on census records in the recording of names, this one record is not sufficient evidence to decide these men were Lightseys or to link them to a Dutch Fork family.

The LITES/ LITZ families in the Abbeville, Charleston, and Pendleton areas of South Carolina are discussed in the final chapters as are the LYKES/LIKES family of the Congaree area near the Dutch Fork, and the Limestone County, Alabama Litzys. No evidence has been found to connect any of these families to the Leitzinger/Leitzeit/Lightsey family although an article entitled "Leitzinger/Leitzei/ Lightsey/Lites Family Reconstruction" which appeared in the Lexington Genealogical Exchange, Volume 8, Book 3, Winter, 1989 mistakenly identified the immigrant BERNARD LEITZ of Charleston as a son of the immigrant JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT.

The writer of that article did not use the Council Journal information on BERNARD and his family, or the records from St. John's Lutheran Church in Charleston, South Carolina to identify the three BERNARDS, and she incorrectly attributed a document to the wrong BERNARD which then led her to link the immigrant Bernard to the Dutch Fork area LEITZINGERS.

Documentation for Johannes Jacob Leitseit

1. "Pennsylvania Passenger-Oaths", List 86 C, Pennsylvania State Archives. Box 1826 Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026. (see illustration)
2. World Book Encyclopedia, Field Enterprises, Chicago, 1970, V. P, p.84.
3. Pennsylvania German Pioneers, Ralph Beaver Strassburger, LL.D., Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1975. p. 308-9.
4. A History of the Lutheran Church in S.C. Beginnings Before 1803, Lutheran Church Synod, 1971.
5. A History of the Lutheran Church, p. 33
6. Op. cit. p. 28-31.
7. South Carolina Council Journal, 1749-1750, (CO 5/459,460) p.688. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1430 Senate St., Columbia, SC 29211-1669. (see illustration)
8. South Carolina Colonial Plats, v. 5, p. 203. (see illustration)
9. South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research, XI, #1, (Winter, 1983), p. 10. Box 21766, Columbia, SC. Reference made to South Carolina Council Journal, v.17, pgs. 671-672.
10. "Colonial Plat Map of Crims Creek", The Lexington Genealogical Exchange, v.III, Bk. II, pgs. 52-54. (Lexington Genealogical Association, PO Box 1442, Lexington, SC 29072. Copies on file in the Dallas Public Library, Dallas, TX).
11. Ship Passenger Lists of the South (1538-1825). Carl Bayer, 1979 (copies from "The German and German Swiss Element in South Carolina 1732-1752. Gilbert P. Voight. Bulletin of the University of South Carolina, 1922.) p. 162.
12. "Riemensperger Brochure". Lexington Genealogical Exchange, v. VI, Bk. 2, Fall 1986, pgs. 93 fl.
13. Ninety Six the Struggle for the South Carolina Back Country, Robert D. Bass. Sandlapper, 1978.
14. The Dutch Fork, O.B. Mayer, Dutch Fork Press, 1982.
15. History of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of South Carolina 1824-1924 Synod Committee, 1925.
16. A Brief History of St. John's Lutheran Church, Pomeria, South Carolina Founded in 1754, Rosalyn Summer Sease, St. John's Lutheran Church Historical Committee, 1970.

17." Some German Protestants in 1794", South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, 1950. V. 51, p. 76.

18. "Petition for St. John's Church", General Assembly Petitions, Petition 1794, #20, #4670, South Carolina Archives, see address given. (see illustration).

19. Letter from Jan Woods, Certified Master Graphologist, Renaissance Place, Suite 900 714 Jackson St. Dallas, Texas 75202 to Patricia Davis, 10842 Lochspring, Dallas, Texas 75218, 30 Oct., 1986.

Copies of some of the original documents cited may be found in the appendix at the back of the book.

The Second Generation
Children of Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

Johannes George Lightsey (pre 1744-1791/1799).
Page 10.

Mary Litecey (pre 1749-1800/1810)
Page 92.

Jacob Lightsey (pre 1749-1816)
Page 93.

Poss. child:
Leonard Lites (pre 1749-1800/1810)
Page 120.

DIRECT LINE

1. Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit (ca. 1717- prob. post 1794)
Page 1
2. Johannes George Lightsey (pre 1744-1791/1799)
Page 10
3. John Lightsey m. Susannah (pre 1775-1829)
Page 27
4. David Lightsey (1800-1879).
Page 42
5. Ransom Jones Lightsey (1838-1919).
Page 59
6. Herman Heber Lightsey (1876-1907)
Page 78
7. Errol Roberts Lightsey (1904-1979)
Page 82
8. Patricia Lightsey Davis (1938-)
Page 91

JOHANNES GEORGE LIGHTSEY/LITSEY/LEITSENGER
(pre 1744-1791/1799)
s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

Johannes George Lightsey Married
b. pre 1744 prob 1760-65
d. prob. 1791/1799

Orangeburg South
(later Barnwell Dist, SC)

Children:

John Lightsey ca. 1790
b. 1765/74
Dutch Fork, SC
d. pre 3 Nov. 1823
Bibb Co., AL

Abraham Lightsey
b. 1765/75
Dutch Fork, SC
d. prob. pre 1830
Colleton Dist., SC

Jacob Lightsey
b. 1775/79
Dutch Fork, SC
d. pre 2 June 1810
Wayne Co., GA

David Lightsey
b. 1774/84
Dutch Fork, SC
d. pre 24 Jan. 1817
Barnwell Dist., SC

John Lightsey
b. pre 1775 prob. pre 1794
Dutch Fork, SC
d. pre 1 May 1829
Barnwell Dist., SC

2.1819/27

Mary
b. pre 1750
d. between March
& Dec. 1788
Newberry Dist., SC

Barbary (Riser?)
b. ca. 1770
SC
d. pre 22 Nov. 1858
Bibb Co., AL

unknown

Martha

Mary

Susannah
b. 1773
d. 29 Oct. 1819
Edisto area
Colleton Dist., SC

Selah

d. 1827/29

Johannes George Lightsey/Litsey/Leightsenger
(prob. pre-1744-1791/1799)
s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

JOHANNES GEORGE LIGHTSEY/LITSEY/LEIGHTSENGER may have been the eldest or second son of JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT, the immigrant. He was one of the four children who arrived in Charleston, South Carolina with his father and mother in October of 1749.¹

GEORGE LIGHTSEY served in the Cherokee Indian Wars of 1759-62 in the company of Captain Lewis Golsan, Regiment of Col. John Chevilette, as part of the expedition to Ft. Prince George in 1759-60.^{2,3} Fort Prince George was located on the Savannah River. Serving with George in this expedition were ISHAM CLAYTON and the JOHN WOLFES, names which later connected to the Barnwell area where George moved. Others serving were, FREDERICK MACK (Mock), GEORGE RISINGER, FREDERICK CROMER and GEORGE RIDDLEHOUBER, among other names which connected to the Cannon-Crim's Creek area of the Dutch Fork.

Information in The Carolina Genealogist, Volume 21:1-4 states, "Entered in the annual budget of the colony of South Carolina for the years 1762 and 1764 were payments to several citizens 'for Several Services for the Frontier Private Forts'. Names of the payees, the forts, and the amount of payment made were included in the budget report, but we have omitted the amounts from this abstract. Taken from the microfilm publication RECORDS OF THE STATES, Library of Congress, B.2/4b. Unit 1... For Loyles Fort...George Lightsey for 2 Steers."

The booklet Colonial Forts of South Carolina 1760-1775 by Larry E. Ivers, Tricennial Booklet 3:9, from the South Caroliniana Library shows a Lyles' Fort located "on the east side of Beaver Creek about thirteen and one-half miles southeast of present Whitmire (Fairfield County)."

In 1765, JNO. GEORGE LITSEY signed for a land memorial for NICHOLAS ZIGLER for 150 acres in Berkley County, between the Broad and Saludy, bounded on the southeast by JACOB LEIGHT and all other sides by vacant land. This was granted 4 July 1754 to the memorialist. It was signed 29 August 1765. George signed in German script, and his name was also written in English. (South Carolina Land Memorials 8:61) According to Lloyd Bockstruck, a genealogist at the Dallas Public Library, George was 21 or older to sign this document. This would place his birth year prior to 1744. Since he served in the Indian Wars and would probably have been 16 to do so, this pre-1744 birthdate seems likely.

In 1768, JOHN GEORGE LIGHTSENNER paid Quit Rent for 300 acres in Berkley. This seems to be GEORGE LIGHTSEY paying on his father's land as NICHOLAS ZIGLER is the next name on the list. However, in 1767 on Quit Rent Volume 1760-68 Part II:218b and 219 a, a notation was made "called Jacob before." This note is across the page from the entry "Johannes Geo. Leightsenger, 300, ditto Berkley, amount received .12." Since many Germans did have three given names, it is possible that the father, JACOB, did pay this quit rent in 1767.

However, since the son George owned all or a part of the land by 1770, it may be he who paid the quit rent.

According to Newberry Deed Book BB:159, on 20 November 1770, GEORGE LIGHTSEY and NICHOLAS BUNDRICK had a survey made as GEORGE was selling a part of the original 300 acres granted to the immigrant JOHANNES JACOB LEITSEIT. The deed itself was dated 11 January 1826 and recorded 7 March 1842 from JOHN BUNDRICK of Newberry District to WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, same, 100 acres on Cannon Creek, part of 300 acres of JOHANNES JACOB LITZEY. At the time of the deed in 1826, the land adjoined said RUTHERFORD, GEORGE SLIGH, Jr., JOHN P. KINARD, DAVID LITSEY, JOHN MILLER and ADAM SETZLER.

Some researchers have said that because George sold part of his father's land in 1770 that he inherited the entire 300 acres under the law of primogeniture which means that the eldest son inherited all the land if the father died intestate. However, since George's brother, Jacob, later willed part of the land to his son David, who was shown as bordering in 1826 the land George had sold, the land may well have been divided among JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT'S sons before 1770.

In the section on the immigrant, JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT, the author cites the evidence supporting the idea that the immigrant was still alive in 1770, and even as late as 1794. Regardless of how he received his father's land, George sold part of it in 1770.

Then, in 1772, he received a tract of 200 acres of land between the Broad and Saludy Rivers on a branch of Bare (Bear) Creek, bounded on all sides by vacant land. This was surveyed 22 December 1772, granted 7 May 1774, and the notation for signing says "whereof he hath..his hand", 20 September 1774. MICHAEL DICKERT signed for this memorial on 29 November 1774. (South Carolina Memorial Book 13:8.) This land was platted in State Plats 6:350, dated 1 Dec. 1772 and certified 22 Dec. 1771 (sic).

In South Carolina Deeds: A-6: 324-236, dated 22 March 1788, GEORGE LEITZEY of Newberry County, blacksmith, sold this 200 acres between the Broad and Saludy River on a branch of Bare Creek, bounding at the time of the survey on all sides on vacant lands, to GEORGE RISER, planter, Newberry, for 2 shillings. Witnesses were GEORGE YOUNG, MICHAEL DICKERT, SEN., and CHRISTOPHER DICKERT. George Leitzey signed his name. His wife, Mary made her mark. The release refers to a grant bearing the date the 7th day of May 1774.

George LEITZEY probably married in his 20's. His wife's maiden name is unknown. If the PETER LEITS who served with him in the Loyalist army was a son and had to be 15 to serve in the army in 1780, then George married pre-1765. He and his wife may have lived on his father's land for a while until George could get land of his own. He was most likely married when he received the above 200 acres.

In 1773, GEORGE LIGHTSEY received more land according to Memorial Book 13: 61, which shows George LITECEY receiving 60 acres and 40 acres in Craven County on the waters of Cannon's Creek. These were certified 1 June 1773, granted 25 March 1774, and "in witness whereof he hath...his hand the 19 day of Oct. 1774". Unfortunately, the memorial was not signed.

This land was platted in State Plats 20: 559. The 60 acres was dated 2 March 1773, Craven Co., Cannon Cr., bounding: NW, ADAM EPTING; SW, MICHAEL RITELHOUBER; SE & SW, ADAM KRANICKERS?; other sides vacant. 1 June 1773.

In 1778, a GEORGE LIKES was on the jury list in Orangeburg District. In 1779, a GEORGE LIGHTSEY was on the jury list in Ninety Six District, according to Early American Series, Early SC, v. 2, Ronald Verne Jackson, AIS, 1982.

The Jury Lists of South Carolina 1778-1779, compiled by Ge Lee Corley Henrix and Morn Mckoy Lindsay, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1980, page 71, shows GEORGE LIKES as a petit juror for Saxa Gotha along with ANDREW KEIGLER, Junr. Since ANDREW KEGLER, Sen. and Jr. are the executors of the will of the Craven County GEORGE LIKES recorded in Will Book VV:164, dated 17 July 1775, this seems to be GEORGE LYKES, the eldest son of that George, because of the Lykes spelling, the location in Saxa Gotha, and the connection with the Keiglers.

On the jury list in the lower part of Ninety-Six District in the fork of the Broad and Saluda Rivers on page 91 of the same source, GEORGE LIGHTSEY was on the jury list with MATTHIAS WAKER (Wicker), JAMES DAUGHTERTY, NICHOLAS BANSEY (Bundrick?) and others who connected to the land plats around the Cannon Creek area of the Broad River. He is listed as GEORGE LIGHTSEY. Because of the connection with the Cannon Creek neighbors, this seems to be the son of the JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT.

The same sort of comparing of neighbors and families appearing on legal records which connect to the GEORGE LYKS of Saxagotha/ Saxa Gotha, Santee/Congaree and GEORGE LIGHTSEY of Crims/Cannon's Creek, Dutch Fork has to be done to sort out the military records. Both were Loyalists.

The Revolutionary War, which had begun for the nation in April 1775, eventually reached the back country of South Carolina. The Germans of the Dutch Fork area, for the most part, remained loyal to the King.

After Charleston fell to the British on 12 May 1780, the colonial provinces were required by law to organize into militias for local defense. "All free males, physically fit, generally between the ages of fifteen and sixty, were required to serve in the militia or provide a substitute."... (Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Murtie June Clark, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1981, v.1, p. xii.)

"To accomplish the subjugation of the frontier and to maintain a stable base for northern operations, it was necessary for the British to re-establish the Loyal Militia, as a domestic force, under the direction of a few regular troops...Around the port of Charleston and the town of Orangeburg a Loyal Militia was established under local leadership and according to the guidelines given ...p.xiii

The Loyal Subjects will be formed into Militia by districts according to the present division of the Province. This Militia is to be divided into two Classes: The first to consist of: Men above 40 years of age, having 4 children or upwards, having 100 acres or upwards, who have served three years or upwards in any Regular or Provincial Corps, who have any bodily infirmity that renders them unfit to bear fatigue. This class will remain at

home to preserve order and will not be called out of their respective districts, except in case of an insurrection or invasion of the Province.

The Second Class to consist of the remainder of the men above 18 years of age and is liable to be called upon to serve six of each twelve months during that period with pay and provisions as Provincial Troops in the Provinces of Georgia, South and North Carolina when the Exigencies of the publick service make it necessary..." Patrick Ferguson, Major...4 June 1780. p.xvi, xvii.

In this same source, Clark's Loyalists, page 199, pay abstract Nr. 149, GEORGE LIKES is listed as a private on pay abstract Nr 24, COLONEL JOHN FISHER's Regiment, Orangeburgh Militia, Captain CHRISTIAN HOUSE's Company, Soldiers' Certification, 183 days pay 14 Jun-14 Dec. 1780, paid in Nov. 1781. This was witnessed by GODFREY HEIRSHMAN, Lieutenant. On page 214, Lt. GEORGE LIKES was still in Col. JOHN FISHER's Regiment, Orangeburgh Militia, Charlestown, SC, 18 Sept. 1782, showing duty for 92 days, 6 May -5 Aug. On p. 211, pay abstract Nr. 112, Col. JOHN FISHER's, Orangeburg Militia doing duty on St. James Island 6 Aug. to 5 Oct. 1782, Lt. GEORGE LIKES.

The men in this regiment JOHN JACOB GEIGER, ANDREA KEGLER, CONRAD KEISH (KERSH), JACOB SAYLOR, WILLIAM BACKER (BAKER, BECKER) connect to GEORGE LIKES, s/o JOHANNES GEORGE LYKS of Saxagotha, on wills and land records. WILLIAM BAKER later married GEORGE LYKS sister BARBARY according to the Andreas file notes.

A comparison of the dates of service with the dates listed for GEORGE LIGHTSEE, LIGHTSEY show that these are two separate men. On page 230, Ensign GEORGE LIGHTSEE, 66 days pay according to pay abstract Nr. 20, Colonel DANIEL CLARY's Regiment, Dutch Fork Militia, Ninety Six Brigade, Captain HUMPHREY WILLIAMSON's Company, 183 days pay, 14 Jun. - 13 Dec. 1780. Names that connect to the Dutch Fork Lightseys are JOHN DOUGHARTY, SAMUEL GREGORY, and HENDREY SNELGROVE, who lived in the Bear Creek area. PETER LIETE, who served with GEORGE as a Loyalist, served later in the War of 1812 from Edgefield County. ADAM PRIESTER was also in this Loyalists group and the PRIESTERS and LIGHTSEYS were neighbors in the Dutch Fork area and later in the Barnwell/Colleton area of South Carolina.

On page 549 of Loyalists, Volume 1, under "Burials of Refugees in Charlestown, SC", GEORGE LIGHTSEY for THOMAS GIBSON, a refugee in Charleston, 17 September 1782. The SCMAR IX: 3, 123-127, in the article "Tories Murdered in the South Carolina Upcountry in the Revolution" by Robert S. Davis, Jr. includes the name of Thomas Gibson. Five members of the list were said to have been murdered in Charleston and "from every account, we can safely say that at least thrice the number have been Butchered and Hanged in like manner...not one of those named fell in Action, but were Killed at their plantations, or after they had been made Prisoners--we would particularise the circumstances but think it an unnecessary Intrusion upon your time." This list was compiled by three of the most famous Loyalists' leaders and dated 19 April 1782.

This must have been a tragic and terrible time for George as he claimed the body of his murdered friend and was most likely in grave danger himself having served on the losing side of the war. Later, in 1787, George would serve on a jury with THOMAS GIBSON, JR. in Newberry County.

Page 525, indicates that GEORGE LIGHTSY was a refugee in Charlestown, SC, 17 Sept. 1782. On page 526, his name appears as GEORGE LIGHTLY on the list of "Distressed Refugees from Different Districts, Sept. 1782". The British left Charleston 14 December 1782, a preliminary peace treaty having been signed in November.

There is no evidence whatsoever to indicate that either GEORGE LYKES or GEORGE LIGHTSEY ever supported the revolution. GEORGE LIGHTSEY was still a Loyalist refugee in September and the war was over in South Carolina for all practical purposes in December.

A copy of an application to the Daughters of the Revolution, filed on 26 February 1988 on GEORGE and MARY LIGHTSEY, was sent to the author. The application seemed to be based on the unsupported statement in Newberry County, South Carolina: Historical and Genealogical Annals by George Leland Summer, Sr., page 10, "Revolutionary War Patriots", listing MARY LEITZEY, "widow of GEORGE".

There was a MARY LEITZE, who was a Patriot having had her house burned in Hampstead near Charleston, according to the South Carolina Accounts Audited of the Revolutionary War Service, 4509. She was the widow of BERNARD LEITZE of Charleston.

A careful search of all known source material on the Revolutionary War Patriots has shown no other GEORGE or MARY LIGHTSEY. GEORGE MICHAEL LEITNER and his wife, MARY, who filed a claim as a widow in 1790, are in the Accounts Audited file 4509 just previous to MARY LEITZ'S 4509-A. To the author, it appears likely that this led to what seems to be a mistake in Mr. Summer's book. Every effort should have been made to verify this printed statement with source material before filing an application which might mislead later researchers who find it. The person in whose name the application was filed may not have realized that the researcher providing the information for the application had not followed proper genealogical procedure.

The application was turned down since documented proof was not given for the fourth, fifth or sixth generation. With no supporting evidence, the application claimed that JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT had a son GEORGE, who, allegedly, was a patriot and married a MARY, who was also a patriot. At the approximate age of fourteen, this hypothetical GEORGE fathered a son GEORGE, who was supposed to be the GEORGE found in the Loyalist's records.

Because GEORGE LIGHTSEY served in the Cherokee War and on juries, his descendants may be eligible to join the Daughters of the American Revolution. To the author, it would seem a disservice to his memory to do so since he seems to have supported the Loyalists' cause to the end despite the great hardships involved in doing so.

No records were found in the Newberry area on GEORGE between 1782 and 1786. Probably, it was difficult for him to reestablish himself at home although many of the Germans in the

Dutch Fork area had been Loyalist. Many of them had also changed sides after seeing and hearing of some of the British atrocities.

By 20 February 1786, a tract of 196 acres was laid off for GEORGE LIGHTSEY in Orangeburg District, in the fork of the Salketchers, head of Savannah Creek. The surrounding land was not laid out. (SC State Plat 16: 65). This was in the south Orangeburg District in the area that would become Winton County and later Barnwell. He may have seen this area and found it more receptive to a Loyalist as he came back from Charleston after the war, or he may have been told about it by other Newberry District families who moved there. However he heard of it, this was soon to become his new home.

But first, according to Newberry County, South Carolina Minutes of the County Court 1785-1798, page 37. GEORGE LEIGHTSEY served on the jury for the June term of 1787. On page 44, GEORGE LEIGHTSEY was sworn and charged for the Grand Jury of the September Court of 1787. He served with JEREMIAH WILLIAMS (foreman), THOS PEARSON, DAVID FARGUSON, GASPER PIESTER, THOS. GIBSON, ULRICK MOYER, ABRAHAM TAYLOR, WILL'M HOUSEAL, GEORGE HARRIS, WM. CHANDLER, EDW'D KELLY, SAML MURRAY, DANILE SMITH, DANIEL GORREE. JEREMIAH WILLIAMS had also been near George on the Lower Ninety Six jury list. ULRICH MEYER (MOYER) lived on Cannon Creek as did GASPER PIESTER and others. THOMAS GIBSON may have been a son of the Loyalist George had buried.

In a 1787 land grant (South Carolina Land Grants 23:131), dated 25 July 1787, certified 5 Nov. 1787, GEORGE LITZEY received land in Ninety Six District, Cannon Creek...surveyed for Peterman. (This should be JOHN BREDERMAN, Royal plats 6: 444, later issued for GEORGE DAWKINS, South Carolina Plats 14:340). This land bounded HENRY WICKER, SW; CHARLES BUNDRICK, NESE; and PETER STOCKMAN, NE.

The Patent Land Survey (Index of Land Acquisitions) Located in ...Parts of the Old Ninety - Six Districts compiled by Alma Spires and Jean Smith Owens, page 61, shows George LITZEY owning 46 acres on Cannon's Creek, Book C (1785-1788): 247.

GEORGE LITSEY, planter, conveyed this land on 2 December 1788 to James Beard. (Newberry Deed Book A: 1042-44, 46 acres, *Ninety Six District, Cannon Creek, bounded by same as in 14:340 (see Plat 4 W:31). He signed his name and the deed was witnessed by MICHAEL DICKERT, SEN., JACOB LITSEY, and PETER DICKERT.

Earlier that year on 21 and 22 March 1788, GEORGE LEITSEY, blacksmith, sold the 200 acres on Bare Creek (granted 7 May 1774, South Carolina Land Memorial 13:8) to GEORGE RISER, SR., Newberry Deed Book H: 264. with MICHAEL and CHRISTIAN DICKERT and GEORGE YOUNG as witnesses. MARY LEIGHTSEY, his wife, had made her mark on that deed. Since Mary did not sign the deed or a dower release on the 46 acres sold in December of 1788, this would indicate she died during the year of 1788.

The RISER and LIGHTSEY families were connected. MARTIN RISER, probably a son of GEORGE RISER, had a daughter HARRIET RISER (1822-1844) who married JOHN ANDERSON LEITSEY (1815-1847), s/o JOHN DAVID LEIGHTSEY (1780-1851), s/o JACOB LITZEY (1740's-1816), s/o JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT, the immigrant. This was GEORGE RISER'S granddaughter marrying GEORGE LIGHTSEY's great nephew, so they were of the same generation.

MARTIN RISER'S estate, ca. 1844 (Nby Est. 72-22) names children: ELIZABETH, w/o ADAM RINEHART; JOHN (1787-1851) m. BARBARA ANN ZEIGLER; CATHERINE RISER, w/o JACOB LAGRONE; EVE RISER, w/o JOHN WERTS & HERMAN AULL; MARTIN RISER, JR.; CHRISTINA, w/o JACOB J. DICKERT; JACOB RISER; GEORGE RISER, b. 1811; SARAH w/o MICHAEL FELLERS; ADAM RISER, b. 1809 m. PERMELIA MCLEROY (lived Ruston, LA); MARY RISER, 1810-1870 m. THOS. V. CANNON and 2: HENRY KOON, Jr. (1803-1884) and HARRIET RISER (1822-1844). There is a long gap between the last two children. According to unverified information, MARTIN RISER was married three times. The first wife was a SEASE and had the first six children. The second wife was CHRISTINA RYKARD d/o of LAURENCE RYKARD and ANASTASHA STOUDEMIRE. Supposedly, the other five children were hers. The third wife was a SUMMER and supposedly had no children.

Two GEORGE RISER wills were filed in Edgefield District, SC. One in Box 25, Package 896, names a son GEORGE MARTIN RISER, who was not of lawful age. Capt. JACOB LONG and MICHEL LONG were executors. Witnesses were NATHAN NORRIS, WILLIAM AUSTIN, O.D. LESTER. It was signed: GEORGE RISER; dated 28 March, 1821; recorded 21 Sept. 1821.

The other GEORGE RISER will in Edgefield County, SC, cited in Edgefield County Probate Records as being in Book A: 371 dated 16 May 1816, proven 13 Sept. 1816, gives to "my brothers JACOB RISER, JACOB DEMMICK, JACOB COLINS, JOHN LIGHTSEY, JOHN LAGRENE (LAGRONE) and ADAM KOON, the lad I raised"...a son, GEORGE RISER is named. Executors were NATHAN NORRIS, JOHN BATES, WILLIAM NORRIS. Witnesses: JACOB LONG, JR., JNO A. KINARD, ELIZABETH (X) LONG. Signed: GEORGE (X) RISER. (Note that "brothers" does not mean blood brothers here, some of these men were brothers-in-law, others were nephews-in-law.)

The DOMINICK and LAGRONE names connected earlier to the Barnwell District, South Carolina, and later to the Bibb County, Alabama Lightseys. Barnwell Plat Book 2:58, 25 Oct. 1808 for George RAWZER (RISER) has JOHN LITSEY and JACOB DOMINICK listed as chain bearers. This land was at the head of Savannah Creek (see GEORGE LIGHTSEY's plat, State Plat 16: 65, 20 Feb. 1786). This JOHN LIGHTSEY was near the SEASE family in the 1810 Barnwell census and he and his wife, BARBARY signed a deed (Barnwell Deed Book G: 233-235), 27 Aug. 1813 for land bordering JACOB RISER on Three Mile Creek. This JOHN LIGHTSEY was married to a BARBARY, who was probably a Riser, sister to the wives of LEONARD SEASE and JACOB COPLAND. He is NOT the JOHN LIGHTSEY, s/o JOHN and SUSANNAH LIGHTSEY, who married BARBARA LINDER.

Several RISER estates were settled in Barnwell. DAVID LIGHTSEY and FREDERICK SCHEUBERD (SHUBERT) were securities (\$14,000) for the JOHN RISER, SR. estate (Bundle 27, Package 4, 25 Oct. 1816).

The continuing connection between these families from the Newberry area to the Barnwell area is a strong piece of circumstantial evidence in identifying the GEORGE LIGHTSEY of Barnwell as the GEORGE LIGHTSEY of Newberry.

On 3 November 1788, GEORGE LIGHTSEY had a tract of land surveyed in south Orangeburg, on Savannah Creek, Big Salketcher Swamp, (SC State Plats 26:5). A house was on this land which

adjoined GEORGE'S early land in this area (State plats 16: 65), and also bounded vacant land, the HOWARDS, GEORGE RENTZ and CHRISTOPHER HEIRS. This plat was certified 8 June 1789. From the sale of two tracts of land in Newberry District, South Carolina in 1788, and this land purchase showing a house, it seems likely, GEORGE LIGHTSEY moved in 1788-89 to the lower Orangeburg area of South Carolina which later became Barnwell District. This area was also briefly Winton County.

A memorial for GEORGE RENTZ (SC Land Memorials 218), dated 5 Nov. 1756, showed him owning a 50 acre tract on Savannah Creek bounded by JOHN NELSON, a mulatto blacksmith. Since GEORGE LIGHTSEY had been a blacksmith, he may have worked in or taken over JOHN NELSON'S shop.

On 19 January 1789, (SC State Plat 26:125) a tract of 158 acres in Charleston District, on a branch of Willow Swamp, Little Salketcher was surveyed for GEORGE LIGHTSEY, bounding CARTERS and THOMAS WALKER. This was certified for him 25 January 1790. This land was just across the line into Colleton, near his land on Savannah Creek in what became Barnwell County.

A GEORGE LIGHTS was on the 1790 census, page 99, Orangeburg South area. This seems to be the first time his name appeared in a version other than LIGHTSEY and the spelling of his name led the South Carolina genealogist, Leonardo Andreas, to put this census in his GEORGE LYKES file, 533. Yet CHRISTOPHER HIERS, who adjoined GEORGE LIGHTSEY on plat 26: 5 and JOHN HOWARD who also bordered him again on plat 27:342 are also listed near him on this page. These plats were all issued to George Lightsey.

A Plat in 27:342, surveyed 11 July 1790 and certified 30 Sept. 1790 for 137 acres, Orangeburg District, Savannah Creek, bounded by JOHN HOWARD, vacant land and GEORGE'S own land, was his last recorded grant in the area. By the end of 1790, he had received a total of 1068 acres; in tracts of 196, 200, 435, and 137 acres per plat in what became Barnwell out of Orangeburg District. He also had 158 acres in what became Colleton District, out of Charleston District. Most of the Colleton land records have been lost, but good deed and plat records survive for Barnwell District.

At the time of writing, 1989, no record has been found of what happened to George's 1068 acres that lay on Savannah Creek. George LEITZE, nephew of this GEORGE and the son of George's brother Jacob, devised 140 acres in Barnwell District, Salketchers to his son Jacob, who was not of age at the time of his father's will in 1816. (Newberry Will Book F:164,165). It could be that this is a portion of this land. No legal transfer records have been located to date.

The GEORGE LIGHTSEY of Barnwell does not appear on the 1800 Winton tax list as a property owner nor does he appear on the 1800 census for Barnwell District, which was earlier Orangeburg. He has not been found elsewhere on South Carolina or other records, so he may well have been dead by 1800. If he were born circa 1744 and died between 1791/1799, he died in his 50's which would not have been uncommon at that time.

Documentation for John George Lightsey

1. South Carolina Council Journal, October, 1749, p. 688.
2. "Expedition to Ft. Prince George 1759-1760", p.1 and back of p. 2, #95 George Lightsey, South Carolina Archives.
3. "Soldiers of Early Wars From Newberry County", (A partial list), Newberry County, South Carolina, Historical and Genealogical Annals, George Leland Summer, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980, p. 9.
4. Citizens and Immigrants-South Carolina, 1768, Mary Bondurant Warren, Heritage Papers, 1980, p.271.

Other documentation is presented within the article itself.

Copies of some of the original documents may be found in the appendix at the back of this book.

*Presently, there is some question as to whether the land George Lightsey received in 1773 (South Carolina Land Memorial Book 13:61, 40 acres) and the land in 1787 (South Carolina Land Grants 23:131, 46 acres) is the same land. Whether it is indeed the same land or whether the 46 acres lay near the 1773 land in what is shown on plat maps as a tract of Brederman's land adjoining George Lightsey's land does not seem to the author to be a major point at this time.

PROBABLE CHILDREN OF GEORGE LIGHTSEY
-(pre 1744-1791/1799)-
s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

The South Carolina 1790 census, Orangeburg District, South part, printed page 99, shows GEORGE LIGHTS with one other male aged 16 or over and four males under age 16. Three females are indicated.

Without more records, it is impossible to reconstruct all of George's family. If his wife Mary died in 1788, then he may have remarried prior to 1790 or may have had three daughters living with him. Tracing the females cannot be done at this point.

Since George LIGHTSEY/LIGHTS was born pre-1744 and may have married in the early 1760's, it is possible that the Peter Leites mentioned as having served in the Loyalist Militia with George and found later on Edgefield County, South Carolina War of 1812 records was a son of George. However, since nothing else is known of Peter Leites, this is speculation.

George also may have been the father of the Sam Lights mentioned in these same Loyalist records since that Sam Lights served in Captain Archibald Campbell's Company, South Carolina Light Dragoons with John Priester, Michael Cromer, Philip Sligh, Matthias Rinehard and others who connect to the Dutch Fork area between the Broad and Saluda Rivers in South Carolina. Nothing else is known of this Samuel Light. Without more evidence these men cannot be identified.

What is evident is that by the 1790 census, George had five males in his household. Five males later appeared in the Barnwell-Colleton area of South Carolina on land and/or census records by watercourses and near neighbors whose names connected with the elder George Lightsey on land and census records. No other unidentified males appeared in the areas in which George Lightsey lived with the exception of John Adam and Abraham Lightsey of the Beaufort District Lightseys. (See the pages on the Beaufort Lightseys).

While it is possible George could have had three sons named John, it seems unlikely that he would have had two named Abraham. It is more likely that the Abraham Lightsey living near the property owned by George Lightsey was his son. This same reasoning holds true for identifying the other five males as the sons of George and Mary Lightsey and the grandsons of the immigrant Johannes Jacob Leitsinger.

The evidence for each son will be presented in more detail in the section on that son. This presentation establishes the connection between the probable sons and George Lightsey, the son of the immigrant Johannes Jacob Leitzeit/Leitzinger.

JOHN LIGHTSEY
(1765/74-1823)
m. Barbary (Riser)

Two male Loitsys appeared on the 1800 Winton Tax List, page 1. John Loitsy had 208 acres and David Loitsy had 384 acres. A comparison of this list of 1800 land owners with the names of the neighbors to George LIGHTS on printed page 99 of the 1790 Orangeburg South census will show the neighbors in both cases to be Frederick Shuperd (Shuberd/t) and Jacob Hiers (Highers, Hiars), both of whom also connected on land records.

Later land records placed them in the Savannah Creek area of Barnwell indicating that these men were probable sons of George Lightsey. Census records show that John Lightsey was born between 1765-1784.

Since this John's son, David Lightsey's, tombstone in Bibb County, Alabama shows that David was born 11 October 1798 in Newberry District, SC, it seems likely that John Lightsey went back to the Newberry area and while there may have married his wife Barbary, who was most likely a Riser, according the 1816 Edgefield probate record for George Riser cited earlier.

He was probably the John Loytsey who made his mark on the indenture between Christian Schuber and Nicholas Priester in 1792. (The indenture is in the Summer Family Papers, FL 1801, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, South Carolina.) This indenture places that John Loytsey in the Crim's Creek area near the immigrant Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit's land and connects him to the Priester and Shubert families. Isam Clayton was the Justice of the Peace and Johannes Adam Prester was also a witness.

A John and an Adam Preaster appeared on the 1800 Winton County tax list as neighbors of John and David Loitsy. As stated, Frederick Shuperd was there also. Frederick Shuperd and Isam Cleton were neighbors to George Lights on the 1790 census, Orangeburg South, printed page 99.

As noted in the material on George Lightsey, this particular John Lightsey was known from several records to continue to connect to the Riser family, also.

This John Lightsey was of the right age and in the right areas to be a son of George Lightsey. This, plus his links with families which also connected to the Lightseys in the Dutch Fork and later the Barnwell areas, seems to the author to be sufficient circumstantial evidence to identify him as a son of George Lights of the 1790 Orangeburg South census.

This John Lightsey moved to Bibb County, Alabama where he died prior to 1823, according to Bibb County Orphan Court records B:103.

ABRAHAM LIGHTSEY
(1765/75- prob.pre 1830)

Wife unknown

This is not the Abraham Lightsey of Abbeville, South Carolina.

Abraham Litsey, a probable son of George, appears on the 1810 Colleton census, page 319, in the Willow Swamp area near Carters and Walkers. George Lightsey's land plat, Volume 26:125, 1789, was located on Willow Swamp, water of Little Saltcatchers, bounded to the north on Thomas Walker's land and to the east by Jacob Carter's land.

On the 1810 Colleton District, South Carolina census, Abraham was in the 26 to 45 age group. A male was listed in the 16-26 age group; another in the under ten. The females were 16-26; one, 10-16; and one, under ten. Close neighbors of Abraham included a Jacob Folk (Jacob Folk was a neighbor to David Lightsey on the 1800 Winton County, SC tax list); Peter Platts, (the Platts family later connected to land which John A. Lightsey owned); and Michael Hyer. The Hiars/ Hiers family connected by marriage to Jacob Lightsey, the son of John and Susannah Lightsey. Jacob Highers was also a neighbor to David Lightsey on the 1800 Winton County tax records. Littleberry Walker was a neighbor to Abraham Lightsey in Colleton District. Stephen Lightsey, the son of John and Susannah Lightsey, married Littleberry Walker's sister, Jane.

Abraham was a buyer at David Lightsey's 1817 estate sale in Barnwell District, South Carolina. (Package 11, Box 27 filed 24 January 1817-discontinued 6 February 1828.) He bought miscellaneous live stock and tools.

Abraham appeared on Colleton land plat, page 237. This was dated "12 Oct. 1817, 22 Oct. 1817, 19 Nov. 1817, Samuel Thomas, 317 ac., Indig (sic) Br., Willow Swamp." It was bounded by Abraham Lightsey and Thomas' own. On page 73, of Colleton land plats, dated May 1819 to Little Berry Walker, "1 May 1819, 258 ac., Cowpen Br. waters of Little Salketchers. Bounded: own, Frederick Shuberd, and Abraham Litsey." In 1816, John and Susannah Lightsey had sold land on Cowpen Branch to Frederick Shubert (Barnwell Deed Book J:68).

Abraham Lightsey was on the 1820 Colleton Census, page 41, near George Walker, Tempy Martin, Wm. Thomas, Jas. Thomas, Saml. Thomas, Danl. Lightsey, Mycl. Hiars, Wm. Hiars, Wm. Black, et al.

The Daniel Lightsey, in the 26-45 (1775-94) age group, two names down from Abraham on this 1820 census was probably the older son shown on the 1810 census in the 16-26 age group.

The 1825 Colleton District tax return for the year 1824 shows Abraham as owning 308 acres.

He is not listed on the 1830 census. The Abraham Lightsey who appeared in later estate records in Barnwell District, South Carolina seems more likely to have been the Abraham Lightsey of the Beaufort area because of the connection between other neighboring names to the Beaufort area first and the Colleton area later.

Abraham was a Lightsey in the same area and connecting to the same people; so, again, it seems likely that he was a son of George Lightsey of the 1790 Orangeburg South census, page 99.

JACOB LIGHTSEY
(1775/79-1810)

A Jacob Lightsey received a plat for 416 acres of land on the branches of Savannah Creek, waters of Big Saltcatcher, Orangeburgh District, South Carolina. This was surveyed 1 August 1791, and recorded 9 Oct. 1792. It bounded Jno. Slator and Fenders land.

On 13 December 1800, a Jacob and John Litsey witnessed by their marks a deed in Barnwell Deed Book A: 95-96 in which John Riser divided his property between his sons John, Christian and Jacob Riser. No other records of this Jacob Lightsey have been found in the Barnwell area.

A Jacob Lightsey appeared in Wayne County, Georgia, dying there before 2 June 1810, with witnesses or buyers at his estate connecting to names from the Barnwell-Colleton area such as Lewis and George Linder, Mary Roberts, Joseph Joyner, James Jones, Charles Smith and Benjamin Boatwright. This Jacob Lightsey was married to Martha, maiden name unknown, and fathered a son Jacob in Wayne County, Georgia in 1810, apparently his only child.

If he were of legal age to witness a deed in Barnwell County in South Carolina in 1800, then he could be one of the sons of George born between 1774 and 1790. He did not have to be of legal age to receive a land grant in South Carolina. A single male head of household could receive land in his own name even if he were not of legal age.

In information given in Pioneers, Volume I:183, Jacob Lightsey of Appling County, Georgia, the s/o Jacob Lightsey of Wayne County, Georgia, was supposed to be a first cousin of Jacob and Samuel Lightsey, "their fathers being brothers." Jacob and Samuel were the sons of John and Susannah Lightsey. Mr. Huxford's information was based on unverified information sent to him for publication. The Huxford Society has been extremely helpful, but this writer has been unable to verify this information and has found errors in some of the other information from this source.

If this Jacob of Wayne County, Georgia was the son of George Lightsey of Barnwell County, South Carolina and had to be twenty one years of age to witness a deed in 1800, then he was born pre-1779. This would mean he was in his thirties when he fathered his only known child in 1810 in Wayne County, Georgia. He died that same year as his estate was settled in 1810 (Wayne County Deeds, Book D, Minutes of the Court of Ordinary 1809-1813, LDS microfilm 2027834, Part 8).

The pieces of evidence pointing to this Jacob being a son of George Lightsey are: a land grant near George's which may or may not belong to this Jacob; a mark as witness to a deed in 1800; and the unsupported statement in the Pioneers book, which is known to have inaccurate statements pertaining to the Lightseys.

The problem is that George's brother, Jacob Lightsey, who died in the Lexington area in 1816, could have received the land grant near his brother George in what became Barnwell District, SC and never lived on it. That brother Jacob's son, George, in his will of 1816 (Newberry District, SC, Box 31, Package 64, Estate 742) willed 140 acres of land in Barnwell on the

Salketchers as earlier noted. Another of the elder Jacob's children, Mary, married a George Bundrick and George Bundrick appeared as a land owner in Barnwell near John Lightsey's land in Barnwell Plat Book 7: 191. This was surveyed and recorded 6 Sept. 1822.

Because of this, it cannot be stated positively that the Jacob of Wayne County, Georgia was a son of George Lightsey of Barnwell County, South Carolina. The name Jacob continues in the families, and he certainly did connect in Georgia to people who connected to other Lightseys in the Barnwell/Colleton area of South Carolina. Since there was no other unidentified Lightsey male in the area, it seems likely Jacob was a son of George Lightsey, and that the unverified statement in Pioneers may well be correct.

DAVID LIGHTSEY
(1774/84-1817)
m. Mary

By census, David Lightsey was born 1774-84. His children were all minors at the time of his death in Barnwell in 1817. (Barnwell Probate Package 11, Box 27, Discontinued 6 February 1828.)

Mary Lightsey, the widow of David, married Isaac Richardson. An Isaac Richardson appeared on page 41A of the 1820 Colleton District census three names down from John Lightsey, who seems to be the John Lightsey (various spellings) who was near David on the 1800 Winton County, South Carolina tax list and the 1800 Barnwell census.

As stated for that John Lightsey, David Lightsey appears on the 1800 Winton County, South Carolina tax list near several people who had earlier appeared near George Lightsey on the 1790 South Orangeburg census, printed page 99.

Frederick Shubert, who was a neighbor of George Lightsey on the 1790 census, was named a guardian for Catherine Lightsey, one of David's daughters.

Because he was of the right age in the same place and connected to the same people as George, it seems very likely that David Lightsey also was one of the sons of George Lightsey.

JOHN LIGHTSEY
(pre 1775-1829)
m. Susannah

On 2 September 1816, JOHN LITSEY of Edisto, Colleton District, South Carolina sold 1000 acres on Cowpen Branch in Colleton District to Frederick Shubert. Susannah Litsey, the wife of John Lightsey, signed a dower release (Barnwell County, SC Deed Book J:68). Witnesses to this deed were Joseph Thomas, Senar, William Black and Daniel Hiers. The Hiers name is close to George on the 1790 Orangeburg South census, printed page 99, and appears on land plat 26:5. William Black's name appears on the 1820 Colleton census, page 41, as a neighbor to Abraham and Daniel Lightsey, William and Abraham Hiers, and George Walker.

Page 73 of the Colleton land plats shows that in 1819 Abraham Litsey, Littleberry Walker, and Frederick Shupert were near neighbors on Cowpen branch waters of the Little Saltketcher. Cowpen Branch branches off Willow Swamp where George Lightsey owned land (26:125) in 1789.

John and Susannah's son, Stephen Lightsey, was living in this same Cowpen Branch/Willow Swamp area in 1830 as his near neighbors on the census included Berry and George Walker (whose daughter married Stephen) and the Carters.

John was married to Susannah, maiden name unknown, (1773-1819) by 1795/6 as the exact date of his son John's birth, 17 September 1796, was passed on in a journal by this John's, son John's, son, Joseph Benjamin Lightsey, in his journal written in the 1850's and in Bible records. In this journal, Joseph Benjamin wrote of his father as the oldest brother.

However, John and Susannah also had a son George, who died in Jefferson County, Florida in 1838, who may have been the oldest child as his birthdate is uncertain. Since George served in the War of 1812 in Capt. Juhan's Battalion with Abraham Lightsey in 1814, he was probably born before 1798. Regardless of who was the oldest child, John and Susannah Lightsey did have a son named George Lightsey, who was very likely named for his father's father. George Lightsey was a neighbor to his father John Lightsey on the 1820 census.

John Lightsey's neighbors on the 1820 Colleton census included Charles Hiars and a number of Williamses. When John Lightsey died in 1829 in Barnwell District, (Bundle 52, package 1) among the buyers at his estate sale were Christopher Hires and an Isham Clayton. Abigail Williams, an Isam Cleton, and Jacob and Christian Hiars were neighbors to George Lightsey in 1790. People with the same surnames, which connected to the early George, were later in close proximity to John Lightsey, who owned land in the same area of Colleton District as the early George. This John Lightsey named a son George.

The Hiers family connection was a strong one from Christopher Hiers who bordered George on the 1789 land plat and was a neighbor in 1790. In Barnwell Deed Book F:269, Christopher Hires, Sr. Barnwell, deeded to Charles Hires, Colleton District 100 acres, "whereon I now live, part of 220 ac. which was granted 7 Apr. 1790, sd. Dist., Waters Savannah Creek, Big Salketcher. Bounded: E, George Lightsey, SW, Fender, other vacant at time of survey." The deed was dated 5 February 1812. It was signed by Christopher Hire, Sr. (his mark X). The witnesses were: James Touchstone & John Red. Dower: Catherine Hire, wife, 22 July 1812.

So Christopher Hires, Sr. in 1812 deeded land which bounded George Lightsey in Barnwell on the 1790 survey to Charles Hires of Colleton. Charles Hires was next door to John Lightsey and to John's son, George Lightsey, on the 1820 Colleton census.

The Hiers name as already shown connected also to John and David Lightsey on the 1800 Winton tax list and Abraham and his probable son Daniel on the 1820 Colleton census.

To the author, the circumstantial evidence also seems strong in indicating that this John, husband of Susannah, maiden name unknown, was one of the five sons of George Lights.

The Charleston, Colleton, Barnwell and Orangeburg records have been carefully searched for other Lightsey names. Two older LIGHTLYS, a JOHN and a DAVID, do appear on the 1800 Colleton census which unfortunately is alphabetized so that no neighbors can be readily identified. NO other record can be found of these two men although multiple records, even with the destruction of the Colleton records, exist for the other known Lightseys in the area. For this reason, the author suspects that the names were misunderstood by the census taker and that these were not Lightseys.

An unidentified Johannes Lights is buried in St. John's Lutheran Church, Charleston, South Carolina (b. 1758, d. 6 Nov. 1784, bu. 7 Nov. 1784, age 26.) No record of marriage or children was found for him and he cannot, at this date, be connected to the Colleton area Lightseys.

A Mary Lites, with all information listed as zero, appears on page 329 of the 1810 Colleton records near the estate of J.B. Gartman. The Gartman and Lightseys were related in the Dutch Fork. No other information is known on her. There was a Mary Lights, page 44, Charleston District, St. Philips and St. Michaels Parish, on the 1790 census with 3 females and 4 slaves. These, most likely, connect to Bernard Leitze.

The other Lightseys which connect to the Barnwell area lived in Beaufort County, Abraham and John Adam Lightsey. They seem to be nephews (sons of Leonard) of George Lightsey.

No other unidentified male Lightseys appear either in this area or in the Dutch Fork area. For that reason the author believes that George's sons were:

1. John Lightsey (wife Barbary); b. Dutch Fork area 1765/74, d. Bibb Co., AL, pre 3 November 1823.
2. Abraham Lightsey (wife unknown); b. Dutch Fork, SC, 1765/1775, d. Colleton District, SC prob. pre 1830.
3. Jacob Lightsey (wife Martha); b. 1775/79 Dutch Fork, SC, d. pre 2 June 1810 Wayne Co., GA
4. David Lightsey (wife Mary); b. Dutch Fork, SC, 1774/84, d. Barnwell District, SC pre 24 January 1817.
5. John Lightsey (wife Susannah); b. pre 1775, Dutch Fork, SC, d. pre 1 May 1829, Barnwell District, SC.

Would there be two Johns in one family? In families of German descent, the answer is yes. Jacob Lightsey, son of the immigrant, had a John and a John David Lightsey. Several children in one family were frequently given the names of Johannes or Maria. Jacob's son, George Leitze, named his children in his 1816 will. Three of his daughters were named Mary. To the author, George Lightsey had five males on the 1790 census; these five men were of the right age in the right place at the right time. It seems logical to identify them as the sons of George Lightsey.

Proof is always preferable to circumstantial evidence. Yet, a thorough search of all known records failed to produce the proof needed. It is hoped that someone can eventually produce evidence to prove or disprove the conclusions presented here which are based on the circumstantial evidence.

JOHN LIGHTSEY
pre 1775-1829
prob. s/o George Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

<p>John Lightsey b. prob. pre 1775 South Carolina d. pre 1 May 1829 Barnwell Dist., SC</p>	<p>Married prob. pre 1794 South Carolina</p> <p>2.1819/27 Colleton/ Barnwell, SC</p>	<p>Susannah b. 1773 prob. SC d. 29 Oct. 1819 Edisto River area Colleton, SC</p> <p>Selah b. d. 1827/29</p>
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John and Susannah Lightsey had 9 children, according to her obituary in 1819. The birth order of these children is not known. He and Selah probably had no children as no unidentified Lightseys born between 1819 and 1830 appear on 1850 or later census records in the area.

Children:

<p>George Lightsey b. 1794/98 d. pre Jan. 1838 Jefferson Co., FL Military: George Lightsey, Colleton Dist., War of 1812, Pvt. Juhan's Battalion, S.C. Militia, Capt. Ephraim Cannon's Co. Also: Indian War, Florida, Corporal G.W. Smith's Co., 1836.</p>	<p>Married:</p>	<p>Ann ? b. 1807, SC d. Oct. 1870 Jefferson Co., FL</p>
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<p>John Lightsey b. 17 Sept. 1796 SC d. 26 Jan. 1854 Jasper Co., MS Supposedly bu: Paulding Cem. Jasper Co., MS Graves not located</p>	<p>Married 26 Jan. 1815 prob. SC</p>	<p>Barbara Linder b. 23 Sept. 1796 SC d. 9 May 1869 Jasper Co., MS Paulding Cem. d/o John Linder</p>
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<p>Mary Lightsey b. ca. 1798 d. 1831 Barnwell Dist., SC</p>	<p>Married: 1816 Barnwell Dist., SC</p>	<p>Jesse Rue Howell b. 1793 Barnwell Dist., SC d. Dec., 1859 Echols Co., GA s/o Joseph Howell</p>
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<p>David Lightsey b. 9 Jan. 1800 d. 9 Nov. 1879 Jasper Co., MS Bu: Old Lightsey Cemetery near Pleasant Ridge Cem. Jasper Co., MS</p>	<p>Married: ca 1826</p>	<p>Mary Loper b. 8 Dec. 1809 Colleton Dist., SC d. 26 Sept. 1852 Jasper Co., MS Old Lightsey Cem. d/o Messick Loper & Scarborough ?</p>
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Elizabeth Lightsey
 b. ca. 1801
 d. post 1860
 prob: Lowndes Co., GA

Married: 2.
 1860/70

2: Annie Tidwell
 b. 25 Nov. 1813
 d. 16 June 1891

Married:
 ca. 1825

Norman Allen
 b. ca. 1805
 prob: Barnwell Dist., SC
 d. 18 June 1869
 Lowndes Co., GA

Stephen Lightsey
 b. ca 1804
 prob: Colleton Dist., SC
 d. pre. 30 Oct. 1857
 Jefferson Co., FL

Married:
 ca. 1830

Jane Walker
 b. ca. 1810
 Colleton Dist., SC
 post 1885
 prob. Jeff. Co., FL
 d/o George Walker

Samuel Lightsey
 b. ca. 1806
 Colleton Dist., SC
 d. Sept. 1878
 Echols Co., GA

Married:
 ca. 1829

1. Mary Martha Zeigler
 b. ca. 1814
 Barnwell Dist., SC
 d. ca. 1858
 Lowndes Co., GA
 d/o Joseph Zeigler

Supposedly bu. Macedonia Baptist Church as are both wives.

5 Feb. 1864
 Lowndes/Echols, GA

2. Rachel Rice Howell
 b. 1 May 1816
 SC

Military: Indian War, Lowndes Co., GA 1838, Private, Capt. David R. Bryan's Co.

Jacob Lightsey
 b. 17 June 1810
 Colleton Dist., SC

Married:
 7 Jan. 1830
 Barnwell Dist., SC

Christina Rice
 b. 25 Oct. 1807
 Barnwell Dist., SC

d. 27 April 1892
 Clinch Co., GA
 Bu: North Cemetery,
 2 miles north of Dupont, GA.

d. 24 Sept. 1890
 Clinch Co., GA
 North Cemetery
 d/o John Rice
 & Ann Guest

Military: Indian War, Lowndes Co., GA, 1838, Capt. David R. Bryan's Co.

Christian Lightsey
 b. 1800/1810 prob. SC
 Military: Indian War, Lowndes Co., GA, 1838, Capt. Bryan's Co.

JOHN LIGHTSEY
(pre 1775- pre 1 May 1829)

prob. s/o George Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzelt

John Lightsey, the probable son of George Leightsenger/Lightsey, seems from census records to have been born prior to 1775.

Two John Lightseys, possibly brothers, lived in the Barnwell/Colleton area of South Carolina at the same time. Sorting out the records between the two was difficult. According to the census and land records, John and Barbara Lightsey lived in Barnwell in 1800 and 1810. They were in Colleton in 1820. They then moved to Bibb County, Alabama where John died in 1823. John and Susannah Lightsey lived in Colleton District, South Carolina. She died there near the Edisto River in 1819.

A land deed filed in Barnwell District, Deed Book J:68 shows John Litsey Senar, Edisto of Colleton District, South Carolina sold 1000 acres of land, surveyed for Nicholas Nobles on 12 October 1793, to Frederick Shuberd of Barnwell District, South Carolina. The deed states that this land was located in Colleton District in the Fork of the Salketchers on the Cowpen Branch of waters of the Little Salketchers. It was bounded by land laid out to Nicholas Nobles and vacant land.

John Litsey made his mark on the deed which was dated 2 September 1816 and witnessed by Joseph Thomas, Senar, William Black, and Daniel Hiery. John's wife Susannah signed (by mark) a dower release. From this, it is evident that in 1816 John was married to Susannah, (maiden name unknown). They lived in the Edisto River area of Colleton some miles over from the land he sold on Cowpen Branch on the Little Salketchers River in Colleton District.

On 29 August 1809, in Barnwell District, South Carolina Deed Book E:254, Jacob Carter of Barnwell sold to George Riser of Colleton, "230 acres situated in Colleton on Cowpen Branch...Little Salketcher (River)." This was witnessed by Frederick Shubert and John Rizer. The plat, on page 255, shows the adjoining land owners as Berry Walker, John Litsey and John Sisey's. From this record, John Lightsey of Colleton owned the land on Cowpen Branch in Colleton District by 1809. No land records have been found to date to indicate when or how he came into possession of any of his land.

The pre-Civil War Colleton District, South Carolina land records, except for a few plats, were burned during the Civil War. Some later deeds indicate early chains of title, but none has been found for this John although one of the deeds (cited later) for property near the Edisto River mentions the Litsey's house.

John and Susannah Lightsey of Colleton District, South Carolina had nine children, according to her obituary in 1819. These children have been identified from several sources.

Joseph Benjamin Lightsey, who was the son of John and Barbara (Linder) Lightsey and the grandson of John and Susannah Lightsey, kept a diary in Jasper County, Mississippi during the 1850's in which he recorded letters to and from his cousins in Florida and Georgia.

In this, on page 381, he identified his father, John, as the oldest brother of his Uncle Stephen in Florida.²

Stephen Lightsey was one of the administrators of his father John's estate in Barnwell District, South Carolina in 1829.³ Family tradition gives Stephen's place of birth as Colleton District, South Carolina.

Also identified in Joseph Benjamin Lightsey's journal, on page 302, was his Uncle David Lightsey, who lived nearby in Jasper County, Mississippi; on page 335, his Uncle Jacob Lightsey, Aunt Betsy Allen and Uncle Samuel Lightsey, all of Georgia; and, on page 336, Aunt Ann Lightsey, shown from estate papers in Jefferson County, Florida to have been the wife of George Lightsey.

John and Susannah's son Jacob Lightsey's gravestone states that he was born in Collington (sic) District, South Carolina in 1810. Judge Huxford's Pioneers information gives Samuel Lightsey's place of birth as Colleton District, South Carolina.

Some confusion on the area of John and Susannah Lightsey's residence possibly came from the material in these Folks Huxford books Pioneers of Wiregrass Georgia.⁴ The information on Jacob, Samuel, and Mary Lightsey (m. Jesse Howell) incorrectly identifies them as children of David and Mary Lightsey of Barnwell (while giving their birthplace as Colleton), based seemingly on a guardianship paper for David's son Jacob. (Barnwell Probate Records 7:49) This is the same incorrect information on file in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City, Utah.

A study of David Lightsey's probate papers (Barnwell, Bundle 27, Package 11, disc. 6 Feb. 1828) shows him as the father of Kesiah, Catherine, Elizabeth, and Jacob. David was not the father of a Samuel or Mary nor of the Jacob of Clinch County, Georgia.

The children of John and Susannah Lightsey of Colleton District, South Carolina are:

1. George Lightsey. His date of birth is uncertain. Probably born 1794/98, died pre-January 1838, m. Anne Served in War of 1812 (in 1814). He was listed, age 26-45, on page 39A, of the 1820 Colleton census near his father, John Lightsey. He signed legal papers in 1821.
2. John Lightsey was born 17 September 1796 in SC and died in Jasper County, MS, 26 January 1854. He married Barbara Linder, d/o John Linder 26 January 1815. This verified marriage date (JBL's Diary, pgs 375,377) is most important in view of the confusion about early land records in Barnwell District. Those records belong to the John Lightsey who died in Bibb County, AL, whose wife was also named Barbary.
3. Mary Lightsey, a probable daughter of John and Susannah, was born circa 1798. She married Jesse Howell in 1816 in Barnwell District, SC. She died in 1831.
4. David Lightsey was born 9 January 1800, according to his gravestone in the Old Lightsey cemetery in Jasper County, MS. His age varies widely on the census records over the years. He died on 9 November 1879. He married first, Mary

- Loper, d/o Messick and Scarborough Loper, circa 1826; and second, Annie Tidwell.
- 5. Elizabeth Lightsey was born circa 1801, according to census records. She married Norman Allen prior to 1830. She died after 1860 in Lowndes County, GA.
- 6. Stephen Lightsey was born circa 1804, in Colleton District, SC, according to family tradition, and died pre October 1857 in Jefferson County, FL. He married Jane Walker, d/o George Walker, of Colleton District, SC prior to 1830.
- 7. Samuel Lightsey was born circa 1806, in Colleton District, SC, and died in September 1878 in Echols County, GA, according to Mr. Huxford's information. He married first, Mary Martha Zeigler, who was the mother of all his children; and, second, Rachel Howell.
- 8. Jacob Lightsey was born 17 June 1810 in Colleton Dist, SC and died 27 April 1892 in Dupont, Clinch County, GA, according to his gravestone and information in Huxford's Pioneers. He married Christina Rice d/o John & Ann Guest Rice on 7 January 1830 in Barnwell District, SC.
- 9. Christian Lightsey was probably the ninth child of John and Susannah Lightsey. Very little information has been found about him. He may appear on Samuel Lightsey's 1840 Lowndes Co. GA census, page 241, as one of the males in the 30-40 age group. If so, he was born 1800/1810. According to John's 1829 Barnwell estate papers, Christian bought a bed from the estate. In 1836, he signed a petition in Lowndes County, Georgia with Samuel Lightsey and Norman Allen petitioning the governor for relief from the Indians which were a menace passing through.

These nine children probably grew up on a fairly large plantation. From the deed cited, John owned 1000 acres of land in Colleton which he sold in 1816 when he was already living in the Edisto River area of Colleton according to the deed. The 1825 tax records for 1824, show him paying taxes on 1615 acres of land and 23 slaves in St. Bartholomew's Parish in Colleton, District, SC as well as 1200 acres of land in Barnwell District.

Beulah Glover's book, Narratives of Colleton County,⁸ states, "a public ferry was ordered established under an Act of 1810 over the Edisto River in Colleton District at the plantation now owned by John Spell, the late property of Charles Dewitt. An act of 1795 established a ferry at a place known by the name of Rutledge's Old Ferry, then the property of Charles Dewitt. Rutledge's Old Ferry is Described as below Raysor's Bridge, below Lightsey's landing."

Barnwell Plat Book 2:357,⁹ shows 500 acres of land in Barnwell County laid out to Charles Maloy on 15 February 1815 on the Edisto River, bounded NW and SE by Isaac Minus; SW by JOHN LIGHTSEY and Hernden's land; W by Rutledge; NE by Eliet's land; and E by the Edisto River. This was recorded 17 March 1815 in Barnwell. This plat shows the Charleston and Columbia roads. The Mills' Atlas insert of the Edisto River area on the border of Barnwell and Colleton Districts will show these roads as well as the Augusta Road, which was near John Lightsey.

According to Glover's Narratives, page 127, "An Act of 1824 established a public road commencing on the Augusta Road at or near the plantation of John Lightsey of St. Bartholomew's Parish (Colleton) thence across the Edisto."

The Edisto River was a navigable waterway. Cotton, the basic crop of the plantations, was shipped from Barnwell and Colleton down to Charleston. Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in 1793 had increased production. Before that, a slave could pick the seed from about five pounds of cotton a day. Using the gin, he could clean three hundred pounds a day. Cotton was becoming king of the crops during John's lifetime. It was an extremely profitable crop for those who had enough suitable land and slaves. Until 1825, the price was rarely under 15 cents a pound and often much higher.

The National Experience describes a typical plantation as being a small community within itself. The house would be at the center usually facing a navigable river. Around this would be the laundry, smokehouse, kitchen, and, possibly, a school building with a hired tutor. At some distance away, would be the barns and the slave cabins. Some of the larger plantations might cover 2000 to 3000 acres, but most were much smaller, some being no larger than a farm today.

The plantation might be self sufficient, but the planter and his family did not lead an isolated life. The river was a highway and the traffic passing up and down and across would keep them in touch with the news. Often the plantation families would visit back and forth for weeks at the time.

As noted earlier, the Augusta Road passed near John's plantation. In 1806, Congress made an appropriation for a national highway, and a road system was developing across the South during the years in which John lived. This affected him directly as he and his children were able to move freely between counties and across the South.

Political changes would also have affected his life. He and Susannah were small children during the Revolution. They married while George Washington was president, and had their children during the presidencies of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

No record of John's having served in the War of 1812 has been found. If he did not, his relatives, neighbors and friends did. Certainly, the war would have affected him as would the big political issue of the day, the tariff question. South Carolina, under the leadership of John C. Calhoun, supported state's rights and free trade as much of the cotton crop was sold overseas. When the depression hit in 1819, South Carolinians blamed the federal tariffs for their economic problems.

The year 1819, was a bad one for John with Susannah's death that fall on 29 October 1819. Her obituary in the City Gazette of Charleston, South Carolina reads, "Died on the Edisto River, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Susannah Lightsey, aged 46 years, wife of Mr. John Lightsey of said place, leaving disconsolate husband and nine children to bewail their irreparable loss...". Her obituary also appeared in The Southern Patriot of Charleston. Both are dated 20 November 1819.

John and Susannah's son, John Lightsey, was already in Mississippi, at the time of his mother's death. He had married Barbara Linder in 1815. John and Susannah would have known that they were grandparents to John and Barbara's little girl, Mary, who was born in 1817 and would die in 1820. Susannah probably did not know of the birth of John Edward L. Lightsey on 10 October 1819 in Covington County, Mississippi, ten days before her death.

David, about 19 years old, is said to have been in Mississippi with or near his brother John by then.

Mary was married to Jesse Howell and lived in Barnwell District with one or two children. Elizabeth may or may not have been married to Norman Allen by then. Stephen would have been about 15 years old, Samuel about 13, and Jacob 9. George and Christian's ages are uncertain, but they were probably between 10 and 20. Because of the uncertainty on several of the dates of birth and marriage, it is difficult to pinpoint these children in 1820.

On the 1820 census for Colleton District, page 39A,¹⁵ are the names of JNO. LIGHTSEY, George Lightsey, Peter Stokes, Isaac Minus, and Wm. Stokes as well as Charles Hiars, Allon Wilson, Jno. Johnston, Catherine Hughes, Andrew Leston, Joel Spell, Jas. Williams Sr. & Jr., Abrm. Williams, Henry Williams, Dred Spell, Hugo Sheridan, Mark Wiggons, D.R. Sulivant, and Jas. Fewhawks. Charles Malloy is on page 40, Colleton District.

Ruddock's map of Colleton, dated 1820 and adapted for Mills' Atlas later, shows along the Augusta-Charleston Road near the Edisto River, Minus, Stokes, Stokes, LIGHTS Tav., Johnsons, Williams, William's Tav. Spell, Sherdon, Listor. These names compare to those on the above census page.

The 1820, page 39A, Colleton census John Lightsey is the John recently widowed by Susannah in all probability from location and neighbors. Yet, the census figures themselves do not fit. His household should show a widower with five young men under age 21, and possibly a daughter. Instead the figures show a male, 45+; one other male 16-26; one female, 45+; three females, 26-45; two females, 16-26; and one female under 10.

Another John Lightsey appears on page 41A of the 1820 Colleton census, but that family pattern does not fit either with two males over 45; two females, 26-45; two females, 16-25; one female, 10-16, and one under 10. Nor do the neighbors connect to records for this John although they do connect to the John Lightsey who lived in Barnwell District on the 1800 and 1810 census and later in Bibb County, Alabama. No John Lightsey was listed on the 1820 Barnwell District census.

It may be that relatives had moved in to care for the widower John and his family after Susannah's death and that at time of the census the boys were with other families. Or John may have remarried soon after Susannah's death. The census cannot be reconciled to his family structure as known although all other records point to the John Lightsey on page 39 A of the 1820 Colleton District census as being the John Lightsey of the Edisto area of Colleton.

A Colleton land plat, page 271,¹⁴ to William Stokes and Jesse Kinsey for 330 acres on the NW side of the Edisto River shows this plat bounded by John Lightsey, Isaac Minus, and Peter

Stokes as of 31 August 1819. (See also the Barnwell Plat for Charles Malloy, Barnwell Plat Book 2:357, previously mentioned, which bounded Isaac Minus and John Lightsey among others.)

In 1821, John Lightsey was security on a bond for John May of Colleton to become sheriff of Colleton (South Carolina Misc. Records, v. 4z, p. 458, 503)¹⁶. Co-bondsmen were: George Lightsey, Henry M. Williams, Isaac Minus, Redden May, Robert May, Jacob May and Hugo Sheridan. The amount of bond was \$12,000.00.

In 1821, according to the Barnwell Court of Equity Records, Box 2, Group 3, John Lightsey was paid \$18.12 1/2 for house framing on July 10 as reported in an equity suit which the heirs of John Wolf brought against Joseph Howell, their guardian. (Joseph Howell married the widow, Mary Wolfe, in 1820). Mary Lightsey, daughter of John Lightsey, married Jesse Howell, son of Joseph Howell in 1816. Jesse was an overseer on the Wolf plantation in 1821. John Lightsey may well have been framing a house for his son-in-law on this plantation.

In Narratives of Colleton County, page 127, as stated earlier, An Act of 1824 established a public road commencing on the Augusta Road at or near the plantation of John Lightsey of St. Bartholomew's Parish (Colleton), then across Edisto River at or near Box's Ferry, and thence to the road from Columbia to Charleston at or near the plantation of John May and known as May's Ferry.

Petitions presented to the General Assembly of South Carolina, nd 31546-01 from John May said that a road would "add to the convenience of the parishes of Saint Georges and Saint Bartholomews as well as the public good, ...the road to intersect the main road from Columbia to Charleston...petitioner also prays that a public ferry may be established..." petition is also signed by Tho. Raydon, Peter Stokes, John Johnston, James May, Jacob May, James L. Rolf, Arthur Chanley, William Stokes, Charles Higers, JOHN LIGHTSEY and George Lightsey. The other petition presented, nd 3819-01, is signed by the same persons.¹⁸

The South Carolina tax records for 1825 for the tax year 1824 show that John Lightsey, Sr. paid tax on 1615 acres of land and 23 slaves in St. Bartholomew's parish in Colleton District, South Carolina. This land was in three tracts: 200 acres, 50 acres, and 1365 acres which had the slaves. The taxable value of this land was \$400.00 for the 200 acres, \$ 50.00 for the 50 acres and \$275.00 for the 1365 acres. No plats or deeds have been found for any of this land. The tax on the 23 slaves was \$17.25. The 1825 tax records also show he paid \$1.50 tax on 1200 acres of land in Barnwell District.

A mortgage for John Lightsey of Barnwell District, South Carolina, dated 2 January 1827, (Barnwell Deed Book Q: 212) to David and Jacob Miley, executors of the will of Robert Miley, deceased, refers to the 1200 acres of land in Barnwell on Leman's Swamp (sic) and Little Salketcher. The land bordered the "estate of Robert Miley, decd., William Smoke, John Hearington, John Murray, Samuel Pope, estate of John Fender, estate of Laurence Trotti." The amount of mortgage was \$3,671.17. Witnesses were: W.H. Hay, Miles Riley, and Joseph Howell. John made his mark as he did on earlier records in Colleton.

Salah Lightsey, wife of John Lightsey, made her mark and relinquished dower as of 30 June 1827. This record indicates that John had remarried after Susannah's death in October of 1819 and before the signing of this deed in 1827.

The original survey map of Barnwell District done by Thos. Anderson, D.S., in 1818 shows Miley's Mill on Lemon Swamp. By the time this map was improved for inclusion in Mills' Atlas in 1825 this had become Lightner's (sic) Mill.

In Barnwell Deed Book P:197, a deed dated 7 April 1823, from John Walker, Sheriff, to Matthew Moyer deeded "400 acres whereon the said Isham H. Claton lives in Barnwell on the Road from Barnwell Court House by way of Lightsey's Mill to Walterboro."

The above records show a time frame for John Lightsey's move into Barnwell District as after the 1820 Colleton census, possibly before 7 April 1823, but definitely by 1827 by the above deeds.

John Lightsey died in April of 1829 as his estate was filed in Barnwell District, SC, Bundle 52, Package 1, dated 1 May 1829. Stephen Lightsey and Joseph Howell were administrators. The bond posted was for \$3,000.00. No widow was mentioned.

The administrators asked the court for permission to sell the property belonging to the estate, "consisting of 5 head of horses, 49 head of cattle, 111 head of hogs, plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture and a great number of small articles." Orsamus D. Allen, the Ordinary in Barnwell District, ordered the sale 7 May 1829 with the sale to "be Monday, the twenty fifth instant, on a credit until the first day of January next with interest from the day of sale for all...over five dollars..."

Buyers at the sale held on 25 May 1829 included L. Maxwell, William McCormick, Stephen Martin, Elmone Marn, George Grimes, and Peter Rentz, who bought the cattle for prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$7.12 1/2 per head. Stephen Litesey, John Kinard, Frederick Croft, George Hires, Norman Allen who bought the hogs at prices from 25 cents to \$1.00 per head. John Halford bought goats for 62 1/2 cents each. Joseph Howell, Jr. bought the sheep for \$1.00. Stephen Litsey, Norman Allen and John L. Bellinger, Christian Litesey, and Jacob Litesey bought the horses for prices ranging from \$7.00 to \$80.00 each.

Stephen Litesey bought the carpenter's tools, among other things including mahogany tables, a chest of drawers and a bed and furniture. Samuel, Jacob, and Christian Litsey also bought beds and furniture as did Briton Elsay and John W. Rush.

Among those buying miscellaneous items at the sale were: John Halford, Joseph Howell, Jr, Joseph Binneckard, Moses Smoke, John Kinard, Otis Edgerton, John W. Rush, Charles Moley, Stephen Martin, (bought a Negro woman, not named, for \$65.00), Christopher Hires, George Litesey, Elmore Main, William Kerse, John Tucker, John W. Rush, Jacob Coplin, Eason Smith, William Beard, William Smoke, Jacob Croft, Joseph McCormick, Jesse Howell, Norman Allen, John Johnson, John Tucker, Richard Allen, Ann Allen, Isham H. Clayton, John Wilkinson Jr. The total sale was \$1039.49 3/4 recorded as of 7 September 1829 in the Barnwell Court records.

The inventory and sale of this estate in Barnwell show only one slave. The St. Bartholomew's tax record in 1824 had shown 23. The property inventory dated, 6 May 1829, shows property worth \$2098.60 which sold at auction for the \$1039.49 3/4 shown above. The land John owned in Barnwell, 1200 acres on Lemon Swamp, was mortgaged and sold at auction to pay the debt owed to the estate of Robert Miley. The amount of sale was insufficient to cover the debt so payments continued to be made from the estate of John Lightsey by Joseph Howell to the Mileys. *(Because of differing opinions among researchers on the ownership of this land and the many questions raised about it, a full discussion of the records and questions follows this material.)

No Colleton estate records exist for this period of time. Stephen, the co-administrator of John's estate, was the only one of John and Susannah's children appearing on the 1830 census in Colleton. He was on land near the Salketchers by the Walkers, who were his in-laws, and by Abraham Lightsey. They were very near the Cowpen land which John had sold back in 1816. Since the 1824 tax records showed John owning several tracts of land in Colleton, Stephen may have been on one of these. Stephen had 7 slaves.

In Barnwell, Jacob Lightsey, age 20, had 47 slaves. Jesse Howell, Mary's husband, had 10 and Norman Allen, Elizabeth's husband, had 4. If George Lightsey was the George listed on the Orangeburg District census, he had no slaves. Samuel and Christian did not appear on the census. John and David were in Mississippi.

John Lightsey was dead. His children would all move away from South Carolina. John and David Lightsey had already moved to Mississippi. Samuel, Jacob, Christian Lightsey and Elizabeth Lightsey Allen would move to Georgia in the mid 30's with a group of others from South Carolina. George and Stephen Lightsey would move to Florida in the 30's. Mary Lightsey Howell died in 1831.

The stories of most of these children, which will be told on the following pages, are the stories of a frontier area of our nation becoming civilized during their lifetimes.

* Although John was dead, for several years after his death, the estate of John Lightsey continued to appear in court records because of a debt owed to the Robert Miley estate. Robert Miley had died in 1818 in Barnwell District (Will Book B: 132-134). No large debt from John Lightsey to his estate was shown at that time. However, John began making some payments to Miley's estate in 1820 which would indicate a purchase between 1818 and 1820. In 1827, Miley's sons and executors obtained a mortgage on the 1200 acres on Lemon's Swamp which John Lightsey owned, according to the 1824 tax records.

On 1 February 1830, Barnwell Deed Book R: 176, a commissioner's deed was issued by Gaspar I. Trotti, Esq., Commissioner of the Court of Equity for Barnwell District, and Joseph Howell stating that David Miley and Jacob Miley, executors of Robert Miley, deceased, on or about 1 February 1830 exhibited their complaint in the Court of Equity against Joseph Howell and Stephen Lightsey administrators ...of John Lightsey, deceased...land¹⁹ sold to said Joseph Howell for \$1221.00 as highest bidder.

-The land was "1200-acres more or less in Barnwell District on the waters of Lemons Swamp adjoining lands belonging to the ESTATE OF ROBERT MILEY, DECD., WILLIAM SMOKE, JOHN HARRINGTON, JOHN MURRAY, SAMUEL POPE, THE ESTATE OF JOHN FENDER, ESTATE OF LAURENCE TROTTI." This deed was signed by Gaspar Trotti and witnessed by John A. Hayes and Philip Noling.

Because Robert Myley, Samuel Pope, and John Fender Jr. were listed on the 1810 census page 80/320 and a John Lightsey was listed on page 81/321, one researcher incorrectly interpreted this to mean that these people were adjoining landowners to the John Lightsey of the 1800 and 1810 Barnwell census. Therefore, she identified the John Lightsey of the 1800 and 1810 Barnwell census as the John Lightsey who was married to Susannah.

Close study of the census pages and the Mills' B Atlas map of Barnwell indicate that the census taker probably came the short distance from Lemon Swamp, where he counted the people who do appear on early records as landowners there, to the Savannah - Three Mile Creek area, where he enumerated the men that appeared as adjoining landowners to John and Barbary Lightsey.

Only one name from the Lemon Swamp adjoining land owners appears on page 81 with John Lightsey; and that man, John Fender, owned land in both Lemon Swamp and Savannah Creek according to land plats. None of the men listed on the 1827 record connect to either John Lightsey on early land plats. The other men listed on page 81 do connect to the Savannah Creek area on land plats and deeds connecting to John and Barbary Lightsey. Therefore, it seems logical to identify the John Lightsey on 1810 census as the John Lightsey of the Savannah Creek area who was married to Barbary.

To date, the John Lightsey, who was married to Susannah, has not been found on any other deed or record in Barnwell not connected to this 1200 acres on Lemon Swamp. Nor has he been found on any earlier land plat connecting him to the adjoining land owners of this 1200 acres.

The researcher who incorrectly interpreted the information on the Lemon Swamp landowners claimed that since the Charles Malloy plat adjoining John Lightsey was recorded in Barnwell Plat Book 2:357 that John Lightsey's land had to be in Barnwell. This ignored the fact that, earlier in 1816, land which John Lightsey stated he owned in Colleton was recorded in Barnwell Deed Book J:68.

The Charles Malloy plat for 500 acres in Barnwell Plat Book 2: 357, is bordered by the Edisto River to the East and does not measure far enough across to reach the Lemon Swamp to the west. It bordered John Lightsey to the south.

The Barnwell-Colleton District line is not shown on this plat although the Columbia and Charleston Roads are shown near the Edisto. These roads do not seem to parallel anywhere in Barnwell except near the Colleton line, as the Mill's Atlas map shows the Charleston Road going across the Edisto in to Orangeburg rather than continuing into Barnwell. The Malloy plat was dated 1815 and in 1816 John Litsey on a deed of record selling property in Colleton County said he was John Lightsey of Edisto, Colleton County, South Carolina.

The people on the Malloy plat, JOHN LIGHTSEY, Isaac Minus, Charles Malloy, and (Edward) Herndon, appear on the 1820 Colleton County census. It seems this plat, although recorded in Barnwell, bordered John's Colleton County land. Since John's plat has not been found, it is impossible to know if the Barnwell-Colleton District line was shown on that or not.

The 1200 acres in Barnwell was all the property taxed for him in Barnwell in 1824.

One of the later Colleton County deeds, Deed Book D: 6 & 7 Jacob C. Utsey & Wife (Lucy L. Utsey) to William Stokes, "17 Dec. 1869, 2 Feb. 1870, deeds 113 acres more or less, on which the old LITSEY house stood, bounded S., Charleston and Augusta Rd., E, estate of Richard Risher, decd., N., part of same allotted to Estelle Appley, W, land of Col. William Stokes. Plat 1869 by Levins M. Ott, D.S. Appleby, decd. ...lands to his daughter, said Lucy L. wife of Jacob C. Utsey. Wit. J.G. Utsey & F.L. Utsey."

All the evidence seems to point to John Lightsey's having lived in Colleton District during his marriage to Susannah. Sometime after her death in 1819 and after the time the census was taken in Colleton in 1820, he moved onto the land he had purchased in Barnwell District on Lemon Swamp.

Pinpointing the date of purchase of that land has been the problem.

At the estate sale of Robert Miley on 2 December 1818. (Barnwell Will Book B:132-4) John Lightsey bought 1 lot of augers for \$2.75. That is all he is shown as purchasing at the estate sale. Joseph Howell, SR bought a set of Mills and 1000 acres of land for \$6,000.00. The land location was not given.

In the Barnwell District of Common Pleas 1822-32, page 291, The Estate of Robert Miley vs John Lightsey & Joseph Howell JR. Court ascertained the the sum due the plaintiff was \$6,134.08 with interest on 5,627.37 from 4 November 1824 until paid. No earlier record has been found showing why this amount was owed.

Barnwell Plat Book 3:232 shows "Joseph Howell, fork Salketchers and Lemon, 1000 ac. 4 Aug. 1831, 18 Aug. 1831." This land bordered the Little Salketcher Swamp to the west, Jacob Miley's land to the east, Howell's own to the south. George Berry to the north. Berry's land in Plat Book 3:233, shows him bordering Pope's land. This land was in the general area of the 1200 acres. This 1000 acres is on the Little Salketcher's Swamp on the drawing and does not show a mill. It does join Howell's own land and this plat was made after the date of sale of the 1200 acres in 1831.

As stated earlier, on the survey maps Miley's Mill became Lightner's Mill between the original survey map in 1818 and the Mills' Atlas 1825.

From this, it would seem that John Lightsey between 1818 and 1824, according to tax records, came into possession of the 1000 acres of land which Joseph Howell bought from the Miley estate, plus 200 additional acres. However, the debt on the land is from John Lightsey or his estate to the Mileys. No plat for this 1200 acres of land has been found for Miley, Lightsey or Howell.

Also as noted, a mortgage for John Lightsey of Barnwell County, SC, 2 January 1827, (Barnwell Deed Book Q: 212) to David and Jacob Miley, executors of the will of Robert Miley, on the 1200 acres described showed the mortgage amount to be \$3,671.17.

The Barnwell Chancery and Equity Court Records, Box 23, Group 45 show a suit filed by "David and Jacob Miley, exors of Robert Miley vs Stephen Lightsey and Joseph Howell, admrs of John Lightsey in 1830."

This claims that "John Lightsey of Barnwell District on 2 January 1827 owed complainants and executors of Robert Miley, decd. \$1,845.58 and 1/2 with the payment secured by bond conveyed 1200 acres of land on Lemon's Swamp, Little Salketcher, adjoining lands belonging to the estate of Robert Miley, decd., Wm. Smoke, John Herrington, John Murray, Samuel Pope, the estates of John Fender and Laurence Trotti with the condition that the bond should be void upon the payment of the said sum." (see mortgage deed Barnwell Deed Book Q:212, dated 2 Jan. 1827 for \$3,671.17.)

The said John Lightsey died intestate with the administration coming to Stephen Lightsey and Joseph Howell including the debt of \$1845.58 and 1/2 with the interest unpaid.

A bill to foreclose the mortgage is dated 1 Feby 1830. Stephen Lightsey and Joseph Howell "admit to the fact stated therein that small payments, which parties are not prepared to prove, have been made but agree a large balance was due." The property must be sold to pay the mortgage. (Robert Miley's estate papers show John paying various payments to the estate, beginning in 1820).

"1 March 1830 (sic) tract of land of 1200 acres sold to Joseph Howell, Jr. for \$1221.00 on credit of one, two and three years with interest from day of sale. G.I. Trotti, Commissioner took bond, mortgage and personal security 31 Jany 1831. The decree of court to commissioner to ascertain and repay the amount due upon the mortgage. Due with interest \$1663.30 for payment of which the lands contained in the mortgage have been sold 31 Jan. 1831 G.I. Trotti."

Barnwell Equity Records, Box 9, Group 17,18. David and Jacob Miley, exors of Robert Miley v. Stephen Lightsey and J. Howell, adms. of Lightsey. Rec. by A. Patterson, sheriff, \$183.00 from Joseph Howell 31 July 1834 and also \$100.00 on 28 October 1834.

No other records have been found on this land purchase which has created confusion about John and Susannah's place of residence.

To the author, sufficient proof exists for establishing John and Susannah's residence in Colleton District, South Carolina until after her death in 1819. John Lightsey remained there and was counted on the 1820 census. Sometime between the census in 1820 and the mortgage of January, 1827, he moved to Barnwell District, and it was there he died in 1829.

Documentation for John Lightsey (m. Susannah)

1. "Deed of Sale from John Litsey, Senar. to Frederick Shuberd," 2 Sept. 1816, Recorded 25 Oct. 1816, Barnwell County, SC, Deed Book J, p. 68. Barnwell County Clerk of Court, Barnwell Court House, Barnwell, SC 29812.

2. "Diary of Joseph Benjamin Lightsey", written in Jasper County, MS from 1850-2 February 1854. m/s copy donated by Ruby Lightsey McLain, 227 Alabama Ave. North, Jackson, MS 39209 to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, PO Box 5301, Jackson, MS 39216.

3. Probate package for John Lightsey, Barnwell County, SC, Bundle 52, Pkg. 1, 1 May 1829. See Barnwell Court House address above.

4. Pioneers of Wiregrass, Georgia, v. 1-6, Folks Huxford. 1948- 1964, Available from Huxford Genealogical Library, PO Box 595, Homerville, GA 31634.

5. Probate Package for David Lightsey, Barnwell County, SC, Bundle 27, Pkg. 11.

6. Petition of Citizens of Lowndes County to Governor, 5 August 1836, RG 4-2-46, loc 1541-16, box 31, Georgia Department of Archives and History, 330 Capitol Ave., SE, Atlanta, GA 30334.

7. 1824 Tax Return for John Lightsey, Senr., 19 April 1925, Barnwell District & St. Bartholomews, SC, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1430 Senate St., Columbia, SC 29201.

8. Narratives of Colleton County, South Carolina, Beulah Glover, Reprint Co., Spartanburg, South Carolina, 1984. pgs 127,128.

9. Barnwell Plat Book 2, p. 357, Barnwell Co., SC, plat for Charles Maloy, 15 Feb. 1815, recorded 17 March 1815. Barnwell County Clerk (address above).

10. The National Experience, Part One: A History of the U.S. to 1877, John Blum, et al. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1981.

11. World Book Encyclopedia, Vol. S, 17, p. 526, Field Enterprise, Chicago, 1966.

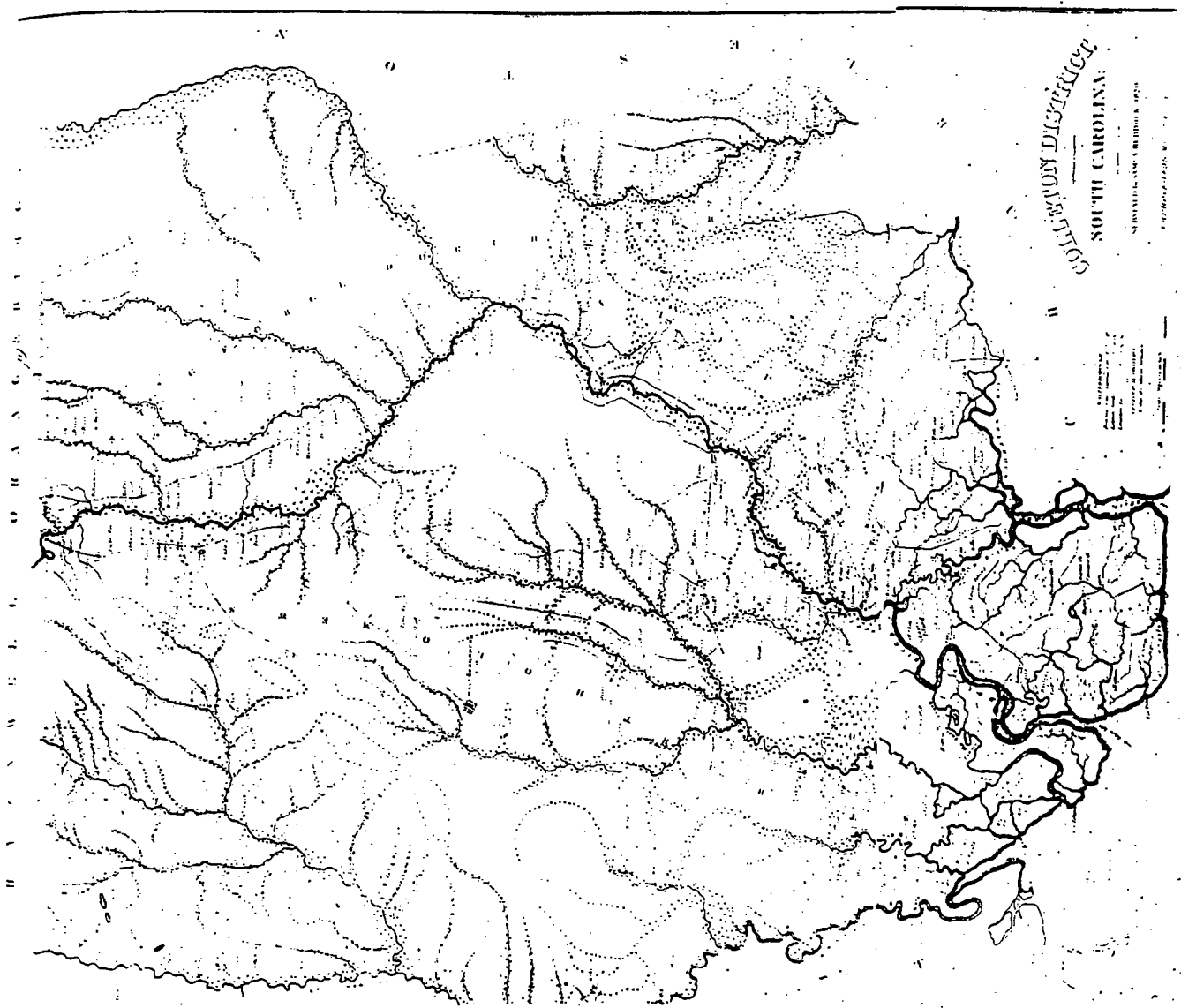
12. "Obituary of Susannah Lightsey, "City Gazette" of Charleston, SC, Saturday, 20 November 1819 issue, reprinted in "The Southern Historical Magazine", v. 47, p. 25.

13. "Obituary of Susannah Lightsey, "The Southern Patriot", Charleston, SC, dated 20 November 1819, reprinted in Marriage and Death Notices from The Southern Patriot, 1815-1830, v.1, Teresa Wilson, and Janice L. Grimes.

- 14.- Land Plats of Colleton County, South Carolina, Book A, 1802-21, p.271, William Stokes and Jesse Kinsey, 27 Aug. 1819.
15. 1820 U.S. Census, Colleton County, South Carolina, p. 39 A.
16. Miscellaneous Records, State of South Carolina, v. ZZZZ, p. 458, 503, South Carolina State Archives, address given.
17. Barnwell Court of Equity Records, all cited are available from Barnwell County Clerk or LDS films, address previously given.
18. General Assembly Petitions of South Carolina, John May, nd 31546-01, 3819-01, South Carolina State Archives, address given.
19. Commissioner's Deed from Gaspar I. Trotti to Joseph Howell, 1 February 1830, Barnwell DB R, p. 176, Barnwell County Clerk, address given.

Other documentation is presented within the article itself.

Copies of some of the original documents may be found at the appendix at the back of the book.



Map of Colleton District, South Carolina from Mills' Atlas: Atlas of the State of South Carolina 1825. Southern Historical Press, c/o The Rev. S. Emmett Lucas, Jr., P.O. Box 738, Easley, South Carolina 29640.

David Lightsey
1800-1879
s/o John & Susannah Lightsey, s/o George Lightsey,
s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzet

David Lightsey
b.9 Jan. 1800
South Carolina
d. 9 Nov. 1879
bu. Old Lightsey Cem.
Jasper Co., MS

Married:
1825/26
prob. MS

Mary Loper
b.8 Dec. 1809
Colleton Co., SC
d. 26 Sept. 1852
bu. Old Lightsey Cem.
Jasper Co., MS
d/o Messick Loper
Scarborough

2. Annie Tidwell
b. 27 Nov. 1813
d. 10 June 1891
Jasper Co., MS
No children.

Children of Mary Loper and David Lightsey:

1. Samuel E Lightsey
b. 28 June 1827
Jones Co., MS
d. 13 Jan. 1872
bu: Bald Prarie Cem.
Robertson Co., TX
Military CSA, 12 Texas Calvary, Limestone Co., TX

Married:
ca 1856

Mary Lofton
b. 11 Nov. 1839
AL
d. 9 Jan. 1885

2. John Messick Lightsey
b. ca. 1830
Jasper Co., MS
d. ca. 1879
Natchitoches Co., LA
Military: CSA, Co D, 11th Battalion, Louisiana Infantry

Married:
ca. 1850

Eliza Ann Morgan
ca. 1833

3. David Michael Lightsey
b. ca. 1833
Jasper Co., MS
d. 28 Mar. 1865
Spanish Fort, AL
Military: CSA, Co. D, 19th Louisiana Infantry

4. Peter Christian Lightsey
b. 21 May 1835
Jasper Co., MS
d. 24 March 1905
Clarke Co., MS
bu: Pachuta Cemetery
Military: CSA, Co. H, 27th Mississippi Infantry, "Jasper Blues"

Married:
28 Aug. 1862

Sarah Elizabeth McDonald
b. 31 Jan. 1845
d. 4 June 1919
Clarke Co., MS

5. Ransom Jones Lightsey Married: Mary Eliza Beard
b. 10 Feb. 1838 b. 30 May 1845
Jasper Co., MS 7 Dec. 1865 Jasper Co., MS
d. 9 Sept. 1919 d. 22 April 1923
Lauderdale Co., MS Lauderdale Co., MS
bu: Blackwater Baptist Church bu: Blackwater
Kemper Co., MS
Military: CSA, Co. F, 16th Mississippi, "Jasper Grays", Jasper
Co., MS

6. Stephen J. Lightsey
b. ca. 1840
d. Supposedly CSA in Florida. No proof found.
Military: CSA, Co. K, 12th Texas Calvary

7. Francis Jacob Lightsey Married: Mary Elizabeth Lightsey
b. 12 Jan. 1844 9 Nov 1865 b. 26 May 1845
Jasper Co. MS Jasper Co., MS
d. 21 Dec. 1882 d. 15 Sept. 1920
Jasper Co., MS Jasper Co., MS
bu: Old Lightsey Cemetery bu: Old Lightsey Cem.
d/o John E.L. & Caroline
Tracy Rhodes Lightsey
Jasper Co., MS

8. Julia Lightsey
inf. death

9. Susan Lightsey
inf. death

David Lightsey
s/o Susannah & John Lightsey, s/o George Lightsey,
s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzelt

David Lightsey was born in the Colleton area of South Carolina to John and Susannah Lightsey. The date of birth on his gravestone, which is said to have been put up several years after his death, is 9 January 1800.¹ His age on the census records varies widely.

He grew up during a period of many changes in the country's history. He was too young to take part in the War of 1812, but probably listened to many stories about it as family, friends, and neighbors returned telling their war stories.

The Creek Indian War in Georgia and the Mississippi Territory brought changes that would affect David directly. The defeated Indians surrendered their territory to the white man in 1814. A road had been laid out from Milledgeville, Georgia to the Mississippi Territory some years before. Both these developments encouraged a steady stream of migration from the Carolinas into the new frontier.

The older settlements were becoming crowded. As plantations were divided among many children, it became more difficult for each family to be self supporting. The land was becoming infertile as it had been over farmed. Many of the young families chose to move on into the new land.

David would have been about 19 years old when his mother Susannah died on 20 October 1819.² He does not appear on an 1820 census as head of household and may well have been on his way to Mississippi to join his brother John, who was in Mississippi as early as 1818.³

No record has been found of whether they came into the Mississippi Territory overland or by water. Sam Dale was bringing wagon trains in on the road from Georgia known as the Three Chopped Way. They could have come by water up the Pascagoula River or the Tombigbee to Fort Stoddert or Fort Stephens and then overland.

However they came, a large number of settlers from the Barnwell/Colleton area of South Carolina came into what became the Greene/Covington/Jones/Jasper County areas of Mississippi.

By 1824 or 25, David had married Mary Loper, who was born 8 December 1809, and died 26 September 1852. She was the daughter of Messick and Scarborough Loper, formerly of Colleton District, South Carolina. Messick Loper was the son of Michael and Dolly Loper of New Hanover County, North Carolina. Michael and Dolly Loper moved to St. Bartholomew's Parish in the Colleton District of South Carolina in the 1770's. There Michael Loper served in John Wiekley's 4th South Carolina Regiment during the Revolutionary War. (Patricia Lightsey Davis, DAR #700670). The Lopers probably descended from Pieter Loper of Amsterdam, Holland.

To date, no record of the marriage of Mary Loper to David Lightsey has been found. They may have married in Covington or Jones County, Mississippi. The records for those counties do not go back that far.

By the time of the 1830 Jones County census, David and Mary had two sons. From other records, these were Samuel and John Messick.

From Jones County, Mississippi, David moved his family into what was to become Jasper County. According to Memoirs of Mississippi, "David Lightsey came and settled among the Indians in 1832."

These were the friendly Choctaws as Jasper County was one of the counties formed from the third Choctaw Cession of Dancing Rabbit Creek. The Choctaws were supposed to have relocated into Oklahoma and Arkansas in 1832, but many of them simply refused to go.

John and David Lightsey were listed as among the first settlers of Jasper County, Mississippi, which was formed 3 December 1833, and named after Sergeant William Jasper, a Revolutionary soldier. The town of Paulding, the county seat, was named after John L. Paulding who helped in the capture of the British Major Andre.

As stated on page 219 of Memoirs of Mississippi, Jasper County was located in "townships one, two, three and four north, and township eleven south of base line in ranges ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen, east of the Choctaw meridian."..."The headwaters of the Pascagoula and Chickasawha Rivers rise here, and every township has its stream. Along the river and creek bottoms, the land is rich and the entire county has productive farm land." In 1840 the population was 3,958. By 1860, 11,007 people lived there including 4,445 slaves and 890 polls.

Memoirs of Mississippi states that the first settlers were the Terrells, Edwin S. Caraway, Francis McCormick, Elijah Hall, Reddick Rodgers, Isaac Herington, John Parker, Dr. Newman, Lewis B. Robinson, Robert Cooper, Josiah Jones, John Dean and John Cooper.

The first election was held in 1834 and David Lightsey's brother, John Lightsey, was on the first police board as were Robert Cooper, Berry Parker, William Bridges, and James S. Terrell. Joshua Terrell was sheriff. Jesse Sims, court clerk. John C. Thomas was probate judge. William Horsey, Sr. was assessor and collector and Frank McCormick was surveyor.

David lived in Jasper County in what became known as the Pleasant Hill Community. He received a land patent for 38 and 15/100 acres in Section 2, Township 1, Range 12 East on 5 January 1841. The Jasper County land records burned when the court house did, so it is difficult to trace land ownership or to know how much land a person owned. A great-granddaughter, Dorothy Lightsey Humphrey, still lives on part of David's land.

David's wife, Mary, died 26 September 1852 of typhoid fever. His nephew, Joseph Benjamin Lightsey, in his diary in a copy of a letter to his cousin Joel Lightsey in Florida, dated 12 March 1853, (Diary pages 302-306) wrote that "Uncle David lost his wife and came near going himself last fall two of my cousins Messick and Michel have been very sick."

Joseph Benjamin said earlier said on page 245 dated 27 September 1852, Monday, that he learned of his Aunt Mary Lightsey's death. "She died with the tiphoid (sic) fever from but few days sickness. She leaves a large family."

Later, on page -285, dated 22 May 1853, he stated, "I went to preaching today heard two sermons preached Henry Jones preached one and...the other. The text was happy are they that die in the Lord for they rest from their labours their works do follow them This was the funeral sermon of Aunt Mary Lightsey."

This diary gives an interesting picture of life in Jasper County, Mississippi around 1850. In this same letter to Joel previously quoted, Joseph Benjamin wrote of raising fine crops of cotton and corn last year along with potatoes, pinders, pumpkins, melons, and rice. He said they got 300 bushels of rice off 6 or 7 acres. According to him, the land was generally poor but his brother George gathered some 50 or 60 bushels of corn off an acre of land. The last year, his family had sold 600 bushels of corn at a dollar a bushel.

Paulding, which was 1 1/2 miles away, was described as a pleasant little town with 7 stores and 5 groceries and dry shops, 3 churches, Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic, a fine brick courthouse, 2 hotels, a blacksmith, a tin shop, a saddlery, a taylor (sic), and a boot and shoe maker shop. A little way from Paulding was a tannery and plenty of mills.

Freight was \$1.00 a hundred on goods brought into Paulding from Mobile, Alabama, 120 miles away. He says the Ohio and Mobile railroad is expected to run in 20 miles of them when completed which would be a great advantage in going to market.

A good idea of the tone of life in David's day can be gained from reading Joseph Benjamin's diary. He wrote of camp meetings, all day preachings, socials, and barn raisings. A life of hard work at farming but of much socializing also seemed to be the daily way of life.

Probably at one of the church meetings or other events, David met the woman who would become his second wife, Annie Tidwell. They married sometime between 1860 and 1870. According to tradition, Annie was said to be a herb doctor. She was born 25 November 1813 and died 16 June 1891. She is buried in the Old Pleasant Hill Cemetery just up the dirt road from the Old Lightsey Cemetery where David and Mary are buried. She and David had no children.

David and Mary had had seven sons and two daughters. The two daughters, Julia and Susan, died as infants and never appeared on any census record. The seven sons all lived to adulthood. In his diary in a copy of a letter to Cornelius Lightsey dated 10 December 1853, pages 354 -357, Joseph Benjamin says that Uncle David's family is all well. "He has one son married and two grandchildren. He has 8 sons (sic) now living, one son and two daughters dead." ¹¹

The 1850 Jasper County census, dated 24 September 1850, for David and Mary Lightsey names Samuel E, 24; Michael D, 17²; Peter C., 15; Ransom J., 12; Stephen J., 10; and Francis J, 6. J.M. Lightsey is on the same page married to Eliza Anne, HH 247 - 266. No census or other records show eight children for David.

By 1860, only Ransom and Franklin (sic) were still at home with David according to the census. ¹³

The 1860 slave census, page 40, Jasper County, Mississippi dated 5 September 1860 shows David owning twelve slaves, six of whom were children. ¹⁴

Mississippi voted to secede from the Union on 9 January, 1861 by a vote of 84-15. Bells rang, cannons fired, and people celebrated. The "Bonnie Blue Flag" was presented to the convention by a group of Jackson ladies. Mississippi was a republic. There was excitement in the air. The excitement would turn to bitterness and despair all too soon.

David sent all seven sons off to war. Samuel fought in the Texas Calvary. John Messick in the Louisiana Infantry. David Michael also served in Louisiana and was killed at Spanish Fort, Alabama. Peter Christian served in the Mississippi Infantry, Ransom Jones in the Jasper Grays, Stephen J. went to Texas and was in the Calvary in Company K with his brother Sam. Supposedly, he died in battle in Florida. To date, no proof of this has been found. Francis Jacob was in the Jasper County Company H.¹⁶

The 1870 census shows only David and Anna Lightsey at home. On this, he was 68 and she was 50. He was still farming.¹⁷ His sons who survived the war were living in Jasper County and Clarke County, Mississippi and in Louisiana and in Texas.

David died 9 Nov 1879, according to Bible and tombstone records. He is buried in the Old Lightsey Cemetery. His epitaph reads "Sleep on dear father and like this rest. In Jesus' arms forever rest."¹⁸ **

The children of David and Mary Loper Lightsey were:

1. Samuel E. Lightsey, b. 28 June 1827 Jones Co., MS, d. 13 Jan. 1872 Robertson Co., TX. m. Mary Lofton, b. 11 Nov. 1839, Alabama, d. 9 Jan. 1885 Bald Prairie, Robertson Co., TX.

On 1 September 1846, Samuel received a Land Patent for 39 & 53/100th acres of land in Jasper County, Mississippi near his father's land. He was still listed in his father's household on the 1850 Jasper County census.

Joseph Benjamin Lightsey, Samuel's cousin, copied in his diary a letter dated 12 March 1853 to his cousin Joel W. Lightsey of Monticello, Florida in which he said "Samuel, Uncle David's oldest son has studied and now is practising medicine. He is what is called a Steam Doctor." In a later letter, he wrote "Uncle David Lightsey's ...oldest son is a Steam Doctor and gets pretty fair practice for a young man."

By 1856-57, Samuel had married Mary Lofton. Prior to the 1860 census, Samuel and Mary Lofton Lightsey had moved to Limestone County, Texas. He was 33 years old on this census. M.A.E. Lightsey was 20, born in Alabama. Ella was 3 years old born in Mississippi. Samuel's brother, Stephen J. Lightsey, age 20, was also in the household.

S.E. Lightsey served in the 12th Texas Calvary as a private. His file states he was 34 when he enlisted in July 1861 at Eutaw, Limestone County, Texas. He and his brother Stephen were discharged in February 1861. He later was in the General Hospital, Houston, Texas with fever from 14-22 February 1862. He was listed as a nurse on the Hospital Muster Roll, St. John's College Hospital, Little Rock, Arkansas in May and June of 1862.

He and Mary Lightsey were listed on the 1870 census in Robertson County, Texas. The children were Ella, 13, born in Mississippi; and Martha, 10, Lula, 6, David 4, Sim, 1, all born in Texas.

Samuel died 13 January 1872 and was buried in the Bald Prairie Cemetery in Robertson County, Texas.

His widow, Mary Lightsey, was the head of the household on the 1880 census of Robertson County as Mary A.C. Lightsey, age 40, born Alabama. The children listed were David H., 14; Sam'l E., 10; Mary Caroline, 8, all born in Texas. Mary died 9 January 1885 and is buried beside Samuel.

Lerlene Covington of Burleson, Texas provided the following information on the children of Samuel Lightsey.

1. Ella Lightsey, b. ca. 1857, m. 30 Nov. 1875 Robertson Co., TX to W.W. Franks.

2. Martha Lightsey, b. ca. 1860, Robertson Co., TX.

3. Lula Lightsey, b. ca. 1864.

4. Henry David Lightsey, b. 31 March 1866, Robertson Co., TX. d. 9 Oct. 1949, Brown Co., TX, bu. Blanket Cemetery Brown Co., TX. Married: Addie W. (Wily) Emma Neal Graves, b. 17 July 1867, d. 1 Jan. 1941, bu. Blanket Cemetery.

Henry David and Addie Graves Lightsey had these children:

1. Mary Elenor Lightsey, b. 25 Nov. 1888, Robertson Co., TX., d. 30 Dec. 1974. Married 24 December 1911, Brown Co., TX, Jas. Franklin Parson.

2. Eddie Lila Lightsey, b. 10 Jan. 1890, d. 29 Nov. 1958, m. 23 August 1916, Harry Hicks.

3. Alvah C. Lightsey, b. 3 Feb. 1892, m. 4 Dec. 1912, John Lloyd Henson.

4. Addie Alberta Lightsey, b. Oct. 1894, m. 27 Sept. 1919.

5. Wm. Claude Lightsey, b. 20 Feb. 1899, d. 3 Sept. 1938. m. 15 Dec. 1920, Brown Co., TX, Minnie D. Cason

6. Ina Lightsey, b. 1901, d. m.

7. H.D. Lightsey, b. 8 Jan. 1904/5

8. Ruby Lightsey, b. 25 Sept. 1907

5. Samuel Lightsey, b. Aug. 1869, m. Rosa, b. Feb. 1875.

Children named on the 1900, Limestone Co., TX and 1910 Taylor Co., TX census.

1. Oscar A. Lightsey, 16, TX

2. Alton J. Lightsey, 13, TX

3. Clifton C. Lightsey, 10, TX

4. Elmer H. Lightsey, 8, TX

5. Thelma A. Lightsey, 8, TX

6. Beatrice Lightsey, 6, TX

7. Chester T. Lightsey, 2, b. TX.

2. John Messick Lightsey, b. ca. 1830, Jasper Co., MS, d. ca. 1879 Natchitoches Parish, La., m. ca. 1850 Eliza/ Elisa Ann Morgan, b. ca. 1833.

J.M. Lightsey, age 20, born in Mississippi, was head of his own household on the 1850 Jasper County, Mississippi census. He was married to Eliza Anne, age 16, born in South Carolina. His cousin Joseph Benjamin Lightsey in his diary on 23 February 1850 wrote "I went to a log rolling today a Messick Lightsey's".

In a letter to Joel W. Lightsey, dated 12 March 1853, he wrote "...last fall 2 cousins Messick and Michel had been sick...Uncle David has but 1 child married and that is Messick who married Elisa Ann Morgan and has 2 children."

Prior to the 1860 Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana census, Messick and Eliza Lightsey had moved there. Listed in the household with them were Mary, age 10, Sarah, age 8, Peter, age 7, all born in Mississippi; Elizabeth, age 3, Nancy A., age 2, born in Louisiana.

During the Civil War, Messick was a private in Company D, 11th Battalion of the Louisiana Infantry. He was promoted to Corporal in 1862 at Camp Edwards, Delhi, Louisiana. He was also listed on rolls for Company K of the Louisiana Infantry as J.M. Lightsey. He was furloughed on 28 February 1864 near Alexandria, Louisiana.

On 26 November 1869, he bought land in Natchitoches from Henry R. Friend (Natchitoches Parish, LA Conveyance Book 65:28-29).

He was listed on the 1870 census there. Included in his family were Eliza, 37; Mary, 18; Sallie, 16; Peter 17; Dubshie, 10; Vicie, 8; Nancy, 6; Samuel, 5; Nancy Lightsey, 37, born Mississippi, Jammie Lightsey, 14, female born LA; Jeff Lightsey, 9, b. LA. Nancy, Jammie and Jeff Lightsey have not been identified unless this was the family of Messick's brother Michael, who is not known to have married.

Messick Lightsey was dead by 23 December 1879. A Jasper County, Mississippi deed now in the possession of Dorothy Lightsey Humphrey of Heidleburg, Mississippi shows Annie Lightsey, the widow of David, P.C. and R.J. Lightsey, the heirs of Messex Lightsey, dec'd, and the heirs of Samuel Lightsey, dec'd deeded land to F.J. Lightsey. This was the land originally listed in Samuel's land patent which must have been sold or given to his father David when Samuel moved to Texas.

Messick's children were listed on the 1880 Red River Parish, Louisiana census with P.G. Lightsey (Peter), age 26, as head of the household. A sister Frances, age 15, not listed on the 1870 census is listed on this one as are David, age 7, Thomas, age 5, and Emma, age 3.

3. David Michael Lightsey, b. ca. 1833, Jasper Co., MS, d. 28 Mar. 1865 Spanish Fort, AL. Prob. unmarried.

Michael Lightsey was listed on the 1860 Clarke County, Mississippi census as D.M. Lightsey. He was 26 and operated a Livery Stable in Shubuta.

Sometime before the start of the Civil War, Michael went to Louisiana, probably to visit his brother Messick. He enlisted as a Private in Company D, 19th Louisiana Infantry at Camp Moore on 11 December 1861. His record shows that, on 16 July 1863, he was sent to a hospital in Meridian, Mississippi (probably the Marion, Mississippi Civil War Hospital a few miles from Meridian). He later returned to service and was killed on 28 March 1865 at Spanish Fort, Alabama according to Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers... by Andrew B. Booth.

The unidentified Nancy Lightsey in his brother Messick's household in 1870 in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana may possibly have been Michael's widow. However, no record of his marriage has been found and family tradition has held that he was unmarried.

4. Peter Christian Lightsey, b. 21 May 1835, Jasper Co., MS, d. 24 March 1905, Clarke Co., MS, bu. Pachuta Cemetery. m. Sarah Elizabeth Donald, b. 31 Jan. 1845, d. 4 June 1919 Clarke Co., MS.

By the time of the 1860 census, Peter Christian Lightsey, age 22, was an overseer for Mr. Asa Woodard near Shubuta in Clarke County, Mississippi.

On 2 January 1861, Peter C. Lightsey bought land from Calendar and Nancy McCarty. (Section 10, Township 3, Range 11 of Jasper County, Mississippi. Abstracts of Titles, Jasper County, MS Micro-film, Roll 1, Book 11, page 174.)

He married Sarah Elizabeth Donald on 28 August 1862, according to a letter from Miss Lois Lightsey of Meridian, Mississippi to Mrs. Lois Smith, Daleville, Mississippi on 24 August 1964 giving information from the Peter Christian's Family Bible in her possession.

Peter Christian Lightsey served in Company "H", 27th Mississippi Infantry, the "Jasper Blues", during the Civil War becoming a corporal.

The 1900 Clarke County, MS census lists Peter Christian Lightsey as Phileman Lightsey, age 65, born May 1835, married 38 years, a farmer. His wife, Susan E., born January 1845 and children Julia E., 34, born Apr. 1866; Sam R., 32, b. Sept 1867, and Dulcie R., 19 b. March 1881, are also in the household.

Peter Christian Lightsey bought and sold land in Jasper County in 1901. He died 24 March 1905 and is buried in the Pachuta Cemetery in Clarke County, Mississippi.

The children of Peter Christian and Sarah Elizabeth Donald Lightsey are:

1. Julia Elizabeth Lightsey, b. 15 April 1866, d. 26 Nov. 1907, bu. Pachuta Cemetery. m. 8 Jan. 1907, F.M. McCroxy
2. Samuel Robert Lightsey, b. 12 Sept 1867, d. 13 Jan. 1927, m. 29 Jan. 1911 Florence Hall, d. 24 March 1955.
 1. Charlotte Elizabeth Lightsey, b. 3 Oct. 1911. Unm.
 2. Julia Lois Lightsey, b. 24 Dec. 1915. Unm.
 3. Sammie Margaret Lightsey, b. 5 May 1919, m. 29 Nov. 1941 Jack Crane McCarty, d. 20 Nov. 1972.
 1. Robert Horne McCarty, b. 19 Sept. 1942, m. Frances Reynolds.
 1. Robert Horne McCarty, Jr. b. 18 June 1969.
 2. Robin Jane McCarty, b. 9 Nov. 1972.
 2. Margaret Jane McCarty, b. 16 June 1945.
 3. Jack Crane McCarty, Jr. b. 18 Sept. 1946.
 4. William Horace McCarty, b. 17 Apr. 1953.
3. David Bruce Lightsey, b. 18 Dec. 1868, d. 26 June 1893, bu. Pachuta Cemetery. Unm.
4. Joseph Ransom (Searcy) Lightsey, b. 15 Apr. 1873, d. 7 Dec. 1891, bu. Pachuta Cemetery. Unm.
5. Donald Lightsey, b. 4 May 1875, d. Feb. 1937, m. 10 June 1900 Cora Sinclair Hodges, b. , d. 24 June 1954.
 1. Nora Lightsey, b. ca. 1904 m. C.E. Argenbright
 2. Bruce Lightsey, b. ca. 1901
6. Drucilla Kate Lightsey, b. 29 March 1881, d. 27 April 1965.

5. Ransom Jones Lightsey, b. 10 Feb. 1838, Jasper Co., MS, d. 9 Sept. 1919, Lauderdale Co., MS, m. 7 Dec. 1865 to Mary Eliza Beard 30 May 1845, Jasper Co., MS, d. 22 April 1923, Lauderdale Co., MS. See the following pages for this direct line ancestor who was the author's great grandfather.

6. Stephen J. Lightsey, b. ca. 1840, d. poss 1860's CSA. Stephen Lightsey was in his brother Samuel's Limestone County, Texas household in 1860. He served in Company K of the 23th Texas Calvary. According to family tradition, he was killed in battle in Florida during the Civil War. No proof of this was found nor was he found on census or other records after the Civil War.

7. Francis Jacob Lightsey, b. 12 Jan. 1844 Jasper Co., MS, d. 21 Dec. 1882, Jasper Co., MS. m. 9 Nov. 1865 Jasper Co., MS to Mary Elizabeth Lightsey, b. 26 May 1845, d. 15 Sept. 1920 Jasper Co., MS, d/o John E. L. and Caroline Tracy Rhodes Lightsey. Francis Jacob and Mary Lightsey were cousins.

Francis Jacob (Frank) Lightsey, the seventh and last son born to David and Mary Loper Lightsey, lived in his father's household until the outbreak of the Civil War.

During the Civil War, he served as a private in company H, 27th Mississippi Infantry.

After the War, he returned home to Jasper County and married his cousin, Mary Elizabeth Lightsey, daughter of John E.L. and Caroline T. Rhodes Lightsey.

According to a land deed in the possession of Dorothy Lightsey Humphrey, on 23 December 1879, Frank paid his brother, Peter Christian, and his step-mother, Annie M. Tidwell Lightsey, \$150.00 for the land that his brother Samuel E. Lightsey had received a patent for in 1846. This land was located near his father David's land. Direct descendants of Francis Jacob still live on this land. When the old house was torn down so that a new one could be built, some of the logs from the original log cabin were found according to Mrs. Sarah Walters.

Francis Jacob Lightsey's will (Jasper County Will Book 1:78, Bay Springs Court House*) was dated 5 October 1882 and probated 6 July 1883. His wife, Mary Elizabeth Lightsey, was named Executrix.

Francis Jacob and Mary Lightsey had eight children. Information on their descendants was provided by Lucille McCormick Green and Dorothy Lightsey White Humphrey from Bible records, letters, cemetery records, and personal recollections. Most of these children were born, reared and died in Jasper County, Mississippi. If they moved elsewhere, this will be noted. Lucille McCormick Green has completed a list of all the descendants of Francis Jacob Lightsey. The list in this book is not the complete list.

The descendants of Francis Jacob and Mary Lightsey were:

1. John David Lightsey, b. 7 Oct. 1866, d. 20 Jan. 1942, bu. Philadelphia Cem. m. 10 Oct. 1887 to Annie McClellan, b. 26 Dec. 1867, d. 11 Nov. 1917. Married second, Beulah Cook Thigpen, b. 31 Jan. 1884, d. 30 Jan. 1936.

1. William Lightsey, b. 21 Sept. 1888, d. 26 Aug. 1906, bu. Philadelphia Cem. Unm.

2. Minnie Grace Lightsey, b. 11 Nov. 1889, d. 7 Jan. 1933. m. David Lenard Pittman, b. 22 May 1886, d. 16 March 1946.
 1. Elva Pittman, b. 10 June 1909, d. 7 Jan. 1933. unm.
 2. William David Pittman, b. 11 Sept. 1911, d. 8 Jan. 1973., m. 8 June 1940 Wilma Cook, b. 17 Nov. 1912.
 1. Curtis Edward Pittman, b. 19 Sept. 1942, m. 16 May 1970 Janie Lee, b. 12 Dec. 1942.
 3. Azaline Pittman, b. 3 Oct. 1913, m. Harvey Oliver (Jack) Cook, b. 12 June 1914, d. 19 Oct. 1969.
 1. Victory Roy Cook, b. 22 Jan. 1937, m. Marianna Krag, b. 27 Jan. 1938.
 1. Jaqueline Christine Cook, b. 14 Feb. 1959
 2. Steven Cook, b. 12 Nov. 1961
 2. Jacqueline Cook, b. 12 July 1946., m. Robert Russell Wienberry
 1. Christine Marie Wienberry, b. 2 Nov. 1968.
 2. Susanne Lynn Wienberry, b. 29 June 1972.
 4. Sarah Clotiel Pittman, b. 24 April 1917, m. 12 Oct. 1940, Henry Reed Green, d. 14 June 1972.
 1. Lambert Reed Green, b. 9 Aug. 1941, m. 29 June 1963, June E. Morris, b. 15 June 1941.
 1. Trenton Reed Green, b. 10 Aug. 1964.
 2. Jerrell Lynn Green, b. 23 Oct. 1968.
 2. Nancy Carol Green, b. 28 March 1943, m. 21 Aug. 1962, Tom Foster Templeton, b. 9 Aug. 1938.
 1. Robert Charles Templeton, b. 7 May 1964.
 2. Sheri Carol Templeton, b. 11 March 1966
 3. William Tom (Bill) Templeton, b. 1 March 1967.
 3. Sandra Lynn Green, b. 5 Feb. 1947, d. 18 July 1968, car & train wreck.
 4. Janie Kathryn Green 9 Nov. 1952, d. 18 July 1968, car & train wreck.
 5. Robert Wilson Pittman, b. 15 Dec. 1919, d. 2 June 1975. m. 13 April 1946, Lucille McDonald.
 1. Cherry Grace Pittman, b. 8 March 1947, m. Robert Mitcalf/Metcalf
 2. Diane Ruth Pittman, b. 7 Jan. 1949, m. Roy Hester, b. 1947. m. 2nd, Thomas Skipper.
 1. Itasco Lynn Hester, b. 1968
 2. Roy Bryan Hester, b. 1969
 3. Donald Cecil Hester, b. 10 Jan. 1972.
 3. Robert Earl Pittman, b. 19 July 1950. m. Terry Green, b. 18 June 1954.
3. Mamie E. Lightsey, b. 17 April 1893, d. 20 June 1913. bu. Philadelphia Cemetery. Unmarried.
4. Sarah A. Lightsey, b. 23 July 1900.
5. Mattie Lightsey, m. 11 March 1917, John Henry Ulmer.
 1. John Henry Ulmer, Jr., b. 14 April 1919, bu. Archbold, LA

2. James Fred Ulmer, b. 7 Feb. 1921, bu. Rayville, LA.m. Bernice Barnhill.
 3. Joseph Hardy Ulmer, b. 13 March 1923.
 4. Thelma Ruth Ulmer, b. 15 March 1925. m. Aldridge Free, b. 18 July 1927, d. 2 July 1949. m. 2nd Albert Bernice Stockman.
 1. James Aldredge Free, b. 22 Feb. 1946.
 2. Gerald Wallace Free, b. 22 April 1947.
 3. Sarah Elaine Stockman, b. 28 July 1950.
 4. Albert Bernice Stockman, Jr. b. 7 June 1952.
 5. Joel Harbart Stockman, b. 10 March 1956.
 5. Sarah Pauline Ulmer, b. 18 July 1927. m. Jamie Lee Roberts.
 1. Judy Ann Roberts
 2. John Lynn Roberts
 6. Fred S. Lightsey, b. 8 Feb. 1903, m. Lois Eula Pilgrim.
 7. Maude Roberta (Bert) Lightsey, m. James Adolphus Sims.
2. Michael Ransom Lightsey, b. 25 June 1868, d. 17 July 1904, m. 19 Sept. 1892, Sarah Elizabeth Daughtery.
 - 1 & 2. Set of twins, died at birth.
 3. Damie Lightsey, m. 19 Dec. 1915 Seward Newton Green
 4. Samuel Edward Lightsey, b. 27 Dec. 1898. m. Annie Mae Shores, b. 12 Feb. 1909.
 5. Ruth Lightsey, b. 20 July, 1901 m. Fred Richard Shoemake
 6. Estus Lightsey, b. 10 March 1903, d. 1 Sept. 1968. m., 1st, Janie Gatwood; m. 2nd, 5 Feb. 1930 Susie Alice Wade, b. 17 Aug., 1904, d. 12 Nov. 1973.
 7. & 8. Set of twins, died at birth.
 3. Mary Frank (Fannie) Lightsey, b. 27 Feb. 1871, d. 11 Mar. 1892, bu. Old Lightsey Cemetery, Jasper Co., MS m. 22 Nov. 1888, June McCormick, b. 19 June 1862, d. 9 Sept. 1926.
 1. Annie Mae McCormick, b. 9 Oct. 1889, d. 30 Jan. 1930. m. Feb., 1911, James Obie Pittman, b. 19 Dec. 1887, d. 14 Aug. 1945.
 1. David Robert Pittman, b. 3 Dec. 1912. m., 1st, Louise Nicholson. m. 2nd, Annie M. Pierce, b. 31 Aug. 1923, d. 6 Sept. 1983.
 2. Mary Frances Pittman, b. 27 Jan. 1915, m. 23 Sept. 1934, Tom Brame Allgood, b. 16 Sept. 1910.
 3. Helen Lucille Pittman, b. 7 Aug. 1917, d. 8 Mar., 1953. m. 3 July 1942, Rufus Jackson Dixon, b. Feb. 1918.
 4. Laverne Pittman, b. 2 Oct. 1919, m. 6 Apr. 1940, Dewey Otis Allgood, b. 11 Mar. 1920.
 5. Georgia Annie (Jewel) Pittman, b. 22 July 1922, m. 3 Sept. 1938, Luther Garrell Rowell, b. 8 July 1918.
 6. Obie June Pittman, b. 1 Dec. 1924, d. 1925.
 7. Tommie Randolph Pittman, b. 2 Dec. 1927, m. 22 Aug. 1954, Martha Jane Campbell, b. 21 Aug. 1928.
 8. Lillian Sue Pittman, b. Nov. 1930, d. Dec. 1933

2. Francis Junuis (Frank) McCormick, b. 14 Jan. 1892, d. 6 May 1930, m. 28 Sept. 1913, Lena Lucille Pittman, b. 24 Oct. 1898.
 1. Frances Elizabeth McCormick, b. 21 Dec. 1914, m. 12 July 1936, James Daniel Brewer, b. 16 July 1909, d. 2 Mar. 1985.
 2. George Edd McCormick, b. 3 July 1916, d. 15 May 1982, m. 3 Nov. 1945, Margie R. Fortenberry, b. 26 Oct. 1921.
 3. Hubert McCormick, b. 17 May 1918, m. 17 July 1939, Cazzie Lee Green, b. 27 Apr. 1922.
 4. Burel McCormick, b. 28 June 1919, d. 8 Mar. 1939. Bu. Vossburg Cem. Unmarried.
 5. Lucille Lena McCormick, b. 14 July 1920, m. 20 Dec. 1943, James Henry Green, b. 17 Feb. 1915, d. 13 Dec. 1964, bu. Enon Cem.
 1. David Henry Green, b. 22 Aug. 1947, m. 19 Dec. 1970, Elizabeth Ann Keene, b. 29 June 1947.
 1. Jeffery Curtis Green, b. 3 May 1974.
 2. Don Curtis Green, b. 22 Mar. 1956, m. 2 Mar. 1979, Margaret Miller Rogers, 19 Dec. 1954.
 1. Carmen Kay Green, b. 15 Aug. 1986.
 6. Elvin McCormick, b. 25 Nov. 1921, m. 4 Apr. 1947, Sophia Buxton, b. 8 Mar. 1926.
 7. Carl McCormick, b. 29 Mar. 1923, m. 27 Mar. 1948, Hazel Faye Hamlet, b. 22 Mar. 1919.
 8. Mary Sue McCormick, b. 13 Sept. 1924, m. 23 July 1946, Daniel Goddard, b. 30 July 1925.
 9. Thelma Lee McCormick, b. 3 Apr. 1926, m. 30 Nov. 1945, Sam William Risher, Sr., b. 6 June 1926.
 10. Paul Lenard McCormick, b. 3 Aug. 1927, m. 15 Jan. 1951, Willie Josephine Wilson, b. 17 Mar. 1931.
 11. Billy Glenn McCormick, b. 26 Dec. 1928, m. 23 Feb., 1954, Virginia Dorothy Trune Sullivan.
 12. Betty Jean McCormick, b. 19 May 1930, m. 16 April 1955, Joseph Dalton Morgan, b. 19 May 1929.
4. Annie Caroline Lightsey, b. 16 Nov. 1872, m. 26 Nov. 1891. Jim Daughtrey. Children included an infant boy, Rene, Marien, Mid, Jimmie, and Mary Christine Daughtrey.
5. Samuel Joseph Lightsey, b. 39 Aug. 1875, d. 14 March 1941, bu. Heidelberg Cem. m. 28 Sept. 1907/1909 Ollie Madord Brown, b. 18 Jan. 1882.
 1. Truman Audra Lightsey, b. 9 May 1910., m. 25 May 1929. John Kirby Rowell, b. 5 July 1909.
 1. Kirby Ray Rowell, b. 31 May 1932. m., 1st, Louise Knight Horn. m., 2nd, Peggie Pritett.
 2. Albert Elvin Rowell, b. 1 Jan. 1934. m. Peggie Mason, b. 21 Aug. 19--.
 1. Terry Albert Rowell, b. 17 May 1959.
 2. Dana Ammett Rowell, b. 19 Sept. 1963.
 3. Truman Marion Rowell, b. 15 Aug. 1935, m. Carrol Lamar.
 1. Meloday Ann Rowell, b. 12 May 1961.

2. Mary Gladys Lightsey m. Joseph Carlton Brady.
3. Leeman E. Lightsey, b. 9 Nov. 1914, d. 5 Mar. 1980.
m. Clotel Roper.
4. Samuel Joseph Lightsey, Jr. b. 4 July 1919, d. 1 July 1945, bu. Heidelberg Cem. m. Dorothy Rowell, b. 22 Oct. 1918.
6. Isham Richard (Dick) Lightsey, b. 17 June 1878, d. 20 Oct. 1957. Bu. Shady Grove Cem. m. 1st, Martha Elizabeth McCormick; m. 2nd, Lena Pittman McCormick, widow of Francis J. McCormick.
 1. Walter Edward Lightsey, b. 2 Aug. 1905, d. 26 Oct. 1936. m. Ida Griffin, b. 30 Sept. 1906.
 2. Frank Kelly Lightsey, b. 22 Oct. 1907, d. 1942, m. Zora Bell Lightsey, b. 1906, d. 1953.
 3. June Lightsey, b. 9 Aug. 1909, m. 5 Aug. 1939, Myrtle Marguerite Thell ?, b. 2 Aug. 1916.
 4. Mike Fountiane Lightsey, b. Feb. 1914, d. June 1928.
7. Sue Ellen Lightsey, b. 9 May 1880, d. 3 April 1966. m. 10 Oct. 1893/5 June McCormick, b. 19 June 1862, d. 9 Sept. 1926. (Widower of her sister Mary Frank (Fannie) Lightsey, see #3).
 1. Joseph Benjamin McCormick, b. 14 Oct. 1896, m. 9 Sept. 1923, Laura Vernice Hendry, b. 13 Apr. 1907, d. 12 Jan. 1970.
 2. Mary Ellen McCormick, b. 10 Sept. 1898, d. 20 Sept. 1981. m. Thomas Ras Sims, b. 16 Dec. 1894.
 3. Lillie McCormick, b. 18 Aug. 1900, d. 18 Dec. 1970. m. Charlie Harvey Vanderslice, b. 14 Feb. 1902, d. 5 Aug. 1968.
 4. William McCormick, b. 27 Dec. 1903, d. 3 Jan. 1906.
 5. Rebecca McCormick b. 19 May 1907, d. 25 March 1971. m. Lee Andrew Cook, b. 30 Nov. 1899, d. 27 May 1968.
 6. David Lewis McCormick, b. 18 Sept 1909, d. 29 Nov. 1979. m. Mae Florence Manning, b. 22 Sept. 1912, d. 26 Feb. 1969.
 7. Peter Fountain McCormick, b. 28 Oct. 1914, m. 5 Feb. 1946, Sally Louise Pettitt, b. 5 Sept. 1919.
 8. Hilbern McCormick, b. 10 Feb., 1917, d. 9 June 1945. m. 7 July 1941. Emma Sue Davis, b. 4 Feb. 1924.
 9. Hilda McCormick, b. 10 Feb. 1917, d. 14 Feb. 1917.
 10. Sadie McCormick, b. 5 Nov. 1919, d. 3 Dec. 1919.
 11. Opal Lee McCormick, b. 28 Mar. 1921, m. 4 Mar. 1939, Rudolph A. Green, b. 26 Feb. 1920.
8. David Lewis Lightsey, b. 30 June 1882, d. 26 July 1960, bu. Holders Church Cem. Married first, 3 April 1910, Helen Pittman, b. 23 July 1883, d. 1 Aug 1912. Married second, 14 Dec. 1914, Habie Pittman, sister to Helen, b. 21 Aug. 1884, d. 2 Mar. 1967.

Child of David L. & Helen Pittman Lightsey:

1. Christine Lightsey, b. 28 Dec. 1911, m. 30 Sept. 1933, Jim Denson Morgan, b. 26 Dec. 1901, d. Jan. 1984.

Children of David L. and Habie Pittman Lightsey:

2. Dorothy Ernestine Lightsey, b. 22 Aug. 1918, m. 1st, 1 Apr. 1948, Burley L. White, b. 8 Apr. 1918, d. 21 Aug. 1969. m. second, 19 Oct. 1978, Haywood C. Humphrey.
 1. David Burl White, b. 26 Mar. 1941, d. 25 Oct. 1978, m. 8 July 1972, Rebecca Ann Havard, b. 24 Mar. 1952.
 1. April Dawn White, b. 27 Mar. 1974.
 2. Marion Kaye White, b. 2 Dec. 1957, m. 8 Aug. 1975, Glen Downs.
 3. Georgia Lee Lightsey, b. 20 Oct. 1919, m. 3 June 1945, Ernest Pack, b. 3 Dec. 1916.
 1. John David Pack, b. 13 Aug. 1947, m. 17 Dec. 1967, Susanne Speed, b. 17 Sept. 1947.
 1. Jayne Dana Pack, b. 19 June 1968.
 2. Helen Diane Pack, b. 24 June 1949, m. 5 Nov. 1976, James Michael Jelf, b. 29 Apr. 1948.
 1. Marcie Dawn Jelf, b. 2 June 1978.
 2. Jonathan Marcus Jelf, b. 23 May 1979.
 3. Bertha Dale Pack, b. 11 Mar. 1955, m. 14 July 1973, Donnie Terry Smith, b. 20 Sept. 1948.
 1. April Michele Smith, b. 17 Feb. 1975.
 2. Heather Lynn Smith, b. 4 Feb. 1977.
 4. Ernest Dwayne Pack, b. 10 Feb. 1957, m. 7 Mar. 1975, Cheryl Ross Webberm, b. 27 Jan. 1957.
 1. Jeremy Christopher Pack, b. 30 Oct. 1975
 2. Christine Ann Pack, b. 14 Feb. 1979.

Children of David and Mary Loper Lightsey, cont.:

8. Julia Lightsey, infant death.
9. Susan Lightsey, infant death.

Documentation for David Lightsey

1. Gravestone of David Lightsey, Old Lightsey Cemetery, near Old Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Heidleburg, Jasper Co., MS. (Cemeteries located approximately 4 3/4 mile from Heidleburg on Highway 528. The Old Bay Spring and Heidleburg road (528) goes to the Philadelphia water tower. Turn north there to the Old Pleasant Hill church and cemetery; continue east past oil well road 50 yards or more. Take road to right. Approximately 3/4 miles at the end of the road is the Lightsey cemetery to the right.
2. Obituary of Susannah Lightsey, "City Gazette" of Charleston, SC, Saturday, 20 November 1819 issue, reprinted in The Southern Historical Magazine, v. 47, p.25.
3. 1818 Greene Co. Mississippi Tax List, Jean and Ben Strickland, p. 30, John Lytsey-\$2.09.
4. Mississippi: a History, John K. Bettersworth, Steck Co., 1959, p. 148.
5. 1830 U.S. Census, Jones County, MS, printed p.15.
6. Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, v.1, The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1891. p.219.
7. Mississippi: a History, Bettersworth, p.38.
8. "Jasper County, Mississippi", Deep South Genealogical Quarterly, v.IV, No. II, p. 757, Mobile Genealogical Society, 1966.
9. Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed, p.219.
10. "Patent of David Lightsey", 5 January 1841, Land Patent #2118, Augusta, Jasper County, MS. Filed in the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 12 September 1944, Recorded 13 September 1944.
11. "Diary of Joseph Benjamin Lightsey", written in Jasper County, MS from 1850-2 February 1854. Donated by Ruby Lightsey McLain, 227 Alabama Avenue North, Jackson, MS 39209 to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, P.O. Box 5301, Jackson, MS 39216.
12. 1850 U.S. Census, Jasper Co., MS, 28 Sept. 1850, p. 96/49, line 10, #266/265.
13. 1860 U.S. Census, Jasper Co., MS, 4 Sept. 1860, p. 99, line 35, #652/657.
14. 1860 Jasper Co., MS, Slave Schedule.
15. Mississippi: a History, Bettersworth, p. 235.

16. Confederate Index to Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers, National Archives, Washington, D.C., 1957. m/c 253 re.285.

17. 1870 U.S. Census, Jasper Co., MS, 12 July 1870, p.600/58, #392/393.

18. Family Bible Record, The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, New York: American Bible Society, 1879. In possession of Dorothy Lightsey Humphrey, P.O. Box 216, Heidleburg, MS 39439. Photocopies in possession of writer.

*Note that David, Mary and Annie's tombstones were omitted from H.H. Daniel's book on Jasper County Cemeteries. In a letter to Mrs. John Walters, 1205 Oakland, Waynesboro, MS 39367 from H.H. Daniel, Rt. 2, Box 337, Bay Springs, MS 39422, dated 7 Feb. 1978, Mr. Daniel states: "I found the Old Lightsey Cem. and Old Pleasant Hill Cem. after the Jasper Co., book was published so I failed to get it in the book. I am sending you a copy of what would have been in the book."

** added note:

Mary's epitaph reads, " He took this from a world of care. In everlasting bliss to share."

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Ransom Jones Lightsey
1838-1919

s/o Mary Loper & David Lightsey, s/o Susannah & John Lightsey,
s/o Mary & George Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzert

Ransom Jones Lightsey
b.10 Feb. 1838
Jasper Co., MS
d.9 Sept. 1919
Lauderdale Co., MS

Married: Mary Eliza Beard
7 Dec. 1865 b.30 May 1845
Jasper Co., MS Jasper Co., MS
d. 22 Apr. 1923
Lauderdale Co., MS

Children:

1. Susan Ellen Lightsey
b.16 Sept. 1867
Jasper Co., MS
d.10 August 1946
Lauderdale Co., MS

Married: Benjamin Burwell
6 Apr. 1905 b.10 Dec. 1851
Lauderdale Co., Sumterville, AL
MS d.4 July 1928
Lauderdale Co., MS

2. Minerva Isabelle Lightsey
b.20 Nov. 1869
Jasper/Newton Co.
d.16 Dec. 1941
Lauderdale Co., MS

Married: John Lemuel Williams
17 Ap. 1892 b.18 Feb. 1866
Lau. Co., MS Neshoba Co., MS
d.5 Aug. 1933
Lau. Co., MS

3. Ada Christine Lightsey
b.27 June 1874
Newton Co., MS
d.19 Dec. 1955
Lauderdale Co., MS

Married: Luther Douglas
1819/20 b. 4 Sept. 1866

d. 12 May 1941
Lau. Co., MS

4. Herman Heber Lightsey
b. 12 Jan. 1876
Newton Co., MS
d. 3 Sept. 1907
Lauderdale Co., MS

Married: Florence Roberts Oden
3 Dec.1903 b.21 June 1866
Lau. Co., MS Kemper Co., MS
16 Oct. 1941
Jones Co., MS

5. Marcus Michael Lightsey
b. 27 June 1878
Newton Co., MS
d.3 Aug. 1908
Lauderdale Co., MS

Married: Willie Mae Shumate
18 Ap. 1902 b. 10 Feb. 1892
Lau. Co., MS Kemper/Lau. Co., MS
d.21 March 1969
Charleston, SC

6. Martha Annette Lightsey
b. Jan. 1880
Newton Co., MS
d. Sept. 1884
Newton Co., MS

unm.

7. Celestie Mary Lightsey
b. 16 June 1882

Married: Robert Kelly
6 Mar. 1923
Kemper Co, MS

d.1 Dec. 1963
Neshoba Co., MS

8. Robert Lee Lightsey
b. 1 Dec. 1885
Newton Co., MS
d. 24 Sept. 1935
Lauderdale Co., MS

unm.

RANSOM JONES LIGHTSEY

(b. 10 Feb. 1838, d. 9 Sept. 1919)

s/o David Lightsey, s/o Susannah & John Lightsey, s/o George Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzert

Ransom Jones Lightsey was born 10 February 1838, near Pleasant Hill Community in Jasper County, Mississippi, to David and Mary Loper Lightsey. He was the fifth of their seven sons. Few records survive from his childhood. His name first appeared on record in his father's household in 1850 when he was twelve years old.

In 1860, age 22, he was still listed in his father David's household on the Jasper County, Mississippi census.

On 27 April 1861, he entered the service of the Confederate States of America, appearing on the muster roll in Capt. James I. Shannon's Company, the Mississippi Volunteers, known as the Jasper "Grays", at Paulding, Jasper County, Mississippi.

On 31 May 1861, the Jasper Grays boarded a train at De Sota, Clarke County, Mississippi, bound for Corinth, Mississippi. They drilled in Corinth for about three months as State troops, 16th Reg't, Mississippi Volunteers.

Ransom Jones Lightsey's daughter, Ada Christine Lightsey Douglas, in her book, The Veteran's Story, told of his war experiences as she says he told them to her.

During September to October of 1861, his company joined the Confederate army as Company F, 16th Regiment, Mississippi Volunteers.

The call for troops had come from Virginia, so Company F set out for there. Ransom reached Manassas Junction just after the first battle, which was fought 21 July 1861. At Manassas, his company camped, drilling until Spring of 1862. Then Joseph E. Johnston evacuated Manassas and fell back to the Rappahannock River. Ewell's division was placed on the Rappahannock to guard Kelly's Ford until May, 1862. They had no skirmishes.

In May of 1862, they were ordered to Gordonsville, a long muddy march during which they discarded everything except blanket, tent fly, haversack and canteen. From Gordonsville, they marched across the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Luray Valley where they were sent to reinforce Jackson.

They marched to Winchester, Virginia. About one and one half miles into the march, the 21st North Carolina regiment found the Federal troops. The 21st Georgia reinforced them. The 16th Mississippi went to the right to join the 15th Alabama. Just as they reached position, the enemy was routed. The army "set up a Rebel Yell" and chased them to Charlestown, Virginia where they received orders to retreat.

On 30 May, 1862, the whole army was retreating upon Strasburg. Fremont pursued them and attacked at Cross Keys on June 8 with Blenker's German division. Ransom said, "We gave them one volley and charged the enemy, capturing a number of prisoners." Martin Turner, who was the first man in their company to be wounded, received a flesh wound in his leg there.

By the muster rolls, Ransom had re-enlisted 5 February 1862 and been appointed 3rd Corporal as of 26 April 1862.

On 17 June 1862, they were ordered to cook 3 days rations, and on 18 June started marching to an unknown destination. The "grapevine" rumor was that Rebel rations were scarce and Jackson planned to raid the rations of the Grand Army of the Potomac.

As they moved toward Richmond, Virginia, they found the Federals. They skirmished at Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam Creek, Pole Green Church, and Cold Harbor. As they were moving to the front at Cold Harbor, they cheered when they saw General Lee, Jefferson Davis, and Stonewall Jackson. Davis tipped his hat and said: "Hurrah for old Missip!" Stonewall Jackson's men drove the Yanks from Cold Harbor, capturing their food and whiskey.

They crossed the river the next day and marched to Malvern Hill and fought "the hardest battle we had ever been engaged in." From 25 June to 1 July of 1862, the Confederates had saved Richmond, Virginia in the Battles of Seven Days, in which Ransom Jones Lightsey fought.

His troops moved into camp near Richmond. They serenaded President Jefferson Davis, who came out on the portico of the Mansion and spoke to his fellow Mississippians.

Eventually, the 16th Mississippi was transferred from Ewell's Division, Trimble's Brigade, to Anderson's Division, Featherston's Brigade, composed of the 12th, 16th, 19th and 48th Mississippi regiments. Anderson's division was composed of Wilcox's Alabama Brigade, Wright's Georgia, Perry's Florida, Mahone's Virginia, and Featherston's Mississippi.

By August of 1862, they were again on the move to Rapidan River where they camped. They heard a Rebel Yell go up through the Camp and saw Stonewall Jackson coming down the line. All the troops took up the yell as far as could be heard as he went through. They crossed the river at Ely's Ford and went to Rapahannock Station on the Rapahannock River where they skirmished with Pope's Federal troops on the other side.

At daylight, Longstreet and Hill's troops remained in front of Pope's while Jackson's moved around the right flank and captured the garrison and all of Pope's army supplies. The Confederates had said all along that Stonewall Jackson was after more rations.

After they were well supplied, they burned what was left and moved on to the Manassas Plains, near the stone bridge on Bull Run Creek. On 29 and 30 of August, 1862, Lee and Jackson led them to victory in the second battle of Bull Run.

From Manassas, they marched to Leesburg on the Potomac. They waded across and went on to Frederick City, Maryland and then to Harper's Ferry. There they captured a detachment of Federals and their guns, ammunition and rations.

They marched all night to support General Lee at Sharpsburg, where they met the Yankees in an apple orchard. As Ransom told it, "We met the Yanks, drove them back, re-established our lines, took position behind a rock fence and held it until orders came to recross the Potomac. Thus ended the Maryland campaign."

This was 17 September 1862. Antietam (Sharpsburg) was the bloodiest battle of the war. Twelve thousand and five hundred Federals were killed or wounded and eleven thousand Rebels. Because of the heavy losses to the Southern troops, Lee ordered a retreat. The North won the battle.

Worn out from long marches, the Mississippians camped at Winchester, Virginia until October when they crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains to head off the Federals who were trying to cut them off from Richmond. Near Culpepper Court House, they were able to get in front. Part of the division was in a skirmish. They retreated and fell back to the Rapidan River near Orange Court House.

In December of 1862, they marched toward Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock River. The Grand Army of the Potomac was now commanded by General Burnside as Lincoln had relieved McClellan when he did not follow up the Union victory at Antietam. On 11 December 1862, the Federal army advanced. Lee ordered Barksdale not to hold them but to let them come. There, General Jackson's Forces were ready. The Mississippi group was to the left just in rear of Cobb's Georgians.

On 13 December, the Confederates won the Battle of Fredericksburg, a crushing blow to Burnside. He was soon replaced by Joe Hooker.

A few days after the battle, the Federals, tired from their defeat at Fredericksburg, were camped across the river from the Confederates, who were camped on the Fredericksburg side. Late one evening the Rebel band started playing "Dixie", and the Yankees struck up "Yankee Doodle." Then one band started playing "Home Sweet Home". The other joined in. Soon as far as could be heard on both sides all the voices were singing together. "Home Sweet Home".

Things were quiet until April, 1863. The 16th Mississippi Commander Featherston was transferred to the Army of Tennessee. Col. Posey was their commander.

In April of 1863, Hooker and his Union soldiers were on the move. They crossed the river at Kelly's Ford, turned downstream and crossed the Rapidan trying to catch Lee offguard. But when Hooker reached Chancellorsville, a detachment led by Major General R.H. Anderson was ready for him. He was held at bay until Jackson's forces could arrive from Frederickburg. They advanced.

On Friday evening, the 16th Mississippi was in line of battle across the Orange Court House and Fredericksburg plank road. As they advanced, the Federals retreated. At eleven o'clock that night, they were relieved by General McLaw's division. They moved left and were ordered to rest upon their arms.

Ransom Lightsey was one of three who were detailed to report to headquarters where they found Lee, Jackson, and Anderson holding a council of war. They gave their report and were told to guard their horses and camp. At three o'clock, Jackson was up and ready for the day. At sunrise, he decided to move left rather than advance toward the enemy's works.

The day wore on. In late evening, Jackson turned into the right and struck, chasing the Federal army back to Chancellor House. As dark began to fall, Jackson was at the front placing his men in line. While examining the position of the Yankees, he rode into their picket line. When ordered to halt, he turned and galloped back toward his own line. His own men heard the hooves and mistook him and his aides for the Federal cavalry. They

opened fire. Some of his aides were killed, and Stonewall Jackson was wounded.

J.E.B. Stuart was placed in command of Jackson's men. They advanced the next morning, 3 May 1863, and put the Yankees to flight. The Southerners won the Battle of Chancellorsville, but lost one of their greatest generals. Stonewall Jackson and the Southern Cause were both dying. He died on 10 May 1863, eight days after he had been shot.

After this battle, the Rebels camped near Fredericksburg for a long rest. In June of 1863, they moved north. They repassed Chancellorsville, examining the battlefield in wonder that they had won. Continuing north, they crossed the Potomac River into Maryland and on to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

They halted at Gettysburg. Lee had found the Yanks. They joined with Heath's division and moved forward. The second day, they pushed the Yanks back about two miles. They now held Seminary Ridge. General Longstreet's men tried to storm the Ridge but failed. The 16th Mississippi started the third day of fighting early in the morning and were still fighting at ten o'clock that night when Joe Davis's Mississippi brigade of Heath's division relieved them. They continued the fight behind him. The fourth day, they were sent out on the skirmish line. But the battle was over. The war tide had turned. The Federal soldiers had won at Gettysburg and at Vicksburg. This was July of 1863.

From Gettysburg, the Mississippians returned to Hagerstown, Maryland, waiting there a few days until the wagon supply trains and beef cattle could be brought across the Potomac safely. Then, they continued to Winchester, Virginia to camp.

In September, 1863, they moved out again to Culpepper Court House. They drew back to the Rapidan River. At Bristo Station, they fought with Meade, who had taken over the Federal troops from Hooker in late June of 1863 prior to leading the Union to victory at Gettysburg. In the battle at Bristo Station, the 16th Mississippi's General Posey was killed. Col. Harris of the 19th Mississippi took command until the end of the war.

They moved back to their old camp near Orange Court House where, after a small skirmish at Mine Run, things were quiet in winter camp until the next spring.

On 5 and 6 of May, 1864, the Union and Confederate troops clashed in the Battle of the Wilderness. The Union was now under Grant's command.

From the 8 to 12 May, 1864, Grant and Lee both held their positions at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. Grant captured General Ed Johnson and part of his division.

On 3 June 1864, the Union suffered heavy losses at Cold Harbor. Grant drew back but vowed to "fight it out even if it takes all summer." On 20 June 1864, Grant's forces laid seige to Petersburg.

During this time, General Anderson was sent south and General Mahone became commander of the Mississippi division until the end of the war. They were at Petersburg, and the Union and Confederates kept up a constant line of fire. Vedettes were placed out in front to watch the Yanks.

Ransom was placed on this duty one night. His guard post was one hundred yards in front of the line. He had instructions to fire into any body of men then run back to the line if the Union Army attacked. In his words, he sat there "waiting every minute to hear Grant's whole army coming." The wait grew long. Then off to his right he heard a noise. Every hair on his head seemed to stand up, and, over the beating of his heart, he heard it again. He decided to creep forward and see, thinking that if it were one Yank, he'd capture him, but if it were the army, he'd fire and run. Expecting to be shot at or to crawl into Grant's army, he was greatly relieved to find the noise was made by a wounded turkey buzzard. Dawn and relief came, eventually.

Soon the Yanks were too close for a guard to be posted one hundred yards out front. The seige went on. The Mississippians lost their captain, D.F. Duke, who was replaced by R.J. Hardy of Company H until the war's end.

In March and April of 1865, Ransom and his fellow troops were sent to guard the lines between Appomattox and James Rivers. They then returned to Petersburg. As they reached the top of the hill, they heard heavy firing. The Confederate lines were broken, and they were in full retreat. The 16th and 48th Mississippi were ordered placed in a fort to hold it, but they were overpowered and forced to surrender.

Ransom and a few others escaped. As he ran from the fort, Col. Jayne was shot down in front of him and was wounded but not killed. Ransom escaped to join with the 12th and 19th Mississippi on 2 April 1865.

On that date the Confederate forces gave up Petersburg and Richmond. By 9 April 1865, those Rebels who had escaped were rounded up and marched to Appomattox Court House.

On 9 April 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant. Lee gave his farewell address to the Army of Northern Virginia, received his parole, mounted his old gray war horse, Traveler, and started for his war torn home.

Billy Mahone, the Mississippi Division commander, formed his division into a square and delivered his farewell address. They, too, were then paroled and left for home.

They were in Virginia. They had been at war for four years. They had no food, no money. They were ragged and beaten. Mississippi, home, was a long way away through a land devastated by war. They had no transportation to take them over the hundreds of miles back to what they had left behind before an era ended.

Ransom and three others from Company F decided to try an alternate route to the one being thronged by beaten Confederates who had no choice but to live off the land as they went home. They found helpful and generous people along their route through North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. These people shared the little they had with the defeated men. At Washington, Georgia, they drew rations on their parole. Had they not been able to have their rations, they would have gone hungry as the land between there and Atlanta had been swept clean by Sherman.

Just outside Selma, Alabama, they were able to board a train to Meridian, Mississippi which was also in ruins from Sherman's march to the sea. There, three friends from Jasper County, John

McCormick, Billy Brame, and Henry Cook met them. They were in an army camp there. The Alabama and Mississippi forces did not surrender until 4 May 1865. At this camp, they gave Ransom the sad news that his brother, Michael, had been killed in the Battle of Mobile.

Henry Cook gave him a new pair of shoes as Ransom was now barefoot. Cook told him that it would never do for him to let an old neighbor's son go home barefoot. Josiah Jones owner of the Jones House asked them to eat with him, which they did. They then took a train to Shubuta, Clarke County, Mississippi, arriving there at two-thirty in the morning. They started the twenty five mile walk home.

About ten o'clock the next morning, they passed the mother of one of their company who had been killed, and they had to tell her that her son would not be among those coming home. About four o'clock that afternoon, they finally reached their houses. It had been a long trip back home. ^{4,5}

After his return from the war in the spring of 1865, Ransom must have begun or renewed his courtship of Mary Eliza Beard, the daughter of Marcus Faust and Martha Smith Beard of Jasper County, Mississippi.

The Beard family had been prominent in Salisbury, Rowen County, North Carolina. (History of Rowan County, North Carolina, Jethro Rumble, Reginal Publishing Company, 1974). Marcus Faust Beard was born 15 December 1811 in Salisbury, North Carolina. He died in Shubuta, Mississippi pre 10 November 1859. On 31 March 1844, he married Martha Smith, b. 24 August 1824, d. 22 March 1919.

Marcus Faust Beard was the son of John Beard, Sr., b. 18 November 1767, d. 26 June 1845, who married Mary Faust, b. 13 May 1775, d. 17 Nov. 1850. John Beard Sr.'s father was John Lewis Beard (Johannes Ludwig Bardt), b. ca. 1715, Germany, d. post 13 Dec. 1788. His wife was Christina Snapp. John Lewis Beard was a member of the Committee of Safety, Rowen County, North Carolina. (Sarah Williams Walters DAR #603625, Patricia Lightsey Davis, Supplemental DAR).

Marcus Faust Beard moved to Mississippi and settled in Paulding in Jasper County. After his death in 1859, his widow, Martha Smith Beard, moved from Shubuta to the Pleasant Hill community where Ransom met Mary Eliza Beard.

Marriage records show that Ransom Jones Lightsey and Mary Eliza Beard were married 7 December 1865.

Separate portraits of the two, said in family tradition to have been made about the time of their wedding, show two serious looking, but attractive, individuals. Ransom had already begun to grow the beard which he kept throughout his life.

According to his daughter Ada Christine, her parents lived in the Pleasant Hill Community near his father, David Lightsey. By the 1870 census records, the family lived in Newton County, Mississippi.

Ada said they lived near Hickory in Newton County, Mississippi where her father ran a grist mill and gin,⁸ and the children attended Berry School, which was a mile away.

While living in Jasper and Newton Counties, Ransom and Mary Eliza had their family of eight living children and possibly a

child who died in infancy, according to some unproven family sources.

Susan Ellen and Minerva Isbelle were born before 1870, so may have been born in Jasper County although family sources differ on their place of birth. The others, Ada Christine, Herman Heber, Marcus Michael, Martha Annette, who died at age 4 of typhoid fever, Celestie Mary, and Robert Lee were born in Newton County.

Sometime after the birth of Rob in 1885, Ransom and his family moved from Newton County to Daleville in Lauderdale County, Mississippi probably so that the children could attend school at the Cooper Institute.

On 2 October 1889, Ransom, Mary Eliza, Susie and Minnie Lightsey, joined the Daleville Methodist Church as charter members. So it is evident that by that date, they had moved to Lauderdale County.

Lauderdale County had been established on 23 December 1833 in the far east portion of Mississippi bordered by Alabama on the east, Kemper County to the north, Newton County to the west and Clarke county to the south. Neshoba and Jasper counties corner on it. The county was named in honor of Colonel Lauderdale, who died in the Battle of New Orleans. By the 1890's when Ransom was living there, the population was 29,660. Of this, 15, 134 were black.

Daleville was a small community north of Meridian, the largest town in the county. Daleville was named after General Sam Dale, the famous Indian fighter, who also fought in the Battle of New Orleans.

According to a newspaper article in The Meridian Star, Daleville was first settled in the early 1830's several miles south of its present location in what is now Lizelia community. The village eventually shifted north after Cooper's Institute became the major attraction.

Cooper Institute, or Cooper Normal College, as it became known was founded by J.L. Cooper of Neshoba County. It was established and chartered after the Civil War as a four year college with dormitories to house the students who came from across the region.¹² Many families did move there so that their children could attend school near home. The Ransom Lightseys were among those coming there in the 1880's. It is possible that they had lived briefly in Meridian some time earlier.

According to Lauderdale County Land records, Deed Book P:450, Wiley Jones of Scott County, Mississippi deeded land to Mrs. Mary E. Lightsey of Lauderdale County, Mississippi on 15 January 1872, the land being a lot in Meridian, two lots, seven and eight, block 15, each lot facing south, 46 and 1/2 feet, running north 145 and one half, it being part of the west half of 20 January 1872. She paid \$300.00 for it.

On 1 May 1874, R.J. Lightsey and Mary E. Lightsey signed a deed of trust to James P. Clayton giving him the right to sell lots in the city of Meridian, Lauderdale Co., Mississippi, Lots 7 & 8, facing south 46 and 1/2 feet running north 145 and 1/2 feet being part of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 18, TS 6, R16, East, if a promissory note dated 30 April 1874,

due 30 Nov. 1874, from R.J. Lightsey to James P. Clayton is not paid. (Deed Book S:602.)

No other record of their having lived in Lauderdale County during that period has been found, as they appear on both the 1870 and 1880 Newton County census records.

From Lauderdale County land records, Deed Book 20:266, R.J. Lightsey on 10 December 1889 conveyed land to A.C. Cooper, as trustee, on which he had a note to J. L. Cooper for \$233.33 dated 10 Dec. 1889 and due 1 Nov. 1890 and 1 Nov. 1891. The land to A.C. Cooper is described as Lots 6 & 11 Section 5, Township 8, Range 16, East, 80 acres more or less.

Another deed from R.J. Lightsey to M.E. Lightsey showed that he conveyed 80 acres of land more or less of Lots 6 and 11, Section 5, Township 8, Range 16, East, 10 December 1891. This was filed 22 Feb. 1909 and recorded 10 March 1909.

Lauderdale County Land records show that on 18 Nov. 1890, J.L. Cooper conveyed to Mrs. Mary E. Lightsey a strip 2 acres wide, along the entire south side of Lot 7, Section 5, Township 8, Range 16 "containing 13 acres more or less, excepting a corner of one acre, it belonging to Rosa Ross, which runs into this strip of land." This corner was supposed to amount to about 1/4 acre. Filed 28 Feb. 1895, Rec. 1 March 1895.

On 10 December 1891, R.J. Lightsey and M.E. Lightsey conveyed to A. Henderson, as trustee, a strip 2 acres wide of the entire south side of Lot 7, Section 5, Township 8, Range 16, East containing 13 acres more or less, on which they owed \$106.00 to W.C. Harbour and sons as per a promissory note dated 10 Dec. 1891 and due 1 April 1892. Lauderdale Co., Deed Book 24: 328.

Also on 10 December 1891, R.J. and M.E. Lightsey conveyed to A. Henderson, as trustee, Lots 6 & 11, Section 5, Township 8, Range 16, East "except 1 ac. in SW corner of lot 11, S5, T8, R16 East containing 99 acres more or less also our entire crop of corn & cotton to be raised by ourselves and hands on the above described lands for the current year 1892. As per promissory note dated 10 December 1891 and due 1 November 1892 R.J. and M.E. Lightsey owe W.C. Harbour and son 500.00." Filed on 14 Dec. 1891 and recorded 18 December 1891. Deed Book 24:330.

On 16 December 1913, R. J. Lightsey and his wife conveyed to H.F. Mosley of Kemper Co., MS, Lot 11, Section 5, Township 8, Range 16, East, containing 40 ac. more or less for 500.00. Lauderdale Co., MS Deed Book 780:47.

Ransom Jones Lightsey died 9 September 1919 at Daleville, Mississippi. He was 81 years, 6 months, and 29 days old. He died of "senility" or old age, according to his death certificate. He is buried at Blackwater Cemetery in Kemper County, Mississippi.

Mary Eliza died a few years later on 22 April 1923 also at Daleville. She died of Bright's disease. She was 78. She is buried with Ransom in the Blackwater Cemetery.

Ransom Jones and Mary Eliza Beard Lightsey had seven children who lived to adulthood.

1. Susan Ellen Lightsey was born 16 September 1867 probably in Jasper County, Mississippi. The family moved to Newton County, Mississippi before she was four. After they moved to Daleville in

Lauderdale County, Mississippi, she joined the Daleville Methodist Church in 1889.

On the 1900 census, Susan and her sister Ada were boarders in Delia Chiles's household in Lauderdale Village of Lauderdale County. They were both milliners.

Susan Ellen Lightsey, on 6 April 1905, in Lauderdale County, married Benjamin Burwell, who was born in Sumterville, Alabama on 10 December 1851. During his lifetime, he worked as a sailor and as a blacksmith and gunsmith. He died of influenza on 4 July 1928 in Daleville, Lauderdale County, Mississippi.

Susan Ellen died 10 August 1946. She was living with her nephew, Malcolm Williams, and his wife Bertha at the time of her death. Both of the Burwells are buried at Blackwater Baptist Church Cemetery in Kemper County, Mississippi. They had no children.

Sarah Williams Walters contributed the information on the following family of Minerva Isabelle Lightsey.

2. Minerva (Minnie) Isabelle Lightsey was born 20 November 1869. At the time of her death, her daughter, Mrs. Hilda W. Malone gave Hickory, (Newton County) Mississippi as her place of birth on the funeral home records at Webb Funeral Home in Meridian, Mississippi.

She moved with her father and his family to Daleville, Mississippi where she joined the Daleville Methodist Church by certificate on 27 October 1889, according to the Daleville Methodist Church Register.

Minnie Belle, as she was sometimes called, finished her schooling at Cooper Normal College in June 1890. According to the program, "Cooper Normal College 25th Annual Commencement, 1865-1890", June 3-5, 1890, her part of the graduating exercise was entitled, "Home-keeping hearts are happiest". Her future husband John L. Williams's part was entitled "Wealth may seek us, but wisdom must be sought."

After completing her schooling, Minnie became a teacher. Her first job was at the Denham Springs school located in the Eastern part of Wayne County, Mississippi, where she may have boarded with the Lum Dyess family.

John L. and Minnie Williams' Bible reads, "J.L. Williams and Minnie B. Lightsey were united in matrimony "Easter" April 17th, 1892." J.L. Williams was the son of John Parker and Sarah McMichael Williams of the Edinburg Community of Neshoba County, MS. He was a Baptist minister. His wife became a stewardess in the Methodist Church.

According to notes made by their daughter, Mrs. Hilda W. Malone, in February, 1987, John L. and Minnie first lived at Toomsaba, Mississippi. They both taught school there until their house was lost in a tornado. A dim picture in the possession of Sarah Walters has the notation on the back, "Wreck of the Baptist Church, March 3, 1893, Toomsaba. J.L. Williams."

After the tornado, they returned to Daleville and built the house they called "Sipsey". They were living there at the time of the 1900 census on which they appeared. By the time of 1910 census, they are known to have moved to another house a short

distance away known as the "big house", according to their children. They were not enumerated on the 1910 census.

John Lemuel Williams died on 5 August 1933. Minnie then lived with their son Malcolm. She continued to enjoy her grandchildren and her church. As she grew older, her health grew worse. She was finally confined to bed. She died 17 December 1941.

Her obituary published in The Meridian Star on Thursday 18 December 1941 says, "Mrs. Minnie Lightsey, 72, died at 11:45 am Wednesday at Daleville. Mrs. Williams married the Rev. J.L. Williams in 1892 the latter dying August 5, 1933..." The obituary also listed her children and her sisters, Susie Burwell, Ada Douglas and Lessie Kelly. Her funeral was at 2 p.m. on 18 December 1941, at the Blackwater Baptist Church. Pallbearers were W.P. McWilliams, Fred Henderson, Love E. Mosley, Leroy McLelland, David Lee McWilliams, Leon Mosley, Ellis Daniels, and Leroy McWilliams.

John L. and Minnie Lightsey Williams had six children. The dates of their births are taken from the Family Bible.

1. Malcolm Greame Williams, "b. 26 Dec., 5:30 am 1892," Toomsaba, Lauderdale Co., MS, d. 15 Dec. 1966, bu. Daleville Cemetery, m. date unknown, Bertha Joyner (b.27 Apr. 1907-d. 4 July 1978, bu. Daleville Cem.)

Malcolm served in World War I. On 7 April 1918, he wrote his sister Lois, who was working in a gunpowder plant in "Jacksonville, Tenn. USA," a letter: "Dear Lois, Received your letter the other day...Hope you will make the powder that will blow the Kaiser to ...(sic)...I know that if I had brothers instead of sisters, I would not be the only one of us here in France. Well the States will never go down you needn't doubt that...The French people are good to us tho and help a lot to make us feel at home...(signed), with love I am the same Old Brother Malcolm. Sgt. M.G. Williams, Co. C, 114 Field Sig. BN, American E.T. via N.Y." The back of the letter is stamped, "OK, Wm. G. Dooly, USA" and is post-marked, 3 Nov. 1918.

After the war, he returned to Daleville and became a teacher at the local school. He married Bertha Joyner, date unknown, at his father's home. They lived with his parents. After his father died in 1933, the family agreed that he would have the homeplace. He and his wife, Bertha, nursed both his mother and his aunt, Sue Burwell, during their last days.

He died of a heart attack on 15 December 1966 while out checking a fence line. His brother, Oswald Williams, found him. He and Bertha had no children.

2. Lois Eleanor Williams was born "16 Feby, 3:15 pm 1895," Daleville, Lauderdale Co., MS, d. 26 Apr. 1968, bu. Daleville Cem., m. 11 Jan. 1919, Owen Smith (b. 27 Dec. 1900, d. 26 Apr. 1968, bu. Daleville Cem.)

Lois also attended school at Daleville. She then became a school teacher. She taught the author and the other children of Daleville.

During World War II, she worked in Tennessee in a gunpowder plant. There, she met Owen Smith, who was also from Mississippi. They returned to Meridian and married at the Lauderdale County Court House on 11 January 1919.

She and Owen had no children of their own. During her years in Daleville, she was teacher and confidante to young nieces, nephews, and cousins.

She was very proud of her membership in the Daleville Methodist Church, the Daleville Chapter #225 of the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Sam Dale Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

3. Wilhelmina May Williams, "b. 12 Dec. 1896, 4:20 am," Daleville, Lauderdale Co., MS, d. 6 Dec. 1899, aged 2 years, 11 months, 24 days. bu. Blackwater Baptist Church Cem., Kemper Co., MS

Minna May, as she was called, died after crawling too close to the fireplace.

4. Hilda Deorwyn Williams, "b. 6 June 12:30 am, 1898," Daleville, Lauderdale Co., MS., m. 18 June 1922, Howard Ernest Malone (b. 5 Apr. 1892- d. 3 Sept. 1960, bu. Magnolia Cem. Meridian, MS)

Hilda Deorwyn Williams was born 6 June 1898. She attended school in Daleville. She then moved to Meridian where she worked in the office of Marks-Rothenberg Department Store.

She met Howard Ernest Malone, a native of Marion, Mississippi. He was the son of Thomas Isham and Eliza Ann (Meador) Malone. Her father, the Reverend J.L. Williams, performed the marriage ceremony for them at Daleville. After their marriage, they made their home at Marion where Howard was a truck farmer.

When the Marion Strawberry Growers' Association was organized in 1923, Howard Malone served as sales manager and secretary. Hilda Malone was bookkeeper. This association continued until after World War II.

In the late 1970's, Hilda Malone ran for mayor of Marion. She was in her late 70's at the time. She was admired for running the race although she did not win. When she was 89, she was still teaching a Sunday School Class at the Marion Baptist Church. A series of strokes confined her to a rest home at age 91. She died 8 May 1990.

Both Hilda and Buddy Malone contributed the following:

Hilda and Howard Malone had three children:

1. Edith Janette Malone, b. 18 June 1923, Marion, MS, d. 18 Dec. 1928, Marion, MS.
2. Sara Eleanor Malone, b. 19 Oct. 1925, Marion, MS, m. 19 May 1945 Charles L. Haines in Spartanburg, SC.
 1. Michael David Haines, b. 11/13 Dec. 1947.
 2. Robin Sue Haines, b. 17/18 July 1951, m. 1st. Wayne Jones, divorced; m.1 May 1975
- 2nd. Robert Gorvon Hensley.
 1. Rachael Jessica Hensley 7 Jun. 1977.
 2. Quinn Howard Hensley 22 Dec. 1970.
3. Howard E. (Buddy) Malone, Jr., b. 12 Jan. 1932, Marion, MS, m. 7 May 1955, Anne Louise Watkins, Meridian, MS.

Buddy Malone graduated from Mississippi State University, was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant in the Army, spent time in Viet Nam as a helicopter pilot,

retired from the Army, as a full colonel, and has now returned to Marion, MS.

1. Mark Sidney Malone, b. 22 Feb. 1958, m. 1 Oct. 1982 Rochelle Ann Miller, b. 13 Jan. 1958.
2. Marvin Shawn Malone, b. 15 Mar. 1960, m. 2 Jan. 1990, Gale Ann James, b. 24 Mar. 1964.
3. Kyle Douglas Malone, b. 29 Nov. 1962, m. 21 May 1988, Salt Lake City, UT. Michelle Jane House, b. 13 Mar. 1964.

5. Flora Edith Williams, "b. 7 Oct. 6 am 1900," Daleville, Lauderdale Co., MS, d. 28 Sept. 1964, m. 18 Dec. 1922, James Leander Lee, (b. 22 Feb. 1897-d. 3 Sept. 1966, bu. Daleville Cem.)

After she finished school at Daleville, Flora Williams moved to Meridian. She entered nurse's training at Rush Hospital. In Meridian, she met and married James L. Lee, the son of Henry and Eliza (Brewer) Lee of Lumberton, MS. About 1934, they moved back to Daleville. James "Monk" Lee continued to work at Miner Saw Works in Meridian.

After their four children were grown, Flora Lee finished her interrupted program of nurse's training.

She died tragically on 28 September 1964. Arnold Davis, a friend, was working on the plumbing under her house. She came under the house to hold the light for him and was electrocuted by a frayed wire in the cord of the light.

Flora and James Leander Lee had four children who lived to adulthood:

1. James Robert Lee, b. 6 Nov. 1924, Meridian, d. 28 Apr. 1988, bu. Shady Cemetery, Lucedale, George Co., MS. He married several times. Edwina Alexander was the mother of his children. Mary Smith was his last wife. He served in the Navy in World War II and the Korean Conflict. James Robert and Edwina Alexander Lee had the following children, both of whom lived in Slidell, Louisiana in 1988.

1. Nancy Darlene Lee m. Ed DeNomy.
2. James Michael Lee

2. Norma Beatrice Lee, b. 17 Aug. 1927, Meridian, MS, m. 31 May 1947, Willie Frank Thompson. Like her mother, Norma became a registered nurse. Since her marriage, she has lived at Russell, MS. Norma Lee and Willie Frank Thompson had the following children:

1. Cynthia Lee Thompson, b. 25 Jan. 1951, Meridian, MS m. 9 Feb. 1973, Winton H. Beaver, Jr. Divorced.
2. Willie Frank Thompson, Jr., b. 16 Sept. 1955, Meridian, MS. m. 31 Aug. 1985, Lisa Hatcher
 1. William Matthew Thompson, b. 29 Feb. 1988, Jackson, MS.
3. Peggy Lou Lee, b. 13 Dec. 1934, Daleville, MS, m. and divorced, Jimmy Smith. (d. Alaska, bu. Carmel Church Cem., Bailey, Lauderdale Co., MS), m. 2nd Charles Winter. Peggy and Jimmy Smith homesteaded

in Alaska. Later, they moved to Anchorage and were there during the earthquake in March, 1964. A few years later, Jimmy was killed in an airplane crash. Peggy stayed in Alaska and worked for a bank in Anchorage. She and Charles Winter now live in Big Lake, Alaska. Peggy has no children.

4. John Henry "Hank" Lee, b. 23 Apr. 1936., Daleville, MS, d. 22 Feb. 1986, bu. Coalville Cemetery, Woolmarket Community, north of Biloxi, MS., m. 7 Jan. 1959, Barbara Jane Metcalf in Meridian, MS.

The sound of Hank practicing on his steel guitar for several hours a day was a part of the author's memories of growing up in Daleville with him.

He was an accomplished musician who played on the Grand Ole Opry in the bands of some of the stars of country music such as Earnest Tubb and Pee Wee King.

Hank and Barbara's first child, Cathy, was born when they lived in Louisville, Kentucky. A few years after her birth, Hank went out on an extended tour with the band. When he came back home, Cathy did not know him. He and Barbara decided to return to Mississippi. They stayed at Daleville for a time and then moved to the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Hank had a heart attack and died there on 22 February 1986. He was 51 years old.

Hank and Barbara Lee had two daughters:

1. Catherine Lynn Lee, b. 28 Nov. 1962 at Louisville, KY. m. William Mark Leonard, 9 Aug. 1986, St. Mary's Catholic Church, Gautier, MS.

1. John Zachary Leonard, b. 18 Sept. 1986, Pascagoula, MS.

2. Elizabeth Dianne Lee, b. 30 Dec. 1966 at Gulfport, MS

6. Oswald Eric Williams, "b. 23 Feb. 11 pm. 1911", Daleville, Lauderdale Co., MS, d. 22 Jan. 1986, bu. Blackwater Baptist Church, Kemper Co., MS., m. 29 Nov. 1933, Mae Beatrice Limerick, (b. 16 Oct. 1910). Oswald was the youngest child of Minnie and John L. Williams.

He finished school at Daleville and joined the army. He was sent to Ft. Still, Oklahoma. After his service was over, he returned home and married Mae Beatrice Limerick on 29 November 1933. Mae was the daughter of John L. and Ida Stokes Limerick of Kemper County. She and Oswald had gone to school together.

His mother, Minerva Isabelle Lightsey Williams, gave Oswald twenty acres of land just over the line into Kemper County. There, he build a two room log cabin in which his children were born. In 1941, he was called back into active duty with the army. He served in the Pacific Theater, Luzon, P.I, during World War II. After the war, he served at Camp Shelby, Mississippi; Ft. Dix, New Jersey; Augsburg, Germany, and Ft. Benning, Georgia. His family joined him when possible.

Oswald retired as a Master Sergeant on 30 March 1958. He returned to Daleville to be with his family. After his retirement he became a deacon in the Daleville Baptist Church. He also belonged to the Daleville Masonic Lodge.

Oswald and Mae Limerick Williams had two children:

1. John Lindsay Williams, b. 19 March 1936, log cabin on the Kemper County side of Daleville, MS; m. 7 Nov. 1960, Mrs. Mary (Jane) Harrison, Meridian, MS., divorced. m. 2nd, Mrs. Bea (Hill) Morrow, Huntsville, AL., divorced.

John Williams is a fireman at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama.

1. John Lindsay Williams, Jr., b. 20 Oct. 1965, Meridian, MS, m. Margaret Melton of Montgomery, Ala. at Lee Co., AL. Court House.
 1. John Hunter Williams, b. 13 Dec. 1986, Montgomery, AL.
2. Sarah Belle Williams, b. 6 Aug. 1939, log cabin on Kemper County side of Daleville, MS, m. 5 Oct. 1961, as 2nd wife, John Will Walters (b. 29 Nov. 1934).

Sarah is a housewife in Waynesboro, MS. She is a member of the Chickasawhay Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

1. Sarah Elizabeth "Beth" Walters, b. 14 Aug. 1963, Meridian, MS, m. in Waynesboro, MS 27 June 1982, John Stanley "Stan" McCain, (b. 4 June 1962).
2. Andrew Jeffery "Andy" Walters, b. 18 Dec. 1965, Meridian, MS, m. in Woodville, MS 4 June 1988, Kimberly Ann Walsh (b. 22 Dec. 1965)

3. Ada Christine Lightsey, born 27 June 1874, was the third child of Ransom and Mary Eliza Beard Lightsey.

She and her sister, Sue, started a hat business at Lauderdale, Mississippi and were working there in 1900, according to the census records.

About 1919/1920, she married Luther Douglas, who was born 4 September 1866 and died 12 May 1941 as stated on his death certificate.

In the years before her death, she was hospitalized at the East Mississippi State Hospital in Meridian, Mississippi where she contributed to the "Pink Magnolia News".

She was a prolific writer, who published a book The Veteran's Story telling of her father Ransom's experiences in the War between the States. She wrote many poems and her memoirs.

She died 19 December 1955 and is buried in Blackwater Cemetery in Kemper County, Mississippi. She had no children.

4. Herman Heber Lightsey was born 12 January 1876, Newton County, Mississippi. He died 3 September 1907, Lauderdale County, Mississippi. He married 3 December 1903, Lauderdale County, Mississippi as second husband of Florence Roberts Oden, (born 21 June 1866, Kemper County, Mississippi; died 16 October 1941,

Jones County, Mississippi). More information follows on this direct line ancestor who was the author's grandfather.

5. Marcus Michael Lightsey, born near Hickory in Newton County, Mississippi, 27 June 1878.

He married Willie Mae Shumate on 18 April 1902 in Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mississippi, according to the Lauderdale County Marriage records. She was born 10 February 1892 and died 21 March 1969. Marcus died 3 August 1908. He is buried at Blackwater Baptist Church Cemetery.

Marcus Michael and Willie Mae Shumate Lightsey had four children:

1. Heber Daniel Lightsey, b. 6 March 1903. He married first, Marion Martin. They had a child:

1. Billie May Lightsey, born 6 August 1923.

He married second, Juanita Brady. They had a child:

2. Heber Daniel Lightsey, Jr. in October of 1936.

Heber Senior's third marriage was to Hilma Rosing.

They had two children:

3. Karen Rose Lightsey, born 11 January 1944

4. Julia Hilma Lightsey, born 17 Nov. 1944.

2. Ima Lightsey was born 26 June 1905. She married James Raymond Bates, born 2 December 1903. They had two children:

1. James Raymond Bates Jr., born 18 Jan. 1936

2. Lila Mai Bates, born 1 December 1943.

3. Marcus Michael Lightsey was the third child of Marcus Michael and Willie Mae Lightsey. He married Aline Akers. He died 9 November 1963.

4. Thomas Cochran Lightsey was born 28 July 1909. He died June, 1984.

He married first, Grace Bates;

second, Edith Socia (b. 29 November 1910);

and third, Barbara Kowalee (b. 1 May 1906).

5. Celestie Mary (Lessie) Lightsey was born 16 June 1882. She married Robert E. Kelly on 6 March 1923 in Kemper County, Mississippi. They lived for many years in Philadelphia, Neshoba County, Mississippi. Lessie Lightsey Kelly died 1 December 1963.

According to family members, Lessie had no children of her own but was step mother to the children that Robert E. Kelly had from a previous marriage.

6. Robert Lee Lightsey was the last child born to Ransom Jones and Mary Eliza Beard Lightsey. He was born 1 December 1885 near Hickory in Newton County, Mississippi. He never married. He died on Thursday, 24 September 1936 in a hospital in Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mississippi. His obituary in The Meridian Star, 24 September 1936, states that he was 48 years old. He was buried at Blackwater Cemetery, Kemper County, Mississippi. He was survived by his four sisters: Minnie Williams, L.E. Douglas, Susie Burnell (sic) of Daleville; and R.L. Kelly, Fern Springs, Mississippi.

Documentation for Ransom Jones Lightsey

1. 1850 U.S. Census, Jasper Co., MS, 28 Sept. 1850, p. 96/49, line 10, #266/265.
2. 1860 U.S. Census, Jasper Co., MS, 4 Sept. 1860, p. 99, line 35, #652,657.
3. CSA Service Record for Ransom Jones Lightsey, Capt. James I. Shannon's Co., Jasper Gray's, 16th Reg't Mississippi Volunteers, 27 April 1861-9 April 1865, Paulding, Jasper Co., MS to Richmond, VA. Mississippi Dept. Archives and History, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205.
4. The Veteran's Story, Ada Christine Lightsey, The Meridian News, 1899.
5. "Civil War", The World Book Encyclopedia, v. 4 CI-CZ, Field Enterprises, 1970.
6. Marriage Record for Ransom Jones Lightsey and Mary Eliza Beard 7 Dec. 1865, Jasper Co., MS, MB 2, p.132. Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205.
7. 1870 U.S. Census, Newton Co., MS, p. 115/144, #12, M/f 102, Roll 184.
8. Unpublished recollections of Ada Christine Lightsey Douglas, undated and unpagged. Original with Ruby Lightsey McClain, 227 Alabama Ave., North, Jackson MS 39209. Photocopy in possession of the author.
9. "Church Membership Records-Charter Member List", Daleville Methodist Church, Daleville, MS. Church Register in possession of Mrs. Leo Wilkerson, Daleville, MS in 1986. Photocopy in possession of the author.
10. Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, v. 1, The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1891, p.219.
11. "Tiny Village Is Named After Heroic Pioneer", The Meridian Star, Meridian, MS, (clipping, nd).
12. "Patron Schools Served Education Needs", The Meridian Star, Meridian, MS, Sunday, March 29, 1987.
13. 1880 U.S. Census, Newton Co., MS, p. 52, #474/470, line 13, MCT 9, Roll 659.
14. Lauderdale County land records, various books and page numbers cited within context, Lauderdale County Clerk of Chancery Court, Lauderdale County Court House, Meridian, MS 39301.

15. Death Certificate for Ransom Jones Lightsey, 9 Sept. 1919, Lauderdale Co., MS, #8845, file 11, Mississippi State Board of Health, P.O. Box 1700, Jackson, MS 39215-2700.

16. Gravestone CSA in Blackwater Baptist Church Cemetery, Kemper Co, MS. Registered in Mississippi Confederate Grave Registrations, Civil War Grave Registrations, U.S. Military Records, Record Group 58, MF 2, Mississippi State Dept. of Archives and History, address given earlier.

17. Obituary for R.J. Lightsey, The Meridian Star, Meridian, MS, Wednesday, 10 Sept. 1919.

18. Death Certificate for Mary Eliza Beard, 22 April 1923, Lauderdale Co., MS, #8843, File 21, Mississippi State Board of Health, address above.

Herman Heber Lightsey
(12 Jan. 1876-3 Sept. 1907)
s/o Ransom Jones Lightsey, s/o David Lightsey, s/o Susannah &
John Lightsey, s/o George Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzert

Herman Heber Lightsey	Married:	Florence Roberts Oden
b. 12 Jan. 1876	3 Dec. 1903	b. 21 June 1866
Newton Co., MS	Lauderdale Co.	Kemper Co., MS
d. 3 Sept. 1907		d. 16 Oct. 1941
Lauderdale Co., MS		Jones Co., MS

Florence Roberts was the widow of James B. Oden. She had several children by her first marriage.
The only child of Florence Roberts Oden and Herman Heber Lightsey was:

Errol Roberts Lightsey	Married:	Vivian Hutton
b. 13 Nov. 1904	11 Dec. 1927	b. 16 July 1905
Lauderdale Co., MS	Lauderdale Co.	Kemper Co., MS
d. 21 Jan. 1979		d. 20 Oct. 1973
Savannah, Georgia		Meridian, MS
bu: Daleville Cemetery		bu: Daleville Cem.

Herman Heber Lightsey
(12 Jan. 1876-3 Sept. 1907)
s/o Ransom Jones Lightsey, s/o David Lightsey, s/o Susannah &
John Lightsey, s/o George Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzert

Herman Heber Lightsey was the fourth child and first son of Ransom Jones Lightsey and Mary Eliza Beard Lightsey. He was born 12 January 1876 near Hickory in Newton County, Mississippi.^{1,2}

The family later moved to Daleville in Lauderdale County, Mississippi. His family joined the Daleville Methodist Church 27 October 1889, but Herman, who would have been thirteen at the time, did not join. He is not shown on later church rolls.³

He left several books, including a Methodist discipline, that would indicate he was interested in the church and attended the Methodist church.

He was still living and farming with his family in 1900, according to the census.⁴ In 1903, on the third of December, at age 27, he married Florence Roberts Oden, a lovely widow, some ten years older than he.⁵

Florence was born 21 June 1866 at Oak Grove in Kemper County, Mississippi, the daughter of Albert (11 April 1843-27 March 1924, buried Mt. Hebron Methodist Church, Kemper County, Mississippi) and Mary Rebecca Brittan Roberts (11 November 1845-25 March 1898) of Mississippi.

According to the Family Bible in the possession of Dot Landrum Walley of Purvis, Mississippi, Albert Roberts was the son of Everett Roberts (16 July 1814 North Carolina- 10 July 1888) and Mary Albertson (31 July 1812- 7 June 1894, buried Center Ridge, Kemper County, Mississippi). Everett Roberts was the son of John Roberts (24 October 1784, d. 21 March 1855), and Winifred Elis (b. 18 Sept. 1789, d. 8 Nov. 1853). John Roberts was the son of William Roberts, Sr. (b. 21 May 1755), and Destronomy Rogers).

Florence Roberts had married James B. Oden on 15 December 1886 in DeKalb, Mississippi. He was the chancery clerk of Kemper County, Mississippi for many years. He died 29 March 1896. After his death, she moved to Daleville. There she and Herman met and married.

When Herman married her, he came into a ready-made family with her four children by her former husband J.B. Oden. Jim and Albert Oden, their sons, were twelve and thirteen. Minnie and Eva, their daughters, were eleven and eight.⁶

Records show that soon after their marriage, they sold a lot to R.H. and Lula Clark on 18 January 1904. This lot is described as beginning at the "SouthEast corner of Kittrells Lot running South with Public Road to corner of W.P. Riley's Garden thence west two hundred and ten feet, thence north to Southwest corner corner (sic) to Kitrell's, thence to point of Beginning ... Being, in Pt. Lot. 8, S.5, T 16 containing one half acre more or less."⁷

Within the first year of their marriage, their first and only child together, Errol Roberts Lightsey was born on 13 November 1904.

On the seventh of September 1907, Herman Heber Lightsey died of blood poisoning from an improperly pulled tooth. He was 31 years old. He was buried in Blackwater Baptist Church Cemetery, Highway 39, Kemper County, Mississippi on 4 September 1907.

His obituary published in the 7 September 1907 issue of The Meridian Star newspaper in Meridian, Mississippi reads:

"Mr. H.H. Lightsey, a well known and widely esteemed citizen of Daleville, this county, died at his home in that village Tuesday, Sept. 3, of blood poison, aged 38 (sic) years. His loss is deeply deplored by many friends and relatives who loved and admired him for his integrity of character, loyalty to principle and kindly generous nature. He is survived by a wife, one child, a father and mother, four sisters, Misses Ada and Lizzie, Mrs. J.L. Williams of Daleville, and Mrs. Burwell of Suchonochee, as well as two brothers Messrs Mark and Robin (sic) Lightsey. Interment was at Blackwater Cemetery Sept. 4."

His sister Ada Christine wrote a long poem in eulogy entitled "All is Well". A portion of it reads:

"A sacred sorrow claims our hearts
A grief that Fate has brought
The scars that time can ne'er erase
A lesson sweet have taught.

The angel resignation comes
Faith's message grand to tell
And into our poor bleeding hearts
Is whispered "All is Well"
Just in young manhood's fullest prime
Our treasured one had grown
For only two and thirty years
Of his grand life had flown.
To the lone wife within his home
In sympathy we turn,
and there's a darling little boy
So oft for him will yearn.
Our loved and mourned one sleeps today
We know that it was best
For his pure, loyal, love thrilled soul
To gain eternal rest.

Ada Christine Lightsey
Daleville, Mississippi

Documentation for Herman Heber Lightsey

1. 1870 U.S. Census, Newton Co., Mississippi, p. 115/144, family 12, dwelling 12, line 18 ff; National Archives Microfilm M 102, Roll 184.
2. 1880.U.S. census, Newton Co., Mississippi, p.52, family 474, dwelling 470; line 13 ff; National Archives Microfilm, M C T-9, Roll 659.
3. Church Register, Daleville Methodist Church, Daleville, Lauderdale County, Mississippi. Original in possession of Mrs. Leo Wilkerson, Daleville, Mississippi 1986. Photocopy in possession of writer.
4. 1900 U.S. Census, Lauderdale Co., Miss., p.521, family 347. National Archives Microfilm, MCT 623, Roll 815.
5. Marriage Certificate for H.H. Lightsey and Mrs. Florence Oden, 3 December 1903, Lauderdale County, Mississippi Marriage Record 502.
6. Family Bible Record of the Roberts Family. The Holy Bible containing the Old and New Testaments, New York: American Bible Society, 1847. Original in possession of Mrs. Hubert Walley, Route 3, Box 1966, Purvis, Mississippi in 1986. Photocopy in possession of writer.
7. Deed from Florence Lightsey and H.H. Lightsey to R.H. and Lula Clark, Lot 8, S5 R16, containing 1/2 acre +-Lauderdale Co. Deed Bk., pgs. 63 & 64.
8. Family Bible Record of Minnie Oden of Overtt, Mississippi. The Holy Bible Containing the Old and New Testaments. Cleveland: World Publishing Company, nd. In possession of writer in 1986.
9. Obituary for H.H. Lightsey, The Meridian Star Meridian, Lauderdale Co., Mississippi, 7 September 1907.

ERROL ROBERTS LIGHTSEY

(1904-1979)

s/o Herman Heber Lightsey, s/o Ransom Jones Lightsey, s/o David
Lightsey, s/o Susannah & John Lightsey, s/o George Lightsey,
s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzelt

Errol Roberts Lightsey
b. 13 Nov. 1904
Lauderdale Co., MS
d. 21 Jan. 1979
Savannah, Georgia
bu: Daleville Cemetery

Married:
11 Dec. 1927
Lauderdale Co.

Vivian Hutton
b. 16 July 1905
Kemper Co., MS
d. 20 Oct. 1973
Meridian, MS
bu: Daleville Cem.

Children:

Patricia Ann Lightsey
b. 23 June 1938
Meridian, MS

Married:
11 June 1961

Lewis Frank Davis, Jr.
b. 21 Aug. 1939
Newton Co., MS

Linda Lightsey
b. 11 Nov. 1943
infant death
Lauderdale Co., MS
bu: Daleville Cem.

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ERROL ROBERTS LIGHTSEY

-(1904-1979)

s/o Herman Heber Lightsey, s/o Ransom Jones Lightsey, s/o David Lightsey, s/o Susannah & John Lightsey, s/o George Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzert

Errol Roberts Lightsey, the only child of Florence Roberts Oden and Herman Heber Lightsey, was born 13 November 1904 at home in Daleville, Mississippi.

He never really knew his daddy who died of blood poisoning from an improperly pulled tooth 7 September 1907 when Errol was almost three. His father's brother, Robert Lee Lightsey, and Albert Oden, Errol's half brother, served as father figures for him during his childhood.

A few years after his father's death, his mother sold their home at Daleville and moved to Overt in Jones County, Mississippi to be near her relatives. Mrs. Roger Kirk bought the Lightsey place when Florence Lightsey moved her family to Overt. Errol had three cats as pets, Shadrack, Meshack and Abednigo. When the time came to move, he couldn't catch Shadrack, so he gave the big black cat to Mrs. Kirk's daughter, Allyne.

Errol loved his mother dearly and talked often of her until the day he died. However, from the beginning of his life, he loved Daleville and never wanted to live anywhere else. He kept running away from the boarding house his mother ran in Overt to come back "home" to Daleville. There he followed his Uncle Rob around like a shadow, according to a letter written to the author by Mrs. Allyne Kirk Henderson in 1979.

When he was in the sixth grade, he quit school and, for a time, worked in Mobile as an electrician's helper for his half-brother Albert Oden, who was later killed by a train in Mobile, Alabama.

Errol came back to Daleville in his teens and worked with his Uncle Rob Lightsey for Mr. Howard Mosley in the logging business.

While he was working at a saw mill in Electric Mills, Errol met a young student nurse, Vivian Hutton, the eldest child of Minnie Lee Barefield (b. 27 February 1883, Kemper County, MS; d. 31 August 1965, Hinds County, MS, bu. Bethel Cemetery, Madison County, MS); and Edward Marion Hutton (b. 28 June 1881, Kemper Co., MS, d. 15 April 1950, Bolton, Hinds Co., MS). According to Family Bible records, Minnie Lee Barefield and Edward Marion Hutton married 5 August 1902.

Edward Marion Hutton was the son of Edward Livingston Hutton (b. 15 Sept 1847, Green Co., AL, d. 6 Dec. 1919 Kemper Co., MS, bu. Clark's Chapel Church, Kemper Co., MS), and Sarah Virginia Shepherd (b. 12 Aug. 1857, Lauderdale, MS, d. 28 Mar. 1925, DeKalb, Kemper Co., MS, bu. Clark's Chapel.). Edward Livingston Hutton was the son of Francis Marion Hutton (b. 12 Aug. 1814, AL, d. Sept. 1864, Neshoba Co., MS) and Sara McDonald, (d. Sept. 1864). Francis Marion Hutton was the son of General Joseph Hutton (b. 28 Dec. 1768, Abbeville Dist., SC, d. 20 Aug. 1823 Greene Co., AL, bu. Bigbee Cemetery, Green Co., AL.) and Nancy Agnes Calhoun (b. 29 Aug. 1772, Abbeville Dist., SC, d. 5 Sept 1840 AL).

Joseph Hutton represented Abbeville District in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1812-1815. He served as lieutenant colonel of the Third Regiment and brigadier general (ca. 1819-23) of the state militia, according to the Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives, volume IV, 1791-1815. Joseph Hutton was the son of William Hutton, (b. 7 June 1736, d. 4 Sept. 1809), and Rebecca Craig, (b. 29 Aug. 1741, d. 30 Aug. 1814). William Hutton served in the South Carolina militia under Captain Joseph Calhoun from 1779-1783.

Errol Lightsey and Vivian Hutton decided to marry in 1927. As Vivian wrote in The Story of Electric Mills, Mississippi, "Errol and I married in December before I finished training in April. Our families knew it, but Dr. Gilbert had said he would fire the next nurse that married before graduation, so we tried to keep it a secret. Dr. Davis knew, but we were able to keep it from the others as Errol's Uncle Roy Rush sold us the license, and another Uncle, Rev. J.L. Williams, performed the ceremony."

After their marriage on 11 December 1927, Errol continued working in the sawmill business until he was in an accident. After that, he worked as an auto mechanic at the Chevrolet dealership in DeKalb for L.V. McDonald in 1929 and 1930.

By 1930, Errol and Vivian were living in Daleville as Vivian joined the Methodist Church there 11 May 1930.

At some point, they bought part of the Lightsey property back from Mr. Roger Kirk and Mrs. Janie Griffin. (Lauderdale County Section 5, Township 8, Range 16, Part Lot 8). They were living there when the house caught fire and was totally destroyed a few months before the author's birth on 23 June 1938. Everything went up in flames except the clothes they were wearing and one large wardrobe which the men managed to carry out before the flames got too hot.

Friends helped them rebuild. Mr. George Spinks, for whom Errol had worked, let him have the lumber to rebuild telling him to pay what he could when he could.

The author, Patricia Ann Lightsey, was born at 6:40 p.m. 23 June 1938 at Anderson's Hospital in Meridian, Mississippi. In a postcard to Minnie Barefield Hutton, Vivian's mother, Errol wrote "Little Patricia Ann Arrived at 6:45 p.m. weighed 6 pounds. Mother and baby o.k...."

At this point, I would like to begin a personal story of my daddy and those who loved him told in the first person:

When I was christened in the Daleville Methodist Church on 9 October 1938, Daddy joined the church that day. He became a strong Christian who lived his religion in his family and daily life. He loved God, his family, the Daleville Methodist Church, and his home in Daleville among his friends and family.

He was a steward in the Methodist Church for many years. In the small wooden church there, he sat in the front left hand pew as that was close to the altar, so that he was near when it was time to take up collection. As much as he loved the church and all about it, he did not like to be asked to pray aloud. However, he was often called upon to lead a prayer by the various ministers that served our church, so he was careful to keep a written prayer on a card in his Bible at all times. The last one he wrote in 1977 was:

"Most gracious God, our Heavenly Father,
We thank you for the privilege of worshipping in this Thy house.
We thank you for the health that you are letting us enjoy.
Please let our speaker bring the message that we need.
And forgive each of us our sins, mistakes, and short comings if it is thy will."

In March and April, 1939, deeds were reissued for the property at Daleville as the earlier ones must have been destroyed in the fire without having been recorded.^{9,10}

My first real memory is of 7 December 1941, when we sat on the porch. Daddy and I were swinging in the swing singing "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" as we often did while half listening to the radio.

Then the news of Pearl Harbor came, and I recall it because for the first and only time in my life my daddy yelled at me. He wanted me to be quiet, so he could hear this vital news that meant America would now enter World War II.

Daddy did not have to go to war. He was classified III & IV A and II B by the Selective Service. He went to work as a civilian airplane mechanic at Key Field in Meridian earning \$2,663.88 in 1943. Of this, \$143.40 was withheld for taxes.^{11,12}

On 11 November 1943, an infant daughter, Linda, was born and died. Mother continued to mourn this loss for many years. I was not old enough to recall much about it.

When World War II ended with V-J Day 2 September 1945, a cut of the civilian personnel began at Key Field. Daddy was dismissed 30 November 1945. He returned to work at Daleville where he built his own service station and garage on the lot adjoining the house. Eventually, he phased out the auto repair and stocked groceries rather than automobile parts. He ran Lightsey's Grocery¹³ Highway 39, Daleville, Mississippi until he retired in 1972.

In later years, I have come to realize that while he made an adequate living in the little country store, we really didn't have much money. During my childhood, I always thought we were rich. Maybe we were in different ways.

We had a well tended garden. We had ducks and chickens, and from time to time, a calf or pig or two. We always ate well. Only after I became an adult, did I realize that not everyone had roast duck or duck l'orange as regular "Sunday dinner".

I remember Daddy jumping up from the dinner table to go wait on anyone who stopped at the store. His store was never really closed if someone needed something.

Making money wasn't as important to him as being there for people who needed him. Years after he retired, a truck driver stopped by the closed store to pay an old debt. Back years before, he had needed gas to get to Meridian but had no money. Daddy let him have it "on credit". When he got to Meridian, he was sent out on a long run, various things happened, time passed, and he had not come back that way again. But finally he did come back and pay. Daddy spoke of those who repaid him. He never talked of those who didn't. I doubt that he even remembered who they were.

He felt people ought to fulfill their obligations, but he never seemed to hold it against them if they didn't. I think he figured they were slow but would eventually do the right thing. If not, it was their problem, not his.

He enjoyed his friends and customers at the store. He liked to have the men play checkers or sit around and joke and tell tall tales to one another. They'd pitch bottle caps at a crack to see who would pay for the "set up" of a soft drink a "Coke" or "Nehi Orange". Malcolm Williams, Owen Smith, Sam and Luke Davis, Parker McWilliams, Oswald Williams, when he was home from the army, were all among the group of relatives and neighbors who would congregate at "the store".

Daddy's days started before sun up so the log truck drivers could get gas on their way to the mill. He worked until after dark, so that people on their way home from work in Meridian could stop by for gas and groceries also. Six days a week, all year long this went on. He never took a vacation that I remember.

He looked forward to retirement when he could "do what he pleased." Sadly, Mother died the year after he retired. She had suffered from Parkinson's disease and seemed to have a series of light strokes and then broke her hip. Daddy was a faithful nurse for his registered nurse during that time. She was the one with the training and skill and had been a wonderful nurse most of her life. But when she needed him, he did a good job of taking care of her. She died at St. Joseph's Hospital in Meridian, Mississippi.

I was with her. I did not call Daddy as the doctor had come by around ten that night and said she seemed much better. Daddy had gone home to get a night of well earned rest, but he always regretted not being there for her that one last time. She had had a restless night and died of a heart attack early the next morning 6:50 a.m. 20 October 1973.

The following year, on the anniversary of her death, Daddy had gone to the Old Cooper cemetery, now called the Daleville Cemetery, to put flowers on her grave. While there, he decided to fill in another relative's sunken grave. He suffered a heart attack, a massive myocardial infarction, while doing this. For days, he was in the intensive care unit at St. Joseph's Hospital in Meridian.

Even while it was a matter of life and death in ICU, he kept his humor and his interest in other things. He wanted to watch the Ole Miss-Alabama game on television, which was impossible in ICU, so he kept me busy running back and forth to the car radio and into his unit to report the score. The nurses had decided it was less trouble to let me come and go than to have to try to keep him quiet. I think they also wanted to know the score.

He recovered from this attack, and came home to enjoy his well-earned retirement although he was lonely with mother gone. He was fortunate to have two good friends nearby, Mrs. Emma Legette, a widow whose husband, John Legette had died some years earlier, and Sallie Mae Bell, who had never married. They played many three handed Rook games although they enjoyed having a fourth when they could find one. Daddy said all his men friends

had "up and died on him", so he was lucky he had women friends. They did enjoy their card games and dinners together.

He never stopped learning, and he liked to puzzle over all that was out of the ordinary. He listened when people talked, and he remembered what they said.

He had come to visit us at Thanksgiving, 1977, and we had a wonderful visit. We talked, and walked in the woods, and he raked leaves and smoked his pipe and watched ballgames with Buddy and the boys.

For only the second time in our lives, we were not going to be together on Christmas Day. As had happened in 1971, Buddy, (my husband, Lewis F. Davis), who worked for Allied Department stores, was going to get off after Christmas and we were going back to Mississippi from North Carolina for a visit then.

Daddy was going to have his Christmas dinner with "Miss" Emma (Mrs. Legette) and Miss Sallie Mae. On Christmas Eve, 1977, he had a stroke which affected him mentally and left his left side paralyzed. He was not sure what had happened. He told Aunt Bessie and Uncle Dewitt (Hutton), who came to take him to the hospital, that I was on the way home, so they did not try to call me.

On Christmas Day, after trying all day to reach him, I finally called Miss Emma, who told me what had happened. I was not able to get a flight out of Greensboro because of the Christmas rush. Steve, our youngest son, and I set out on the long drive back to Meridian, Mississippi.

Daddy had suffered a massive stroke and was in serious condition. Once again, he rallied against all odds. Dr. William Carter, after a week or so, finally gave me permission to take him back to Greensboro with us on the condition that he be put in a nursing home for daily physical therapy. This we did. While at Greenbriar Nursing Home near our house at 1205 Glendale Drive in Greensboro, Daddy made a remarkable partial recovery.

He still had physical problems, but he worked persistently at doing things for himself. We were soon able to bring him home with us in March, 1978.

In June, 1978, Buddy was transferred to Savannah, Georgia as president of Levy's Department Store, one of the Allied Stores. So on July 4th weekend, Daddy made the move to 18 North Cromwell on Wilmington Island in Savannah, Georgia.

The next week, we went back for what was to be Daddy's final visit to Daleville. We rented out his house, which was hard as that had been home to us both for so many years. We packed up some of his furniture and things we both wanted to have with us rather than leave in the house as we knew then it would be a long time, if ever, before he returned home to live.

The move and the trip had to have been very hard on him. Yet, as always, he looked on the good side of things. He so much enjoyed getting to spend just a little more of his life there in his beloved Daleville. He slipped away from us to visit his friends while we packed. People were always more important than things to him.

Living in a strange town, in a household with teenagers, going through all the turmoil of a move while he was physically unwell, leaving home and friends behind to live among strangers,

probably realizing he would not go home again, must have been difficult.

Yet, he rarely complained. Until almost the end, he tried to get out and get his daily walk by walking around and around in the back yard with the dogs.

He still liked to get up at 4:30 in the morning as he had done for most of his life. He woke up wanting his morning coffee although it was hard for him to manage getting it poured. Steve, our son who was also an early riser in those days, was a great help to him early as was Greg later in the day.

His health continued to decline although we had a wonderful Christmas, 1978. He liked his presents, and we all enjoyed a leisurely Christmas dinner together laughing and talking. But the next week he had to be hospitalized at St. Joseph's Hospital in Savannah.

On Super Bowl Sunday, 1979, when he showed no interest in the ballgame, I knew he was failing fast. He passed in and out of consciousness all afternoon. At one point he seemed better that night during "All in the Family", his favorite television show. He laughed and said "There's old Archie. I got to see him again." Later on he woke again and called out "Help me God. I love you. Help me." The nurses came in and asked me if I wanted to stay with him. Greg and I both chose to stay. I was holding his hand when he died. Buddy and Steve came in the room just as he died. It was 10:15 p.m. 21 January 1979. He died of congestive heart failure due to arteriosclerotic heart disease.

We made the hard trip back home to bury him at Daleville where he belonged. He is there now with Mother and Linda, my little sister, who was born and died as infant in 1943. They are buried in the cemetery beside the Daleville Methodist Church. Daddy loved them and he loved the church. He loved Daleville. He was a good man, a wonderful father, and I still miss him very much.

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Documentation for Errol Roberts Lightsey

1. Family Bible Record of Minnie Oden of Ovett, Mississippi. The Holy Bible Containing the Old and New Testaments. Cleveland: World Publishing Co., nd.
also: Family Bible Record of Errol Roberts Lightsey of Daleville, Mississippi. The Holy Bible Containing the Old and New Testaments. Cleveland: World Publishing Co., nd. Both Bibles in possession of the writer in 1986.
2. Letter from Mrs. Allyne Kirk Henderson, Daleville, Mississippi to the writer, 29 May 1979. Original in possession of writer.
3. Vivian Hutton Lightsey, "Hospital Days", The Story of Electric Mills, Mississippi, Eva Mae May, compiler, 1970. This paper bound book was privately printed. No publishing company is indicated. Copies of the book are probably in private hands of the people who contributed. One copy is in the author's possession.
4. Marriage Certificate for E.R. Lightsey and Vivian Hutton, 11 December 1927. Lauderdale County, Mississippi Marriage Book 31, page 341. Original in possession of the writer.
5. Letter of recommendation for employment for E. R. Lightsey from L.V. McDonald, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Kemper County, Mississippi "To Whom It May Concern" 4 February 1942.
6. Church Register. Daleville Methodist Church, Daleville, Lauderdale County, Mississippi. Photocopy of membership, birth, christening, marriage and death records in possession of writer (1986). Register in possession of Mrs. Leo Wilkerson, Daleville, Mississippi (1986).
7. Birth Certificate for Patricia Ann Lightsey, 23 June 1938, #22741, Mississippi State Board of Health, P.O. Box 1700, Jackson, MS 39205. Certified copy in possession of writer.
8. Post card from Errol Roberts Lightsey to Mr. & Mrs. E.M. Hutton, Route 2, Bolton, Mississippi (parents of Vivian Hutton Lightsey) announcing the birth of their granddaughter Patricia Ann Lightsey. Original in possession of writer.
9. Deed from Roger Kirk to E.R. Lightsey for one house and lot in Lot 8, S5, T8 R16 dated 31 March 1939. Recorded in Lauderdale County, Mississippi Deed Book 218, p.604 13 Sept. 1940.
10. Deed from Mrs. Janie S. Griffin of Mobile County, Alabama granted part of Lot 8, Sec. 5, 8 R 16 East 10 and 3/4 acres more or less 13 April 1939. Recorded in Lauderdale County, Mississippi Deed Book 218, p. 605 13 Sept. 1940. Original deeds in possession of writer.

11. Selective Service Registration Certificate of the Government of the United States of America issued to Errol Roberts Lightsey by Irene Prouty, Register for Spring Hill Precinct, Lauderdale County, Mississippi 16 October 1942. In possession of writer.

Physical description: White race, brown eyes, brown hair, ruddy complexion. thumb and index finger of left hand missing.

12. Statement of Income Tax Withheld on Wages. Form W-2. U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service. Calendar Year 1943. Employee: Erol R. Lightsey, Daleville, Mississippi 425-36-8823. Employer: War Department 71st Sub-Depot Key Field, Meridian, Mississippi. Original in possession of writer.

13. War Department Notification of Personnel Action. W.D. Form #50. Government of the United States of America. 1945. Original in possession of writer.

14. Death Certificate for Vivian Hutton Lightsey, 20 October 1973, Local file number 848, Lauderdale County, Mississippi. Mississippi State Board of Health, P.O. Box 1700, Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700. Certified copy in possession of writer.

15. Death Certificate for Errol Roberts Lightsey, 21 January 1979, Local file number 47, Chatham County, Georgia. Certified copy in possession of writer.

Patricia Ann Lightsey Davis

d/o Errol Roberts Lightsey, s/o Herman Heber Lightsey, s/o Ransom Jones Lightsey, s/o Mary and David Lightsey, s/o Susannah and John Lightsey, s/o George Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Lightsey.

Patricia Ann Lightsey
b. 23 June 1938
Meridian, Lauderdale Co., MS

Married:
11 June 1961

Lewis Frank Davis, Jr.
b. 21 Aug. 1939
Newton Co., MS

Children:

Gregory Errol Davis
b. 19 April 1962 (5:11 p.m. Thursday)
Jackson, Hinds Co., MS

Steven Frank Davis
b. 3 June 1963 (7:32 p.m. Monday)
Jackson, Hinds Co., MS

Second and Following Generations
Children of Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

1. Johannes George Litsey- (1744-1791/1799)
Direct line - page 10
2. Mary Litecey (pre 1749-1800/1810)
Page 92
3. Jacob Leitzey (pre 1749 - 1816)
Page 93
4. Leonard Lights (pre 1749-1800/1810)
Page 119

MARY LITECEY
(b.pre-1749/d.poss. 1800/1810)
(d/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit)

Little is known of MARY LITECEY, the probable daughter of Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit.

According to South Carolina Land Memorial Book 15: 456, Mary Litecey, received 100 acres of land in Craven County near the Saludy River. This was certified 21 September 1774, and granted 14 October 1774. It was signed in German Script on 26 April 1775 and delivered 8 May 1775. According to Carl Nichols who has platted out the Cannon Creek area for the Dutch Fork Digest (Route 1, Box 137, Pomaria, SC 29126), this land is in the Camping Creek area. (South Carolina State Plat 16:361)

In Newberry Deed Book A, 389-91 is an indenture of Lease and Release, dated 10 and 11 August 1787, from Christian Shubert and wife Mary to Mary Ann Lane for 200 acres which Christian Shubert inherited from his deceased father, Charles Leopold Shubert. According to the Council Journal records for 1751, page 502, Leopold Shubert was one of the passengers on board the ship Griffin in 1749 who was indentured for two years to pay for his passage. When this indenture expired on 25 October 1751, he asked for land for himself and his wife. (His wife was probably Dorothy Lauter.) They moved into the Dutch Fork area as a near neighbor to Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit in the Cannon-Crim's Creek area.

The deed was witnessed by Maryann Lightsey by her mark. It was proven 5 September 1787 in the court of Newberry County, South Carolina. (Abstract: Newberry County, South Carolina, Minutes of the County Court, 1785-1798, by Brent Holcomb, page 45.) It could be that Mary Litecey, the daughter of the immigrant, was this witness. Mary Ann Lane (d/o George Dawkins) was a near neighbor to Mary Lightsey's brother, Jacob Lightsey. On the 1790 South Carolina census, page 96, printed, Jacob's household had a third female in it. His wife and his daughter Mary, who later married George Bundrick, are two of the females known to be in the household.

Mary Lightsey, as a spinister sister in her forties, may have been living with her brother Jacob's family and have been a witness to the transaction of her neighbor, Mary Lane. As stated in the information on Johannes Jacob, it was not uncommon for the Germans to become ashamed of their script and start signing documents with the English version of their name or their mark.

However, since George Leightsey, another brother, also served on the Grand Jury in Newberry in the September Court of 1787 (page 44, source cited), his wife Mary, who is known to sign by mark on legal documents, may have been the one who witnessed this document.

Since an older unidentified woman was still living in Jacob's household in 1800, but not in 1810 his sister Mary, the daughter of Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit, may have died between 1800 and 1810.

Jacob Leitzey
 (pre 1749 -1816)
 s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

Jacob Leitzey
 b. pre 1749
 d. post 15 May 1816

Married:
 pre 1774

Hough/Houch
 or Shealy?

Children:

John Leitzey
 b.prob. pre 1774
 d.prob. 1816/ 1820

unm.?

George Leitzey
 b.prob. pre 1774
 Orangeburg/Lexington, SC
 d.6-15 May, 1816
 Newberry Dist., SC

m:
 1795/1800

Mary Elizabeth Minnick
 b.1771/84
 d. post 1832
 She m. second:
 Andrew Caughman

Adam Leitzey
 b.1774/90
 Orangeburg/Lexington Dist., SC

m.
 @1800

Christine/Christina
 b.1765/84

d.prob. pre 1830
 Newberry Dist., SC

d.1817/26
 Newberry Dist., SC

Mary Leitzey
 b.1784/90
 Orangeburg Dist./ Lexington Dist., SC
 d. pre 1821

m.
 @1800

George Bundrick
 b.1784/90
 d.1/2 Nov. 1847

John David Leitzey
 b. ca. 1790
 Orangeburg Dist./ Lexington Co., SC
 d. pre July 1851
 Newberry Dist., SC

m.
 1815/20

Christine Sligh
 b.1794
 d.prob. pre 1840

Jacob Lightsey
(pre-1749/1816)
s/o immigrant Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

Jacob Lightsey seems from land records to be one of the four children who arrived in Charles Town, South Carolina with his father, Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit, in October 1749.

No records identified as this Jacob's have been found prior to the mid-1770's. His brother George received all or part of their father's original 300 acre land grant as he had a portion of that surveyed in 1770. Whether Jacob received part of this land from his father or later from George is not known.

On 20 December 1772, he received 100 acres of bounty land in Craven County, South Carolina on the Broad River bounded on the southwest by Rudolph Buzzard; the northeast by John O'Neal; other sides vacant. This was certified 25 May 1774, and signed 29 Aug. 1774 by Michael Dickert. (South Carolina Memorial Book 13: 38. SC Plat Book 14:376).

According to Carl Nichols, this land was located in the Second Creek area of the Dutch Fork. This Second Creek area is just up from Cannon's Creek. George Litecey also owned land in this area. (South Carolina Land Memorial Book 13:61).

Another Memorial, Book 8:45, for Faith Risinger for 30 acres in Craven on the Broad side of the Enoree River refers to the above plat also. This was bounded: SE, John O'Neal; W, Jacob Litecey, John Green. Another tract of 46 acres is shown on the SW side of the Broad. This was bounded W, Joseph Fisher and Jacob Litesey; E, John O'Neal. The dates are 25 Mar. 1773, 12 Oct. 1774. Some twelve years later on 29 September 1786, according to Newberry Deed Book A: 883, Thomas Risinger sold this same land, "which Jacob Litzey sold to him by lease and release dated ... 1775", to William Liles.

Jacob Litzey was probably married by the time he received this bounty grant as the 1790 census, printed page 96, shows that he had two sons born prior to 1774. Jacob probably married either a Houch or a Shealy as his son George Leitze made reference in his will (Newberry District, Box 31, Package 64, Estate 742) to Aunt "An Margit Houch" and Martin Houch, husband of "An Margit Houch." Martin Houch refers to George as his loving nephew in his will. (Newberry District, Box 62, Pkg. 155, Estate 1598).

Researchers seem to agree that Ann Margaret Houch was a Shealy, d/o John Shealy, before her marriage to Martin Houch. Some researchers have stated that her sister, Mary Ann Shealy, married Jacob Lightsey while others state that this same Mary Ann Shealy was married to Andrew Bowles. No documentation for either of these claims has been provided to or located by the author. Direct line descendants may want to check more closely.

In Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Volume I, by Murtie June Clark, Jacob Lightsey appears on page 42 on the muster role of Vacant Company (formerly Capt. Alexander Campbell's Troop), SC Royalists, Camden, SC 23 Feb. 1781, 60 days, 24 Feb.-24 Apr. 1781. Page 30 shows him listed with Captain Lewis Kenen's Company, SC Royalists, Camden, SC, 24 Apr. 1781, 61 days 25 Apr. -24 Jun. 1781. On that list George Sligh and Adam Sigler are dead as of 25 Apr. 1781. Jacob was in

the same company, page 31, from 25 Oct. to 24 Dec. 1781. And on page 32, he served in the same company, 25 Apr. - 24 Jun 1782.

He does not seem to be the Jacob Light who received 74 acres of land in Ninety Six District, "west of the Ancient Boundary, North of the Saluda River" on 26 November 1784, (State Plat Book 7:248.) There was another Jacob Light living at this time who appears on the Greenville County census in Ninety Six District in 1790, and in the Pendleton District in 1800. He does not seem to be connected to the Lightsey family and the Washington District, South Carolina land records are most likely his.

In 1788, Jacob Litzey made his mark as witness to the deed from George Lightsey to James Beard, for 46 acres of land in Ninety Six District on Cannon's Creek. Plat W 4: 31. Bounded: SW, Henry Wicker; NE, Charles Bondrake; E., Peter Stockman; N, Peterman. (Brederman). (Newberry County, South Carolina Deed Book A: 1042-44.) This is dated 2 December 1788, 23 July 1790, and recorded 11 November 1790. Other witnesses were Mark Dickerd, Sen. and Peter Dinkirt.

Newberry County, South Carolina Minutes of the County Court, 1785-1798, page 309, December Court 1789 lists Jacob Leitzey on the petit jury for March term 1790.

The 1790 census, page 96, Orangeburgh District (North Part) shows Jacob Lightsey with three males over 16, two under 16, and three females. In his will in 1816, he names sons George (deceased), John, Adam, and David; and a daughter, Mary Bundrick. One unknown female is in the 1790 household, the known ones being Jacob's wife and his daughter Mary.

Also on this census page are John Beard, Adam Setler, Nicholas Priester, the Summers, Dyoniscious Blackley, John Geiger, John and Godfrey Drehr and other names which connect to Lightsey records. Near him are Christian Reister and Mary Ann Lane (see Mary Lightsey, d/o immigrant Johannes Jacob Leitzeit).

By 1790, Jacob was over 40 years old. He had two sons over 16, born prior to 1774, and two born between 1774-1790. He does not seem to be living on his father's land at this point as the neighbors do not connect to those land records. His father, Johannes Jacob Leitzeit, does not appear as head of the household on this census. His brother, George, had moved into the Orangeburg South area into what later became Barnwell District, South Carolina.

There is some question among researchers as to whether Jacob Lightsey, the son of Johannes Jacob Leitzeit, was the Jacob who received a land grant for 416 acres in Orangeburg District on Savannah Creek, Big Salketchers. This was bounded by John Slaters and a man named Fender. It was surveyed 1 Aug. 1792; certified 9 Oct. 1792. (SC State Plats 31:31.) This land was very near the land of George Lightsey, this Jacob's brother. This Jacob's son, George, left 140 acres on the Salketcher in Barnwell District, South Carolina to his son in his 1816 will. Later George Bundrick, who married Jacob's daughter Mary, appeared as an adjoining land owner in Barnwell. From this, he may well have received this grant.

However, the Jacob who owned the Barnwell land witnessed, by mark (copied by the clerk as an "X" rather than the distinctive mark usually recorded for this Jacob Lightsey), the

deed of John Roiser in Barnwell District on 2 September 1800. Jacob Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit, was counted on the 1800 Lexington area census. No Jacob Lightsey appeared on the 1800 Barnwell census. The Jacob who owned the land in Barnwell could be either this Jacob or the Jacob Lightsey (possible s/o George Lightsey) who died in Wayne County, Georgia in 1810.

The 1800 Lexington census is inaccurate and some names were taken several times. One census taker, Gaspar Trotti, seems to have come up from South Orangeburg counting. Another census taker, Benjamin Harrison, counted the northern area around Saxagotha. The neighbors showing on the page depend on the route the census taker took.

Jacob Litzey is listed on page 493. His neighbors shown are Bartolomew Minnack, John Minnyck, Henery Smith, Mary Lightner, John Sumér, Michael Bygelberger (Eigelberger). This part of the census was taken by Gaspar Trotti and has Jacob living in Lexington District, Fork of "Saludee and Broad River." He and a female are listed as over 45. Another female is 26-45; and Mary, his daughter, is in the 10-16 age group. Three sons are at home; two under 10, and one 10-16.

On page 579/272 of this same 1800 Lexington District census, Jacob Litesey was counted by Benjamin Harrison in the Broad River area of Lexington. On this also, he and his wife were over 45. The females were the same as on page 493. Three males were at home; one under 10; one 10-16 and one 26-45. Neighbors shown were Jacob Aptin and Frederick Mock. Mock and Epting had been adjoining land owners to Johannes Jacob Leitzenger's original land grant in the Cannon Creek area near opposite Saxagotha.

From the neighbors and the known repetition on the census, there is no reason to think that these are two separate men. Rather, Jacob was counted twice, and one of the census takers made a mistake on the age of one son.

In 1794, a church petition for St. John's Lutheran Church was signed in German script by Jacob Leitze and Jacob Leize Junr. Among the other signatures were Frederick Mock, Adam Epten, Sr. and Jr. (See pages on Johannes Jacob for the discussion of this petition.) Since Jacob, son of Johannes Jacob, seems to make his distinctive mark consistently, his father may have signed the petition for him.

This Jacob Lightsey had also made his mark on the deed from Martin Hough to Jacob's son George in 1798, which featured, (Newberry Court of Equity, Box 20, Package 13) in the subsequent legal dispute over Martin Hough's land after Martin Hough, and George and Jacob (Lightsey) all died in 1816.

In 1810, Jacob Litzey appeared on page 70 of the Lexington County, South Carolina census. He was over 45 as was his wife and only one son, age 16-26 was left at home. His neighbors were Peter Buzzard, the Andrew Sons, the Hences, Widow Wicker, George Bundrick, Frederick Mock, John Miller, Adam Setsler, Jacob Epting, John Epting. He seemed to be near the Buzzards of his bounty land grant and also the neighbors of his father's land by 1810. George Bundrick, who married Jacob's daughter Mary, was next door.

The SCMAR, v. XI, winter, 1983, #1, page 10, published the unrecorded will of Jacob Lightsey. Brent Holcomb supplied the author with a copy of the original will. The mark of Jacob Lightsey on that is consistent with his mark on all the other documents except the questionable Barnwell one in which a clerk simply x'd the mark.

No wife is named in this will dated 15 May 1816. Jacob names his sons: David, Adam and John, and his deceased son George.

David, received "140 acres more or less, it being my present place of residence." In a deed in Newberry Deed Book BB:159, dated 11 January 1826 from John Bundrick of Newberry to William Rutherford, same, 100 acres on Cannon Creek, title is passed for land that is "part of 300 acres of land originally granted Johannes Jacob Litzey." At the time of the deed in 1826, the land adjoined said Rutherford, George Sligh, Jr., John P. Kinard, DAVID LITSEY, John Miller, and Adam Setzler.

From this deed it seems part of the land passed from the immigrant Johannes Jacob Leitzey either to his sons George and Jacob, or from the immigrant to his son George and from George to his brother Jacob and from Jacob to his son David.

The other living children named in the 1816 will of Jacob Leitzey were his daughter Mary and her husband George Bundrick; and two other sons, John and Adam Leitzey.

He mentioned minor grandchildren of his deceased son George Leitzey. This son had just preceded Jacob in death. George's will is dated 6 May 1816 and proved 19 Oct. 1816.

Jacob's will is dated 15 May 1816 and certified 4 June 1816. He appointed his son Adam Leitzey and Captain John Epting as his sole executors. The witnesses were Adam Setzler, George Egleburger, and John Setler.

Jacob Leitzey left three sons still alive as of 15 May 1816: David, Adam, and John. Jacob's only living daughter, Mary, was married to George Bundrick. The families of David and Adam have been well documented as they remained in the Newberry area. John Lightsey, the son of Jacob, cannot be identified after 1816. Several attempts have been made to identify him as one of the several Johns in the Barnwell/Colleton area.

It is important to keep in mind that although the 1800 Lexington census contains many errors, BOTH census takers showed THREE sons at home with Jacob in 1800. George Leitzey was the son not at home as Martin Houch had deeded land to him in 1798 under the condition that "the said George Leitzey do stay and live on sd. premises with myself and sd. wife and keep and maintain us both". According to later court records in Newberry, George fulfilled these conditions.

If three sons were at home in 1800, then John Lightsey, s/o Jacob Leitzey, could not have been the John Lightsey on the 1800 Barnwell, South Carolina census. Nor would he have been the John Lightsey who later appeared on the Colleton census in 1820 as that John had children born prior to 1800. John Adam Lightsey of Beaufort District, South Carolina could be a son according to the time frame. Yet, while it was not unusual in a German family to find all the sons named Johannes with a middle name used as their name, it would be highly unusual to find two John Adams in

one family. The author will appreciate any evidence from any researcher which may help to identify John, the s/o Jacob Lightsey.

At the present time, without more evidence, it seems likely that John Lightsey, s/o Jacob Lightsey, may have died childless sometime after being mentioned in his father's will in 1816. He may possibly have been the Lightsey to whom Christina Chapman Houseal was married. Abraham Chapman in his will in Newberry District, South Carolina dated 1 June 1808 names John Houseal "the son of my deceased daughter Christine Litsey." If John was Christine's husband, they had no children named in this will.

The other children of Jacob Lightsey, son of the immigrant Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit, appear on the following pages:

George Leitzey (1794-1816), page 99

Adam Leitzey, (1774/90- 1830), page 105

Mary Leitzey, (1786/90-pre 1821), page 108

John David Leitzey, (ca. 1790- pre July 1851), page 111

George Leitze
(prob. pre 1774 -1816)
s/o Jacob, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

George Leitze m.
b.prob. pre 1774 1795/1800
Orangeburg Dist./ Lexington Co., SC
d. 6-15 May 1816
Newberry Co., SC

Mary Elizabeth Minnick
b. 1771/84
d. post 1832
She m. second:
Andrew Caughman

Children:

George Leitze, Jr. m.
b.1800/1810
d. pre. Oct. 1828
Newberry Co., SC

Eve Margaret Shealy
b.
d. post 5 Sept. 1845

Eve Margaret Leitze m.
post 1818
Mary Elizabeth Leitze m.
b.@1802 pre 1822
d.aft. 1850
poss. Tracy City, Grundy Co, TN

David Shealy
Bartholomew Long
b.13/17 March 1798
d.

Mary "May" Leitze m.
pre 1827
Mary Magdaline "Polly" Leitze
b.10 Aug. 1810
d.25 Nov. 1865
Coweta Co., GA

Benjamin Hughes
Shadrack Vansant
b.5 Sept. 1799
d.3 Jan. 1883
Coweta Co., GA

Jacob Leitze
b. 1810/15
d. unknown

John Leitz
b.1814/1816
d.unknown

George Leitze
(pre-1774; 6-15 May 1816)
s/o Jacob Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

Much of the following information comes from Eleanor Wicker, 725 Mayer St., Greenville, MS 38701, and Glenda Bundrick, Rt. 4, Box 254, Newberry, SC 29108.

George Leitze's first appearance on records would be as one of the sons in his father, Jacob Lightsey's household on the 1790 South Carolina census Orangeburgh District (North), printed page 96. Three of the males were born pre-1774 and two between 1774-1790.

Since there were several George Lites/Lightseys (various spellings) in the Dutch Fork area during overlapping periods of time, it is extremely difficult to decide which records belong to which George. The George Lightsey, who was the son of the immigrant, could write his name and moved into the Orangeburg South area before 1790.

However, that still left George Leitze, son of Jacob Lightsey; George, son of Johannes George Likes; and George, possible son of Leonard Lights, all of the same generation. The writer has made every attempt to sort out these people using the known in-laws and near neighbors connecting to an earlier generation in these families. Careful study of all known records and a close comparison of the names on these to the names on the census records have been done. Still there were times when it was impossible to identify the person positively as there are cross-overs in relationships.

In 1795, a George Lights received a land grant (South Carolina State Grants, Volume 41:180), for 159 acres. This was dated 13 Oct. 1794. It was located in Orangeburg Dist., Saluda River. It bounded: NW, Godfrey Dreher & Col. Beards; SE & NE by Dionysius Blackley, George Monts and George Smith. The dates given were 6 Ap. 1795, 13 May 1795. Dyoniscious Blackley and Godfrey Drehr both appear on page 96 of the 1790 printed census fairly near Jacob Lightsey, s/o the immigrant Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit.

Since this land grant was in the Twelve Mile Creek area on the south side of the Saluda near the Lexington Court house, it cannot be stated positively that this land belonged to this George.

It is possible that by 1795, George, as one of Jacob's older sons born around 1774, was getting his own land grant as he was ready to marry Mary Elizabeth Minick (b. 1771/84, d. after 1832). She was the d/o George Bartholomew William Minick (b. 1742, d. 1816) and Mary Magdalene Summer (b. 1748 PA-d. 1805 SC), d/o John Adam Summer, immigrant (1716 Germany-1794 SC). (See Newberry Deed Book T2:197 for Minnick heirs).

However, according to the terms of George's Uncle Martin Houch's will (written 15 Sept. 1807, Proved 8 Aug. 1816, Rec. 24 Dec. 1819, Box 62, Pkg 155, Estate 1598 Newberry Dist., SC), his loving nephew, George Litsey, was to receive, after the death of Martin's wife, Ann Margit Houch (nee Shealy), the 50 acres on which Martin lived if George performed the stipulations set

forth in a deed issued to him 10 February 1798. Martin named his wife Margaret Houch and his cousin George Long as executors. Witnesses were: Michael Kinard, Senr, Johannes Wertz and Lorentz Figel. (Newberry Will Book G: 313, 314.)

This 1798 deed stated that "he the said George Leitsey do stay and live on sd. premises with myself and sd wife and keep and maintain us both in sickness and in health during our natural life."

This 50 acres of land became the focus of a major legal dispute in the Newberry Court of Equity after the death of Martin Houch and George Leitze in 1816. (For a summary of this deed and equity case, see LGE, V.IV, Summer 1984, Bk 1, pages 3-6. The author wrote several letters to the editor of the LGE attempting to correct various errors printed on this family. No correction was made. The reader may compare this material to that. It is always best to go directly to the records themselves for verification. This equity case may be found in Newberry Equity Records Box 20, Package 13.)

This equity case states that George Leitze fulfilled the terms of the deed. After his death Mrs. Litesey "was willing to stay and support Mrs. Houch, but it appeared Poll, the wench, was the cause of the difference between them. Mrs. Litesey said she would not be 'jawed by Poll'".

These legal problems came later, however. At the time of the deed on 10 February 1798, Martin Houch wanted his "dear and loving nephew" to live with and care for his wife and himself during their old age. The deed was witnessed by George Leitze's father, Jacob Lightsey, with his distinctive mark. It was also witnessed by Frederick Jos. Wallern and an illegible signature, possibly a Shealy.

So from 1798 until George's death, to fulfill the terms of the deed, he and his family would have lived on the 50 acres belonging to Martin Houch. The claim in the later equity court records was that he did fulfill the terms of the deed. According to claims and counter claims, it was after George's death in 1816 that his widow later moved to Edgefield County, SC around 1820 leaving George's Aunt Margaret Houch, who lived until 1830. (See Newberry Equity Box 20, Pkg. 13.)

However, when George Leitze made his will in 1816 he gave his wife Elizabeth the plantation "whereon I now live" ...after her death all my lands "whereon I now live" .. were to go to sons George and John Leitze. From this, it is evident that he did own land of his own in the area.

The Newberry Court of Equity records 1832, Box 17, Package 9, show that the widow Elizabeth Leitze married Andrew Caughman and on 11 June 1832 released her claim to this land which is described as "179 ac., on Crim's Cr. adjoining Geo. Long, John Glaze, Adam Shealy and David Shealy." See also: Newberry Deed Book Q:421 dated 10 Sept. 1832. Bartholomew Long, who married Elizabeth and George Leitzey's daughter, Mary Elizabeth Leitze, bought this 179 acres of land at public auction.

The Houches have not been located on the 1800 Newberry census. No George Lightsey appears in Newberry 1800, but two listings appear in Lexington. The 1800 census for this area is extremely inaccurate, and in many cases people were counted twice.

A George Likes is listed on page 265/572 at the mouth of the Broad and Saluda Rivers and on page 269/576. However, neither census fits the family pattern of this George Lightsey.

He, or at least his children, were most likely in the Houch household in 1810, as the Newberry 1810 census, page 53/105A, shows Martin Howk (Houch 's) household with a male and female over 45, and one male and four females under age ten. Martin is by Matthias Shealy, David Shealy, Adam Shealy, (note that David and Adam Shealy adjoined the 179 acres of land mentioned in George's 1816 will), Philip Gruber, George Long, and Michael Kinard Sr. No George Leitze appears on the 1810 Lexington or Newberry census as head of household.

George Leitze died in 1816. His will is dated 6 May 1816, and his father Jacob's will dated 15 May 1816 mentions his deceased son George. This indicates that George died between the sixth and fifteenth of May, 1816. His will was proved 19 October 1816 and recorded 8 July 1817. (Newberry Will Book F:164 -165, Newberry Box #31, Pkg. 64, Est. #742.)

This will names his wife Elizabeth, and their sons Jacob, John, and George. Other heirs were Eve Margit, Mary Elizabeth, Mary and Mary Magdaline Leitze (daughters) and his beloved aunt An Margit Houch. This is signed with a mark. Executors were his wife Elizabeth Leitze and his friend George Long. Witnesses were David Shealy, Lountz Feagle, Philip Gruber.

After George Leitze's death in 1816, Mary Elizabeth Minnick Leitze moved to Edgefield District about 1820 (Newberry Box 20, Pkg. 12). She later married Andrew Caughman of Lexington County, SC. (Newberry Equity Box 17, Pkg. 9).

The children of George and Mary Elizabeth Minnick Leitze were:

1. George Leitze Jr. b. 1800/1810, d/pre Oct. 1828, according to the Shealy Family 1752-1941, a Genealogical and Biographical Record by V.L. Fulmer.

George Leitze Jr.'s estate was supposedly divided among his daughters with each receiving \$29.70 according to a Leitzzy Family Reunion Bulletin dated 13 Aug. 1949, compiler unknown.

George Leitze Jr., married Eve Margaret Shealy, (d. after 5 Sept. 1845). She was the d/o Matthias Shealy (1776-1845), Edgefield Estate Records; s/o John Wintle Shealy (1744-1820), s/o John Shely, d. 1775, immigrant). (See Edgefield County, SC Estate Records Box 26, Pkg. 943; Box 55, pkg. 2306; Box 58, pkg. 433 or 435.) George Leitze Jr. and Eve Margaret Shealy had four daughters:

1. Elizabeth Lightsey m. John W. Holley, s/o John and Rosannah Waters Holley. Possibly Elizabeth and John W. moved to Kansas pre-Civil War. They were in Edgefield Co., SC in 1849.

2. Mary (Polly) Lightsey m. Pilemon Wilks Holley, s/o John and Rosannah Waters Holley. A note in "Migrants from Edgefield County, S.C.", by Louise M. Dumont, National Genealogical Society Quarterly, v. 57, #2, p. 107 "Pilemon W. Holley & wife Mary (nee Mary

Litsey) Vicksburg, Warren Co., gave PA to John W. Holley, Edgefield Co., S.C. to collect her share from estate of her father, George Litsey. Feb. 1849."

3. Rosannah (Rose, Rosa) b.1824/d.1888, buried Holley Cemetery was the first wife of David Dewalt Holley (Waters' History, p. 128.) David Dewalt Holley b. 24 Nov. 1822/d. 5 June 1899, buried Rehoboth Methodist Cemetery, Saluda County, SC. (See A History of the Religious Life of Cedar Grove Community and Families Influencing Its Culture by J. Ansel Caughman, The Bruner Press, Batesburg, SC, p.155-159 for the Holley family.)

4. Rebecca (Peggy) Leitze, was said to be unmarried and lived with her sister Elizabeth. However, Edgefield County Records compiled by Janie Revill, Southern Historical Press, 1984, cites Edgefield Record Book B:167, 1843, "Alawine, Joseph W. and Rebecca, heirs of George Litesey. Also, Holly, John W. w. Elizabeth, Daniel W. Rose, P.W., w Mary, all heirs of George Litesey, Rec. BK B., 167, 1848."

2. Jacob Leitze, b.1810/1815

Jacob Leitze supposedly moved to Colleton District, South Carolina, but no record of him has been found there. The Jacob Lightsey there in the 1829/30 records was not this one. This Jacob appeared on page 112 of the 1830 Newberry County census. His brother-in-law Bartholomew Long was nearby, listed on this same page. Jacob Leitze signed a receipt in Lexington County, SC for his father George's estate settlement of \$150.64 on 1 January 1834. He did receive 140 acres of land in the Salketchers in Barnwell District, SC, which bordered Colleton District, from his father's estate.

No record has been found to date on how George s/o Jacob came into this land or what happened to it. A George Bundrick, possibly his uncle, did appear in Barnwell County as an adjoining landowner in the 1820's. He may have been living on this land.

3. John Leitz, b.1814/1816. According to the 1835 Newberry Equity records cited, Jacob Leitze was guardian of John in 1835, so John was under 21 in 1835. Bartholomew Long was his guardian 5 June 1834. Barnwell County Records, v. 14, p.373 show a John B. Lightsey b. 1815 and had a child in 1850 census. Lana Lightsey b. 1847. Is he this John?

4. Eve Margit Leitze (d.prior 1822)
m. David Shealy after 1818. It is uncertain whether he was the son of Martin or Adam Shealy. (See Shealy Family History, page 96.) They had no children.

5. Mary Elizabeth Leitze (b. 1802/d. post 1850)
m. by 1822 to Bartholomew Long (b. 17 March 1798).
(1830 Nby Co.,p.112, 1850 Lex. Co. p.390 #757).

He was the son of Bartholomew and Mary Catherine Minick Long (see 1850 census Lexington #757). George Bartholomew Long bought at auction the 179 acres that George Leitze willed to his widow and sons, George Jr. and John Leitze. Mary Elizabeth Leitze Long may have lived in Tracy City, Tennessee after her husband's death.

The children of Mary Elizabeth Leitzey and Bartholomew Long, as found in the Long Family History in the Newberry County Library, Newberry, South Carolina were:

John Long, who supposedly moved with his mother to Tracy City, TN after death of his father.

Louisa Long, unm.

George Long b. 23 April 1822, d. 18 Feb. 1894.

Mary Ann Long, m. a Price

Elizabeth (Betsy) Long b. 1828. m. a Price

(See Long History compiled by Eugene W. Long, Newberry County Public Library, Newberry, SC for more on this family. Also the "Cromer/Gromer" article, Dutch Fork Digest, v. IV, No 2 Apr-Jun, 1989. It is best to verify from the original documents any printed information.)

Eleanor Wicker has provided the following information, based on the Long History and the Lexington County South Carolina 1850 Census (annotated) on the children of Bartholomew and Mary Elizabeth Leitze Long. She notes that the order of birth of the children is uncertain:

1. George E. Long, b. 23 April 1822, d. 18 Feb. 1894, m. 1. Anna E. "Annie" Shealy, b. 27 June 1824, d. 7 Aug. 1875. 11 children (Shealy Family History, page 39.)
m.2. Catherine "Katie" Corley, b. 9 Sept. 1830, d. 12 May 1920. No children.
2. Mary Ann Long, b. 20 Sept. 1826, d. 23 Dec. 1901. m. Jacob Price, Jr., b. 6 Aug. 1822, d. 17 Mar. 1908.
3. Elizabeth C. Long, b. 27 Oct. 1828, d. 31 Oct. 1897, bu. Price Cemetery (Silent Cities, page 358.)
m. 26 Nov. 1844 by Rev. Drehr (Drehr's Journal, page 153), Joseph Price, b. ca 1824, d. pr 11 Dec. 1865 s/o Joseph K. and Sallie (Oswalt) Price.
4. Louisa Long, b. ca 1836, died unm.
5. Calvin Long, b. ca. 1838, possibly JOHN Calvin Long. Long family history does not mention a son Calvin.

6. Mary "May" Leitze b?/d?
m. by 1827 to Benjamin Hughes (Hughes)

7. Mary Magdaline Leitze "Polly" b. 10 Aug. 1810/d. 25 Nov. 1865.
m. 1828 to Shadrack Vansant, b. 5 Sept. 1799, d. 3 Jan. 1883, bu. Coweta Co. GA, Mt. Pilgrim Lutheran Church. LGE, v.5, Bk.4, p. 174.

Adam Litzey
(1774/90 -pre 1830)
s/o Jacob Lightsey s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzet

Adam Litzey	m. 1810/20	Christiana
b. 1774/90		b.1765/84
Orangeburg/Lexington Co., SC		d. 1817/26
d. prob. pre 1830		

Children:

1. Jacob Litzey
b. 1810/17 -rec. slave in 1817
d.

2. Elizabeth Catherine Litzey
b. 1810/1817 rec. slave in 1817
d.

3. ? son
b. prob. aft. 1817, no slave deed; bef. 1820 census.
may have died infant

ADAM LIGHTSEY
(b.1774-90; d.prob pre 1830)
(s/o Jacob Lightsey, s/o of Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit)

Adam Lightsey, one of the four sons named in his father Jacob's will, was born between 1775/90, according to census records.

On 24 June 1802, he was a buyer at the estate sale of Thomas Gains. (Newberry Estates, Box 7, Package 1.) In 1807, he was a buyer at the estate sale of Charles F. Bundrick. (Newberry Estates, Box 2, Pkg. 17.)

The first land deed found for him is in Newberry District, SC Deed Book K: 251-252. This deed is from Jacob Sligh, Fairfield Dist., SC to Adam Leitzey, for 146 acres, part of a 300 acre tract originally granted to Uriah (Ulrich) Sligh on 7 Oct. 1752, Newberry Dist., Cannon Creek. It is bounded: NW, Widow Sligh; SE, John Riddlehooper & George Sligh; NE, David Hence. The plat was certified 28 Dec. 1809.

Newberry Deed Book K: 251-252. "Jacob Sligh, Fairfield Dist., for \$2000.00, to Adam Leitzey, Newberry Dist., 247 ac., more or less, Newberry Dist., adjoining George Ruff, Charles Bundrick, Christianna Sligh, Risers land, John Riddlehooper, and George Sligh, being the remains of a tract of land formerly owned by Jacob Sligh, senior, deceased and conveyed to me by John Gartington Commissioner of Equity." This is signed by Jacob Sligh, and witnessed by R. Criswell and Michael Eigleberger on 9 Jan. 1809. Magdalena Sligh made her mark on the dower release, same date. The record of the original deed of conveyance was made 3 May 1813.

Newberry Deed Book K: 252. "At request of Adam Leitzey, surveyed and laid out for David Hence, 125 ac., being the south part of 300 acres, originally granted to Uriah Sligh, 7 Oct. 1752. ... Certified 28 Dec. 1809, Samuel Cannon, D.S."

Continuing on pages 252-254. "Adam Leitzey and David Hence, Newberry Dist., SC, jointly purchased from Jacob Sligh, same Dist., (see above deed), 247 acres of land conveyed to Jacob Sligh by John Garlington, Commissioner of Equity. Bounded: George Ruff, Charles Bundrick, Christianna Sligh, Riser's land, John Riddlehooper, & George Sligh, partition of remaining 2/3 of track of 367 acres per plat dated 8 March 1813, George Hairbert, D.S. & granted for 300 acres to Uriah Sligh, 7 Oct. 1752, and possessed by Jacob Sligh, Sen., decd. Land released solely to Adam Leitzey through mistake or inadvertency."

Adam made his mark on this deed dated 14 January 1813. It was witnessed by John Willingham, Uriah Sligh, and David Lightsey, his mark. David and Adam Lightsey were brothers. Christine Leitzey (her mark) signed the dower release for this deed on 12/27 April 1813. It was recorded 3 May 1813.

From this, Adam was married to Christine/Christina, maiden name unknown, by April of 1813. Although he connected closely to the Sligh family, it was his brother David who married Christina Sligh. A close study of the estate papers of Christopher Dickert, Box 5, Pkg. 18, Newberry County Estates, would probably show if Christine Lightsey were a Dickert or not. There was a Christina Dickert on the 1810 estate papers, but the 1819 returns show Christian Litze received money on a note. (Newberry Box 5,

Package 18.) This seems to be Christina, spelled incorrectly. No Christian Litze of this age has been found on any other records by the author. There was a CHRISTIAN CITES in the area, and Tom Waites of Columbia, South Carolina was most helpful in providing information on him.

Information from Eleanor Wicker indicates that Abraham Chapman in his will dated 1 June 1808, named a grandson, John Houseal s/o his deceased daughter Christena Litsey. Christina Chapman d/o Abraham Chapman married John Houseal and they had one son, John Houseal, Jr. 1796/7-1824. This Christina was married to a Leitsey prior to 1808, so was at one time thought to have been the wife of Adam. However, since she was dead by 1808, she could not be Adam's wife. She possibly was the wife of Adam's brother, John Leitsey, about whom little is known.

The 1810 Newberry census, page 101a, for Adam Litzey shows him and his wife in the 26-45 age group. They had a son and daughter under age ten, born between 1800 and 1810. They were probably born very close to 1810 as their ages do not tally on the 1820 census.

In 1816, his father Jacob died and appointed Adam Leitzey and Captain John Epting his sole executors.

On 12 Dec. 1817, Newberry Deed Book Q2: 373, Adam Litzey, (his mark), "for love and affection" deeded to his son, Jacob Litzey, a Negro boy, Jack, when Jacob reaches age 21. This was witnessed by Wm. Rutherford, Leml Glymph, James A. Johnson.

On the same date and page, "for love and affection," to daughter, Elizabeth Catherine Litzey, Negro girl, Milly...when Elizabeth Catharine arrives at age 18. Same witnesses. Adam's mark is not on this copy.

The 1820 Newberry, SC census, page 145, shows Adam Lightsey, alone with two sons born between 1810 and 20 and one female, same. Christine may well have died in childbirth after having this third child between 1817 and 1820. She was dead by 1826 according to the next deed.

In 1826, according to Newberry Deed Book U-2:310-311, Adam sold the 146 acres he had bought from Jacob Sligh in 1809 to John Ruthersford Ridlehober, except 1 acre of land around my wife's grave for a burying ground. This land bounded: W, Widow Sligh; SW, SE, John Ridlehouber, George Sligh and David Hents, part of 300 acres granted Uriah Sligh, 7 Oct. 1752. This was signed by Adam Litzey, his mark, 20 Aug. 1826. Witnessed: David Sligh, Adam Miller and Wm. Ruthersford. Sworn 20 Oct. 1827 and recorded 20 Oct. 1827.

No other record has been found after this for Adam Litzey. He was not listed as head of household on the 1830 Newberry census, nor found elsewhere.

His son Jacob would have been at least 20 by 1830. There are several Jacob Lightseys of that age in South Carolina in 1830. The one in Newberry County, page 112, 1830 census, age 15-20 seems more likely to be Adam's brother, George Leitze's, Jacob because he is near Bartholomew Long who was named guardian. None of the others can be identified as Adam's Jacob to date.

Mary (Margaret) Lightsey
(1786/90-pre 1821/23)
d/o Jacob Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitseit

Mary Margaret Lightsey m. @1800
b. 1784/90
Orangeburg/Lexington Dist., SC
d. pre 1821/23

John George Bundrick
b. 1784/90

d. 1/2 Nov. 1847

m. second
Christine ?

Children:

Jacob Bundrick m. @1815
b. 1800/10
d. 12/13 May 1845

Ruth A. Busby

d/o John Jacob &
Mary Rawl Busby

Christina Bundrick
b. 1810
d.

Adam Mayer

George Bundrick married again after Mary Margaret Lightsey's death to Christina, maiden name unknown. He had two more children by his second wife. For more information on this family see The Bundrick Bunch by Max Tatum, who has been most helpful with sharing his research. The information on the children of George and Mary Bundrick is taken from his book.

MARY (MARGARET) LIGHTSEY
(1786/90-1821/23)

(d/o Jacob Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit)

Mary Lightsey, the daughter of Jacob Lightsey and the granddaughter of the immigrant, Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit, was born between 1786 and 1790, according to census records.

She would have been one of the females on her father Jacob's 1790 census, Orangeburg North, printed page 96. The difficulty with the 1800 Lexington census was noted in Jacob's information. Probably Mary was under 10 in 1800.

By 1810, she had married George Bundrick (b. 1784/90, d. 1/2 Nov. 1847). They were living next door to her father, Jacob Leitzzeit, as shown on this census. According to information in The Bundrick Bunch by Max Tatum, John George Bundrick was the s/o John Nicholas Bundrick. The 1810 Lexington census, page 70/143, shows a male and female in the 16-26 age group, and a male and female under age ten. These were the children, Jacob Bundrick (b. 1800/10-1845) and Christina Bundrick (b. 1809-).

Her father Jacob Lightsey's will dated 15 May 1816, left "Mary Bundrick and George Bundrick, her husband, two negroes, namely Lucy and her daughter Nelly, about 8 years old."

On 28 Sept. 1818, George Bundrick, a miller, deeded land. Margaret Bundrick, wife of George, relinquished dower rights. (SCMAR, V. X, #4, 1982).

The 1820 census, Lexington County, SC, page 47, shows the George Bundricks still near her father's old neighbors: Frederick Mock, Adam Setsler, John Epting, and Andrew Son. The family had two males 26-45, one male, 10-15; one female 26-45, one female 10-15; and three females under age 10. This household seems to be two families in one and does not correlate with the family of George and Mary Lightsey Bundrick. Yet because of the location, it probably is this George Bundrick family. Mary may have been seriously ill by this time and had another family living with and caring for her. She died prior to 1821, if the estimated birthdate of John Anderson Bundrick is correct. He was the first child of John George Bundrick's second wife, Christinna.

This second wife, Christianna, is listed in The Bundrick Bunch, page 104 based on the following: Marriage and Death Notices of the Lutheran Observer, by Brent Holcomb, p. 228, "Charles W. Bundrick, was a son of J.G. & Christianna Bundrick..born 4 Nov. 1826...d. about 30 Dec. 1860, having just entered his 37th year." (sic)

"A suit was filed in the Lexington County court on 24 April 1848 by Christena & John Stoudemire and others as distributees (heirs) of John G. Bundrick against James and J.I. Bundrick (believed to be the sons of Jacob), stated that John G. Bundrick died intestate and they were lawful heirs to a portion of J.G.'s estate. Evidence of this suit can be found in Deed Book R, pages 564-65 in the Lexington County records."

In The Bundrick Bunch, page 104, John George Bundrick's birth date is given as 1784/90 based on the census figures. The children named are Jacob Bundrick, 1800-1810; Christina Bundrick, 1810; John Anderson Bundrick, 1821/23 and Charles Washington Bundrick, 1826. The Lexington County South Carolina 1850 Census

with Genealogical Data on Many Families gives additional information on these children.

George Bundrick's name appeared as an adjoining land owner on a Barnwell District, SC land plat. (Plat Book 7:191 dated 6 Sept. 1822 and recorded same.) This is a plat for Abraham Hires for 400 acres near Savannah Creek in Barnwell. This land was bounded by: John Litsey, George Hires, Geo. Bundrick, Leonard Cease, and Abraham Markly.

No other record has been found in Barnwell to date for George Bundrick. It is possible that he was shown as a landowner for the 140 acres of land that his brother-in-law, George Lightsey willed to his minor son Jacob in 1816 (Newberry County, SC Will Book F:164,165). Another theory is that this was part of his father-in-law, Jacob Lightsey's land from an early land grant.

John David Litzey
(1790-July 1851)
s/o Jacob Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

David Lightsey
b.ca. 1790
d. July 1851
Newberry Co., SC

Married:
1815/1820

Christianna Sligh
b. ca. 1794
d. 1835

Children:

John Anderson Litzey
b. 1815/20
d. pre 1 July 1847

Married:
pre 1839

1. Harriet Riser
b. 1822
d. 14 Dec. 1844

2. Mrs. Elma Hogg Sligh
b. 27 May 1809
d. 16 Nov. 1848

Jacob Godfrey Litzey
b. 1820/23
d. 27 July 1865
Petersburg, VA

Married:
pre 1844

Catherine Cromer
b. 26 Jan. 1818
d. 6 June 1893
Newberry Co., SC

David Benson Litzey
b. 1826
d. pre 15 Nov. 1857
Newberry Co., SC

Married:
pre 1850

1. Lavinia Sligh
b. 22 Nov. 1830
d. 7 May 1856
bu. Sligh Cemetery
Newberry Co., SC

1856/57

2. Frances Christiana
Piester Hutchinson
b. 1825/27
d. 21 Jan. 1905
bu. Bachman Chapel

JOHN DAVID LIGHTSEY
(1790-Jul.1851)

(s/o Jacob Lightsey, g/s of Johannes Jacob Leitseit)

David Lightsey was one of the four sons named in the 1816 will of his father Jacob Lightsey, which named Jacob's deceased son George and sons Adam, David and JOHN. The 1850 census lists DAVID as JOHN D. Litzy, age 70. Since he is in his son Jacob's household, although his age is older than on other census records, this is John David Lightsey in Household #1362.

He may well have been the son, age 16-26, who was still at home with Jacob on the 1810 Lexington census, page 70, because in Jacob's 1816 will he left "my dear and loving son, David Leitzey, 140 acres more or less, it being my present place of residence, also two negroes Esther and Peggey."

By 1813, David was old enough to witness (his mark, DL) a deed for his brother, Adam Leitzey, on 14 January 1813 (Newberry Deed Book K: 254). If he had to be 21 to witness, then he was born prior to 1792. It seems likely he was one of the sons on his father's 1790 census.

By 1820, David Lightsey was married. Newberry County South Carolina 1850 Census with Genealogical Data on Many Families, by the Newberry County Historical Society, page 281, lists his wife as "Christianna Sligh b. 1794 d/o John Jacob (d. 1796/98 Nby Est #39-420) and Christina Cromer Sligh (d. 1835; Nby Est. #55-1376)."

On the 1820 Lexington census, page 44a, David Litsey and his wife were in the 26-45 age group. They had two sons under age 10 and a female over 45 was also in the household.

By 1830, the Lexington census, page 348, shows an all male household. One son was 10-15, one was 5-10, and two were under age 5. David named only three sons in his will and from later census records, they seem to have been born around 1820-25. In any case, David seemed to father his children when he was in his thirties or older.

In 1830, he was on or near his deceased father and grandfather's property as his neighbors included the Mocks, Buzzards, Adam Epting, et al.

In 1832, Newberry Deed Book R:116-117, David Litzey deeded to John Rutherford, 149 acres, part of two tracts of land, one granted "to Jacob Litzey for 300 acres on the - of -1759 (sic) situate in Newberry and Lexington Districts. Also part of another tract granted John Bundrick, 92 acres, 6 Feb. 1786 in Lexington District, Cannon's Creek, Broad River." This bounded: NE, Adam Miller, heirs of Frederick Mock, decd.; SE, said Mock's land; NE, Adam Egleburger; NW, heirs of George Egleburger, decd.; SW, heirs of Peter Kinard; SE, lands of Wm. Rutherford. David made his mark, (an X) 22 Nov. 1832. This was recorded 9 September 1833. The witnesses were M. Coate, W. Rutherford, and David Miller. Part of this land was land that David inherited from his father Jacob in 1816.

In the Newberry Court of Equity records, Box 20, Pkg. 12, "David Lightsey, Henry Metts, Phillip Metts, and George Metts vs.

Lemuel Glymph, Adm. John Metts, dec. Barbara Wicker, John A. Wicker and Elizabeth, his wife, and infants Martha, Delilah, Simeon, Mary, George and Silas Metts (guardian Lemuel Glymph)", this sets forth that Adam Mitts departed life intestate leaving brothers and sister, John, Henry, Philip and George Mitts and Barbara Mitts, who married Andrew Wicker. He owned 90 acres of land, "bounded by Joshua Boyd whereon Abram Cromer formerly lived." The heirs sold this land to David Lightsey in 1832. David Lightsey gave his sealed note for the purchase money in two equal parts due the first of January 1835 and the first of January 1836.

John Mitts died before title passed. Partition for the estate was made, and D. Nance, Commissioner passed title to David Lightsey of 90 acres in Newberry District, Broad River, bounded by Joshua Boyd, John Tygart and Simon Wicker. 2 July 1838. (Newberry Deed Book S:426-428.)

By 1840, David appeared on the Newberry census, which is alphabetized. He was 40-50. He had four males and one female in his household. Probably, his son, John Anderson Litzey, had married and was living with David in 1840 and the young male under five was his son.

By 1850, as noted, John D. Litzy, age 70, was in his son Jacob Litzy's household #1362 in Newberry County, SC.

David Litzey's will was signed (his mark X) 5 June 1851, It was proved 5 July 1851 and recorded 18 July 1851. (Newberry District, SC Will Book 2:43.) Listed in this will were his deceased son, John A. Litzey, and his two living sons, Jacob Litzey and David Benson Litzey. Adam Cromer, Adam F. Cromer and David L. Wicker were appointed by David to appraise his estate. His sons, Jacob and David B. Litzey, were named as executors. Witnesses were Adam Cromer, Adam F. Cromer and D.L. Wicker. (Will Book 2:43, Box 85. Pkg. 221, Estate #2147 Newberry County, SC.)

John Anderson Litsey
(1815/20-1847)

(s/o David Leitsey, s/o Jacob Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit)

It seems likely that John Anderson Lightsey was born 1815/20 and was the oldest son of David and Christine/Christina Sligh Litzey. He first married Harriet Riser who was born in 1822 and died 14 December 1844. She was the daughter of Martin and Christina Rikard Riser. She is buried in the Bethlehem Lutheran Church Cemetery, one mile from Pomeria, South Carolina. He then married Mrs. Elma (Hogg) Sligh (27 May 1809-16 Nov. 1848.)

John Anderson Lightsey died intestate in Newberry District, SC on or about 1 July 1847, according to the petition of Lemuel Glymph who filed to administer the estate worth \$4,000.00. J.A. Litzey's widow Elena Leitsey is named in these papers as are infants: David M. Leitsey, William L. Lightsey and Thomas Benson Litzey.

1. David Martin Leitzey, b. ca. 1839, d. 1 July 1863 CSA

In 1850, David M. Lightsey, age 11, (b. 1839), was living in Newberry household 1478, the household of his uncle David Benson Litzy. According to the annotated 1850 Newberry census David M. died July 1863 CSA. He died in Gettysburg, PA, Co. H. 13 Regt. SC

Volunteers. He married Nancy C., maiden name unknown. (Annals of Newberry, p. 431)

2. William Langdon/Langston Leitzsey, b. 1841, d. 21 Aug. 1864. Unmarried.

William L. Litzey, John Anderson Litzey's second son, may possibly have been mislisted on the 1850 Newberry census as William "Mangum" (Newberry Annotated #1362.06). He is listed on the 1860 Newberry census, page 266, #904/904 as Wm. L. Litezey, 19, teacher living in the Jesse Dickert household. According to his Confederate records, he served in Company H, 13 Regiment, South Carolina Infantry. He was killed or died of wounds on 21 August 1864. These papers show him in Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia. According to an information sheet, compiler unknown, he was wounded at Manassa and Spottsylvania and killed at Deep Bottom.

3. Thomas Benson Leitzey, b. 12 Dec. 1844, d. 4 Sept. 1908, bu. with his second wife at "Rosemont", Newberry County, SC.

John Anderson and Harriet Riser Leitzey's son, Thomas Benson Leitzey, was in the 1850 household #1326 of his aunt Mary Riser Cannon Koon, (Mrs. Henry Coon). Thomas Benson Leitzey first married Lavinia Elizabeth Thompson, b. ca. 1842, d. 13 Sept. 1867. She was the daughter of Henry Jr. and Catherine Sligh Thompson. After her death, he married "Kate" Goggans (1844-1917), according to the Newberry County South Carolina 1850 Census (annotated). She was the daughter of Joseph and Eustacia (Davis) Goggans. According to Annals of Newberry, p. 411, B. Leitzsey, age 21 volunteered Aug. 27, 1861 and was promoted to corporal and to sergeant. He surrendered at the close of the Civil War.

The children of Thomas Bensen and Catherine A. Goggans were:

1. Anderson Leitzsey, d. age 18 years.
 2. Barney Burr Leitzsey, b. 30 Jan. 1873, d. 14 Nov. 1945.
 3. Eugene Leitzsey
 4. Curtis L. Leitzsey, b. 31 Aug. 1877, d. 20 Apr. 1933
 5. Daisy Leitzsey, d. age 16 yrs.
 6. Benson Leitzey
 7. Arthur Gibbs Leitzsey, b. 10 June 1882, d. 8 Dec. 1938.
 8. Ethel Harriet Leitzey, b. 26 Mar. 1889, d. 23 July 1950.
- Additional information in Our Folks (Goggans History)

Jacob Godfrey Litzey
(1820/23-d.CSA 27 July 1865)

s/o David Leitsey, s/o Jacob Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzey

The information in this material, unless otherwise noted, came from Leitzey Family History, author not given, passed on to the author from Mrs. J.L. Drafts, Box 326, Leesville, SC or from The Bundrick Bunch by Max Tatum, 1908 Colquitt Ave., Albany, GA 31707. It has not been verified. Eleanor Wicker, 725 Mayer St., Greenville, MS 38701 has also contributed information.

Prior to 1844, Jacob Godfrey Leitzey married Catherine Cromer (b. 26 Jan. 1818, d. 6 June 1893, Newberry Co., SC, bu. Cromer Cemetery), d/o John Frederick Cromer (1783-1856) and Barbara Sligh (1788-1870). They lived and reared their family on a farm about five miles north of Pomeria in Newberry District, SC.

The 1850 annotated census of Newberry County shows household #1362, "Jacob Litzy, age 27, Catherine Litzy, 27, Francis E., age 5,; John D., age 4; George F. 2; and Jacob C. Litzy, 6 mo. in the household as are William Mangum, 9, and John D. Litzy, who was Jacob's father."

By the time of the 1850 census, they had one daughter and three sons. Seven children eventually lived to maturity while two were known to have died in early childhood, Sara and James. The children who lived were: Fannie (Francis E. b. 1845; John (John D. 1846);George (George F. b. 1848); Jacob (Jacob C. b. 1849), and Mary, Nannie and Langston all born after the 1850 census.

Jacob Godfrey Leitzey served in the Confederacy. According to the Leitzey history, he came back to his children and farm from one tour of service. Then, he heard some neighbors make remarks about his release and volunteered and joined Company G., Holcomb's Legion. During a battle at Look Out Point, he was taken prisoner and died of disease. His confederate records show that he died 27 July 1865 and was buried in the vicinity of the Post Hospital, Petersburg, Virginia.

His wife Catherine Cromer Leitzey lived until 6 June 1893, age 75. According to her obituary quoted in the history, she was a member of Bethlehem Lutheran Church for 55 years.

Catherine Cromer and Jacob Godfrey Leitzey's children:

1. Sarah R. Leitzey, b. 5 Jan. 1844, d. 26 May 1845, bu. Cromer Cem.
2. Frances (Fannie) Leitzey, b. 4 Apr. 1845, d. 30 Sept. 1897, age 52, bu. Bethlehem Lutheran Church. She married, first, John Ridlehuber, (1849-1872), who died 18 months later. m., second, John David Suber, b. 21 Nov. 1840, d. 30 Sept. 1897. She was his second wife.

Fannie Leitzey and John David Suber had the following children:

Mary Suber, died age 16.
Kate Suber married Felix Greene, Sr.
Christopher Suber married Pinckney Yon.

3. John David Leitzey b. 10 Nov. 1846, d. 18 Dec. 1902, age of 56, buried Bethlehem Lutheran Church Cemetery, Newberry Co., SC. Married Elizabeth Jane Bundrick (b. 4 Jan. 1853 d. 8 Feb. 1934).

John Leitzey served in the CSA. He was blind for ten years before his death.

John Leitzey and Jane Bundrick had six children, five lived to adulthood:

Carrie Leitzey b. 7 Oct. 1871-20 Aug. 1939.
Mary Delia Leitzey b. 25 Aug. 1875-19 Aug. 1939.
Fannie Alma Leitzey b. 15 Mar. 1878, d. 16 Dec. 1953.
George Elbert Leitzey, b. 23 Jan. 1882, d. 6 May 1967.
John O. Leitzey b. 9 Sept. 1892-d. 25 Oct. 1954.

Carrie E. Leitzey was the only child of John and Jane Bundrick Leitzey to marry. She married George Simpson Long (17 Sept. 1869-25 Feb. 1951) and reared a family of 12, living across the road from her parents.

4. George Frank Leitzey b. 22 Sept 1848, d. 28 Oct. 1910, age 62, died after being thrown from a wagon in the street in Columbia, SC. He is buried in St. Andrews Lutheran Church Cemetery near Columbia. The rest of his immediate family is buried in Bethlehem Cemetery. He married Mary Ella Derrick (b. 14 Jan. 1848, d. 6 Oct. 1896), d/o Jeremiah Derrick and Mary Ann Fulmer of the Spring Hill section of Lexington County. George F. Leitzey and Ella Derrick married 21 Dec. 1876, according to the Bethelhem Church Records.

They had nine children:

Hugh, Mary Catherine (Mamie), Bertha, Frank, Fannie Bell, Jessie, twins Jacob Earle and Pearl, and Ralph.

Hugh, a railroad engineer, married Helen Parker and lived in Columbia. Four of their five children lived to adulthood. Hugh died in 1936. Mamie married Thomas U. Monts and lived on the homeplace. They reared two of their four children. Mamie died in 1951. Frank, a railroad conductor, married Una Baskin. They had one child. Fannie Bell married Narvie Meetze. They had two children and lived in Columbia. Jessie taught school in Columbia. Earle was in World War I, and then worked for the Columbia Post Office. He married Pearle Lindler. They had two sons. Earle died at age 52. Pearl, his twin, was a nurse at the South Carolina Sanatorium at State Park. Ralph worked for the Columbia Post Office. He married Kate Finch and they had two sons, one died young of a shotgun accident.

5. Jacob Calhoun Leitzey, b. 16 Apr. 1850, Newberry Co., SC, d. 8 Sept. 1922, bu. Bethlehem Lutheran Cemetery, m. Mary Magdalene "Minnie" Ridlehuber, b. 18 Oct. 1860, d. 7 Jan. 1930, bu. Bethelhem Lutheran Cemetery, d/o William Langston Ridlehouber, 1830-1863 CSA and Mary Magdalene Counts, 1825-1907. Minnie was a sister of Jacob's sister Fannie's first husband. Minnie and Jacob Leitzey's children, all born in Newberry County, South Carolina, were:

1. Frances Edna Leitzey, b. 2 Apr. 1889, d. 25 Jan. 1953. m. Willie Jacob Suber, b. 10 Aug. 1881, d. 9 June 1971, s/o Backman Melancton & Mattie Meadows Oxner Suber, both bu. Bethlehem Lutheran Cemetery. The Subers are descendants of Wm Frank Suber (1846-1932).

2. Kate Lucille Leitzey, b. 14 Mar. 1891, d. 30 May 1947, single, bu. Bethlehem Lutheran.

3. Eunice May Leitzey, b. 20 May 1892, d. 14 Sep. 1977. single, bu. Bethlehem Lutheran.

4. John David Leitzey, b. 24 Dec. 1893, d. 28 July 1969. m. Nannie Ethel Suber, b. 7 June 1900, d. 24 Apr. 1983, d/o Luther L. and Aurelia Haltiwanger Suber, both bu. Bethlehem Lutheran.

5. Elberta Leitzey, b. 26 Jan. 1895, d. 9 Oct. 1958. Second wife of Backman M. Suber, b. 29 Jan. 1876, d. 3 Jan. 1932, bu. Bethlehem Lutheran Cemetery.

They had one daughter.

6. William Jacob Leitzey, b. 27 May 1897, d. 9 July 1958. m. Carrie Lee Kinard, b. 17 July 1898, d. 26 Mar. 1974, both bu. Bethlehem Lutheran.

They had 6 children. One daughter, Mary Lee Leitzey,

- married Cecil W. Wicker, a descendant of Christian Wicker.
7. Thomas H. Leitzey, b. 21 July 1899, d. 1 Apr. 1977, single, bu. Bethlehem Lutheran.
 8. George Heber Leitzey, b. 16 May 1901, d. 17 Sept. 1984. m. Myrtle Richardson, b. 15 Oct. 1903, d. 2 Feb. 1977. Bu. Bethlehem Lutheran. They had one son, Grady Leitzey, who was living in Pomeria, SC in 1984.
 9. E. Otto Leitzey, b. 11 Oct. 1903, living. m. Kathryn Campbell, b. 18 Apr. 1910, d. 1986.
 10. Martha Julia Leitzey, b. 11 Sept. 1905, d. 10 Oct. 1907. Bu. Bethlehem Lutheran.
6. Mary Catherine Leitzey b. 17 April 1852-d. 29 May 1925, bu. Bethlehem Lutheran Church Cemetery, Newberry Co., SC. She married William David Bundrick (b. 25 June 1850-9 Feb. 1935). He was Jane Bundrick's brother. They had 7 children:
1. Rufus Bundrick, (b. 1878 d. age 4).
 2. Anna Catherine Bundrick, b. 1880, m. Junius Long, had six children.
 3. William Herbert Bundrick b. 1883, d. 1 Aug. 1942. m. Lynn Aaron.
 4. Nanie Ora Bundrick, b. 1885 never married.
 5. Fannie Mae Bundrick b. 1888, m. Robert Ringer.
 6. Allie Bundrick m. Roland Ringer.
 7. Claudie Marie Bundrick b. 1894, d. 18 August 1921. m. Clarence Epting.
7. James Benson Leitzey, b. 19 Feb. 1854, d. 29 May 1860, bu. Cromer Cem.
8. Nannaire "Nannie" Leitzey, b. 12 March 1865, d. 17 Dec. 1917, bu Bethlehem Cemetery, Newberry Co., SC. She married George W. Bundrick, b. 1 Sept. 1865, d. 25 July 1940. He was a brother to Jane and William. Nannie Leitzey and George Bundrick had five boys: Allen, who died of a farm accident in 1905; and Jacob, John, James and Edwin. Jacob was in WW I. He married Lula Crooks. James also served in World War I and married Irene Suber. John married Eloise Miller.
9. W. Langston "Lang" Leitzey b. 24 June 1858, d. 25 Oct. 1917, bu. Bethlehem Lutheran. He lived on the old homeplace. He married Mary Elizabeth Miller in 1886. She died in 1887. In 1890 he married her sister, Lula Miller. Only two of their five children lived: Annie and Carol, both unmarried.

David Benson Litzey
(1826- pre 15 Nov. 1857)
s/o David Leitzey, s/o Jacob Lightsey, s/o Johannes Jacob
Leitzeit

Unless otherwise noted, the following information came from
from Eleanor Wicker, 725 Mayer St., Greenville, MS 38701.

David Benson Litzey was one of two living sons named in his
father David Litzey's estate papers in 1851, (Newberry County,
South Carolina Will Book 2:43). He was born about 1826.

Prior to the 1850 census, he married Lavinia Sligh. The 1850
Newberry County, SC annotated census gives her name as Sarah
Caroline Lavinia Sligh, b. 22 Nov. 1830, d. 7 May 1856, bu. Sligh
Family Cemetery, d/o Jacob (1808-1846) and Nancy Peaster Sligh.

David Litzey's nephew, David M. Litzey, s/o his dead brother
John Anderson Litzey was living with him in 1850.

Sometime between Lavinia Sligh Lightsey's death on 7 May
1856 and 22 Oct. 1857, the date he signed his will, David
Lightsey married for a second time to Frances Christiana
(Piester) Hutchinson, b. 1825/27, d. 21 Jan. 1905, bu. Bachman
Chapel Church Cemetery. She was d/o John Piester, Jr. and Sarah
Sligh (1803-1862) a widow of Louis Hutchinson.

Frances and Louis Hutchinson had a child, Martha Elizabeth
Huchinson, b. 1845, d. 6 Mar. 1926, unm., bu. Bachman Chapel
Church Cemetery. After David Leitzey's death, Francis married her
third husband, George A. Kinard, 1828-1904. She was his second
wife. They had no children.

David Leitzey's will from Newberry Will Book 2:298, dated 22
Oct. 1857, proved 21 Nov. 1857, recorded 12 Feb. 1858 names his
wife Frances Litzey. Daughters Mary and Christianna Litzey were
also named as were nephews Thomas Benson Litzey, s/o Jno. A.
Litzey, decd. and James Benson Litzey, s/o Jacob G. Litzey. David
L. Wicker is the executor. G.A. Riser, T.M. Lake and A.J. A.
McCollum are the witnesses. Newberry Box 103, Pkg. 271, Est 2575.

Children of David Benson Litzey and Lavina Sligh:

1. Mary R. "Mollie" Leitzey, b. 14 May 1852, d. 19 May 1930,
m. Walter Franklin Ruff, b. 17 Nov. 1847, d. 24 Jul. 1908.
He was the son of Henry Langdon Ruff & Mary M. Sligh, both
are buried in St. Philip's Lutheran Church Cemetery.

2. Christianna "Anna" Leitzey, b. 31 Mar. 1855, d. 27 Aug. 1911.
She married William J. Shealy, b. 2 Jan. 1852, d. 23 Apr.
1901. He was the son of Thomas Shealy and Martha Fulmer,
both bu. St. Philip's Lutheran Church Cemetery. They had
11 children.

LEONARD LIGHTS/LITES
(poss. s/o Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit)

b.poss pre 1749
by census pre 1755
d.1800/1810

Married:
pre 1774

Unknown
d.post 1810

Probable Children:

1. George Lites
b. 1770/75
d. prob. 1840/50

m.
pre 1800

Unknown

2. Jacob Lites
b. 1775/80
Lexington Dist., SC
d. 1860/70
Lexington Co., SC

m.
pre 1803

Mary "Mollie" Gartman
b. 1775/84

d. pre 7 Jan. 1821
d/o Daniel Gartman &
Catherine (?)

3. Frederick Lites
b. 1775/84
d. prob. pre 1830

m.
pre 1810

Unknown

4. Joseph Lites
b. 1775/90
d. pre 1830

m.
pre 1810

Nancy ?

5. Philip Lites
b. 6 Mar. 1785
d. 6 Nov. 1854

Unknown

6. John Lites
b.ca. 1790
d. post 1860

m.
pre 1821

Sarah, "Sally"
b.19 Jan. 1793
d.ca. 1885
bu. St. John's Luth.
Pelion, SC

Two sons b. 1774- 1790 remain unidentified.

Abraham Lites/Lightsey and John Adam Lightsey of Beaufort District (later Hampton County), SC may well be these two sons of Leonard for the reasons given on the pages about these men. No attempt has been made to identify the daughters.

LEONARD LIGHTS
(b. pre 1755, d. 1800/1810)
probable son of Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit

Leonard Lights was born pre 1755 according to the 1800 Lexington County, South Carolina census. Since the 1790 Orangeburg District North printed census, page 95, shows him with eight sons under age 16, the pre-1755 birthdate seems reasonable. He probably died between 1800 and 1810 as the Widow Lites appears on the 1810 census as a neighbor to George Kelly who was Leonard's neighbor on the 1790 census and on Land Grant Volume 1:170. Leonard's wife's name is not known.

Leonard may have been one of the four children declared by the immigrant Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit in the South Carolina Council Journal 16-17 October 1749, D-521, pages 687-92.

He was of the right age, born pre 1755. He was in the right area, near Cannon and Crim's Creek. He owned land on the Saluda River and on Bare (Bear) Creek (South Carolina Land Grants Volumes: 17:28;16:51;26:94;65:94; 30:521.) Two of Leonard Lights plats were recorded in the Barnwell District Plat book in error since this land was located in upper not lower Orangeburg District.

The land granted to Leonard in 1784 (Barnwell District Plat Book 1:179) bordered Baltis Shirir. According to Carl Nichols who has studied the Cannon-Crim's Creek land records carefully, Balthzer Shirer's father settled on Crim's Creek and Balthzer lived on his land. The land granted to Leonard in 1793 (30:521) bordered John Gartman. A John Gartman had been a neighbor to Jacob Light (Leitzzeit) in 1755 (South Carolina Memorials 7:380), so a similar migration pattern existed. George Lights/Lightsey also owned land on Bear Creek although his was on the head of Bear Creek while Leonard's was near the mouth. All these land records connect Leonard to people who lived near Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit.

If he was not the fourth child, then no records for a fourth child have been found after an extensive search of all known records for the Dutch Fork area which became Lexington and Newberry Counties in South Carolina in the fork of the Broad and Saluda Rivers.

However, some researchers doubt that he was and cite the following contradictory evidence: Johannes Jacob's son George owned part of his father's original 300 acre tract by 1770 (Newberry District, South Carolina Deed Book R:116,117). Another son, Jacob, willed a part of this tract to his son David in 1816. (SCMAR, v.XI,1, page 10. A copy of the original will can be found in the appendix pages on the immigrant).

Although what happened to a portion of the immigrant's land is still not known, nothing found in land records to date shows that Leonard received any of Johannes Jacob's original tract.

Leonard's surname was consistently given as the one syllable LEYTS, LIGHTS, LITES while the other three children of Johannes Jacob were later LEITSEY, LITSEY or LIGHTSEY or some two syllable variation. Leonard's German Script signature of his surname on the 1788 Bethel Lutheran Church Petition (South Carolina General

Assembly Papers petitions 1788 A 103) does not resemble the surname of Jacob Leize's German script in the 1794 St. John's Lutheran Church petition (SC General Assembly petitions 1794 #20).

The names Jacob and George repeat constantly in the other family lines descending from Jacob and George. The name Leonard does not appear in these lines. However, Leonard does seem to have had a Jacob and a George as sons. Unless more substantial evidence can be presented to prove that Leonard was NOT the fourth child, this writer is inclined to believe that he was a son of Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit.

In addition to the land records cited earlier showing Leonard owning land on Bear Creek and near the Saluda River with neighbors John Gartman, George Kelly, John Leibrand, and Baltis Shirer, the other early records found for Leonard show that in 1788 he signed in German script a church petition for Bethel Lutheran Church in Lexington County, Orangebourgh (sic) District (South Carolina General Assembly Papers, Petitions 1788-A103, South Carolina Archives). Among other signers were George Johannes Drehr, Johan P. Gartman, George Kolle, Johannes Lebolt, Jacob Roll, and Martin, Christian and Johannes Schweigart.

On the 1790 census, printed page 95, Leonard's neighbors were John Drehr, Sen., Christian Harman, Tobias Hendricks, the Jumperds, Andrew and George Kelly, John Leibrant, Christopher and Michael Oswalds, Baltis Shirow, Henry Snelgrove, and the John Wolfes, names which will connect later to other Lights who may be sons of Leonard. The Wolfes also connect to George Lightsey.

In 1800, Leonhoirdb Leytz also signed in German script a General Assembly Petition 1800, #14 (See LGE, v. IV, Book IV, Spring, 1985, page 188-189. This petition "of Sundry Inhabitants residing in the South side of the Saludy River in Lexington County" asked for "our neighbour, Capt. Phillip Hook the authority...to be our majistrate (sic) again". The petition states that for the most part the signers were German Protestants and not well experienced and learned in the English tongue. Other signers included Willam Hendrix, the George Kellys, one signing in German and the other in English, Christian Leibredt, Senr., Michael Oswald, Jacob Roll (Rall), and George Wingart.

As noted earlier, the 1800 Lexington census was repetitive and inaccurate and the neighbors in the census always depend on which route was followed by the census taker. However, Leonard Lights, page 484, is near George and Michael Bougnite, the Cooglers, Christian Harmon, Andrew and George Kelly, Thomas Roll (Rall). On page 573, he is by George Boughniet, Barnet Lybran, Thomas Roll, Andrew Tarrar. George Kelly, who was a constant connection on church and land records, appeared only on page 484.

By the 1810 census, a Widow Lites appears on page 137/67 next door to George Kelly shown as Leonard's next door neighbor in 1790 and near William Frazier, Eliza Hendrix, Henry and William Lybrand, Widow and Sam Snelgrove, Michael Wingard. Next door to her was Joseph Lites with Frederick Lites near. Jacob Letes was also on page 153/75 near John Gartman, the Hendrix families, Philip Hook, Michael Oswalt and Christian Roll.

From this, Leonard seems to have been dead by 1810. No will or deed identifying his widow or children has been found. Therefore, identifying Leonard's children presents the same difficulty as identifying him as the son of the immigrant Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit. In the absence of a will or land record connecting them specifically, the best that can be done is to use the circumstantial evidence such as census, church, and the few land records that remain after many of the Lexington deeds burned, while realizing that some of the conclusions drawn from such stand subject to correction should new evidence be found.

Before attempting to identify Leonard's possible children, note was taken of the fact that Jacob Lightsey/Leitzey, son of the immigrant JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT/LEITZINGER, named his children in his 1816 will. He named his deceased son George, his sons David, Adam and John, and his daughter Mary, wife of George Bundrick. Jacob's sons, George and David, also left wills naming their children. Although Jacob's John remains unidentified, he does not appear to be one of the Johns found on census or land records in the Lexington-Newberry area for the reasons given in the material connecting John Lites to Leonard Lights.

George Lights/Lightsey/ various spellings, the other son of the immigrant JOHANNES JACOB LEITZEIT, sold most his land in the Dutch Fork area and moved between 1788 and 1790 into the South Orangeburg area on Savannah Creek in what later became Winton County and then Barnwell District, South Carolina. The 1790 Orangeburg South census, printed page 99, shows him to have 5 male children who appear to have stayed in that general area of South Carolina.

So, the other male Lites/Lights in the Dutch Fork area seem to the author to be sons of Leonard. The author has searched census, church, court, land and miscellaneous South Carolina records cross comparing the names of neighbors from each source when possible and pinpointing the places on the early maps of the area in the effort to connect these male Lites to Leonard or to each other. No attempt has been made to identify the females as this is an indirect line with no exact evidence.

It is possible that this line has been confused in part with the line of Johannes George Liks, who came to South Carolina as an immigrant in 1747, settling in the Saxagotha Township, Congaree/Santee River area. His sons Frederick and George Lyks were named in his 1775 will (Charleston Will Book:1776-1784:164). Mr. Leonardo Andreas compiled a file of material on this family (Andreas Papers, Lykes File:533). Frederick Lites and his family can be well documented as residents of Richland County, South Carolina and his living children were named in Richland Estate File:49-1219. However, the elder son George has been impossible to identify after 1788. His children cannot be positively identified by the evidence now in hand although every attempt has been made to separate the families by their known connection to neighbors who witnessed legal records for them and to known in-laws. The author will appreciate any information which will help in positively proving either of these lines.

What is known is that by 1790, EIGHT MALES and THREE FEMALES, other than Leonard and his wife, were living in his household. The 1800 Lexington County census is repetitive and

incorrect as noted. On page 266/484 there were six males and one female at home with the parents which would mean two males and two females were missing from the household between the 1790 and 1800 census. On 345/573 seven males and one female are shown. This would mean one male and two females had moved out or died between 1790 and 1800.

Since one male is shown as under ten, it is possible that Leonard and his wife had a ninth male child between 1790 and 1800. However, as those who have studied census variances closely realize, it may well be that this child was born circa 1789/90 and was one of the eight males shown on the 1790 yet shown as under age 10 on the 1800. From available records the page 484 census record seems to be correct as George and Jacob Lites were married prior to 1800.

The 1800 Lexington County, South Carolina census has been indexed and published by Brent Holcomb. He mentions the overlapping and the variations in the household depending on the census taker. With this duplication of names and variation of numbers in mind, the following LITES/ LIGHTSEYS were identified.

Jacob Litesey/Litze appears on pages 493 and again on 872. He was the son of the immigrant, Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit, as the neighboring names bordered the immigrant.

Leonard Lights/Lytes appears on pages 486 and 573. He may have been a son of the immigrant Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit.

George Likes appears on page 572 and 576. The age and family pattern vary widely on George which has led to speculation that there may be two Georges rather than a wrong count of the same family. (See also George Lyks, son of Johannes George Lyks). However, on page 572 he is near Leonard and on 576 he is near families which connect to Leonard i.e. George Boughneit, the Couglers, John Dreher, and John Swicord.

John Lyps is on page 566, Saluda /Rocky Creek. Although, he was in the right area, his name appears on all records found as LYPS or SYPS never a LITES variation. For this reason and because he was old enough to be Leonard's brother rather than his son, the author's opinion is that he does not connect to this family despite the similar name and location.

The Daniel Lutesey on page 558 was in the Saxagotha Township area which was the area in which the immigrant, Johannes George Lyks, settled in 1747 on the Congaree (South Carolina State Land Plats 4:462, 5:68; Council Journal 20 Jan. 1747. Leonardo Andreas File 533.). Some researchers have said that John Lygthner, page 497 and Mark Zeitzey are variations of the Lightsey name. If so, the author has been unable to connect them from any other records. No other surnames on this census seem to be variations.

The George Liks on the census seems to be a son of Leonard by neighbors on census and land records and his connection to Joseph and Philip Lites later in the St. Michael's Lutheran Church records, SCMAR, Volume IV, 4:241-248.

Jacob Lites is probably the other son of Leonard not shown in Leonard's 1800 household since he seems to connect to Leonard's family by location, by neighbors found in census and land records, and appears to have married Molly Gartman prior to 1800.

On the 1810 Lexington census, Frederick Lites was near Leonard's Widow Lites on page 67 of the census as was Joseph Lites, who was next door. The Widow Lites still had two males in the household. So six of the eight sons of Leonard were not in the Widow Lites household in 1810. George and Jacob were married prior to 1800. Frederick and Joseph were married between 1800 and 1810. No other unidentified LITES/LIGHTSEYS appeared on the 1810 Lexington census.

However, according to the LGE, Volume VI, Book I:18-20, an Abraham Lites was a buyer with Joseph Lites at the Henry Snelgrove Estate sale 23 November 1805 along with neighbors which connect to the Lites family. Henry Snelgrove owned land on Bear Creek and was a neighbor to Leonard Lights on the 1790 census. This Abraham Lites was most likely the Abraham Lightsey who appeared later in Beaufort District, South Carolina records although there was also an Abraham Lites of the right age who lived in Abbeville District, South Carolina.

From 1820 through 1860, Lites/Lutz appeared on the Lexington census near Cooglers (Cuglers), William Frazier, Jacob Harmon, Sam Snelgrove and other names which connected to Leonard's widow and sons on the earlier census and other records. Therefore, he may well be another son.

Philip Lites appeared on the St. Michael's Lutheran Church records with Joseph Lites in 1821 and on the 1820 Lexington census page 43, he was next door to Joseph Lites and near George Wingard. On the 1840 Lexington census, page 19, he was by John Drehr, Jacob Harmon, Jr., George Lybrand and Abraham and John Snelgrove.

So it seems that of the eight sons which were on Leonard's 1790 census, six of them were GEORGE, JACOB, FREDERICK, JOSEPH, JOHN and PHILIP. ABRAHAM LITES may well have been a son because he connected to the area and the family. If so, then almost certainly he is the Abraham Lightsey of Beaufort (later Hampton County, South Carolina), and JOHN ADAM LIGHTSEY, also of Beaufort, is probably his brother and the other son of Leonard. THIS CONNECTION HAS NOT BEEN PROVEN. The following records have been found for these men:

GEORGE LEICHS/LYKS/LITES
(b.1770/75, d.prob. pre. 1850)
probable son of Leonard LITES

As noted in information on the other Georges, separating the records for each George has been time-consuming and difficult. It is hoped that the records are correctly identified.

In 1788, a George Leichs made his mark on the petition of St. Martin's Church (General Assembly Papers, Petitions 1788, A103, South Carolina Archives). Among those signing this petition were George and Michael Bauknecht, John Drehr, Johannes Schweigart, and Michael Wessinger.

A History of the Lutheran Church in South Carolina, published by the South Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, 1971, page 823, states that St. Martin was among the

fifteen churches incorporated as part of the Corpus Evangelicum of 1788. "No records can be found in any of the Minutes of Lutheran Synods of this congregation. Exactly when the congregation was organized, where they worshipped and when they disbanded is uncertain." This same source also states that St. Martin's was located in the area between High Hill Creek and Twelve Mile Creek. This is near the Bear Creek area where both George Lightsey and Leonard Lights owned land. In 1788, George Lightsey moved to the South Orangeburg area which became Barnwell District.

In 1797, George Lykes wrote his name on the Zion Lutheran Church petition. Most of the names on this petition appear to have been written by one person. Among those names are Martin Heidle and Martin Hook, who were near George Likes on page 572, of the Lexington 1800 census. Michael Drafts, Barnet Lybrand, Andrew Terer, Philip Toubert, all of whom signed this petition, appeared within a few houses of Leonard Lytes on page 573 of this 1800 census. Appearing as near neighbors to George Likes on page 576 of the 1800 Lexington census were George and Michael Boughneit, John Dreher, John Swicord, Jr. and Michael Wessinger, who were signers of the 1788 St. Martin's petition. In this confusing double listed census, George and John Boughnite were also listed as neighbors to Leonard Lytes on page 573.

The family patterns of the two Georges are entirely different with the one on page 572 showing himself age 26-45 and his wife the same age, two females 10-16 and two females under age ten. The one on page 576 shows a male 10-16; a female 16-26; and a female under age 10.

Michael Boughnight's name connects consistently to George Likes, from the 1800, page 576; the 1820, page 49 and the 1830, page 344 Lexington County, South Carolina census records as well as appearing on the 1788 St. Martin's Church Petition and the church communicant lists from St. Michael's Lutheran Church in the 1820's. Henry Coon was also a neighbor in 1800 and 1830.

On 19 December 1801, proved and recorded 1 December 1817, George Likes deeded 378 acres of land on the head of the Congaree Creek to Benjamin Wingard. (Memorialized Records of Lexington Dist., SC 1814-1824, Brent Holcomb, Southern Historical Press, 1978, p.68.) The location of the land would place this with the Johannes George Lyks family since it is in the Congaree Creek area, but the Wingard name is not one which connects to that branch of the family but does connect to Leonard's branch.

From the same source, page 140, George Lyks deeded 396 acres of land on the Broad and Saluda Rivers to George Lorick, 14 December 1811. This was proved and acknowledged 31 May 1824. George Lorick was a neighbor to George Lykes on the 1840 Lexington census.

George Lykes, s/o Leonard, has not been found on the 1810 Lexington census. He appeared on the church records of St. Michael's Lutheran Church as a communicant taking the sacrament on 5 April 1817, on Good Friday, 3 April 1819 and at the Easter Service 1824. Among others listed as attending this church were Joseph and Philip Lites, John and George Bouknight, Godfrey and John Drehr, Thomas Shular, and John Swigard. (SCMAR, V. IV, #4, Fall, 1976, pages 232-256.)

He can be found on the 1820, page 49 and 1830, page 344, Lexington census records. In 1838, George Lykes of Lexington deeded to Thomas Shuler of Lexington for \$20.00, 20 acres of land, part of a tract originally deeded to Thos. Kearney and deeded by his heirs to Thos. Boyd and by Thos. Boyd to George Lykes. The witnesses were Samuel Lykes and David Nunnamaker. This was executed 8 Oct. 1838, proved same, recorded 2 Oct. 1843. (LEXINGTON CO., SC Deed BOOK N:148-149.) Thomas Shuler connected on church records at St. Michael's in 1819. Thomas Boyd was not near any of the names connected in 1800.

The final census record found for George Lykes was the 1840 Lexington Co., SC, page 23. On this he was 60-70 years old. The 1820 census showed one son under age 10 thus born 1810-20. The 1830 census showed 2 males of this age and the 1840 census showed no sons at home, but Samuel Lykes, age 30-40, page 100/21 was a neighbor to David Nunnamaker, Thomas Shuler, and a number of Bouknights. Since Samuel was old enough to sell land to George Monts, 264 acres, Saluda, 29 Dec. 1823, proven 19 June 1824, (SC Memorialized Land Records, page 140), he was born prior to 1802. The 1850 Lexington census gave his age as 52 and his occupation as miller.

However, on this census the Samuel Likes listed was next door to William Baker, Jr., identified in the annotated 1850 Lexington Census as a son of William, Sr. (1759-1839) and Barbara Lykes Baker (1767-1816). This Barbara Lykes Baker was a daughter of the immigrant Johannes George Lykes and she had a brother named George (See Johannes George Lykes).

None of the earlier neighbors or records had connected George Lyks of the Rocky Creek area of Lexington to the Johannes George Lyks family of the Saxagotha Township, Congaree River, Sandy Run area of Lexington County with the son Frederick Likes moving from there into Richland County. However, finding Samuel near the same neighbors which connected to this family indicates some earlier connection. A direct line descendant would need to search the later records and trace Samuel's parentage to sort this out.

No records past the 1840 census have been found for the George Lykes who seems to the author to be the son of Leonard.

JACOB LITES
(b. 1775/80, d. aft. 1860)
prob. s/o Leonard Lites

Jacob Lites first appeared by name on census records on the 1810 Lexington County, South Carolina census, page 75. He was a neighbor to John Gartman, Peter Hendrix, Philip Hook, Michael Oswald, and Christian Rall. Thomas Rall (Roll) was his constant near neighbor on the 1820, 1830 and 1840 Lexington census records. On the 1800 Lexington census, a Thomas Rall was either a next door or a near neighbor to Leonard Lites in both listings.

Some researchers have stated that Jacob Lites was the son of George Leitze, the son of Jacob Lightsey, the son of Johannes Jacob Leitzzeit. However, a study of the names which connect to that branch of the family and the census and legal record ages of that Jacob does not seem to the author to support that lineage.

A John Gartman adjoined Leonard Lites on land records (SC State Grants 30:521) as stated earlier. The 1800 petition signed by Leonhoirdb Leytz and by Michael Oswald and Peter Hendrix was for their neighbor Captain Philip Hook to be their magistrate again. As stated, these names connect to Jacob Lites on the 1810 census.

According to the LGE, Volume 8, Book 2, page 66, Packet 36 of the Lexington Equity Court Records, Jno. Gartman vs Jacob Lites, the Bill for Partition stated that John Gartman and Jacob Lites bought 200 acres of land jointly at sheriff's sale on 2 Sep 1811. This land was on the south side of the Saluda River and was at a sale held to effect a division and distribution of the estate of George Shepherd among his heirs. The 200 acres were from part of 150 acres granted to Patrick Spence 12 Sept. 1768; part of 50 acres granted to Christian Lebfreck 28 Apr 1755; 18 and 1/2 acres part of a tract granted to Nicholas Frederolph 30 May 1789 or 99. Emanuel Corley, Gasper Eleazer, Rev. Thomas Rawls, Thomas K. Poindester and West Caughman were appointed to divide the land equitably. John Snelgrove and James Langford testified.

The land which Jacob Lites sold to Uriah Hendrix 1 March 1841 (Lexington Deed Book M:242-249) had originally been surveyed for Michael Oswald 2 March 1773. This was in the Rocky Creek area of the Saluda, and in 1841 adjoined lands of Henry Hendrix, William Rall, Joseph Lites and the heirs of Hendrix. According to Brent Holcomb's Memorialized Records of Lexington District, SC 1814-1825, page 32, Michael Oswald had earlier on 22 Nov. 1814 deeded 100 acres on the Saluda to Jacob Lites.

Other land records from this same source, page 24, show that West and George Caughman deeded 100 acres in Lexington County, waters of Saluda to Jacob Lites, dated 17 June 1815, proved 29 June 1817. And on pages 54 and 82, in 1818 Peter Hendrix deeded to Jacob Lites, 85 acres on a branch of the Saluda in Lexington, dated 14 August 1818, proved 27 Sept. 1818.

As noted, Jacob Lites appeared on the 1820 Lexington census next to Thomas Rall. Listed with him are his wife, three males and two females. The 1810 census had shown two male children and one female, so a boy and girl were born between 1810 and 1820 for a total of 5 children born by the census of 1820. From census ages which may vary or be incorrect, the older male was born pre 1794. The second male was born between 1805/10, and the third between 1810/20. The girls were born 1805/10 and 1810/20.

According to the journal of the Reverend Godfrey Drehr, page 12, he buried Jacob Litesese (sic) wife 7 January 1821. Jacob Lites had married Mollie Gartman, the d/o Daniel Gartman, who also lived in the Saluda/Rocky Creek area of Lexington.

In 1800, Daniel Gartman's household did not show a daughter. Since the 1810 and 1820 Lexington census records for Jacob Lites show a male born pre 1794 and a male and a female between 1800 and 1810, Jacob and Mollie probably married in the early 1790's. However there is a gap in the children's ages and disagreement among researchers about the birthdates of the males.

Jacob and Mollie Gartman Lites were definitely married by 1803 as Lexington Deed T:283 states that Daniel Gartman in his last will and testament bearing the date of 22 November 1803,

devised to his daughter Mary Lites (wife of Jacob Lites) a tract of land in Lexington District. This was 200 acres on Rocky and Clemons Creek.

In 1824 Jacob Lites became involved in a law suit. According to the LGE, Volume 4, Book 2, page 64, information in the South Carolina Law Reports, Volume 16, pages 276-279, shows that John Gartman, who was probably Mollie Gartman's brother, and Jacob Lites were tenants in common of a tract of land in Lexington District. Jacob Lites without John Gartman's consent, leased the whole tract to Jeremiah Harmon. This case was heard in Columbia, November 1824. Jacob's daughter Elizabeth Lites married Jeremiah Harmon.

In 1827, according to the LGE, Volume III, Book 3, William Hendrix, Senr. and wife Christener of Lexington District, South Carolina, deeded "their present dwelling", a mill and 100 acres of land originally granted in part to Michael Oswalt and part to George Spencer, now adjoining Jacob Lites's and David Hendrix's land and on other sides by "my own land".

The 1830 Lexington census, page 361, shows Jacob Leitze with neighbors David Hendrix, Frederick Kelly, and Thomas Rall, among others. Jacob was without a wife and the older male born pre 1794 was no longer at home, but the other two males and two females were.

In 1833, according to the LGE, Volume 5, Book 1, page 4, Lexington County Deed I:288,289 shows that Manuel Geiger granted 150 acres on 21 Mile Branch, Saludy, to John Hendrix. This was bounded by Jacob Hendrix, Rein Jenkins, Jeremiah Hendrix, Emanuel Corley, Jacob Lites, and J.Y. Meetze. The previous owner had been David Spence(r).

By the 1840 Lexington District census, page 86, Jacob was near his son Caleb Lites. Jacob was in the 50 to 60 age group and had one female in the 15-20 age group in his household.

An 1840 deed, Lexington Deed Book M:111,112 (SC County Records, V.I, Brent Holcomb, Southern Historical Pres, 1976.) shows that Jacob Rawl (Rall) sold to William Rall 23 1/2 acres on branches of Beaver's Dam Creek, waters of the Saluda, adjoining John Loven, Dan Rall, Henry Hendrix, Caleb Lites, Joseph Lites, Wm. Gartman, and Sam Rall. This land originally was granted to George Gartman on 6 November 1786. Caleb and Joseph Lites were the sons of Jacob Lites.

In the same source, page 66, from Lexington Deed Book M:242, 243 Jacob Lites of Lexington District to Uriah Hendrix, same, 102 acres on the South side of the Saluda on Rocky Creek adjoining Henry Hendrix, Wm. Rall, Joseph Lites, heirs of Hendrix, the north side of a tract surveyed for Michael Oswalt on 2 Mar. 1773 for 150 acres, plat date 9 and 16 April 1836, 1 March 1841. Jacob Lites made his mark. Joseph and Caleb Lites were witnesses, 1 March 1841. A plat is included and this was recorded 1 March 1841.

Another deed recorded 1 May 1841, from the same source, page 70, citing Lexington Deed Book M:307-9, William Miller, sheriff, sold goods and chattels of Jeremiah Wingard...134 acres of land originally granted to Andrew Kelly on 25 May 1774, resurveyed by John W. See, 2 February 1835 on Black Creek, waters of Rocky Creek, waters of Saluda River adjoining David Hendrix, Jacob

Lites. Note that Andrew Kelly was a near neighbor to Leonard Lights on the 1790 census.

An 1843 deed in LGE, V.3, Bk. 2, citing Lexington County Deed Book N:86-87 shows Jacob Lites deeded to Frederick Harmon, Frederic Seas and Philip Lites, 640 acres of land originally granted to George Spencer on both sides of Augusta Road on Twelve Mile Creek and Saluda River. This was bounded by John Gartman, Dennis G. Hay (?) and others not named. This was executed 6 March 1843, proved 12 July 1843, recorded same.

Another 1843 deed, same source, page 142, from Lexington Deed Book N: 169,171 shows Jacob Lites deeded to Joseph Lites, Caleb Lites, Jeremiah Harmon, Uriah Hendrix, Daniel Lites, and Mary Lites, 753 acres of land "where Jacob Lites now resides on Hog Pen Branch of Twelve Mile Creek, adjoining Samuel Wingard, George Caughman, Jacob Clemons, John Gartman, estate of Michael Wingard, decd., and Dennis G. Hayes. Also 11 acres on Rocky Creek adjoining William Lee, Margaret Wingard, and others not named," This also deeded eleven negro slaves and other personal property. The witnesses were David Kyzer and Thomas Rall, Jr. This was executed 24 November 1843, proved 29 December 1843 and recorded same.

In this deed for \$5.00 and other consideration, Jacob Lites was deeding all his property to his children. The sons named were Joseph, Caleb and Daniel. His daughter, Elizabeth Lites, was married to Jeremiah Harmon, and Mahala Lites was married to Uriah Hendrix. Mary was still unmarried in 1843. These children were also identified in Lexington Deed T:283 cited earlier.

On the 1850 census, Jacob, age 74, was living with his daughter Mahala in the Uriah Hendrix household. By 1860, Jacob, age 80, a Gentleman born in Lexington County, South Carolina, according to the census, was in the H.C. Hendrix household. The author has no record of Jacob after this census.

The children of Jacob and Mary "Mollie" Gartman were named in the legal documents cited earlier. Researchers have given different ages for these children. The two known researchers on this line have either not responded to letters or failed to provide documentation for questionable printed statements. One of them has printed her own version of the Lightsey family in the LGE, Volume VIII, Book 3, pages 139-143. As with any printed source, this material should be checked carefully as should the material in this book.

Children of Jacob and Mary "Mollie" Gartman:

1. Daniel Lites, b. ca 1794,
2. Joseph Lites, b. ca. 1804, m. Epsey. See 1860 Jefferson County, Arkansas census.
Child of Joseph and Epsey Lites:
John J. Lites
3. Elizabeth Lites, b. 29 April 1807, Lexington Co., SC., d. 8 Oct. 1892, Lexington Co., SC
m. Jeremiah Harmon, b. 1802, d. Sept. 1866, m. abt. 1824, s/o John and Barbara (Dreher) Harmon

Children of Elizabeth Lites and Jeremiah Harmon: (From 1850 Annotated Census of Lexington County, SC).

- "1. Franklin Jacob Harmon, b. 24 Jan. 1832, d. 22 Aug. 1904; m. Jane Rebecca Meetze (15 Nov. 1835-7 Feb. 1926), d/o John Henry and Martha Caroline (Dreher) Meetze, both bur. Providence Luth. Ch. Lexington, SC.
 2. Alexander Harmon, b. 28 Jun. 1835; d. 10 Apr. 1853, bur. Harmon Corley Cem. w/memorial Mt. Horeb U. Meth Ch. Lexington, SC, single.
 3. Mary Frances Harmon, b. 28 Aug. 1838; d. 26 Dec. 1928; m. Jesse Swygert, Jr. (3 Jan. 1825-23 Feb. 1902) ... s/o Jesse Swygert; ...both bur. St. Michaels Luth Ch., Irmo, SC; m. on 14 Feb. 1860.
 4. Barbara Elizabeth Harman; b. 28 Aug. 1838; d. 5 Apr. 1916, m. 26 May 1859 to Pickens Butler Harman (13 Sept. 1837-9 Sept 1906 s/o Jacob & Mahaley Edwards Harmon, both bur Mt. Horeb Luth Ch. Lexington, SC.)
 5. George Washington Harman, b. 28 Feb. 1841; d. 31 Oct. 1922; m. Mary Anne Catherine Wingard (15 Sept 1845-22 Sept. 1887) d/o Thomas & Nancy Elizabeth (Monts) Wingard, both bur. Providence Luth Ch., Lexington, SC.
 6. James Wesley Harman, b. 13 Nov. 1845; d. 10 May 1904; m. Laura Susan Kleckley (12 May 1847-8 Jun 1921) d/o Daniel & Barbara (Drafts) Kleckley; both bur Providence Luth. Ch. Lexington SC.
 7. Sarah Jane Harmon, b. 11 Aug. 1847; d. Oct. 1889; m. William Albert Corley (3 Jan. 1848-7 Jul. 1918) s/o Emanuel & Catherine (Monts) Corley on 25 Jan. 1872, both bur. Corley-Kleckney Cem."
4. Caleb Lites, b. @1813, m. Nancy H. b. @1815,
Children of Nancy and Caleb Lites from 1860 Jefferson Co., Arkansas census, page 863/97:
Joseph M. Lites, b. @ 1841 SC
Philip P. Lites, b. @1844 SC
Pearce Lites, b. 1848, SC
Epsy Lites, 1854 ARK
Jacob T. Lites, b. 1857, ARK.

From loose pages from an LGE citing the Capres Gartman Family Bible Records, " Capres Gartman was born April 17th 1832. Mary Ann Portia Lites was bornd November the 28th A.D. 1834" "M.P. Gartman daughter of Caleph Lites and Nancy his wife departed this life the 18th of January 1888 aged 54 yrs 1 month and 20 days." " Capres Gartman and Mary Ann Portia Lites was married March 9th A. D. 1856."

5. Mahalia Lites, b. @1816
m. Uriah Hendrix, b. ca 1816 s/o William & Christener (?) Hendrix (1850 Annotated Census Lexington Co., SC)
Children of Mahalia Lites and Uriah Hendrix as per this census:
 1. James Henry Hendrix, b. 1838, d. 8 June 1897, m.... Sarah Caughtman...D/o Martin & Keziah (Wyse) Caughtman
 2. Richard Baxter Hendrix
 3. Jacob Stanmon Hendrix

4. Absalom Linar Hendrix

5. Mary Susannah Hendrix, b. 12 Jun. 1846, d. 1 May 1926 Grimes Co., TX

m. Benjamin Augustus Harman (21 Jan. 1839-1913 Grimes Co., TX)...s/o Godfrey, Jr. & Barbara (Wyse) Harmon.

As noted earlier, Jacob Lites was in this household at this time.

6. Mary Lites: according to this Annotated Lexington Census the Mary Lites married to John Shumpert was listed as a daughter of Jacob and Mary "Mollie" Gartman Lites. From the information there, b. 3 Jan. 1817, d. 22 Dec. 1904, bur. St. Johns Luth Ch, Pelion, SC)

m. John Shumpert, b. 16 Jun. 1817, d. 10 May 1888 s/o John Peter II and Anna Barbara Shumpert. Their children are given on this census. However, later information seems to differ with this, so those children will not be listed here. (Later LGE shows Mary Lites, 1817-1904, daughter of John Lites, married to John Shumpert, 1817-1888.)

The LGE, Summer 1987, Vol. VII, Book I, page 26 lists the following children of JACOB and MARY MOLLY GARTMAN LITES:

1. Joseph Lites, b. 1803, Lex Dist, d. 1882 Grapevine, Grant Co., ARK,

m. Hepsy.

2. Caleb Lites, b. 23 Jan. 1813, Lex. Dist., d. 24 Dec. 1876 Grapevine, Grant Co., ARK.

m. 9 Jan. 1834 Nancy Huet Lex. Co.

3. Elizabeth Lites, b. 29 Apr. 1807, Lex. Dist., D. 8 Oct. 1892.

m. Jeremiah Harman ... s/o John Harmon

4. Mahala Lites, b. 1816, Lex. Dist. D. Lex. Co.

m. Uriah Hendrix s/o William Hendrix

5. Mary Lites 5 Jan. 1821 Lex. Dist. d. 24 Nov. 1906 Mikesville, FL (Twin to Daniel Lites).

6. Daniel Lites, 5 Jan. 1821, Lex. Dist., d. 1 Feb. 1908 Clayton Co., GA

m. Sarah Ann Akin

No documentation was given for the above. The twins do not appear on the 1830 census in Jacob Lites household. It is possible their mother died of childbirth complications, and that they then lived in another household. The children would then have been listed in the order of their ages on Lexington Deed 283. From that deed, it is evident that a third daughter had been born between the 1820 census and the time of Mary Gartman Lites death in January 1821. Census ages often vary by several years. Mary Lites was the daughter of John and Sarah Lites.

The author's search of the 1850 and 1860 Lexington County census did not locate Daniel Lites. The direct line descendents may check the Georgia and Florida records as these have not been checked carefully for Daniel Lites by the author. Other researchers report not finding any record of him there. As noted, the two known researchers of this line have not responded to letters with any evidence or documentation.

FREDERICK LITES
(b.1775/84, d. pre 1830?)
probable s/o Leonard Lights

The first record found for Frederick Lites is the 1810 Lexington County Census, page 67. On this census, he was a few houses away from the Widow Lites, who was next door to George Kelly and Joseph Lites. Frederick was in the 26-45 age group, probably married to the woman listed as being in the 16-26 age. The female under age ten should be their daughter.

On 6 January 1819 George Snider deeded 118 acres on Rocky Creek to him. This was proved and recorded on 18 January 1819. This Rocky Creek area, near the Newberry-Lexington line, was the area where Frederick's brother Jacob lived, his wife having inherited land from her father Daniel Gartman. The 1820 census, page 47A; shows Fredrk. Lites living between George Oswalt, Jr. and Wm. Dent with Jacob Lites next door to Wm. Dent.

Frederick Lites was not near his brother in this Rocky Creek area on the 1830 census nor has he been found elsewhere. Since the 1820 census showed him with all females, and no record of him after the 1820's has been found, it seems likely he died between 1820 and 1830 and his wife and daughters were in other households.

JOSEPH LITES
(b. 1775/90, -d. prob. pre 1830)
probable s/o Leonard Lights

Joseph Lites first appeared on record as a buyer at the Henry Snelgrove estate sale on 23 November 1805 (LGE, v. vi, Bk. 1, Summer 1986, pages 18-20). Among other buyers at this estate sale were Abraham Lites, William Snelgrove, George Weis (Wise), and Christopher Lybrand.

By the 1810 Lexington census, Joseph was next door to his mother, the Widow Lites, and the Widow Snelgrove and William Snelgrove. He was 26-45, married with no children, and had one slave.

Brent Holcomb's Memorialized Records showed that Joseph Lites had 34 acres on Bear Creek, Saluda River 5 February 1817, 18 March 1818. The Bear Creek area was the area in which Leonard had land holdings.

Joseph Lites was listed many times as a communicant at St. Michael's Lutheran Church (SCMAR, v. iv, Fall, 1976, No. 4). Both Philip Lites and George Lites also appear on these records. Joseph Lites and his wife Nancy were sponsors of Margaret Mahala Wise, born 17 March 1822, daughter of Frederick Wise and wife Julia.

By the 1820 Lexington census, Joseph and Nancy Lites had a daughter. They were living beside his brother Philip Lites. No other records identified as his have been found after this date. His brother Jacob had named a son, born circa 1803, Joseph. The records found after 1830 for Joseph Lites seem to belong to the nephew of this Joseph who may have died between 1820 and 1830 leaving an all female household as did his brother Frederick.

According to the LGE, v. 8, Bk. 2, a Joseph Lites was a teacher at Woolf Branch in the Lexington District in 1830.

PHILIP LITES
(b. 6 Mar. 1785, d. 6 Nov. 1854)
probable s/o Leonard Lights

From information in the book Lake Murray Cemeteries, page 66, Philip Lites was born 6 March 1785 and died 6 November 1854. He and John were probably the sons at home with their widowed mother in the 1810 census. He first appeared on census records by name on the 1820 Lexington County census where he was a bachelor living next door to his brother Joseph Lites.

He also appeared on the St. Michael's Lutheran Church records as a communicant with George and Joseph Lites.

By the 1840 Lexington census, Phillip was married but had no children in his household. His age was given as 50 to 60. The 1850 Lexington census shows him living alone at age 65. He died in 1854.

JOHN LITES

(b. ca. 1790, d. post 1860)

m. Sarah "Sally" b. 19 Jan. 1793, d. 1885
probable s/o Leonard Lights

The John Lites, who seems to be a probable son of Leonard Lights, would have been one of the sons at home on Leonard's 1800 census and was likely still at home with the Widow Lites in 1810. The John Lyps in the 1800 Lexington census, although he seems to connect to neighbors that connect to Leonard and family, was too old to have been this John. Nor was this John the John Lutzky who appeared on the 1810 Lexington census in the Beaver Creek area. That John as identified by neighbors, location and age, connects to the Johannes George Lyks family.

Therefore, this John, who seems to the author to be the probable son of Leonard Lights, was first found on records on the 1820 census. John Lites was in the 26-45 age group, was married and the father of a son and daughter, both under age 10. His neighbors were Cuglers and Harmons, names connecting to the Lights family. George Keasler was a neighbor in 1820 and also 1830 when John Lutz's neighbors were William Frazier, Sam Snelgrove, Catherine Gartman, James Kelly, Frederick Sea. William Frazier and Samuel Snelgrove had been near neighbors to the Widow, Frederick and Joseph Lites in 1810.

John Lutz/Lites lived in Lexington County, South Carolina as he appeared on the 1820-1860 census records. The 1830 census and 1840 census neighbors connect him as the same man with an all female household. Since George Keasler was a neighbor in 1820 and 1830, the 1820 John Lites seems to be this same man. No land records have been found for him.

The 1850 annotated Lexington census lists John Lites, 60, male; Sally Lites, 56, female; Christena, 29; Gemima, 24; Julia Ann, 22; Anna E., 19, all females. No other information is given about them in this census except that "John Lites; m. Sarah "Sally"...1. Sarah "Sally" (?) Lites, b. 19 Jan. 1793; d. ca 1885; bur St. Johns Luth Ch. Pelion, SC..." Silent Cities, a Tombstone Registry of Old Lexington District South Carolina, Volume I, by June Anderson Seay, page 200, lists "Sarah/wife of John Lites, b. 19 Jan. 1793, died in her 92nd year, buried in the Shumpert Cemetery at St. Johns in Lexington.

The 1860 census showed that John Lites was 68, Sarah 66, Christina 46. No other records have been found for this family by the author although the LGE, V. 8, Bk. 3, page 143, states that Mary Lites (1817-1904) married John Shumpert (1807-1888).