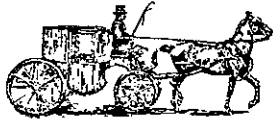


Being a Digest of Information about the Families Llewellyn, Flewellen, Flewellin, Flewelling, Fluellen, Luwalin, Luwellin, Lletwallen, Letwellan, Letwellen, Letwelling, Liewallen, Louallen, Lualin, Luallen, Luelling, Luellen, and of other Divers Spellings



Llewellyn Traces

This Publication exists for the Pleasure and Edification of Those researching the Llewellyn Family in America, and as an Aid in establishing Relationships and in seeking Common Ancestors

Volume 2 Number 3: September, 1990

Did your ancestors go to the "gold fields?"

We use this title to introduce a quantity of material in this issue that concerns Llewellyns and a few Flewellens who migrated from established communities to the American West.

Many of our ancestors had the "grass-is-greener-over-the-mountains-or-across-the-plains" attitude. From their earliest days in America, most generations of many of our ancestral families had one or more adventure-some members who were constantly on the move seeking greener pastures, cheaper land, or more opportunity.

Some left the family home, stopped briefly along the way before they reached their final destination in the "land of plenty." Others, eyes firmly fixed upon an ultimate destination, went directly. Many were lost along the

way; some ventured to far destinations and then returned home—wiser, perhaps.

Instincts inherited from their migrating ancestors who wandered from Virginia into North Carolina and Kentucky, from Tennessee to Mississippi and Texas, from Pennsylvania to Ohio and Indiana, served later generations well.

After early migrations involving only a handful of pilgrims, mass migration along the Oregon Trail began in 1843, later expanding into the Mormon trail to Utah in 1847, and into the trail that branched off toward the rush for California gold in 1848. Expeditions along these and other trails continued until the early days of the Civil War.

The Oregon Trail "began" at many

jumping-off places in the vicinity of today's Kansas City—notably Westport and St. Joseph, Missouri, as well as many other spots. From Franklin, Missouri, a town on the Missouri River northeast of Westport, the Santa Fe Trail followed trails made by fur trappers toward the Mexican capital at Santa Fe. Principally a trading route, the Santa Fe Trail did not attract the multitudes of covered-wagon travelers that the Oregon Trail did.

Although the well-known trails beckoned many adventuresome pioneers, developing settlements closer to home were enticement enough for others. In articles that follow, we shall trace migration paths of various families out of the midsection of the country toward the far west.

Henderson Lewelling, father of the Pacific fruit industry

The story of Henderson Lewelling (Luelling) and his fruit trees has been told many times. It has been the subject of numerous articles in newspapers and historical journals as well as in books about the fruit industry of the Pacific Coast and about travel along the Oregon Trail. This remarkable adventure deserves a place of prominence in our accounts of treks by Llewellyns and Flewellens to the "west."

William Henderson Lewelling was born 23 April 1809, in Randolph County, North Carolina. When he was stricken with "Oregon fever" about 1845, he at once dreamed of taking his beloved fruit trees along on the journey.

After all, he and his brothers had successfully moved their orchard from Henry County, Indiana, to Henry County, Iowa, about eight years earlier. With careful planning he would be able to move small apple, cherry, pear,

peach, plum, and quince trees, as well as fruit-bearing bushes and vines, to the paradise of Oregon.

While a youngster in North Carolina, he along with his brothers had learned the nursery business from their father, a Quaker physician who combined the medical profession with the nursery business.

In 1822, the Lewelling family, Meshach and Jane (Brookshire) Lewelling and their children, left North Carolina and went north into Indiana, where they settled near Greensboro in Henry County, planting fruit stock they had brought from the family nursery. On 30 December 1830 in the Quaker Duck Creek Meeting, son Henderson married Elizabeth Presnell.

In Indiana, Henderson participated in the family nursery along with brothers William, Henry, John, and

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William Henderson Lewelling
1809-1878

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- More about the New York Flewellins



**Llewellyn
Traces**

~~Editor: Martha Jewett Abbey, 781 McCarthy Boulevard, Pueblo, Colorado 81005-9704, Phone (719) 564-2210. Copyright © 1990, Martha J. Abbey. Subscriptions: \$20 a year for four issues. Llewellyn Traces is published in March, June, September, and December. An every-name index of the current volume is included with the December issue. Subscribers whose orders are received before November 1 will receive the four issues published in the year of the order. Subscription orders received after November 1 will be applied to the issues for the following year. Back issues: \$25 per year or \$7.50 per issue, if available. Send your check to Llewellyn Traces, 781 McCarthy Boulevard, Pueblo, Colorado 81005-9704.~~

The jumping-off place

This regular column will be a platform for the discussion of various family groups, theories about claims to relationship, and the like. Your comments are always most welcome.

Most researchers are much more familiar with their own lineage than is this editor, who bases her theories (or proofs) of relationship mainly upon published secondary evidence and correspondence, supplemented by far too little primary material. The secondary material has been accumulating during more than 25 years of research. It's to our advantage that our material comes from many sources, including many individual researchers. One researcher may have concentrated on one branch of a family while another has concentrated on another branch—and by combining those records with other material in our files we're often able to form a much larger picture of a particular Llewellyn or Flewellen line.

One of our regrets, one that we feel reflects what is a temporary shortcoming of this publication, is that we have so little access to primary evidence—complete wills and estate records, deeds and Bible records especially. We do have access to abstracts of many of those records, but usually abstracts are insufficient when one is trying to document a family thoroughly in order to connect several generations.

An example of the problem is the urge to piece together families based upon the abstracted Missouri records published in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2. Despite the fact that cemetery dates jibe with estate administration dates and with given names, more or less, we can't prove that some of those records "belong" with certain individuals without the support of primary evidence. The best we can do is assume relationships and hope that more substantial proof comes along.

Another drawback to our identification of family groups is that we know of no logical numbering system with which to identify the generations and lines of descent of so many seemingly unrelated families. So we must take up a lot of space referring to "so-and-so" of "such-and-such" location during some specific (or not-so-specific) time. Often, by limiting our identification of an individual to some one location or date, we inadvertently hinder the researcher who has found that same individual at another location at another time and who doesn't recognize that we both are discussing the same person.

Many individual progenitors with several generations of descendants to their credit can be identified. What we can't do, yet, is connect those progenitors with earlier progenitors.

We have our own ideas about relationships among several family groups, but so far we haven't enough documentation to prove most of our theories. We feel that in the earliest generations we probably are dealing with just a handful of distinctly different family lines. After several generations of many children, and much migration, those lines become so hazy that identification seems overwhelming. Because so few records are available to connect one generation with another, we spend a good amount of time spinning our wheels. Primary documents are so essential!

We are reminded that by the time of the Civil War our families may already have been as many as 10 generations removed from the earliest settlers in the Colonies. No wonder we have such a time putting all those families together! But to jump beyond the point that fact gives way to surmise—well, we try not to, and you shouldn't jump either.

Editorial comment in the next issue will concern those Llewellyn and Flewellen lines that we can first identify in this country at more or less definite times. In our first issue of Volume 3, we'll begin a discussion of some of the many lines for which, so far, we've found no definite time or place of arrival in this country. Some of these families are the ones we have our theories about—and where the urge to leap into the unproven is strongest!

Martha J. Abbey

More information on items from past issues

Llewellyn Traces 1:2, page 40: Re: the Flewellin family—just so the reply to Query 34-89 on page 63 doesn't go unnoticed, we call attention to it here. We have received much Flewellen information from Thomas A. Murray of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, and we plan to use it in many future issues.

Llewellyn Traces 2:1, pages 4-6: Descendants of Thomas Lewellyn II are further developed with the discovery of a biography of Richard Jackson Lewellyn found in the *History of North Carolina*, Volume 14, 1919, pages 226-27.

The article says Richard Jackson Lewellyn was born 4 April 1865 "on a farm near Laurel Bluff Mills, Surry County, North Carolina, a son of Rev. James H. Lewellyn and grandson of Thomas Lewellyn, Jr., an early settler of Rockingham County, North Carolina. His great grandfather, Thomas Lewellyn, Sr., emigrated from Wales to America in colonial days, and after serving bravely as a soldier in the Revolutionary War located in Virginia."

The biographical sketch goes on to say Thomas Lewellyn, Jr., was born in Virginia, settled in Rockingham County, North Carolina.

We believe this Thomas Lewellyn, Jr., grandfather of Richard Jackson Lewellyn, subject of the sketch in the North Carolina history, was the son of Thomas II (Sr.) and Sarah (Adams) Lewellyn. We believe this Thomas Lewellyn, Jr., was born ca.1786, after the death of his father Thomas Lewellyn II, who had mentioned in his will that his wife Sarah was "great with child."

If this is so, then some of the Llewellyn records found in Rockingham County, North Carolina, may be tied to Thomas Lewellyn II. We shall continue discussion of this possibility in a future issue.

Llewellyn Traces 2:1, page 16: Regarding the marriage of Elvina Lewallen, "of Lee County, Iowa," to Joseph H. Bond in Clark County, Missouri, LaDonna (Frank) Doughty of Lexington, Nebraska, believes Elvina was the sister of Mrs. Doughty's great grandfather, Asa Guy Lewelling. They were

among the six known children of William and Cyrena (Wilson) Lewelling of Henry County, Iowa; another son was Lorenzo Dow Lewelling (*Llewellyn Traces 2:2*, page 28).

William Lewelling was a son of Meshach and Jane (Brookshire) Lewelling; he was born in 1817 and died in 1848.

Elvina Bond is named in her father's probate records. The widow, Cyrena Lewelling, married Eric Knudson, by whom she had two and possibly three children. William Lewelling is mentioned as one of the brothers of Henderson Lewelling on page 41 of this issue.

Mrs. Doughty (1101 N. Pierce Street, Lexington, Nebraska 68860) would be happy to correspond with anyone about Lewelling and Knudson siblings of Asa Guy Lewelling.

Llewellyn Traces 2:2, page 24: Freeman Lewelling, who applied for bounty land in 1780 for his service in the French and Indian War, probably was the Freeman Lewellen who was the husband of Mary Howell Lewellen, mentioned in *Llewellyn Traces 2:1*, page 7.

Llewellyn Traces 2:2, page 27: Bits and pieces continue to fall into place. The James Llewellyn (1810-1845) mentioned in "Family Reunions" married Margaret Kallam (1805-1886). Their nine known children were Elizabeth, b.1828; James, b.1830; Jane, b.1832, who married a Vernon; Thomas, 1833-1862; Kathrine, 1835-1922, and Susana C., 1836-1900, both of whom were unmarried; Mary A., 1838-1914, who married Ewel L. Robertson, who died in the Civil War; Andrew I., b.1840, and William, b.1842.

We should consider as significant the fact that the family reunion mentioned in *Llewellyn Traces 2:2*, page 27, was held in Amelia County, Virginia, although James and Margaret (Kallam) Llewellyn of the family above are buried near Mayodan, Rockingham County, North Carolina. Another item worth investigation is the origin of the name "Mayodan" and its possible connection with the Mayo family, which figured prominently in records of John Lewelling and his son John, Jr., of Edgecombe and Martin Counties, North Carolina.

Llewellyn place names

Llewellyn's Tobacco Warehouse, St. Mary's County, Maryland

One of six warehouses in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in 1786 and one of five still operating in 1823. This warehouse was referred to as early as 1778, when on 6 May it was recorded that 2,316 pounds of bacon was stored "at Chaptico, Leonardtown and Llewellyn Warehouse, on Wicomico River." (*History of St. Mary's County, Maryland*, Regina Comes Hammett, n. p.)

Llewellynburg Post Office, Maryland

Established in 1832, discontinued in 1834, served district later served out of Chaptico, Maryland. First postmaster was Benedict Gough, second (and last) was Edward Joye. (*History of St. Mary's County, Maryland*, Regina Comes Hammett, n. p.)

Llewellyn's Ridge, Talbot County, Maryland

On east side of Tuckahoe Creek, in Talbot County, Maryland, referred to in will of Charles Stevens, 22 May 1728. (*Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Vol. VI, page 70.)

How to submit your material for publication

Please share your genealogical research on your Llewellyn/Flewellen lines with our readers. Especially welcome are series of group sheets that show relationships between generations. Please include as many references as possible. Group sheets need not be completely filled in—but the more complete they are, the better! Other records not easily accessible to researchers, such as Bible records, wills, deeds, gravestone inscriptions, old letters, journals, or diaries will be gratefully received. Please send clear photocopies.

Photographs and artwork that we can use separately or as illustrations for your material will be welcome, too. Please identify anyone in the picture. We can work only with clear original photos, which we'll return (if you send return postage). We'll have a copy made for publication.

The editor reserves the right to edit all material or to abstract from it. Related material from more than one reader may be combined in order to present a more complete record.

Our aim is to publish well-documented data. Hearsay and family tradition should be identified as such.

Please identify any material you submit with your name, address, zip code, and telephone number. We may need to contact you if there's a question about your submission that needs an answer before we include it in *Llewellyn Traces*.

Unless you include sufficient return postage, we cannot return to you what you submit. Anything you send by registered mail we'll return by registered mail.

Continuing our exploration of family traditions

We realize that some *Llewellyn Traces* readers were not subscribers to Volume 1 and therefore don't have an explanation about this series.

Briefly, "Traditions" is an attempt to connect families that seem to have the same or similar family traditions but which were widely scattered at the time those traditions were first published or came to our attention in some other way.

In *Llewellyn Traces* 1:1, page 5, we began this feature with the following statement:

"It is with some risk that we attempt this column called 'Tradition.' Historians and genealogists emphasize that there is no assurance that the stories a family hands down from one generation to the next are accurate. Still, these traditions do provide clues for our family research. If a tale told in one family is similar to one told in another family, the two families could be related."

Traditions used so far in this series have come from several published biographical sketches, one published family history, and a newspaper clipping. We emphasize that these traditions probably changed a good deal over the years and may have not been factual the first time they were told. We also emphasize that just because something has been published in a county history or in a family history, or in a newspaper, or even in *Llewellyn Traces*, it is not necessarily true. Therefore, each tradition needs to be checked out, to be proved, before it can be considered "fact."

Our companion column, "In pursuit of Tradition," attempts to offer some explanation about the people involved with the tradition, placing them in context with material in our files. We give each "Tradition" and each "In pursuit of Tradition" a number so they may be easily referred to in the future.

Tradition: 7 . . .

"Three brothers, descendants of the Prince Llewellyn, emigrated from Wales to the United States. One of them settled in North Carolina (the grandfather of Dr. Lewellen), the other one located in Pennsylvania, and the third in Virginia. All of them reared large families . . ."

Reference: Biographical sketch of Dr. F. E. Lewellen, (1850-?), in *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi*, Vol. I, Pt. 2 (Shreveport: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1891) pages 1125-26.

In pursuit of Tradition: 7

Dr. F. E. Lewellen was a son of William and Sarah (Fryar) Lewellen, "natives of Tennessee, and early settlers of Tippah County, Mississippi." The material for this tradition comes from the above biographical sketch and also from some information in *Llewellyn, Lewellen, Luallin, etc., etc.*, by Billie Harris.

Dr. Lewellen's grandfather, who would have been one of the "three brothers" of Tradition 7, is not identified in the biographical sketch, although in Mrs. Harris's book he was "Mr. Lewellen, b. 1783, who lived in North Carolina and later in Tennessee." This date, of course, is far too late to be the birthdate of one of the three brothers of those traditions published in earlier issues of *Llewellyn Traces*.

According to the sketch, the father, William Lewellen, was born ca.1813 in Tennessee. The date and place of his marriage to Sarah Fryar is not stated and is not in *Llewellyn Traces* files; she died in 1876.

William Lewellen "was a man of good education and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In his earlier days he taught school, but his latter years were devoted to agriculture." William Lewellen was killed in 1855 by a log falling upon him at a house-raising, evidently in Tippah County, Mississippi.

According to the sketch, William and Sarah (Fryar) Lewellen had 11 children, nine of whom reached maturity. The next to youngest was F. E. Lewellen, born ca.1850, in Tippah County, Mississippi. He was a physician in Lee County, Mississippi. Other children were not named. We have not deter-

mined other names for Dr. Lewellen other than his initials, "F. E."

Dr. Lewellen was reared in Tippah County, Mississippi, "acquiring his literary education in the common schools. In 1875 he began the study of medicine in Prentiss County, Mississippi. When he was ready to attend lectures he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and attended the course provided by the medical college at that place. He afterward located at Baldwyn, Lee County, Mississippi, and there began the practice of his profession. He remained there four years and at the end of that period he came to Corrona, where he has since resided. . . . In 1887 he [invested] in mercantile business and opened a stock of dry goods at Corrona. Soon after he was appointed postmaster at this place. . . . He superintends one of the most extensive plantations in the county [with] a gin and sawmill. . . ."

Dr. F. E. Lewellen married Sally C. McGee, daughter of Jesse McGee, a native of Mississippi. Their four children were Howard McGee Lewellen, Vera Ethel Lewellen, Jesse Lewellen, and Birdie Lewellen (the latter two were deceased when the "memoir" was written ca.1891).

Cemetery records in Mrs. Harris's book give us further information. Sallie (McGee) Lewellen, daughter of J. C. and Sarah M. H. McGee, was born 17 August 1855 and died 27 August 1895. She and a daughter [Vera Ester (sic), ?1890-1892?] are buried in Lebanon Cemetery, Prentiss County, Mississippi. (The name and dates for the daughter Vera Ester conflict with information in the biographical sketch.)

Because F. E. Lewellen was of a family of nine surviving children of William and Sarah (Fryar) Lewellen at the time this memoir was published ca.1891, this family should be fully researched to connect some unconnected lines in Mississippi and Tennessee. Our files include quite a lot of material on Llewellyns in Mississippi, as well as in Tennessee, much of which we are not able to assemble into family groups.

References: *Llewellyn, Lewellen, Luallin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento, 1981), page 45; *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi*, Vol. I, Pt. 2 (Shreveport: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1891), pages 1125-26.

"Iron Man" Llewellyn— from Wisconsin to San Juan Hill and Texas

"When William Henry Harrison Llewellyn died in El Paso, Texas, in 1927 at age 74, it's possible that no other man of his time had packed more living into three quarters of a century." So begins an article titled simply, "Iron Man Llewellyn," which appeared in *The True West Frontier Times*, January 1972.

Llewellyn was born in Monroe, Wisconsin, 9 September 1853. "Lew," as he was known, always regretted that he was too young to fight in the Civil War; that was one of the few conflicts he had missed. He was 64 when World War I began, so he sent three of his sons, Charles S., William H. H., Jr. and Theodore R., to fight in his place.

Lew's "activities" read like a story book. He was marshal of the police court in Omaha in 1875, when Omaha was a tough, frontier town. From 1876 to 1878 he was Omaha's deputy city marshal—good practice for his next job, that of an undercover agent sent into the Niobrara country to stop traders from selling whiskey to the Indians of northern Nebraska and Dakota Territory. Not only was he hired to stop the whiskey sales, Lew also was expected to round up a band of thieves who were stealing hundreds of horses from the government and from the Indians.

He soon found out that the horse thieves were making deals with local ranchers, and he became very unpopular. Local newspapers sided with the outlaws and did everything they could to make Lew's job almost impossible. However, he persevered and eventually he sent some of the thieves to their graves, sent others to jail, and forced the rest to scatter to distant points.

The article in *Frontier Times* makes colorful reading, full of names familiar to every student of Saturday westerns.

Lew next was appointed Indian agent on the Mescalero Apache reservation in New Mexico. He held that post for four years, during which he "read" law. In 1885 he opened a law office in Las Cruces, New Mexico. Soon he was connected with the rising politicians of New Mexico and won a seat in the territorial legislature. He was appointed Speaker of the House in 1896.

When the Spanish-American War

began, Lew Llewellyn was commissioned a captain, commanding G Troop in Theodore Roosevelt's famous Rough Rider regiment. He served with distinction at Las Guasimas, Santiago, and San Juan Hill. His military feats earned him a reputation as a hard taskmaster, always in the lead, always setting an example. Roosevelt mentions Captain Llewellyn several times in a book he wrote about the Cuban campaign. Llewellyn provided good copy for newspaper correspondents covering the conflict.

After the war, Lew returned to New Mexico and to New Mexican politics. As Speaker of the House he had sponsored the statehood bill and as sponsor made several trips to Washington in an effort to get his bill through Congress. While in Washington, he renewed his friendship with then Vice-President Roosevelt and became acquainted with President McKinley. When McKinley was assassinated, Llewellyn accompanied Governor Otero of New Mexico to Ohio for the funeral.

After McKinley's death, Llewellyn, who had been appointed U.S. attorney, resigned. President Roosevelt immediately appointed him assistant attorney general, a post he held until 1909 when he was appointed district attorney for the Third Judicial District, a position he held only briefly, resigning to return to private law practice in Las Cruces. He closed his law office in 1920 and retired on a pension.

Llewellyn had married Ida May Little in 1877. They had 8 children, including the three sons previously mentioned and two other sons, Clinton and Morgan, as well as three children not named in the article.

When he died 11 June 1927, in El Paso, William Henry Harrison Llewellyn had helped give birth to the state of New Mexico, had almost singlehandedly made the state of Nebraska safe for honest folk, had distinguished himself in battle, had had a successful law practice, and had held several judicial posts. Any of these careers would have been enough for most men. Lew Llewellyn had had them all!

The foregoing was adapted from "Iron Man Llewellyn," by John Carson, in *The True West Frontier Times*, January, 1972, pages 20-21, 58-60. We are glad that James Brice and Merrillyn Gail Lewellen of Fort Worth, Texas, found this article during a recent visit

to the Alamo at San Antonio, Texas.

William Henry Harrison Llewellyn probably was a son of Joseph Lewellyn and his wife Louisa, the only Lewellyn family listed in the 1850 census in the Town of Monroe, Green County, Wisconsin. William Henry Harrison Llewellyn does not appear in this census enumeration of 1850 because he was born in 1853.

In the census, which was taken 3 August 1850, are Joseph Lewellyn, a carpenter and joiner, who was born ca.1827 in Virginia; his wife, Louisa, born ca.1826 in New York; and three children: two daughters, Cenna, 10, and Anna, 5, and a son George, 3. Cenna was born in New York, Anna and George in Pennsylvania. If this is the family of "Ironman Llewellyn," he had at least these three older siblings.

Reference: 1850 U. S. Census, Town of Monroe, Green County, Wisconsin, page 215.

"More ammunition!"

Fred Lewallyn, a native of Mississippi, was a stagecoach driver, working out of Magdalena, New Mexico. One day while making a run into Arizona, he was ambushed by about 15 Jicarilla Apaches. Lewallyn carried two soldier guards on his wagon, and they were killed instantly. A passenger jumped out and ran for his life.

Fred Lewallyn ran for the Little Colorado River, shooting as he went. The Indians jumped up his horses and, shooting arrows at Fred, finally caused him to abandon his stage. Atop a little rocky knoll, with four arrows in his body, he made his last stand. Resting one of the soldiers' Springfield carbines upon a rock, with his wounded arm he fired deadly shots at the Indians.

Hearing the shots, the U. S. Cavalry, under the command of Major Scott from old Fort Wingate, New Mexico, true to the style of Western movies, arrived and the Indians fled.

Seeing that Lewallyn was badly wounded, Major Scott, asked what he could do for him. "Give me some more ammunition," Fred Lewallyn cried, and he fell back dead.

Reference: "The Max Coleman Narrative." Chapter III (n.p.: n.pub., n.d.), in *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento, 1981), page 43.

Letters from Levi Luallin

Early in the spring of 1850, Levi Luallin, who was about 26 years old, left his widowed mother Lucy (Cole) Luallin, a sister, and six brothers in Fulton County, Arkansas, and headed for the gold fields of California. The father of the family, Matthew (or Thomas—family accounts disagree) Luallin, had died in 1848.

Levi wrote two letters home, one in May, 1850, from "Fort Scott, Missouri" and the other in October, 1850, from "California." The original letters are in the possession of a descendant of Levi's youngest brother, Alexander Stephenson Luallin.

We print the letters as transcribed by the family.

The first letter:

Indian Nation May 8, 1850

Deare and mutch respected mother and brothers. I now enjoy the pleasurable oppertunity of riteing you A letter by wich you will find that I am well at present and have bin ever sence I left home for wich blessing I hold truly thankful to the grate giver of all good hoping when the all few lines come to hand tha may find all enjoying the same like blessing. I have nothing of Any grate importance at the present. We have traveled on torlable sence we got started from the little north forke the day I left home. I got to the big North. I rode threw the rain all the afternoon then I was waterbound one day on Sunday morning. I swam my beast by a swift and went on to the little North forke and thare I overtook the wagon. It couldn't get over [illegible] staid thare few days and then we all went on to the little river and there one of Mr. Serton oxen got poison and died. He sold the other one and boate two cows and they appear to walk very well. I swapt off Old Lion and got a good maite for trge. Mr. Duker swapt off doll to get another marae and give two dollars to boot and [illegible] it for Duker oxen and he rold out for Iowa. We have got another young man in his place by the name of William Roll. He appears like a veary fine young man. We are getting along very agreabul. You must excuse me for not riteing no sooner. I have a very bad chance to without stoping and let the wagon go on or get down on the ground like I am doing now and write on my knee. We have past the state line six miles and we are now at Fort Scot in

the indian. We have not got in with a very large company yeat. There is twelve wagons in company at this time. Tha travel in small gangs as far as tha think tha are saft on the account ther stock being less trouble to them. I have not seen nor heard anything of onkel Robert Luallin sence I left his house. I expect he went to Springfield and waited til he give me out and went on. I maide some inquirey for him but ther was so many other wagons joining I could not heare of him. I think we will overtake him on the way. There is abundnce of pepol going to California. More than ever have went put them all together. As to the game I have not saw any of account. I will rite again the first chance. I suppose there is 3 or 4 chances to mail letters yeat on the way. I wante you to rite me a letter and direct it to Stockton in California. Rite about August and rite all pariticlars. Give my respect to all inquiring friends. So nothing more at present but remain yours till death. Levi Luallin.

Written in ink

Envelope:

Fort Scott, Missouri, May 17, 1850

To: Mrs. Lucy Luallin

Pilot Hill P.O.

Fulton Co., Arkansas

The second letter:

California October 13-1850

Deare and mutch respected mother and brothers. I onst more embrace this oppertunity of riteing you a letter to let you no that I am well at present for wich blessing I hold truly thankful to the grate giver of all good hoping when thease few lines come to hand tha may find you all enjoying the same like blessing. We landed in the gold mines the 20th of September. The wagon was five months and five days on the way. I was just five months to a day from the time I left home till I got into the mines. We are in twenty five miles at the Sacramento City on the Macaulma river. The mines here is not so good as tha are futher north about one hundred miles but tha oing to the wether being so mutch more plesent hear than thar we concluded to work heare thru the winter and then move up thare if we think best. These mines generly pays from ten to fifteen dollars per day to the hand when tha worke we are all working together. Mr. Serton and little Charles Serton William Roll and myself expect to worke together all the time and cum home together. We commenst

diging about two weeks ago and we made from eight to ten dollars per day and we thought we was doing tollabril well for new hands. We have bin building us a house this last week and got it up and is now redy to go to diging again now and we think we will rake out the dimes faster. We have got a full set of tools to worke with and has got all our provisions all laide in to do us all through winter. White four is worth 20cts per pound porke 30cts per pound potatoes 20cts per pound onions 80cts per pound shoes is worth from three to five dollars peare boots from eight to twenty dollars peare. These is tha prices in the mines where I am. The city price is just about one third loar after tha cary it truck as much as one hundred miles in the mines flour is one dollar per pound others in proportion. Tha was pepol out of California took flour two hundred miles out on the roade and met the immigrants coming in to California and sold it to them at two dollars and a half per pound. Tha was glad to get for that. Ther was a grate many that almost starved. In fact I have no dout but ther was some that did starve on the way before tha got to whar they could get ary thing or suffered til tha eate so much filth that it caused thair death. Ther was numbers I saw on the way that was triing to by and beg together but them that had any at all had to share. Then som had to catch frogs to liv on. We had plenty to do us cler through. Some may think tha coud draw some idear of thot trip across the plain to California but ther is no person can begin to draw any idier about it till tha try it. To undertake to decrib all the disadvantage of the road I cant do it but ther is one thing certin ther was hundreds and feald confident ther was thousands of persons died on the road this year. As to my part I fared very well as to being sick and I have enjoid good health ever sence I left home with the exception of about one week while on the road I had to be hauld three or four days. Helth appearze to be tolarble good heare according to the way pepol use themselves. I think it is very good. I am very well satisfied with my trip at present. I wood not be at home now if coud till mak something but if I was at home and made as mutch as I no now I would not cross the plains again not for half of California hardly. Getting hear is the worst. After a man gets hear he can mak fast. Ther is no dout about

that. I dont feald any ways doubtful if I should have luck but what aganst the time I had set to be home [illegible] With money plenty to do me. It is the best road I reckon in the world that is the best naturied road til the last about one hundred before getting to the mines is I believ the worst road I ever saw. We got in sight of snow on the first day of July and on the eight night frost snarty we run the wagon over snow but it was three feet deep and I have no dout but it was ten feet deep not more than twenty yard from the road. We was in sight of snow pity much every day thru July an August. I have saw places whar I coud pick little green twigs and plmes with one hand and git snow with the other. This may sound strange to be so but it is very true. I will writ again before a grate while and mabe by that time I will be able to give the pictur of the country better. I want you to rite as soon as you get this letter

and direct it to Sacramento. I am not in reach of Stockton and if you rote there is undertain about me getting it. So nothing more at present but I remain your son until [blank space] Levi Luallin Give my regards To all inquiring friends for I woud wish to be remembered by them all.

Written in ink

The transcript of this letter does not include postmark or address.

No further word was ever received from or about Levi Luallin.

Levi Luallin's widowed mother, Lucy (Cole) Luallin, is found in the 1850 census of Benton Township, Fulton County, Arkansas, as Lucy Lieuallen, age 43, born North Carolina. Although the census was taken on 23 October 1850, 10 days after Levi wrote his letter from California, he is included with the family (age 26, born North Carolina). Also in the family are Levi's six brothers: George, 20, born Kentucky; and Andrew,

17, Jesse T., 15, and Henry P., 12, all born Tennessee; John W., 8, and Alexander, 5, born Arkansas; and a sister, Lucinda, 11, born Arkansas. The six brothers of Levi all served in the Civil War.

Ellison Lewellen

Ellison B. Lewellen, born in Kentucky in 1821, migrated with his family to Monroe County, Missouri, where his eldest son, John, was born 23 February 1843. In March, 1852, Ellison and his young family went to Oregon with a wagon train from Independence, Missouri.

Researchers believe Ellison's father was Jabish Lewellen, son of a Jacob Lewellen. John Lewellen, son of Ellison, married Sarah Howell and had at least one daughter, Ida, who married John Henry Cromer in Clackamas County, Oregon, in 1900.

Dr. Edward A. Flewellen, Civil War Surgeon

This able physician and popular Confederate surgeon held the highest position of his department in the Army of the West. He is still living (1907), honored and beloved by all who know him, at The Rock, in Upson County, Georgia. He was born in Warren County, Georgia, 17 September 1819. He was educated at Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 18 March 1851. For several years he practiced medicine and surgery successfully at Thomaston, Georgia.

Dr. Flewellen enlisted in a company from that town early in 1861, and on 16 May was commissioned as surgeon of the Fifth Georgia Regiment, C.S.A., with the rank of major. His first service was rendered at Fort Barrancas and Fort Pickens, Florida. In the summer of 1862 he was assigned to duty as assistant medical director; and when General Bragg left Chattanooga with his army for the Kentucky campaign, he was ordered to remain there in charge of the medical department in the rear. On 23 December 1862 he was announced by General Bragg, in General Orders, as medical director of the Department and Army of Tennessee, and ordered to report to headquarters, then near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, to relieve Medical Director Foard, who was transferred to the staff of Gen. J. E. Johnston.

When he reported for duty, skirmishing, which preceded the battle of Murfreesboro, having been commenced, he cooperated with Medical Director Foard during the battle and did not relieve him until 8 January 1863, after the army had fallen back to Tullahoma.

Dr. Flewellen was very earnest and zealous as well as incessant in his labors for the Confederate cause, and in the performance of his arduous duties as medical director of the grand Army of Tennessee before his health became seriously impaired and his resignation was tendered, in November 1863; but he was not relieved from duty until 12 February 1864, at which time General Johnston relieved General Bragg and took command of the army at Dalton, Georgia.

On 2 July of that year, Chief Surgeon Flewellen, by order of General Johnston, was made Inspector of Hospitals, which position he filled until the close of the war. He was paroled in Macon, Georgia, 18 May 1865.

Dr. Flewellen had served his county and State in the Legislature of Georgia with great acceptability to his constituents before the war. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Georgia State Constitutional Convention, and served with many of the most distinguished men that the State could furnish.

On 30 January 1872, Dr. Flewellen was commissioned by Gov. James M. Smith as Superintendent of Public Works of Georgia and in 1874 was put by Governor Smith in charge of the North and South Railroad and of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad. While in charge of the latter a report was made to the Governor which caused a repeal of the joint resolution passed by the Legislature, 14 August 1872, and thus saved the State \$600,000, with several years' interest. That report set forth facts that should be preserved for future contingencies, and it is hoped it can be found in the office of the Secretary of State or in the State Library of Georgia. For this valuable report the State is greatly and permanently indebted to the ability and patriotism

of Dr. Flewellen.

Soon after the Macon and Brunswick Railroad was sold by the State, Dr. Flewellen was put in charge of the Columbus and Western Railroad, which was extended from Goodwater to Birmingham, Alabama. After some months he was relieved from the management of the Columbus and Western Railroad and returned to Upson County, where he has led a quiet but useful life in the country, undisturbed by any official duties except 6 years' service as County Commissioner of Upson County and two years' service as State Senator in 1896 and 1897, and several years' service as president of the Upson County Railroad.

Dr. Flewellen is a gentleman of rare intelligence, of great reading, and varied experience. He has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, and has wielded a wonderful influence with his fellow-citizens.

He is in his 88th year, since 17 September. His highly intelligent and beloved mother died several years ago, aged 87 years.

Dr. Flewellen is a bachelor, yet he has always been noted for his rare courtesy and polite deportment in the presence of and fondness for the company of ladies, and the ladies have always been pleased by his charming affability. He is the fortunate possessor of ample pecuniary means, made by his own unaided exertions in the practice of his profession, and by planting and otherwise, and it is expected from a knowledge of his generosity that some Georgia educational and eleemosynary institutions will receive deserved recognition at his hands when this world becomes the poorer by his loss.—*Confederate Veteran*, 1907, Vol. 14, pages 443-44.

John Lewelling, unsung nurseryman

John Lewelling, a son of Meshach and Jane (Brookshire) Lewellen, was born 16 January 1811 in Randolph County, North Carolina. A younger brother of Henderson Lewelling, John also was a nurseryman.

About three years after his brother took the famous load of fruit trees from Iowa to Oregon, John went "across the plains" to Hangtown (Placerville), California where he "went to mining" on 7 July 1850. That fall he went to Oregon and worked for his brother, Henderson. The next spring he again returned to mining, and then went back to Oregon that fall.

The following year John Lewelling decided to return to Iowa, and he took a ship via Nicaragua. After a year at "home" in Salem, Iowa, he returned to California, this time with his family, again by way of Nicaragua, arriving in San Francisco 4 January 1854.

John Lewelling immediately began an orchard at the Mission San Jose; two years later he planted another orchard at San Lorenzo and moved his family there. This orchard of more than 100 acres, was planted principally in cherries. Brother Henderson earlier had started orchards in the same areas.

In 1864, because his health was failing, John Lewelling moved to the Napa Valley where he planted a vineyard.

Although overshadowed by the publicity of the success of his brothers Henderson and Seth, John Lewelling nevertheless was very successful himself in his ventures into the nursery business. Throughout his career he kept the "Lewelling" surname.

While a resident of Alameda County, California, John Lewelling was a member of the Board of Supervisors for several terms. In 1832 he had married Elvy Elliott in Henry County, Indiana. Their family included Eli, 1836-1926; Elisha, 1841-1872; Silas, 1845-1860; Seth, 1848-1858; Delilah, 1849-1850; Arthur, 1854-1873; Harvey John, 1855-1939; and Sarah, 1856-1888.

Eli Lewelling became a nurseryman, working alongside his father. He maintained the family orchard at San Lorenzo when his father moved to Napa County. Elisha, who did not marry, became a California State Assemblyman.



John Lewelling
1811-1883

John Lewelling died 25 December 1883 in St. Helena, California.

References: *History of Napa and Lake Counties, California* (n.p.: n.pub., n.d.), page 515; Records of Mrs. Mabel Johnson.

"Died crossing the plains"

Isaac Lawallin, born ca.1802 in Kentucky, probably in Hardin County, was a son of Meshach Lawallin, and grandson of Shadrach and Deborah (Burson) Lewelin. While still an infant, around 1804, he went with his parents and brothers and sisters from Kentucky to Ohio and then on to Indiana, first being in Wayne County about 1809 and then into Randolph County about 1813.

Isaac married Sarah Miller, daughter of John, Jr., and Catherine (Miller) Miller on 13 May 1824 in Randolph County, Indiana, and lived in neighboring Wells County. To them were born Meshach, Shadrach, Elizabeth, Hannah, Rachel, Martha, and Mary Jane.

With his wife, Sarah (Miller) Lawallin, and their seven children, as well as a niece and nephew— orphaned adult children of Isaac's brother Shadrach and Sarah's sister Elizabeth (Miller) Lewellen, who had married in 1817 in Wayne County, Indiana—and other family members, Isaac left his home in Wells County, Indiana, for Oregon in 1852.

Somewhere "crossing the plains" the

wagon train was overtaken by cholera. Over time at least seven died.

First to die was the niece, Hannah (Lewellen) Johnson, on 19 June and perhaps her infant. On 5 August, death struck Elizabeth (Lefever) Douglass, mother-in-law of Isaac's nephew John Lewellen (Luelling).

Tragedy continued to stalk the wagon train, and in November 1852 there were five more deaths. Isaac Lawallin and his two unmarried sons, Meshach and Shadrach, who were then 25 and 23, died some time during the month, as did two young children of Isaac's nephew John Lewellen, Isobel, 3, on 4 November, and Shadrach, 2, on 15 November.

The surviving grief-stricken party continued on to the "promised land," where Sarah (Miller) Lawallin and her daughters settled in Linn County, while John Lewellen (Luelling), the nephew of Isaac Lawallin, applied for a Donation Land Claim for 320 acres in the Powell Valley area of Multnomah County.

Once in Oregon, several family members changed the spelling of their name to Lewelling or Luelling, probably prompted by the notoriety of the Lewelling/Luelling nurserymen from Iowa.

References: *Oregon Pioneer Miller Families*, Nathiel L. Kraemer, Comp., Vol. I (Beavercreek, Oregon, 1982), pages 3-4, 36-38; marriage records, Randolph, Wayne, and Wells Counties, Indiana; 1850 U. S. Census, Wells County, Indiana; guardianship papers, Randolph County, Indiana, 1830; probate records, Union County, Indiana, 1831; records of Nola (Shumway) Brumfield, Tucson, Arizona, and of Lillian Bogardus for John Hillyard, Troutdale, Oregon; Lawellin Family Bible records in possession of the editor.

Looking for ancestors?

Look for ancestors in the 1850 California census. More than 50,000 persons traveled overland to the gold fields and another 50,000 went to California by ship. By 1855, more than 23,000 had left California and had either returned home or had gone elsewhere to "greener pastures."

The journey of six Lieuallen brothers to Oregon

Six Lieuallen brothers went to Oregon. Not all at the same time and not all remained in Oregon, but six went west from Missouri in covered wagons in the 1860's. The seventh brother remained in Missouri; two sisters were in Iowa.

Peyton Lieuallen, the father, had gone to Missouri in 1844 from Tennessee, where all his ten children—seven sons and three daughters—were born. There is disagreement about Peyton's wife's name. Some say she was Sarah Smith; others say she was Jemima Smith; she probably was Sarah Jemima Smith.

We pick up the story of the six Lieuallen brothers who went to Oregon, written recently by Dorothy Straughn (Mrs. Otis) Lieuallen of Adams, Oregon:

"Peyton had lost his wife Jemima and daughter Sally to fever in 1859 and chose to remain in Mercer County, Missouri, to live with his son John Wesley's family and near his two married daughters in Decatur County, Iowa.

"The two single sons, Asbury Almon Lieuallen and Thomas Tyndall Lieuallen, left first. In 1862, they went by way of St. Joseph, Missouri, and upon arrival in Oregon, Thomas founded the town of Weston, named for Weston, Missouri.

"Thomas Lieuallen returned to Missouri briefly with such favorable reports that in 1863 James Madison Lieuallen and his wife Martha Ann (Kilgore) and four children—Minerva Jane, John W., Nancy Caroline, and Mary E., along with brother Josiah Lieuallen and his second wife Johanna (Campbell) and four children, Ransom, Amanda, James Thomas, and Nancy Catherine—made the trip. En route, Johanna gave birth to a son, George Washington. Later she had the grief of her mother's death and burial along the trail in Idaho.

"The next year William Lieuallen made the trip.

"April 5, 1864, William Lieuallen and Margaret Jane Fuson was joined together in marriage by John H. Covey, J. P.' read the first entry in the daily journal William kept covering the month of preparation for and the five months of arduous passage to the west.

"William and Margaret drove their wagon north through Princeton (Mercer County, Missouri) to Decatur County,

Iowa, to the home of his brother Noah Lieuallen and wife Rebecca (Cox) and their two daughters, Mary Jane and Sara Caroline. They visited relatives and friends, jauled and shucked four loads of corn, got wheat, welded chains, collected garden seeds, repaired boots (a frequent chore), had their pictures taken, and did many other chores. The covered wagons had two floors and the space between was used to store the wheat, corn, and seeds.

"William's daily entries in his journal are so brief descendants can only surmise that a wagon train of friends and relatives which began in Missouri came through Decatur County; William Lieuallen and Noah Lieuallen and their families joined it on 6 May 1864.

"The train went north to Council Bluffs and gradually turned southwest over what is known as the Old Mormon Trail along the north bank of the Platte River until near Laramie where they followed the Oregon Trail proper, on the south bank of the Snake River to Oregon, arriving at the home of brother James in Umatilla County 24 September 1864.

"Although their particular wagon train had no encounter with Indians, previous trains were not so fortunate; the Lieuallen wagons passed, at one point, dire evidence of a massacre.

"When there was a death in the caravan each wagon would contribute one board to make a coffin. On many occasions Rebecca Lieuallen took cloth from her bolt of black alpaca dress material for a cover for the coffin. Others gave white muslin for the lining. A minister would conduct religious services for the dead and often the train would stay over a day for this purpose. A large boulder was rolled over the grave to keep wild animals from desecrating the grave.

"William Lieuallen, as wagon master, settled small disputes, wrote letters not only to his own family back home, but also for illiterate members of the train. Faithfully he kept track of daily mileage, and names of rivers, towns, counties along the way. Often animals strayed during the night in search of food and that delayed the morning start."

This concludes Dorothy Lieuallen's account of the Lieuallen treks to Oregon. However, the following infor-

mation should be added to her story.

The two sisters who remained in Decatur County, Iowa, were Mary Ann Lieuallen, born ca.1830, who had married Absalom W. Cox, and Rebecca Jane Lieuallen, born ca.1834, who married George E. Blaksley. Evidently the "Sally" who died of fever in August 1859 was Sarah (Lieuallen) Woodruff. Some family records show a fourth daughter and 11th child, Julie Ann, born ca.1839, who married Robert Gravatt

John Wesley Lieuallen, who stayed behind in Mercer County, Missouri, had ten children: Casper Clinton, John Wesley (Jr.), William Grant, James Asbury, Thomas Tillman, Juriah Emiline, Fred Poe, Roy Otto, and two daughters who died in infancy. John Wesley Lieuallen was born 4 April 1828 in Anderson County, Tennessee. He married Juriah Angelina Harryman in 1859 in Sullivan County, Missouri. He died in 1910 and she in 1921.

James Madison Lieuallen, born in 1822 in Anderson County, Tennessee, homesteaded near Weston, Oregon, after migrating from Missouri with his brother Josiah in 1863. He died in 1889 in Moscow, Idaho. He and his wife had only the four children who were born in Missouri.

Josiah Lieuallen was born in November 1823 in Anderson County, Tennessee. About 1847 he married Lavina Buros; his second wife was Johanna Campbell. In addition to the children who went from Missouri to Oregon, he also had Margaret, Frances, Adarine "Rene," Anna and Minnie Belle.

Thomas Tyndall Lieuallen, born 1825 in Anderson County, Tennessee, was county judge of Mercer County, Missouri, when he left to journey to Oregon. He was captain of the emigrant train he joined. Once in Umatilla County, Oregon, he founded the town of Weston and served as its first postmaster. In 1870 he was elected to a four-year term in the Oregon State Senate; he also was a Justice of the Peace.

In Oregon, Thomas Tyndall Lieuallen married Mrs. Sarah E. (Kilgore) Barnes, their three children all died young. Judge Lieuallen died in 1885 in Weston, Oregon.

William Tipton Lieuallen, who kept

Continued on page 58

Arkansas marriages

Lewelleyn, Daniel, and Mary Elizabeth Kyle, 7 January 1867, Pope County, Arkansas. (LDS IGI: Batch 7735410, Serial Sheet 89; see also page 57 of this issue).

Lewellen, Joseph, and Amanda Yaeger, 3 August 1877, Bentonville, Benton County, Arkansas. (LDS IGI: Batch 7730801, Serial Sheet 7.)

Lewellen, Robert, and Nancy Elizabeth Brantley, 20 December 1891, Wedington, Washington County, Arkansas. (LDS IGI: Batch 7708001, Serial Sheet 65.)

Lewellen, Stephen, and Elizabeth Yaeger, 3 August 1877, Bentonville, Benton County, Arkansas. (LDS IGI: Batch 7730410, Serial Sheet 32.)

Colorado burials

Custer County

New Hope Cemetery, Wetmore

Llewellyn, John Charles (Jack), 1907-1958.

Fremont County

Union Highland Cemetery, Canon City

Llewellyn, Mayme E., burial 27 December 1958, lot 23, block 12 N.

Llewelyn (sic), Etta Ann, burial 21 August 1918, lot 11, block 12.

Llewelyn, Guvillyn, burial 21 December 1918, lot 23, block 12C.

Llewellyn, David W., burial 19 January 1924, lot 11, block 11C.

Llewelyn, Lester, burial 22 September 1977, lot 22, block 12N.

Pueblo County

Northside Cemetery, Pueblo, commonly called "Pioneer Cemetery," (West 23rd Street and Montezuma Road)

Lewellen, H., ae.2 yrs., b. Colorado, died of croup, burial 27 June 1882, page 10. (The sex of this child was not indicated.)

Lewellen, Mrs. H. M., ae.29, b. Michigan, died of consumption, burial 22 March 1883, page 15.

These records are taken from type-script inventories of southeastern Colorado cemeteries on file at the Pueblo, Colorado, District Library.

LDS batch numbers

Records with the same batch number come from the same source. Numbers beginning with "C" came from church or vestry christening records, with "M" church or county marriage records. Other letters signify other "official" sources. Batch numbers not preceded by a letter come from miscellaneous sources. Many of these records were submitted by LDS patrons without substantive proof.

Indiana marriages

Lewellen, Eliza J., and Benjamin A. Garringer, 28 April 1883 (lic), p.65.

Luellen, Anna E., and Walter A. Barefoot, 11 August 1883 (lic), p.66.

Reference: *Newspaper Gleanings, Union City, Randolph County (Indiana)*, 1873-1883, inclusive, Part 1, Vol. 12 (n.p.: n.pub., n.d.):

Luellen, Charles (ae.22), and Daisy Dennis (ae.16), both of Dalton, 12 December 1899.

Reference: Wayne County, Indiana, marriage records, n.d.,n.p.:

Kentucky burial

Jefferson County

Worthington Cemetery, Louisville

B. Frank Littrell, 1860-1921, and wife, **Elizabeth Lewellyn**, 1859-1906.

Reference: *Kentucky Cemetery Records, Kentucky Records Research Committee, Kentucky Society, NSDAR, Vol. 1, 1960, p.224.*

Kentucky deaths

Hopkins County

Mary Linallen [Lewellen], ae.18, b.Union County, Kentucky, d.18 February 1855, Hopkins County, Kentucky; "of fever;" parent Leroy Linallen [Lewellen].

Rebecca [Clark] Llewellyn, ae.63, b.Franklin County, Georgia, d.12 April 1852, Hopkins County, Kentucky; "of palpitation [of the] heart."

Reference: "Kentucky Vital Statistics, State Archives, 1852-1862, 1893, 1894, 1904, Hopkins County Deaths of

Persons Over Fifteen," in the *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 53:183 (Lexington: Kentucky Historical Society, April 1955), page 164.

[Rebecca (Clark) Llewellyn was the wife of Abednego Llewellyn (Jr.), no doubt the son of Abednego Llewellyn (? ca.1787 or 1789). Leroy Lewellen, father of Mary (above), was a son of Abednego (Jr.) and Rebecca (Clark) Llewellyn. These families are in the 1850 U. S. Census of Hopkins County, Kentucky.]

Mississippi burials

Prentiss County

Sheppard Cemetery (Highway 30 west from Frankstown, left on second road to left, take next left; cemetery on right side of road; covered with weeds in 1981):

Lewellen, G. W., 3 July 1831-21 March 1866.

Lewellen, Isaac, 12 April 1795-29 January 1855.

Mary (Lewellen), wife of Isaac (Lewellen), 27 September 1797-27 September 1864.

Mrs. M. M. (Lewellen), wife of Dr. J. D. (Lewellen) (stone broken; no data).

W. R. (Lewellen), son of J. D. and M. M. (Lewellen), d.14 June 1860, ae.1 yr., 3 mos, 5 da.

Vera Mae (Lewellen), 21 April 1897-3 October 1898.

Reference: *Cemeteries of Prentiss County, Mississippi*, (n.p.: n.pub., n.d.) page 233.

North Carolina births

Fluellen, Mary (no parents given), born 1820, Halifax County, North Carolina (LDS IGI: Batch No. 7210240, Serial Sheet 86).

Flewellen, Shadrach, born to William Flewellen and Betsy Holloway, 1765, Halifax County, North Carolina (LDS IGI: Batch No. 7210240, Serial Sheet 84).

Lewelling, Fannie, dau. of Shadrach and Sarah Hobbs Lewelling, b.27 May 1810, Guilford County, North Carolina (LDS IGI: Batch 8019706, Serial Sheet 36).

Lewelling, Henry, son of Meshack and Jane Brookshire Lewelling, b.14 October 1807, Randolph County, North Carolina (LDS IGI: Batch 7535768, Serial Sheet 88).

Lewallen, Henry, son of Jesse and Elizabeth Sluder Lewallen, b.26 July 1849, Rock Creek Township, Ashe County, North Carolina (LDS IGI: Batch 8662402, Serial Sheet 25).

Lewellen, James Harrison, son of William Milton and Sarah Elizabeth Rames Lewellen, b.2 September 1852, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (LDS IGI: Batch 8109006, Serial Sheet 1).

Lewallen, Jeanett, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Sluder Lewallen, b.1870, Ashe County, North Carolina (LDS IGI: Batch 7509808, Serial Sheet 85).

Lewelling, John, son of Meshack and Jane Brookshire Lewelling, b.16 January 1811, Randolph County, North Carolina (LDS IGI: Batch 7535769, Serial Sheet 90).

Lewelling, Mary, daughter of Meshack and Jane Brookshire Lewelling, b.11 May 1815, Randolph County, North Carolina (LDS IGI: Batch 7535769, Serial Sheet 90).

Lewelling, Meshack, son of William and Mary ? Lewelling, b.29 January 1787, Randolph County, North Carolina (LDS IGI: Batch 7535769, Serial Sheet 88).

Lewelling, Seth, son of Meshack and Jane Brookshire Lewelling, b.6 Mar 1820, Randolph County, North Carolina (LDS IGI: Batch 7535769, Serial Sheet 91).

Lewelling, Shadrach (no parents listed), b.7 July 1784, Guilford County, North Carolina (LDS IGI: Batch 8019706, Serial Sheet 36). [Shadrach was a son of William and Mary ? Lewelling.]

Lewelling, William, son of Meshack and Jane Brookshire Lewelling, b.28 September 1817, Randolph County, North Carolina (LDS IGI: Batch 7535769, Serial Sheet 90).

North Carolina marriages from county records

Ashe County

Luallen, Calvin W., and **Eliza Pennington**, 31 March 1871; witness John

Pennington. (Note on entry, "additional data on document.")

Cabarrus County

Lualen, Enock (*sic*), and **Mary Chamberlan**, 16 July 1804, bondsman John Chamberlin (*sic*), witness John Simianer.

Lewallen, William, and **Sarah E. Rhone**, 24 August 1850; bondsman L. S. Bingham, witness R. W. Foard (*sic*).

Lewellen, H. K., and **Mary Woodall**, 31 December 1857; bondsman Ja[m]es M. Leua[?llen?], witness N. Slough.

Lewallen, Elizabeth Carolin (*sic*), and **Wiley Kely** (*sic*), 26 January 1858; bondsman J. R. Lewallen; witness N. Slough, Clerk.

Halifax County

Lewellin, Carroll, and **Mary Jane Williamson**, 1 September 1854; bondsman Belfield Stiles, witness Jno. Campbell; m.1 September 1854 by Jno. Campbell, J.P.

Lewellin, C. H., and **M. H. Bonner**, 4 November 1859; witness Jas. H. Whitake[r]; m.4 November 1857 (*sic*) by D. R. Bruton, M.G.

Macon County

Lewellen, Luda, and **James Haner**, 22 August 1840; bondsman David Ballew, witness John Hall (Clerk).

Mecklenburg County

Lewaln [Lewellen] **Hardy**, and **Catherin** (*sic*) **Secress**, 27 January 1823; bondsman David Parks, witness R. J. Dinkins.

Lewellen, Jesse R., and **Laney McLelland**, 6 April 1844; bondsman James Montgomery, witness N. B. Taylor.

Lewallen, John, and **Margaret Nowles**, 6 April 1846, bondsman George Jord[?an?]; witness B. Oates.

Lewallen, Jesse, and **Elizabeth Rodgers**, 24 January 1850, bondsman Jesse R. L[e]we[?llen?]; witness B. Oates, CCC.

Northampton County

Lewellin, Mary, and **Chrs.** (*sic*) **W. Calhoun**, 6 December 1841; bondsman Arthur T. Long, witness Wm. Bottom, Clerk.

Lewellin, James, and **Nancy Guardianer**, 5 September 1842; bondsman Etheld W. Brittle, witness Thos.

Hughes, Clerk.

Orange County

Lewellyn, Rhodah, and **John Scoggin**, 26 February 1816; bondsman Smith Scoggin.

Lewelling, Eligah (*sic*), and **Anne M. L. Phillips**, 22 November 1831; bondsman Allen Parks, witness J. Taylor.

Randolph County

Lewelling, Shadrack, and **Sarah Hobbs**, 23 December 1802; bondsman Barney Hobbs, witness H. Branson.

Lewellen, Mary, and **Thomas Branson, Jr.**, 25 December 1819; bondsman McLaren Lewallen, witness Hugh McCain.

Lewalling, Alfred, and **Rachel Williams**, 3 December 1821; bondsman Riley Aston, witness Hugh McCain.

Lewallen, McLaren, and **Edith Newby**, 28 May 1825, bondsman Thomas Hancock.

Lewalling, Rebecca, and **Charles Slack**, 28 March 1827; bondsman William Slack.

Lewallen, Mary, and **Charles Luther**, 5 May 1829; bondsman Ezra Luther, witness Hugh McCain.

Lewallin, Rachel, and **Joseph Swafoord** (*sic*), 14 August 1829; bondsman John Duncan.

Lewallen, Sarah, and **Kendall Ramsouer**, 5 February 1833; bondsman Jacob Cox.

Lewallin, Jane, and **Myalo Bryn** [Miles O'Brien], 24 November 1835; bondsman Joshua Craven.

Lewallen, Lavina, and **Elias Henderson Hancock**, 22 November 1846; bondsman Daniel Williams; witness B. F. Hoover.

Lewallen, Willis B., and **Martha Henley**, 17 March 1849; bondsman J. B. Graves.

Lewallen, Rebecca, and **Isham Upton**, 29 April 1859; bondsman J. W. Durham, witness B. F. Hoover, CCC; m.29 April 1859 by D. W. Porter, J.P.

Lewallen, Louisa C., and **William M. Pickett**, 25 May 1864; bondsman Henry Lewallen, witness J. H. Brown, Clerk; m.25 May 1864 by ON [?] Holton.

Lewallen, Elvira, and **John B. Cole**, 13 Oct 1865; bondsman Alfred Pendel,

Vital statistics

witness J. H. Brown, Clerk; m.13 October 1865 by D. W. Porter, J.P.

Rockingham County

Lewellin, Susan, and Thomas Overton, 1808; bondsmen J. M. Scales and W. Barker, witness T. Gallaway.

Lewellin, Samuel, and Mary Libass, 27 January 1819; bondsman Joseph Vernon, witnesses Ewel Dalton and Leander Dalton.

Luallen, Elizabeth, and Nathaniel Vernon, 25 November 1822; bondsman Joseph Vernon, witnesses Ewel Dalton and L. Dalton.

Lewellin, James, and Peggy Read, 10 June 1830; bondsman Thomas Lewellin, witnesses N. Dalton and Nathaniel Vernon.

Lewallen, Martha, and James Brook, 18 September 1832; bondsman James Lewellen (*sic*), witness John Dalton.

Lewellen, John, and Caroline Powers, 6 August 1833; bondsman James Lewellen, witness L. H. Dalton.

Lewellin, Delila, and Robert Martin, 14 December 1839; bondsman William Martin, witness J. M. Scales.

Lewellin, Richard, and Sarah Philips, 12 August 1841; bondsman George W. Fair, witness JA (*sic*) Scales.

Luallen, Maryann, and James A. Sharp, 24 April 1845; bondsman, Jeremiah Pritch[?ard?], witness T. B. Wheeler, CCC.

Lewellen, Thomas, and Rutha Vernon, 3 September 1848; bondsman John Vernon, witness Jos. Norman, J.P.

Lewellin, James H., and Sary E. Pratt, 6 October 1849; bondsman J. S. Harrison.

Lewalin, Catherine, and James More (*sic*), 18 May 1856; bondsman George W. Webster; witness J. W. Martin; m. by Charles Duncan.

Lewellen, Samuel, and Sarah Jane Sharp, 15 September 1856; bondsman Thomas S. Black, witness A. P. Smith; m.17 September 1856 by Allen P. Smith, J.P.

Lewalin, Nancy M., and Austin T. Kallam, 4 November 1856; bondsman Thomas Joyce, witness Wm. M. Ellington; m. by Charles Duncan.

Lewellen, Mary A., and Ewel L. Robertson, 18 February 1857; bonds-

man James Hall, witness A. P. Smith; m.19 February 1857 by Stinceon Ivey.

Lewellin, James H., and Mary E. Powars (*sic*), 21 February 1857; bondsman B. F. Foy, witness D. J. Jordan, J.P.; m.21 February 1857 by R. H. Gladson, J.P.

Lewillin, Ann, and General Webster, 29 August 1866; bondsman John Oliver, witness A. P. Smith, Clerk; m.1 September 1866 by J. R. Cardwell, J. P.

Rowan County

Lewellin, John, and Elizabeth A. Brown, 11 November 1844; bondsman Jno J. Shaver.

Rutherford County

Luallen, Ruth, and David Capshaw, 20 December 1800.

Lewallen, Ruth, and William H. Ledbetter, 2 June 1826; bondsman Shadrach Lewlin (*sic*), witness T. F. Birchett, D.*(sic)*.

Surry County

Lewellin, Thomas, and Jane Roberts, 8 May 1851; bondsman John Robertson.

Wake County

Lewellen, Jesse, and Delpha For-gaty (*sic*), 30 March 1795; bondsman Anderson Lewell[en], witness J. Rice.

Lewellen, John, and Nancy Roberts, 26 December 1808; bondsman William Smith, witness K. Jones.

Lewellen, Rhody, and John Scogin, 5 February 1816; bondsman John Lewellen, witness Nathl. J. Pride. (This marriage is also recorded in Orange County, North Carolina.)

Western marriages

These marriages have been gleaned from many sources. The original marriage records should be consulted for verification.

California

Lewellen, John (resident of Reese River, Nevada), and **Anna Murrey** (resident of Campo Seco, California), 13 April 1867, San Andreas, Calveras County, by John F. Cassidy, Catholic Priest.

Colorado

Lawellin, Shadrach, and Annie

Laurie Mero, 20 July 1903, Cripple Creek, Teller County.

Lewellyn, Gwlyn, and Mame Kile, 9 January 1901, Florence, Custer County.

Oregon

Lewelling, Mary, and William Meek, July 1848, Clackamas County, "at the home of Henderson Lewelling."

Lewelling, Asenath, and John Bozarth, 5 September 1850, Milwaukie, Clackamas County.

Lewelling, Alfred William, and Mary Elizabeth Campbell, 10 April 1851, Milwaukie, Clackamas County, by Rev. Mr. Fisher.

Lewelling, Henderson, and Phoebe Grimes of Linn County, 27 September 1851, at the Ford of the Section, by Rev. Mr. Cheedle.

Lewelling, Rachel, and Seth Eddy, 23 February or 2 March 1853, at the residence of Henderson Lewelling, Milwaukie, Clackamas County, by Rev. C. S. Kingsley.

Lawallin [Luelling], Elizabeth, and John Farlow, 22 January 1854, Linn County.

Lawallin [Luelling], Hannah, and Absalom M. Addington, 11 June 1854, Linn County.

Lewelling, Henderson, and Betsy Eddy, 10 October 1855, Clackamas County.

Lawallin [Luelling], Rachel, and John F. Winters, 6 March 1856, Lane County.

Lawallin [Luelling], Mary Jane, and Joel Addington, 12 February 1860, Linn County.

Lewellen [Luelling], Moses H., and Mary A. Miller, 13 June 1871, Cottage Grove, Lane County.

Lewelling, Levi, and Emma Eaton, 1874.

Lewellen, W. J. [William Jay], and Jannie [Martha Jane] Currin, 29 November 1877, Clackamas County.

Luellen, John H., and Sarah E. Howell, 8 February 1872, Clackamas County.

Lewellen, Clementine, and M. L. B. Cornett, 14 May 1879, Clackamas County.

Luellen, Clara, and Isaac Davidson,

A. Wayne Luellen

A. Wayne Luellen died 10 June 1973 in Grand Junction, Colorado. He was born 2 April 1899. Services were conducted by Grand Junction Lodge No. 575, B.P.O.E., on 17 June 1973. Burial was in Eckert Cemetery, Eckert, Colorado.—Funeral card, Martin Mortuary, Grand Junction, Colorado.

Vital statistics

both of Washington County, 21 September 1883, at the house of Samuel Davidson; F. M. Frost and Samuel Davidson, Wit; S. Hughes, J.P.

Lewallen, Smith B., and Katie Overholtzer, 2 December 1883, Coos County.

Lewellen, E. B., and Mary C. Williams, 26 May 1884, Clackamas County.

Luelling, Matilda Jane [also listed as Lillie Luelling], and **James Hillyard**, 10 September 1890, Clackamas County.

Lewelling, C. A., and Laura M. Zeek, 10 February 1892, Clackamas County.

Luelling, Moses H., and Mrs. Matilda Edwards, 14 November 1892, probably Multnomah County.

Lewellen [Luelling], Edith, and Charles M. Hastings, 12 May 1894, Heppner, Morrow County.

Lewellen [Luelling], Abraham, and Lavina Catherine Tull, 8 September 1895, Arlington, Gilliam County.

Luelling, Seth Patterson, and Cora Ellen Converse, 16 September 1896, McMinnville, Yamhill County.

Lewellen, Ida C., and Henry Cromer, 27 December 1900, Oregon City, Clackamas County.

Lewellen, Vaivo [Uaivo] S., and Floyd H. Pownder, 1 January 1911, Clackamas County.

Lewellen, W. E., and Corda E. Sumerlin, 19 January 1911, Myrtle Point, Coos County.

Lewellen, Eugene E., and Martha Melvina Tucker, 12 September 1911, Clackamas County.

Washington

Lewelling, Albert W., and Mary Eveline Gardner, 4 October 1874, Kerns.

Mourn Death of Respected Citizen

Jacob Lewallen Passes to the Great Beyond

Citizens of a vast community in northwest Kansas were grieved last Monday [20 December 1931] as the word was spread that Jacob Lewallen had passed away at his home in this city. For a number of years Mr. Lewallen has been one of the leading farmers of this part of Kansas. His methods as to raising wheat were always considered to be the best.

The great number of people who offered their final testimony of respect at the funeral held at the M.E. church this afternoon were an evidence of the universal esteem in which he was held. His friends were not confined to a narrow circle, but extended to the limits of northwest Kansas. Another good citizen has passed on.

Funeral services were held this afternoon from the M.E. Church at two o'clock and burial was in Beulah Cemetery.

Obituary

Jacob Lewallen was born 24 September 1863 in Knox County, Illinois and died at his home in Colby, Kansas 20 December 1931, at the age of 68 years, 2 months and 26 days.

In 1880 he moved with his parents to Iowa and on 24 September 1885 was united in marriage with Allie Bell Cochran. To this union were born fourteen children, of whom Andrew, Iona, Mrs. Elmer Karr and Alva Lewallen have preceded their father in death.

Mr. Lewallen moved with his family to Thomas County (Kansas), in 1904, locating on a farm northwest of Colby. In 1911 he moved onto a farm southwest of Colby, where, with the exception of about a year spent in Colby, he has made his home since that time. Only recently with Mrs. Lewallen he came into Colby to make his home.

There remain to mourn their loss, the wife and children: Mrs. Dorothea Griggs, Elmer, Clifford, Lewis and James of Colby; William, Gurna and Jack of Winona, Kansas; Mrs. Kate

Continued on page 58

Contemporary obituaries

James Washington Lewallen, Sr.

James W. Lewallen, Sr., 81, formerly of Fort Dodge Road (Dodge City, Kansas), died 31 January 1990, at Hill Top House, Bucklin (Kansas).

Born 22 February 1908, at Colby (Kansas), he married Erma Charlotte Thompson on 3 December 1927 at Goodland, Kansas. She died 15 July 1970. After his marriage, he lived in Colby until 1937, then moved to Bird City, Kansas. A retired mechanic, he moved to Dodge City in 1941. He was a Hill Top House resident since May 1983.

He was preceded in death by a son, John Lewallen, on 30 August 1984.

Survivors included two sons, James Lewallen, Jr., Kansas City, Missouri, and Jerry Lewallen, Wellington; daughter-in-law Janita Hower, Dodge City; two brothers, Jack Lewallen and Duke Lewallen; two sisters, Faye Husted and Dot Griggs; 12 grandchildren and 28 great grandchildren.

Graveside services were held at Greencrest Memorial Gardens, the Rev. Duane Heap officiating.—*Dodge City (Kansas) Daily Globe*, Friday, 2 February 1990, page 3.

James Washington Lewallen was the youngest child of Jacob and Allie Bell [Cochran] Lewallen. See the obituary of Jacob Lewallen on this page.

Vernon S. Llewellyn

Vernon S. Llewellyn, 74, retired chief correctional officer at the Hennepin County (Minnesota) workhouse in Plymouth, Minnesota, died of a heart attack 18 July 1990 at Riverside Medical Center in Minneapolis.

Llewellyn grew up in St. Paul and moved to Isabella, Minnesota, with his family when a teenager. He was a graduate of Two Harbors, Minnesota, high school and served as an MP during World War II. Upon retirement from the Department of Corrections in 1975, he moved back to Isabella.

Llewellyn was considered to be hard, but very fair, in his line of work. He worked closely with judges and attorneys regarding treatment and sentencing of criminals.

His wife, Dorothy, died in 1975. Vernon S. Llewellyn was survived by a son Scott Llewellyn of St. Paul; two daughters, Joan Notaro of Mounds View, Minnesota, and Gail Pearson of Kansas City, Kansas; his mother, Edna Llewellyn of Isabella, Minnesota; a brother, William Llewellyn of Brooklyn Center, Minnesota; two sisters, Alice Swanson, Roseville, Minnesota, and Fayae Duncan, Talking Rock, Georgia; and eight grandchildren—Shawn, Angela, and Ryan Pearson, Deanna and Kari Notaro, and Matt, Joey and Willie Llewellyn.

Burial was in Glen Haven Memorial Gardens, Minneapolis.—*Minneapolis (Minnesota) Star Tribune*, 20 July 1990).

Llewellyns and one Flewellen in western censuses

California, U. S. Census, 1850, Index

Flewellen, Wm., ae.19, b.Georgia, Sacramento County, p.223.

Lewellyn, Wm. S., ae.28, b.Pennsylvania, ElDorado County, p.340.

Llewellyn, Richd., ae.27, b.Massachusetts, Calaveras County, p.186.

Luellen, Sensoriam, ae.19, b.Missouri, ElDorado County, p.302.

Lywelin, H. D., ae.30, b.Germany, Calaveras County, p.226.

California, U. S. Census, 1860, Index

Lewellen, D., Butte County, Chico Township, p.565.

Lewellin, J. B., ElDorado County, Salmon Falls, p.1034.

Lewellin, John B., San Francisco, 1st District, p.904.

Lewelling, Alfred, Alameda County, Brooklyn Township, p.092.

Lewelling, Henry, Alameda County, Brooklyn Township, p.092.

Lewelling, John, Alameda County, Eden Township, p.131.

Lewelling, John P., Calaveras County, p.400.

Lewellyn, Robert, San Francisco, 2nd District, p.597.

Luallen, John, Nevada County, Bloomfield Township, p.516.

Luallyn, Edward, Tuolumne County, p.442.

Colorado Territory, U. S. Census, 1870, Index

Lewelling, John, Pueblo County, Pueblo, p.24.

Luwelling, Ann Eliza, Las Animas County, Trinidad Territory, p.19.

Luwelling, Ernest, Las Animas County, Trinidad Territory, p.19.

Luwelling, Jefferson, Las Animas County, Trinidad Territory, p.19.

Luwelling, Laura May, Las Animas County, Trinidad Territory, p.19.

Luwelling, Perrley, Las Animas County, Trinidad Territory, p.19.

Luwelling, Sophia, Las Animas County, Trinidad Territory, p.19.

Colorado, U.S. Census, 1880, Index

The index from which the entries below were taken was extremely difficult to read. What follows is the result of careful interpretation, although the records may contain unintentional errors.

Lewallen, John, Arapahoe County, Denver 1, p.085.

Lewelen, Nelson, Gunnison County, Gothic, p.?148?.

Lewellen, Albert, El Paso County, Colorado City, p.?418?.

Lewellen, Austin, El Paso County, Colorado City, p.419.

Lewellen, Edwin, El Paso County, Colorado City, p.419.

Lewellen, Elizabeth, El Paso County, Colorado City, p.419.

Lewellen, Fannie, El Paso County, Colorado City, p.419.

Lewellen, Jessie, El Paso County, Colorado City, p.419.

Lewellen, Lucy, El Paso County, Colorado City, p.419.

Lewellen, Ruth, El Paso County, Colorado City, p.419.

Lewellen, W. M., El Paso County, Colorado City, p.419.

Lewelly, W., Lake County, Leadville, p.310.

Lewelling, Clara, Jefferson County, 3rd prec., p.239.

Lewelling, D., Lake County, 86th District, p.480.

Lewelling, John, Jefferson County, 3rd Precinct, p.289.

Lewelling, Martha A., Jefferson County, 3rd Precinct, p.289.

Lewelling, Mary J., Jefferson County, 3rd Precinct, p.289.

Lewelling, Miranda A., Jefferson County, 3rd Precinct, p.289.

Lewelling, Tebie (?) B., Jefferson County, 3rd Precinct, p.289.

Llewellyn, John J., Summit County, Decator, p.453.

Llewellyn, Annie, Fremont County, District S D, p.512.

Llewellyn, Bennett, Arapahoe County, Denver 1, p.032.

Llewellyn, David, Fremont County, District S D, p.512.

Llewellyn, David, Fremont County, District S D, p.512.

Llewellyn, David, Fremont County, District S D, p.513.

Llewellyn, Edward, Fremont County, District S D, p.513.

Llewellyn, Edward, Hinsdale County, Roses Camp, p.165.

Llewellyn, Elizabeth, Fremont County, District S D, p.513.

Llewellyn, John, Fremont County, District S D, p.512.

Llewellyn, John, Douglas County, p.365.

Llewellyn, M. A., Fremont County, District S D, p.512.

Llewellyn, Mary, Fremont County, District S D, p.513.

Llewellyn, Mary, Fremont County, District S D, p.513.

Llewellyn, May, Fremont County, District S D, p.512.

Llewellyn, Susanna, Fremont County, District S D, p.512.

Llewellyn, Thomas, Fremont County, District S D, p.513.

Llewellyn, W., Jefferson County, Golden, p.247.

Llewellyn, W. M., Lake County, Leadville, p.340.

Llewellyn, John, Summit County, Breckenridge, p.432.

Lu Ellen, Anna, Arapahoe County, Denver 1, p.051.

Idaho Territory, U.S. Census, 1870, Index

Lulevan, W. J., ae.31, b.Ireland, works at mining, parents foreign born, Snake River District, Owyhee County, Boise City, census taken 19 July 1850, p.47.

Idaho Territory, U.S. Census, 1880, Index

Lewellen, George M., ae.22, single, laborer, b. Pennsylvania, father b.Virginia; mother b.Pennsylvania, Altrusa County, Wood River Mining District, p.79.

Lewelling, Charles, ae.25, single, printer, b.Wisconsin, father b.Virginia, mother b.Virginia, Altrusa County, Wood River Mining District, p.79.

Montana Territory, U.S. Census, 1870, Index

Lewellyn, William, ae.19, Book 2 (Deer Lodge County), p.28, line 4.

Nevada Territory, U.S. Census, 1870

Lewallen, James, Storey County, Virginia City, p.444.

Lewellen, A., Lander County, Eureka District, p.155.

Lewellen, H. J., Lander County, Eureka District, p.155.

Lewellen, M., Lander County, Eureka District, p.155.

Lewellen, S., Washoe County, Truckee Meadows, p.487.

Oregon, U.S. Census, 1860, Index

Lewellen, Ellisin B., Clackamas County, Spring Water, p.81.

Lewellyn, F. H., Josephine County, Kerbyville, p.213.

Lewellyn, J., Marion County, Labish Precinct, p.394.

Lewellyn, John, Multnomah County, Sandy Precinct, p.516.

Lewellyn, William, Wasco County, Dalles Precinct, p.595.

Lewillyn, Lewellyn, Josephine County, Sucker Creek, p.65.

Luellen, Seth, Clackamas County, Milwaukie Precinct, p.65.

Oregon, U.S. Census, 1870 Census, Marion County

Luellen, Isaac, ae.48, b.Virginia, laborer; Elizabeth, ae.45, b.Pennsylvania; and children, all born Oregon, Newton, ae.15, Joann C. and Addison, twins, ae.13, Alemina, ae.9, Elmer E., ae.6, and Melvin, ae.4. [Isaac and Elizabeth Luellen migrated to Oregon from Henry County, Iowa, arriving 11 November 1852. Despite the fact that three censuses give Isaac Luellen's birthplace as Virginia, Luellen family researchers say he was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania.]

Utah Territory, U.S. Census, 1860, Index

Llywellyn, Edmund, ae.27, (birthplace not given) single, day laborer, Moroni, Sanpete County.

Llywellyn, Rees, ae.32, b.Wales, four in household, farmer, Moroni, Sanpete County.

Utah Territory, U.S. Census, 1870, Index

Lewellyn, Edward, ae.33, b.Wales, three in household, farmer, Newton, Utah County.

Llewellyn, John, ae.31, b.Wales, two in household, freighter, Newton, Utah County.

Llewellyn, R., ae.41, b.Wales, eight in household, postmaster, Fountain Green, Sanpete County.

Llewellyn, David, ae.56, b.Wales, six in household, laborer, Spanish Fork, Utah County.

Llewellyn, John, ae.56, b.Wales, five in household, coal miner, Wales, Sanpete County.

Items from Virginia and Kentucky

On the 1704 Quit Rent List of Virginia Counties:

Lewelling, Widdow (*sic*), Warwick

Luelling, Edward, Norfolk

Luelling, Richard, Norfolk

On the 1831 Delinquent Tax List, Wayne County, Kentucky:

Luellen, Henry

Luellen, Jesse

Luellen, Mathew

These men were reported to have "gone to Tennessee." They do not appear on the 1832 or 1833 delinquent list for Wayne County, Kentucky.

Obituaries

Sam Lewellen, drowned

Sam Lewellen, Jonas Rouse (a carpenter) and ? Hudspeth were working on Goodwin's Mill on the Salt River, 2 miles above Cincinnati (Missouri), on 8 April 1862. They started across the river in a boat at day's end. The river was high; the boat went over the dam. Lewellen and Hudspeth were drowned. Lewellen's body was found at Rock Lick Ford, where he was buried. A subsequent reference said later floods washed away all traces of the grave.

Reference: *Ralls County, Missouri, Goldena Roland Howard* (New London, Missouri, 1980).

F. C. Lewallen

F.C. Lewallen, b.29 February 1832, d.12 February 1900.

Brother Lewallen was of Welsh descent. His father was Samuel S. Llewellyn, born in 1805, dying in 1870; his mother was Katharine Llewellyn, born in 1809, dying in 1883.

In 1854 F. C. Lewallen was married to Miss Margaret Ann Smith, daughter of William and Cynthia Smith.

Young Lewallen was brought up on a farm, with fair educational advantages, and in his younger manhood taught school for a livelihood and to improve his education. He made a public profession of faith in Christ and united with Bethel Church, Anderson County [Tennessee], 8 September 1866. Four years later his church, approving his gifts, "liberated him" to preach the gospel. The larger part of his ministerial life was spent in Anderson County, and mostly in his home community, where he was born and reared.

He was pastor of Clinton Church from 15 June 1873 to 15 October 1877. He was a 'strong preacher and an able defender of the faith; he ranked among the strong preachers and able leaders of the Clinton Association, and served many of her best churches as pastor.'

Brother Lewallen had only three children, a son and two daughters. His beloved companion preceded him to the better land just a year. He is survived by his son, Brother W. W. Lewallen, of Clinton, and a daughter, Mrs. W. H. Rutherford, wife of the Baptist pastor at Williamsburg, Kentucky. He was living with his daughter at the time of his death.—*Sketches of Tennessee's Baptist Pioneer Preachers*, J. J. Burnett, D. D., First Series (Nashville: Press of Marshall & Bruce Company, 1919), pages 331-32.

[The Reverend F. C. Lewallen was Francis Calloway Lewallen, son of Samuel Smith and Katherine (Leinhart) Lewallen. The birth and death information given in the above obituary agrees with records given in an application for membership in DAR based upon service in the American Revolution of the Reverend Lewallen's grandfather, Richard Lewallen, who was living in Prince Edward County, Virginia, at the time of the Revolution, and who died in Anderson County, Tennessee.

Francis Calloway Lewallen is buried in Bethel Cemetery, Clinton, Anderson County, Tennessee.]

Arkansas census shows southern migrations

Using 1850 census records of Arkansas, we can trace the migrations of several Llewellyn and Flewellen families. Assuming that the information is correct, we find that most of these families migrated into Arkansas from other Southern states. These families were located on the microfilm census by using the *Arkansas 1850 Census Index* (Bountiful, Utah: A.I.S., 1976).

James A. Lewellen, a farmer, is enumerated in the 1850 census of Smith Township, St. Francis County, Arkansas, in dwelling 174, page 49, census taken 23 October 1850. He was born ca.1815 in North Carolina. Also in the household was Nancy E. (his wife?), born ca.1812, also in North Carolina. Two children in the household were born in Tennessee, Isabella (ca.1844) and Mary J. (ca.1847); the third child, John W., was born April 1850 in Arkansas. In this household also was John Lewellen, a farmer, born ca.1820, also in North Carolina. This census tells us that this couple was born in North Carolina, probably where they were married. They migrated to Tennessee and, some time after 1847, went into Arkansas, settling in St. Francis County, which is one county west of the Mississippi-Tennessee border. Perhaps John Lewellen in this household is a younger brother of James A.

Near by, in dwelling 181, page 50, Smith Township, St. Francis County, Arkansas, enumerated 24 October 1850, was Isaac Lewallen (*sic*), also a farmer, born ca.1811 in Georgia. Also in this household was Eleanor (Isaac's wife?), born ca.1818, also in Georgia, and their six children (William, Jonathan, John A., Mourning, Margaret A., and Mary L.) also were all born in Georgia between 1836 and 1846. This family seems to have originated in Georgia and located in Arkansas after the sixth child was born in 1846.

Although the proximity in the census suggests a relationship between these three men—James A., John, and Isaac—the geographical residences before their arrival in Arkansas does not. It is not impossible, of course, that Isaac, born in 1811 in Georgia, was the brother of James A., born in 1815, and John, born in 1820, both in North Carolina. However, since Isaac's children were all born in Georgia, he

would have had returned to the state of his birth about 1836.

Another census entry from this part of Arkansas is that of Lucy Lieuallen and her family in the story about Levi Luallin, page 46.

In Pulaski County, in central Arkansas, in the 1850 census, we find other Llewellyns who moved around a bit. In Eagle Township, Pulaski County, household 149, enumerated 5 November 1850, was Jonathan Lewellyn (indexed as Lewillyn), a farmer, born ca.1795 in Kentucky; Mary, born ca.1794, place "unknown;" and three other family members (children and/or grandchildren?): Thomas J., born ca.1829 in Kentucky, Benj. H., born ca.1835 in Mississippi, and Nancy H., born ca.1839 in Kentucky. Only Nancy in this family could read and write.

This family must have originated in Kentucky; if the children are brothers and a sister, it would appear that sometime before 1835 their parents (who may or may not have been either Jonathan and/or Mary) left Kentucky, went to Mississippi, and four years later were back in Kentucky. As with the relationships, the approximate date of this family's arrival in Arkansas cannot be determined by this census entry. Thomas J. Lewellyn of this census is too young to have been the father of either Benjamin or Nancy.

In the next household (household 150, enumerated the same day) was William G. Lewellyn (indexed as Lewillyn), a farmer, born ca.1821 in Kentucky, who also could not read and write, along with Nancy, born ca.1831 in Georgia, and Priscilla, two months old, born in Arkansas.

Also in Pulaski County, in Gray Township, household 283, enumerated on 22 November 1850, was Jonathan Lewellen (*sic*), a farmer who could not read or write, born ca.1827 in Kentucky, with Mary M., born ca.1831 in Tennessee, and Susan J., born ca.1849 in Arkansas.

It would appear that these persons comprise a family group, despite the spelling of the surname. Perhaps Jonathan Lewellyn, born ca.1795, is the father of William G. Lewellyn, born 1821, and of Jonathan Lewellen, born 1827, and of Thomas J. Lewellyn, born 1829—are born in Kentucky. We can only speculate about the relationships of these men and those in their households.

A family that probably originated in Alabama was enumerated in Reads Creek Township, Lawrence County, Arkansas, on 26 October 1850. Washington M. Luallen (indexed as Lualleln), in household 278, was born in 1809(?) in Alabama. Also in the household were Mary A., born 1827 in Alabama, and Andrew A., born ca.1849 in Arkansas. The census indication of Washington M. Luallen's age is unclear; it may be that he was age 41.

An enumeration taken a few weeks earlier in neighboring Greene County (Union Township), Arkansas, on 8 October 1850, finds William Lewallen, born ca.1813 in Tennessee (household 176). This William seems to have been in Arkansas longer than were the families mentioned above. In his household was Lucinda Lewallen (his wife?), born ca.1805 in Kentucky, and the following, all born in Arkansas: William Welch, born ca.1831, and Luaila (?) Welch, born ca.1833; Elizabeth C. Lewallen, born ca.1839; Mary Lewallen, born ca.1841; Rebecca Lewallen, born ca.1844; and John M. Lewallen, born ca.1847. We would speculate that Lucinda was the widow Welch before she married the younger William Lewallen.

In the 1850 census of Pope County, Arkansas, household 161, enumerated on 19 October, we find a family we know a little about. This is the household of John Lewellen, born 1826 in Tennessee, who came to Arkansas before 1847, since the census shows a son, James A. Lewellen, born ca.1847 in Arkansas. In the census another son was Daniel Y. Lewellen, born ca.1849, also in Arkansas. John's wife was Mary A., born in Tennessee.

Tracing this family in Pope County marriage records, and 10 years later in the 1860 census of Pope County, we find that John Lewellen seems to have died or disappeared some time before 1857, when his widow (?), Mary A. Lewallen married Melvin L. Brigance on 29 November 1857. The 1860 census entry for Melvin L. Brigance shows Mary, born ca.1820 in Tennessee; Daniel Lewallen, born ca.1849 in Arkansas, another Lewallen son, John Lewallen, born 1852 in Arkansas; Elizabeth Wells, born 1830 in North Carolina; Albert Brigance, born 1859 in Arkansas, and Elnora J. Brigance, born ca.1860 in Arkansas.

According to records in *Llewellyn*,

Analysis of records

Lewallen, Luallin, etc., etc., by Billie Harris (Sacramento, 1981), page 4, John Lewallen, of the above 1850 census, was a son of Jack Lewallen. However, the entry on page 4 of Mrs. Harris's book indicates an inconsistent death date for John Lewallen, who, according to Mrs. Harris, died in 1872 in Adkins, Arkansas. This date is 15 years after the date of Mary's marriage to Melvin Brigance.

Of the sons of John and Mary Lewallen (Brigance) listed in the 1850 census, Daniel Younger Lewallen (according to Mrs. Harris's information) was born 13 August 1849 and married Elizabeth Kyle. They had at least 6 children, Fanny, Lily, George, Scott, John, and Thomas Monroe. Thomas Monroe Lewallen was in Walters, Oklahoma, by 1916, if not earlier.

Other records in our files show the following for this family: Mary Ann Lewallen (Brigance) was the daughter of William Hamilton (born 1788 in Tennessee) and his wife Fanny (born 1788 in Connecticut). These parents and several other "Hamiltons" are listed in the 1850 census of Pope County, Arkansas. Most of these entries include extended families by the name of Brigance, indicating a family relationship between Mary Ann (Hamilton) Lewallen and her second husband, Melvin Brigance.

In Van Buren County, Arkansas, a neighboring county to Pope, was Andrew J. Lieuallen, age 28, born in Georgia, and his family, Martha, also age 28, and daughters Mary, age 13, Elizabeth, age 9, and Martha, age 1, and son William, age 6, all born in Tennessee. It would appear from this census record, taken 8 November 1850 in Independence Township, that Andrew and his family might have been newly arrived in Arkansas and there is the possibility the family also was enumerated in Tennessee before arriving in Arkansas, although a quick look at Tennessee records failed to locate this family.

In Independence County, Arkansas (not to be confused with Independence Township, Van Buren County, of the census entry above), we find Mary Louallen on page 369. Mary, age 24, born Arkansas, was in the household of Denis (*sic*) M. and Cynthia Condra. There are no Condra children in this entry, which includes a total of 8 persons; in addition to Louallen and

Condra other surnames are Fontenberry, Grant, and Eskew. This enumeration was made 16 November 1850.

Several Flewellens also are enumerated in the 1850 census of Arkansas.

In White Township, Ashley County, Arkansas, was Gideon Flewellen, born 1794, in Georgia. Others in his household, dwelling 66, were "Granny," born 1780 in North Carolina, and Pitt (*sic*), a female, born 1845 in Arkansas. This entry was made 24 October 1850.

In the adjoining county of Bradley, we find Rebecca Fluellen in Warren Township. Rebecca headed household 26 when the census was taken on 11 October 1850. In her household were 5 youngsters, all with the surname Sterling: John, age 10, born Louisiana; twins William and Rhoda, age 6, born Tennessee, and evidently another pair of twins, Wiley and Margaret, age 3, born Mississippi. Rebecca, according to this census entry, was born in Tennessee about 1820.

Two counties north of Bradley was Dallas, where, when the census was taken in Princeton Township on 31 October 1850, William Fluellen, age 23, Jacob Fluellen, age 20, and Jephtha Fluellen, age 17, were counted in the household of William Bryant, age 65, and his wife Fely (*sic*), age 58. Also in this household was Barny Bryant, age 19. Everyone in this household was born in Georgia. The Fluellen men may have been brothers and may have been related to Gideon Flewellen in Ashley County, and quite possibly to Rebecca Fluellen in Bradley County.

By studying the Chicot County (Arkansas) census entry of John R. Llewellyn, who was born in Virginia in 1804, we can tie several Llewellyn families together.

The census of John R. Llewellyn will be discussed fully in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:4. With it, we shall connect some Llewellyn families of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and perhaps of North Carolina.

Although he is located a half state away from John R. Llewellyn, we feel strongly that Richard Lewellen (indexed as Sewellen), of Yell County, Arkansas, belongs within this same family. Richard Lewellen was born ca.1825 in Virginia; his wife Julia was born ca.1830 in Tennessee. There were no others in this household, number 858, Spring Creek Township, Yell County, Arkansas, when the census was taken 6

November 1850. Since Yell County was taken from Pope County in 1840, it is possible that some of the Pope County entries cited earlier also belong within the family of John R. Llewellyn in Chicot County, which borders Louisiana and Mississippi in the extreme southeastern corner of Arkansas.

In the 1850 Arkansas Census are several entries that are questionable as to whether they belong to the Llewellyn and Flewellen surname. We include them in this analysis because possibly they do. The available index to this census is poor in both reliability and readability. Therefore, it is quite possible that we may have missed a few entries.

Another census entry in Pope County, Arkansas, was that of Rachel Fullin (*sic*) who headed household 622 (page 285) which consisted of Isaac Fullin, born ca.1820, and Willoby Fullin, a male, born ca.1832. Rachel was born in 1790. All three individuals in this census, taken 26 November 1850, were born in Tennessee.

William Flewell, born 1814 in Ohio, is listed in the census of White Rock Township, Franklin County, Arkansas, in an entry made 14 November 1850. In William's household, number 311, are Margaret, age 25; Nancy J, age 8; Sarah C., age 6; Susan, age 4, and William, age 2, all born in Arkansas, all with the surname indicated as Flewell.

Three other Franklin County entries are those of Arrenton Lewel, age 65, born North Carolina; John Lewel, age 44, born Kentucky; and James Lewel, age 36, born Kentucky. Each are enumerated in Lower Township, on page 146, each with his own family. All were blacksmiths. The census was taken 4 December 1850.

Henry Lewey (?) may not be a "Llewellyn," but we include him here because the census entry is so unclear that he just might be a Llewellyn. Henry was in Greenfield Township, Poinset County, Arkansas, when the census was taken on 20 November 1850. He was age 23, born South Carolina; his wife, the only other person in his household (325), was Jane, age 19, born Tennessee.

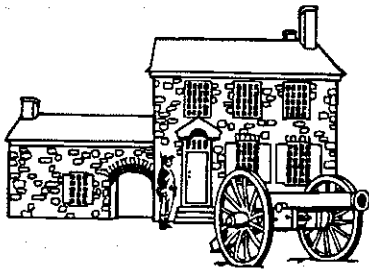
The 1850 census of Hempstead County (Arkansas), reveals Joseph M. Lewill, age 20, born Tennessee, in the household of a Samuel Lewis.

We feel that the 1850 Arkansas census holds answers to the placement

Analysis of records

of several Llewellyn and Flewollen families. We'd like subscribers to search their family records to see if any of the given names, especially combinations of names, appearing in these 1850 censuses show up in their direct lines or in collateral lines. We suggest study of

Military records



Black Hawk War

The daybook of Captain Adam Mase of the Pike County, Missouri, Mounted Rangers includes the name of **Private John Lewellen** under the date of 10 June 1832. The Mounted Rangers volunteered for 6 months' service.

Reference: *Ralls County, Missouri*, Goldena Roland Howard (New London, Missouri, 1980), n.p.

Civil War

Thomas Marion Lewallen volunteered for service in July 1863 at the age of 17; he served with General Payne in the Confederate forces and died at the Confederate Home in Austin, Texas, 29 July 1934.

Thomas Marion Lewallen was a son of David and Sallie (Young) Lewallen, who lived near Durham, North Carolina, but moved near Pulaski, Lawrence County, Tennessee, some time before Thomas was born 27 December 1846. The father, David Lewallen, died at Nashville.

Thomas Marion Lewallen married Charlotte Amanda Ridde (1847-1901), some time before their first child was born in the fall of 1866. Our files contain some information on each of the 13 children born to this couple between 1866 and ca.1890 as well as names (only) of five siblings of Thomas Marion Lewallen.

Reference: *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento, 1981), pages 146-48.

the migrations of these families in an attempt to place them. The mobility of the individuals in the censuses above suggests some probably didn't remain in Arkansas very long, and surely some of these families will be found in other states in 1860 and 1880.

World War I

The names of two Llewellyn servicemen were included in a list of deceased or missing from Missouri printed in the *Kansas City Star* 2 October 1984 (p.9a): **Lewelling, Merle T.**, Jackson County, Missouri; **Lewellyn, Vernie D.**, Jackson County, Missouri.

No dates or names of service units of these men were included. Both served in World War I from Jackson County, Missouri, and both died while in service.

Colorado military records

The Colorado State Archives contains service records including Civil War roster of Colorado Volunteers, Volunteers of Company G, the 3rd Colorado Cavalry, militia rolls for the Governor's Guard (First Militia of Colorado Territory), National Guard records, muster rolls for the Spanish-American War, Navy and Marine records for World War I, Denver County Red Cross workers in 1917-1918, and World War II and Vietnam casualty lists.

Also available for study are administrative records that include Civil War morning reports, grave-registration indexes for 1862-1949, the Leadville riot records of 1880, other domestic strike and riot records, and lists of deceased in the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World Wars I and II.

Information needed for a search includes dates, names and any other relevant data. All records are subject to restriction and limitations imposed by the agency of origin, executive order, statutory guidelines, or by the State Archivist. Some records are classified or restricted.

A schedule of fees and other information is available from Colorado State Archives, 1313 Sherman Street, Room 1820, Denver, Colorado 80203 (phone 303/866-2358). Enclose a SASE when writing for information.

Six brothers

Continued from page 49

the journal of his journey, was born in 1832 in Anderson County, Tennessee. His homestead, about three miles southeast of Weston, Oregon, was the first "century farm" of Umatilla County, Oregon. William and his wife had three children, Thomas Asbury, James Peyton, and John William. He died in April, 1864 in Weston, Oregon.

Noah Franklyn Lieuallen, born ca.1839 in Anderson County, Tennessee, was a Baptist minister; his wife Rebecca taught school in her home for children of homesteaders. Their six children were Mary, Sarah, Martha, Almon, Margaret, and Frank Leonard. Eventually, Noah and his family joined his brother Asbury Almon Lieuallen in Idaho, where Noah died in 1876.

Asbury Almon Lieuallen was born in 1842 in Anderson County, Tennessee. He was 20 years old when he went to Oregon with his brother Thomas Tyndall Lieuallen. Ten years later, Asbury Almon Lieuallen went to Idaho where he founded the town of Moscow. He married Mildred Clark and their daughter was Amanda; his second wife was Sarah Ann Good. He died in 1898 in Moscow, Idaho.

[We are indebted to Dorothy (Straughn) Lieuallen, Adams, Oregon, for genealogical records in addition to her story of the migrations of the Lieuallen brothers from Missouri to Oregon. Other material on this family is from Neil Lieuallen of Weston, Oregon, and *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris, Sacramento, 1981, pages 134-137. We also have Lieuallen material from Huberta (Lieuallen) Monger of Kearney, Missouri, but we haven't yet been able to place it within the above records of Peyton's line.]

Jacob Lewallen

Continued from page 53

Lackenby of Olympia, Washington; and Mrs. Miles Husted, of Truro, Iowa; one sister and three brothers: Mrs. Kate Darnell, of Maquon, Illinois, A. J. Lewallen, of Chillicothe, Missouri, Charlie Lewallen of Chicago, Illinois, and Waldo Lewallen of Winfred, South Dakota; thirty-five grandchildren, other relatives and friends.

The funeral services were held on Wednesday afternoon with Rev. L. R. Templin in charge. Interment was in Beulah cemetery.—*Colby (Kansas) Free Press*, 23 December 1931.

Henderson Lewelling, father of the Pacific fruit industry

Continued from page 41

Seth; and when the move to Iowa was contemplated in 1837 Henderson and some of his brothers made several trips between the two Henry Counties to move the precious fruit trees, which represented years of experimentation by the Lewellings.

Although Indians had planted a few wild fruit trees in Iowa, the Lewelling Nursery was the first established orchard in the countryside around the village of Salem. In the years that followed, the nursery thrived and supplied seedlings as well as fruit to many markets.

Henderson's decision to go to Oregon had been forming ever since he had read of the travels and experiences of Lewis and Clark. In the mid-1840's, he was further fascinated by accounts of the earliest emigrants along the western trails. Finally, the journals of Col. John C. Frémont convinced him the journey had to be made.

For the trip to Oregon Henderson Lewelling planned well. He constructed tight wagons, fitting one with two waterproof metal boxes in which he layered charcoal topped with rich Iowa loam. In this bed he planted about 800 choice specimens of his nursery stock, ranging from seedlings a few inches high to trees 4 feet tall. Henderson Lewelling prepared four wagons for the trip, three for family and possessions plus the one rolling greenhouse.

Years later, one of Henderson's daughters would comment that the fruit trees received more care and attention on the journey west than did Henderson's family, which consisted, then, of his wife Elizabeth and eight children: son Alfred William, who was about 16 years old; two younger sons, Levi, age 4, and Albert, age 2; and five daughters, Mary, Asenath, Rachel "Hattie," Jane, and Hannah. A fourth son, Oregon Columbia, was born 2 December 1847 as the group reached the banks of the Columbia River opposite Fort Vancouver; and two years later another daughter, Eliza Ann, was born in Oregon.

The Lewelling train consisted of seven wagons: the Lewelling's three family wagons, the wagon of John Fisher and his young wife Rachel (Joy) Fisher and their two-year old daughter Angelina, two wagons belonging to Nathan Hockett's family, and the nursery wagon. The wagon train left Salem, Iowa, on 17 April 1847, and, traveling about 15 miles a day, proceeded



The home of Henderson Lewelling in the village of Salem, in Henry County, Iowa, was a substantial stone house built about 1842. In 1990, this home is maintained as the "Lewelling Quaker Shrine," a museum of Quaker furnishings and artifacts, and as a monument to the Underground Railroad, which flourished in Salem in the pre-Civil War era.

through southeastern Iowa and northwestern Missouri, reaching the Missouri River 10 miles above St. Joseph on 17 May 1847. The Fishers and Hocketts were fellow Quakers; John Fisher had helped Henderson plan the novel transportation of the fruit trees.

For 7 months and 21 days, the Salem families, plagued by death, lack of water, burning sun, treacherous river crossings, and balky oxen, were to follow the Oregon Trail. A few days after crossing the Missouri River, the train fell in with the 160-wagon train of Lot Whitcomb. After traveling together for several days, that train split up to provide better pasturing for the livestock. Henderson soon decided to travel at his own pace, a move welcomed by travelers in the larger train who felt that the caution and care afforded the nursery stock was slowing their progress.

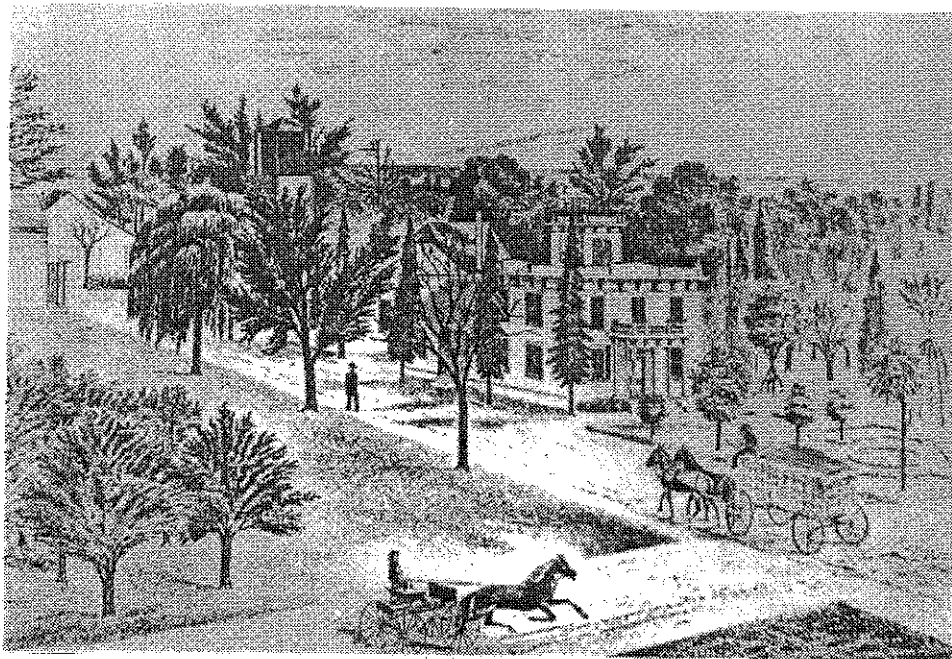
In the Powder River Valley they met Dr. Marcus Whitman, who guided them to Rock Creek. Dr. Whitman camped overnight with the Lewelling party, and he and Henderson expressed mutual admiration of each other's efforts in behalf of settlement in Oregon. In the vicinity of The Dalles, the wagon train paused on the shore of the Columbia River, where the Lewelling's ninth child, a son appropriately named Oregon Columbia, was born.

Despite many hardships, nearly los-

ing the fruit trees several times, and the death of John Fisher on the 6th day of the 6th month (Quaker style) along the Platte River and then the death of the Fisher toddler on 12 8th month, and the drowning in the Snake River about a week later of I. M. Robison, who had assumed the duties of driving Rachel Fisher's wagon, the survivors at last reached their destination early in 1848. On 5 February 1848, Henderson and his son Alfred began preparing the ground near Milwaukie for the first nursery in Oregon.

Not mentioned in most accounts of Henderson's trek west are the supplies of schoolbooks he packed for the journey to ensure his children's education on the frontier or the bolts of cloth, boots and shoes and other stock from the mercantile store he had operated while in Salem to supplement his income from his early nurseries. The dry goods were used as the \$500 payment Henderson made to a Mr. Wilson for his Oregon nursery site.

Once in Oregon, Henderson Lewelling was soon joined by William Meek, another nurseryman from Salem, who had planned to travel with the Lewellings but had failed to reach a proposed rendezvous at the appointed time. Upon his arrival at Milwaukie in March, 1848, Meek purchased an adjoining parcel of land. Later the two claims were joined and Lewelling and



After establishing the first nursery in Oregon, Henderson Luelling moved to California, where he began another nursery and built a mansion for his family. This home is no longer standing. The site became Dimond Park in Fruitvale, named for Hugh Dimond, who purchased the home from Henderson Luelling.

Meek formed a partnership. In July of that year, Henderson Lewelling's eldest daughter, Mary, who was 15 years old, became Meek's second wife. Two years later, on 10 July 1850, Mary (Lewelling) Meek gave birth to a son, Andrew Meek, who lived only a year and nine months. Five months after the birth of her son, Mary Meek died 8 December 1850, at the age of 17.

Henderson's wife Elizabeth (Presnell) Lewelling died three months later, on 8 March 1851. On 27 June of that year, Henderson married Phoebe (Eddy) Grimes of Linn County, Oregon, widow of Ephriam Grimes. Phoebe died 26 August 1853, and on 10 October 1855, Henderson married Betsy Ann Eddy. There were no children born of these two marriages. Henderson's fourth wife was Mary (Warren) Lee, a widow, mother of Henderson's 11th child, William Henderson Luelling [Jr.], who was born 5 March 1858.

When word of the discovery of gold in California in 1848 reached Oregon, William Meek and Henderson's eldest son, Alfred William Lewelling, went to the mines. The venture didn't pay off; by June, 1849, they were back in Milwaukie.

Henderson Lewelling, William Meek and Lot Whitcomb built a grist mill at Milwaukie in 1849, and in 1850 they formed the Milwaukie Milling Company. Another venture was the building of a sawmill. Lumbering joined the milling and nursery enterprises of the partnership. Business was booming, and in late 1851 Henderson Lewelling

returned by boat to "the states" on a fruit-stock-buying trip, traveling by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

In 1850, Henderson was joined by his brother Seth Lewelling, who came from Indiana and who recorded his observations and made sketches of Oregon Trail landmarks during his trek. That typescript journal is preserved at the California State Library, Sacramento.

When the 1850 census was taken on 3 September, Seth and wife Clarissa (Hosier) Lewelling and their three daughters, Elvy, age 6, Adaline, 4, and Alice (*sic*), 2, were enumerated in Greensboro Township, Henry County, Indiana, in the household of Clarissa's father, Isaiah Hosier. Although he was named in that census, Seth probably was on his way to Oregon by then. His family eventually joined him in Oregon.

A few months after Seth arrived in the Northwest, he and Henderson were joined by a third brother, John Lewelling, who worked with them in the fall and then again next fall, dividing his time between Oregon and California, before returning briefly to Iowa.

It is impossible to describe Henderson Lewelling's contribution to the Pacific Coast fruit industry without including the contributions of his brothers Seth and John. Seth took over where Henderson left off when Henderson moved south into California in 1854. For the account of John Lewelling's western experience see "John Lewelling, unsung nurseryman," on page 48.

In 1854, Seth bought Henderson's

share of the Milwaukie nursery and Henderson, who had by then changed the spelling of his surname to "Luelling," moved part of the nursery stock to land he had prepared at San Lorenzo in California. Here, Henderson Luelling prospered even more than he had in Oregon.

As the area grew, so did the orchards and soon Henderson Luelling had expanded his California empire of fruit orchards to Niles and eventually to the Fruitvale section of Oakland.

In histories of the California communities in which Henderson's orchards thrived, his name is consistently spelled "Lewelling," the spelling kept by his brothers Seth and John, both of whom also had extensive orchards.

Seth Lewelling, who propagated many varieties of fruit, is especially credited with the Bing cherry, which he named for a Chinese workman at his nursery. Seth exhibited his cherries at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. There he won the world premium for the largest and finest cherries. He had shipped the fruit across the continent for the exhibition.

Seth Lewelling's home in Milwaukie was a rendezvous for political reformers; it was only natural that among the fruits he propagated were the Lincoln Cherry and the Black Republican Cherry, which appropriately began bearing fruit during Abraham Lincoln's presidential campaign of 1860.

Not to be outdone by Seth's political activities, Henderson, brother John, and their sons were active in political circles, as well. In 1885, several years after Henderson's death, a Lewelling grove in Hayward, California, was the scene of a political rally and barbeque attended by 5,000 Republicans, who consumed a 1,000-pound ox roasted over a pit, 15 sheep, 6 hogs, 1,000 loaves of bread, and 180 gallons of coffee. Relatives and descendants of Henderson attended in wagons draped with American flags.

Earlier, Henderson Luelling, always restless, had dreamed of establishing a colony in Honduras. About 1860 he and two younger sons and their families sailed to Central America in a boat Henderson had outfitted. This venture failed and Henderson returned to California to begin again in the nursery business. He never regained what he had lost. He lived his remaining years quietly near San Jose, where he died 28 December 1878. Henderson is buried in Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, California.

There is no doubt that Henderson

Lewelling/Luelling was the father of the fruit industry on the West Coast. The enterprise of Henderson and his two brothers Seth and John, not only with nurseries and their bountiful crops but also in milling, and their participation in many cultural and political events in Oregon and California, as well as the ability of the brothers to provide livelihoods for their sons and sons-in-law and other relatives, were instrumental in assuring a firm foundation for a fledgling region of the great United States.

In 1924 William Henderson Lewelling/Luelling (posthumously) and Luther Burbank were honored by the planting of two Sequoia redwood trees in Dimond Park, Fruitvale, California, the site of Henderson Luelling's former residence. The ceremony commemorated the contributions of these two men to the great Pacific fruit industry.

When cuttings from fruit trees transported over the Oregon Trail were planted in 1969 in an Arbor Day commemoration on the grounds of Henderson Lewelling's former home in Salem, Iowa, then-California Governor Ronald Reagan wrote for the occasion: "I am happy to join your many friends across the miles to Salem, Iowa, in extending congratulations. It is fitting Mr. Lewelling should be memorialized in this way . . . that the descendants of his stock of apple, pear, quince, plum and cherry trees still live as a perpetual memorial to his bravery and dedication. That grafts of these trees are 'going home' to Iowa is a fitting tribute to him, and his children, who were likewise dedicated to agriculture."

Henderson Lewelling's fruit trees had gone full circle.

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The Lewelling rhodometer

"We had a rhodometer on one of the wagons and had I been able to get Father's journal you could have traced the entire route and found the measured distance traveled each day, as well as details of events as they transpired on the way," said Alfred William Lewelling, son of Henderson Lewelling, in writing about the family's adventures along the Oregon Trail.

This account doesn't say Henderson invented the "rhodometer," but by some trick of research he is given that credit, but by another name, in a tour guide of the American Automobile Association.

The tour guide, in its description of Lewellen, Nebraska, mentions one

"Appleton Harmon" who paused along the Oregon Trail near Lewellen, where he invented an odometer, which he called a "rhodometer." By attaching it to a wagon wheel those in the train could determine how far that wagon had traveled, just as Albert Lewelling said.

We have come across several records created by Henderson Lewelling in which his name is recorded as "Harmon," further identifying him with his apples wouldn't take much imagination. No doubt "Appleton Harmon" was really Henderson Lewelling.

That Henderson, of Salem, Iowa, should "invent," or even be foresighted enough to use, an odometer is to be expected. The men of Henry County and neighboring areas of Iowa long had wanted to build roads having all-weather surfaces. Henderson would have been concerned about getting his fruit to markets, whether in Iowa or in Oregon. The odometer was a natural.

Researchers for the AAA must have played "the name's the same" game in deciding Henderson had something to do with Lewellen, Nebraska—a case of misleading information, to say the least. Lewellen, Nebraska, named for another individual, was not established as a village until 40 years after the Lewellings' trek to Oregon. It is quite possible the Lewelling wagon train did pass in that vicinity, since Ash Hollow, a famous landmark on the Oregon Trail, is about 2 miles south of the present Lewellen, but historians of the region attribute the name of the town to Frank Lewellen, not Henderson Lewelling.

References: "History of Salem," series of four articles, *The News*, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, n.d.; "Items about the Lewelling family Iowa to California," *The News*, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 11 April 1970, page 3; *Llewellyn Traces* 1:2 (Pueblo, Colorado, 1989), page 25; *Tour Guide, North Central States*, American Automobile Association (Falls Church, Virginia, 1988), page 84.

Was this Henderson?

W. Lewelling arrived in San Francisco 2 July 1851 on the steamer *Pacific*, from Panama; "17 days from Panama; passage was made against headwinds most of the way; all passengers in good health."

Reference: *San Francisco Ship Passenger Lists*, Louis J. Rassmussen, Volume II (Colma, California: San Francisco Historic Records, n.d.), page 171.

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~~All correspondence for Queries . . . Replies should be addressed to Queries, Llewellyn Traces, 781 McCarthy Boulevard, Pueblo, Colorado 81005-9704.~~

Queries

24-90 Need information on **James Lewallen**, b.1 May 1836, Scott County, Tennessee; d.3 May 1890, Oregon County, Missouri. Married Louisa A. Rowden, dau. of Isaac C. Rowden, b.Tennessee, and his wife Sarah Rice, also b.Tennessee. James Lewallen was a son of John Lewallen, b.ca.1812. James and Louisa are on the Perry County, Tennessee, census of 1880, with the following children: James "Jim" (Jr.), b.ca.1863 (m. Emily Smith); John Thomas, b.ca.1865 (m. Sarah C. White and Samathia Mooney); Mary C., b.ca.1866 (m. George Birchett); George C., b.ca.1869 (m. Emory Cotman); Mack, b.ca.1874 (did not marry); William Franklin "Webb," b.ca.1877 (m. Barbara Susan Stradal); and Nancy, b.ca.1878 (m. Henry F. Young); other children, according to the 1900 Missouri census, Oak Grove, Oregon County, were David Luther, b.ca.1881 (m. Helen Ocelia Dabbs) and Modena, b.ca.1884 (m. Robert G. Bland). Which John Lewallen was James's father; who was James's mother?

25-90 In looking at a copy of the Parker, Kansas, Centennial, I came across a picture of the B. C. Lewellyn General Merchandise store, built in 1907. Does anyone know who **B. C. Lewellyn** was?

26-90 Need contact with someone who has done extensive research on the ancestry and family of **Daniel Llewellyn**, who arrived in Virginia by 1633 and died in 1663/4 in Chelmsford, Essex, England. Am interested in his European roots and knowing who was the mother of his children.

27-90 Who was **William Lewellyn**, b.ca.1851, who is listed in the 1870

census of Montana Territory, in Deer Lodge County? This is a single entry, with no family.

28-90 Who was **Joe Lewellen** who lived in "Flippin Barrens" in Marion County, Arkansas, sometime after 1860, perhaps much later than 1860?

29-90 Who was the **John Llewallyn** who married Abigail Spencer in 1818 as listed in Harrison County, Virginia, marriages?

30-90 Who was the **Sarah Lueling** who married John Davis in 1790 in Nelson County, Kentucky?

31-90 **George W. Lewellen** married Frances Marion Keath sometime before February 1873 when their son Wilbrum was born in Choctaw County, Mississippi. Frances (Keath) Lewellen was born 1853 and died in American Fork, Utah, in 1928. Willbrum died in 1891, when he was about 18 years old. All I have on George W. Lewellen is his name; does anyone have any information on this family?

32-90 Would like to contact anyone having info regarding parents or descendants of **William Lewellyn** who married Martha E. Davidson in 1867 in Bedford County, Tennessee. Their children were Birdie, William, Archie, Minnie M., Olly D., and Levi B. They lived in Bedford and Lawrence Counties, Tennessee; don't know death dates.

33-90 Do any of our Civil War buffs have any information on a **Samuel Llewellyn**, from Jackson County, Ohio, who reportedly was among those from the Union who attempted to steal the locomotive "The General?" (Parent counties of Jackson County, Ohio, were Scioto, Gallia, Athens and Ross.)

The Llewellyns named below in Queries 34-90 to 40-90 traveled west from their birthplaces, perhaps with other family members, perhaps alone. While we know the "roots" of some of these people, there are others who need to be worked into family groups. Included in four of these queries is material from LDS Archive Records (family group sheets). Can you help?

34-90 **Sarah Lewallen** was the youngest daughter of William and Susannah Tyler Lewallen. She was born in Virginia about 1832. When she was a small child her parents, brothers and sisters "migrated from Bedford County, Virginia, to Highland County, Virginia, where they lived near her Tyler grandparents." Both parents died before 1850, and eventually the children scattered. Sarah Lewallen married Hardin R. Wright, lived for a while in Missouri, and in the 1870's migrated to California. We believe the reference to Highland County should be "Ohio" rather than "Virginia." Please see Query and Reply 78-89. We'd like more information about Sarah (Lewallen) Wright from someone researching this line.

35-90 **Asa Guy Lewelling**, a son of William and Cyrena (Wilson) Lewelling, was born 3 February 1845, in Henry County, Iowa. On 1 April 1868 he married Amanda Virginia Hord and together they went to Oregon where both are buried in a little pioneer cemetery west of Albany. After Amanda's death, Asa married Mary Elizabeth Bevin. He died 5 January 1941 in Tangent, Linn County, Oregon. (Please see Follow-Up on page 43.)

36-90 **Thomas Llewellyn**, born ca.1840 in Kentucky, married Harriett L. Northcutt, where?, when? and by February, 1873 (date of birth of first child) was in Oregon. This couple's children were sons Richard, William H. and Edward Lloyd and daughter Leah. The son Edward Lloyd Llewellyn married 3 April 1896 Patricia Bernice Presley, where? The daughter Leah Llewellyn married a Mr. Brown. The father, Thomas Llewellyn, died 1879. His wife, Harriett (Northcutt) Llewellyn, born in Kentucky ca.1842, died 4 October 1916 in Los Angeles. The group sheet shows no other places, names or dates.

37-90 **William Edgar Lewellen**, son of James L. and Ella J. (Partello) Lewellen, was born 23 October 1873 in

Ames, Storey County, Iowa. His first wife, evidently the mother of his four children, was Lydia Roberts, who died in 1901. The children, Eva Grace, b. ca.1895, and Louis, Lloyd, and Howard, were all born in Coos County, Oregon. The names of William Edgar Lewellen's other wives were Pricilla (*sic*) Ruth Roberts and Cordia Sumerlin. He died in 1933, place unknown.

38-90 Albert Lee Lewellen, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (McCann) Lewellen, was born 22 July 1874 in Grant County, Indiana. He married Jennie Grindle, born 17 January 1891 in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1904 in Lytle, Georgia. Some time after the birth of two children in Georgia in 1923 and 1927, this couple went to the Los Angeles area, where both died, he in 1946 and she in 1965.

49-90 Zenas Hugh Lewellen, son of George Washington and Mary Maria (Marsh) Lewellen, was born 17 October 1890 in Seymour, Wayne County, Iowa, and married Beulah Belle Huss 19 February 1813 in Red Oak, Iowa. They left Gravity, Taylor County, Iowa, Beulah's place of birth, after the birth of their first child, Charles D., in December 1913. They landed in Fergus County, Montana, where other children—Marabelle, Roberta E., Eileen Faye, Zenas Harold, and Beulah Maxine—were born between November 1915 and November 1931. Beulah (Huss) Lewellen died at Lewistown, Fergus County, Montana, in 1939. Her widower, Zenas Hugh Lewellen, went to Oregon, where he died at Stayton, Linn County, in November 1968.

Replies

14-89 More information on the Shadrachs:

29 and 32: This Shadrach was a son of Isaac (1802-1852) and Sarah (Miller) Lawallin. Shadrach was born 1838 in Wells County, Indiana; he died in November 1852 somewhere along the Oregon Trail. (See "Died Crossing the Plains," this issue, page 48.)

33. This Shadrach was a son of Jeremiah S. Lawellin (1825-1915), son of Benjamin Lawellin (ca.1796-1866), son of Meshach Lawallen (ca.1763-ca.1833), son of Shadrach Lewelin (?-ca.1784). He was born Shadrach Lewis Lawellin on 14 March 1860 in Anderson County, Kansas. His mother was Rebecca Ann Woodward, who married

Jeremiah S. Lawellin 22 April 1847 in Randolph County, Indiana. Young Shadrach left the family home when a very young man, and at the time of his father's death in 1907 his "whereabouts were unknown," however he may not have been "lost" to his family for long, because when his brother, John Meshach Lawellin, died in 1928, Shadrach was listed in the obituary among survivors as being in Montana. Shadrach Lewis Lawellin's first marriage was to Mattie Wilhite, in Kansas, in 1883. There were four children born in this marriage: William in Kansas in 1883, Nellie in Oklahoma in 1885, Minnie in Texas in 1888, and Pearl in Oklahoma in 1890. Shadrach's second marriage was to Annie Laurie Mero 20 July 1903 in Cripple Creek, Teller County, Colorado. Children born in this marriage included Mary Elizabeth, born in 1903 in Wilbur, Colorado; and, all born in Montana, Iva Annie, 1909, Ruby Ellen and Opal Mae, twins, in 1916, Joseph Louis, 1918, and Earl David, 1920; while the two youngest sons, Daniel Eugene, 1923, and Leslie Robert Edward, 1925, were born in Colorado. Shadrach Lewis Lawellin died 29 June 1952 in Livingston, Park County, Montana.

34-89 Prefacing the material sent in response to this query, Thomas A. Murray, of Victoria, British Columbia, wrote, "This is one of several problems in Flewelling genealogy to which an immediate solution is not available. The best I can offer is a hypothesis based on a series of assumptions."

Tom goes on to say that his first assumption is that Flewellings (and variant spellings) found in, or coming from New York State before 1850, are members of the same family. Tom's extensive information on the Flewelling line to which Jesse Flewelling, b.1764, may belong does not present immediate identification of Jesse. After lengthy discussion about where Jesse Flewelling does not belong, and some discussion about other Flewellings who do not fit into known family groups either, Thomas Murray writes, "the point of all of this is that, although Jesse may be related to those other Flewellings about whom little is known, it was not a relationship of immediate family."

[Thomas A. Murray is the "Flewelling expert," known for his many years of extensive research and writing of this family, most of whom fled to

Canada immediately after the American Revolution. A few families returned to New York State, and because American records, especially primary records, are not so available in Canada, Tom Murray is not quite as familiar with those American branches. Our publication of the probate record of Robert L. and Elizabeth Flewellin of Westchester County, New York (*Llewellyn Traces* 1:4, p.75 and 2:1, pp.12-16), has helped fill in a gap in Tom's research and it prompted him to send vast quantities of Flewelling material. We are extremely grateful for Tom's generosity and the time it took him to prepare more than 75 pages of Flewelling genealogy for *Llewellyn Traces* subscribers. We shall incorporate his work into future issues of *Llewellyn Traces*, and in the meantime will forward his "reply" to the subscriber who submitted this query, as well as to Dean Flewellin of Aberdeen, South Dakota, who supplied the copy of the original probate case. A copy of that probate has also been sent to Thomas A. Murray in Canada so he may examine it in its original form. We can't resist the temptation to say how pleased we are that researchers are willing to do serious sharing; by such sharing everyone benefits.]

65-89 Found: Stephen G. Flewelling! We were delighted to hear from Steve, who indeed is in Florida, at 1507 The Oaks Drive, Maitland, 32751. We have Tom Murray to thank for putting Steve in touch with *Llewellyn Traces*..

65-89 Sue Megee, Placerville, California, has sent the following additional information on David Luther Lewallen, our mistaken-identity "David Llewellyn" of this query. David Luther's parents, James and Louisa A. Rowden Lewallen were married 2 September 1861 in Lewis County, Tennessee (Reference: *Early Middle Tennessee Marriages*, Sistler, n.p.: n. pub., n.d.). David, the eighth child of this marriage, was born in Jefferson Township, Oregon County, Missouri, as was his younger sister, Modena. The older children of this family were born in Perry County, Tennessee. (Please see also Query 24-90.

14-90 We wonder if the name "Redin/Reden/Redding" which figures prominently in records of Wake County, North Carolina, has any significance to the identity of this family.

