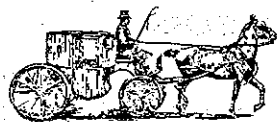


Being a Digest of Information about the Families Llewellyn, Fletwellen, Fletwellin, Fletwelling, Fluellen, Llawalin, Llawellin, Llawallen, Llawellan, Llawellen, Llawelling, Llawallen, Llawallen, Lualin, Lwallen, Luelling, Luellen, and of other Divers Spellings



# 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 3 Number 1: March, 1991

## Morris Llewellyn of Haverford, Talbot, or Beaufort

We believe we can safely call Morris Llewellyn of Haverford, Pennsylvania, one of the Llewellyn "ur"-fathers.

This designation is slightly complicated by the fact that there are records of a Maurice (Morris) Llewellyn (Luellyn) also in Talbot County, Maryland, and in Beaufort County, North Carolina, which are contemporary with those of Morris Llewellyn of Haverford.

Ur-father Morris Llewellyn, in 1682 or 1683, definitely was the first of his direct line to America. We make no attempt to trace him in Wales other than to note his birthplace in Pembrokeshire. Whether he is one and the same as the other two men also named Morris or Maurice has yet to be determined.

Morris Llewellyn of Haverford, a Quaker, is historically credited as having purchased his Pennsylvania property from William Penn in 1681 when Penn went to Wales to recruit settlers for a large area of Pennsylvania. The Welsh Quakers came to America only to find the land bought of Penn already taken up by Swedish immigrants. They negotiated with little success, and settled on other land west of the Schuylkill River, in a large area known as the "Welsh Tract."

The purchase of the land arranged for with William Penn in Wales in 1681 was recorded at Philadelphia on 31 January 1684: "1681 January 19 and 20 deeds of lease and release and receipt,

Wm. Penn granted to Morris Lewhelin (*sic*) of the Parish of Castle Broth (*sic*), Co. Pembroke, husbandman, 500 acres of land laid out in Pennsylvania. Consideration

*Continued on page 10*

### Abstract of Bucks County Wills.

no.

BOOK No. 3.

Page 309. Date Feby. 17-1773  
 Elinor Jones of New Britain, Widow Proved. Mch. 9-1773  
 "Stricken in years" Hiswoman Margaret wife of Lem. Davis with whom I reside - their ch. Abenege, Ann Brown, Rebecca Rowland & Sarah Foster - Ann Brown's dau. Mary Evans - Rebecca Rowland's dau. Margaret Rowland - Roxter Striby wife of John, living in Virginia - John Thomas, Baptist minister in Killbourn - Rachel Davis, widow of Rev. William Davis formerly Minister at New Britain - Mathew Adams of New Britain & Jun ch. Mathew & Richard - Hannah wife of David Lewellyn - Ezekiel Wilson of Killbourn - Stepson Benjamin Jones & his wife Elizabeth - Mathew Adams & Cadwallader Morris of Killbourn Exrs.  
 Wits - Gwen Morris & John Widen.

"Hannah, wife of David Lewellyn" is named in this will of Elinor Jones, drawn 17-February and proved 9 March 1773 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The Hannah Lewellyn named in this will may be Hannah Perry (1724-1808) who married David Lewellyn, grandson of Morris and Anne (Yong) Llewellyn of Haverford, Pennsylvania. This will, from page 309 of Bucks County Will Book 3, was found on page 293 in Abstract of Wills, Bucks County, Pennsylvania (n.p..n.d.), at the Newberry Library in Chicago.



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**Editorial comment**

**Progenitors who may not be "ur-fathers"**

In this editorial and in the editorial in the June issue, we shall discuss some men we believe were not the first of their lines to America. To these men we have not given the designation "ur-father."

Except for Daniel Lluellin, we haven't included on our ur-father list any of the individuals who appear in the earliest Colonial records—those in headright lists

We haven't included in our list John Lewellin of St. Mary's County, Maryland, because he may have gone into Maryland from Virginia and therefore be connected with an early Virginia line. He may be the John Lewellin who is listed as a headright in Charles City County, Virginia, in 1637.

We haven't included Samuel Lewellyn of Monongalia County, Virginia, because we have seen no proof that he was the first of his line to America; in fact, Samuel himself needs to be proved, to satisfy the editor's concerns about him in light of so many conflicting theories about him and his descendants.

References to this Samuel place his birth in "1698 in Wales." Supposedly he is the same Samuel who first entered land in Monongalia in 1763. If this is the same Samuel, he was aged 65 when he settled in the wilderness—possible, but not likely; and where is the information about his arrival to America?

Several researchers cite "Bible records" to prove a lot about Samuel. So far, we have seen no proof that those Bible records ever existed.

We haven't included William Lewelling of Randolph County, North Carolina, because we feel he belongs to another line somewhere in Tidewater Virginia.

We haven't included Alexander Lewallen of Anderson County, Tennessee, or Shadrach Lewelin of Loudoun County, Virginia, as well as many others, for the same reason.

We haven't included Charles Lewellin of Lunenburg, Campbell, and Bedford Counties, Virginia, or Samuel Richard Lewallen of Prince Edward County, Virginia, because we feel they eventually will be tied to other earlier Virginia or Maryland families.

We haven't included in our brief list of ur-fathers most of those early great grandfathers the majority of us have because we are certain that most of them eventually will be traced to earlier lines in America.

We might be inclined to include as an ur-father Thomas Llewellyn II (1726-ca.1786) of Sussex, Brunswick and Greensville Counties, Virginia, and Northampton County, North Carolina, since supposedly he has been traced to his father, Thomas Llewellyn of Glamorganshire, South Wales. We feel that with more research several Llewellyns (by a variety of spellings), in North Carolina especially, will eventually be connected to this line. Since it is possible that other lines in Colonial Virginia contemporary with Thomas Llewellyn II share his roots, we are not calling him "ur-father" yet.

Our editorial in the June issue will discuss other Flewellens and Llewellyns who, we feel, aren't ur-fathers.

*Martha J. Abbey*



Editor: Martha Jowett Abbey, 781 McCarthy Boulevard, Pueblo, Colorado 81005-9704, Phone (719) 564-2210. Copyright © 1991, Martha J. Abbey. Subscriptions: \$20 a year for four issues until 1 January 1992, then \$22.50 per year. Llewellyn Traces is published in March, June, September, and December. An every-name index of the current volume is published annually. Back issues: \$25 per year or \$7.00 per issue, if available. Send your check to Llewellyn Traces, 781 McCarthy Boulevard, Pueblo, Colorado 81005-9704.

### Additions and changes

*Llewellyn Traces* 1:3, page 53, Adahr "Ada" Hughes Lewellen: In an earlier Follow-Up column (*Llewellyn Traces* 2:1, page 3), we commented that the LDS IGI that gave us information about the children of Ada Lewellen listed only the birth of Ada's husband, Sidney E. Lewellen, b. 1896, in Prin, Cleburne County, Arkansas, but listed no siblings. Now we have discovered an older brother of Sidney Lewellen named George Lewellen, born in March 1888, in Casey County, Kentucky. Rufus Bennet and Polly (Grider) Lewellen are listed as parents, as they were for Sidney.

The source is LDS Batch No. 8210302, the same batch number for one of the records cited in our follow-up in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:1; the serial sheet is No. 47, rather than the 41 of the previous record. This indicates the same person submitted these two records. It is likely that LDS records for other states may disclose more members of this family.

*Llewellyn Traces* 2:2, page 30, Missouri Marriages: We wonder if Delphie Lewellen, who married John K. Buchanan, 2 November 1843, in Pike County, Missouri, was Delphia Muse who married Enoch Luallen, 28 August 1839 in the same county. See also Query 78-89 for a question about an Enoch Lewallen.

*Llewellyn Traces* 2:3, page 58, and *Llewellyn Traces* 2:4, page 67, more on Thomas Marion Lewallen: His parents, David and Sallie (Young) Lewallen, were the parents of six known children: Joe, Jim, Polly, Elizabeth, Adeline, and

Thomas Marion. Thomas Marion Lewallen was born 27 December 1846 in Lawrence County, Tennessee. There he married on 20 January 1866. According to the Lawrence County marriage records, his bride's name was Amanda C. Redell, but according to family researchers it was Charlotte Amanda Riddle. Their 13 children included Mary Mardella; James Franklin; Sarah Ella (Eula); William Henry; Ada Volena and Thomas Calvin, twins; Andrew Jackson; John Daniel (John David); Emily Lodena; Alvis Marion; Alonzo; Hubert Lendon; and Lillie Marie. These children were born either in Pulaski or McNairy Counties, Tennessee.

Charlotte (Riddle) Lewallen died in 1901; Thomas Marion Lewallen died in 1934 at the Confederate Home in Austin, Texas. References: *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento: 1981), pages 146 to 148; LDS IGI files.

*Llewellyn Traces* 2:4, page 69, Sarah E. (Llewellyn) Lowry: The 1850 U. S. Census of Tippah County, Mississippi, tells us a little more about Sarah Llewellyn, her husband Robert Lowry, and their family. This census, enumerated 1 October 1850, lists Isaiah R. Lowry, age 45, a farmer born in Georgia. Sarah's age is either 32 or 35; she was born in North Carolina. Since the information from *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi*, our source for the sketch about Sarah, gives her birthdate as about 1815, we suspect her age in 1850 was near 35, making her 10 years younger than her husband Isaiah Robert Lowry.

In the Lowry household were six children, the three oldest probably

from Robert Lowry's first marriage. They were John R., 19; Rachel J., 16; and Isabella M., 14. These three children were born in Tennessee; Isabella attended school over the past year. Three younger children also were in this home: Nancy A., 7; Mary L., 5; and Franklin, 3. These Lowry children were all born in Mississippi. Mary L. Lowry probably was the daughter mentioned in our earlier account of this family—the daughter who married James M. Arnold. Also in the Lowry household was Rebecca Gatlin, 35, born in North Carolina. Neither Sarah (Llewellyn) Lowry nor Rebecca Gatlin could read or write. This family was counted for the census in the 3rd Division of Tippah County, in household 455, on page 523.

*Llewellyn Traces* 2:4, page 78, Isaac Lewallen who took the 1850 Census of Tishomingo County, Mississippi: A good deal of information about Isaac has appeared in two Tradition columns in *Llewellyn Traces*—Tradition 3 in *Llewellyn Traces* 1:3, pages 54 and 55; and Tradition 4 in *Llewellyn Traces* 1:4, pages 72 and 73. We plan to discuss this family further in a future issue.

### Subscription information

All subscriptions for *Llewellyn Traces* cover the four issues dated within a given year—March, June, September, and December. Your subscription expires with the December issue of the year indicated by the number that follows your address on the mailing label. For example, if the number on your mailing label is 91, your last issue will be December, 1991. If the number is 92, you're paid up through 1992.

**Tradition: 9**  
**The family hide**

We continue our series of unpublished family histories. This is an oral history that was recited at the first Llewellyn National Reunion, in Kansas City in 1985.

This oral history says that one Llewellyn family had its entire family history, generation upon generation, recorded on an animal hide. Over the years this hide was passed down in the family, probably becoming tattered and soiled,

until many years ago, someone, not knowing the historical significance of the hide, destroyed it.

**In pursuit of tradition: 9**

This story was told us by a descendant of the William Lewelling who died ca.1798 in Randolph County, North Carolina, and who is mentioned in Traditions 4, 5, and 6. Does your family have this tradition within its recollections?

We shall continue oral Traditions in the next issue.

**Oddz and ends**

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**An Indian chief named Ffluellen?**

In old Maine land records, we have come across the following references to an Indian chief named Ffluellen.

On page 110, *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder*, Vol. IV, No. 2, 1887, an entry of about 1670 reads: "Mr. Joyliffe undr. Phillips. Mr. Jno. Joyliffe Claims a Thousand acres of Land at Sacoe out of the Grants of Major Wm. Phillips, purchased of the Indian ffluellen, part of a Deed of Twenty Thousand acres, and lying on the Westerly Side of Kennebunck River, Eight miles from the Seas & adjoining to ye Inland head Line of Wells."

And on page 283, *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder*, Vol. IX, No. 9, September, 1898, is this explanation, which helps a little bit: "Trappers and hunters were the first civilized men that penetrated the forests of Sanford and Alfred. Beavers were abundant, and left many marks of their labors in the beds of rivers and shores of ponds

that are visible even to this day. Truck houses were early established at the mouth of the Saco and Piscataqua rivers, and at Salmon Falls, from which hunters were sent among the Indians to collect furs for foreign markets.

"The first civilized owners of the soil obtained their rights between the years 1661 and 1664. Then it was that Major William Phillips of Saco obtained from Fluellen Hobenowell and Capt. Sunday, Indian chiefs of Saco and Newichawunock (now South Berwick), several quit-claim deeds of territory of about four townships of the usual size, probably, Waterboro, Sanford, Shapleigh and Alfred. This purchase with revised bounds, was in 1676 confirmed by Sir Ferdinand Gorges to Major William Phillips and son, Nathaniel Phillips, of Saco; and Mrs. Phillips, wife of said William, gave it by will in 1694 to Peleg Sanford, a Rhode Islander (he being her son by a former husband) or so much of it as was contained in the town of Sanford, which at that day included Alfred."

**Are you coming to the national reunion in October?**

The 1991 Llewellyn National Reunion, scheduled to begin the afternoon of Thursday, 3 October and to end about noon on Sunday, 6 October in Platte City, Missouri, will offer something for everyone.

For those interested in the genealogy of the Llewellyn and Flewellen families, there will be opportunities to exchange research notes, a chance to debate relationship theories, as well as time to discuss how to go about tackling specific research problems.

We'll have space for exhibits of family photos, scrapbooks, ancestor charts, maps, etc. The meeting room, larger than meeting rooms at previous reunions, will be locked when we are not using it, so your materials will be safe.

As at past reunions, on Saturday there will be a short meeting to discuss the business of the reunion. A group photograph will be taken on Saturday afternoon.

A copy machine will be available so that we may share our research and family memorabilia.

Group dinners are planned for Friday and Saturday nights. At some point during the reunion, we'll show videotapes which should be of interest to all. Anyone wishing to share tapes or movies of family reunions or of places of interest to the collective Llewellyn/Flewellen family should let us know so they may be scheduled for viewing. Perhaps those who have computerized genealogical records would want to prepare printouts for exhibit.

October should be lovely in northwestern Missouri. And it's an historical region full of interesting places to visit. Information will be on hand at the motel. We're looking forward to a super reunion!

## The Lewallen roots of a country music star

Harold Lloyd Jenkins's grandmother was a Lewellyn, and of course, his great grandfather was a Lewellyn, and his great great grandfather was a Lewellyn (Lewallen), and so were myriads of earlier ancestors.

Harold Jenkins's grandmother was Safronia Alice Lewellyn, daughter of William Joseph and Louise Catherine [Katherine] (Youngblood) Lewellyn. Alice was born 30 June 1879, and she married Lewis Clark Jenkins (1882-1921) in the fall of 1901.

They were the parents of seven children, the next-to-the-youngest being a son, Floyd Dalton Jenkins, born 19 August 1914, in Sarepta, Calhoun County, Mississippi.

Floyd Jenkins married Velma Lee (McGinnis) Jenkins, widow of his oldest brother Lewis, and, unknown to them at the time, his second cousin, once removed, both descendants of Aaron (1799-1875) and Margaret "Peggy" (Jones) Jenkins (1807-1896), who are buried side by side in Stewart Cemetery, Calhoun County, Mississippi.

Floyd Jenkins and Velma McGinnis were married 28 February 1932 in Coahoma County, Mississippi. Their oldest child was Harold Lloyd, born 1 September 1933, in Friars Point, Coahoma County, Mississippi. Today he lives in Hendersonville, Tennessee.

And just who is this Harold Lloyd Jenkins who prompts us to delve into his Jenkins-Lewellyn line? He is better known by his stage name. He is the Conway Twitty of rock-and-roll and country music fame.

This genealogical information is in a family history commissioned

several years ago by Conway Twitty for his many relatives. The 200-page book is well-documented, with photos of documents as well as family pictures, and an index of 4,700 names. It is in the *Llewellyn Traces* files.

William Joseph Lewellyn, great grandfather of Harold Jenkins (Conway Twitty) was a son of Dr. James Lewellyn, identified in the Twitty genealogy "of Pontotoc County, Mississippi."

In 1850, Dr. James Lewellyn (Lewallen), with his wife Leucinda (*sic*), both 45, was located in Lafayette County, Mississippi. According to this census, Dr. Lewallen (*sic*) was born in Kentucky, ca. 1805.

This genealogy does not give a birthdate for William Joseph Lewellyn, son of Dr. James Lewellyn. Nor does William Joseph seem to be included in the 1850 census of his father, Dr. James Lewellyn, so perhaps William Joseph was born to Dr. James and Leucinda ( ? ) Lewellyn after the 1850 census was taken. (For this census enumeration, see *Llewellyn Traces* 2:4, page 80.)

Conway Twitty's grandmother Jenkins—Sophronia Alice Lewellyn—married first Tom A. Ferguson, in 1898 in Pontotoc County, Mississippi. The marriage lasted about six months, and then Alice went to live with her grandfather Lewellyn. Her divorce from Tom Ferguson was granted in September, 1901, in Pontotoc County. There were no children.

Alice (Lewellyn) Ferguson married Clark Jenkins shortly after her divorce, in Calhoun County, Mississippi. They were the parents of seven children. After Clark

Jenkins died in Cross County, Arkansas, in 1921, his widow, Alice (Lewellyn Ferguson) Jenkins married John Delk in Phillips County, Arkansas. She died in 1945, in Phillips County, at the age of 65; she is buried in McCurley Cemetery, near Holly Grove, Arkansas.

Conway Twitty's grandmother Jenkins—Sophronia Alice (Lewellyn Ferguson) Jenkins) Delk—was not his only Llewellyn connection. There also are Lewellyn cousins.

About 1910, the daughter of a sister of Conway's grandfather Jenkins married a Lewellyn. Autie Lee Jenkins, daughter of Paralee Jenkins (1870-1922) who was a sister of Lewis Clark Jenkins, married Joseph Riley Lewellyn, son of William Joseph and Louisa Catherine (Youngblood) Lewellyn (Conway's great grandparents) and a brother of Conway's grandmother Jenkins.

Autie Lee Jenkins was born 12 June 1895, perhaps in Calhoun County, Mississippi. Her Jenkins grandparents were James Monroe and Lucinda Catherine (Edwards) Jenkins, who married 15 October 1868. Catherine was Jim Jenkins's third wife, about 18 years his junior,

James Monroe Jenkins (1830-1910), son of Aaron and Peggy (Jones) Jenkins, purchased the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 South, Range 1 West, Lafayette County, Mississippi, in 1873, from Joseph Lewellyn. This Joseph Lewellyn probably was William Joseph, son of Dr. James Lewellyn, and father of Joseph Riley Lewellyn.

*Continued on page 6*

## The Lewallen roots of a country music star . . . continued

Children of Autie (Jenkins) and Joseph Riley Lewellyn were Bessie Lee Lewellyn, born 1911; E. C. Lewellyn (1914-1983); Colie Lewellyn, born 1918; Billy (1921-1973); Red Fagan Lewellyn, born 1931; and Wilton Johnny Lewellyn, born 1935.

Joseph Riley Lewellyn (Sr.) died 20 October 1961; Autie Lee (Jenkins) Lewellyn died 17 September 1985 at Delta Memorial Hospital in Dumas, Arkansas, at the age of 90. She is buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Panola County, Mississippi.

Another Jenkins-Lewellyn connection mentioned in the family history is that of Ledford J. Jenkins, son of Allen and Elvira (Jenkins Miles) Jenkins, who married Martha "Mattie" Lewellyn. Ledford's parents were first cousins—Allen Jenkins was a son of Simon Jenkins, brother of the Jenkins progenitor Aaron, and Elvira was a daughter of Aaron. We do not know who Mattie Lewellyn's parents were; no children were born to Ledford and Mattie, according to the Twitty genealogy.

We should mention that although the spelling "Lewellyn" is used throughout the book, the spelling probably is found as "Lewallen" in most records pertaining to this family.

References: *From Aaron Jenkins to Harold Jenkins—Conway Twitty's Roots*, Shirley Wilson (Jostens: Clarksville, Tennessee, 1985); the editor's correspondence with Shirley Wilson, 1980-1985; Analysis of Records, 1850 U.S. Census, Mississippi, in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:4, 1990, page 80.

## Anderson County, Kansas

Lawellin Family Reunion, Sunday, 9 June, Town Hall (new location), Garnett, Kansas. Dinner at noon; bring pot luck, table service, beverage. Pre-reunion get-together, 6 p.m. Saturday, Sherwood Inn, U. S. 59. Information: Joanne Flaisted Pritchard, Paola, (913) 294-4683.

## Scott County, Tennessee

Tennessee (Lewallen) Reunion, Saturday, 29 June, Scott High School, 10 a.m.-5 p.m., lunch, 2 p.m. From Knoxville: I-75 north to State 63, west through Huntsville to the school at State 27. Information: Aubrey Fleming, (918) 224-1210, Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

## Military records

### War of 1812

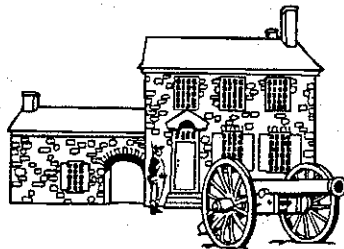
Jabez Lewellon (*sic*) was listed on the 10 March 1815 roll of Capt. William Ganaway's Company, Kentucky Detached Militia, under the command of Lt. Col. John Davis. Jabez Lewellen (as his name is spelled in another reference) served from 15 November 1814 to 15 May 1815.

Reference: *Soldiers of the War of 1812, Kentucky*.

### Civil War

Were there two soldiers in Mississippi regiments during the Civil War named George W. Lewellen (Lewallen, Lewellin), or did the same man create two records?

The first George W. Lewallen served as a private, 2nd Mississippi



Regiment, Company L, in the Civil War. He enlisted 3 March 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi, and was discharged 23 July 1862 due to a disability. George W. Lewallen was born either in Haywood or Perry

County, Tennessee. At the time of his enlistment his residence was Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi. His description was given as 5 feet 10 inches tall, dark complexion, gray (also given as blue) eyes, dark hair; married, farmer.

The second George W. Lewellen served in the 31st Mississippi Regiment. He enlisted for three years' service either at Ellistown or in Pontotoc, Mississippi, on 19 March 186(?). He was appointed an ordinance sergeant on 13 April 1862, and elected captain 28 November 1863, named captain 5 April 1864, appointed and confirmed 6 June 1864, and accepted his commission 14 July 1864. Wounded, he fell into enemy hands on 20 July 1864 at Atlanta. He was released as a prisoner on 15 June 1865 at Johnson's Island, Ohio. He named Ellistown, Mississippi, as his residence. His description was given as 5 feet 10 inches tall, dark complexion, hazel or dark eyes, age 33 years.

Because these two men not only had the same name but essentially, too, the same description, researchers into the line of George Washington Lewallen of Pontotoc County, Mississippi, wonder if these records are for the same man. Both records were found in the National Archives.

## Vital statistics

### Maine marriages

Unless otherwise noted, these marriages come from county records.

#### Aroostock County

Flewellyn, Sarah Jane, and Michael Tolan, 24 November 1860, Houlton.

Flewelling, George F., and Lucy London, 25 October 1884, Monticello.

Flewelling, Delilah, and George Foster, 24 February 1886, Monticello.

Flewellyn, Mary, and Caleb Foster, 18 October 1887, Monticello.

#### Cumberland County

Flewelling, Jessie Mabel, and Charles Whitney Mountfort, 22 December 1888, Yarmouth (LDS Batch No. 8603504/48).

Flewelling, Mina H., and William W. Evans, 8 June 1889, Cape Elizabeth Township.

### South Carolina marriages

Flewelling, Deborah, and Braton Singletarry, 15 December 1711, from Parish Register of St. Thomas, St. Denis (*sic*).

Reference: *South Carolina Marriages, 1688-1799*, Brent H. Holcomb (Baltimore: GPC, 1980), page 228.

Lluellin, Samuel, and Sarah Croskeys, 10 October 1724, St. Phillips Parish, Charleston.

Llewellyn, Martha, and Joseph Wofford, 1768, Spartanburg.

Reference: unknown source.

### Tennessee marriages

(Except as indicated, these marriages are taken from county records. Two versions of a name indicate two records.)

#### Bedford County

Lewellen (Llewellyn), S. J. (Sarah Jane), and N. L. (Nathaniel Louis) Dryden, 22 January 1867.

Llewellyn, Wm. G., and Martha Davidson, 18 December 1867.

Lewallen, John W., and Gartha A. Snell, 16 February 1870.

Llewellyn, Etta, and George W. Burns, 18 June 1887 (LDS adult christening record A457883).

#### Campbell County

Luallen, Vioia (*sic*), and Jacob Lawson, 7 January 1844.

Luallen, Polly, and Samuel Burge, 21 March 1844.

Lewallen, John, and Harriet Burras, 13 February 1862.

Lewallen, Jasper, and Mary Jane Delk, 21 December 1875.

Lewellen, R. M. (female), and Wm. Webb, 5 January 1879.

Lewellen, John, and Julia Parker, 27 May 1879.

Lewellen, Elizabeth, and Jefferson Perkins, 12 January 1883.

Lewallen, Joseph, and Nancy A. Bennett, 21 June 1883.

Lewellen, Louisa, and George M. Sears, 24 July 1884.

Lewellen, Sarah, and Joel M. Bennett, 31 August 1884.

Lewallen, John, and Sarah Evans, 26 November 1884.

Lewallen, Lizzie, and Henderson Willis, 29 November 1884.

#### Decatur County

Lewelling, T. J. (male), and Pruda C. Tubbs, 26 February 1876.

#### Dyer County

Lewellen, T. E., and Amanda Spradling, 5 February 1884.

#### Knox County

Lewellen, C. H. (Charles H.), and S. E. (Sarah E.) Dickey, 6 March 1863.

Lewellen, Smith, and Sarah E. J. Tilson, 18 April 1868.

Lewellyn, Harriet, and Charles H. Jones, 27 August 1868 (LDS Batch No. 7224120/6).

Lewellen, Freeman, and Emeline B. (no maiden name listed), 22 April 1869.

Lewellen, W. R. (male), and S. G. Hendricks, 4 July 1870.

Llewallyn (Llewilyn), Harriett, and Samuel Langster, 20 November 1872.

Llewellyn, Elizabeth, and Richard M. Chapman, 7 October 1875.

Lewellen, Joseph, and Augusta Brown, 31 July 1878.

Lewellen, Emeline, and William M. Milligan, 14 March 1880.

Lewellen, Nannie M., and Joseph F. Fox, 26 January 1881.

Llewellyn, Mollie J., and James George, 7 June 1882.

Lewellen, Hester A., and William P. T. Ferguson, 6 April 1883.

Lewellen, Rufus, and Sarah Lusby, 7 July 1883.

## Vital statistics

Lewellen, Nannie J., and Thomas B. Acocke, 14 April 1884.

Lewallen, William A., and Belle Larew, 10 June 1885.

Llewellyn, Maggie R., and William N. Stubbs, 4 November 1885.

### Moore County

Luallen, J. W., and Rutha E. Pless, 13 February 1879.

### Morgan County

Lewallen, Andrew R., and Nancy Peters, 15 October 1868.

Lewellen (Lewallen), James H., and Mary A. T. Henderson, 18 February 1874.

### Scott County

Lewallen, Walter D., and Anna Brown, 5 October 1848 (LDS adult christening record A458847).

Lewallen, Clarinday (*sic*), and Thomas Bowling, 10 December 1854.

Lewallen, Elizabeth, and Elihu McDonald, 15 July 1855.

Lewallen, Lucinda, and Nicholas T. Chaney, 9 December 1856.

Lewallen, Michael, and Florence Sharp, 25 December 1859.

Lewallen, Andrew, and Barbra (*sic*) Blevins, 11 March 1865.

Lewallen, Campbell County (*sic*), and Maledan (Malinda) Young, 12 October 1865.

Lewallen, John, and Emily McDonald, 9 December 1865.

Lewallen, Polly, and Calip (*sic*) York, 7 May 1866.

Lewallen, Sarah, and Berry

Bowling, 28 January 1869.

Lewallen, Reddin, and Malinda Griffith, 29 March 1869.

Lewallen, Roziah (*sic*), and John Monhollon, 12 August 1869.

Lewallen, A. S., and Nancy McDonald, 14 November 1869.

Lewallen, Ewell, and Louisa McCalley, 9 March 1871.

Lewallen, Louisa, and William Walker, 31 August 1871.

Lewallen, J. F., and Rhoda A. Scott, 21 September 1871.

Lewallen, Mary Ann, and Curtis Stonecipher, 15 August 1872.

Lewallen, C. J., and William C. Russle (*sic*), 4 April 1875.

Lewallen, W. A., and Nancy Acres, 14 November 1875.

Lewallen, Sophia, and John King, 1 October 1876.

Lewallen, John, and Rebecca Robbins, 6 September 1877.

Lewallen, William, and Sarah Smith, 20 September 1877.

Lewallen, Samuel A., and Anna C. Young, 9 September 1879.

Lewallen, Sarah, and John M. Phillips, 30 January 1881.

Lewallen, Jno. F., and Mary Russul (*sic*), 30 October 1881.

Lewallen, John, and Sally Wright, 15 June 1884.

Lewallen, Lucinda M., and T. F. Russel (*sic*), 25 December 1885.

### Sevier County

Lewallen, Ashley, and Price (*sic*) Jane McMahan, 18 June 1862 (LDS Batch No. 7206603/21).

Lewelling, Margarit (*sic*) Jane, and Aaron Rule, 27 January 1870 (LDS Batch No. 7214529/5).

### White County

Lewellen, Rebecca, and Richard Todhunter, 19 January 1804 (LDS Batch No. 8212606/6).

## Virginia marriages

### Amelia County

Lewelling, Moses, and Sally Grant, 5 December 1804, Wm. Tanner, surety.

Reference: *Marriages of Amelia County, Virginia, 1735-1815*, Kathleen B. Williams, compiler (No. F232/A54W5, Natl. Gen. Soc.) page 68.

### Greensville County

Lewelling (*sic*), Lyson, and Sally Hart, 27 May 1790.

Llewelling, Edward, and Priscilla Grizard, 18 March 1790.

Reference: *Some Virginia Marriages*, Cecil D. McDonald, Jr., compiler.

### Prince Edward County

Lewelling, William, and Hannah Smith, 17 February 1783.

Llewelling, Anderson, and Lucy Rice, 8 June 1784.

Llewelling, Freeman, and Mary Howell, dau. of Elizabeth Howell, who consents, 20 September 1786, Jasper Billow (?), surety.

Lewelling, Moses, and Frances Chumbley, dau. of John Chumbley, 14 January 1788, Jesse Lewelling, surety. [Also listed as "Llewelling."]



**Mrs. Sara P. Flewellen**

After a long life of usefulness and good deeds, Mrs. Sara P. Flewellen, widow of the late Prof. A. C. Flewellen, died at her home, Hill House, at East Highlands, near Columbus [Muscogee County], Georgia, on 19 September 1912.

Few women have lived in that community who have been so universally loved and esteemed as she was during her eventful life, and her departure will be a source of sorrow to many.

The only near relative surviving Mrs. Flewellen is her brother, Col. W. S. Shepherd, one of the most prominent citizens of Columbus. Their devotion was beautiful.—*Confederate Veteran*, 1914, Vol. 21, page 85.

**Lois Vera Lawellin**

Lois Vera Lawellin, whose 1910 photograph, and names of her Llewellyn ancestors, was on page 65, *Llewellyn Traces* 2:4, died 1976 at Ransom Memorial Hospital, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas. She was 72.

Vera Lawellin was a 1920 graduate of the high school at Galena, Cherokee County, Kansas. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Baker University, Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas, in 1924, and her Master of Arts degree from Kansas State College at Pittsburg, Crawford County, in 1932. She taught English and Latin at the high school in Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas, and from 1948 until her retirement in 1972 she was professor of Latin and English at Baker University.

Vera Lawellin was a member of the First United Methodist Church

of Baldwin City, Kansas. She also was a member of Chapter CE of the P.E.O. Sisterhood, and of Delta Kappa Gamma and Sigma Phi Mu, international honorary societies, and AAUW, as well as the Kensington Club of Baldwin and the Baldwin Tuesday Reading Club.

Services were held from the Lamb-Roberts Chapel, Baldwin City (Douglas County) Kansas, 14 August 1976. Vera Lawellin is buried next to her parents, George Randolph and Victoria (Osborn) Lawellin, in the Garnett City Cemetery, Anderson County, Kansas. She was their only child—Adapted from the *Kansas City Star*, 13 August 1976, and the *Lawrence (Kansas) Daily Journal-World*, 13 August 1976, and family records of the editor.

**More Welsh words**

<i>Welsh</i> .....	Cymraegr
<i>January</i> .....	Ionawr
<i>February</i> .....	Chwefror
<i>March</i> .....	Mawrth
<i>April</i> .....	Ebrill
<i>May</i> .....	Mai
<i>June</i> .....	Mehefin
<i>July</i> .....	Gorph, Gorffennaf
<i>August</i> .....	Awst
<i>September</i> .....	Medi
<i>October</i> .....	Hydref
<i>November</i> .....	Tachwedd
<i>December</i> .....	Rhagfyr
<i>Happy New Year</i> .....	Blwyddyn Newydd
<i>Independence</i> .....	Annibynwyr
<i>North</i> .....	gogledd
<i>East</i> .....	dwyrain
<i>South</i> .....	deaude
<i>West</i> .....	gorllewin

**Another Llewellyn minister**

Alexander Lewallen was born ca.1793 in North or South Carolina, and went to Sevier County, Tennessee, where he is recorded in the 1830, 1840, and 1850 censuses. In the two early censuses his name was spelled Lewelling; in 1850 it was spelled Lewallen.

As a Methodist minister he built the Black Oak School and Church. The account of him says he owned 500 acres of land, "laid from the divide to the Bluff Mountains and as far as Pleasant Hill and Antioch Churches."

Alexander Lewallen married Prudence Clark, ca.1820. Prudence, the daughter of John Clark, was born in 1805 in North Carolina. The children of Alexander and Prudence (Clark) Lewallen included Sarah, born 1820, who married William Tipton; Elizabeth, born 1824, who married Laben Jenkins; John, born 1825, who married Martha ?; Katharine, born 1828, who married a Rawlings; William, born 1830, who married Louisa J. ?, Martha, born 1833; James, born 1835, who married Nancy ?, and Jane Anders; Ashley, born 1838, who married Ida Rogers; Susannah, born 1841, who married Mat Maney, and Nancy, born 1843, who married Jasper Gibson.

Prudence (Clark) Lewallen died ca.1871 in Sevier County, Tennessee; Alexander Lewallen died ca.1879, also in Sevier County.

This family is in the 1850 Census of Sevier County, Tennessee, household 903, on page 900.

Reference: *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento: 1981), page 131; U.S. Census, Sevier County, Tennessee, page 900; records of Karen Maruska Roberts, Chatham, Illinois.

## Morris Llewellyn of Haverford, Talbot, or Beaufort . . . continued from page 1

£10. Witness Harbt Springett: Ben Griffiths Thos Coxe”

Of this original 500 acres, held jointly by Morris Llewellyn and his brother John, 100 acres were sold later to David Lewis, who was listed as a “servant of Morris Llewellyn.” He may have been indentured for having Morris provide his passage to America. David Lewis, “servant,” died 9th day 8th month 1714 and was buried at Merion Meeting.

Penn had stipulated to the Welsh Quakers that their Pennsylvania lands would be located together in one large 40,000 acre tract and within these boundaries all titles, disagreements, governing rules, etc., would be settled by their own people in their own language. This area was to be known as the Welch (*sic*) Tract.

By 1690, only 80 settlements had been made in this area, although most, if not all, of the land had been “sold.” The Pennsylvania Commissioners of Properties wanted to know why the unsettled and unimproved part of those 40,000 acres should not be forfeited and be designated unallotted land. They wished every purchaser who hadn’t yet taken out a patent “under the usual quit rent” to do so immediately. The Welsh were willing to pay quit rents in the future, but not retroactively. Six weeks later the “settlers” reconsidered and agreed to pay back rent, but the Commissioners said it was “too late to change decession and the matter had been settled.” Consequently some land within the Welsh Tract was sold to non-Welshmen.

A second Welsh Tract of 30,000 acres was set up in what is now Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and settled by Welsh Baptists in 1703. Other small Baptist groups settled in Pennsylvania, at Cold

Springs in Bucks County (1682) and at Pemmapecka (Pennypack) Creek in Philadelphia County (1686).

Morris Llewellyn may have come to America in the fall of 1682, but more likely he arrived with his family in the spring or summer of 1683. A cornerstone placed on some of his land marked the common corner where his property joined that owned by his brother, David Llewellyn, and by Thomas Ellis. This stone marked the corner of land of Morris Llewellyn on the east, Thomas Ellis on the south, and David Llewellyn on the west. Chiseled letters “C-DML” on the east face of the stone, and “C-MDLL-TE-1683” on the west face date the acquisition of the property in 1683. This property was on the meadow of what was to become property of Haverford College Corporation, on the northeast bank of Cobb’s Creek.

Other land owned by Morris Llewellyn and by his brother John also abutted land that eventually was deeded for Haverford College. Here the original Llewellyn home was built in 1693; it was still standing in 1935.

Morris Llewellyn was born in Wales in the 9th month of 1645 at Castle Bythe, Pembrokeshire, and was married 13th day 2nd month 1673 to Anne (Ann) Yong (Young), daughter of David Yong of Morwill. The marriage is listed in Quaker records, South Division of Wales, Somerset House, London. The record states:

“Mouris Lluellin of Castlebieth take Anne Yong (daughter of David Yong of Morwill) to wife their relations having consented thereto and friends had fellowship therenth.”

Anne (Yong) Llewellyn was born 9th month 1647; she died ca.1700. Morris Llewellyn died

19th day 11th month 1730. Both were buried in the burial grounds at Haverford (Quaker) Meetinghouse, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Morris and his wife Anne had at least three children when they sailed to America in 1682 or 1683. The three children from Wales were David, born 11th month 1673; Mary, born 4th month 1676; and Morris, Jr., born 3rd month 1682.

A son Griffith was born 3rd day 1st month 1689 in Pennsylvania. He was called “the American” by the family.

Two brothers of Morris Llewellyn also came to America. One brother was John Llewellyn, who witnessed Morris’s will in 1714 (probated ca.1730). John held property jointly with Morris, as well as in his own name. He died without issue.

The other brother was David Llewellyn, who also held land in his own name. David was a surveyor, as was Morris. David probably married and had a family, but there is no record that we know of. A marriage certificate at Haverford Monthly Meeting, dated 17th day 9th month 1687, bears the signatures as witnesses of Morris Llewellyn, Mary Llewellyn, and David Llyllynn (*sic*); perhaps Mary was David’s wife. Should we find descendants of David Llewellyn, Morris’s brother, he would share “ur-father” distinction with his brother, as being the first of his direct line (David’s) to America.

There may have been two other brothers, Andrew and Edward. As noted in *Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania* (page 271), Andrew Llewellyn signed a Quaker certificate of membership from Haverford West for a David Jones on the 4th day 1st month 1699/1700. An Edward Llewellyn was buried 12 December 1694 at Haverford

Meeting House Burial Ground. In our extensive list of references, these are the only mentions of Andrew Llewellyn and Edward Llewellyn. It is possible Edward Llewellyn was a young son, and not a brother, of Morris or of David Llewellyn. Neither Andrew nor Edward are mentioned in *Morris Llewellyn of Haverford*, a small family history.

The tract of land marked by the cornerstone dated 1683 and bearing the initials of David and Morris Llewellyn and Thomas Ellis was in Lower Merion Township, then Philadelphia County and now Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Entered in the names of both Morris and John Llewellyn, it joined land of David Llewellyn, the other known brother. Other tracts belonging to Morris, John, and David Llewellyn were near by.

Early in the settlement of the colony, a two-party political system had evolved. The County Party consisted mainly of the Welsh Quakers, farmers and artisans. The Proprietary Party was linked with the Penn family and included English Quakers who were mainly merchants in Philadelphia. Tensions between the Welsh and English caused the English majority to deliberately draw county boundaries that split the Welsh settlements. The townships of Haverford and Radnor were made part of Chester County, while Merion was placed in Philadelphia County. The Welsh thus were prevented from controlling an entire county. Consequently, Morris Llewellyn owned land in the counties of both Chester and Philadelphia, although some of his tracts were adjacent.

Morris's eldest son, also named David Llewellyn, married, in 1706, Margaret Lawrence, daughter of David and Ellinor (?) Lawrence "of Haverford." His second wife was Margaret (John) Ellis, of

Gwynedd, widow of Robert Ellis and the daughter of William John. They married in 1709. This younger David, also was a surveyor. He and Margaret Ellis had two daughters, Ann, born 1713, and Margaret who was born before 1723, when she was named in the will of Daniel Thomas of Merion as "youngest daughter of David Llewellyn," who was executor of Daniel Thomas's will. Also, there was a son William, of whom nothing is known.

David Llewellyn, son of Morris and Anne (Yong) Llewellyn, also had another son, David, although the son David's name is not included in some accounts of this family. This son may have been the eldest child of David and his wife Margaret; he was born 6 April 1712 (or perhaps 6th day 4th month 1712) and married Hannah Parry (1724-1808), daughter of John and Hannah (?) Parry, on 27 April 1749. They had a son William (1756-1813) who had a son David (1796-ca.1882). These generations remained in Haverford, where the burials of Hannah (Parry) Llewellyn in 1808, and her grandson David Llewellyn, ca.1882, were in Haverford Meeting House Burial Ground. For a little more on this family, see *Llewellyn Traces*, Query 18-89.

Mary Llewellyn, daughter of Morris and Anne (Yong) Llewellyn, married Benjamin Humphrey in 1684, either on the 11th day of the 4th month, or the 4th day of the 11th month. Their children, surname Humphrey, included John, Joseph, David, Daniel, Owen, Ann, and Elizabeth.

The *Humphreys Genealogy* (Allen Sparrow Humphreys, 1954), which deals with descendants of a John Humphreys who died 18 December 1723 in Charlestown Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, states in its preface, "In

the *Humphreys Family in America* (Frederick K. Humphreys, M.D., 1883), the suggestion was made that the Humphreys family of Chester County was a part of the Humphreys family of the Welsh Tract. There are many reasons for thinking that the two families may be connected but independent research . . . has failed to show any connection since the two families came to America."

Morris Llewellyn, Jr., identified as "of ye Indian Fields in ye Township of Marion (*sic*)," married Elizabeth Thomas in 1706. Their only daughter was Anne, who was born in 1707 and in 1724 married David Price of Merion, "son of David Price of Merion." After the death of Elizabeth (Thomas) Llewellyn, Morris, Jr., married, in 1733, Catharine (Bynon) Lewis, widow of Henry Lewis. Morris, Jr., and Catherine were the parents of five daughters: Cisly, who married Giles Brimble (Brimley) at Philadelphia (Quaker) Meeting in 1737, and about 10 years later married (out of meeting) Alexander Cruickshank (Cruickshank); Mary, who married James Trueman; Elizabeth, who married George Webster in 1743 at Christ Church in Philadelphia; Catharine, who married Isaac Taylor, and Margaret, who married Evan Evans. Morris, Jr., died in 1749.

The youngest son of Morris and Anne (Yong) Llewellyn, the "American" Griffith Llewellyn married, in 1724, another Elizabeth Thomas, she a daughter of Rees and Martha (Aubrey) Thomas. Their children were a son John, who married Martha Thomas, daughter of William and Elizabeth Thomas; and three daughters, Marianna, Ariadne, and Elizabeth. Some researchers believe Elizabeth was the Elizabeth Llewellyn who married, in 1783, Capt. John Young, who was a Revolutionary

soldier (*Llewellyn Traces* 1:1, page 8); however, Elizabeth (Llewellyn) Young's dates, according to DAR records, were 1763-1850, giving her a birthdate 11 years after Griffith Llewellyn's death in 1752. We have no information about descendants of John, son of Griffith, but he probably had children.

Griffith Llewellyn married, second, Mary ?. He was commissioned Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia in 1745. His home in Merion was "nearby the Indian Field Plantation."

It is assumed, but probably not definitely proved, that most, if not all, of the Llewellyns in early Chester County, Pennsylvania, were descendents of the original Morris Llewellyn. Tax lists and censuses of Chester County list many by this surname. We have made no attempt to follow this family beyond children born to the second generation.

Having said that, we digress to discuss briefly a William Llewellyn, whom researchers believe belongs to the line of Morris Llewellyn. William Llewellyn was born ca. 1748 near Malveen, Pennsylvania; his parents have not been proved, although his father may have been a David Llewellyn—which David is in question. William Llewellyn married in 1775 Susanna Wilson. Their children were Elizabeth, born 1777, who married Henry Werstler in 1799 at St. James Episcopal Church, Perkiomen, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; Mary, born 1778, who married John Olwine (Olewine) in 1803; David (1780-1847) who married Priscilla Rossiter; Thomas, born 1782, who married Ann Griffiths (1783-1864); William (1784-1844), who did not marry; Susanna (1787-1863), who did not marry, and Margaret (1791-

1872), who married Charles Peck.

William Llewellyn (1748-1825) served in the American Revolution with several Chester County military units (*Llewellyn Traces* 1:1, page 8, and 1:3, page 52 and Query 54-89). He died 26 November 1825 in Charleston Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and is buried at St. Peter's of the Great Valley Episcopal Church.

Also in Chester County, Pennsylvania, militia units, in 1781 and 1782, were David Lewellyn (*sic*), ensign, and John Lewellyn, private.

Returning to Morris Llewellyn, his 420 acres in Haverford were "surveyed to 490 acres" and on 16th day 12th month 1701 he requested the Commissioners "warrant the usual bonus of 10 acres of Liberty land, which was granted and ordered surveyed." Before the Land Commissioners on 27th day 8th month 1712 Maurice Llewellyn produced a deed for 100 acres; when surveyed it was learned there were 137 acres in the piece. But when his brother David Llewellyn resurveyed it, he found only 30 acres over, so Morris, "taking benefit of all doubt," agreed to pay 15 pounds "at the next spring fair of Philadelphia" for 30 acres. In 1713 the Commissioners confirmed the land of Morris Llewellyn in three lots of 100, 130, and 400 acres.

We cite the above surveys and certifications to establish records that Morris Llewellyn created in 1701 and then in 1712 and 1713 because scattered records, not in Pennsylvania but in Maryland and North Carolina, also mention a Maurice Llewellyn, who may or may not have been one and the same with Morris Llewellyn of Pennsylvania.

We have worked out a certain logic about all three Morris

(Maurice) Llewellyns being the same man, however we are not convinced about this.

Records in Talbot County, Maryland, and in Bath County (later Beaufort County), North Carolina, were made shortly after the approximated death date of Morris Llewellyn's wife Anne in ca. 1700. Perhaps Maurice decided upon a change of scenery at this time and left Pennsylvania for a while, stopping first in Talbot County, Maryland, before he went to North Carolina, ca. 1705. We know he didn't dispose of his Pennsylvania lands because his acreage was resurveyed in 1712 and confirmed in 1713, probably at the time he was contemplating writing his will, which was dated in 1714, although it wasn't probated until 1730. We find no land transactions or other records of Morris Llewellyn in Pennsylvania between 1701 and 1712, the years he or other Maurice Llewellyns were creating records in Maryland and North Carolina.

In Talbot County, Maryland, during a period after November 1702, Morris Llewellyn served as executor of the will of John Price, of Buttinbrook, Talbot County. This will was drawn 8 February 1701/02, and proved 21 November 1702. Because Talbot County lies along Chesapeake Bay, below and a little west of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and on the way to North Carolina, perhaps it might be argued that that was a logical place for Morris Llewellyn to be. We should consider that for a man to be named executor in a will he would be a trusted friend of the individual drawing the will, having known him for some time. So Morris Llewellyn's appearance in Talbot County Court records would not have been an impromptu thing.

Also in Talbot County, Llewellyn's (*sic*) Ridge was mentioned in the will of a Charles Stevens, who drew his will 22 July 1726 (probated 22 May 1728). The name of the ridge would indicate that a Llewellyn had been in the area long enough to have a landmark named for him. Whether Morris Llewellyn of Haverford might have been in Talbot County long enough, or whether he was prominent enough to have a "ridge" named for him, is problematical. Therefore, perhaps Morris of Haverford was not Morris of Talbot, or at least not the person for whom the ridge was named, because two or three years after he served as executor of John Price's will we find a Maurice Llewellyn in the province of North Carolina.

Let's journey south down Chesapeake Bay, out into the Atlantic, and around the Outer Banks and Cape Hatteras into Pamlico Sound and up the Pamlico River where, in 1705, Bath County lay.

Although the records in which we find reference to Maurice Llewellyn (Luellyn) are attributed to Beaufort County, some of them were made when the area was Bath County.

Bath County was taken from Albemarle County (not to be confused with Albemarle County, Virginia) in 1696. During this early period the provinces of North Carolina and South Carolina were governed as the Carolinas or Carolines; in fact North Carolina was administered by South Carolina deputy governors until 1771.

Beaufort County was known first as Archdale County, which was taken from Bath County in 1705; Archdale County was changed to Beaufort County in 1712. Fortunately the records that have survived from these early governments have been retained in Beaufort.

The activities of Maurice Llewellyn in Beaufort County, North Carolina, logically fall into place, except for one big discrepancy. In Pennsylvania records when Morris Llewellyn is identified at all, he is called "surveyor." At one time he was called "deputy surveyor." Had he been a physician, as Maurice Llewellyn of Beaufort was, surely history would tell us.

Let's examine the several records pertaining to Maurice Llewellyn found in early North Carolina records.

In *Beaufort County, North Carolina*, a history, is the following: "Dr. Maurice Llewellyn, physician and surgeon, arrived in the town of Bath in 1705 or 1706. He bought land 27 September 1706 adjoining Luellyn's lot on one side and Nath. Wyandale on the other side." (We do not know if the "Luellyn" referred to in this transaction was Maurice Llewellyn or another by the name "Luellyn;" in another reference concerning this land sale the person with adjoining property is referred to as "Mr. Llewellyn," with the notation "no first name given.") A third reference, abstracted, says "John Lawson and Joel Martin both of the Precinct of Pamlico, Gent., to Maurice Luellyn . . . lying in Bath and adj. Otho Russell, September 27, 1706."

In *A Carolina-Virginia Genealogy* we find: "On 8 March 1705, Bath Town was incorporated. Among the early purchasers of lots in Bath or Bath Town was Dr. Maurice Luellyn (Llewellyn), physician and surgeon. Dr. Maurice Llewellyn (*sic*) was one of the leaders among the early settlers. He established a horse-powered grist mill for the convenience of the settlers in addition to caring for their health."

Confirmation of purchase of

land on which to build the mill is in a 1707 deed in Beaufort County (North Carolina) Deed Book I (page 187) to Maurice Llewellyn, Christopher Gale, and John Lawson. On this land, on the Pamlico River, they set up their horse-powered saw mill. Before this mill was established there was only one water mill in the "province" of North Carolina, "most Carolinians using hand mills."

In Bath County on 1 August 1705 Maurice Luellyng (*sic*) was witness to the granting of a power of attorney, and as Maurice Luellyn, on 5 April 1708, he witnessed the will of a Richard Oden which was probated 4 January 1708/09.

Another North Carolina mention is found in North Carolina Patent Book Two where Dr. Luellyn (*sic*) is listed in 1714 as having adjoining land to Richard Harvey, who patented 375 acres on the west side of Matchapungo. The abstracted reference is "[Patent] 1450. pg.370: Richard Harvey, 1 May 1714, 375 acres on ye W. side of Matchapungo, joining Lodwick Martin, Ware Creek, ye Savanna, Rt. Batchelor, John Ingo, Dr. Luellyn, Davis, and Wm. Winley. Witnesses: Thos. Pollock, N. Cevin, Thos. Boyd, Wm Reed, T. Knight."

This record confirms that Dr. Luellyn owned land at the time Mr. Harvey patented his 375 acres, but Dr. Luellyn didn't necessarily have to have been residing there in 1714. Maurice Lluelleln (*sic*) is found on only one tax list for this area—the 1706 tax list of Bath County, North Carolina.

Could Maurice Llewellyn (Luellyn), the physician and surgeon, have been Morris Llewellyn, the surveyor?

Further research is needed on Morris Llewellyn, our designated "ur father" of the Pennsylvania Llewellyns, as well as whoever was

**Morris Llewellyn of Haverford, Talbot, or Beaufort**  
... continued from page 13

in Talbot and Beaufort!

Will we find that Morris of Haverford did go to Maryland and to North Carolina, and then return to Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he drew his will in 1714 and died in 1730? As we've said before, it gets curiousier and curiousier!

References: *Abstracts from Ben Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette, 1728-1748*, Kenneth Scott (Baltimore: GPC, 1975), page 297; *Adventurers for Lands in Haverford and Radnor*, n.a. (n.p.:n.d.), map, frontispiece, and pages 201-203; *Albion's Seed*, David Hackett Fischer (New York, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989), pages 591-592; *Beaufort County, North Carolina, ? Reed* (n.p.:n.d.), pages 45-46, 171; *A Carolina-Virginia Genealogy*, York Wilson (n.p.:n.d.), page 136; *Chester County [Pennsylvania] and Its People*, W. W. Thomson, editor (Chicago & New York: Union History Company, 1898), page 166; *Chronicles of Pennsylvania*, Charles P. Keith (Philadelphia: 1917), Vol. I, pages 127-130; "18th Century New Bern (North Carolina)" in *North Carolina Historical Review* (Raleigh: North Carolina Historical Commission, 1974), Volume 22, page 171; *Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy*, William Ward Hinshaw (Ann Arbor: Edward Brothers, 1969), Volume II, pages 472 and 583; *Gazetteer of Maryland and Delaware*, Henry Gannett (Baltimore: GPC, 1979); *History of Chester County, Pennsylvania*, J. Smith Filby & Gilbert Cope (Philadelphia: L. H. Everts, 1881), pages 29, 33, and 38; *History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania*, George Smith (Philadelphia: Henry B. Ashmead Printers, 1862), page 480; *Humphreys Genealogy*, Allan

Sparrow Humphreys (Fayetteville, Arkansas: 1954), [page v]; *Indices to Provincial Court of Maryland, Probate of Wills and Administration of Estates, 1699-1707*, Liber XIX A, folio 139 (1703), and Liber XX, folio 66 (1704); LDS AIS, 1620-1819, L/C-13; *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Luallin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento, 1981), pages 38, 40, 64, 116-117, and 120-124; *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Jane Cotton (Baltimore: GPC, 1968), Volume II, page 248, and Volume VI, page 70; *Morris Llewellyn of Haverford, 1645-1730*, Morris Llewellyn Cooke (Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, 1935); National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, application papers; *Pennsylvania Archives*, 3rd Series, Volume 1, pages 11, 19, 42, 97, and 5th Series, Volume V, pages 640-641, 686-87, 732, 880-881, and 6th Series, Volume I, pages 14, 689, 717, 720, 861, 949, and Volume IV, page 165; *Province of North Carolina, 1663-1729, Abstracts of Land Patents*, Margaret M. Hofmann (Weldon, North Carolina: Roanoke News Company, 1979), Volume 1, page 134; *Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania*, Thomas Allen Glenn (Baltimore: GPC, 1970), page 190; *Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania*, Charles H. Brownling (Philadelphia: William J. Campbell, 1912), pages 153, 199, 203, 204, 227, 229, 232, 249, 258, 263, 369-371, 390-391, 424-425, 483, 585; maps, pages 204 and 232; and family records of Audrey Norvell Hunt (Mrs. Jack), Mt. Prospect, Illinois; Mark Allen Krause, San Antonio, Texas; and Lucinda McCoy (Mrs. Clayton), Stillwater, Oklahoma.

**Fourth Llewellyn National  
Reunion, Platte City, Missouri  
October 3-6, 1991**

**Queries . . . Replies**

**Queries**

**1-91** Seeking information on Henry Fleweller (Flewellen?) who heads household in 1850 Kemper County, Mississippi, census. In Henry's house were Bersheba (his wife?) and several children all with the surname Cread, including my grandfather Joseph M. Cread. According to family Bible records another child, Susan Creed, was born 6 June 1850. What happened to the father of these Cread (Creed) children? This same Henry Fleweller is also in the 1840 Kemper County census with the appropriate number of persons in his household. The Cread (Creed) family was in Alabama in 1830, but is not on the 1830 census, although there is a Henry Flewellen in Dallas County, Alabama, in 1830. Can anyone help with this mystery? For the 1850 census entry of this group see *Llewellyn Traces* 2:4, page 80.

**2-91** Need help with ancestors of Jonathan C. Chadeayne, born 1794, probably in New York. His wife was Mary, born 1798. Know there was a Flewwellin-Chadeayne connection in Westchester County, New York, although perhaps not with Jonathan. Can Flewwellin researchers help?

**3-91** Seeking father of Mollie Louallen (*sic*) Guthrey who died 1 July 1861 in Spartanburg, South Carolina, the widow of Frederick Guthrey. Mollie's obituary notice in the *Spartanburg Express* (24 July 1861) and reprinted in Brent Holcomb's *Marriage and Death Notices from Upper South Carolina Newspapers*, page 511, states that "her father, Mr. Louallen, lived within three or four miles of the battleground (Cowpens). She was with her little brother 17 January

1781 and heard the battle. Her father was killed, mistaken for a Tory." Research has not discovered the name of Mollie's father among those of either colonial soldiers or Loyalists active in this area during the Revolution, nor have I been able to establish any connection with the noted Loyalist Lewellings of Edgecombe, Martin, and Tyrell Counties, North Carolina. Mollie's brother, referred to above, may have been William Luallen (*sic*). Minutes of the County Court of Spartanburg for 1792 show that Frederick Guthrey stood surety for a William Luallen (*sic*) accused of fathering a bastard child by one Elizabeth Saunders. There is also a Daniel Luellin living in Spartanburg, not far from Frederick and Mollie (Louallen) Guthrey, according to the census of 1810. Mollie and Frederick had six sons and five daughters; the sons were (Guthrey surname) Jonathan, Matthew, Samuel, Joseph, Ephriam, and Edmond. The latter four moved to Arkansas and Texas. Would like to correspond with anyone who thinks he/she may be researching a related Louallen, Lewelling, Luellin, Llewellyn, etc. line.

**4-91** In the 1630s the ship *Tristram and Jane* sailed to Virginia from London. On board was David Fluellen, who was indentured to Cornelius Lloyd, master of the ship. Cornelius Lloyd received a patent 2 July 1635 for 200 acres "lying upon Elizabeth River" for passage of four persons, one of whom must have been David Fluellen. According to "Accompts of the *Tristram and Jane*" in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Martha W. Hiden, editor, Volume 62, 1954, pages 83 to 103, Cornelius Lloyd died childless and his brother

Colonel Edward Lloyd was named his heir. Colonel Edward Lloyd removed to Maryland where he was a prominent citizen. Did David Fluellen, who was Cornelius Lloyd's "servant," accompany Colonel Edward Lloyd to Maryland? The two Lloyd brothers are mentioned frequently in *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, especially Volume I, but David Fluellen's name does not appear. What happened to David Fluellen?

**5-91** In March 1805 in Hardin County, Kentucky, a marriage bond was issued for Mary Williams (or Williamson) and John Rhoads, son of Jacob Rhoads. Consent was signed by Joshua Binney "and wife." Joshua Binney's wife was Mary Lawallen, daughter of Shadrach and Deborah Burson Lewelin. The following, attributed to Joshua Binney, is included in the marriage record: "Mary Williams she being an orphan (*sic*) and making her home at my house." In the marriage register the bride is identified as Mary Williamson. Shortly after this marriage the Binneys, and presumably John and Mary (Williams/Williamson) Rhoads, left Kentucky and settled briefly in Preble County, Ohio, before locating in Wayne County, Indiana, where John Rhoads, as well as several Williamsons, lived

near the Binneys. Who was Mary (Williams/Williamson) Rhoads? Could she have been a daughter of either of Mary (Lawallen) Binney's "lost" sisters, Ann or Deborah Lewallen (Lewelin)? Why did Mary Binney sign the consent, which normally would require only one signature, that of her husband?

### Replies

**2-90** Benjamin Llewellyn, born 25 November 1864, married Sarah Jane Jones, born 24 December 1865, daughter of Watkins Jones, on 29 September 1886, in Taylorville, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. Their six children were Ann Llewellyn James (1887-1976); Joseph Llewellyn (1888-1978); Chester Llewellyn (1892-1968); Elizabeth Llewellyn Oakley (1896-1980), and Doris Llewellyn Gerhardt who lives in Fort Myers, Florida. This information came from Joseph Benjamin Llewellyn, son of Joseph and grandson of Benjamin, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

**11-90** Still hunting a copy of Edward W. Vance's *The Lewallen Family of Virginia and Allied Families*. Have no idea when he wrote it or if it was ever published; may be just a manuscript.

**Queries:** Queries are accepted only from subscribers. Submit as many as you wish, but please write each on a separate 8 1/2"x11" sheet of paper, preferably typed and double-spaced. There is no charge for queries, which we'll publish in the order we receive them, as space permits. We reserve the right to edit all queries to conform to the style of *Llewellyn Traces*, and to combine queries that essentially are duplicates.

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