

Being a Digest of Information about the Families Llewellyn, Flewellen, Flewellin, Flewelling, Fluellen, Llawalin, Llawellin, Llawallen, Llawellan, Llawellen, Llawelling, Llawallen, Llawallen, Lwalin, Lwallen, Lwelling, 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 4: December, 1991

More about Isaac Lewallen, the 1850 census-taker

When last we left Isaac Lewallen it was December 1850, and he had just finished taking the census of the Southern Division, Tishomingo County, Mississippi (*Llewellyn Traces* 2:4, page 78).

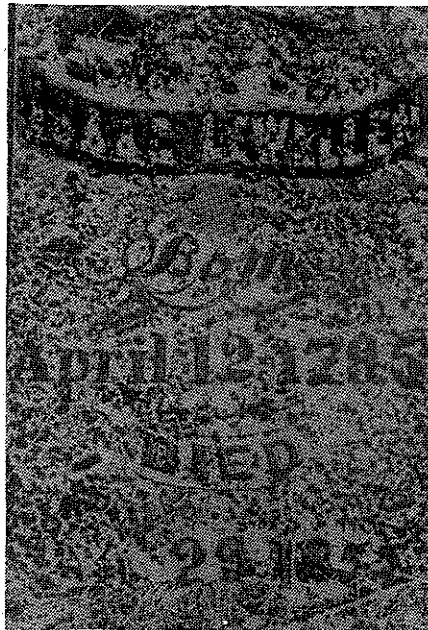
It was a monumental job taking the census, making entries, with three copies of each entry, in large ledger books. We might speculate about Isaac's transportation through the rural countryside of extreme northern Mississippi — on horseback — or did he have a cart or a wagon?

And, of course, we haven't any idea if he had an assistant to help him in going about his task. Maybe one of his sons or one of his brothers?

We know that Isaac could read and write — otherwise he could not have completed the census. We wonder where and when he learned to read and write. From his parents?

In biographical material we are told that in Tishomingo County, in addition to being a farmer and the assistant deputy marshall who was census taker, Isaac Lewallen also was, at one time or another, County Supervisor, County Surveyor, Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Sheriff. An important man.

We have seen no official records to tell us that Isaac held all those positions, but a county



Tombstone of Issac Lewallen (Lewallen) in Sheppard Cemetery, Prentiss, Mississippi. Courtesy Anne Kohler of Austin, Texas.

history probably would verify these civic duties.

There probably are land records for Isaac in Mississippi, too, but we have none at hand. We hope those researching Isaac will try to find land records for him and also will look for court records for Isaac and for those we believe to be his family. Those records probably would tell us much more about this family.

As it is, we know a lot about Isaac.

Continued on page 67

Eternal persistence

A coat of arms attributed to Llewellyn, Royal Prince of Wales, bears the motto "Moribus Fortuna Vincitur" which translates from the Latin to "Success is Acquired by Eternal Persistence."

We have grave doubts that this coat of arms in any way applies to any of the Llewellyn or Flewellen families in America, but its motto is apt, and, unofficially, we have adopted it to describe our eternal persistence in trying to locate elusive ancestors and in connecting tangled lines.

Perhaps success in our genealogical pursuits will be acquired by our eternal persistence!

A Maurice Lewellin at Jamestown?

A whole new world of research opened up when we discovered the name "Maurice Lewellin" listed as being in "Virginia Colony, 1607" on the LDS AIS, a compilation of names on various tax and census records for 1620 (*sic*) through 1819.

A quick glance at several books about the settlement of Jamestown revealed no Maurice Lewellin, but we'll continue looking.



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Editorial comment

Needed: land records

In the three years of publication of *Llewellyn Traces*, the major portion of the material we have worked with has consisted of family records from subscribers, augmented by published vital records, and sometimes unreliable biographical sketches which have appeared in county histories.

We also have had a few abstracts of wills and even fewer abstracts of deeds to work with. Sometimes we have been fortunate enough to have a complete will; rarely have we had complete land records.

We desperately need copies of the entire land record or deed which transfers a parcel of land. This would surely help us with identities, as well as with relationships.

For instance, we know that a John Lewelling acquired land in Norfolk County, Virginia, where his will was written in 1751. Eight years later the will was proved in Edgecombe County, North Carolina.

One researcher believed that this John Lewelling had a double name and actually was John William Lewelling.

If this is so, then transactions during this time period in Virginia and North Carolina attributed to William Lewelling may actually have been the business of John William Lewelling. Hopefully, deeds to land would clear up this mystery.

A John Lewelling, also, acquired land in Edgecombe County — was this John the John of the 1751/1759 will, his son John Lewelling II, or another John? Seeing the land records probably would help.

John Lewelling II, proved son of the John Lewelling who died ca. 1759, inherited from his father.

A John Lewelling also acquired land, by purchase and by grants, in Edgecombe, Tyrrell and Martin Counties, North Carolina, especially between 1765 and 1801.

Published accounts of land transactions for these counties are assumed by the same "double name theory" genealogist all to be transactions by the same man, John Lewelling II.

Without seeing the actual record of each of these transactions, and the eventual disposal of the lands in question, we can't be sure we are dealing with one individual over a 40-year period or two men or several men by the same name. As you read further in this issue, you'll discover we've had the same problem in sorting out Thomases in Rockingham County, North Carolina.

In another instance, we know that John Lewellen of Maryland acquired land, ca. 1680. In fact, land was acquired by a John Lewellen in both Kent County and St Mary's County in Maryland at about the same time. What we don't know is if these were the same John Lewellen, or two different men with the same name.

The complete deeds to these pieces of land might help us solve this problem. The original transaction also might tell us where John Lewellen had been before he bought his land. Records transferring title to these pieces of land, from John Lewellen to another individual, might help us with John's descendants.

These are examples of one of the frustrations which are limiting our attempts to establish Llewellyn relationships. Flewellyn relationships pose similar problems.

Martha J. Abbey

Additions and changes to material we've published earlier

Llewellyn Traces 1:4, page 74, Doris Luellen: A little more has come in about Doris Luellen, who died 13 November 1989 in Tucson, Arizona, at the age of 76. Doris M. Luellen was born in Ponca City, Oklahoma, 7 July 1913. During her foreign service career, she served U.S. embassies all over the world. Memorial services were held 20 November 1989 at the Dodge Chapel of Adair Funeral Homes, Tucson. Memorials were directed to the Kappa Alpha Theta Foundation, Indianapolis. Information from "Funeral Notices," *Arizona Daily Star*, Tucson, 19 November 1989, page 21, sent by Nola Shumway Brumfield, Tucson, to supplement material she sent earlier.

Llewellyn Traces 2:3, page 52: The reference for the marriage data of John Lewellen of Reese River, Nevada, and Anna Murrey of Campo Saco, California, was *California, Mother Lode Records*, compiled by Peralta Chapter, DAR, 1962, page 36.

Llewellyn Traces 3:1, pages 1, 10-14, Morris Llewellyn: researcher

Robb Osborn, of Talmadge, Nebraska, after a research stint in Salt Lake City last fall found new information on Morris. Robb intends to return to Salt Lake in January and after that will probably add even more to our knowledge about Morris. And Diana Arthur Hale, Bowie, Maryland, recently sent us material she found about Morris. Neither of these researchers is descended from Morris — they're just interested and helpful. Thanks.

Llewellyn Traces 3:2, page 18: The reference to Richard Flewelling in our editorial has resulted in Archie Colburn, Corpus Christi, Texas, sending us material about Richard. This material, supplemented by items in our files, will be used in an article about the Flewellens (et al) of North Carolina and other southern locations.

Llewellyn Traces 3:2, pages 20, 31, and 32 "Links between Lewellens and Luellens of Fayette and Greene Counties, Pennsylvania:" the family history referred to on page 31 of this article was written by Frank Bowman

Llewellyn, not by his father David Wolfe Llewellyn (Lewellen), as stated. The family history is correctly referenced on page 20 to one of James Lewellen's grandsons — the grandson being Frank Bowman Llewellyn. Researcher Susan Rodgers Schooler, Reston, Virginia, pointed out this error.

Llewellyn Traces 3:3, page 49: Thos. Leroy Lewelling is incorrectly identified as a son of Hannah (Wood) Lewelling in the first full paragraph of this article. Thos. Leroy Lewelling was a son of Thomas (ca.1825-1855) and Frances (Wood) Lewelling (ca.1822-1885). Hannah Wood was Frances Wood's sister and Thos. Leroy Lewelling's aunt. Actually, what we did in writing the tie-in to this second part of the Warwick County, Virginia, Lewelling article was to substitute "Hannah" for "Frances."

Tradition . . . and in pursuit of tradition

Tradition 12: Another family hide?

A discussion at the 1991 Llewellyn National Reunion revealed that another Llewellyn family researcher had heard of a family genealogy being recorded on an animal hide.

Huberta Lieuallen Monger, Kearney, Missouri, said she had heard a story similar to the one used as Tradition: 9.

In pursuit of Tradition: 12

Futher discussion at the Llewellyn National Reunion centered around the fact that probably many families used this method for recording important information, especially during the period in history in which paper, as we use it today, was very scarce and very expensive. Animal hides were something every family had.

We decided that this method used to record a descendancy chart probably was not unique, although it seems strange to us today. The occurrence of these traditions within our Llewellyn and Flewellen families may still be significant.

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 materials 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.



News from the fourth Llewellyn National Reunion

Three mother-daughter groups were among those who attended the fourth Llewellyn National Reunion, October 3 through 6, 1991, in Platte City, Missouri.

For Ethel Lawellin of Goltry, Oklahoma, and her three daughters, Betty Reed of Dodge City, Kansas, Fern Hildinger of Pryor, Oklahoma, and Billie Jayne LeForce of Pond Creek, Oklahoma, it was their fourth reunion. They have attended every one of our reunions as strong supporters of genealogy and reunions.

Dr. Dorothy Rodgers of Co-

lumbia, Missouri, and two of her three daughters, Kathy of Kansas City, Missouri, and Susan Schooler of Reston, Virginia, used the reunion as an occasion for a mini-family reunion of their own. This was their first Llewellyn reunion. The third daughter, Mary, lives in New Zealand and couldn't quite make the trip!

Margaret Poupard and her daughter, Pam Loveday, and friend Linda Witt, came from Monroe, Michigan. It was their first reunion, too. They made a real vacation out of the trip from

Michigan to Missouri and went home, we understand, by way of Omaha! We understand, too, that they are already making plans for the 1993 reunion!

It was the fourth reunion for Leo Hullihan of Burbank, California, and also for Martha Abbey. Several others have attended three of the four reunions; many others have been to two reunions.

For those new to the Llewellyn National Reunions, we should explain that our reunions are held every other year to exchange genealogical information. For some it is a chance to meet face to face those they've corresponded with — over the years and across the miles. A bonus is the strong friendships that have developed among researchers as a result of their meeting at the reunion.

Everyone who attended the 1991 reunion found new genealogical information, ranging from bits to large chunks, that fit neatly into their family trees. Our copy machine really got a workout.

Lots of records were exchanged; several connections were made between widely scattered Llewellyn families of the 19th century; many discussions were held about who was descended from whom; and a good many family stories were told.

Highlight of the social portions of the reunion was the Saturday night banquet, at which Virginia



Most of those attending the 1991 Llewellyn National Reunion are shown in the top photo. Front row (left to right): Martha Abbey, Judy Lewellen, Fern Hildinger, Billie Jayne LeForce, Anne Kohler. Middle row: LaDonna Doughty, Corky Oliphant, Larry Plaisted, Betty Reed, Ethel Lawellin, Mary Jean Price, Dorothy Rodgers, Susan Schooler, Kathy Rodgers, Ruth Llewellyn, Huberta Monger, Henry Llewellyn, Virginia McBee. Back row, Wally Abbey, Roger McBee, Bill Doughty, John Lewellen, Allen Duane Flewelling, Charles Price, Leo Hullihan, Francis Hullihan, Robb Osborn. Not in the picture, Nelda and Knox McCrory, Genevieve and Jack Carter, Margaret Poupard, Pam Loveday, Linda Witt, and Bill Monger. Lower photo: researchers study records.

King McBee gave an entertaining and informative talk about north-western Missouri and its early settlers. Virginia chose for her title "Bees," a subject that had us all mystified until she got into her program — then, "bees" seemed perfectly logical.

Following Virginia's talk, an auction of a variety of items was held to replenish the reunion coffers. Auctioned items included jars of honey (to remind us of Virginia's speech); Welsh mugs donated by Corky Oliphant; and Welsh shirts, pins, keychains, bookmarks, coasters, and other treasures donated by Billie Jayne LeForce. Both Corky and Billie Jayne had brought their contributions back specifically for the reunion from recent trips to Wales. The honey came from Colorado!

Billie Jayne and her sisters Betty and Fern appeared at the banquet in bright Welsh green skirts and red shirts. Each shirt was "emblazoned" with the Welsh griffin. Their outfits were spectacular!

At the informal business meeting on Saturday afternoon, after much discussion about places to hold future reunions it was decided that reunions would be in Pueblo, Colorado, as long as Martha Abbey was organizing them.

The October 1993 reunion in Pueblo will run from Thursday to Sunday, extending either into the first weekend or the second weekend of the month. The actual dates will be determined later.

Those who attended the 1991 reunion included Ethel Lawellin, Goltry, Oklahoma; Betty Reed, Dodge City, Kansas; Fern Hildinger, Pryor, Oklahoma; Billie Jayne LeForce, Pond Creek, Oklahoma; Dr. Dorothy Rodgers, Columbia, Missouri; Kathy Rodgers, Kansas City, Missouri; Susan Schooler, Reston, Virginia; Margaret Poulard, Pam Loveday, and Linda Witt, all from Monroe, Michigan.

Others: Virginia and Roger McBee, Richmond, Missouri; Corky Oliphant, Grandview, Missouri; Gerry and Guy Lewellen, Blue Springs, Missouri; Nelda and Knox McCrory, Columbia, Missouri.

Others: Allen Duane Flewelling, Independence, Missouri; Larry Plaisted, Kansas City, Missouri; Huberta and Bill Monger, Kearney, Missouri; Ruth and Henry Llewellyn, Odessa, Missouri; Genevieve and Jack Carter, Parkville, Missouri.

Others: Leo Hulihan and Mickey Moore, Burbank, California; Francis Hulihan, El Dorado, Kansas; Mary Jean and Charles Price, Springfield, Illinois; Dr. John and Judy Lewellen, Muncie, Indiana.

Others: LaDonna and Bill Doughty, Lexington, Nebraska; Robb Osborn, Talmadge, Nebraska; Anne Kohler, Austin, Texas; Martha and Wally Abbey, Pueblo, Colorado.



The reunion announcement on the motel bulletin board. Another spelling?

About being Welsh

*To be Welsh is
to be born privileged.
Not with a silver spoon
in your mouth,
But with music in your heart
and poetry
in your soul.*

This poem comes to us from Susan Rodgers Schooler, Reston, Virginia, who traces her ancestry to John Lewellen (ca.1789-?) of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, through John's grandson David Wolfe Llewellyn, who was Susan's great grandfather.

Thanks, Susan, for sharing a beautiful thought.

Biographical sketch

Robert T. Flewellen

Robert Turner Flewellen, Sr., was the second son of James and Elizabeth Flewellen, late of Warren County, Georgia.

In 1821, the parents removed to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where Robert was born on 2 October of that year. The family returned to Georgia the following year, settling near the city of Macon, where the father died in 1829, leaving a wife and four children, with limited means for education and support.

The widow removed to the village of Culloden in Monroe County, Georgia, where the subject of this sketch received his literary education and grew to manhood.

He read medicine in the office of Dr. D. H. Hammond and Dr. John Drake of Thomaston, Georgia.

He attended one course of lectures in the Medical College of Charleston, South Carolina, and another in the Medical Department of the University of New York, graduating from the latter institution in the spring of 1846, paying special attention to orthopedic surgery, then in its infancy.

In 1848, Dr. Flewellen married Miss Carrie Bevins, and in 1850 emigrated to California. In 1853, he removed to Texas, and settled in Washington County. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1859 and again in 1861.

His wife died and he married second, in 1860, Miss Eugenia Andrews of Houston, daughter of John D. Andrews. He moved to Houston in 1875.

This biographical sketch appeared in the *Hays County, Texas, Bulletin*, a publication of the Hays County Historical and Genealogical Society, sometime before April 1977, when it was sent to Dean Whitney Flewelling, Aberdeen, South Dakota, who shared it with us. We suspect the sketch was reprinted in the *Bulletin* from an earlier publication.

Doubting the Thomases of Rockingham County

It seemed so simple, trying to put some of those whom we suspected belonged in the line of Thomas Llewellyn II (1726-ca.1786) into place. We worked long hours with this family, then set it aside, then picked it up again and again, hoping for a new approach to the problem of the Thomases of Rockingham County, North Carolina.

However, that problem still exists, and having too many Thomases has led us to doubt just how many Thomases we are dealing with in Rockingham County. And, who these Thomases are.

But we are determined to jump in and try again. Please be aware that this article is here mostly for researchers to think about, reject, or use for clues, not as fact.

We feel this is the only way to approach a good many of the genealogical problems we have when there aren't sufficient records or when information from various family researchers doesn't quite fit. The Thomases who were in Rockingham County present such a genealogical problem.

In the course of writing this article we have revised our theories several times. Each time we've worked in this area, and tried to work with the early records of the Thomas Llewellyn II of Brunswick County, Virginia, as well those Thomases who were in Rockingham County, some of those theories have changed. We suspect researchers of this line have faced the same quandary. Obviously, the pieces haven't been falling into place.

Over the years, beginning ca.1760, records of those in the line of Thomas Llewellyn II were created in Sussex, Brunswick and Greensville Counties, Virginia, and then in Northampton County, North Carolina. From there we suspect the next generations went into Rockingham and Surry Counties, North Carolina. An earlier location of this family may have been Amelia County, Virginia.

If we can tie those Llewellyns who were in Rockingham County to Thomas Llewellyn II, whom we first discussed in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:1, the origins of several families in Virginia and North Carolina, from the mid-1700s until well into the 1800s would be

established. Those lines would extend, in later generations, to many other parts of America. It would be a major accomplishment.

In *Llewellyn Traces* 2:1, on pages 4, 5, and 6, we explored the son of Thomas Llewellyn I of Wales. This son, Thomas Llewellyn II came to America between 1759 and 1769. Most data in that article came from *The Cordle and Related Families*, a family history by Charles Cordle, in which the Llewellyn connection followed the line of Lyson Llewellyn, son of Thomas II. It is through Lyson Llewellyn, too, that Thomas Llewellyn II was established as a DAR patriot in the American Revolution.

The data about Thomas II and his family from the Cordle genealogy seem to be corroborated by Bible records, military records, marriage records, wills, and deeds.

Then in the Follow-Up column of *Llewellyn Traces* 2:3, page 43, we discussed information found in a biographical sketch of Richard Jackson Lewellyn (*sic*) of Surry County, North Carolina, published in the *History of North Carolina* in 1919. Here is where we may have been led astray.

In that biography, Richard Jackson Lewellyn (1865-?) was identified as the "great grandson of Thomas Lewellyn (*sic*), Sr."

From data in the biography, we deduced that "Thomas Lewellyn, Sr.," of that sketch was one and the same with the patriot Thomas Llewellyn II of the Cordle genealogy,

and that "Thomas Lewellyn, Jr., grandfather of Richard Jackson Lewellyn," therefore must have been a son of Thomas Llewellyn II, the patriot.

We observed that because "Thomas Lewellyn, Jr." (or — using the Roman numeral system set up by Charles Cordle in his genealogy — Thomas III) was not mentioned in the 1780 will of Thomas II, he must have been born after Thomas II had written his will in 1780.

We studied Thomas II's family to determine if there was a place for a Thomas III, who could have been the Thomas Jr. of Richard Jackson Lewellyn's biographical sketch. That proved inconclusive.

Since then, we have thought of several other scenerios, none of which we've rejected, but some of which are mutually exclusive:

□ Perhaps for some reason Thomas, Jr. (Thomas III) was intentionally excluded from the will of Thomas II. He could have been born sometime before the will was written in 1780. He could have been alive but still not mentioned in the will.

□ Perhaps Thomas Lewellyn, Jr., was the son of someone not named Thomas and designated "Jr." because he was the younger of two Thomases in the area at the same time — in other words, Rockingham County had two Thomases who were not father and son.

□ Perhaps Thomas, Jr., was the son of another Thomas, but not the son of Thomas II.

But now, after reassessment, we wonder if perhaps Richard Jackson Lewellyn was the great *great* grandson of Thomas Lewellyn, Sr., and not the great grandson; therefore, a generation may be missing from the sketch in the North Carolina history.

Recognizing that possibility, and knowing of the unreliability of much biography published in

old histories, we must, of course, consider that all information in the biographical article might be incorrect.

If there are five generations between Richard Jackson Llewellyn and his ancestor who seems to be Thomas II, then we must try to determine which generation was omitted from the biographical sketch — the generation just after Thomas II, or the middle generation? And who is the missing ancestor? Was he a *third* Thomas?

It was at this point we discarded a previously written article and revised our thinking based upon the theory that a generation is missing in the Richard Jackson Llewellyn biography.

The following is basically what the biographical sketch says about Richard Jackson Llewellyn's genealogy: He was a son of the Rev. James H. Llewellyn (1830-1902) and Sarah Elizabeth Pratt (1826-1896). Richard's grandfather, Thomas Lewellyn, Jr., who married, Elizabeth Power, was born near Madison in Rockingham County. She survived him, "dying on the home farm at an advanced age."

According to the article, Thomas Lewellyn, Jr., was born in Virginia and "in early manhood came to North Carolina [settling] in Rockingham County." No dates are given for Thomas, Jr., who by inference is identified as the son of Thomas II, the Revolutionary patriot.

The 1800 census of Rockingham County lists two Thomases, Thomas, Sr., and just plain Thomas.

Thomas, Sr., was over 45 years of age (born 1755 or earlier). Thomas was between 16 and 25, (born 1775-1784).

The Thomas, Sr., in the 1800 census cannot be Patriot Thomas II, because Thomas II died ca. 1786. So, is Thomas, Sr., the missing generation in the biographical sketch? And is the just plain Thomas of the census Tho-

mas, Jr. of the biographical sketch?

At this point, since the biographical sketch does not give us a date for Thomas, Jr., it would seem we have no way of knowing who is who.

We emphasize again that the biographical sketch seems to identify Richard Jackson Lewellyn's great grandfather (great, *great* grandfather?) as the Thomas Llewellyn who fought in the Revolution — as the Thomas II who died ca. 1786.

Identifying the Thomases in Rockingham County from about 1790 into the mid-1800s evidently is not going to be easy.

We believe records created in Amelia County, Virginia, may also concern the Llewellyns of Rockingham County, North Carolina. Of course, just because several Llewellyns created records at any given place doesn't necessarily mean those people were related, but if we find (which we haven't, yet) that those people migrated together, then relationship would be strongly suggested.

In *Llewellyn Traces*, in 2:2 page 27, and 2:3 page 43, were two short items about an Amelia County, Virginia, family reunion that was held in the memory of James Llewellyn (1810-1845) and his brother John (1808-1885), one or both of whom are buried in the Llewellyn Cemetery near Mayodan, Rockingham County, North Carolina.

James Llewellyn of this reunion married Margaret Kallam (1805-1886) and at least one of their nine known children married in Rockingham County. At this writing we do not know the parents of John and James Llewellyn.

It is quite possible that Thomas Llewellyn II came to America from Wales with brothers as yet unidentified.

Thomas II's son, Hugh, by his first marriage to Chrisia ?, also needs to be researched. According to Charles Cordle's genealogical

account of this family, Hugh Llewellyn was born in Wales 14 October 1759.

As an infant, Hugh came to America, supposedly Virginia, with his parents, Thomas and Chrisia. Chrisia died, and in 1770 Thomas II married Sarah Adams in Brunswick County, Virginia.

From sources other than Mr. Cordle, we have the following bits of tradition about Hugh Llewellyn, none of which may be accurate.

Supposedly, Hugh married and had a family in Virginia. Susan Llewellyn, who married Thomas Overton in 1808 in Rockingham County, was supposedly Hugh's daughter. Jefferson Llewellyn supposedly was Hugh's son. Supposedly Jefferson's daughter Martha married Benjamin Wolford (1775-1858).

It is possible that Hugh, too, had a son named Thomas, who might become a Thomas we haven't yet placed.

None of the Thomases in the Rockingham land records referenced below are Thomas II, who died ca. 1786. So, then, who are these Thomases?

Land records in Rockingham County show that a Thomas Lewallin (*sic*) owned land on the north side of Mayo Mountain before 1795, and on Shepherds Creek of Mayo River in 1799.

Thomas Lewallen (*sic*) witnessed a deed from Edward Eastham to William Jennings on 22 November 1799 in Rockingham County; other witnesses were Joshua Smith and Henry Scales, Jr. From abstracts of these two transactions it's impossible to identify Thomas Lewallin/Lewallen — is he one man or two?

On 22 January 1800, "Thomas Lewallen, Junr." bought the same piece of land we mentioned above — the land the deed to which was witnessed by Thomas Lewallen on 22 November 1799 from William Jennings — a tract of land in Rockingham County on the wa-

ters of Shepherds Creek of Mayo River containing 53 acres." The deed was witnessed by Joshua Smith, A. Fore, and Thos. Le-wallen, Sen. (*sic*).

Although we would think the Thomas who witnessed the deed was the father of the Thomas, Jr., who bought the land a year later, can we be sure? Which Thomas witnessed the transaction in 1799, Thomas, Senr., or Thomas, Junr., — or yet a third Thomas? Are Thomas, Senr., and Thomas, Junr., father and son? Or an older Thomas and a younger Thomas? Only the actual records would help us, it seems.

A quick glance at some early censuses of Rockingham County aren't much help, on the other hand.

Both the 1800 and 1810 censuses show two Thomases; in each census one is called "Senior."

In 1820, there is just one Thomas. Has one died, or has he merely moved away, or is he living with another relative?

In 1820, Thomas has been joined by a Samuel. In 1830, a Peter has joined Samuel and Thomas. Which Thomas, the Thomas of 1820 — or is he a different Thomas altogether?

In 1840, a Thomas is listed, but Samuel and Peter have disappeared. Their places are taken by John and James. Are these the brothers John and James of the Amelia County family reunion?

We will include the 1850 census of Rockingham County in another of our census analyses at a later time.

This article ends as it began, inconclusively. But, hopefully, there are things here to think about. This discussion will be continued later.

References: *The Cordle and Related Families*, Charles G. Cordle, (typescript [Augusta, Georgia], 1941); DAR membership application; *DAR Patriot Index Supplement* (Washington: 1982),

page 28; *The History of North Carolina*, (n.p.: 1919.); *Llewellyn Traces*, 1:1, page 8; 1:3, page 50; 2:1, pages 4,5, and 6; 2:2, pages 24 and 27; 2:3, page 43; 2:4, page 77; Rockingham County, North Carolina, Deed Book, E-309 (29 April 1795) and Deed Book G, pages 131-154 (22 November 1799 and 22 January 1800), cited in *Jennings and Allied Families* (n.p.:n.d.), page 720; *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Luallin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento: 1981) pages 39, 75 to 80, 160, and 173; *Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in the American Revolution* (Baltimore: GPC, 1988), pages 241, 498-503, 538; U.S. Census, Rockingham County, North Carolina, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840.

"Mr. Fluellin" of Stratford-on-Avon

In England, on 4 February 1638, a Henry Smith of Stratford-on-Avon, County of Warwick, wrote in his will that his "son Hickes" was to receive the "messuage, etc., in old Stratford now in the tenure and holding of one Mr. Fluellin."

Actually "son Hickes" was Henry Smith's son-in-law, William Hickes, the husband of Smith's daughter Anne. The will was proved 18 November 1650.

"Messuage," according to Webster, is "a dwelling house, with the adjacent buildings and curtilage (fenced yard) and the adjoining lands."

References: "Genealogical Gleanings in England," Henry F. Waters, in *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (Boston: NEHGS, 1893), Volume 47, pages 390 and 391; *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* (Springfield, Massachusetts: G. & C. Merriam Co., 1949), pages 204 and 528.

Military records

War of 1812

Virginia

Several Lewellen men are listed in Dr. Earl L. Core's four-volume work, *The Monongalia Story*, as having served in various units during the War of 1812. In addition to the militia lists, Dr. Core gives us a little background on Monongalia County's involvement in the war.

Three companies of Monongalia County, (West) Virginia, volunteers were included in a militia regiment raised in the early days of the War of 1812.

In the campaign of General William Henry Harrison in 1812 and 1813 were Thomas Lewellen, who was a private in Captain James Morgan's Company, and Asa Lewellen, a private in Captain Samuel Wilson's Company.

As the war continued, more volunteers joined the militia. In 1814, Captain James Hurry raised a company in Monongalia and Brooke Counties (Virginia). In this regiment, which served from May to August 1814, was Private Philip Lewellen.

By 1815, the War of 1812 was officially over, the Treaty of Ghent having been signed in December 1814, but news was slow to reach the hinterlands, and fighting continued.

In Monongalia County the war continued to draw enthusiastic support and volunteers still volunteered. Captain Daniel Stewart's Company was raised in February 1815, and had marched south only a few miles before news that the war was over reached the troops and they were discharged. In this Company were Benjamin Lewellen and Samuel Lewellen. They served from 20 February to 4 March 1815 — less than two weeks.

Reference: *The Monongalia Story*, Earl L. Core (Parsons, West Virginia; McClain Printing

Military records, continued

Company, 1976), Volume II, pages 388 through 390, 407 and 408, 416 and 417.

Tennessee

Charles Lewellen is listed as a Lieutenant in the Volunteer Rifle Company attached to the 13th Regiment of Anderson County, Tennessee. He was commissioned 1 October 1813.

Reference: Record of Commissions of Officers in the Tennessee Militia, 1796-1815 (n.p.n.d.), page 196.

Civil War

Illinois

John Lewellen, son of John and Nancy (Chaly) Lewellen of North Carolina, enlisted in 1861 in the 7th Illinois Infantry, serving for three years under General Grant.

According to a biographical sketch, John Lewellen was born in 1835 in Effingham County, Illinois; after the Civil War he settled in Caldwell County, Missouri.

Reference: *History of Caldwell County, Missouri*, n.a. (n.p.n.d.), pages 569 and 570, cited in *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento, 1981), page 71.

Mississippi

List of Mississippi Confederate soldiers (all units are Mississippi units, i.e., Mississippi Infantry, Mississippi Light Artillery, etc.):

Lewelen, G. P. F. (Franklin G.), B. (sic) 23rd Infantry, private.

Lewellan, M. J. W., Capt. Yates Bat., Light Artillery, private.

Lewellen, Andrew, Co. D., 26th Infantry, private.

Lewellen, A. J., Co. C., 29th Infantry, private.

Lewellen, Francis G., B. 23rd, Infantry, private.

Lewellen, Geo. W., Co. K, 31st

Infantry, private, captain.

Lewellen, G. W. (originally recorded as Lewallen), Co. L, 2nd Infantry, private.

Lewellen, Green, Co. B., 23rd Infantry.

Lewellen, G. W., Co. B, 34th Infantry, private.

Lewellen, H. H., Co. C, 29th Infantry, private.

Lewellen, J., Co. H, 7th Cavalry, private.

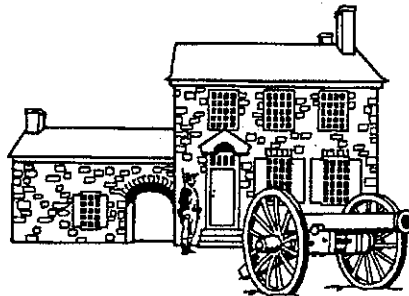
Lewellen, Joel W., Co. C, 17th Infantry, private, 1st Lieut.

Lewellen, Jno., Co. K, 2nd Infantry, private (originally recorded as Luelling, John).

Lewellen, John, Co. A., 14th Battn., Light Artillery, private.

Lewellen, Joseph H., Co. B-L, 2nd Infantry, private.

Lewellen, M. J. W., Co. 14,



Battn., Light Artillery, private.

Lewellen, Oliver P., Co. K, 19th Infantry, private.

Lewellen, R., Co. H, 7th Cavalry, private.

Lewellen, Robert F., Co. 26, 1st Cavalry, private.

Lewellen, R., 7 (sic), Cavalry, private.

Lewellen, Thomas J., Co. A, 26th Infantry, private.

Lewellen, Thomas L. (sic), Co. A, 26th Infantry, private, sergeant.

Lewellen, Wm., Co. A, C (sic), (old Co. 9), Infantry, private.

Lewelling, Andrew, Co. G., 2nd Infantry, private.

Lewelling, Benjamin, Co. F, 2 Partisan Rangers, private.

Lewelling, John, Co. K, 2nd Infantry, private.

Lewelling, W. H., Co. E, 1st Cavalry, private.

Lewelling, William, Co. F, 2 Partisan Rangers, private.

Lewellyn, B. L. (originally recorded as H. L.), "old" Co. C, 9th Infantry, private.

Lewelyn, John (originally recorded as Lewelling, John), Co. K, 2nd Infantry, private.

(This list sent by Anne Kohler, Austin, Texas.)

Pennsylvania

Four Luellen men are listed in Crumrine's *History of Washington County, Pennsylvania*, as soldiers during the Civil War.

Andrew J. Luellen, a corporal, was mustered into English Reserve Regiment, Company K, on 22 June 1861. He was discharged at Camp Pierpont, Virginia, 29 June 1862 (page 315).

Charles Luellen, who probably served as a private in the 22nd Cavalry, Company D, was discharged 9 June 1865 (page 359).

Francis J. Luellen was mustered as a private in the 22nd Cavalry, Company D, on 6 September 1862 (page 359).

Simon S. Luellen was mustered into the 16th Cavalry, Company K, on 29 December 1863, and died [22 February 1864] at Alexandria, Virginia (page 359).

Reference: *History of Washington County, Pennsylvania*, Boyd Crumrine (1882), pages 315 and 359.

Frank Luellen of Rogersville, Indiana

The following is adapted from an interview with Frank Luellen of Rogersville, Indiana, which appeared in the *Courier-Times* of New Castle, Indiana, in September 1963, and was reprinted recently in *The Henry County (Indiana) Historicalog*.

At the time of the interview, Frank Luellen was one of the few remaining residents of the town, there being only five houses still standing, in what once was a "humming town." Rogersville was platted in 1837 by Joseph C. Rogers and John R. Colburn. Today (1991) only three houses remain.

"I'm the richest man in the state," said Frank Luellen, "first citizen" of Rogersville, in the interview.

He made it plain, of course, that what he was saying was all in fun. But on the face of it, his assets might make his worldly wealth appear to be more than it is. Explaining, he continued:

"I own 23 town lots here in Rogersville. Trouble is, I'd like to have them turned back into acreage, to reduce the taxes. But I can't."

The article continued: "Mr. Luellen's problem hangs on the fact that Rogersville, now [1963] a group of five houses located several miles directly north of Messick, once was a humming small community with post office, two stores, school, tannery, gristmill, sorghum mill, two blacksmith shops. One of its natural resources was a flowing well which many remember."

Long ago, when the railroads started to cross Henry County and none came near Rogersville, the town ceased to grow. The Luellen land, you almost could say, was the center of town — at least part of the 103 acres was. Frank's 23 lots were laid out in the original plat, and no one has been able to "unplat" them.

"They told me at the courthouse to get a lawyer," Frank said.

He consulted one, too, but no

action resulted.

The article stated, "His 23 town lots make little difference now in the life of Frank Luellen. He will be 84 on October 17 (1963) and two strokes have slowed him down to rocking chair pace. But he is hospitable and likes to talk about Rogersville, then and now."

For the interview, Frank had good prompters. His brother James was visiting and his daughter, Miss Nola Luellen, who worked in New Castle, was home for the day. Frank's sister, Mrs. Minnie Myers, also lived in the house and she contributed to the reminiscences.

"One of the stores was right across the road," Jim Luellen recalled in the article. "I still have some of the old [store] records. Everything was charged. One bill for \$13 was paid for with a calf and a colt. And another customer bought a plowshare for 40 cents — charged of course."

"Those Luellens who gathered for the interview recalled that the town once had 10 houses. One old house, standing close to the Luellen home, was the office of one of the three physicians who once practiced in the town, though not necessarily all at the same time.

"Nola had hopes of having it torn down one day.

"The Luellen house itself was built in 1830, according to records, and so was there before the town was platted in 1837. No one knows who built the house. Frank's grandfather, an earlier James Luellen, was the first member of the family to own and live in the house.

"It is the kind with a center entrance, with a room on either side of the hall with a stairway, and a kitchen behind. Next to the

kitchen is a big, sunny sitting room, where the Luellen family gathered to tell about their village and what remained of it.

"Besides the 23 town lots, Frank Luellen has another problem over which no one is likely to become excited. A Methodist Church once stood on a corner of the land. The land was to revert to the donor or his heirs when it no longer was used by the church."

At the time of the interview, the Luellens believed, by following the lines of descent, that the parcel belonged to Dr. Roy Gephart of New Castle, or some member of his family. No one actively claimed it anymore, so the Luellens fenced it and Nola kept the weeds cut.

"Weed cutting is one of her special jobs. She's real handy on the tractor," the article said.

The view from the front porch of the house, in 1936, was across the rolling land of Stony Creek Township. Up the road a short distance was the old cemetery, with the legends on the marble tombstones almost weathered away.

The names were Daniels, Rogers, Swearingen. But the name that outnumbered all others was Luellen, on impressive stones recording the burial places of several previous generations of Frank Luellen's family. — Adapted from *The Henry County (Indiana) Historicalog*, Henry County Historical Society, Inc. (New Castle, Indiana), Volume 19, Number 1, Spring 1991, sent us by Jacqueline Frank Strickland, Rockwall, Texas.

* * *

Frank Luellen died in 1964, the year following the interview, at the age of 85. He is buried in the Mooreland Cemetery beside his wife Bessie (Sheets) Luellen (1877-1949), daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Blair) Sheets. Frank was a son of Alstphus (*sic*) D. and Martha (?) Luellen.

To Isaac Lewallen we owe a debt of gratitude for taking the 1850 census of his community, because in the census entries he made of his own family we have primary evidence of a significant branch of the Llewellyn family.

We must believe that Isaac knew when and where he was born, and when and where his wife and children were born; we can accept the information he recorded about his family in the census as being accurate — more accurate than are most entries.

We must assume, also, that the census entries of the men we believe to have been his brothers are fairly accurate.

This gives us information with which to paint the picture we will form of Isaac and his family, his parents, some of his siblings, and a few of his descendants.

Yes, we have discovered Isaac's parents! Read on!

Isaac Lewallen represents a middle generation of a mobile North Carolina family. And from his mother's will, from land records, and from biographical sketches and several censuses we learn the family originated in North Carolina, with various individuals migrating into Tennessee and then across the Tennessee border into Tishomingo County, Mississippi. Some of the family went to Texas. Further research probably will disclose other locations for later generations.

However, despite the success in tracing some members of this family for the hundred years between the late 1700s and late 1800s, we still have much work to do to determine the origins of Isaac Lewallen's father, Jesse, who went to North Carolina at an undetermined date from an undetermined place in Virginia.

We have no one document that says, "Isaac Lewallen's father was Jesse Lewallen," but by putting many bits of information together,

as we so often have to do in reconstructing a family, we have linked Isaac Lewallen to his father, Jesse Lewallen of Anson County, North Carolina. We've of course had to use circumstantial evidence.

The lack of solid data forces us to use broad brush strokes to paint the larger picture of this Lewallen family. The portrait is the result of gathering many fragments of information and shading them with assumptions, deductions, and logic.

In the discussion that follows we refer to two Traditions published in *Llewellyn Traces* — Tradition 3 in Volume 1, No. 3, pages 54 and 55, and Tradition 4 in Volume 1, No. 4, pages 72 and 73. These two articles were based upon biographical sketches of two people we now have been able to put into Jesse Lewallen's family — Jesse's son Isaac Lewallen and Jesse's daughter Jemima (Lewallen) Bevins.

We also refer to the analysis of the 1850 Mississippi census published in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:4,

with the portion recorded by Isaac Lewallen discussed on page 78 of that issue.

Extensive information, including excerpts from deed books of Anson County, North Carolina, and the will of Dorcas Lewallen, widow of Jesse Lewallen, and a family chart for Thomas, son of Isaac, is scattered in the book, *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Luallin, etc., etc.*

All this material, along with various censuses and a few published records and information from researchers of this family, has helped piece this family together.

We retain the "Lewallen" spelling of Isaac's surname, the spelling he seemed to prefer when taking the census, although he used "Lewellen," too, and "Lewellen" is the way the name is spelled on the family tombstones in Prentiss County, Mississippi. We also will use "Lewallen" when referring to other members of this family even though many variations appear in the records

Continued on page 68

In defense of Tradition!

The inclusion of our Tradition series in *Llewellyn Traces* sometimes leaves us with misgivings about publishing what seems to be mere hearsay. However, this series was justified when Traditions 3 and 4 led us to identify Isaac Lewallen and Jemina Bivens of those traditions as brother and sister, and as children of Jesse Lewallen. Even though the facts in those traditions may not be absolute, they were sufficient to take this family back another generation.

Both Tradition 3 and Tradition 4 attribute the original ancestor to America of this family to one of three brothers with the legendary names of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. It would appear that the biographers of both Isaac Lewallen and Jemina (Lewallen) Bivens heard the same family tradition, and this is one case where the same story, true or false, helps connect two branches of the same family.

We will not speculate at this point about the other traditions we've published which also give the "three brothers" the same names as do Traditions 3 and 4. But we won't forget those traditions as we continue working with those we feel may lead us to earlier generations of Jesse's family.

consulted to work up this article.

Why are we confident that Isaac Lewallen was the son of Jesse and Dorcas Lewallen of Anson County, North Carolina?

In 1840, the dower rights of Dorcas Lewallen were transferred to heirs of Jesse Lewallen, indicating Dorcas was the widow of Jesse. In 1842 Dorcas Lewallen drew her will, naming ten children, including a son named Isaac and a daughter, Jemima Bevins. These two people were subjects of the two biographical sketches referred to earlier, material used in our Traditions series.

In those sketches Isaac and Jemima are identified as children of a Jesse Lewallen. These data confirm the brother-sister relationship of Isaac Lewallen of Tishomingo County, Mississippi, and Jemima (Lewallen) Bivens, of Giles County, Tennessee, and connect them with their parents, Jesse and Dorcas Lewallen of Anson County, North Carolina.

Another assumption with which we are fairly confident is that Dorcas was a Sheppard.

We had come to the conclusion about Dorcas's maiden name long before we learned that Isaac Lewallen, his wife, a son, and other relatives, are buried in the Sheppard Cemetery in Prentiss County, Mississippi. The name of the cemetery probably is not mere coincidence.

The southern part of Tishomingo County was taken to create Prentiss County in 1870. It was in this part of Tishomingo that Isaac lived, took the census, and died 29 January 1855, four years and a month after completing the census. Fifteen years after his death that area became Prentiss County.

To substantiate our theory that Jesse Lewallen's wife, and Isaac Lewallen's mother, was Dorcas Sheppard are the following Anson County, North Carolina, land transactions involving Jesse Le-

wallen and the Sheppard family: Jesse Lewallen acquired land from William Shepherd (*sic*), Sr., 16 December 1795 on Cowpen[s] Branch; from Joseph Shepherd 7 February 1823 on Lane's Creek; and from Thomas Shepherd 7 January 1825, also on Lane's Creek. In 1840, the dower rights of Dorcas Lewallen were transferred to the estate of Jesse Lewallen; those dower rights involved land on Shepherd Spring Branch, perhaps a branch of Lane's Creek.

These land transactions are mentioned in *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Luallin, etc.*; we do not have actual copies or abstracts of the records. They are some of the records we urge family researchers to obtain. (These records may be recorded as "Lewellen" or by some other spelling variation, not necessarily as "Lewallen.")

A look at early censuses might help us determine which of the above-named men might have been Dorcas's father.

When Dorcas Lewallen drew her will 1 April 1842 in Anson County, North Carolina, one of the witnesses was Richmond Mc Sheppard.

None of this is conclusive evidence that the Dorcas who married Jesse Lewallen was Dorcas Sheppard, but it strongly suggests it.

The marriage record of Jesse and Dorcas Lewallen, of course, would give us Dorcas's maiden name. We believe they were married ca. 1787, probably in Anson County, North Carolina. However, since early records of Anson County are missing, we must assume a marriage date and place, and qualify it with "probably."

According to the 1850 Mississippi census and his tombstone inscription, Isaac Lewallen, son of Jesse and Dorcas, was born in 1795 in North Carolina. A Jesse Lewellen (*sic*) is listed in the

1800 census of Anson County, and (as Jesse Luallen) in the 1810 and also in the 1820 and 1830 censuses. We don't know, at this point, how early the family went to Anson County.

Jesse Lewallen's land transactions in Anson County, North Carolina, would seem to place him in that county from 1795 until his death, sometime before October 1840.

The biographical sketch cited in Tradition 3 says Isaac Lewallen was born in 1787. However, the 1850 census gives the date of his birth as 1795; his tombstone gives us the actual date: 12 April 1795. It's possible "1787" was the date of Isaac's parents' marriage, and we, therefore, take a broad leap and assume that to be the date of the marriage of Jesse and Dorcas.

The biographical sketch used for Tradition 3 places Jesse Lewallen's birth in Virginia, and states he "subsequently moved to Anson County. . . ." Jesse Lewallen died sometime between 6 December 1830, when he executed a deed in Anson County, and before 7 October 1840, the date of the transaction involving Dorcas Lewallen's dower rights.

The biographical sketch of Tradition 4 says Jesse was "of Lane's Creek [Anson County], North Carolina." Deeds to land on Lane's Creek were transferred to Jesse in 1817, 1822, 1823, 1825, and 1830, so it seems logical to say this about his death: "Jesse Lewallen died, probably at Lane's Creek in Anson County, North Carolina, before 7 October 1840."

We speculate about Jesse's age: from the will of Dorcas Lewallen, it would appear that Isaac (born 1795) was the fifth child. Assuming each of the five were single births, with at least one birth occurring earlier than the traditional two years between births, we arbitrarily give Jesse

Lewellen a birthdate of ca. 1763, based upon the assumed marriage date of 1787 and Isaac's birth in 1795.

Therefore Jesse Lewallen is identified, for our purposes, as "born ca. 1763 in Virginia and died before 7 October 1840 at Lane's Creek, Anson County, North Carolina." Perhaps we will eventually have Jesse's exact birth and death dates and places.

Speculation about the father of Jesse Lewallen is stuff for a future article. In the meantime we will continue our search for Jesse Lewallen in earlier censuses and tax lists in North Carolina and in Virginia.

Now, we continue to establish the family of Jesse and Dorcas (Sheppard?) Lewallen.

Dorcas Lewallen's will is published in *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Luallin, etc., etc.* (page 53) in a format that suggests it is the entire will; however, the portion published may be only part of the will. Dorcas signed with her mark; the family spelling used in this published document was "Lewellen" — not the Lewallen we have adopted for purposes of identifying this family. Perhaps family researchers can obtain this will and help us verify the accuracy of the published will in Mrs. Harris's book.

Named in Dorcas Lewallen's will were her six sons, Alfred Lewallen, Isaac Lewallen, Jesse Lewallen, Amon Lewallen, Ellis Lewallen, and William Lewallen, and four daughters Sally Lewallen, Jemima Bivens, Mary Hough, and Elizabeth Bennett, and grandsons Jesse B. Lewallen and Benjamin F. Lewallen.

As mentioned earlier, one of the witnesses to the will was Richmond Mc Sheppard; other witnesses were Daniel Watts and Frederic Threath. Executor was James Marsh, "friend and neighbor."

Dorcas Lewallen left "one negro man Tom" to her son Alfred.

No other slaves were mentioned in the will. We recall in the 1850 census of Tishomingo County, Mississippi, that Isaac Lewallen, the census-taker, had no slaves nor did his "sons" living in Tishomingo county — but Jesse Lewallen, living in Marshall County, Mississippi, who may have been Isaac's brother, had a number of slaves.

By the terms of Dorcas's will, Alfred Lewallen was to pay his sisters Sally, Jemima, and Mary "one hundred fifty dollars in equal parts." Stock — horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep — and household goods were to be sold; from the proceeds of the sale five dollars each was to be distributed among the other sons and grandsons, and any balance was to be divided equally among daughters Sally Lewallen, Jemima Bivins (*sic*) and Mary Hough. Daughter Elizabeth Bennett also was to receive five dollars. Alfred and his sister Mary Hough were to receive "a bed and furniture each."

One would assume from the order in which the children are placed in the will that Alfred was the eldest son, and the other children were named in birth order. However, in our effort to locate all ten of children of Jesse and Dorcas, we have turned up some inconsistencies that may indicate that the children were not listed in birth order in the will.

We believe we have found some, but not all, of the ten children of Jesse and Dorcas Lewallen.

The discussion of Jesse's family will be continued in *Llewellyn Traces* 4:1, March 1992.

References: *Cemeteries of Prentiss County, Mississippi* (n.p.:n.d.), page 233; *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Luallin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento, 1981), pages 42, 53, 63, 79, 102, 139, 169, 170, 195; *Llewellyn Traces*, 1:3, pages 54 and 55; 1:4, pages 72, 73, 77 and 78; 2:4, pages 71 and 78; and 3:1, page 3; U.S. Census, Anson

County, North Carolina, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840; U.S. Census, Mississippi, 1850, and records of Anne Kohler, Austin, Texas.

A handy guide for figuring dates from tombstone records

By using the "8870 formula," you can determine the birth date when the age in years, months, and days is engraved upon a tombstone.

For example, if an individual died 6 May 1889, and was aged 71 years, 7 months, and 9 days, you would apply the 8870 formula like this, entering the dates in the form year, month, and day:

Date of death	18890506
Minus (age)	<u>710709</u>
Equals	18179797
Minus ("8870 formula")	<u>8870</u>
Date of birth	18170927

Thus, the individual was born 27 September 1817.

This formula was adapted from the Jackson County, Michigan, Genealogical Society newsletter of February 1990, and was reprinted in the Pikes Peaks Genealogical Society newsletter, Colorado Springs, Colorado, Volume 11, Number 2, 1991.

Pensioner

A Lewallen was included in a list of pensioners of Morgan County, Indiana, in 1883. The list is headed, "The following is a complete list of the pensioners of Morgan County (Indiana), prepared by order of the United States Senate on the 1st day of January 1883."

Among the many names on this list is "Lewallen, Alonzo, lungs, \$4.00."

Reference: *Counties of Morgan, Monroe & Brown, Indiana, Historical and Biographical*, Charles Blanchard, editor (Chicago: F.A. Battey & Co., 1884), page 79.

In search of Samuel of Monongalia County, West Virginia

Samuel Lewellen of Monongalia County, Virginia, has given many researchers a lot of problems, although many researchers claim him as their ancestor.

References to Samuel found in early county histories have been reviewed, accepted, rejected, adopted, and revised by so many "descendants" that probably his line will never be straightened out. It is too bad so much has been perpetuated about him without very much documentation.

There is much disagreement, for instance, about the names of his children; there is much disagreement about Samuel himself.

Many family searchers believe their ancestors to be Samuel's descendants, and many of those ancestors have been placed on family charts without citation of the sources that justify the placement. Or without indication why, in the absence of documentation, the researcher arrived at the decision to put the ancestor into Samuel's line.

And if Samuel's origins and his descendants are ever proved, it will take several lifetimes to correct what we believe to be a lot of misinformation about Samuel and his supposed descendants.

We have been told that there are (or were) old Bible records and other genealogical material that could be attributed to Samuel Lewellen of Monongalia County. Some material about Samuel that was published in early histories of Monongalia County, (West) Virginia, supposedly came from those records.

We have seen no evidence of any such records, nor have we had correspondence with anyone who claims to have seen such records. It seems all to be tradition; we have seen lots of material based upon traditions about Samuel.

We wonder if Bible records ever did exist. We're afraid those who have hitched their genealogy

to Samuel may have done so because he was convenient and there was no other person who seemed to fit in where needed.

This is not to say that Samuel didn't exist, because there *was* a Samuel, more likely *several* Samuels, in Monongalia County, where land and other records, were known to have been created by a "Samuel Lewellen." We quarrel with those who believe their ancestors of the middle to late 1700s belonged to *the* Samuel of Monongalia. We quarrel with those who believe the traditions about Samuel are accurate and factual. We quarrel with those who don't see the inconsistencies in some of the genealogy concerned with Samuel.

Was the Samuel Lewellen of Monongalia (or one of the Samuels of Monongalia) *the* Samuel who supposedly was born in Wales ca. 1698, and who supposedly came to Delaware or New Jersey at an unknown date, married at an unknown place — married who? — and then went into Loudon County, Virginia?

Why not another Samuel from somewhere else — perhaps in Maryland, or New Jersey, or in Old Virginia?

A lot of faith has been placed in biographies written about Jacob Jones, supposedly Samuel's stepson.

In *Genealogical and Personal History of the Upper Monongahela Valley, West Virginia*, where Jacob Jones is discussed beginning on page 874, there is much written about Samuel Lewellen who, supposedly, married Jacob Jones's widowed mother. This material was provided by the Jones family, and should be regarded as hearsay. Essentially the same information is repeated in several other places.

Another reference to Samuel Lewellen and the Jones family appears in Virkus's *Abridged Com-*

pendium of American Genealogy. This work is considered by competent genealogists to be a very unreliable source. Lineage societies will not accept references from "Virkus" as proof needed to establish lineages. We, therefore, cannot accept Virkus as a source of records about Samuel Lewellen, and do not include this work in our list of references.

Over the years we have urged Samuel's researchers to find as many references as they can for him, then try to determine which of those references was published first. What was the source of that first account — did it come from Bible records, or from county records, from passenger lists, etc., or was it contributed by a family member, probably many, many years after the event happened, and, at best, is only hearsay?

We know that most compilers of history copy what they include in their works from books written earlier by others. So if something is incorrect, or is even slightly so, in the earlier publication, or if it is taken from an earlier book but placed in the "new" book with not quite the same phrases, giving it a different meaning, then an error is perpetuated or elaborated upon. If material in the earliest publication is wrong, it likely is wrong in succeeding publications.

Even material in *Llewellyn Traces* is likely to perpetuate errors. Our material, too, is only as good as the place where we found it. That's why we try to include as many references for our material as we can. Then the reader can check our sources and draw his own conclusions as to reliability.

In *The Monongalia Story*, the late Dr. Earl L. Core wrote beautifully and beneficially of the early settlers of Monongalia County, Virginia.

A glance at the bibliography Dr. Core included on pages 160 through 162 of his first volume

shows the extent of his research. Perhaps Samuel Lewellen is mentioned in more of those references than in just the few included as references following our article. Perhaps those references should be checked for more details about Samuel Lewellen.

Dr. Core's work gives us definite dates and places for the settlement of a Samuel Lewellen in Monongalia County.

What Core's books do not give us is an identification of Samuel — one, two, or several Samuels? Core, also, uses the early county histories to identify Samuel. (His footnoted references tell us this.) So his references to the individual(s) are no more reliable than are the county histories from which he got his material.

The land records included in his Volume I should be valid, but just to whom do they refer?

So, just because Dr. Earl Core, a reputable historian, published the same information about Samuel Lewellen in his books as Samuel Wiley, or Benard Butcher, or Glenn Lough, or others did in theirs, doesn't mean that Core's biographical material gives us another source for "proof" of Samuel.

In other words, Dr. Core, who was a careful researcher of contemporary history of Monongalia County, included much material that merely was copied from earlier published books. Other editors did the same.

At this point we will leave Samuel's researchers with the above to ponder. We'll continue our discussion about the Samuels of Monongalia County, Virginia, in the next few issues of *Llewellyn Traces*. Since Samuel supposedly had eight sons — one source credits him with more than eight — there are lots of Lewellens of Monongalia to write about, no matter where they belong.

We urge you to jump in with your own observations, research,

and especially with your proof, in our continuing series about Samuel and those whom many believe to be his descendants.

References: *Genealogical and Personal History of the Upper Monongahela Valley, West Virginia*, Bernard L. Butcher (Baltimore: GPC, 1978; originally published 1912), Volume I (reprint), pages 874 through 882; *History of Monongalia County*, Samuel T. Wiley (n.p.: 1883), pages 39, 82 through 85, 669, 681; *Monongalia County*, Hu (sic) Maxwell (n.p.: 1927), page 67; *The Monongalia Story*, Earl L. Core (Parsons, West Virginia; McClain Printing Company), Volume I, 1974, pages 158, 166, 188, 224, 282, 311, 331; Volume II, 1976, pages 71, 144, 153, 154, 287, 324s; *Now and Long Ago: a History of the Marion County Area*; Glenn Lough (n.p.: 1969), pages 221, 251; Reports of [Monongalia] Commissioners on Adjustment of Claims to Unpatented Lands, 1779-1790.

Obituary

William A. "Will" Lawellin

Oswego — William A. "Will" Lawellin, an early-day and life-long resident of Oswego [Labette County, Kansas] and the area died at 11:15 p.m. Saturday (27 December 1980) in Oswego Hospital.

Lawellin, age 93, was active in financial, church, civic, and fraternal circles for many years.

He retired in 1955 from the First National Bank of Oswego where he was cashier, vice president, and stockholder. He first became associated with the bank in 1921 as a bookkeeper.

Mrs. Lawellin died 17 November 1980. They were married 10 September 1916. She was Merle C. Newbury.

Lawellin was born 28 Septem-

ber 1887, in rural Oswego to David and Eliza (Strickler) Lawellin. He attended the former Breece school in the Hellwig area, then the Dickerson rural school southwest of the city.

He obtained a diploma in accounting and stenography from a Joplin (Missouri) business college and worked for a time in Chelsea, Oklahoma.

In March 1916 he became bookkeeper for the C. M. Condon and Company bank here (Oswego), before joining the First National Bank.

Lawellin was a charter member and past president of the Oswego Rotary Club, served for 35 years as city treasurer, was a past president of the Oswego Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Oswego United Methodist Church since 1918.

He served on the church and city library boards for many years.

Among survivors were two sons, Dean Lawellin of Denver, Colorado, and Duane Lawellin of Joplin, Missouri; a daughter, Ruth E. Sine of Annandale, Virginia; a sister Mrs. Viola Wilson of Parsons; six grandchildren and one great grandchild.

One daughter, four brothers and two sisters are deceased. Services for Will Lawellin were held 30 December 1980 at the McGavran Funeral Home, Oswego, with burial in the Oswego Cemetery. Memorials were suggested to the United Methodist Church of Oswego. — *The Plain Talk*, Parsons, Kansas, 31 December 1980.

Gretna Green, Ohio?

Look for early northern Kentucky marriages in Brown County, Ohio, which was the "Gretna Green" of Ohio. (The real Gretna Green was in Scotland.)

This tip comes from the *Illinois State Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Volume XIII:2, page 107 (Summer, 1981)

Contemporary marriages

Arizona

Lewelling, Carrie. Carrie was listed in the "Bridal Gift Registry of Dillard's Department Store," Tucson; her wedding date was to be 26 May 1990. We have no further information. Reference: advertisement, *Arizona Daily Star*, Tucson, before 5 May 1990, page 7.

Colorado

Lewallen, Andrew Eli, and Rebecca Jean Livingston, both of Pueblo, license 28 December 1988. Reference: *The Chieftain*, Pueblo, Colorado, 29 December 1988, page 6A.

Oklahoma

Lewallen, Jennifer Kay, and Marland Scott Thurman, 22 June 1990, First Lutheran Church, Oklahoma City. Jennifer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Lewallen of Edmond, Oklahoma. Both Jennifer and Marland are

graduates of Central State University. The couple planned to live in Dallas, where Marland Thurman, a second lieutenant, Oklahoma Army National Guard, was credit manager of Norwest Financial, Dallas. Attendants at the wedding included Mark Lewallen, Greg Lewallen, and John Lewallen. Reference: *Enid (Oklahoma) News and Eagle*, 12 May 1990 and 24 June 1990, page E-2.

Texas

Lewallen, Laurie Jane, and Kevin Andrew Cummings, 25 August 1990, First Methodist Church, Lubbock, Texas. Laurie is the daughter of Jack E. Lewallen of Fort Worth, and Mrs. John C. Owens of Lubbock, and granddaughter of Mrs. Eva Lou Tabb of Forney, Texas. She and Kevin are graduates of Texas Tech University, Lubbock. They planned to live in Irving, Texas. Reference: *Forney (Texas) Messenger*, 30 August 1990, page 5.

of newspaper clippings was found for us by Edward L. Oldaker, Mesa, Arizona.

Lewellyn, Walter, 32, his wife Toni (Coch) Lewellyn, 26, and their 6-year-old daughter Valerie Lewellyn were killed instantly in a two-car crash on U.S. 12 near Forsyth, Montana, in May 1969. The Lewellyn family, residents of Columbia Falls, Montana, was on its way to Lafayette to visit Walter Lewellyn's parents, Hubert Duane and Vera M. (Zagoran) Lewellyn, who were among the survivors. Other survivors included Walter Lewellyn's three brothers, Robert Lewellyn and Larry Lewellyn, both of Lafayette, and Jerry Lewellyn, who, at the time (1969), was stationed at Fort Carson, Colorado, and Toni (Coch) Lewellyn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Coch of Forsyth, Montana (May 1969, n.p.) [See obituary of Hubert Duane "Dewey" Lewellyn below.]

Lewellen, Jarod Paul and **Joel Patrick**, twin sons of Max L. and Nancy J. Lewellen, died 8 November 1979 shortly after birth. Survivors, in addition to the parents, included two brothers, Gary R. Lewellen and Bradley Lewellen. The family lived in Lafayette (15 November 1979, page 12).

Lewellyn, Jacob Randall, infant son of Mark Bryant and Rhonda Lewellyn of Lafayette, died 20 February 1983. According to the obituary there were no other immediate survivors other than the parents (February 1983, n.p.).

Lewellyn, Hubert Duane "Dewey," 73, died at Home Hospital, Lafayette, 8 August 1983, following a brief illness.

Indiana deaths, obituaries, and cemeteries

Delaware County

Lewellen, Mary Ann, wife of Phillip Lewellen, died 20 November 1865, age 65 years, 6 months 20 days.

Lewellen, Phillip, died 26 April 1854, age 64 years, 6 months, 12 days. Reference: Tombstone photos, Liberty Township, Delaware County, from collection of Dr. John O. Lewellen, Muncie, Indiana.

Randolph County

Luellen, Mrs. S. L., wife of O. F. Luellen, who was recorder-

elect of Winchester, Indiana, on 13 July 1881. Mrs. Luellen was born 2 December 1843 in Boston, Massachusetts. She was survived by her husband and four children. Reference: *Deaths from Union City (Randolph County, Indiana) Times*, 1881, Volume 10.

Tippecanoe County

These deaths are taken from the pages of the *Lafayette Leader*, Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Where available the date of the news item and page number follows the death notice. This file

Vital statistics, continued

Born in Waynetown, Montgomery County, Indiana, in 1910, Dewey Lewellen was reared in Lafayette. He was a mechanic for the Lafayette Bus Company for 26 years, and then was employed at Purdue University, retiring in 1973. He married Vera M. Zagoran 3 July 1933 in Lafayette. She survived him. Just a month before his death, Dewey and Vera Lewellyn had celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary with an open house at Congress Street (Lafayette) United Methodist Church. Other survivors included three sons, Robert D. Lewellyn, Jerry Lewellyn, and Larry Lewellyn, all of Lafayette; a brother, Harold Lewellyn of Chicago; two sisters, Mrs. Jack (Frances) Liepe of Holland, Michigan, and Mrs. Jack (Bonnie) Chandler of Seminole, Florida; and several grandchildren. A son, Walter Lewellyn, predeceased his father in death in 1969. Internment was in Tippecanoe Memory Gardens, Lafayette (August 1983, n.p.).

Wayne County

Lewellen, Cora Estella, 44, died 20 July 1914, in Boston Township (County Health Record-30-106, Richmond). Reference: *Index to Death Records, Wayne County, Indiana, 1882-1920*, Indiana Works Projects Administration, Volume II, Letters H-I, inclusive, 1941.

Kansas births

Hodgeman County

Flewelling, Alice Edith, to John Niles and Mary Kathrine (Benge) Flewelling, 1 August 1905, Jetmore (LDS Batch No. 8728505/92).

Pawnee County

Flewelling, Edna Minnie, to John Niles and Mary Kathrine (Benge) Flewelling, 27 September 1892, Larned (LDS Batch No. 8728505/92).

Flewelling, William Henry, to John Niles and Mary Kathrine (Benge) Flewelling, 9 August 1900, Larned (LDS Batch No. 8728505/71).

Kansas marriages

These marriages come from LDS records. A few have been supplemented by information from other sources to include the ages of the bride and groom. Each record should be checked with county records for verification.

Butler County

Lewellen, Hannah, 16, and John Ward, 28, 8 September 1868.

Lewellen, Sarah, 18, and Albert Cooley, 22, 3 October 1875.

Lewellen, Louisa, 17, and Robert Edwards, 20, 21 October 1883.

Lewellen (Lewellin), Byrdia Virginia (Birdie), 18, and William Gaston Fox, 27, 30 June 1886, by C. W. C. Munsell.

Chautauqua County

Lewellen, Edmond Freshour, and Amelia Fannie Campbell, 11 April 1879.

Johnson County

Lewellen, Ruth Carolina, and James Marshall Newton, 29 December 1879

Pawnee County

Flewelling, John Niles, and Mary Kathrine Benge, 16 July 1887, Larned (LDS Batch No. A458467 — "A" indicates adult christening).

Wyandotte County

Lewallen, Delia, and Ivan Malaby Coldwell, 5 October 1910.

Maryland births

Somerset County

Flewelling, John, to Samll. (sic) and Jane (?) Flewelling, 17 February 1738, Stepney Parish (LDS Batch No. C510231 — "C" indicates christening records).

Flewelling, Samuel (sic), to Samll. and Jane (?) Flewelling, 11 August 1744, Stepney Parish (C510231).

Minnesota marriage

Watsonwan County

Lewellyn, Armenia Minnesota, and Mathew Caldwell, 23 March 1892, at St. James.

Mississippi cemeteries

Lee County

These burials come from Lee County Cemetery records.

Baldwin City Cemetery

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

William Taylor Lewellen, 7 May 1848-? July 1924.

Sara Elizabeth Lewellen, 11 April 1857-24 June 1936.

Wm. E. Lewellen, 8 November 1893-18 January 1973.

Jesse E. Lewellen, 1862-1935. (According to Anne Kohler, Austin, Texas, Jesse E. Lewellen's wife was Mary Jewel Archer, 1869-1938.)

Vital statistics, continued

Campbell Town Cemetery

Francis E. Lewellen, 14 May
1904-4 Mar 1959.

Maude Hunt Lewellen, 7 May
1865-11 November 1959.

Mississippi marriages

Pontotoc County

Lewellen, M. A. (female), and
John C. Washington, 4 Decem-
ber 1859.

Lewellen, J. W. , and Nancy J.
McWhorter, 10 September
1866.

Lewellen, Josephine M., and
John Adams, 16 October 1866.

Reference: *Pontotoc County,
Mississippi, Marriages*
(n.p.:n.d.), p.717.

Tishomingo County

Lewellen, Sarah, and Robert
Lowery, 20 March 1843, Isaac
Lewellen, surety.

Lewellen, Jessie E., and Rebecca
F. Blythe, 16 April 1843;
Elizah Blythe, surety.

Lewellen, Mary Ann, and Wm.
B. Coffee, 17 April 1845, Seth
Martin, surety.

Lewellen, Thomas L., and Emily
Robertson, 14 September 1848,
Thomas J. Long surety; Tho-
mas J. Long, minister.

Lewellen, Frances, and Jesse
Graham, 7 October 1852,
Edward Strange, surety.

Lewellen, John D., and Mariah
M. Lowry, 25 January 1857.

Lewellen, A. J., and Nancy
Ramsey, daughter of Thomas
Ramsey, 24 December 1857,
John Byrd, surety.

Reference: *Tishomingo County,
Mississippi, Marriages* (n.p.:n.d.).

Ohio cemetery

Williams County

Billingstown Cemetery

Cooney, Sarah (Llewellyn), wife
of Charles E. Cooney, born
ca.1818, died 13 March 1872.

Ohio marriages

Meigs County

Lewellen, Samuel, and Ann Jane
Bond, 1 December 1847, by
Rev. John Elliott (Book 1, page
352).

Lewelyn, Lewelyn (sic), and Ann
Jones, 21 October 1850, by
Rev. John H. Jones (Book 1,
page 420).

Lewellyn, John Jones, and
Elizabeth Loyd, April 1851 (no
day given), by Rev. John L.
Williams (Book 1, page 425).

Reference: *Meigs County (Ohio)
Marriage Records*, Books 1 & 2,
Homer G. Pierce (n.p.: n.d.), page
54.

Pennsylvania cemeteries

Greene County

Bell Cemetery

Cemetery located in Franklin
Township, 2 miles south of
Waynesburg.

Luellen, Mary, d.11-7-1859,
ae.56 years, 11 months, 27 days.

Old Mt. Morris Cemetery

Cemetery located in Perry Town-
ship, next to Methodist Church on
Route 19, in Mt. Morris.

Lewellen, Benie (sic) F., d.5-23-
1871, ae.1 year, 6 months, 11
days, son of John and Mary
Lewellen.

Lewellen, Sallie K., b. 2-2-1879,
d.11-14-1882, daughter of W. E.

and M. Lewellen.

Rosemont Cemetery

Cemetery located in Center
Township, east of Rogersville.

Milliken, Anna Luellen, d. 1-1-
1939, ae.78 years, 4 months, 29
days.

Thomas Cemetery

Cemetery located in Springhill
Township, 2 1/2 miles west of
Garrison.

Lewellyn, William Earl, 1895-
(sic)

Lewellyn, Betty M., 1902-(sic).

Reference: *Cemetery Records of
Greene County, Pennsylvania*,
Dorothy T. Hennen, compiler
(Waynesburg, Pennsylvania,
1976), Volume II, page 97;
Volume V., page 272; Volume
VI, page 383; Volume XII, page
899.

Washington County

Amity Cemetery

Cemetery located in Amity
Township; the village of Amity is
on Ten Mile Creek, just above the
Greene County line and about 15
miles east of the West Virginia
state line. (Note: we have two
sources for records from this
cemetery. The order in which
these records are presented in the
two sources differs, as does some
information. We have preserved
in the following list the order of
the records from Mr. Hullihan's
notes. Information in Mrs.
Harris's book that differs from
that of Mr. Hullihan is included in
parentheses. The order in which
Mrs. Harris's entries were re-
corded is indicated within brack-
ets. Dates are listed month, day,
year).

Luellen, Elizabeth, b.12-28-
1812, d.12-24-1845, wife of
Henry Luellen [5].

Vital statistics, continued

Luellen, Hugh, infant son of H. and E. Luellen [6].

Luellen, Reason, d.9-9-1859, in his 63rd year, Co. K. 8th Pa. Reserves (born 1796, died September 9, 1859; no military information included in Mrs. Harris' list) [21].

Luellen, Sylvan M., d.2-9(?) - 1852, 6 years, 6 months, son of Wm. and Eliza (born 1826, died 1832, son of William and Elizabeth) [7].

Luellen, Asa, d.9-15-1856, 65 years, 6 months, 2 days (born 1795, died September 15, 1856) [18].

Luellen, G. W., 1825-1911 [13].

Luellen, Rebecca M., his wife, 1831-1914 (wife of G. W. Luellen) [14].

Luellen, Reason A., d.2-5-1858, 8 months, 3 days (son of G. W. and Rebecca M. Luellen, born June 2, 1857, died February 1858) [15].

Luellen, Nellie, b.2-4-1885, d.2-7-1885, daughter of S. C. and E. Luellen (not on Mrs. Harris' list).

Luellen, Permelia, d.1-31-1839, 3 months, 4 days, daughter of Asa and Emma (Permelea, born March 27, 1839, died 1839) [3]. (Note: tombstone must read 6-31-1839.)

Luellen, George W., d.6-10-1842, 4 years, 8 months, 11 days (George, born November 30, 1838, died 1842) [2].

Luellen, Lemeuel (*sic*), d.10-9-1842, aged 30 years (Lemel [*sic*], born 1812, died October 9, 1842) [1].

Luellen, Sarah E., 1853-1927, wife of John T. Swart (not on Mrs. Harris' list).

Luellen, Russell L., 1893-1928,

Serg. Co. H. 10 Pa. Inf., P.N.G. (son of John B. and Nancy V. Luellen) [8].

Luellen, John B., 1864-1934 [9].

Luellen, Nancy U., 1868-19-? (Nancy V., wife of John B. Luellen, born 1868, died 1939) [10].

The following are not on Mr. Hullihan's list but are included on Mrs. Harris's list:

[4] **Luellen, Rachael**, daughter of ? (no dates).

[11] **Luellen, Jonathan**, born May 2, 1827, died September 9, 1901.

[12] **Luellen, Mary A.**, wife of Jonathan Luellen, born April 29, 1829, died June 19, 1896.

[16] **Luellen, Charles**, Co. D. 22nd Pa. Cavalry (the following: "Go. K. 8th Reserve" follows the 22nd Pa. Cavalry data in this record; Mrs. Harris questioned it, noting "perhaps 'Go.' should be Ga." — we suggest perhaps "Go." should be "Co.")

[17] **Luellen, S. S.**, son of Reason and Sara Luellen, died February 22, 1864, in service of his country, Alexandria, Virginia, born 1846, aged 15 (*sic*) years.

[19] **Luellen, Sarah D.**, June 29, 1808.

[20] **Luellen, Sarah**, wife of Reason, born 1824, died November 7, 1843, aged 19.

References: research notes of Leo C. Hullihan, Burbank, California, from an unidentified source, perhaps from county records or from the cemetery; and *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc. etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento, 1981), page 128 (source not identified).

Tennessee marriages

Anderson County

Luallen John, and Elizabeth I. Baily, 22 December 1838 (bond), 23 December 1838 (marriage).

Lewallen, Ann, and Jacob Queener, 15 December 1840 (bond), 15 December 1840 (marriage by Austin Moore, J.P.).

Lewallen, June, and A. W. Harrill, 6 November 1841 (bond), 7 November 1841 (marriage by C. H. Bootright, M.G.).

Luallen, Elizabeth H., and Calvin H. Slover, 4 February 1843 (bond), 5 March 1843 (marriage by G. W. Fraker, J.P.).

Luallen, Nancy, and William Bailey, 10 July 1843 (bond), 16 July 1843 (marriage by G. W. Fraker, J.P.).

Luallen, Alexander H., and Betsy Milican, 17 September 1845 (bond), 18 September 1845 (marriage by Pleasant Slover, J.P.).

Luallen, Galphen (*sic*), and Hannah Demaracus, 22 March 1847 (bond), 28 March 1847 (marriage by Wm. H. Gibbs, J.P.).

Luallen, Jesse, and S. P. Leinart, 11 September 1852 (bond), 14 September 1852 (marriage by S. Rich, M.G.).

Luellen, F. C. [Francis Caloway], and A. A. (*sic*) [Margaret Ann] Smith, 19 December 1854 (bond), 18 (*sic*) December 1854 (marriage by Levi Adkins, M.G.).

Reference: *Marriages of Anderson County, Tennessee*, E. R. Whitley (Baltimore: GPC, 1983),

Vital statistics, continued

pages 1, 7, 9, 12, 13, 18, 31, 40, 62 (a note in this book: "Anderson County marriage records for 1801-1838 are missing").

Lawrence County

Lewallen, Thomas M., and Amanda C. Redell, 20 January 1866.

Reference: *ibid*, Volume I, page 326.

Lewis County

Lewallen, James, and L. A. Roden, 12 September 1861 (bond), no marriage return.

Reference: *ibid*, Volume I, page 326.

Madison County

Lieuallen, Willy, and Catharine Pane, 12 October 1830.

Reference not supplied.

Maury County

Luallen, Josiah, and Rebecca Yarboro, 24 March 1812.

Luallen, Nancy, and Nicholas McMillian, 27 July 1820.

Luellen, Charles, and Sarah P. Herndon, 17 January 1821 (bond), 18 January 1821 (marriage).

Luellen, Rebecca, and Gideon Mills, 29 December 1821.

Lewallen, Elenor (*sic*), and William Garrett, 5 August 1822; bondsman Samuel Dougherty.

Lewellin, Sarah P., and William R. Brown, 20 March 1827.

Louallen, William, and Anny Gifford, 9 May 1832; bondsman John Arnold.

Lewallen, Claybourne, and Nancy Hill, 2 May 1833; bondsman Butler Noles; 10

May 1833 (marriage).

Lewallen, Joseph, and Elizabeth P. Dews, 3 December 1849.

Reference: *Early Middle Tennessee Marriages*, Bryon and Barbara Sistler (Nashville: Sistler Associates, Inc., 1988), Volume I, pages 326, 333, and 335, and Volume II, pages 325 and 334. Also *Maury County, Tennessee, Marriage Records, 1807-1837*, April 1962 (No. F443 M4A52 4044, Natl. Gen. Soc.).

Montgomery County

Luallen, Martha, and Ransome Viles, 28 May 1859 (bond), 1 June 1859 (marriage).

Luallen, Alcy, and Thos. Suter, 2 May 1864.

Reference: *ibid* (Sistler), Volume II, page 334.

Rhea County

Lewallen, Henry, and Vacey Lewallen, 17 August 1826 (bond), 17 August 1826 (marriage by Thomas Cox, J.P.).

Fuell, Sarah, and George Duddenge, 8 March 1850 (bond), 8 March 1850 (marriage by Thornton J. Creede, J.P.).

Reference: *Marriages of Rhea County, Tennessee, 1808-1859*, E. R. Whitney (Baltimore, GPC, 1983), pages 14 and 43.

Roane County

Lewallin, Lewis, and Michael (*sic*) Taylor, 11 January 1823 (bond), 16 January 1823 (marriage).

Lewallen, Martha, and Benjamin Redmon, (no day or month) 1823; bondsman Ferguson Redmon.

Lewellen, Tampy (or Tempy), and Jacob (or Josiah) Perry, 20 September 1827.

Luellen, Nancy, and John Price, 14 April 1835; bondsman Wm. Goodman.

Lewallen, Frances, and Anderson Jones, 23 March 1836; bondsman Jesse Owings.

Reference: *Marriages of Roane County, Tennessee, 1801-1835*, E. R. Whitley (Baltimore: GPC, 1983), pages 36, 47, 68, and 70.

Stewart County

Luallen, J. M., and Nancy Suggs, 26 October 1852.

Reference: *Early Middle Tennessee Marriages*, Bryon and Barbara Sistler (Nashville: Sistler Associates, Inc., 1988), Volume I, page 335.

Williamson County

Luallen, Elizabeth, and Isham Young, 27 November 1818.

Lewallen, Aron (*sic*), and Sarah Young, 14 January 1819.

Lewalllen, Elam, and Mary Ann Fields, 28 July 1877.

Lewallen, Thompson, and Lizzie Crocker, 9 August 1879.

Reference: *ibid*, Volume I, page 326, and Volume II, page 334.

[Note: The two volumes of *Early Middle Tennessee Marriages* are subtitled: Volume I, Grooms; Volume II, Brides.]

Ninnau

Ninnau, a Welsh newspaper, is published monthly to support the Welsh community in North America. Subscription information is available from *Ninnau*, 11 Post Terrace, Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920.

Queries . . . and Replies

Queries

18-91 Need information about "Honest Jack" Llewellyn, register of deeds of Rockingham County, North Carolina. Found reference to him in *North Carolina Historical Review*, 1934, on page 192.

19-91 Phillip Lewallen was listed on the ledger of a general store in Meigs County, Ohio, for the years 1823 and 1824. Do you know which Phillip he might have been?

20-91 Can anyone identify these two Lewellyn men I found recently in a list of Surry County, North Carolina estates — J. H. listed in 1903 and John in 1908?

21-91 Alida Skidmore, born in November 1860, perhaps in Hoboken, New Jersey, was living in 1873 when she was named in her grandmother Hannah Flewellyn's will. Do you know anything about Alida or anything about Hannah Flewellyn?

22-91 Seeking information about Robert C. Lieuellen (1854-1918) and his wife, Jennie Gibson Lieuellen (1859-1933), probably of Monroe County, Ohio.

23-91 Still looking for information about Samuel Llewellyn from Jackson County, Ohio, who is said to have helped Union forces "steal" the locomotive called "The General" during the Civil War. Has this story been told in your family?

24-91 My wife's ancestor Sarah Margaret Lewallen was born ca. 1857, perhaps in Kansas City, Kansas. She married David H. Buell. When? Where? At least one of their daughters was born in Hancock County, Illinois. Sarah Margaret (Lewallen) Buell and her husband David H. Buell are both buried in Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa. Can you help me find

their marriage and both sets of parents?

25-91 Looking for parents of Asa Lewallen, born ca. 1803 in Virginia. In the 1830 census of Bedford County, Virginia; and in the 1850 census of Roanoke City (independent city), Virginia, with wife Lucinda (Parker) Lewallen, and children John A., Editha A., Sarah E., Carania (Carrie Ann), Asa A., Lucinda, Lucy J., Jacob J., and Nancy. Children range in age from 20 to 3 months. John A. Lewallen, oldest son of Asa and Lucinda, married Margaret J. Heame in 1857. (Note: please see Query 50-90, *Llewellyn Traces* 2:4, page 87, and reply below.)

Replies

51-89 and **54-89** These queries pertain to those we believe to be descendants of Morris Llewellyn of Haverford, Pennsylvania. Harriett (Llewellyn) Rossiter of Query 51-89 was a daughter of Thomas and Susan Lewellyn. Thomas drew his will in 1864 in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

His children, in addition to Harriett, were Lydia, Hannah, Phebe, Oliver, Ruth Ann, William and Thomas. We are not aware that proof of descent from Morris has been confirmed, however.

50-90 The marriage data for John Anderson Lewallen and Margaret Jane Hearne is in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2, page 29. They were married 17 February 1857 in Cedar County, Missouri. It is interesting that John was born in Virginia, was married in Missouri, and his seven children were born in Kentucky.

John's siblings are listed above in Query 25-91. On the list of Cedar County, Missouri, marriages (reference above) are two other names that may be those of a sister and a brother of John Anderson Lewallen. Edafer E. (Editha of the list above?) Lewallen, and Asa Louallen (*sic*) each married in Cedar County — Edafer in 1861 to Thomas J. Baker, and Asa in 1863 to Mary Cawthon. It's possible other children would be found on later marriage lists for Cedar County, or in neighboring counties.

Queries . . . and Replies

Queries: Queries are accepted only from subscribers. Submit as many as you wish, but please write each on a separate 8½"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.

Replies: If you have information about a query, please write us so that we may share it with all subscribers. Please include the source of the information contained in your reply. Each query is identified by a number. Please identify your reply by the same number. Your reply will be published in *Llewellyn Traces*, identified with the query to which it pertains and with your name. If you don't want to be identified with your published reply, please so indicate. Your reply also will be forwarded to the person who submitted the query. If you'd like to have us put you in contact with that person, please include a self-addressed stamped envelope. We'll pass it along.

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

The "menu" for Llewellyn Traces in 1992

We want researchers of families in Tennessee and Texas, in North and South Carolina, in New Jersey, in Georgia, in Illinois and Iowa, and in other areas where you may feel you've been neglected, to know that we haven't forgotten you.

It is just that in some of these areas we will be treading upon unfamiliar ground and that takes geographical research, as well as careful studying of the records. Your suggestions, along with anything you can send to help us put some of the people in these parts of the country into context, would certainly be appreciated.

We intend to begin Volume 4,

The show must go on

Richard Edwards esquire, sometimes called Huckleberry Dick, and Miss Mary Ann Llewellyn were united in the bonds of holy matrimony at the Cavanaugh residence on Saturday evening (19 February 1898). It is rumored that they left on a bridal tour for either Europe or Victor.

The bridegroom was the creator and manager of the Edwards Dramatic company and the bride one of its most brilliant stars. The career of the company was nipped in the bud by a frost, but it is possible that it will be revived as a result of this wedding. "Dick" is the town bill poster in the intervals of dramatic composition and management.—*Florence* (Colorado) *Daily Herald*, Monday, 21 February 1898

(The humor in this article is delicious! Victor was hardly the equivalent of the whole of Europe! Victor was near Cripple Creek in Colorado.)

March 1992, with the first of several anticipated articles on William Lewelling of Randolph County, North Carolina. By the time we are into later articles about William we hope to have tied him to earlier generations, or at least to be able to make an educated guess about who his father was.

Accompanying articles about William's family will deal with two men we believe to be his sons — sons not previously connected to William.

Also in March we will continue our discussion of Samuel of Monongalia.

Perhaps in March, more likely in June, we will look at the man we believe was the father of Peyton Lieuallen. That takes us into Anderson County, Tennessee, and from there we will go back into Virginia to try to connect several generations. If our suppositions are valid, this exercise will suggest connections with several Virginia lines. Peyton and his family went into Missouri, and from there most of Peyton's sons went to Oregon.

We also want to work with the Sevier County and Scott County Llewellyns, as well as the Flewellens of Georgia. Those families probably will take us back again to Virginia to some of the earliest settlers. The Georgia Flewellens will take us to New Jersey. There are Llewellyns in New Jersey, too, whom we need to discuss. Where did they come from? Where did they go?

We'll try to explore the Flewellings of New York some more and get into their Loyalist activities.

We also intend to introduce you to the Llewellyns and Flewellens of Barbados. Did some of them come to America?

This "menu" for 1992 is ambitious; it will be supplemented with more vital records, deeds,

wills, census and tax records, biographies, and all sorts of things genealogical.

There'll probably be some surprises for us all. As we've said before, we never know what the mail will bring.

As usual, we are always open to suggestions.

We feel very encouraged by the "breakthroughs" we've made these past three years. Usually, of course, we've only been able to put families together a generation at a time, but that's the way the families grew, wasn't it — the only difference is that we're going backward!

We hope you'll stay with us!

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