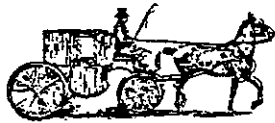


Being a Digest of Information about the Families Llewellyn, Llewellen, Llewelin, Llewelling, Fluellen, Lwalin, Lwelling, Lwallen, Lwellan, Lwellen, Lwelling, Lwiallen, Lwualen, Lualin, Luallen, Luelling, Luellen, and of other Divers Spellings



Llewellyn Traces

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

Volume 4 Number 3: September, 1992

The long and frustrating search for Asa Lewelling's Civil War records

Asa Guy Lewelling (3 February 1845-5 January 1941) was an Iowa Quaker, but according to family tradition he defied Quaker pacifist leanings and enlisted in the Union Army about 1863.

Asa's great granddaughters, LaDonna Frank Doughty and Jacqueline Frank Strickland, have spent many years trying to prove the story they grew up with about Asa's "Great Escape" during the Civil War.

Their story follows:

Family genealogists thrive on interesting legends and traditions. The challenge of searching for proof to substantiate rumored stories can easily promote obsessive behavior in the amateur historian. Such has been the experience of descendants in the family of William Lewelling, Quaker minister and member of the Anti-Slavery Friends, and his son Asa Guy Lewelling, brother of Lorenzo Dow Lewelling, the 12th Governor of Kansas.

The unique Civil War story of Asa Lewelling's "Great Escape" has been handed down in the family of his grandson, Lloyd Lewelling Frank. Piecing bits of fact and fiction together is necessary to lead up to the real drama.

It seems Asa was 16 years old when the Civil War began. About 1863, when he was 18, he enlisted in the Union Army.

Asa had a very short career as a soldier. He was captured and placed in a large prison camp of the Confederacy in the South. Apparently he and a companion spent much time planning their

escape. Their keen observations allowed them to perceive what they thought was an easy escape route.

A horse-drawn wagon stopped regularly to collect the camp's garbage and the two prisoners hit upon the opportunity one night to climb on board and bury themselves in the garbage.

As the wagon made its way through the camp more and more refuse was piled into the wagon. The wagon then left the camp. At an opportune time, Asa pulled

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Court records

Jonathan Llewellyn, Anson County, North Carolina

During a 20-year period, Jonathan Llewellyn created records in Anson County, North Carolina. His surname was spelled a variety of ways.

1757, 22 November: Wm. Byrd to Jonathan Lewellyn, both of Anson County, for 30 pounds, 300 acres, northeast of the Peedee River, Thos. Stafford Williams corner and east br. of Hitchcock's Creek (Deed Book 5, p.111). [Another reference says "Lwellen, Jonathan, Deed Book 5, p. 247."]

1760, 3 February: Jonathan and Richard Lewelling, witnesses to deed from Robert Ratford to Tho-

Continued on page 52

Arthur Fluellen of Tucson

Arthur Fluellen and his wife Velda (Spaulding) Fluellen and their 25-year-old son Bryan operate A&B Trading Company in Tucson. The business resells over-stock or liquidations of businesses, and is a general supplier to other businesses. The Fluellens moved to Arizona in 1978 from Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where Arthur worked as an industrial engineer for IBM. Velda, who has her master's degree in biochemistry, was on the faculty of North Carolina Central University in Durham.

Upon moving to Tucson, Arthur continued working for IBM, until he retired in 1987. Velda worked for IBM in purchasing for about 10 years until she, too, retired.

They formed the A&B Trading Company in 1987.

Reference: *The Arizona Daily Star*, Tucson, 8 April 1991, page 2-D.



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Editorial comment

Are all our records safe?

In an early issue of *Llewellyn Traces*, we wrote an article entitled "What if . . .?" in which we asked what would happen to our genealogical work if something happened to us, or if disaster struck wherever our records might be stored.

That article came to mind recently when we all were caught up in the disaster caused by the Hurricane Andrew. We were particularly anxious because several *Llewellyn Traces* subscribers live in or near those areas that were devastated.

Of course, first we were concerned about those people. Were they safe? Did they experience the worst? And then we began to wonder whether their homes or offices were destroyed or damaged, and, if so, had they done anything to save their important and priceless genealogical research?

Family genealogical records certainly aren't at the top of anyone's priority list when it comes to deciding how best to go about preparing for an impending disaster. First would come preparations to protect one's family and home, the valuable possessions, the important papers — medical records and insurance policies, financial records, and the like. But surely thoughts would turn eventually to the contemporary genealogical papers, some of which hopefully would already be in safe-deposit boxes — birth and marriage certificates, wills and other legal documents — and the ones we probably carry with us in wallet or purse, our identification, which surely is genealogical — the current drivers license, social security card, medical ID. Those records, and perhaps a diary and scrapbook, perhaps the current calendar — all these would need to be located and put somewhere for safekeeping.

Then we'd begin thinking about those older records — the family Bible with its list of names and events, the packet of old deeds and wills, the precious older photographs, and the pages and pages of irreplaceable research material and notes that every genealogist has.

Recently we heard from one subscriber who, it turned out, lives about ten miles from the path of the hurricane. She had taken precautions and felt confident her genealogical research would be safe. Fortunately, because she was not in the direct path of Andrew, she is safe and her genealogy was untouched.

Were others as lucky? We haven't yet heard from others whom we're afraid may have been nearer the path of Andrew. We wish them the best.

We want all our subscribers, past and present, to know that should disaster befall your records, whatever charts, records, documents you've sent to *Llewellyn Traces* can be copied and returned to you whenever you're ready to pick up the genealogical pieces.

Protecting our genealogical documents and research is so important. Whether it's a traumatic event such as a hurricane, a tornado, an unpredictable fire, or some other disaster, the safekeeping of that work should be carefully thought about. No matter how small or how large our genealogical files are, they represent hours of work and many dollars spent. Many of our genealogical documents could never be replaced, and that makes them priceless.

Martha J. Abbey



Additions and changes to material we've published earlier

Llewellyn Traces 2:3, page 50, Vital Statistics, Arkansas Marriages, Robert Lewellen and Nancy Elizabeth Brantley: Two children of this couple are listed in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:1, page 11.

Llewellyn Traces 4:1, page 7, Thomas Lewelling: The marriages of four children, Levi, William, Noah and Polly (Mary), of Thomas and Temperance (Chandler) Lewellen (*sic*) are listed under "Indiana marriages" in the Vital Statistics section of *Llewellyn Traces* 4:2, page 34. While it would appear that the other marriages in this Indiana list, those of Sarah and Marg. (Margaret?) Jane, may refer to two more members of this family, we have no records to show that Thomas and Temperance had daughters by these names.

Llewellyn Traces 4:1, page 9, Joseph Lewelling: Moses Jefferson Lewellen, probable son of Joseph and Francis (?) Lewelling, after the death of his wife Matilda (Oliver) Lewellen 10 December 1878, married Deletha Carson on 8 September 1882, probably in Jennings County, Indiana. Moses was about 88 at the time of his second marriage.

Reference: Family records of James D. West, Franklin, Indiana.

Llewellyn Traces 4:1, page 18, Vital Statistics, Kansas cemeteries, Johnson County, Gardner cemetery, Thomas Lewellen: Thomas Jefferson Lewellen (1821-1885) was an ancestor of Marjorie L. Thomas of Battle Ground, Washington.

Marjorie Thomas has sent us charts listing Thomas's wife, Sarah Willard, and five children George Calvin Lewellen, Caroline (Lewellen) Newton, James Lewellen, Charles Lewellen, and

Martha (Lewellen) Rose.

Marjorie's ancestor George Calvin Lewellen was born in 1853 in Fayette County, Iowa, and died in 1917 in St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri. He married Nancy Belle Elder in 1880 in Holt County, Missouri. Nancy Belle (1860-1926) was a daughter of John Levi and Sciota (pronounced "Sigh-ota") (Rainwater) Elder. Nancy Belle was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky.

From Marjorie Thomas's charts it would appear that at least some of George Calvin and Nancy Belle (Elder) Lewellen's 11 children were born in Johnson County, Kansas, between 1881 and 1900..

Llewellyn Traces 4:1, page 18, Vital Statistics, Kansas cemeteries, Johnson County, Spring Hill Cemetery, Uriah Luellen: Uriah Luellen's biographical sketch appeared in *Llewellyn Traces* 1:3, page 51.

Llewellyn Traces, 4:1, page 20, Vital Statistics, West Virginia marriages, John Lewellen to Eliza Dotson in 1857, and Eliza Lewellen to Nathan J. Davis in 1863: Edward L. Oldaker, Mesa, Arizona, recently sent us a page from *Davis, the Settlers of Salem, West Virginia*, by Susie Davis Nicholson, which includes information about Eliza Dotson, the bride of the above marriage record as well as 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Doddridge County, West Virginia, census data.

According to information in the Davis family history, John Lewellen was Eliza Dotson's second husband. John Lewellen was born 1788 in England, and died between 1860 and 1863.

Eliza Dotson was the widow of

Michael Dotson (1812-1851) when she married John Lewellen. She was born Eliza Davis in 1816, daughter of Benjamin Davis. Following Michael Dotson's death, Eliza married John Lewellen, and following John's death she married Nathan J. Davis.

Since John Lewellen was 60 when he married Eliza (Davis) Dotson in 1857, there is the possibility he had an earlier family, perhaps somewhere in (West) Virginia. He had no children by Eliza Dotson. Her children (surname Dotson) were Sylvanus (1838-bef.1870); Emily Jane (1840-?), who married William A. Thomas and (second) James E. Jones; Arions E. (1842-1939); and Francis Jerlin (1847-aft.1884). Some of these children may have lived with John and Eliza (Davis Dotson) Lewellen after 1857.

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.

Tax collecting in Virginia

Before 1786 the tax collector in Virginia would set up a collection place and "publish" notice that residents were to "deliver" a list of their taxable property to him.

This method of tax collecting proved to be unsatisfactory, and in 1786 the Virginia Assembly passed an act that required the tax collector to go from house to house to collect data on taxable property. The taxpayer then and there would swear under oath as to the accuracy of the list of his taxable property.

The tax collector was paid 6 shillings a day for his work, and he recorded the date he visited the home of each taxpayer. Those taxpayers who were visited by the tax collector on the same day naturally lived near each other. These tax lists, published by date of collection, give us a good idea of who lived in a particular area. Often the tax collector would spend the night at the last house he called upon during the day.

Netti Schreiner-Yantis and Florene Speakman Love have compiled the 1787 Virginia tax lists into a three-volume work, which includes lists showing those visited on the same day. Unfortunately, the lists have been alphabetized, so while they show people living in the same area they don't show who lived "next door." For anyone doing research in Virginia (or West Virginia) in the period immediately before 1790, this reference should be studied carefully. Some of the lists in these volumes vary greatly from the tax lists traditionally used as substitute 1790 censuses.

The subtitle of the Schreiner-Yantis book, *The 1787 Census of Virginia*, reflects the magnitude of these tax lists: "An accounting of the name of every white male tithable over 21 years; the number of white males between 16 & 21 years; the number of slaves over

Virginia tithes and taxes

Because the 1790 census of Virginia is nonexistent, lists of those who paid tithes and taxes are used by genealogists as substitute censuses.

The tithelists of Lunenburg County, Virginia, published in 1931 in *Sunlight on the Southside*, cover the years between 1750 and 1783 and are a census substitute.

These Lunenburg lists include the taxpayer and any white males over the age of 16 in his household in the years the tithes were paid.

Lunenburg County originally comprised a substantial portion of the territory lying between North Carolina and the James River and included all or parts of the present-day Virginia counties of Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Charlotte, Halifax, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Franklin, Bedford, Campbell, and Appomattox.

Although *Sunlight on the Southside* was reprinted fairly recently, it was originally published in 1931, and since then much progress has been made in filling the gap in the records of the counties that comprised Lunenburg in its early days. However, the lists in "*Sunlight*" are examples of the "hidden" resources we should always look for.

A more-recently published list of taxpayers for another Virginia county is in *Montgomery County, Virginia—Circa 1790*. The subtitle of this book is "A Comprehensive Study Including the 1789 Tax Lists, Abstracts of Over 800 Land Surveys and Data Concerning Migration." This book includes tax lists from the militia districts of the area, published in the order in which the taxes were collected. Thus those living side by side, or near by, are apparent in these lists.

Similar lists have been compiled by Netti Schreiner-Yantis, publisher of the Montgomery County data, for most early Virginia counties. One of her recent works is described in an adjoining story.

References: *Montgomery County, Virginia—Circa 1790*, Netti Schreiner-Yantis (Springfield, Virginia: 1972); *Sunlight on the Southside*, Landon C. Bell, 1931 (Baltimore: GPC, reprint, 1974).

West Virginia: a state in 1863

West Virginia became the 35th state in the Union in 1863. Most of its counties were settled long before they were organized and, of course, many, many years before West Virginia was separated from Virginia during the Civil War.

Some of West Virginia's counties, and the date of earliest settlement include: Brooke, 1744; Pendleton, 1747; Randolph, 1753; Monroe, 1760; Monongalia, 1767; Greenbrier and Ohio, 1769; Harrison, Marion, and Preston, 1772; Kanawha, 1773; Mason and Tucker, 1774; Cabell and Mercer, 1775; Hancock, 1776; Marshall, 1777; Barbour and Wetzel, 1780; Jackson and Wirt, 1796; Wood, 1797; Boone, 1798; Lincoln, 1799; Putnam and Roane, 1800.

16 & those under 16 years; together with a listing of their horses, cattle & carriages; and also the names of all persons to whom ordinary licenses and physician's licenses were issued."

These 1787 tax lists are also available in booklet form for individual Virginia counties.
Reference: *The 1787 Census of Virginia*, Netti Schreiner-Yantis and Florene Speakman Love, compilers (Springfield, Virginia: Genealogical Books in Print, 1987), 3 volumes, 2,022 pages.

Before West Virginia became a state, all these counties were part of Virginia

Reference: *The DAR Magazine*, January 1970, page 41.

A 36-year time line of Llewellyn records in Monongalia County, (West) Virginia

In *Llewellyn Traces* 3:4 we began what promises to be a series of several related articles about the Llewellyn families of Monongalia County, (West) Virginia.

From time to time we've published information about some of those people, usually in isolated biographical sketches or as vital statistics. As information accumulates, we shall try to connect those we feel confident about. Whether we'll ever be able to sort out the individual families is questionable, but we'll try.

The lack of early records of the area poses great problems to our identification of family groups. In order to learn just who settled when, with this article we begin a time line of early Llewellyns in Monongalia County.

In this issue we include a brief history of Monongalia County, as well as of the state of West Virginia. Methods of tax collecting also are described on page 48.

Many Monongalia County, Virginia, records were destroyed in 1796 when a fire on the farm of Col. John Evans, County Clerk, consumed the contents of an out-building where those records were stored. Extant records of the county, before 1796, come from a variety of other sources.

Land records are published in Earl Core's first two volumes of *The Monongalia Story*, and Monongalia County court records have been compiled by Melba Pender Zinn.

Records published as the "1790 census" for Monongalia County, Virginia, really are tax lists of 1782.

In our research for this article we compared the "official" census for "1790" with the 1782 tax list published in 1987 in the *Hacker's Creek Journal*. Most of the two lists of Monongalia County taxpayers are identical, but, interestingly, the name of a Samuel

Lewellin (*sic*) is on the Hacker's Creek list and is not on the Department of Commerce list.

We urge anyone using any of these sources in their research to read the foreword matter in each publication to learn the sources of the material published and what its limitations may be.

For instance, none of the material in Ms. Zinn's volumes of court records includes all three districts of Monongalia County for any one year.

Because of these discrepancies, coupled with the lack of marriage and death records for the early years, we probably have a distorted list of Lewellens living in Monongalia. Even so, we have attempted to create a time line of the records of the Llewellyn family of Monongalia County, Virginia. Before we can come to any conclusions about the several (or many) Llewellyn families in this area, we probably will have to look also at those who seem to have migrated into and out of Monongalia from other places.

In the references below, names are spelled as they appear in each record.

In the tax entries, only one taxable male is indicated in each record. We have retained the original language of each item, although some unnecessary material has been eliminated. Our comments appear in italics, and only once, in this initial foray into Monongalia records, have we ventured a comment about a relationship — noting in one instance a husband-and-wife probability.

Below is the time line we've developed to help in our initial attempt to establish early Llewellyns in Monongalia.

Lewellin, Samuel: 1769 — assee to John Collins is entitled to 300 acres . . . on Cheat River adjoining the land of Bartholomew Jenkins including his settlement

made thereon in . . . 1769 (Core, I, page 166). An "assee" (assignee) was someone who was assigned rights to land originally claimed by another.

Luallen, Samuel: 1771 — [assigned his rights to] 400 acres . . . on Cheat River adjoining lands claimed by John McFarland [assigned] to Richard Cain, 1771 (Core, I, page 188).

Lewallen, Samuel: 1773 — entitled to 400 acres of land on forks of Papa Creek in the right of residence to include his improvement made in . . . 1773 (Core, I, page 224).

Lewellin, Samuel: 1775 — assee to John McDonald is entitled to 400 acres on the waters of Indian Creek adjoining the land of Benjamin Wilson to include his settlement made in . . . 1775 (Core, I, page 282).

Lewellen, Samuel: 1775 — chosen elder, Samuel Lewellen and Hannah Lewellen were among the 12 charter members of Forks of the Cheat Baptist Church, 5 November 1775 (Core, I, pages 311 and 312). *We would assume Samuel and Hannah were husband and wife; we would also assume this Samuel may be a generation or two removed from the patriarch Samuel.*

Luallin (Lewellin), Samuel: 1776 — [Samuel's] land adjoined the 1000 acres, granted, by right of preemption, which adjoined . . . improvements made in 1776, by Francis Lewellin, on the north fork of Indian Creek (Core, I, page 331); and [Samuel's] land adjoined the 1000 acres, by right of improvement, made on Papa Creek in 1776 by John Lewellin; this land now in Marion County (Core, I, page 331). *This land is far removed from land on Cheat River and we believe it was settled by a Samuel different than the one on the Cheat.*

Lewallen, Thomas: 1776 — . . .

. entitled to 100 (*sic*) acres of land on Morgan's Run adjoining the land of Jacob Jones to include his improvement in the right of haveing (*sic*) raised a crop of corn in that county in the year 1776 (Core, I, page 327). *It could be assumed this Thomas was closely associated with the Samuel who supposedly married the mother of Jacob Jones.*

Beck, Jeremiah: [assigned rights to] 400 acres on Big Beaver Dam Run adjoining lands of Daniel Severn to Levy Lynn, 1775; land now in Preston County (Core, I, page 285). *A Thomas Lewellen married [in 1801 in Hampshire County, Virginia] Tabitha Beck; supposedly some of Thomas's children married children and grandchildren of Jacob Jones. This is the only mention of a "Beck" in Dr. Core's books.*

Lewellen, Samuel: ca.1778 to ca.1781 — his "place" at Clarksburg was site of one of six board meetings held to determine those who were eligible by right of settlement to claim land (Core, Vol. I, pages 156 and 158). *Between 1778 and 1781 a board was authorized to handle claims to land upon which settlement was made before 24 June 1778. The settler was entitled to 400 acres if he could prove "improvement" (house or an outbuilding) or planting a crop. Additional land, up to 1,000 acres, also could be purchased. Six sites were set up to handle these claims, one being at Samuel Lewellen's in Clarksburg*

The following from the Sims Index of Monongalia County land entries gives the actual year in which the parcels of land listed above were deeded.

Lewellen, Samuel: purchased 400 acres, Indian Creek, 1783, deed book 1, page 19 (Sims).

Lewellen, Samuel: purchased 300 acres, Wts. [waters] of Cheat, 1783, deed book 2, page 30 (Sims).

Lewellin, Samuel: purchased 400 acres, Indian Creek, 1783,

deed book 1, page 19 (Sims).

Lewellin, Samuel: purchased 350 acres, Indian Creek, 1783 deed book 1, page 20 (Sims).

Lewellin, Samuel: purchased 400 acres, Papaw [Papa, Pawpaw] Creek, 1785, deed book 1, page 36 (Sims).

Tax lists now logically follow the acquisition of land (for references, please see appropriate tax lists):

Lewellin, Samuel: 1782 — listed on a return of the 1782 tax, Monongalia County, Virginia, along with Francis Lewellin and John Lewellin. Samuel had nine "white souls" in his household, Francis had six, and John six. Immediately following Francis's entry is that of John Jones, with five in his household, and immediately following John's entry is that of Jacob Jones with 12 "white souls" in his household.

Lewellin, Samuel: 1786 — listed on the 1786 tax list of Monongalia County, Virginia, along with Doctor Lewellin and Jacob Lewellin. Jacob's entry lists no males over 16, and is "non-tithable." (Schreiner-Yantis, page 1330). *Jacob's non-tithable entry probably indicates that Jacob had died and that his widow was living on the property.*

This tax list and the one above it should be studied carefully along with Pennsylvania records, for instance, to determine if both Francis and John are found elsewhere in 1786.

It's possible that these are lists for two different districts, and therefore cannot be compared with each other.

Lewellen, Samuel: 1786/87 — "... on Cheat River near Samuel Lewellen's where ..." This is a reference to a 1786 or 1787 event that did not concern the Lewellen family; the reference is in court records of 19 September 1792 (*sic*) (Zinn, Vol. 1, page 43). *This merely indicates that there was a Samuel Lewellen living on the Cheat River ca.1786.*

Luallin, Samuel: 1787 — listed on 1787 Monongalia tax list, along with Jacob, Doctor, and John Luallin (*sic*). Taxes collected 26 May 1787. Jacob and Doctor are both listed as "not tithable." *In the breakdown of this tax list, arranged by date on which the tax was collected, Samuel, Jacob and Doctor seem to be living next to each other, if not in the same household. (Schreiner-Yantis, page 1335.) Here again, Jacob's entry probably refers to his widow; we do not know why Doctor would have been non-taxable.*

Lewellen, Samuel: 1788 — not listed on 1788 tax list of Monongalia County, but Jacob, Doctor, and John Luellen were listed. (Schreiner-Yantis, page 1326.)

Lewellen, Samuel: 1801 — listed on 1801 Monongalia County personal property tax list (Zinn, Vol. 2, page 66). This is the list of Joseph Trickett, Commissioner of [one of the three Districts of] Monongalia County. Also on this list is Thomas Lewellen. *Several men on this list are called "ferriman," but not Samuel. According to tradition, a Samuel did operate a ferry in Monongalia. The Samuel on this list may be a younger Samuel than the man on the 1786 list.*

Lewellen, Samuel: 1802 — on the 1802 Monongalia County personal property tax list (Zinn, Vol. 2, page 91). This list was delivered to the court by John Evans, Clerk, on 27 April 1802. Thomas Lewellen also appears on this 1802 list. A second Thomas Lewellen is listed in the household of Jabish Bell. *Once again, several on this list are called "ferriman," but not Samuel. Another 1802 tax list "of those living east of the Cheat River" was delivered to the court on 13 September 1802. On this list were Hannah Lewellen and John Lewellen (page 108) and Doctor Lewellen (page 109).*

This was the list of Alexander Brandon, Commissioner (Zinn, Vol. 2, pages 108 and 109).

In 1804, when Joseph Trickett's list was delivered to court on 30 November, no Lewellens were listed. *This list probably is for an area in which no Lewellens lived. The fact that no Lewellens showed on this list is a good reminder to us that the lists covered different "districts" and in some instances lists for all the districts are not available; therefore, the lists cannot be compared.*

Lewellen, Samuel: 1805 — on the 1805 personal property tax list of Monongalia County (Zinn, Vol. 2, page 163). On this list (page 163) are two men named Samuel Lewellen; one is identified as "Samuel-Swamp." Also on this list are Doctor, John, Thomas, Sr., and (on page 164) Thomas Lewellen, Jr. This 1805 list included "all tithes and taxable property in the County of Monongalia east of the road leading from McFarlen's (sic) Ferry on Cheat River through Morgantown to Hill's Ferry on Tygar (Tygart) Valley River . . ." The list was made by Alexander Brandon and was delivered to court 11 October 1805.

It would appear from the groupings of the Lewellen men on the several lists cited above that perhaps Samuel and Thomas lived near each other in 1801, but perhaps in 1802 Samuel and the Thomas not in Jabish Bell's household didn't live quite as close together. On the second 1802 list, John, Hannah, and Doctor were living near each other, east of the Cheat River. In 1805, Doctor, John, and Samuel were living next to or near each other, while Samuel (Swamp), and Thomas, Sr., were a distance away, with Thomas, Jr., fairly close to them.

These lists, as published, are not listed in the order the taxes were collected as is the 1787 census (above), but neither are the

names alphabetized.

It would appear that perhaps those who have the appearance of living close together merely paid their taxes at the same time. It wasn't until 1787 that taxes were collected "door-to-door." Before that the taxpayer went to the tax collector's "place of business."

By studying the land and tax records of the various Lewellens of Monongalia County it becomes obvious that some settled at the point where the Cheat River leaves Virginia and flows into Pennsylvania. Not too far into Pennsylvania, the Cheat joins the Allegheny River.

Another group of the family settled far to the west of the Cheat, on or near the West Fork River. This is where Clarksburg is located.

It would appear that the Samuel at whose home the land board met between 1779 and 1781 was not the Samuel who had the ferry on the Cheat River at the Virginia-Pennsylvania border — the "Line Ferry" or the state line ferry. Perhaps the Samuel on the West Fork was the "physician." We would suggest that the younger of the Samuels, if there were only two at the time, was the man who had the ferry, if only because operating the ferry probably required the physical endurance of a young man.

Further study of land records along with the census and tax records help us place these men.

Paw Paw Creek flows into the West Fork, not far from where the West Fork joins the Monongahela. One Samuel settled on Paw Paw Creek.

References: *Heads of Families, Virginia, 1782*, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington: GPO, 1908), pages 35 and 36; *Monongalia County, (West) Virginia, Records of the District, Superior and County Courts*, Melba Pender Zinn, compl. (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc.), Vol. 1 and Vol. 2, 1990, Vol. 3, 1991; *The Monongalia Story*, Earl L. Core (Parsons, West Virginia: Mc-

Clain Printing Company), Vol. 1, 1974, Vol. 2, 1976; "The 1782 Census, Monongalia County, Virginia," in *Hacker's Creek Journal*, (n.p.), Vol. V, Issue 4, Summer, 1987, page 185; *The 1787 [partial] Census of Virginia, Monongalia County* [including 1786 and 1788], Netti Schreiner-Yantis and Florene Speakman Love (Springfield, Virginia: Genealogical Books in Print, 1987).

Monroe County, Ohio, 1870 Census

The only Llewellyn in the 1870 census of Monroe County, Ohio, is Jonathan Lewellen. When the census was taken, Jonathan Lewellen was living in Seneca Township. The following is taken from the census:

Jonathan Lewellen, age 44, born Ohio, farmer.

Sina, age 25, born Ohio, keep house.

Mary, age 19, born Ohio, school.

Amanda, age 17, born Ohio, help mother.

Robert, age 16, born Ohio, farm work.

Joseph B., age 14, born Ohio, farm work.

Sarah, age 13, born Ohio, help mother.

Sina, age 11, born Ohio, school.

Stephen, age 9, born Ohio, school.

Martha J., age 7, born Ohio, school.

Adaline, age 2, born Ohio.

Andrew Milligan, age 9, born Ohio, school.

This census was sent us by Edward L. Oldaker, Mesa, Arizona.

Tazewell County, Virginia, petition

Among those signing a petition, in 1795, to create Tazewell County, Virginia, was a Samuel Lewellen.

Reference: *Archives of Tazewell, West Virginia* (n.p.: n.d.), page 290.

Early political divisions of the Monongalia area

To understand Monongalia County in its earliest days one must study the political divisions from which it was formed.

In 1738, Augusta County, Virginia, along with Hampshire County, (West) Virginia, were created from Orange County. Augusta County covered the greater part of what is now West Virginia, including all of the Monongahela Valley region. Neighboring Hampshire County (West) Virginia (to the east), was enlarged in 1753 by land taken from Frederick County, Virginia, which in turn had been created from Augusta and Orange Counties.

In 1769, Augusta County was divided, with the northern part remaining as Augusta County and the southern part becoming Botetourt County. Fincastle County was created out of Botetourt in 1772.

In 1776, counties by the names of Montgomery, Kentucky, and Washington were formed to the south and Augusta County was

divided into the District of West Augusta and a smaller Augusta County.

By the same 1776 act of Virginia's General Assembly, the District of West Augusta then was divided into Monongalia, Ohio, and Yohogania Counties, all named for the rivers within their respective land areas.

In 1779 and 1780, part of the county of Augusta was added to Monongalia County. Throughout the years, the original Monongalia County, Virginia, has been divided into many separate counties. Most of these counties do not affect our early research in this area.

The acts of 1779 and 1780 extended boundaries of Monongalia County, but at the same time they left many boundaries within the county unmeasured and unascertained — in other words, much of this area was not surveyed until much later.

Many early settlers of this area settled, without benefit of surveys and deeds, long before there was

any sort of government created to keep records.

In August 1779, the Mason-Dixon line was extended to determine the western boundary of Pennsylvania. This measure cut off from Monongalia County lands in southwestern Pennsylvania that Virginia had claimed

Because the country in southern Pennsylvania was claimed by Virginia at the time settlement in that region began, it is almost impossible to differentiate the movement of early settlers between Monongalia County and neighboring Washington County, Pennsylvania, which was created from Westmoreland County in 1781, and from which all or parts of Allegheny, Beaver, and Greene Counties were eventually created.

References: *Henning's Statutes at Large of Virginia During the First Year of the Commonwealth* (1776), Chapter XLV; *The Monongalia Story*, Earl L. Core (Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Company), Vol. I, 1974, pages 431 through 444.

Jonathan Llewellyn, Anson County, North Carolina *(continued from page 45)*

mas Jones (Deed Book 6, p.100).

1761, 8 August: Jonathan Lewelling, joiner, to Thomas Gibson, for 11 pounds, 100 acres on north-east side of Pee Dee River, part of 200 acres grant of 5 December 1760 to said Lewelling; recorded 8 August 1761 (Deed Book 6, pp.190-91).

1761, 8 August: Jonathan Lewelling, joiner, to Thomas Smith, Jr., laborer, for 11 pounds, acres on north side of Hitchcock Creek (Deed Book 6, p.214).

1763, January: Thomas Smith, Jr., cordwiner, to Jonathan Lewellen, Sr., joyner, for 11 pounds, 100 acres, part of 200 acres, grant, etc. (Deed Book 3, pp.196-97). [Another reference says "Lewelling, Jonathan, Sr., Hitchcock

Creek, Deed book 3, p.20."]

1764, October 23: Jonathan Lewelling, witness, deed from Joseph Hall to John Hall (Deed Book 3, pp.161-61).

1765, 20 March: Jonathan Lewelling, witness, deed from William Brown of Georgia to Susannah Bell of Anson County (Deed Book 3, pp.20-1).

1767, 12 December: Jonathan Llewellyn and wife Ruth, to George Webb, all of Anson County, for 80 pounds, 300 acres on the northeast of the Peedee River (Deed Book 6, p.171). [Another reference concerning same transaction says "Lualling, Johnathan, Hitchcock Creek, Deed Book HI, p.171.]

1770: Jonathan Lewellen signed petition for establishment of a court at Campbellton, for Anson, Orange, and Cumberland Counties (Petitions).

1772, 15 April: Jonathan Lewelling and wife (unnamed), to John McKay, 100 acres (Court Minutes).

1772, 14 October: Jonathan Llewellyn named to grand jury and as constable of road in room (in place) of Wm. McKahey (Court Minutes).

1773, 3 April: Jonathan Lwaling [to?] Patrick Sanders, Pee Dee River (Deed Book K, p.38).

1774, 17 April: Patrick Sanders to Jonathan Lewelling, deed (Court Minutes).

Jonathan Llewellyn, Anson County, North Carolina *(continued from page 52)*

1774, 12 July: Jonathan Llewelling proved deed from Wm. Morris to Nath'l Williams (Court Minutes).

1774, 13 July: Jonathan Llewelling, grand juror (Court Minutes).

1775, 13 April: Jonathan Llewelling proved deed from Samuel Davis to John Crawford (Court Minutes).

1775, 13 April: Jonathan Llewelling made overseer of roads from Rocky Fork to Old Cheraw Road and from Collins

Creek to Widow McKahey's on Browning Creek (Court Minutes).

1775, 10 July: Jonathan Luallen and wife to Robert Webb, deed, Rocky Fork (Deed Book K, p. 386).

1775, 12 July: Jonathan Llewelling on list as grand juror (Court Minutes).

1775, 14 July: Jonathan Lewellen to Robert Webb, deed (Court Minutes).

1776: Jonathan Lewelling, creditor to British Major James Cotton

(Court Minutes).

1777, 8 July: Jonathan Lewellen, qualified for commission as esquire (Court Minutes).

1777: Jonathan Lewelling signed petition for removal of courthouse to a more central location (Petitions).

References: Anson County, North Carolina, Minute Books; Anson County, North Carolina, Deeds; Grantee Index to Deeds, Anson County, North Carolina, in *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento: 1981), page 63.

Will of Francis Lewelling, 1844, Jennings County, Indiana

I, Francis Lewelling of Jennings County and Stat of Indiana do make and publish this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all former will by me at any time heretofore made.

First I direct that my body be decently interned and that my funeral be conducted in a manner corresponding with my Estate and situation in life and to such worldly Estate as it has pleased God to entrust me with, I dispose of the same in the following manner, To wit:

I direct first that all my just debts and funeral expenses as soon after my decease as possible out of the first money that shall come to the hands of my Executors from any portion of my estate, real or personal. I also direct that a fair valuation or appraisment be made by two or three neighbors of all my said Estate including my household furniture and after being signed by their names that a copy of the same be given by them to each of my Executors.

I also direct that all my stock in trade I bequeath and give to my son William Lewelling. Also my lands as follows, To wit: the South East fourth of the North East quarter of Section Twentyfive Township Eight North Range Seven East containing fourth acres according to the land "Survey." Also the North West fourth

of the North East quarter of Section twentyfive Township Eight North Range Seven East containing forty acres; in all eighty acres for and in consideration of his care that he has heretofore taken of me and shall he continue to take the same care of me in all time to come while I live.

I hereby vest my Executors with full power and authority to deed all the above named lands to my son William Lewelling in accordance to laws and in such manner as the Court may direct or as I could myself do if living.

I also direct that all my household furniture together with all my money that I may have on hand and notes be given the said William Lewelling, excepty my wearing apparel that I may have at my death I direct they be by my Executors given to Daughter Rhoda Scogan and hereby make and ordain my worthy and esteemed friends Peter Klapp and William Tharp Executors of this my last Will and Testament.

Francis (X) Lewelling (seal)

Signed Sealed published and declared by the above named Francis Lewelling as her last Will and Testament in the presence of we who have hereunto subscribed our names

as Witnesses hereto in the presence of (*illegible*) Testatrix and in the presence of each other.

Matilda (X) Lewelling (seal)

Melia (X) Lewelling (seal)

State of Indiana :
Jennings County :

Personally came before me John Walker Clerk of the Probate Court witness for the County of Jennings aforesaid Matilda Lewelling (*illegible*) of the subscribing Witnesses to the (*illegible*) and foregoing Will and Testament of Francis Lewelling and after being by me duly sworn according to law does say that on or about the first day of October 1844 she saw the said Francis Lewelling sign seal publish and declare the afore (*illegible*) to be her last Will and Testament and believing she was at the time of its Execution of sound mind and memory and that she signed her name thereto in the presence said Testatrix and at her request.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court at my office in Vernon this 6 day of January A.D. 1845.

John Walker Ck
By Wm. R. Walker Dpy

Lorenzo Dow Lewelling, Populist Governor of Kansas

Lorenzo Dow Lewelling was a noted reader of great ability. Had he not been a Quaker, he would have been a great actor.

As it was, his stage was in the Kansas State Capitol in Topeka.

The early 1890s was a time of great unrest and discontent throughout the country. The time was ripe for a third party, which promised reforms on taxes, women's suffrage, prohibition, better working conditions, and a host of other "working man's" issues. These issues became the platform for a third political party, the Populist Party.

In the state election in Kansas, Lorenzo Dow Lewelling was nominated to head the Populist Party ticket and in 1892 he was elected the 12th governor of Kansas.

For two years he served as governor. His two-year term was the stormiest in Kansas history.

The unrest of the times erupted in strong disagreement between the governor and the Legislature. The administration became known as "The Lewelling War." One political writer commented, "The legislative situation at Topeka suggests a new use for Kansas Avenue (which ran in front of the capitol): too wide for a street and hardly wide enough for a cornfield, it would make a fairly roomy battlefield, [for] the battle between the republicans and the populists."

One episode during Governor Lewelling's term involved locking the doors to the Kansas Legislature with the legislators still inside! A long-handled hatchet used to break in the doors is on display at the Kansas State Historical Society.

The governor held office for only two years, then "retired" to Arkansas City, Cowley County,

Kansas, where he planned a comeback which would involve a great march of Populists from Topeka to Chicago that would coincide with a national political meeting. The marchers would demand lower taxes.

Governor Lorenzo Dow Lewelling's Populist Campaign Song told it all:

*If you drive, they'll tax the street,
If you walk, they'll tax your feet,
If you're cold, they'll tax the heat,
If you sit, they'll tax your seat!*

Had the great march to Chicago taken place the campaign song would have become the Populist rallying cry. But the march did not come to pass; Governor Lewelling died 3 September 1900 in Arkansas City, Kansas.

The long, frustrating search for

Asa Lewelling's Civil War records *(continued from page 55)*

curious. C. T. Hull was reported as killed at the Battle of Shiloh in one report; in another he was listed as a veteran who survived the war.

Another inquiry to the Missouri State Archives for a copy of C. T. Hull's war record came back with the message that no record could be found.

What must be the last avenue of search is now under way. The researchers feel all other leads have been exhausted. They are now cross-matching a list of men who served in the Seventh Missouri Infantry with the names of the 276 men from Salem, Henry County, Iowa, who were killed in the Civil War.

The message from the Missouri State Archives: "When we do not find a record for a veteran, this does not mean that he did not serve" is of small consolation to the great granddaughters of Asa

Guy Lewelling, who desperately want to prove the story of his "Great Escape."

This story was written in July 1992 by LaDonna Frank Doughty, Lexington, Nebraska, and Jacqueline Frank Strickland, Rockwall, Texas, as part of the history of their family they've put together as a tribute to their Lewelling ancestors. More excerpts will be published from time to time.

Since the list of sources consulted includes resource material used in the entire family history, that entire list will be published at an appropriate time.

Of significance to this article are *Biographical Souvenirs of the Counties of Buffalo, Kearney, Phelps, Harlan, and Franklin, Nebraska* (Battey & Co., 1890), pages 633 and 634; "Camp Ford," in Smith County Historical Society Archives (Tyler, Texas), pages 8 through 10; "Camp Ford

Confederate Military Prison," Leon Mitchell, Jr., in *The South-west Historical Quarterly*, Vol. LXVI, No. 1, July 1962, pages 1 through 16; *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Shambaugh, Vol. 27, 1929, pages 548-553; Henry County, Iowa, Grave Records, page 83.

An index, compiled ca. 1970, of the *Historical Land Atlas of Monroe County, Ohio*, includes a listing for Jonathan Lieuellen, who according to the index is mentioned in the county history on page 209. We do not have access to this county history to check out this reference. We'd appreciate any material about Jonathan and other Lieuellens, by any spelling, a reader might find in this Monroe County history, which was published in 1882 by H. H. Hardesty, Chicago and Toledo.

Vital statistics

Arkansas cemetery

Pulaski County

Martin Cemetery

Lewellin, Edward L., 1868-1934.

Lewellen, James, Cpl. Co. G.
11th Ind. Inf. (no dates).

Lewellen, Jennie, 17 May 1874-
10 May 1882.

Lewellen, Rebecca, 1844-1923.

Reference: *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento: 1981), page 3.

Indiana marriages

Hamilton County

Lewellyn, Edward, and Florence Mendenhall, about 1895, at Hinkles Creek Meeting (Quaker). Florence was born 27 March 1866, Hamilton County, Indiana, daughter of Simon W., and Eliza (Burgess) Mendenhall.

Reference: *Abstracts of Records of the Society of Friends in Indiana*, Willard Heiss, Part 6, page 396.

Grant County

Lewelling, Henderson, [son of] Meshach and Jane (Brookshier), and Elizabeth Presnall [daughter of] John and Hannah (Littler), 30 December 1830, Back Creek Monthly Meeting.

Lewelling, Henry, [son of] Meshach and Jane (Brookshier), and Rachel Presnall, [daughter of] John and Hannah (Littler), 8 March 1827, Back Creek Monthly Meeting.

Lewelling, John, [son of] Meshach and Jane (Brookshier), and Elvy Elliott, [daughter of] Jacob and Ann, 5 April 1837, Back Creek Monthly Meeting.

Lewelling, Meshach, son of William and Mary (dec.), and Mar— Williams [portions of "Margaret's" name and the

date are illegible]; Back Creek Monthly Meeting.

Reference: *Back Creek MM, Grant Co., Indiana*, LDS film No. 367,989.

We are indebted to Edward L. Oldaker, Mesa, Arizona, for sending us a photocopy of this little ledger of Back Creek marriages and family records. It is interesting that although this family lived in Henry County, Indiana, it created these records in neighboring Grant County where its Quaker Meeting was located.

Kansas marriage

Butler County

Lewellen, Madison, age 28, and Mary E. Wallace, age 22, 3 October 1875.

Reference: *Butler Co. (Kansas) Marriages, 1861-1885*; (Wichita: Midwest Historical and Genealogical Society, n.d.), page 28.

Kentucky marriage

Fleming County

Lewellen, Matilda H., and Robert Power, 24 November 1853, married by Jedediah Foster.

Reference: "Fleming County, Kentucky, Marriage Register B, 1826-1857," Clayton R. Cox, in *The East Kentuckian*, Vol. XXVI, No. III, December 1990, page 32.

Missouri cemeteries

Andrew County

Bolcow Cemetery

This cemetery is located northwest of Whitesville, Missouri, on Missouri County Highway B. These graves are to the west of the service road, about half-way into the cemetery and are marked by a large family marker,

"Lewellen" on one side, "Hannah" on the other, set perpendicularly to the row of graves. A similarly placed monument marked "Peters" is near by.

Lewellen, Albert L., 1851-1933.

Lewellen, Verna C., 1875-1954.

(Because of the Lewellen-Hannah monument at this lot, the Hannah family must have had a connection with Albert and Verna Lewellen, so we include information from the Hannah graves next to those of the Lewellens.)

Hannah, Joseph, 1853-1948.

Hannah, Nora E., 1861-1921.

Hannah, Sarah M., 1864-1953.

Hannah, Gary P., 1885-1929.

Savannah Cemetery

This cemetery is within the city limits of Savannah, Missouri, seat of Andrew County.

Section 2:

Lewellen, Maurice H., 1901-1959 (Masonic emblem).

Lewellen, Lois M. (Hunt), 1915- (Eastern Star emblem).

Section 5:

(Lewellen), John P., 1862-1923.

(Lewellen), Mary Myrline, 2 November 1908-28 January 1990.

(Frost), Cora Estella, 12 January 1882-30 January 1962.

Section 7:

Lewellen, Andrew M., 1855-1924.

Lewellen, Anna Simpson, 1854-1938.

Lewellen, Lelah Long, 1883-1956.

Lewellen, Katherine, 1885-1901.

Lewellen, Azel Andrew, born 24 December 1893, died 28 June 1966 (no tombstone, only a metal funeral home marker).

Section 13:

Lewellen, Bafford S., 1882-1946.

Lewellen, Edna S., 1882-1965

Vital statistics, continued

(daughter of Edward F. [1856-1923] and Florence A. [Riggin] Smith [1864-1929]). Large monument identifies lot, "Smith-Lewellen."

Whitesville Cemetery

This cemetery is located behind the Whitesville Baptist Church, on Highway 48, east of the village of Whitesville. The church was organized in 1866.

Material in published cemetery records that differs from that on tombstones is bracketed.

Lewellen, Bafford, died 13 January 1895, aged 78 years, 7 months, 6 days [16 January 1899].

Lewellen, Nancy, died 16 August 1901, aged 80 years, 6 months, 6 days.

Lewellen, Joseph B. (initial unclear), 7 October 1867-15 September 1893, 26 years, 1 month, 18 days [6 years, 1 month, 18 days], son of B. and N. Lewellen.

References: These three Andrew County, Missouri, cemeteries were inventoried by the editor in October 1991.

Information from *Andrew County, Missouri, Historical Society Cemetery Inscriptions*, Vol. IV and/or *The Savannah Cemeteries*, Andrew County Historical Society (Savannah, Missouri), Vol. VII, March 1985.

The records above should be compared with those published in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2, page 34.

Missouri marriages

Clark County

Lewellen, Elizabeth A., and Jackson Henthorn, 6 October 1857, Book G, page 266.

Lewellen, Samuel A., and Ruth Emily Knowland, 19 August 1858, Book G, page 347.

Lewellen, John A., and Elizabeth

Foster, 3 May 1860, Book H, page 19.

Lewellen, Marion J., and Mary C. Hartman, 1 August 1861, Book H, page 114.

Lewellen, Ruth E., and Joseph Ross, 21 December 1863, Book H, page 314.

Lewellen, Thomas A., and Nancy Caroline Armstrong, 1 December 1864, Book H, page 452.

Lewellen, Cynthia Ann, and Andrew Jackson Shelton, 26 August 1866, Book I, page 143.

Lewellen, Louisa, and Richard Seek, 14 March 1867, Book I, page 230.

Lewellen, George M., and Ida Freeman, 16 June 1872, Book J, page 330.

Lewellen, Isabella F., and James William Lewellen, 5 September 1872, Book J, page 357.

Lewellen, James William, and Isabella F. Lewellen, 5 September 1872, Book J, page 357.

Lewellen, Jefferson, and Elizabeth Ryan, 12 June 1873, Book J, page 451.

Lewellen, George W., and Laura B. Henthorn, 1 July 1875, Book J, page 641.

Lewellen, Eleanor Ann, and William T. Strain, 16 November 1879, Book K, page 533.

Lewellen, Isabel, and Thomas W. Reed, 6 October 1880, Book L, page 14.

Lewellen, Leanora, and William W. Roberts, ? January 1883, Book L, page 396.

Lewellen, Lizzie, and B. Frank Littrell, 5 February 1885, Book M, page 162.

Lewellen (*sic*), Dora H., and Gilbert W. Shelton, 17 June 1885, Book M, page 217.

Lewellen (*sic*), Susan, and John Pixley, 4 October 1891, Book P, page 197.

Lewellen, William, and Mary Prentice, 18 May 1892, Book P, page 335.

Lewellen, Katie Rebecca, and

James E. Leach, 30 June 1892, Book P, page 376.

Lewellyn (*sic*), Vashtie (*sic*), and Jacob Frederick, 15 September 1892, Book P, page 483.

Lewellen, Caroline J., and Francis Pixley, 2 October 1892, Book P, page 506.

Lewellen, Ida, and Daniel C. Celler, 4 December 1893, Book Q, page 258.

Lewellyn (*sic*), Walter, and Etta Perry, 5 December 1894, Book R, page 89.

Lewellen, Leander M., and Maria F. Pixley, 19 March 1896, Book S, page 25.

Lewellen, Mary, and John Dailey, 24 September 1896, Book S, page 223.

Lewellen, William, and Marcella Hosea, 14 February 1897, Book S, page 357.

References: *Marriage Records, Clark County, Missouri, 1855-1880* (n.p.: n.d.), pages 82 and 85; *Marriage Records, Clark County, Missouri, 1880-1890* (n.p.:n.d.), page 76; *Marriage Records, Clark County, Missouri, 1891-1897*, (n.p.:n.d.), pages 78 and 79.

Mercer County

Lieuallen, Rebecca J., and George W. Blakesley, 26 November 1855.

Lieuallen, John W., and Juriah A. Harriman (no date).

Reference: Research notes of Leo C. Hullihan.

Pike County

Lewellen, Mary E., and J. W. Tally, 7 April 1859.

Lewellen, Evaline, and D. A. G. Steele (no date).

Reference: Research notes of Leo C. Hullihan.

Ohio cemeteries

Athens County

Mlinear Cemetery

This cemetery is in Lee Township.

Vital statistics, continued

Lewellen, Jasper Marion, d. 21 (illegible) 1883, in 24 year of his age

Lewellen, Abner, b. 25 December 1857, d. 23 August 1878, aged 21 years, 8 months, 2 days.

Lieullen, John, d. 6 November 1888, aged 34 years, 1 month, 13 days.

Lewellen, Matilda, wife of J. H. Bennet, d. 11 July 1880, aged 35 years, 11 months, 29 days.

Lieuellen, John, b. 16 March 1807, d. 25 January 1898.

Lieuellen, Mary, wife of J. Lieuellen, b. 12 April 1812, died 2 January (60 or 80).

Leuellen, Susan, wife of Joshua King, died 19 March 1883, aged 66 years, 2 months, 26 days. *Note:* Joshua King is also buried in this cemetery, but not next to Susan. He died 27 January 1876, aged 63 years, 8 months, 18 days.

Townhouse Cemetery

This cemetery is in Lee Township.

Leuellen, William, Co. C 36 Reg OVI, 1840-1921.

Leuellen, Sarah E., his wife, 1843-1890.

Lewellen, Denver Lee, son of Ira and Amanda, PFC. MG Co. 36th Inf., 16 December 1890-3 April 1918.

Liewellen, Carrie May, 1909-1924.

Lieuellen, Ira, 1869-1950.

Lieuellen, Manda, 1871-1953.

Reference: Research notes of John Jackson, West Bend, Wisconsin.

Monroe County

Summerfield Cemetery

Lieuellen, Stephen A., died 22 April 1893, Lewisville; buried Summerfield, Saturday (29 April 1893).

Reference: *Monroe Gazette*, in *Monroe County, Ohio, Newspaper Abstracts*, Rita Kopp, comp. (Apollo Pennsylvania: Ohio Genealogical

Society, Monroe County Chapter, 1990), page 4.

Swazey Cemetery

This cemetery is in Franklin Township. It is also known as Gibson Station.

Lieuellen, Robert C., 1854-1918.

Lieuellen, Jennie Gibson, his wife, 1859-1933.

Reference: *Monroe County, Ohio, Genealogical Records*, Catharine Foreaker Fedorchak (Gary, Indiana: 1967), Vol. V, pages 94 and 95.

Ohio marriages

Huron County

Fleweli, Temperance, and Freeman Clarke, 19 May 1883.

Jefferson County

Llewellyn, William, son [of] William and Mary, Morgan County, Ohio, and Mary Chambers, daughter [of] Samuel and Deborah, Belmont County, Ohio, 30 May 1843, Plainfield Monthly Meeting (Quaker).

Reference: *Encyclopedia of American Genealogy*, William Ward Hinshaw, Vol. IV, page 340.

Licking County

Flewelling, Jennie, and John T. Zartman, 30 December 1891.

Morgan County

Llewellyn, Dany, and Rebecca Sidwell, 24 March 1831.

Lewellen, Lucinda, and Henry Gooden, 28 March 1841.

Lewellen, Henry, and Maria Groves, 5 December 1841, by George Baker, JP.

Reference: *Marriages in Morgan County, Ohio*, (McConnelsville, Ohio: Morgan County Genealogical Society), Volume A, 1 April 1819-4 February 1841, 1983, page 59, and Volume B, 11 February 1841-November 1853, 1984, page 32.

Pennsylvania marriages

Fayette County

Lewellen, James, and Susannah Wolf, 24 February 1841.

Lewellen, James, and Mary M. Bowman, 1 May 1872.

Lewellen, James, and Elizabeth Tracy, 14 June 1883.

Reference: Copy of marriage page from family Bible of James Lewellen (1820-1889), Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Bible in possession of Susan Rodgers Schooler, Reston, Virginia, December 1991.

Llewellyns in the news

Anita Llewellyn was "half" of the team that won the 1990 contract to develop exhibits for the National Civil Rights Museum in Memphis, Tennessee.

Shelly Lewellen of Mobridge, South Dakota, is majoring in theater at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion. She has had several major roles in campus productions. Shelly is the daughter of Z. H. "Red" and Billie Lewellen.

The Lewallen Brothers perform on weekends at the High Noon Restaurant & Saloon in Tucson, Arizona.

Robert Llewellyn, photographer extraordinaire, has published several "coffee-table" books of spectacular photographs accompanied by wonderful prose. He specializes in photos in and around Washington, D. C.

Asa Guy Lewelling

Asa Guy Lewelling, aged almost 96 years, died Sunday morning (5 January 1941) at the family home near Tangent [Oregon], in Linn County, from general debility.

The remains are at the Fisher funeral home in Albany and the service is to be held there Wednesday afternoon, with interment in the Orleans cemetery.

Mr. Lewelling was born 3 February 1845, in Salem, Iowa. He had lived in Oregon 49 years, spending much of the time farming in Linn county.

He taught school in the Illinois Reform school from 1865 to 1875, and was interested in reforms and politics during his entire life. He had an interesting war record, homesteaded in Nebraska where he was deputy county clerk in Phelps county and was admitted to the bar.

He married twice. Surviving are two sons and two daughters, Mrs. Etta L. Frank, Kearney, Nebraska; Claude Lewelling, Portland; L. Guy Lewelling, Albany, and Mrs. Fredrica M. Wiley, Ashland; 13 grandchildren and 14 great grandchildren. One brother, a former governor of Kansas, died several years ago.

Mr. Lewelling was a Quaker and his father a Quaker minister. He was a Mason and had served Linn county as deputy sheriff. — Adapted from the *Corvallis (Oregon) Gazette Times*, 7 January 1941, page 3.

Mrs. A. Leuelling

Tuesday morning (13 August 1895), at the family residence in Linn county, adjoining the farm of Joseph Yates, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. A. (Amanda Hord) Leuelling (Lewelling) died of internal cancer of the breast.

The deceased has been a resident of Oregon but two years and was a comparative stranger outside of the immediate neighborhood in which she lived. But with those with whom she was associated, she was regarded as a person of more than ordinary refinement. She displayed those noble characteristics which go to make up the life of a loving mother and devoted wife.

Prior to coming to Oregon, her husband (Asa Lewelling) practiced law in Kansas. He is the only brother of Ex-Governor Leuelling, of that state, and one time figured quite prominently in politics there. He came to Oregon and settled, in hopes of benefiting the health of his family by the change.

In response to a telegram, Mrs. Etta Frank, their only married daughter, arrived from Kansas only a few hours previous to her mother's death.

The deceased leaves a husband and three children, one son and two daughters, who, with a large circle of friends, will mourn her demise. — *The Gazette, Corvallis, Oregon*, 15 August 1895, page 2.

Kezia Hall Lewellen Springer

SPRINGER—Sister Springer, wife of Rev. J. N. W. Springer, of the St. Louis Conference, was born in Bedford County, Virginia, 9 August 1817. She was the daughter of Elisha Hall, a gentleman well and widely known in Virginia in his day.

She was first married to Charles Lewellen, 12 March 1835, and with her first husband came to St. Louis in 1839. She was converted in the Old Ebenezer Church on Washington Avenue, in 1849, and the writer received her into the Old Mound Church, 16 August 1857.

She was married to her now bereaved husband, 11 April 1860, and died at 1025 Brooklyn St., St. Louis (Missouri), 14 December 1874. . . (long eulogy) (*sic*).

This venerable servant of God (the Rev. J. N. W. Springer) is standing alone . . . to think of the two wives and 13 children who have already reached that beautiful place over there. — W. M. Leftwich.

Note: Rev. Springer married Eliza Pilcher on 10 July 1828, near Lexington, Kentucky. She died 21 August 1859, St. Louis; buried Wesleyan Cemetery near St. Louis.

This obituary is published here, except for slight changes in capitalization and punctuation, as it was printed in the *St. Louis Christian Advocate* on 16 December 1874, and published recently in *Missouri Obituaries, July 1872 — 1873 — Dec. 1874*, Mrs. Howard W. Woodruff, comp. (n.p.: 1985), Volume II, page 113.

Mrs. Springer is identified in her obituary only as "Sister Springer." Her marriage, as Kezia Hall, to Charles Lewellen took place in Bedford County, Virginia, and was published in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2, page 7. Her second marriage, to Rev. J. Springer, was published in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:3, page 31.

Plan now for the
~~Fifth Llewellyn National Reunion~~
 October 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1993
 Pueblo, Colorado

And watch ~~Llewellyn Traces~~ for information!

Although we believe Charles Lewellen, first husband of Kezia Hall, belongs in the line of Charles Lewellin (1750-1804), who married Elizabeth Harrison in 1779, we have not yet proved the younger Charles's relationship to the older Charles.

This family is discussed in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2, pages 4, 6 and 7. See also *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento: 1981), pages 160 and 161.

John Ralph Lewellen

John Ralph Lewellen, 93, of Sun City (Arizona), a farmer, died 10 August 1992. He was born in Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana.

Survivors included his wife, Marjorie; daughters, Norma, Betty, and Darlene; stepdaughter, Lydia E. Berry; sons, Robert, Harold, Es-

ton, Kenneth, Harvey, Bryon, and Keith; stepson, E. Leroy Berry; 38 grandchildren, and 46 great grandchildren.

The Lundberg Mortuary of Phoenix was in charge of arrangements. Services were held in Indiana. - Adapted from the *Arizona Republic*, Phoenix, 14 August 1992.

Ernest C. Lewallen

Ernest C. Lewallen, 68, of Phoenix, a ticket clerk for a bus line, died 5 August 1992. He was born in Cord [Arizona].

Survivors included his companion, Marilou Fisher; sons, Gary, Dale, and Scott Lewallen and Rick Capps, and six grandchildren. Services were held 10 August 1992, at the Greenwood Memory Lawn Mortuary, Phoenix - Adapted from the *Arizona Republic*, Phoenix, 9 August 1992.

Biographical sketch

Wiley Lewallen

Wiley Lewallen was born in North Carolina about 1795. His wife Mary (Polly) also was born in North Carolina about 1795. They lived in Tennessee and then moved to Alabama, where the family was listed on the Cherokee County census in 1850.

Eventually, Wiley moved his family to Texas. By 1880 Wiley had died, but his widow Polly, at age 78 (*sic*), was listed in the Bell County census, along with relatives. Both Wiley and Polly are buried in the Lewallen Cemetery at Troy, Texas.

The oldest son of Wiley and Polly Lewallen was James Calvin Lewallen who was born in 1822 or 1823 in North Carolina. On 28 September 1843 he married Eliza D. Hazel, who was born in Alabama in 1827.

Their children included Mary Lewallen, who married Lum Moore; Joseph Wyley (*sic*) Lewallen, who married Mary Jane Richardson; James Lewallen, who married Sarelda A. ?; William Henry "Henry" Lewallen, who married Amanda Narcissus Witt and after her death Emma Hill; Andrew Jackson Lewallen, who married Nancy Jane "Gennie" Teaff.

Following the death of Eliza D. (Hazel) Lewallen, James Calvin married Armanita Isom. Their children included Catherine Lewallen, Martha Lewallen, Elizabeth Lewallen, and Lucinda Lewallen, who married Henry French; Allen Levi "Lee" Lewallen, who married Roxie Teaff; and Rena Lewallen, who married John Cox.

Washington County, Pennsylvania, wills

The following list of Luellen wills was obtained by the late Frances Luellen Verdieck from the Washington County Clerk in Washington, Pennsylvania.

Following the name of each individual listed below are the dates of probate; volume number of the appropriate will index; page number; and file number:

Luellen, Henry, 27 June 1820 (probate); 3:319, No. 39.

Luellen, Philip, 9 September 1833 (probate); 5:87, No. 57.

Luellen, Samuel, 27 November 1846 (probate); 6:462, No. 87.

Luellen, Asa, 25 September 1856 (probate); 7:537, No. 120.

This list will be continued in the December issue.

Other children of Wiley and Polly Lewallen were Henry, born in 1828 in Tennessee; Jesse Lewallen, who was born in 1830 in Tennessee and who married Polly ?; Andrew Lewallen, born in 1833 in Tennessee, who married Ann ? and who had two daughters, Mary and Martha; Sarah Jane Lewallen who married Amos Hawkins, Rhoda Lewallen, and Eliza Lewallen who married Francis Pleasant Witt.

In addition to Wiley and Polly, many other members of this family are buried in the Lewallen Cemetery in Troy, Texas.

Reference: *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento, 1981), pages 103 through 109; and family records of Nancy Hawkins Buell, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Queries

14-92 Early Llewellyn and/or Flewellen information says one of the first of the surname to come to the colonies also was known as William Thomas. Does anyone know anything about a Llewellyn or Flewellen a.k.a. William Thomas?

15-92 Searching for my John Lewellen (various spellings) who was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, in the 1780s and who died in Tyler, Texas, in 1850. Can you help?

16-92 Monongalia County, Virginia, records list the marriage of Mary McDaniel, daughter of Aaron McDaniel, to William Lewellen. Family records say Mary was a McDonald, instead of a McDaniel. Monongalia records show both McDaniel and McDonald names. Do you know who Mary really was?

17-92 Who was the "Mr. Jno. Lewling" who was named at the Westmoreland County, Virginia, court session on 12 April 1676 to be an appraiser of the estate of Capt. John Appleton?

18-92 Charlotte Lewellen is named in the will of Colonel Arthur Staton, Edgecombe County, North Carolina, 24 November 1821, as his wife. Arthur Staton was a son of Thomas Staton who wrote his will in 1769, Halifax County, North Carolina. Thomas Staton's will was witnessed by Jn. (*sic*) Lewelling, among others. Was Charlotte Lewellen, wife of Arthur Staton, a daughter of Jn. Lewelling? Who was this Jn. Lewelling? Was he "John Lewelling the Tory?"

19-92 Samuel Lluellin married Sarah Crosskeys in 1724 in Charleston, South Carolina. Who

was Samuel and what happened to him?

20-92 Isiah Llewellyn was born in 1856 in Glamorganshire, Wales, and came to America ca.1880, settling in Salt Lake City. Shortly before coming to the U.S. he married Florene Hunt. They had at least six children, all born in Utah. Supposedly a family history came with Isiah, naming his parents as David and Sarah (Phillips) Llewellyn. Tradition says Isiah had four brothers: David, Jobe, John who died young, and Thomas. Isiah supposedly was the third son. Believe all came to America but perhaps not together. Hunting for any information.

21-92 Need correspondence with anyone who has researched records, probably before 1773, for Thomas Lawalling (*sic*) in Fincastle County, Virginia.

22-92 Need help with Thos. Lawlin (*sic*), who was on the rent rolls of Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1764.

23-92 According to *Westchester* (New York) *Patriarchs*, a book of family genealogies before 1755, Morris Flewelling, perhaps of Ulster County, New York, was the first husband of Jane Merritt, no dates. Who was Morris Flewelling?

Replies

22-89 Please see the obituary of Kezia Hall Lewellen Springer on page 60 of this issue. This query was seeking to establish a connection between John L. Llewellyn of Chariton County, Missouri, and Thomas B. Lewellen, who is in records in St. Louis. We believe there was no close relationship between those two men. However, Thomas B. Lewellen could have been a son of Green B. and

Elizabeth (Carter) Lewellen. Green B. (1792-?) evidently was a son of Charles Lewellen (1750-1894) and Elizabeth Harrison (1760-1826) of Bedford County, Virginia (*Llewellyn Traces* 2:1, pages 4, 6 and 7). The Charles who was the first husband of Kezia Hall Lewellen Springer also seems to have belonged in this Lewellen family. Material in *Llewellyn Traces* files from St. Louis concerns this family, but not enough is evident to establish definite relationships.

13-90 Re: Rainwater. Please see the item about John Thomas Lewallen, *Llewellyn Traces* 4:1, in the Follow-Up column in this issue.

32-90 William Thomas Lewellyn (Lewellen, Lewelling, Llewellyn) is identified as a son of Levi and Ruth (Gabbert) Lewelling in our article about Thomas Lewelling in *Llewellyn Traces* 4:1, page 7. Levi Lewelling was a son of Thomas Lewelling, son of William Lewelling of Randolph County, North Carolina.

William Thomas Lewellyn was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, and presumably after the death of his father went with his mother and brothers and sisters to Bedford County, Tennessee. It is not known if his mother remarried in Indiana or in Tennessee.

The article in *Llewellyn Traces* gives the names of six known children of William Thomas Lewellyn (*sic*) and traces him from Tennessee to Alabama where he died in 1892.

Recently received Bedford County, Tennessee, court records created by Ruth (Gabbert) Lewelling, mother of William Thomas Lewelling, will be in the December issue.

5-92 In the absence of numbers for each of the Alexanders in the list used in this query, we identify these men as best we can by their dates. Not every Alexander included in Query 5-92 is listed below. Several of these Alexanders will be discussed in the December issue.

Alexander Lewelling, James City County, Virginia, 1700, was too old to have been the Alexander Lewelling whose children were born ca. 1768 and 1777 in York County.

Alexander Flewellin (1762-1821) was a private from North Carolina during the American Revolution. He married Katie Peoples. His name sometimes was spelled "Llewellyn." He is probably the Alex Flewellin who received bounty land in Franklin County, Georgia.

Alexander Lewelling, surety for a 1766 marriage in York County, Virginia, may be the same Alexander Lewelling whose daughter Nancy was baptized in 1768 in York County, and perhaps also the Alexander whose son Simon was christened in 1777 in York County. It's possible the Mary Luelling who married John Crane in 1766 was a sister of Alexander, and not a daughter.

Alexander Lewelling (see above) with a daughter baptized 1768 and Alexander Lewelling with a son christened in 1777, York County, Virginia, probably are one and the same Alexander.

Alexander Lewallen, born ca. 1793 (where?), migrated to Sevier County, Tennessee. This Alexander probably was born in North or South Carolina. He is the Alexander Lewallen who married Prudence Clark, daughter of John, about 1822. This Alexander probably is the Alexander of the Sevier County censuses of 1830, 1840,

1850 despite the differences in the spelling of his surname. He died in 1879 in Sevier County. He is "Another Llewellyn minister" in *Llewellyn Traces* 3:1, page 9. He does not seem to be the Alexander of Query 12-92. However, please see the reply to Query 13-92 below.

Alexander Lewallen, born 1802, Prince Edward County, Virginia, according to DAR records, was a son of Richard Lewallen. However, some descendants of Richard Lewallen disagree about Alexander. One family genealogist believes Alexander M. Lewallen was born ca. 1816, the son of Richard Lewallen and his first wife Gracey Stokeley. Another family genealogist gives Alexander M. Lewallen an 1820 birthdate, and believes he was the son of Richard Lewallen and his second wife Parazeda Vowell. Alexander M. Lewallen (Llewellyn) married Betsy Millican in 1845. It's possible our information citing "b. 1802" is a typographical error and should read "b. 1820."

Alexander Stevenson Luallin

(1847-1913), was a son of ?Matthew/Thomas? and Lucy (Cole) Luallin. He was born in Arkansas and was the youngest brother of Levi Luallin, subject of an article in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:3, page 47. Alexander was listed as a 5-year-old in the 1850 census of Benton Township, Fulton County, Arkansas.

F. Alexander Lewellen (ca. 1850) was Francis Alexander Lewellen, a son of Thomas Lafayette and Emily (Robertson) Lewellen, and a grandson of Isaac and Mary (Watts) Lewellen of Tishomingo County, Mississippi, and a great grandson of Jesse and Dorcas Lewellen, Anson County, North Carolina.

13-92 According to *Llewellyn Traces* files, Nancy J. Llewellyn (Leuallen) who married Jasper Gibson was a daughter of Alexander and Prudence (Clark) Lewelling. She appears to have been the youngest of 10 children. Please see Query 5-92, and the discussion of Alexander Lewallen, born 1793 (where?) above.

Queries . . . and Replies

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

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*, 7814 W. McCarthy Boulevard, Pueblo, Colorado 81005-9704.

