

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



Llewellyn Traces

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

Volume 4 Number 4: December, 1992

Many Llewellyns and Flewellens came to America in the first 100 years of the Colonial period

In records of the earliest immigrants to America we find many Llewellyns and Flewellens, listed under a variety of spellings of their surnames.

A good many of these persons appear on headright lists. Others are named on other land records, or in early wills or court records. Some probably didn't remain in America, but among those who did remain here and had descendants some researchers probably will find their "immigrant" ancestors.

It's very likely that the list we include here is incomplete. New sources of early records continue to be discovered. As in any genealogical research among secondary sources, we should try to find at least two references to document each piece of data about a person. Because of the age of these early records, that may be a difficult task.

Although unintentional, it's quite likely some of these people may be listed more than once on this list.

We tried to use a 1700 cutoff date; however, there are a few people listed whose records are found among early 1700 material, but who must have arrived at least by the late 1600s in order to be included in early 1700 records. Perhaps each of those listed with 1700 records is mentioned previously; we felt it better to include someone twice rather than to eliminate him entirely.

Among those listed there are a few sons and daughters of those who are also on the list; the researcher may need to determine whether these children immigrated with parents or were born in America. Also listed are two wives, one of whom (a widow) has not been connected definitely with the man on

the list who has the same name as her known deceased husband. Perhaps there are others—brothers, fathers, and sons, wives or daughters—of families whose members arrived at a different time and who are not listed consecutively on the list.

Some of the persons on this list have been discussed previously in *Llewellyn Traces*. Others will be discussed soon.

Some dates of arrival given in our list are based upon the date that headright land was patented to the "transporter," a person who received land in exchange for transporting someone to America. Those transported would have arrived sometime before the date of the land patent.

Morris Llewellyn, 1607, "in Jamestown, Virginia Colony" (LDS, AIS, Series 1, 1620 [sic]-1819).

Murice (sic) Llewellyn, 1623/24, "member of Virginia Company" (*Virginia Colonial Records*, Vol. IV, page 365).

Daniel Luellin, before 19 September 1633, transported to Charles City County, Virginia, by Capt. William Perry (*Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Nell Marion Nugent [Baltimore: GPC, 1969], page 78; *Early Virginia Families along the James River*, Louise Pledge Heath Foley [Baltimore: GPC, 1978], Vol. 2, page 8; *Early Virginia*

Continued on page 75

Daniel Lluellin arrived in Charles City County, Virginia, by 1633

Daniel Lluellin was one of the earliest of the Llewellyns or Flewellens to come to America. His will (1663/64) as published in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* accompanies this article (page 73).

We have touched briefly upon Daniel Lluellin of Charles City County, Virginia, in earlier issues of *Llewellyn Traces*. But we haven't gone into detail about his life in America in the mid-17th century.

The early history of Virginia is full of references to Daniel Lluellin. His name is spelled a variety of ways, but in all of our research we have found no indication that there was more than one Daniel until his son, Daniel, Jr., began creating records.

It's probable that the few records in

the name of "David" Lluellin that we find in Colonial Virginia during the time period of Daniel's life there (ca.1633-1664) really are records of Daniel.

Records show that Daniel Lluellin was an important person, seemingly established in England before he came to America. Once in Virginia, he became a significant land holder, was active in the colonial government, was a successful planter, and perhaps was the ancestor of some of those who today can trace their lineage back to Llewellyns or Flewellens in the Carolinas or in Colonial Virginia several generations removed from those that would connect with Daniel.

The first reference we have to Daniel

Continued on page 72



December 1992
Volume 4 No. 4

In this issue:

Biographies	70, 71
<i>John N. Lewellen, Aaron Lewellen, Jesse Luellen</i>	
Censuses and tax lists	70
<i>1830 census index, Indiana</i>	
Court records	73, 77
<i>Daniel Lluellin's will, 1663/4; Elizabeth Flewellin, letters testamentary, 1890; Washington County, Pennsylvania, wills</i>	
Editorial comment	66
Features	65, 68, 69, 78
<i>Early settlers to colonies; Daniel Lluellin, 1633; Research in U.S. records helps in Canada; the Widow Llewellyn Gillespie; Children of Isaac Lewellen</i>	
Follow-Up	67
Land records	83
<i>Thomas Flewelling, South Carolina; John Llewellyn, Illinois</i>	
Military records	76
<i>Henry Clayton Lewelling, Indiana</i>	
Obituaries	77, 80, 81
<i>Faye Lewellen Coleman, Williard E. Llewellyn, Anthony Flewelling, Abednego Lawellin, Mamie Lewallen, Clifton J. Lewellen, Raymond J. Lewellen</i>	
Reunions	86
Queries and replies	84, 85
Vital statistics	82, 83

Editorial comment

Our commonality with our ancestors

This editorial is being written on Thanksgiving Day. It's appropriate, we think, to be "in touch" today with our ancestors, those we know and those we are still trying to become acquainted with.

In the first place, Thanksgiving is one of the few holidays observed today in which we share commonality with our ancestors. The meaning of Thanksgiving and the way the day is observed hasn't changed much over the years. Thanksgiving is still observed as a family gathering to give thanks for all good things.

No matter when those ancestors of ours came to America, or where they landed, there must have been a time in their first year for a pause to give thanks for the blessings of America, and what it all meant to them. Which is, of course, what it's still all about.

Perhaps there was a feast to celebrate a bountiful harvest; more likely, that feast came later, after a few years of experience in growing crops in a new climate. That first thanksgiving of our ancestors may have been only a simple prayer of thanks for safe arrival. No matter what they had to be thankful for then and what, today, we have to be thankful for, we feel a bond with those earliest of our ancestors.

Recently in the preface to his genealogy of the Ames Family of Easton, Massachusetts, Winthrop Ames wrote, "We have grown old enough to learn that our forebears still live on in us; that we owe most of our qualities, aptitudes, and weaknesses to them as truly as we do the color of our eyes or the shapes of our noses. They molded our characters by tradition and example. They speak to us daily from the fields they tilled, the shops, homes, and memorials they built, and the trees they planted."

Thanksgiving—a time to celebrate all the gifts we received from our ancestors.

In this issue we have a list of the earliest Llewellyns and Flewellens to come to this country. To them, more than we can ever say, we owe our thanks. Somewhere among those on that list are probably some of those "immigrant ancestors" we are trying so hard to prove belong to us. They are among those whom we feel close to today.

They tantalize us, beckoning from this list. "Come," each says, "choose me." But we mustn't, not yet, graft our family tree to any one of these persons merely because he seems to have been at the right place at the right time. The time will come when we will be able to say, "Yes, this man is my ancestor, and that one is yours." But not quite yet. A little more patience and a lot more proof and then we can rejoice in these immigrant ancestors of ours. But whether they "belong" to us or not, today we celebrate them merely because they came!

Today, we give thanks for each and every one of them. For they came to America, and they were brave and perhaps a little crazy to venture so far from the known into the unknown, with hardly a chance of ever going home again. We owe those brave people all the thanks in the world for making it possible for us to celebrate our own Thanksgiving in America in 1992.

We are reminded of the passage in Deuteronomy (6:10-13) that "we live in cities we did not build and we drink from cisterns we did not dig and we eat from orchards and vineyards that we did not plant, and so take heed, lest we forget those who gave us the land."

And we give thanks for forefathers and foremothers not only for laying the way for us today, but also for providing us with so much enjoyment trying to trace them along that way, across the years as well as across the miles. Don't you sometimes think they invented ways to keep us hunting them?



Additions and changes to material we've published earlier in Llewellyn Traces

Llewellyn Traces 4:1, page 18, Vital Statistics, Kansas cemeteries, Johnson County, Gardner cemetery, Thomas Lewellen: Leo C. Hulihan, Burbank, California, has discovered that Thomas Jefferson Lewellen (1821-1885), who is buried at this cemetery, was a missing brother of his ancestor, Doctor Lewellen (1826-1901), who settled in Butler County, Kansas, in 1857, and later at Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas. A third brother was L. William Llewellyn, who remained in Marshall County, West Virginia. These men were sons of Zadock Lewellen

Leo is busily exchanging family information with Marjorie L. Thomas, Battle Ground, Washington, who is a descendant of Thomas Jefferson Lewellen through his son, George Calvin Lewellen. Neither of these cousins had the remotest idea of the other's existence until Marjorie sent *Llewellyn Traces* some family information, which we published and which Leo spotted.

Llewellyn Traces 4:2, pages 25 and 34, The Lieuallens of Dade County, Missouri: Oops! What we intended to say about George Washington Lieuallen,

grandson of Peyton Lieuallen, and what we actually said only added to the confusion about this Dade County, Missouri family.

Of course, the George Washington Lieuallen who was Huberta Lieuallen Monger's great grandfather was not George Washington Lieuallen, son of Josiah Lieuallen, and grandson of Peyton Lieuallen. If for no other reason, one (Huberta's ancestor) was born in 1842, and the other (Peyton's grandson) was born in 1863.

We apologize to researchers of both of these men for our misleading statements, where what we had intended to do was to set forth the argument that they were not the same man.

Llewellyn Traces 4:2, page 41: Will of Thomas Lewellyn, Chester County, Pennsylvania: Lydia (Lewellyn) Vanderslice, named by Thomas Lewellyn, in his will, as one of his daughters, married Benjamin Vanderslice 1 April 1830 at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Charleston, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

It should be noted here that Revolutionary Patriot William Llewellyn (1748-1825) is buried at St. Peter's of the Great Valley Episcopal Church (*Llewellyn Traces* 3:1, page 12). Both this church and the St. Peter's where Lydia and Benjamin Vanderslice were married are in Chester County. Whether they are one and the same we don't know. If they are, this might indicate a relationship between Thomas Lewellyn, Lydia Vanderslice's father, and William Llewellyn, who took part in the Revolution. Lydia (Lewellyn) Vanderslice was the great great grandmother of Sarah H. Keller, Vincennes, Indiana, who sent us Thomas's will.

Lydia (Lewellyn) Vanderslice was born ca.1811, probably in Chester County, Pennsylvania. She and her husband Benjamin celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in Nelson, Ohio, with all their 14 children present. Ms. Keller doesn't know the place or date of Lydia Vanderslice's death.

Note: The town or village of "Nelson" where the Vanderslices celebrated their anniversary is not listed in

the *Atlas of the State of Ohio*, H. F. Walling (New York: Henry S. Stebbins, 1868, reprinted Knightstown, Indiana; The Bookmark, 1976), nor is it listed as a post office in the current zip code directory of the U. S. Postal Service, so we are unable to place the community of Nelson in an Ohio county in 1880.

In 1868, as well as in 1992, there was a town named Nelsonville in Athens County, Ohio. We don't know if Nelsonville was also known as Nelson. Perhaps a researcher having access to Athens County records could determine if there was a Vanderslice family living in Athens County ca.1880.

Llewellyn Traces 4:3, page 51: Monroe County, Ohio, 1870 Census; and page 56: untitled item at bottom of page, right hand column: Jonathan Lewellen (Lieuellen). It would appear these two items relate to the same man.

Definitions you should know

To be "bound out" was to be apprenticed to someone from whom you would learn a trade. In colonial times children, sometimes younger than 10, were bound out to help earn money for the family.

An "indentured" person was involuntarily bound to another for a period in payment of a debt. Most commonly, indenture was used to pay for passage to America. Many English prisoners were indentured as servants to pay for their passage.

A "redemptioner" was a person who, of his own free will, bound himself as a servant for an agreed number of years.

How to submit your material for publication

Please share your genealogical research on your Llewellyn/Flewellyn 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.

Why studying American records is helpful in researching the Flewellings of Canada

Thomas A. Murray of Victoria, British Columbia, for years has researched his Flewelling family, which had roots in America before it migrated to Canada around the time of the American Revolution.

In letters to first-time correspondents, Tom often gives a synopsis of the Flewellings of Canada from their beginnings until more contemporary times as an explanation of why he studies American records as well as Canadian records. Tom calls this synopsis "an overview."

The material below is taken from one such letter, written about 10 years ago in reply to a Luellen researcher then living in New Mexico. At the time of the correspondence, Tom was writing, editing and publishing a Flewelling newsletter, Oak Leaves, which was more a serialized manuscript, with the bulk of the material in each issue being about a particular Flewelling line.

Unfortunately, Tom is no longer publishing Oak Leaves and is doing little research these days. But he continues to be generous in sharing his previous work and in offering thought-provoking comments. In his letter to the Luellen researcher, Tom wrote, in part:

"The bulk of this work (his former newsletter) centres on a family which originated in Long Island, New York, before 1673. The progenitor of this family is relatively unknown. It is known he came to Jamaica, Long Island, before 1673 as that is when his son was born. It is known that his surname was Flewelling, but his given name is in doubt. I suspect that he and his wife died before 1683, as his father-in-law's will suggests that their apparently only son, Thomas Flewelling, was living with his mother's family.

"A major question for me, then, is, 'who was this first Flewelling, and where did he come from?' So far, investigation suggests three possibilities—he came from Great Britain, he was born in Virginia, or he was born in North Carolina. Thus, I take an interest in persons and families whose surnames are derived from Flewellen and Llewellyn in these areas.

"In the case of the Flewelling family which originated on Long Island, all work to date indicates that they were

practically the only family whose name derived from the name Llewellyn to be found in what were to become the northern Atlantic Seaboard states during the colonial period. This fact has helped tremendously in tracing them. In Virginia, there were apparently Llewellyns from the very earliest settlements. Some of these went to North Carolina.

"The names used by the Welsh as surnames originated during the 16th and 17th centuries as part of a process of anglicification. This is especially true of those who left Wales for England.

"Prior to this period, the Welsh identified themselves by their lineage. One person might be Rhys ap Hwyl ap Llewellyn ap Hugh, and so on—meaning Rhys, son of Hwyl, son of Llewellyn, son of Hugh. When asked by the English for their surname, the answer was a problem for the Welshman. The English would then use the father's name, and often incorporated the 'ap.' Thus Rhys would become Rhys 'ap Hwyl' which then became "Rhys Powell." The Welsh pronunciation of Llewellyn was difficult for the English and it often became 'Fluelling.' Shakespeare, in *Henry V*, does this and there was a family in Stratford-upon-Avon in Shakespeare's time whose surname was variously spelled Flewellyn and Llewellyn.

"Indeed, up until about the end of the 17th century, 'F' versions of the name were common in England. Greater literacy caused the more correct 'L' versions to replace these and, now, examination of the London and North and South Wales telephone directories shows no trace of the 'F' versions at all. These seem to have survived only in North America.

"One can draw two conclusions concerning the variations of the name Llewellyn: the origin of the family was Welsh, perhaps many, many generations ago, and at some point 'Llewellyn' was the given name, not a surname as we know it today, of an ancestor.

"The name itself seems to have originated within the royal families of Wales. It was given prominence by several Welsh princes, including the last Welsh Prince of Wales, Llewellyn, who was killed in 1283. For a while after that, it does not appear to have

been a healthy name to bear. Presently the surname is most numerous in Glamorganshire, South Wales. Indeed, there is good reason to believe it originated as a surname there. This brings up the question as to whether it represents the surname of a single family, or if, like Smith, several families adopted it. Enquiries made with Mr. Llewellyn, Secretary of the Glamorganshire Family Histories Society, showed that this question is unanswerable by even those who should know.

"It is possible that the Llewellyns are descended from the Welsh royal families. However, this is a claim that most Welsh descendants could make, as Welsh royalty was hardly scarce.

"It was in consideration of all these points that I took an interest in Llewellyns in all parts of the United States. It would be likely many of these Llewellyn and Flewellen families came to the United States from England and not from Wales. Oh, their ancestors probably came from Wales, but there probably was a stop in England for several or many generations before the trip was made to America.

"Books about the earliest settlement in Virginia reveal many Llewellyn and Flewellen names. A look at those lists and a study of the various families in, say, Colonial Virginia, tells us those men, and a few women, arrived from England, not Wales, as early as the 1630s, and especially in the 1650s.

Some of them probably didn't live long and others may have gone back where they came from, but a good many of those people settled in America, married, raised families. Their roots have been in America long enough for many, many generations of descendants to be around today, 350 years later.

"By the time of the 1790 census, the people enumerated could have been five, six or seven generations removed from their colonial ancestors.

"Although my work primarily involves the Flewellens who migrated to Canada from New York, I am interested in all early Llewellyn and Flewellen families, because it is possible my Flewelling line had its origins in the 1630-1650 period in Colonial America. One never knows what small piece of information may come in handy."

The Widow Gillespie, a Llewellyn

Biographies that mention Llewellyn females are not very common. And this one barely does, but Leo C. Hullihan of Burbank, California, used his sharp eyes to find "a young widow, Gillespie" whose "maiden name was Llewellyn" mentioned among obscure details in the biography of a John Downey, who was born in Monongalia County, (West) Virginia, in 1832. John Downey's biography was published in a Fayette County, Pennsylvania, history.

It seems, according to the biographical sketch of John Downey, that the Widow Llewellyn Gillespie was his grandmother. She supposedly married John Downey's grandfather, another John Downey (Sr.), in 1799, evidently in Monongalia County.

John Downey (Sr.) "engaged in flat-bed boat building at the mouth of Scott's run on the Cheat River." And, according to the sketch, "the premises were then in the possession of a young widow, Gillespie," the widow whose maiden name was Llewellyn.

The biographical sketch goes on to say that three children were born to John Downey (Sr.) and the Widow Llewellyn Gillespie—Nancy Downey, who married William Scott; Darby Downey; and Delilah Downey.

Darby Downey, son of John and the Widow Llewellyn Gillespie Downey, was the father of John Downey (Jr.), subject of the biographical sketch.

Darby Downey married Lydia Stafford, and to them were born five children (surname Downey): Mary Jane, Abigail (*sic*), John, James, and Nancy. These children were the Widow Llewellyn Gillespie's grandchildren.

John Downey (Sr.) died in 1828, leaving his widow in "straitened circumstances." Nothing more is said or implied about her in the Fayette County biographical sketch.

However, we have in our files a reference to an Abigail Llewellyn, who first married a "Mr. Tibbs, and later John Gillespie."

This combination of names is on an ancestor chart that was prompted by the publication of some Llewellyn genealogy in the book *Francois Benin (Francis Benning), His Descendants and Allied Families*, in 1981.

This chart shows that Abigail Llewellyn Tibbs married "John, son of Neal and Eleanor (Doughty) Gillispie."

Could "Abigail Llewellyn Tibbs Gillespie" of this chart be the Widow Llewellyn Gillispie?

We hesitate to refer to the Benin-Benning book because material in it that discusses early Llewellyns is full of errors and perpetuates hearsay without identifying it as such. The chart in question was not published in the book. The chart was sent to the editor of the Benin-Benning genealogy by an interested researcher, after the book had been published. The editor of the Benin book, in turn, sent it to us. The chart carries with it no references of any sort.

Because of the coincidence of the Gillespie name in the biographical sketch and on that chart, we feel it should be brought to the attention of researchers of Monongalia County Llewellyns. This chart, as well as the biographical sketch, should be treated only as clues.

A search among Monongalia County court records revealed that an Abigail (*sic*) Tibbs was summoned, along with Hannah Lewellen, Jabish Bell, Benjamin Jones, and Christly Snider, to testify in two court cases. On 31 March 1795 these five people were summoned to testify in behalf of Jacob Forsythe, who had sued Samuel Martin for assault and battery.

They were again summoned 1 July 1795 in the same case, and all five also were summoned that same day in another case, to testify in behalf of Jacob Forsythe in a plea of assault and battery he brought against James Gillispie (Zinn, I, page 102).

Both cases came before the May 1796 court and were dismissed.

It may be significant that at the May

1796 term of court, Abigail Tibbs was summoned to show cause why she had failed to appear as a witness in the second case, concerning Jacob Forsythe. She was to be fined \$16 unless at the next court "she show cause to the contrary."

We found no further reference to this matter, and Abigail Tibbs was not mentioned again in court records.

Further searches among Monongalia County court records of this period revealed little that we can use to help identify the Widow Llewellyn Gillespie.

Monongalia Court records are full of references to Gillispies. In fact, there are records created under 14 different spellings of the Gillispie surname in Ms. Zinn's first volume of court records. None of these records helps us identify the Widow Llewellyn Gillespie.

Nor do records of John Downey help. He seems to appear in court records first as John Downer (*sic*) and later as John Downey. In one court case he is called both "Downer" and "Downey." A land record in Monongalia County, Virginia, 4 April 1795, identifies John Downer as being "of Maryland" (Zinn, Vol. 1, page 252).

As with the Gillispies, there are so many references to the Tibbs family in Monongalia Court records that it is impossible to determine who might have been the husband of "Abigail Tibbs."

So, in the absence of any conclusive evidence, we abandon our search for the identity of the Widow Llewellyn Gillespie Downey. Perhaps documents will turn up to help us place her within the Llewellyn family of Monongalia County, (West) Virginia. Perhaps a descendant already knows.

References: *Biographical and Portrait Cyclopaedia of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, Samuel T. Wiley (n.p.: 1889), pages 498 and 499; *Francois Benin (Francis Benning), His Descendants and Allied Families*, Eva Hardin Benning Robinson, edited by Nita Neblock (Independence, Missouri; 1981); *Monongalia County, (West) Virginia, Records of the District, Superior and County Courts*, Melba Pender Zinn (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, 1990-1992), Vol. 1, 1776-1799; Vol. 2, 1800-1803; Vol. 3, 1804-1810; Vol. 4, 1800-1802, 1810; Vol. 5, 1802-1805; and correspondence between the editor and Nita Neblock.

A sticky problem

The National Archives has found that self-stick notes leave adhesive wherever they are attached, no matter how quickly the notes are removed.

The remaining adhesives could cause records to stick together. The chemicals can break down over time and deteriorate the paper on which they remain. The Archives lab also found that the adhesive lifted photocopied images. Inks used on some notes with clever messages will run when wet.

Indiana Census, 1830

In a recently published index to the 1830 federal census of Indiana, the Indiana Historical Society arranged its transcription of surnames in a "Soundex" fashion. Thus, the entries of all surnames that sound the same are grouped together. This decision of the Indiana Historical Society to use the Soundex system placed all Llewellyn names under the surname "Lewelling."

No Flewellens, by any spelling, were found in this index.

For the listings below, we have arranged all given names in alphabetical order, followed by the surname spelled as it is in the Indiana index, then the county of residence and page number:

Benjamin Lewallen, Randolph, 66.

Burk Luallen, Martin, 654.

Choice (sic) Lewelling, Daviess, 778 (this should be "Chloe" or "Cloe," who in one 1830 census index is recorded as "Clara." She was Chloe Stephens Lawallin, widow of Isaac Lawallin, who died ca. 1814 in Nelson County, Kentucky).

David Lewelling, Switzerland, 102.

Elisha Lewelling, Fountain, 302.

Isaac Lewelling, Randolph, 66.

Meshach Lewelling, Randolph, 66.

Meshach Lewelling, Henry, 172.

Samuel Lewelling, Fountain, 304.

Samuel R. Lewelling, Clark, 58.

Shederach Lewelling, Washington, 650.

Thomas Lewelling, Bartholomew, 424.

Thomas Lewellen, Clark, 30.

Wiley Lewelling, Vanderburgh, 398.

Wilkinson Lieuallen, Morgan, 506.

Transcriptions of any census are only as good as is the ability of the transcriber to decipher the handwriting. Thus, supposedly, indexes that are produced by local genealogical or historical societies, where transcribers theoretically should be more familiar with local names, usually are more accurate than are indexes that are transcribed by a national service.

In this 1830 census of Indiana, however, we find a John "Levally" who perhaps should be:

John Lewelling, Henry, 156 (here "Lewelling" probably is correct).

Reference: *Index 1830 Federal Population Census for Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1991), page 130.

Biographical sketches

John N. Lewellen

John N. Lewellen, a native of Monongalia County, West Virginia, was born 8 March 1837. He remained in that county until at the age of 18 years, working on a farm from childhood until he went to his trade.

At the age of 18 he came to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and apprenticed himself to his uncle, James Lewellen of Masontown, to learn the blacksmith's trade.

At the expiration of his apprenticeship he was married to Miss Mary Ellen Bradley of Masontown, daughter of James Bradley. He then went to near Morgantown and worked at his trade for three years, carrying on a shop of his own.

From thence he removed to Mount Morris, Greene County, Pennsylvania, and continued work at his trade for 23 years. In 1866 he formed a partnership with his brother Coleman (*sic*) and engaged in the manufacture of wagons, buggies, carriages, etc. The firm was Lewellen Brothers. They continued in business for 16 years. In 1882 John N. Lewellen sold out his interest in the business to Ben Clovis, came to Uniontown and engaged in the carriage business, with his sons as partners. They still continue in the same business and have built up a good trade and are doing good business.

John N. Lewellen has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since his boyhood, and is now an officer in the church. He has five living children, two boys and three girls: Arabella, James W., Carrie, Frank E., and Myra. Frank E. is married and resides with his father. Carrie, the wife of B. F. Billingsley, and is now a resident of Minneapolis (Ottawa County), Kansas. James W. married and is also a resident of Minneapolis, Kansas.

John N. Lewellen is a son of William G. and Mary (Norris) Lewellen, both natives of Monongalia County, West Virginia. His father was a farmer and died in 1880, at the age of 64 years. His mother died in 1859 at the age of 48 years. She was a consistent Christian and an honorable and respected mother.

The subject of this sketch has been very successful in business. He started in life very poor, but now has a comfortable living and a good home. While at Mount Morris, he continued the blacksmith business with his carriage factory. The firm name since coming to Uniontown has been Lewellen and Son. Their chief aim is to manufacture first-class carriage goods. They make a specialty in repairing in all the branches pertaining to the trade, such as wood-work, iron-work, painting and trimming.

They have built up quite a reputation in Fayette and adjoining counties, and at present they have a large and commodious carriage shop in Uniontown, fronting on Main street eighty feet and extends back 77 feet. They also own shop property, good residence property on Mt. Vernon and Berkley Streets. The junior member Frank has been married about one year to Lillie Divens.

Reference: *Cyclopedia of Fayette [County, Pennsylvania] Biographies*, Samuel T. Wiley (n.p.; n.d.), page 191.

Note: The above John N. Lewellen is not the John N. Lewellen whose obituary was published in *Llewellyn Traces* 4:2, page 33.

The autographs of Elizabeth Lewelling

The signature of Elizabeth Lewelling appears twice in the autograph book of John A. Taylor, a student at Earlham College in Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, between 1857 and 1861.

Elizabeth signed the book first on page 111: "Elizabeth Lewelling, Ches-

ter, Ind., 1st month 15, 1860."

She signed the book again, on page 125, probably a few days later judging from other entries: "Elizabeth Lewelling, Chester, Ind." with no date.

This 283-age autograph book is in the Earlham College Archives.

Aaron Lewellen

Aaron Lewellen, of Belle Vernon [Fayette County, Pennsylvania], was born on a farm near the Pennsylvania line in West Virginia, 7 January 1844.

He grew up on the farm till at the age of 18 years, when he volunteered as a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted in Company I, 14th West Virginia Regiment of Infantry. He was engaged in all the hard-fought battles in which his regiment took part. Among the most noted were that of Cedar Creek and all the battles fought in the Shenandoah Valley. He was in the battle of Cedar Creek when Sheridan arrived, after making his famous ride from Winchester, twenty miles away.

After Mr. Lewellen's return home he was married 16 January 1868 to Leonora, granddaughter of John Tearnin (deceased), who was once treasurer of the county, and a daughter of Joshua and Catherine (Clegg) Tearnin. Her father was a volunteer soldier in the Civil War; returned home after his discharge, soon sickened and died. Her mother's death occurred 15 February 1889.

The marriage of Aaron and Leonora (Tearnin) Lewellen has been blessed with seven children: Arabella, born 5 January 1869; John, born 29 January 1870; and died at the age of three years; Katie, born in December (unknown year); another unknown child; Thomas, born 27 May 1879; Fred, 6 September 1882; and Louis E., 7 July 7, 1889.

[The part of this article that includes the day and year of the birth of daughter Katie and the name and birth date of another child, is missing from the copy of this biography in *Llewellyn Traces* files, as is the reference to the source of the article and the page number. Perhaps someone who has a complete copy in his or her files could supply the missing data.]

Mr. Lewellen has lived since his marriage principally at Fayette City, where he was engaged in the coal business. For the past few years he has lived at Belle Vernon, engaged in the hotel business. He and all his family are Methodists.

His father, Jacob Lewellen, is a native of West Virginia, and removed from that state to Uniontown during the war. He is now a resident of Connellsville. Aaron Lewellen's mother's maiden name was Mary Bell. His grandfather, John Lewellen, settled in West Virginia, many years ago.

Reference: Probably *Cyclopedia of Fayette* [County, Pennsylvania] *Biographies*. Samuel T. Wiley (n.p., n.d.).

Jesse Luellen

Jesse Luellen was born in Preston County, West Virginia, 17 August 1827, a son of David and Abigail (Jones) Luellen.

His parents came to Henry County, Indiana, in 1836 and settled on the farm now owned by our subject. His father was born 19 April 1796, and died 1 May 1885. His mother was born 9 August 1797 and is still living. To them were born 12 children, 10 lived to maturity and 6 are still living. They were members of the Baptist church from their youth.

Jesse Luellen went to learn the blacksmith's trade when 18 years of age, and served an apprenticeship of one year. He worked at his trade 18 years, at the same time carrying on his farm. He owns 47-1/2 acres of excellent land, on which is a pleasant residence and [with] comfortable buildings.

For the past 10 years he has given considerable attention to the treatment of diseases of horses and has met with marked success.

He was married when 21 years of age to Susan J. Lake, who died in 1858, leaving two children, Mary L. and Thomas. In 1860 he married Sarah J., daughter of Cornelius and Ann Smith. To them have been born eight children, but four are living — Anna, Agnes, Emma, and Albert. Mr. Luellen has been a member of the Masonic fraternity 25 years.

Reference: *History of Henry County* [Indiana] (n.p., n.d.), page 769, in *Llewellyn, Lewellen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento, 1981), page 21.

Where to find some elusive census reports

Much like those elusive ancestors of ours, there are quite a few census reports that aren't where you'd think they'd be.

For instance, when searching for the area in 1790 that now comprises the District of Columbia, you'll find those records with the 1790 census of Montgomery and Prince George Counties, Maryland.

The 1820 and 1830 censuses for Wisconsin are included with Michigan's censuses for those years.

The 1840 Minnesota census is filed with that of Clayton County, Iowa.

You'll find the 1860 census for Colorado with the Kansas census, although the 1860 Nebraska census has what is now northeastern Colorado and all of Montana listed under "Unorganized Territory." The 1860 Nebraska census also has the Wyoming census for that year.

The 1860 census of Nevada is included with the Utah census.

A little-known California census is one taken in 1852, which is available at the California State Library, Capitol Mall, Sacramento.

Indiana, not Iowa

The abbreviation "IA" used to denote the state of an individual's birth in the 1850 and subsequent censuses may refer to Indiana rather than to Iowa.

Daniel Lluellin . . . continued from page 65

Lluellin is when he was listed among the headrights brought to Charles City County, Virginia. (Please see the description of a headright on this page.)

On 19 September 1633, Captain William Perry was granted 2,000 acres for transport of persons, including Daniel Lluellin, to Virginia. Although they arrived in Virginia before 19 September 1633, it wasn't until four years later that their names were recorded on a headright list

A court order dated 18 December 1637 transferred Captain William Perry's 2,000 acres to his son and heir, Henry Perry. The record of this transaction showed that Henry Perry inherited the land that was granted, in 1633, to his father, Captain William Perry, who received it for transporting 40 persons to Virginia including Daniel Lluellin.

Over the years 1637 has been accepted as the date of Daniel Lluellin's arrival in America, when actually he arrived sometime before 19 September 1633, at least four years earlier.

Further proof that Daniel Lluellin was in Virginia before 1637 is found in two land records. They indicate that Daniel Lluellin, on 7 February 1634, witnessed a deed in Charles City County, Virginia, and on 31 December 1636, Daniell Lewellin (*sic*), witnessed a lease.

We don't know how old Daniel was when he came to America, but we can assume he probably was born about 1600. Daniel Lluellin probably came to America from England and not from Wales, as might be imagined. The terms of his will, written in Chelmsford, Essex, England, 30 years after his arrival in Virginia, tell us he had more than a mere acquaintance with people there and was well enough established in Chelmsford, even after an absence of 30 years, to ask to be buried within the parish church.

Once in Virginia he soon settled at Shirley Hundred. In the course of years he acquired a good deal of land, was a militia captain, was a planter dealing with huge amounts of tobacco, and served as a member of the House of Burgesses. His name appears as a representative on lists for Henrico County for March 1642/3 and October 1644; and for Charles City County, October 1646, November 1652, March 1654/5, March 1655/6, and December 1656.

He died in England. Perhaps he frequently went back and forth between Virginia and England to handle his business.

He wrote his will in Chelmsford in February 1663/4, and it was proved a month later. We assume the terms of the will were carried out and that he was buried, as requested, within the church, "neare the reading desk," at Chelmsford.

Daniel left a wife and at least three children in Virginia.

Although much has been published about Daniel Lluellin, including articles by noted genealogists, many questions about him have gone unanswered.

For one, we don't know if he was married when he came to Virginia. We do know that at the time he wrote his will in 1663/4 his wife was named Anne. Evidently she was Anne ? Price Hallom, and Daniel Lluellin married her in Virginia, but we can only speculate about the date of the marriage.

We do know that three children were named in Daniel's will. Were there

Headrights

A person called a headright was an emigrant whose transportation to the new country was purchased by someone else.

The headright system was designed by the Virginia Company to populate the colony. Those who transported an emigrant, whether free or bonded, to Virginia acquired the right to claim 50 acres if the person transported remained in Virginia for three years. The person transported was provided with the necessities of life and was indentured for a specific term, after which he was free to acquire his own land.

Those who transported headrights submitted a list of those transported to the court to prove their right to 50 acres per headright. The headright lists that have been preserved give us what are essentially "passenger lists" for Virginia.

The headright system was subject to much abuse and was gradually discontinued.

other children? Was Anne their mother?

We don't know anything about his life before he came to America.

Some genealogists wonder how, if he came to Virginia as a headright of Captain William Perry, was he able to bring 17 persons as his own headrights to Virginia only a few years after his own arrival.

Study of the headright system reveals that it was not uncommon for someone to come as a headright who was not indigent and who was not indentured upon arrival in America. It would appear that Daniel Lluellin had financial means upon arrival to acquire land almost immediately. He probably was not indentured.

In 1642 and 1645 he amassed 956 acres through purchase and by headright grants.

On 13 April 1642 he purchased 100 acres in Shirley Hundred from Robert Partin (the elder and the younger). On 4 June 1645, for transporting 17 persons to Virginia, he patented 856 (850?) acres bounded by "land of Mrs. Heyman, upper branches of Turkey Island Creek, lands of Mr. Aston and Joseph Royall, and river." Interestingly, "Mrs. Heyman" is cross-indexed in *Early Virginia Families along the James River* as "Hallom."

Later he received several other grants in the same area. This land was granted to Daniel's son, Daniel Llewellyn (*sic*), Jr., in 1666, in agreement with the elder Daniel's will.

Despite the fact that Daniel Lluellin named three children in his will, his descendants remain a mystery. There are several Llewellyn genealogists who would like to close the gap between their known Llewellyn ancestors and Daniel Lluellin.

Various published accounts of Daniel Lluellin say his son Daniel Llewellyn, Jr., was born in 1647.

A list of "Public Officers in Virginia, 1702, 1714" in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, lists Danl. Lluellin (*sic*) as Justice of the Peace in Charles City County, Virginia. This man could not have been the elder Daniel who had died 40 years earlier. The Danl. Lluellin who served as a Justice of the Peace for Charles City County appears to have been the son or grandson of the patriarch Daniel.

According to his will, in addition to his son Daniel, Daniel Lluellin also had

Daniel Lluellin . . . continued from page 72

two daughters—Martha, who, it is generally agreed, married Robert Jones of Northumberland, and Margaret, who married a Cruse (Crews). Some genealogists believe Margaret was the wife (widow?) of Capt. James Cruse of Henrico County, who was hanged for participation in Bacon's Rebellion. We note that the name James Cruse appears in two records (1691 and 1704) that concerned disposition of land belonging to Daniel Lluellin's wife Anne's second husband, Robert Hallom, long deceased. Those records are published in the Price material in *Genealogies of Virginia Families*.

Although there are those who claim descent from Daniel Lluellin through his son Daniel, Jr., or through his daughters Martha Jones or Margaret Cruse, it would appear there is really no proof of who his children married based upon pre-1700 records in Virginia. Nor have we seen proof of the supposed 1647 birthdate of Daniel, Jr.

Daniel Llewellyn, Jr., identified himself as "son-in-law" of a Stith. There seems to be no proof that Daniel's widowed mother married a Stith or that Daniel himself married a Stith. In either case he could correctly be the "son-in-law." Several other colonial interpretations of the term are also possible.

On the 1704 list of quit rents for Charles City County we find the name of Danll Lowlin (*sic*) who would be either Daniel, Jr., or his supposed son, Daniel III. Also on that quit rent list are Drewry Stith and John Stith, each with considerably more property than the 600 acres attributed to Danll Lowlin.

On the 1704 quit rent list for neighboring Prince George County are a Capt. Stith (*sic*) and also a Robert Jones, among several other Jones men, but no Llewellyns.

We have done no further research on the Stith or Jones surnames that would pertain to descendants of Daniel Lluellin (I), and none at all on the Cruse surname, except to note that the name Cruse (Crews) appears in some early Charles City records..

Daniel Lluellin's wife when he wrote his will in February 1663/4 was "Anne." Supposedly she was Anne ? Price Hallom (1603-aft. April 1680), twice a widow when she married Daniel Lluellin. We believe theirs was her last marriage.

Among those people whom Daniel Lluellin brought to Virginia in 1645 were Frances and Robert Hallome (Halloms) who probably were relatives of his wife's deceased husband, Robert Hallom. It's quite possible, in fact likely, that Daniel Lluellin was married to Anne by then. Surely they were married by 1652 when correspondence flowed between Anne's Hallom "in-laws" in England and Daniel Lluellin in Virginia.

In an extensive article on the Price Family in Volume IV of *Genealogies of Virginia Families*, the family of John Price, which settled at Necke of Land, Charles City County, Virginia, is discussed as it relates to Anne, wife of Daniel Lluellin. Among records in that article are items that constitute two of the earliest censuses of this country.

In "The List of the Living in Virginia 16 Feb. 1623" we find "John

Price and his wife [not named] at Necke of Land, Charles City."

And in "The Muster of Inhabitants in Virginia 24 June 1624" we find interesting information about Anne: "... The family of John Price at Necke of Land, Charles City, composed of John Price aged 40 came in the *Starr* in May [1611] . . . ; Ann his wife aged 21 in *Francis Bonaventure* August 1620; Mary a child aged 3 months. . . ."

The author of "Price Family Notes" in *Genealogies of Virginia Families* deduces that John Price may have been a relative of the William Price who also appears on the list of those in Virginia in 1623, "since both sailed together in the *Starr* as members of Sir Thomas Dale's attempt at colonization." The *Starr*, on this voyage, made landfall in Virginia, at Point Comfort 22 May 1611.

John Price (1583-bef. 1635), therefore, arrived in Virginia in 1611, when Virginia was purely a commercial enterprise, that of the Virginia Company. It wasn't until the Virginia Company was dissolved by King James in 1624 that Virginia became a Crown Colony.

When John Price arrived in 1611 he was about 28 years old. His marriage to Anne ? can be placed between the date of her arrival in Virginia in 1620 and 1624, the birth date of their daughter Mary, who was 3 months old in 1624. Anne was 17 years old when she arrived in Virginia.

Evidently Anne was John Price's second wife.

A brief lineage chart showing seven generations from John Price in *Genealogies of Virginia Families* (Vol. IV, page 211) indicates he was born in

Will in Chelmsford, Essex, England, of Daniel Lluellin of Charles City County, Virginia, 1663/4

Daniel Lluellin of Chelmsford, Essex, planter.

Will 6 February 1663/4; proved 11 March 1663/4. Lands, tenements, hereditaments in Charles county in upper part of James River in Virginia, to wife Anne for life, then to son Daniel Llewellyn (*sic*) Ditto as to goods, but to daughter Martha Jones his sister two seasoned servantes. Also to son Daniel Lluellin (*sic*), best suite, cloake, coat and hatt, second best hatt with silver hatband, all Linnen, and my sayle skinn Trunck. To friend Mary Elsing of Chelmsford, spinster, for care, one of best white ruggs and my new peece of Dowlas, saving sufficient for winding sheet to bury mee. To Mary Deerington of Chelmsford, widow, one of the worst white ruggs. To daughter Margaret Cruse 40s, for ring and to her husband ditto. To son in law Robert Hallom ditto. To master Chr. Salter living in Wine Court without Bishopgate and

Anne his wife 10s each for gloves. Goods sent over this spring and summer to be sold for debts due. Rest to son Daniel. Executors: Thomas Vervell of Roxwell, Essex, gent; James Jauncy of Cateaton Streete, London, Merchant, Giles Sussex of Thames Street, London, Hottpresser, and Master William Walker of Colchest:, Essex, Shopkeeper, To be buried in parish church of Chelmsford near the Reading deske and friend Doctor John Michelson to preach. Witnesses: Robert Lloyd, Tim Code senior, scrivener.

Reference: "Virginia Gleanings in England," in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (Richmond, Virginia: Virginia Historical Society), Vol. XIII, No. 1, July 1905, pages 53 and 54.

Note: The published transcription of this will gives no evidence of Daniel Lluellin's signature.

Daniel Lluellin . . . continued from page 73

1584, probably in Montgomery County, Wales. No source for this chart is given. It says John's first wife was Mary and lists two children, William and Matthews (*sic*).

According to the chart, John's second wife was Ann (*sic*) and their child was Mary.

The chart continues with the line descending from Matthews, who was born in 1615 in Wales and died in Henrico County, Virginia. Matthew (*sic*) Price appears in a 1638 land record also published in *Genealogies of Virginia Families*. Supposedly Matthews married either a Miss Pugh or a Miss Nelson [or both], although no marriage record was found. According to the chart, Matthews had a son also named John Price, who was born about 1650 in Henrico County, and died in 1711.

The Price family chart then shows the descent from John Price, son of Matthews. This John's wife, by tradition, was Jane Cannon and their son was John Price, Jr., who married Mary Randolph, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Beverly) Randolph of Turkey Island, a location that shows up frequently in land records of Daniel Lluellin (I).

Immediately we see a discrepancy. According to the chart, Matthews, son of John Price, was "born in Wales in 1615," while according to other material the senior John Price supposedly arrived in Virginia in 1611. Perhaps John Price returned to Wales after 1611, married and sired both William and Matthews. Perhaps Matthews, at least, was born in Virginia ca. 1615.

Assorted records printed in *Genealogies of Virginia Families*, convincingly show that Anne ? Price, wife of John Price, was the Anne who later married Robert Hallom and then Daniel Lluellin.

Land records published in *Genealogies of Virginia Families* indicate that John Price died between 1625 and 1635.

It's not known when John Price's widow Anne married Robert Hallom [spelled variously Hallam, Hallame, Hallome, Hollam, Hollams, Hallum, and, evidently, Heyman].

Robert Hallom (born ca. 1601) had arrived in Virginia in 1620, coming, according to tradition, on the same ship as Anne, the *Francis Bonaventure*. He was two or three years older than Anne, much nearer her age than was John

Price. It's possible they knew each other in England and they could have been relatives.

The Halloms were a prominent family in England. Robert Hallom, Anne Lluellin's second husband, was a brother of John Hallams, poulterer of London, and of William, salter of Burnham, Essex. Robert came to Virginia in August 1620 and in 1636 had a patent for lands in Henrico County. It may have been this land upon which Daniel Lluellin lived during the time he was a Burgess from Henrico County.

Robert Hallom died sometime before 6 May 1638, when "Anne Hallom, widow, and the heirs of Robert Hallom, deceased," were granted "1,000 acres in Henrico County, Virginia, lying N. by E. into the woods, S. by W. upon the river, W. by N. towards Brems, adjoining the lands of Mr. Richard Cocke, E. by S. towards Turkey Island Creek adjoining the lands of John Price, due by bargain and sale from Arthur Bayly, Merchant."

Robert Hallom had at least one son, Robert, Jr., and two daughters, Sarah, who married first Samuel Woodward and second John Sturdivant; and Ann, who married John Gundry (Grundy). Perhaps Anne ? Price Hallom was the mother of these children. Land records of men by the names of these sons-in-law are scattered through early Virginia patent books. Perhaps study of these records would enable us to determine the ages of Sarah Woodward-Sturdivant and Ann Gundy to help determine if Anne was their mother.

Anne's first husband, John Price, as we have seen, was the father of a son, Matthews Price, who probably was born before 1617, and perhaps in 1615. He is mentioned in 1638 in Henrico County, Virginia, land records, and identified as son and heir of John Price, "late of Virginia." John Price's daughter Mary, born ca. 1624, is listed in the 1624 "census" of Neck of Land, Charles City County. There may have been a younger son, John Price (Jr.), who was a minor in 1662. It seems, after study of the records published in *Genealogies of Virginia Families*, that this John Price (Jr.) may have, instead, been the son of Matthews shown in the Price chart. Of William Price, supposed other son of John Price, we've found nothing further.

It seems likely Anne was the mother

of Mary Price. Information about John Price (Jr.) is inconclusive. Anne does not seem to have been the mother of Matthews Price.

It is not known if the children named in Daniel Lluellin's will were his children by Anne. Nor is it known if there were other children.

It would appear that Anne ? Price Hallom married Daniel Lluellin sometime between 1638 and 1647. Despite the involvement of Daniel Lluellin with the Hallom family, land records as late as October 1652 continue to refer to Anne as "Mrs. Hallom." And in a land patent dated 1680, Anne Hallom Lluellin was referred to merely as the relict (widow) of Robert Hallom. The wording of the deed does indicate she was still living at that time, however.

A future article in *Llewellyn Traces* will discuss specific records that Daniel Lluellin created. We will also discuss his possible descendants, warning that all our material on "descendants" seems to be based entirely upon tradition and hearsay. If there are proofs of births and deaths in this line, we'd certainly welcome them!

References: *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Nell Marion Nugent (Baltimore: GPC, 1969 reprint), pages 78, 561; *Early Virginia Families along the James River, Their Deep Roots and Tangled Branches; Charles City County-Prince George County, Virginia*, Louise Pledge Heath Foley (Richmond: 1978), pages iii to x, 8, 15, 17, 18, 20, 26 through 28, 36, 87 and 194 through 199, and index; *Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1665*, George Cabel Greer (Richmond: 1912), page 204; *Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography*, Lyon Gardiner Tyler (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1915), Volume I, page 279; *English Estates of American Colonists*, Peter Wilson Coldham (Baltimore: GPC, 1980), page 36; *Genealogies of Virginia Families from the William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine* (Baltimore: GPC, 1982), Volume IV, pages 211 through 219; *Llewellyn Traces* 1:2, page 37; *The Quit Rents of Virginia, 1704*, Annie Laurie Wright Smith (Baltimore: GPC, 1977); "Randolph [Family]: Virginia Land Office," in *The Edward Pleasants Valentine Papers*, Clayton Torrence (Baltimore: GPC), Volume II, 1979 reprint, pages 1469-1471; *Some Emigrants to Virginia*, W. G. Stanard (Bal-

timore: GPC, 1976), page 53. "Virginia Gleanings in England," in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (Richmond: Virginia Historical Society), Vol. XIII, No. 1, July 1905, pages 53 and 54, also *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, (Richmond: Virginia Historical Society), Vol. I, page 365; Vol. V, 1898, page 212; Vol. 56, 1948, page 322.

Llewellyns, Flewellens in the first Colonial century.

.. continued from page 65

Immigrants, George Cabell Greer [Baltimore: GPC, 1960], page 204; see also "Daniel Luellin arrived in Charles City County, Virginia, by 1633," page 65 of this issue of *Llewellyn Traces*).

David Fluellen, 1635, transported on *Tristram and Jane* from London by Cornelius Lloyd, who received patent for land "lying upon Elizabeth River" (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 62, pages 83 to 103; *Llewellyn Traces* 3:1, page 15).

Jon. (Jonathan?) Lewellin, 1637, transported by Capt. Thomas Paulett, to Charles City County, Virginia (Foley, page 8; Greer, page 204; Nugent, page 79).

William Thomas, alias **Fluellin**, sometime before 5 November 1649, sold 200 acres in Charles City County, Virginia, to Walter Chiles. These acres had been assigned to Thomas [Fluellin] by Walter Brookes between 10 October 1640 and November 1649 (Foley, page 19; Nugent, pages 186 and 187). Several men by the name of William Thomas were transported before 1640. None is identified with an alias. One William Thomas was transported before 9 November 1635 by Christopher Wooddard (Nugent, page 33). A Wm. Thomas appears on the headright list of William Farrar, 11 June 1637 (Nugent, page 60). Although dated after 1640, we also note that another [or the same?] William Thomas on 13 July 1653 received 100 acres in Lancaster County, Virginia, for transport of himself and wife (Nugent, page 237).

Thomas and Ann Flewellin, 1643, transported to James City County, Virginia, for which Henry Neale re-

ceived patent (Greer, page 115; Nugent, page 146).

Henry Luellin, 1644, named "Chirurgeon General for the Armye to Pomunkey," James City County, Virginia (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 23, page 233).

Daniell Luellin, alias **Richard Levell**, 1650, granted 270 acres for transport of six people to Charles City County, Virginia (Foley, page 20). In Nugent (page 203), the expression is "commonly known by the name of Richard Levell," rather than "alias," as used in Foley.

William Lewellin, 1650, transported to "Rappa. Riv." in Virginia by Capt. Moore Faulteroy (Greer, page 204; Nugent, page 194).

Rc. [Richard or Relict?] Luellin, 1651, transported by Mr. Rowland Burnham to Virginia (Greer, page 211).

William Fluellin, 1652, transported to Northumberland County, Virginia, by Peter Knight (Greer, page 116; Nugent, page 248).

Jenkin Luellin, 1653, transported to Northampton County, Virginia, by Charles Scarburgh (Greer, page 211; Nugent, page 286).

Robert Leuellin, 1649, transported by Robert Moseley (Greer, page 204).

Margaret Lewellen, 1654, transported to Virginia by James Yates (Nugent, page 316; Greer, page 204).

Robert Lewellin, 1654, executor of will of John Hatton in Maryland (*Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Jane Baldwin Cotton, Vol. I, page 72).

Robert Llewellyn, "merchant," deceased by September 1655, in Charles City County, Virginia (*Virginia Colonial Papers*, Vol. 12, page 11).

John Lewellin, 1655, transported to Gloucester County, Virginia, by Mr. Thomas Peck (Nugent, pages 306 and 307; Greer, page 204).

David Lewellin, 1657, transported to "Patomeck freshes" by Wm. Wildy (Nugent, page 359).

Robert Lewellin, 1658, on headright list of Capt. John Underwood in York County, Virginia (*Virginia Colonial Papers*, Vol. 5, Series 2, page 69).

Robert Lewellin, 1658, signed petition in Virginia (*Virginia Magazine*

of History and Biography, Vol. 18, page 158). May be the same Robert who in February 1646 signed a petition in London directed to Cecil Lord Baltimore of the Province of Maryland (*Proceedings of the Council*, Archives of Maryland, Vol. 3, page 181).

Robert Lewelling, on 10 November 1659, for the sum of 1,200 pounds of tobacco, had Henry Blagrave bound to him (*Virginia Colonial Papers*, Vol. 5, page 72).

Thomas Llewelling, 1659, transported by Wm. Justice, to Charles City County, Virginia (*Virginia Colonial Abstracts*, Vol. 11, page 53).

Edward and Mary Luell (?), 1662, transported to Rappa. Co. by George Morris and Wm. Lane (Nugent, page 591).

Richard Flewellyn, 1663, transported to "north side of Roanoke" by George Catchmaid (*Old Albemarle and Its Absentee Landlords*, Worth S. Ray [Baltimore: GPC, 1960], page 564). An author's note added to this entry states that evidently in 1663 "Roanoke" was the name for Albemarle Sound.

Abel Ffuwellen, alias **Llewellyn**, 1663, transported to Norfolk County, Virginia, by Johanna Yates (Lower Norfolk County [Virginia] Court Record Book E, page 120, also pages 119a, 236, and 277; *Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, Family Ties*, Alice Granbery Walter [Virginia Beach: ca.1985]; Norfolk County [Virginia] Deed Book 4, page 22a; *The Ffuellen, Llewellyn, Llewelling Family of Lower Norfolk County, Virginia*, Alice Granbery Walter [n.p.: 1983]; *The House of Plant, G. S. Dickerman* [New Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 1900], pages 233 and 234).

Thomas Fluelling/Llewellen, before 1664, named in London will as living in "Pottashe Quarter in Warwick River County," Virginia (P.C.C. 54, Goare and Sherwood, page 26, in Nugent, page 149).

Sarah Luellin, widow of a Thomas Luellin, remarried 1664, in Norfolk County, Virginia. Her deceased husband Thomas may have been the Thomas Llewellen, above, and father of Eady Llewellyn, below. Paul Luke, who married "the relict of sd. [Tho-

- mas] Luellin," patented, on 21 July 1665, 750 acres in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, "formerly belonging to Thomas Luellin . . . dying" (Nugent, page 462; Walter, 1983).
- Eady Llewellyn**, 1664, daughter of Thomas Llewellyn, married John White of Lower Norfolk County, Virginia (Walter, 1983).
- William Luelin**, 1664, transported to New Kent County, Virginia, by Cornelius Debany (Isle of Wight County [Virginia] Records, Book 1, page 26, in *The Edward Pleasants Valentine Papers*, Clayton Torrence [Baltimore: GPC, 1979], Vol. II, page 594; Nugent, page 514).
- David [Daniel?] Luellin/Lewellyn (Jr.)**, 1666, received title to 636 acres in Charles City County, including 270 acres "commonly knowne by the name of Rich Levell" . . . "granted to Capt. Danll. Luellin, dec'd, 10 March 1655, and now become due said Danll. (*sic*) as son & heire" (Foley, page 36; Nugent, page 561). See "Daniel Luellin, alias Richard Levell, 1650," above.
- James Luellin**, 1666, transported by Samuel (*sic*) Taylor, who received land in Accomack County, Virginia, "nere Occocomson" by patent dated 12 September 1666 (Nugent, page 555).
- John Llewellyn**, arrived sometime before 1671 in St. Mary's County, Maryland (*Early Settlers of Maryland*, Gust Skordas [Baltimore: GPC, 1974], WC 2, folio 124; *Llewellyn Traces* 1:1, page 12; *Llewellyn Traces* 1:2, page 35).
- James Luellin (Lewellyn, Llewellyn)**, between 1673 and 1675, created records in Charles County, Maryland (*Probate of Wills and Administrations of Estates; Indices to Provincial Court of Maryland, 1657-1675*; Liber VI, pages 115, 258 and 259).
- Mary Llewelling** [born after 1661] named in deed in 1677 in Norfolk County, Virginia, recorded then as being under 16 years of age, daughter of immigrant Abel Ffuwollen (Walter, ca.1985; Norfolk County [Virginia] Deed Book 4, page 22a).
- Edward Llewelling**, born between 1659 and 1661, witnessed will, 1691, in Norfolk County, Virginia; son of immigrant Abel Ffuwollen (Lower Norfolk County [Virginia] Court Record Book H, page 260; Lower Norfolk County [Virginia] Deed Book 5, page 119; Walter, ca.1985).
- Samuel Llewellyn**, 30 March 1664, married Ann Kelley, Somerset County, Maryland (*Maryland Marriages, 1634-1777*, Robert Barnes, compl).
- Thomas Flewelling**, born 1673, son of ? and Hannah (Ashman) Flewelling, Jamaica, Long Island; presumably his father (identity unknown) came to America before 1673 (research of Thomas A. Murray, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, citing 15 March 1683 nuncupative will of Robert Ashman, supposedly documented and in Office of the Surrogate, New York City).
- Thomas Llewellyn**, appears between 1682 and 1687 in probate records of St. Mary's County, Maryland (*Probate of Wills and Administrations of Estates; Indices to Provincial Court of Maryland, 1682-1687*, Liber XIII).
- Morris Llewellyn**, 1683, arrived from Wales concurrently with William Penn. Along with Morris Llewellyn came his wife, Ann (Yong) Llewellyn, and children David, Mary, and Morris, Jr. At least two brothers, David Llewellyn and John Llewellyn, also were in Pennsylvania (*Llewellyn Traces* 3:1, page 1).
- David Llewellyn**, brother of Morris Llewellyn, 1683, bought land in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, (*Ibid.*, page 10).
- John Llewellyn**, brother of Morris Llewellyn, 1683, bought land in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania (*Ibid.*, page 10).
- Edward Llewellyn**, 12 December 1694, buried at Haverford (Pennsylvania) Meeting House Burial Ground (*Ibid.*, page 10).
- Dick Flewollen**, ca.1690, on "Virginia or North Carolina coast" (*The Family Skeleton*, Henrietta McCormick Hill [Montgomery, Alabama: Paragon Press, Inc., 1959], page 55).
- Samuel (Samel) Llewellyn**, 1699, in Maryland (*Probate of Wills and Administrations of Estates; Indices to Provincial Court of Maryland, 1699-1707*, Liber XVIII A, folio 68).
- Andrew Llewellyn**, 1699, signed Quaker membership certificate (*Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania*, Charles H. Browning [Philadelphia: William J. Campbell, 1912], page 271; *Llewellyn Traces* 3:1, page 11).
- Daniel Lowlin**, on 1704 quit rent list, with 600 acres, Charles City County, Virginia (*The Quit Rents of Virginia*, Annie Laurie Wright Smith [Baltimore: GPC], page 57).
- Edward Luelling**, on 1704 quit rent list, with 315 acres, Norfolk County, Virginia. (*Ibid.*).
- Richard Luelling**, on 1704 quit rent list, with 200 acres, Norfolk County, Virginia (*Ibid.*).
- Widow Lewelling**, on 1704 quit rent list, with 100 acres, Warwick County, Virginia (*Ibid.*, page 55).
- Richard Lewelling (Llewellyn)**, born between 1659 and 1661, patented land 1714 in Charles City County, Virginia; died 1722, Norfolk County, Virginia; assumed to have been in America before 1714; perhaps came as child with immigrant father; perhaps is the Richard on 1704 quit rent list (Walter, ca.1985; Lower Norfolk County [Virginia] Court Record Book H, page 260; Norfolk County [Virginia] Deed Book 4, page 22a).

About Henry Clayton Lewelling of Indiana and the Civil War

In *Indiana Quakers Confront the Civil War* by Jacquelyn S. Nelson (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1991), page 177, we find:

"Lewelling, Henry Clayton, born 18 December 1841 of Rachel Lewelling, [member of] Chester Monthly Meeting, Wayne County, Indiana; Indiana Company A, 133rd Regiment, [served] 100 days, [at age of] 20 years."

Henry Clayton Lewelling's father was Henry Lewelling, a son of Meshach and Jane (Brookshier) Lewelling. Henry Lewelling died in 1850, and his widow Rachel (Presnall) Lewelling married Joshua Jeffries in 1853.

It would appear that Henry Clayton Lewelling fudged a bit on his age, or there is an error in his Civil War record, as his birthdate in Quaker records is 18 December 1843, two years later than the date stated on his military record. Following the War, early in 1866, Henry Clayton Lewelling was released from Quaker membership by Chester Monthly Meeting.

Elizabeth Flewellin, Letters Testamentary

The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, free and independent, To all to whom these Presents shall come or may concern, Send Greetings:

Know ye, that at the County of Westchester, on the 12th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Ninety, before Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of our said County, the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Flewellin late of the town of Yorktown in said County, deceased, was proved and is now approved and allowed by us and the said Elizabeth Flewellin having been at or immediately previous to her death an inhabitant of the County of Westchester, by reason whereof the proving and registering of said Will and the granting administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Testatrix and also the auditing, allowing and final discharging the account thereof, doth belong unto us, the administration of all and singular the

goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, and any way concerning her Will is granted unto Nathaniel D. Flewellin and Oliver C. Flewellin, Executors, in the said Will named they being first duly sworn faithfully and honestly to discharge the duties of such Executors according to law:

In Testimony Whereof we have caused the Seal of office of our said Surrogate to be here unto annexed.

Witness, Owen T. Coffin Surrogate of our said County, the 12th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

(Signed) Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate.

Note: This Letters Testamentary is transcribed from a copy of the original from the files of Dean Flewellin of Aberdeen, South Dakota. Elizabeth (Cornell) Flewellin was the mother of Nathaniel D. Flewellin and Oliver C. Flewellin, executors of her will. We've divided it into paragraphs for the benefit of readers.

Continuing our list of wills from Washington County, Pennsylvania

The following list is continued from *Llewellyn Traces* 4:3, page 61.

This list of Lewellen, Luellen, Lewellyn, and Llewellyn wills on file at the Washington County, Pennsylvania, Court House, was obtained from the County Clerk by the late Frances Luellen Verdieck.

CCC records

Enrollment records of the federal Civilian Conservation Corps contain a wealth of biographical information—place of birth, physical description, discharge information, naturalization data, family information, and other specifics—on young men who joined up in the 1930s and '40s.

A state-level agency selected prospective enrollees. Records are housed within the various states. Inquiries should be made at the state archives.

Following the name of each individual are the date of death and/or the date of probate; volume number of the appropriate will index; page number, and file number.

Lewellen, Zadock, 16 March 1861 (probate); 8:270, No. 136.

Luellen, Lemoyne, 5 April 1896, 20 May 1896; 15:324, No. 265.

Lewellen, James O., 24 September 1907, 15 October 1907; 23:34, No. 352.

Luellen, Rhoda, 1 April 1908, 9 April 1908; 23:286, No. 359.

Lewellyn, E. S., 30 September 1910, 11 October 1910; 25:147, No. 379.

Luellen, George W., 20 February, 1911, 1 March 1911; 25:328, No. 390.

Llewellyn, Jesse H., 16 November 1930, 24 November 1930; 46-493, No. 632.

Luellen, John B., 11 August 1934, 12 September 1934; 52:20, No. 692.

Faye Lewellen Coleman of Texas

Faye Lee Lewellen Coleman, 89, of Temple, Bell County, Texas, died 10 September 1992 in Temple.

She was born on 21 August 1903 in Little Flock, Bell County, Texas, to Charlie Francis and Myrtle (Withers) Lewellen, and she married Jess Bryan Coleman.

Mrs. Coleman was director of Temple Family Welfare for a number of years and director of the Bell County Tuberculosis Association.

She taught in public schools in Bell County and was the past director of the Community Club. She was active in Memorial Baptist Church where she taught Sunday School for many years.

She was past president of the American Legion Post in Temple and was a Gray Lady at the Olin E. Teague Veterans' Center Hospital, and a USO volunteer during World War II.

Survivors included a son, Jess B. Coleman, Jr., of San Diego, California; a brother O. D. Lewellen, Belton, Texas; a sister Fern Thompson, living in Pennsylvania; three grandchildren; and three great grandchildren.

Services were held 12 September 1992 at Hewett Funeral Home in Temple, and burial was in Little Flock Cemetery.—Adapted from the *Temple (Texas) Daily Telegram*, 11 September 1992, page 11-B, and from the Lewellen family history compiled over the years by Mrs. Coleman, which is being continued by her nephew, Charlie Reavis Lewellen.

Note: Mrs. Coleman was a descendant of John Lewellen, the first sheriff of Scott County, Tennessee, a son of Anderson and Lucy (Rice) Lewellen.

A PBS television documentary that will include the music, poetry, legends, and stories of Wales is planned for viewing in the United States in March 1994.

The 13 children of Isaac Lewellen (Lewallen), the census-taker

With this article, we change the spelling of this family's surname from "Lewallen" to "Lewellen." Not arbitrarily, but with what we think is good reason.

We are still dealing with the Isaac Lewellen (Lewallen) who took the 1850 census of the Southern Division of Tishomingo County, Mississippi (*Llewellyn Traces* 2:4, page 78). The people are the same; only the surname spelling has been changed.

As more and more material about this family becomes available, the spelling "Lewellen" is much more prominent among records than is "Lewallen." Our original decision to use the "Lewallen" spelling was made because Isaac used that spelling when he signed most of the census ledger sheets in 1850, although he used "Lewellen," too.

Lately, so much material using the "Lewellen" spelling has come from descendants of Jesse Lewellen, father of Isaac, that we know that they preferred that spelling, even though over the years other spellings have been used, and some family members still use these adopted spellings today.

In *Llewellyn Traces* 3:4, page 57, we discussed our conclusion that Isaac Lewellen's parents were Jesse (1775-1830) and Dorcas (1780-1842) Lewellen. As records from descendants began to come forward, we found that that deduction seemed to be correct, although we have seen no proof yet to confirm that Isaac the census taker was Isaac "the son" named in Dorcas Lewellen's will. However, circumstantial evidence suggests the relationship.

The children of Jesse and Dorcas were discussed briefly in *Llewellyn Traces* 4:2, page 36. That material came mainly from Dorcas Lewellen's 1842 will. In that article we discussed the children in the order in which they were named in her will, an order that we questioned.

We now know the birth order of these children, with Isaac being the eldest of "at least ten children."

This article begins, logically, then, with Isaac (1795-1855), the eldest child. Eventually we will discuss each of the other nine known children of Jesse and Dorcas Lewellen. By publishing this large amount of material about this family, we believe many descendants

who now don't know they belong here will find much of interest.

Isaac Lewellen (1795-1855)

Isaac was born 12 April 1795 in Anson County, North Carolina. He married Mary Watts, but the marriage record has not been located.

It seems that their first child, Mary Ann, was born about 1817, in Anson County, giving us the probable marriage date for Isaac and Mary as ca. 1816.

By the time the family moved, in the late 1820s, from Anson County to Perry County, Tennessee, there were at least five children in the family. In Perry County, Isaac was listed on the 1830 census. Sometime between 1839 and 1844, the family moved from Perry County, Tennessee, to Tishomingo County, Mississippi. By 1839, at least 11 children had been born to Isaac and Mary.

Before moving his family to Mississippi, Isaac made several trips from Tennessee to Mississippi, where in April 1838 he witnessed a deed made by his brother, William C. Lewellen, in Tippah County. He secured a patent for land in "old" Tishomingo County in September 1839. Isaac also obtained patents in the present Prentiss County, Mississippi, between 1839 and 1842. Once settled in Tishomingo County, the family lived in or near Carrollville, north of Baldwyn, where two more children were born.

These 13 children, of course, were some of the grandchildren of Jesse and Dorcas Lewellen.

Isaac Lewellen was elected to several political offices in Tishomingo County. He was a member of the Tishomingo County Board of Police from 1845 to 1849 and its president in 1849. From 1850 to 1852 he was a State Marshall for the Southern District of Tishomingo County. It was in this capacity that he enumerated the 1850 census. He served as County Surveyor from 1852 until his death in 1855.

Following Isaac's death, the homestead was divided among his heirs. By 1860 they had disposed of portions of it.

Mary (Watts) Lewellen died at Carrollville on 27 September 1864, and was buried at the Shepperd Cemetery next to her husband, Isaac.

Seven persons, in addition to Isaac and Mary (Watts) Lewellen, were in Isaac's household when he made the family entry in the 1850 Census of Tishomingo County, Mississippi. As it turns out, all were his and Mary's children, whose ages, as recorded in the census, ranged from 30 to 3 years. And there were other Lewellens living nearby whom we've now learned were more members of this family, as we had suspected. (*Llewellyn Traces* 2:4, page 78).

Challenged by the repetition of given names in this family, researchers have done a remarkable job of accumulating information about this Lewellen line.

The 13 known children of Isaac and Mary (Watts) Lewellen are listed below:

Mary Ann Lewellen (1817-?)

Mary Ann was born about 1817 in Anson County, North Carolina. On 17 April 1845, she married William B. Coffee in Tishomingo County. Nothing more is known about her.

Oliver Perry Lewellen (1819-1888)

Oliver was born in 1819 in Anson County, North Carolina. In 1850, Oliver Perry Lewellen, "carpenter," was living in Tippah County, Mississippi, with his wife, Mary E., and 4-month-old William.

In 1859, as justice of the peace in Tishomingo County, he attested a deed by which his mother Mary sold a portion of land to her nephew (Oliver's cousin), John D. Lewellen, a son of William C. Lewellen, brother of Isaac Lewellen. Witness to the deed was Oliver's brother, Jesse Ellis Lewellen.

During the Civil War, Oliver Perry Lewellen fought for the Confederacy, enlisting, at Baldwyn, on 26 May 1861, in Company K, 19th Mississippi Regiment. After several hospitalizations because of illness and battle wounds, he rejoined his unit in March 1864, was captured in the Carolinas on 4 May 1865, and was paroled at Meridian, Mississippi, on 13 May 1865.

After the war, Oliver Perry Lewellen returned to Tippah County, Mississippi, and in 1869 was district road inspector.

He married, ca. 1849, perhaps in Tip-

pah County, Mary Elizabeth Johnson (1833-1914), from whom he was divorced in November 1879. Two years later, on 25 August 1881, he and Frances M. Frazier were granted a marriage license in Tippah County; however, no marriage was recorded.

Oliver Perry Lewellen and Mary (Johnson) Lewellen had four children: William G. Brownlow Lewellen (1850-1923), who married Elizabeth Amann, 2 September 1879, and had nine children; Mary Frances Lewellen (1852-aft. 1897), who married W. B. Young, and lived in Memphis; Pinkey Lewellen (1854-bef. 1860); and Jordan M. Lewellen (1857-aft. 1880, who married Mary Miller, 15 November 1877, and had three children.

Oliver Perry Lewellen died in Tippah County, Mississippi 10 October 1888. Family researchers believe he was buried at Payne's Chapel.

After her divorce from Oliver, Mary (Johnson) Lewellen, in 1880, was recorded in the census of her son William Brownlow Lewellen. She afterward lived with her sister, Mrs. Margaret Colson. Mary died 20 March 1914 and is buried at Carolina Cemetery, Prentiss County, Mississippi.

William Brownlow Lewellen (ca. 1820-?)

"Brownlow" was born in Anson County, North Carolina, in 1820, according to family records. When his father recorded the family on that census on 28 November 1850, William Brownlow Lewellen, a carpenter, was living, evidently unmarried, with his parents.

On 22 March 1860 he sold his portion of land inherited from his father to his brother-in-law, Col. Robert Lowry, widower of his sister Sarah H. (Lewellen) Lowry. After this transaction William Brownlow Lewellen is lost to the family.

Lavina D. Lewellen (1821-1890)

Lavina was born in 1821 in Anson County, North Carolina. Lavina married Major James R. Harrell (1813-1887), and they lived at Baldwyn. Her home seemed frequently to be a haven for other family members. In 1860 Lavina's mother Mary and sister Josephine were living there. Her young nephew, George Washington Arthur Lewellen, went there to live after his widowed mother Martha Ann (Long) Lewellen remarried.

Lavina (Lewellen) Harrell died 16 May 1890. Her husband's surname was perpetuated in the families of several of Lavina's siblings, sometimes as "Harold." He died 7 May 1877, two months after their 50th wedding anniversary.

Jesse Ellis Lewellen (1822-1863)

Jesse was born in 1822 in Anson County, North Carolina. He married Rebecca Frances Blythe on 16 April 1843. They lived at Carrollville, where Jesse Ellis Lewellen died 23 October 1863.

Rebecca (Blythe) Lewellen was born 15 March 1824 and died near Baldwyn on 14 August 1898.

On the 1850 census of Tishomingo County, Jesse appears to be listed as Jesse "S." He was called a tanner and lived next to his brother Thomas Lafayette Lewellen.

Jesse Ellis and Rebecca Frances (Blythe) Lewellen were parents of nine children: Mary Jane Lewellen (1844-1875); Thomas Jefferson Lewellen (1846-1852); William Taylor "W. T." Lewellen (1848-1924); Martha Ann Lewellen (1850-1858); Elija (*sic*) Isaac Lewellen (1852-1893); James Harrell Lewellen (1855-1863); Fredonia Maria Lewellen (1856-1880); Lavinia Belle Lewellen (1858-?); and Jesse Ellis Lewellen, Jr. (1862-1935).

Of these nine children, family records show marriages for only Elija, Jesse, and W. T., none of whom left descendants.

Sarah H. Lewellen (1825[?]-1857)

Sarah was born in Perry County, Tennessee. She is buried in Sheppard Cemetery, Prentiss County, Mississippi, next to her husband, Col. Robert Lowry, who, according to Tishomingo County records, she married on 20 March 1843.

Published records of Sheppard Cemetery say that the Sarah Lowry buried there was a daughter of Isaac and Mary Lewellen.

However, there is confusion about Sarah (Lewellen) Lowry, caused, it seems, by erroneous published cemetery records, and published biographical material about the Lowry family that is complicated to say the least. Perhaps there are even incorrect census records. By using these records in an earlier article, we unintentionally perpetuated the confusion in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:4, page 71.

Because we may be dealing with two Sarahs who married into the Lowry

family, and perhaps more than one Robert Lowry, we will leave her for further study. She deserves our attention, but more research into more records is necessary before we can be sure our information about Sarah (Lewellen) Lowry is correct.

Thomas Lafayette Lewellen (1826-1914)

Thomas was born in 1826 in Perry County, Tennessee. In 1848, he married Emily Robertson, born ca. 1830 in Alabama. A biographical sketch of Thomas Lafayette Lewellen was printed as Tradition 4 in *Llewellyn Traces* 1:4, page 72.

In 1850, Thomas was living next to his brother Jesse in Carrollville, Tishomingo County, Mississippi, when the census was taken. His 1850 census listing is consistent with information in the biographical sketch referred to above, and in his family chart printed in *Llewellyn, Lewellen, Lualin, etc., etc.* (page 169).

In 1860 he was living at Highland, Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

On 19 August 1861, he enlisted, at Iuka, in Company A, 26th Mississippi Regiment, Confederate forces. He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson and held for seven months at Camp Morton. He was exchanged at Vicksburg and returned to his regiment to fight "in all the battles of Hills Corps." He remained with the Confederate Army until just before the surrender, when he was given a furlough by General Lee.

The biographical sketch about Thomas suggests this perhaps may have been the last furlough signed by the general.

At one time Thomas L. Lewellen was warden of the Mississippi State Penitentiary.

He resettled in Hill County, Texas, in 1875, bought 600 acres adjoining the town of Woodbury, and died there 5 March 1914.

Thomas Lafayette and Emily (Robertson) Lewellen had nine children: Cynthia Rosanne (Lewallen) Martin (1849-1881); F. Alexander Lewallen, Joseph Robinson Lewallen, John Lewallen, and Bertha Lewallen, all of Hill County, and Mary (Lewallen) Howell and Walter Lewallen of Knox County, Texas; and Love (Lewallen) Shelton and Emma (Lewallen) Fancher.

Continued on page 80

The 13 children of Isaac, the census-taker . . . continued

George Washington Lewellen (1831-1866)

George was born 3 July 1831 in Perry County, Tennessee. He married Martha Ann Long. In 1860, they were living at Ellistown.

George Washington Lewellen was another son of Isaac and Mary who fought in the Civil War.

He enlisted 19 March 1862 at Ellistown in Company K, 31st Mississippi Infantry. He was appointed an ordnance sergeant the next month, and in November 1863 was promoted to captain. He was captured at Atlanta in July 1864, removed to Nashville, and on 29 July 1864 was taken to Johnson's Island, Ohio, near Louisville, Kentucky. He was released 15 June 1865.

George Washington Lewellen died 21 May 1866, at Ellistown, less than a year after his release from the Union prison. He is buried near his father in Sheppard Cemetery, Prentiss County, Mississippi.

He and Martha Ann (Long) Lewellen had two children: Sallie M. Lewellen (1861-1929), and George Washington Arthur Lewellen (1864-1899).

After her husband's death in 1866, Martha Ann (Long) Lewellen married A. J. Cochran. In this marriage Martha kept her daughter Sallie with her, but her son, George Washington Arthur Lewellen, was sent to live with his aunt, Lavina (Lewellen) Harrell. His

story is told in *Llewellyn Traces* 3:2, page 21.

The daughter, Sallie M. Lewellen married John C. Jones in 1878.

Francis P. Lewellen (1832-?)

Francis was born in 1832 in Perry County, Tennessee. She was living with her parents when the 1850 census was taken. She married Jesse Graham. In 1860 she was living near Carrollville, after which she is lost.

William Lewellen (1836-bef.1860)

William was born in 1836 in Perry County, Tennessee. He was the second son named William born to Isaac and Mary Lewellen. He was 14 and living with his parents when the 1850 census was enumerated. He died sometime before 1860.

Joel W. Lewellen (1839-1903)

Joel was born in 1839 in Perry County, Tennessee. He was living with his parents in 1850.

When the 1860 census was taken he was listed as being in the "mercantile business" at Baldwyn. Joel Lewellen carried on many businesses in Baldwyn and frequently was mentioned in newspaper articles. He married Nancy J. Gould (1844-1928). They had no children.

By 1896 Joel W. and Nancy (Gould) Lewellen were in Heber Springs, Arkansas, where he died 20 November

1903. He is buried at Fairfield Cemetery, Union County, Mississippi.

Josephine Lewellen (1844-aft.1860)

Josephine was born in 1844 in Tishomingo (now Prentiss) County, Mississippi. She was a 6-year-old child in the 1850 census. When the 1860 Mississippi census was taken Josephine was living in the household of her older sister, Lavina (Lewellen) Harrell near Ellistown. The mother, Mary Lewellen, also was living there at that time. Nothing is known of Josephine after the 1860 census.

Alonzo Coffield Lewellen (1847-1860)

Alonzo was born in 1847 in Tishomingo (now Prentiss) County, Mississippi. He was three years old when his father listed him in the 1850 census. Alonzo died sometime before 1860.

Other children of Jesse and Dorcas Lewellen will be discussed in future issues.

References, in addition to those in *Llewellyn Traces* 3:4, page 71: family charts of Rhonda Roederer, Lafayette, Louisiana; *The Lewellen Family*, a report by Don Martini, March 1979, typescript, 25 pages; and an untitled typescript manuscript about the Lewellens of Tippah and Tishomingo Counties, Mississippi, compiler unknown, ca.1975, 22 pages, from the files of Herbert G. Lewellen, Willard, Ohio.

Obituaries

Williard E. Llewellyn

Williard E. Llewellyn, of Peckville, Pennsylvania, died Monday, 1 April 1991.

He was born in Peckville, son of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Coyne) Llewellyn. He married Dorothy L. Evans and at the time of his death they had been married for 50 years.

For 36 years, Mr. Llewellyn was bookkeeper for the Miller Casket Company, Jermy, Pennsylvania. He also was sexton of the Prospect Hill Cemetery.

A member of the Peckville United Methodist Church, he was a 62-year member of Oriental Star Lodge 588, F&AM. He was Past Master of the lodge and was a member of the Scottish

Rite Body Valley of Scranton and Irem Temple Shrine.

In addition to his wife, Mr. Llewellyn was survived by a daughter Carol (Llewellyn) Reuther and two grandsons.—Adapted from *Ninnau*, 15 May 1991, page 15.

Anthony Flewelling

Anthony Flewelling, 2 days old, of Hardin (Ray County), Missouri, died 14 June 1991, at Children's Mercy Hospital in Kansas City.

Services were held 17 June 1991 at Lavelock Cemetery near Hardin with the Rev. Chris Cox officiating. Snow Funeral home in Richmond (Ray County), Missouri, was in charge of arrangements.

Anthony Flewelling was born 12 June 1991, at Lafayette Regional Health Center in Lexington (Lafayette County), Missouri.

He is survived by his mother, Jeanne Flewelling of Hardin; his maternal grandmother, Bertha Jesse Flewelling of Hardin, and his maternal great grandmothers, Irene Doss of Hardin, and Edna Flewelling of Latour (Cass County), Missouri.—Adapted from *The Daily News*, Richmond, Missouri, 17 June 1991.

New rule!

Some articles reproduced verbatim from other publications now appear like this (like old newsprint?). Ye Editor is not responsible for the errors and typos in the original!

Abednego Lawellin

Abednego Lawellin, who died 20 November 1915, was born 16 June 1836, in Randolph County, Indiana.

In 1857, he and his parents, three brothers and two sisters came to Anderson County, Kansas Territory, and settled in Jackson Township, on the farm on which he lived up to the time of his death. He was the last member of his family to cross over the river.

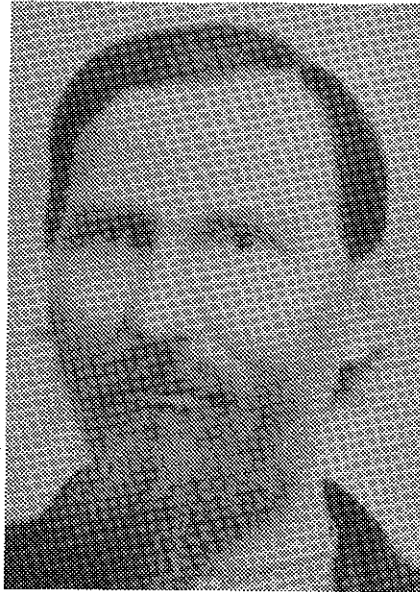
Not long after he came here, he married Miss Martha Sandlin, and to them were born two daughters. The mother passed away shortly after the birth of the second daughter.

In 1865, Mr. Lawellin and Rebecca Severn were married, and three daughters and two sons were born to them. Two of the children died at an early age and the mother soon followed them.

Deceased lived to a ripe age, and was 79 years, 5 months, and 4 days old when he died.

He leaves one son, Wesley Benjamin Lawellin, and four daughters, Mrs. Rachel Smith, Mrs. Mary Nickelson, Mrs. Ida Raymond, and Mrs. Cynthia Askins, 18 grandchildren, and three great grandchildren to mourn their great loss. All of his children were with him when he passed away.

The funeral services were conducted at the home, Monday morning, 22 November 1915, by the Rev. H. A. Church, of Baldwin, Douglas County, Kansas. A large number of friends and neighbors gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to one who had been so long among us, and who was highly esteemed by everyone who knew him, and many followed him to his last resting place, in the West Scripto Cemetery (Putnam Township, Anderson County, Kansas), by the side of the loved ones gone before.—Probably the *Garnett* (Kansas) *Review*, about 25 November 1915.



Abednego Lawellin (1836-1915)

Mamie Lewallen

Mamie Lewallen, 96, died at the Baptist Medical Center, Kansas City, 8 August 1991.

She was born in Clarksville, Red River County, Texas, and lived in Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas, from 1947 until 1990, when she moved to central Kansas City.

Mrs. Lewallen was a member of the St. Paul AME Church in Wichita.

Survivors included three sons, William L. Lewallen and Sterling Lewallen, both of Wichita, and Harold Lewallen, Denver; five daughters, Mary Ann Jackson, Kansas City; Alma Bright and Clara Lewallen, both of Silver Spring, Maryland; Cecil Wooten, Clarksville, Texas, and Ruth Willis, Dallas; a brother, Julius Black, and a sister, Abbie Cooks, also both of Clarksville, Texas; 30 grandchildren, 49 great grandchildren, and 5 great great grandchildren.—Adapted from an undated clipping, *Kansas City* (Missouri) *Star*.

Clifton J. Lewellen

Clifton J. Lewellen, 81, of Turney, Clinton County, Missouri, died 21 February 1987, at his home.

He was born in Kingston, Caldwell County, Missouri. Mr. Lewellen was a retired farmer and had worked for the Clinton County Road District and the Wyeth Hardware Company in St. Jo-

seph, Missouri. He was a member of the Browning (Linn County, Missouri) Baptist Church.

Survivors included his wife, Jennie Lewellen of the home; three sons, Clifton L. (*sic*) Lewellen, Jr., Darl Lewellen, Lima, Ohio, and Robert Lewellen of the home; a daughter JoAnn Sjoberg, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota; eight grandchildren, four great grandchildren, and a great great grandchild.

Services were held at Bailey's Chapel in Lathrop, Clinton County, Missouri. Burial was in the Cameron Memory Garden Cemetery, Cameron, Clinton County, Missouri.—Adapted from an undated clipping, *Kansas City* (Missouri) *Star*.

Note: David Allen Lewellen, whose obituary was published in *Llewellyn Traces* 3:2, page 33, was a grandson of Clifton J. Lewellen.

Raymond J. Lewellen

Raymond J. Lewellen, 83, who walked away from the residential care facility in which he lived in the Kansas City area, was found dead 12 April 1991.

His body was found in a ditch about a mile from the nursing home by search teams, which had been looking for him for several days.

Raymond Lewellen was born in Polo, Caldwell County, Missouri, and had lived in Kingston, Caldwell County, Missouri, before moving to the Kansas City area. He was a bridge foreman in Caldwell County, had worked as a mechanic and also was a farmer.

Survivors included his wife Ruth Lewellen, two grandchildren and four great granddaughters.—Adapted from news stories in the *Kansas City* (Missouri) *Star*, 12 and 13 April 1991, and obituary, 15 April 1991.

Ninnau, the North American Welsh newspaper, is published monthly. Subscriptions: 11 Post Terrace, Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920.

Vital statistics

Illinois births

Cook County

Lewellyn, Albert John, 12 January 1889, at Chicago; note: "parents living."

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. T933360/0801.

Kane County

Luellen, Dora Jane, 4 September 1864, at Aurora, to Henry C. and Sarah (Luce) Luellen.

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. 7612004/4.

Logan County

Lewellyn, Richard Herschel, 2 September 1888, at Latham, to Richard Samuel and Luella W. (Pease) Llewellyn (*sic*).

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. 7933301/27.

Moultrie County

Lewellen, James Adison, 19 August 1869, at Coles Station, to John and Emeline (Clonigar) Lewellen.

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. T000009/07149.

Illinois marriages

Adams County

Lewallen, Laura A., and John W. Hughes, 13 February 1873. (Note: This date is unclear. We think 1873 is correct, but it might be 1870 or 1878.)

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. 8401932/34. (Again, this number is nearly unreadable.)

Macoupin County

Lwelling (*sic*), William, and Lizzie Lewis, 19 May 1865.

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. 7014803/81.

Peoria County

Lewellyn, Richard Herschel, and

Grace Pearl Andrews, 5 September 1918, at Peoria.

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. 7933301/28.

Pike County

Lewallen, Johnson A., and Martha Butler, 20 November 1845.

Reference: Pike County, Illinois, marriage records.

Indiana marriages

Jennings County

Lewellen, Samuel, and Martha McNew, 29 April 1870.

Reference: LDS IGI 1988, Batch No. 8700502:34.

Randolph County

Luellen, Samuel, and Emeline R. Jones, 9 September 1855.

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1988, Batch No. 7125929:87.

Wayne County

Lewallen, Deborah, and Stephen Jones, 20 October 1813 (license); 28 October 1813 (marriage), by Judge Jeremiah Meek.

Lewallen, Shadrach, and Elizabeth Miller, 6 October 1817 (license); 9 October 1817 (marriage), by Rev. James Benefiel.

Reference: "Wayne County (Indiana) Marriage Records, 1811-1817," compiled by Mrs. Irene Macy Strieby, in *Indiana Source Book VI* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1992), pages 30 and 37.

Missouri marriages

Pike County

Lewellen, Sanford, and Martha E. Nichols, 31 August 1854.

Lewellen, Samuel, and Catharine Litter, 28 March 1861,

References: Marriage Records, Pike County, Missouri, on LDS, IGI, 1988.

Ohio marriages

Athens County

Lewellen, Samuel, and Martha Canny, 9 February 1837.

Lewellen, Samuel, and Mary Hully, 21 May 1839.

Lewellen, Abram, and Samantha Gabriill (*sic*), 4 January 1849.

Llewellyn, George W., and Dorcas Gabriel, 23 December 1852.

Guernsey County

Lewallen, Sarah, and James Stanley, 20 November 1815.

Mahoning County

Llewellyn, Samuel D., and Augusta Foss, 6 November 1881.

Preble County

Luellen, Samuel, and Polly Welch, 9 July 1818.

Reference: All the above marriages come from county records.

Texas marriage

Galveston County

Llewellyn, John T. and Julia M. Currad, 11 March 1861, by James M. Shipman, elder, M.E. Church.

Reference: copy of marriage license and signed return, both dated 11 March 1861, from *Llewellyn Traces* files.

West Virginia marriages

Harrison County

Lewellen, Rachel, and Samuel Jones, 13 April 1794.

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. 7108513/45.

Marion County

Lewellyn, Eliah (*sic*) M, 35, and Rebecca Syne, 31, both of Monongalia County, West Virginia, 22 July 1899.

Vital statistics, continued

Reference: *Marion County, West Virginia, Marriages, 1842-1899*, Wes Cochran (Parkersburg, West Virginia: n.d.), page 221.

Monongalia County

Lewellen, Samuel, and Elizabeth Goff, 24 March 1799.

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. 7709519/2

Lewellyn, Mary, and Jabish Jones, 9 July 1812.

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. 7804612/42.

Lewellen, Miley, and William Goff, 8 March 1827.

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. 7709518/74.

Lewellen, Abagal (*sic*), and John Goff (Gogh), 21 July 1830.

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. 7709518/73.

Lewellen, Mary, and John Williams, 31 August 1835.

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. 7629615/63.

Ritchie County

Lewellyn, William, and Sarah Catharine (*sic*) Hill, 1880 (*sic*).

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. 7428001/24.

Lewellen, Asa Clarence, and Laura Maude Kimble, 29 March 1913.

Reference: LDS, IGI, 1984, Batch No. 7428001/24 (*sic*).

Land records

Thomas Flewelling had land grants in South Carolina

Not much is known about the Thomas Flewelling who received land grants on 27 November 1770 and on 14 August 1772 in South Carolina. When the grants were issued, Thomas was known as "of Laurens and Newberry Counties, South Carolina."

Thomas Flewelling and his wife Martha were the parents of seven daughters: Mary, who married Joseph Martindale; Susannah, who married, before 1837, William Dillard; Phoebe, who married John Garrett (Sr.), and who died in 1825; Mileah, who married Joseph Potts; Sarah, who married first

David Smith (Sr.), and second Francis Fincher, and who died before 1 February 1845, probably in Tennessee; Elizabeth, who married John Ellis; and Elvira, who married Henry or Hezekiah Gray (Sr.).

Descendants know that Susannah was a Quakeress; perhaps the entire family were Quakers (members of the Society of Friends).

Thomas and Martha ? Flewelling both died about 1805.

Reference: Correspondence from Nell Hart Orr, Lafayette, Alabama, 1985.

John Llewellyn's 270 acres on the shores of Lake Michigan in 1851

John Llewellyn bought 270 acres of lake-front land in the northeastern section of the Ouilmette Reservation, north of Chicago, in 1851. This land was on the shores of Lake Michigan, in what today is the Chicago suburb of Wilmette.

He purchased the land from Alonzo Harmon and his wife for \$1,050. Llewellyn soon sold the land to Solomon Dingee.

This land may have included what became known as Llewellyn (*sic*) Park, which, in the 1890s, was an area known

chiefly because there was a railroad transfer point there, where passengers of the Bluff City (Waukegan) Electric Street Railway could transfer to the steam-powered Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for its run into Chicago (and vice versa). Llewellyn Park was located at today's Third Street and Maple Avenues in Wilmette, and in the 1870s was called Hillville.

Reference: *Wilmette: a History*, George D. Bushnell (Wilmette, Illinois: Wilmette Bicentennial Commission, 1976), pages 21 and 66.

In land transactions, the grantee is the person to whom the grant (or sale) is made. The grantor is the person by whom the grant (or sale or conveyance) is made.

Your great great grandfather was rich, relatively speaking!

There it is! The probate record of your great great grandfather's estate. As you read through it, you wonder: In terms of today's dollars, just how well off was he?

With the help of economists at *Forbes*, and based upon prices and living conditions statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, now we know.

The figures below show the time period and the approximate value of one dollar in 1991 dollars:

1820-1850:	\$1 = \$13.28
1850-1875:	\$1 = \$13.14
1875-1900:	\$1 = \$14.85
1900-1925:	\$1 = \$11.38
1935:	\$1 = \$9.91
1945:	\$1 = \$7.56
1955:	\$1 = \$5.08
1965:	\$1 = \$4.31
1975:	\$1 = \$1.35
1985:	\$1 = \$1.26

Before the early 1800s, monetary systems of the several states (and of the colonies) varied. The lack of uniformity, combined with our country's financial instability, make a true reckoning of 1991 dollar values for those time periods nearly impossible today. In addition, barter was a major form of currency then.

Reference: FYI supplement, *Forbes*, 25 November 1991, in the *Pikes Peak Genealogical Society Newsletter*, Colorado Springs, Vol. 12, No. 3, 1992, page 35.

Queries . . . and Replies

Queries

Editor's note: We need more queries! If you submitted a query several years ago, and even if you received a reply, why not send in your query again! Our readership is expanding. Perhaps a recent subscriber has new information for you! Perhaps recent research has disclosed new allied names or other good "clues!"

24-92 Silas Raymond of New Brunswick, Canada, son of Jesse Silas Raymond, married, in 1875, Helen S. Wetmore, possibly daughter of Henry Sylvanus and Esther Susannah (Flewelling) Wetmore. In 1881, he married, second, Frances Sophia Flewelling. Can anyone confirm or identify the above Flewelling connections and their relationships?

25-92 Does anyone know of a Marshall connection with Llewellyns? Have found the name "Marshall" used as a given name, first or "middle," in several Llewellyn families. Please send info.

26-92 Looking for identity of Madison Lewellen who married Mary E. Wallace in 1875 in Butler County, Kansas, per *Llewellyn Traces* 4:3, page 57. According to this record, Madison was born about 1843. Whose son?

27-92 Seek information on William Flewelling and Betsy Holloway of North Carolina. I am descended from their son Dick Flewelling and his son Howell Flewelling, who died in Nash County, North Carolina, in October 1805. Some of their relatives later moved into Georgia. Will share info on the above lines with anyone interested.

28-92 Would like to share info on South Carolina Llewellyn-Wofford connections, especially Hugh Llewellyn. This is not my direct line, but I hope to soon connect by compiling descendants of our original Wofford immigrant, ca. 1620.

29-92 Looking for Zadock Lewellen's daughters: Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Ruth. Did Elizabeth marry John Greathouse? Did Mary Ann marry Benjamin Lydick? Did Ruth marry a Stew-

art? Wm. Lydick was administrator of Zadock Lewellen's estate in 1878 in Marshall County, West Virginia. Was he the father of Benjamin Lydick? Need any information to confirm these three marriages and prove these are Zadock's daughters. What was Ruth Stewart's husband's name? Believe Greathouses and Lydicks went to Clark County, Missouri. Thanks for your help.

30-92 Looking for anything you might have about William Clinton Llewellyn and his wife Mary Ellen, who was a Ledford. Their son, James Lorenzo Llewellyn (*sic*) was born in 1879 in Carthage and died in 1960 in Joplin, both in Jasper County, Missouri. Both James Lorenzo Llewellyn and his wife Flora Ellen (Walker) Llewellyn are buried in Messer Cemetery, Cherokee County, Kansas. I have James Lorenzo and Flora Ellen well documented, but need earlier generations.

31-92 Am seeking any info about Jeremiah and Isabella (Hastings) Lewellen, who are buried in Spencer Cemetery, Spencer, West Virginia, and their known children, Charles William Lewellen, Mary Jane Lewellen, Millard F. Lewellen, Thomas Henry Lewellen, and John Wesley Lewellen. Am especially looking for John Wesley Lewellen, who was born in 1860 in Monongalia County, (West) Virginia, and the next year went with the family to Roane County, (West) Virginia, where, in 1888, he married Cora B. Davis. By 1910 John Wesley and Cora had the following children: Addie, Mamie, J. W., H. M., Leota, Ruby, Ralph, and Brooks. In the 1917 obituary of his brother, Charles William Lewellen, John Wesley Lewellen was listed as living in Michigan. My information about John Wesley Lewellen ends in 1910. Help!

32-92 Searching for the parents of my Frances (Frankie) Lewallen who married John Ray and lived in or near Pontotoc County, Mississippi, although she died in Arkansas. Frankie had a son, Clemmie Pinkston Ray, born in 1876. Clemmie married Elizabeth Young and stayed in Mississippi, I think. Can you help?

33-92 Still looking for information about my John Lewallen who married a Rainwater. Their son was Jacob Lewallen, from whom I descend. Would welcome correspondence with others who have found Rainwaters among their Lewallen (etc.) records. *Note: This query was originally submitted as Query 13-90. The submitter is very eager for Lewallen-Rainwater correspondence.*

34-92 Need help identifying the "Major Llewellyn, Division Quartermaster," who is mentioned in the *History of Morgan's Cavalry* (Basil W. Duke, Cincinnati: Miami Printing and Publishing Company, 1867). On three pages (pages 332 through 335) in this history is an article entitled "The Capture of Elizabethtown," which describes Major Llewellyn's waving the "white flag of surrender."

Replies

8-90 Please see Query 4-92.

13-90 The submitter of this query has sent a new query about this lost ancestor (see Query 33-92). We believe this John Lewallen was born in North or South Carolina, ca. 1811. According to information from unidentified family researchers that was published in *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, John Lewallen married a Mary ? (was she a Rainwater?) and their children included seven sons: Moses Alexander, James, William, John, Henry, Jacob, and George. According to the information in Mrs. Harris's book, these sons (with the exception of George, born 1848 in Arkansas), were born between 1834 and 1843 in Tennessee. A search has not located this family in either Arkansas or Tennessee in 1850. An allied name, in addition to Rainwater, was Atkinson or possibly Atkerson. Reference: *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento: 1981), pages 129 and 130.

20-90 The Lewallen line discussed in this query was that of Billie Harris, whose book *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.* is a reference we frequently consult in doing *Llewellyn Traces* research. We ran this query two years

Queries . . . and Replies

ago hoping it would lead us to locating Billie, but to date we have no clue as to her whereabouts or fate. The title of her book probably offers a clue, that perhaps some of her relatives adopted the Lewallen spelling of Llewellyn, and eventually it became Lualin.

12-91, 13-91, 14-91, 15-91 These queries all concerned the same family, so please see replies to all four when hunting for replies to any of these queries. Specifically see the reply to 13-91 in *Llewellyn Traces* 4:2, page 43, and replies to 14-91 and 15-91 in *Llewellyn Traces* 4:1, page 22. This family ties to that of John and Jane (Gregg) Lewellen, and we've enough material on hand now about this line to do an article about them in a future issue.

8-92 The DeSoto County, Mississippi, administration of Shadrach Fluellen's estate indicates that Shadrach did indeed have a son named James. Whether he was the James Flewellen who married Martha Fredonia Brigrance is not proved by the court record. Further information on this family will be forthcoming.

4-92 From Helen (Lewallen) Smith, of Colby, Kansas, comes a partial reply to this query. It seems that William Preston Lewallen of this query was the great great grandfather of Helen's daughter-in-law, Jane (Creson) Smith. Late this summer, Helen was working on Jane's genealogy as a 1992 Christmas gift. Additional information will be along as soon as the gift is all wrapped up! We've put Helen in touch with Earlene Peak of Atkins, Arkansas, who submitted the query earlier this year.

5-92 Please number each of the Alexanders in this query in the consecutive order in which they are listed on page 42, *Llewellyn Traces* 4:2. A few of these Alexanders were identified in *Llewellyn Traces* 4:3, page 63, but without references. We repeat some of that information below:

2. Alexander Lewelling, born ca. 1739, Charles City, Virginia. He is the Alexander in the 1790 census of Edgecombe County, North Carolina (not mentioned in this query). This Alexander Lewelling's wife when he

wrote his will in 1791, in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, was an Elizabeth, and she returned the inventory of his estate in 1792. His children, all mentioned in the will with the exception of Benjamin, were Edmond, born 1764; Benjamin, 1766; Nancy, 1768; Mary, 1770; James, 1772; John, probably 1774; Simon, 1776, and Fanny, 1779. All children were born in York County, Virginia, and baptized at Charles Parish. Reference: Estate records of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Joseph W. Watson (n.p.: n.p., n.d.), page 167.

3. Alexander Flewellin (1762-1821)—please correct the surname of this Alexander's wife to Katie Peebles. She also seems to have been called "Thessy." This Alexander served in the American Revolution as a private from North Carolina. According to DAR records, he was born 12 May 1762, and died 10 May 1821. He may have been the Alex Flewellen (No. 7 on the list) who received bounty land in 1790 in Franklin County, Georgia. This Alexander also seems to have sometimes used "Llewellyn" as his surname. References: Arkansas Genealogical Records, NSDAR, Vol. 83, 1973-74; *DAR Patriot Index* (Vol. 1), 1966, page 241; *DAR Magazine*, Aug-Sept. 1975, page 810; DAR membership application; *Llewellyn Traces* 1:1, page 8.

7. Alex Flewellen, Franklin County,

Georgia (see Alexander Flewellin, No. 3, above. Reference: *Headright and Bounty Grants, Franklin County, Georgia*, n.a. (n.p.: n.p., n.d.), page 91.

15. Alexander Stevenson Luallin was born in 1848 in Fulton County, Arkansas, and died in 1913 in Clinton, Henry County, Missouri. His three wives were Mary Bilderback (1869); Jane Anderson (1871), and Sarah Judson Bilderback (1878). By these three wives, Alexander Stevenson Luallin was the father of Calvin (1), Porter and Foster (2), and Elmer, Lucy and Homer (3), all surname Luallin. Although Alexander Stevenson Luallin's mother is recorded as Lucy (Cole) Luallin, her given name actually was Laura. Additional information about this Alexander is in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2, page 29, and 4:3, page 63. Reference: family records of Wayne Luallin, Topeka, Kansas.

20. F. Alexander Llewellyn lived in Hill County, Texas, and was a son of Thomas Lafayette Lewallen, son of Isaac and Mary (Watts) Lewallen, son of Jesse and Dorcas Lewellen. More about this family is included in this issue of *Llewellyn Traces* on pages 78 through 80. Additional references: *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.*, Billie Harris (Sacramento: 1981), page 169; *Llewellyn Traces* 2:4, page 78; 3:4, page 57; and 4:2, page 36.

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.

Family reunions

Reunion in Oklahoma

Children, grandchildren and great grandchildren of Buell and Melissa Hart Lewallen held their family reunion in Tulsa, Oklahoma, the first weekend in July, 1992. Letitia Chambers, Washington, D. C., and John and Aubrey Fleming, Tulsa, were in charge of arrangements.

This reunion is called the "Texas Lewallen Reunion," even though it met in Oklahoma in 1992 and in 1993 will be held in Tennessee.

Please contact Mr. Aubrey Fleming, 1006 N. Moccasin, Sapulpa, Oklahoma 74066-2518, for information about this reunion.

Reunion in Kansas

Again this year, the annual Lawellin Family Reunion will be held in Garnett, Anderson County, Kansas. The dates are Friday, June 11, through Sunday, June 13, 1993—as always, the second Sunday in June and the Friday and Saturday before. New activities are planned for Friday and Saturday.

Here's what's coming: the usual pre-reunion supper at the Sherwood Inn on Saturday night; a service Sunday morning at the Garnett Methodist Church; the traditional pot-luck Sunday dinner in the Garnett Town Hall on Fifth Street between Walnut and Oak Streets; and a short business meeting.

It's here in the Town Hall that you can talk genealogy, talk about the Lawellins of any spelling, inspect computer printouts, old family pictures and artifacts, and share information. The computer types (your editor included) almost always show up with information they didn't have the year before.

The reunion will be expanded this year so that Friday is set aside for family research at the Anderson Coun-

Subscriptions are due for renewal

Once again it's time to renew subscriptions to *Llewellyn Traces*.

On the opposite page is a subscription blank. The price remains \$22.50 for the year.

A glance at your mailing label will tell you if you need to renew. If there's a "92" following your address, that means your subscription expires with this issue. If there's a "93," that means you're paid up for 1993.

All subscriptions begin with the March issue (which we may call the Spring issue in 1993) and end with the December (the Winter) issue.

Our thanks to those who have already renewed their subscriptions for 1993. Our thanks, too, to those who renewed for two or more years! That helps make our production planning a lot easier; we then have a better idea of how many subscribers we can anticipate for the year, and how many copies of each issue we need to print.

ty Court House, at the Anderson County Historical Society, and in local cemeteries. Weather permitting, Saturday this year will be a work day at the West Scipio Cemetery in Putnam Township, Anderson County.

For further details and to be included on the mailing list, please get in touch with Ms. Corky Oliphant, President, Lawellin Family Association, 13154 Sycamore, Grandview, Missouri 64030 (1-(816) 763-0202).

All Llewellyns and Flewellens are welcome at this reunion.

Here's some of what *Llewellyn Traces* will offer in its '93 issues

The success we've had during our first four years of publication leads us to what promises to be an eventful fifth year.

Much of that success is due to your generosity in sharing family records and documents with other readers. Thank you!

Again in 1993, we'll publish a mix of material—scattered over the country and scattered over the years.

Thanks to one of our subscribers, we'll have some new information about Daniel Lluellin of Charles City, Virginia.

We'll get into the Fluellens (*et al*) who were in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, early on.

There'll be an in-depth article about the Thomas Lewellens of Loudoun County, Virginia, from the mid-1700s until nearly 1800. Where did they come from and where did they go?

We plan also to tackle the Lewellens of Anderson County, Tennessee, beginning with Richard, who migrated from Prince Edward County, Virginia. We'll have some interesting new insights into the background of Thomas Llewellyn II of Sussex, Brunswick, and Greensville Counties, Virginia, and Northampton County, North Carolina.

We'll continue our Monongalia County, Virginia, "series," as well as our work with the children of Jesse and Dorcas Lewellen.

At this writing we have no idea where some of these articles will take us and it'll be interesting to see how and where we come out!

There'll be a lot more vital statistics and obituaries; more wills and court records; more military records; and we'll get into Loyalist records of the Flewellings of New York, as well as the Tory activities of John Lewelling of Edgecombe and Martin Counties, North Carolina.

We'll have more queries and replies (*lots* more, we hope!); contemporary items; an accounting of people who had "Llewellyn" for a given first name, and a full report on the October 1993 Llewellyn National Reunion.

And as usual there'll be some surprises! If you haven't joined up for 1993, think of all you'll be missing! A subscription form is just to your right.

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

And watch *Llewellyn Traces* for information!