



Uelwellyn Traces

Being a Digest of Information about the Families Uelwellyn, Uelwollen, Uelwellin, Uelwelling, Uuellen, Uatwalin, Uatwellin, Uewallen, Uewellan, Uewellen, Uewelling, Uieuallen, Uouallen, Uualin, Uualen, Uueling, Uuellen, and of other Divers Spellings

Volume 7 Number 3: September 1995

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, }
Mendocott County, }

Know all Men by these Presents, that we

Shadrake Swallen *Mannabus Hobbs*
are held and firmly bound unto *James Turner*

Esquire, Governor, &c. or his Successors in Office,
in the full Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, Current Money, to be paid to the said
Governor, his Successors, or Assigns, for the which Payment well and truly to be
made and done, we bind ourselves, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators,
jointly and severally, firmly by these Presents, sealed with our Seals, and dated
this *23rd* Day of *Decemr* Anno Domini *1802*

THE Condition of the above Obligation is such, that whereas the above
bounden *Shadrake Swallen* hath made Application for a Licence for a Mar-
riage to be celebrated between him and *Lucy Hobbs* of the County afore-
said: Now, in Case it shall not appear hereafter, that there is any lawful Cause or
Impediment to obstruct the said Marriage, then the above Obligation to be void,
otherwise to remain in full Force and Virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered, }
in the Presence of

Al Branson

Shadrake Swallen
Lucy Hobbs

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



Llewellyn Traces

September 1995
Volume 7 No. 3

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Editorial

Those ever-growing piles, part 2

Primary evidence—created at the time of the event—forms the backbone of our research. Primary records should be carefully preserved, of course. Other records—secondary evidence—fill in the gaps. Secondary evidence makes the person interesting, but it doesn't prove anything about him or her.

So it is with photos, which almost always are secondary evidence. Even though they're not primary records, photos of our ancestors give us a sense of pride and sentimentality. Sometimes they give us clues to locations or events that might be recorded somewhere in primary records. Photos are visible evidence of the existence of a person who hopefully is who we think he (or she) is.

But photos don't *prove* that those in the pictures are who we think they are. Unless a person in a photograph is holding some sort of identification, and that's not likely, there's nothing about the photo to prove the picture is the likeness of a certain individual. An identifying caption is merely hearsay—someone's word for who's in the picture. It's not proof. Even if we tend to cling to photos for memory's sake, a photo secondarily identified as being the image of a particular person often is not much more valuable than is a photo with no identification on it at all, or a photo that's blurred or out of focus—a photo that realistically should be discarded.

To ensure the comforting value photos give us, take certain precautions for their preservation. First, keep them away from light, heat, and high humidity. Any photo—a color photo especially—eventually will fade beyond recognition; light, heat, and humidity speed up the process. Another hazard is an album that depends on plastic, paste, or glue—all photo-unfriendly elements—to display the picture. Rely on the recommendation of a professional photographer or the staff at a reliable camera store to guide you in the purchase of photograph albums or storage materials. Or hunt up a catalog of archival storage materials. Store your photos in controlled temperature and humidity. If you must display a family photo in your home or office, have a new print made for the purpose. Properly store the original.

And never, *never* throw away the negatives of pictures you know you want to keep. Once the photo begins to fade, if the negative is gone so is the possibility of making another print of the picture. For safe-keeping, file your negatives in a different place from your prints.

Other secondary records are valuable only for the picture they help paint of an individual. Notes take up far less storage space than do family souvenirs. Using a standard 8 1/2 x 11-inch sheet of paper, make notes about this memorabilia, discard the secondary evidence, and use the notes to add descriptive interest to the family history you're writing. Notes on a standard-size sheet of paper can easily be filed or punched for insertion into a notebook. Learn to resist writing notes on the backs of envelopes or on small "sticky" notes that must, for neat filing, be copied onto standard-size paper. Many genealogists make their own research sheets for this purpose.

Cover: *This Randolph County, North Carolina, marriage bond for Shadrach Lewallen (Lewelling) and Sarah Hobbs, dated 23 December 1802, comes to us from Janice (Lewelling) Wight, St. Helena (Napa County), California. Sarah's brother Barnabas (Barney) Hobbs and the groom were sureties. Because of her marriage to a "non-member," Sarah Hobbs was dismissed from her Quaker Back Creek Meeting in North Carolina; later she was reinstated. In 1814, Sarah was received on a certificate from Back Creek Meeting at Lick Creek Monthly Meeting in Harrison (now Orange) County, Indiana. By 1819, the couple had migrated to Washington County, Indiana, where the family records appear in Blue River Meeting minutes. Shadrach and Sarah (Hobbs) Lewelling and their children are discussed in Llewellyn Traces 4:1, on page 14.*

Llewellyn Traces

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Additions and corrections

Llewellyn Traces 2:2, page 27, "Family Reunions," and Llewellyn Traces 2:3, page 43, "Follow-Up:" Diane (Jones) Langston of Amelia (Amelia County), Virginia, writes to clarify our misconception about which Llewellyns were celebrated at the traditional Amelia County Llewellyn family reunion. The reunion remembers descendants of Samuel LeBeauregarde Llewellyn (1832-1880), who married Sarah Jane Sharp. Samuel L. Llewellyn, a son of Samuel Lewellen (1797-1854) who married Mary Lybas (Lybass), had many children including a son James Llewellyn (1863-1932) who, with his wife Hattie Rovena (Paisley) Llewellyn and most of their children, moved from Rockingham County, North Carolina, to Amelia County, Virginia, in 1919. This is the family that has its reunion annually in Amelia County.

Diane tells us that the Llewellyns who were in Amelia County in the 1700s moved on and have no connection, so far as can be determined, with the Llewellyn families currently living in Amelia County. Please see the story "Llewellyn Records in Amelia County, Virginia" on page 55 of this issue for further discussion of the early Llewellyns in Amelia County, Virginia.

It would appear that the Samuel Llewellyn who married Mary Lybas might belong in the family of Thomas Llewellyn II (Llewellyn Traces 2:1, pages 4, 5, and 6; 2:4, page 77, and 4:2, page 37). We shall pursue this possibility. Diana Langston believes Samuel Lewellen (1797-1854) may have had brothers named James and John. For Rockingham County, North Carolina, information, please see "Rockingham County, North Carolina, Marriages" in Llewellyn Traces 2:3, page 52, and our confusing article "Doubting Thomas of Rockingham County" in Llewellyn Traces 3:4, beginning on page 62.

Llewellyn Traces 2:3, page 43, "Follow-Up," Llewellyn Traces 2:2, page 27: Regarding "Mayodan" in Rockingham County, North Carolina, the late Nancy (Hawkins) Buell (1936-1993) wrote us in 1991 suggesting that rather than a connection with the Mayo family, "Mayodan" might have received its name from the Scottish river Mayo, since "dan" means river in the Scottish language. We note another possibility: that "Dan" in a Biblical sense might be interpreted to mean "home."

Llewellyn Traces 5:1, pages 5 and 6, David Llewellyn Lyon: Several years ago a friend who is not a Llewellyn or a Flewellen found the reference to this item and alerted us to Martha (Werst) Jackson, who is researching David Llewellyn Lyon. The contact we made with Martha Jackson has led to the exchange of many letters and material, some of which will be the basis of a discussion coming up in the December 1995 issue of *Llewellyn Traces* about the role genetics could play in helping with our genealogical research.

Llewellyn Traces 6:3, page 60, "Vital Statistics, Ohio births, Highland County:" It would appear that this Highland County record might be that of a child of Morgan Lewellen, son of the John and Nancy (Stanz) Lewellen who are discussed in the article "Is John Lewellen of Adams County, Ohio, the Half Brother of William G., James, Jacob, and Jeremiah Lewellen?" in *Llewellyn Traces 7:2, page 34.*

Llewellyn Traces 6:3, page 60, "Vital Statistics, Ohio Births, Morrow County:" The birth of a daughter to Samuel and ? Luellen recorded here would indicate the baby, Sarah Jane Justice Luellen, was the daughter of Samuel and Isabella P. (Justice) Luellen, whose 1859 marriage is recorded in Marion County, Ohio (*Llewellyn Traces 6:3, page 61*). This is an example of how some marriage and birth records may work for us in establishing relationships, as well as in working out migration patterns.

Llewellyn Traces 6:4, page 81, "Vital Statistics, Colorado Marriages, Fremont County:" Susie Llewellyn, who was married in Fremont County, Colorado, 2 October 1880, was the daughter of Gwilliam Llewellyn. The story of his tragic death in 1918 was in *Llewellyn Traces 6:2, page 33.*

Llewellyn Traces 7:2, page 34, "Is John Lewellen of Adams County, Ohio, the Half Brother of William G., James, Jacob, and Jeremiah Lewellen?" Please see the reference to a Morgan Lewellen in the Highland County, Ohio, "Vital Statistics" in *Llewellyn Traces 6:3, page 60*, mentioned as a "Follow-Up" above.

Llewellyn Traces 7:2, page 36, "A Mass Grave." Reference for this item was *The Family Tree* (Moultrie, Georgia: Ellen Odom Library), Volume V, Number 2,

page 18A.

Llewellyn Traces 7:2, page 43, "Queries and Replies, Reply 26-94:" Please correct the name of Phillip Lewellen's wife from Rebecca to Mary. Researchers are of the opinion that circumstantial evidence points to Mary Oldaker as Phillip's wife. Rebecca was their daughter who married Andrew Zorn. Thanks to E. Jane Zorn Burrows for calling this error to our attention.

An error is like a leak in the roof. The amount of damage it can do depends upon how fast you fix it!

How to submit your material for publication

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meshach Llewellyn, son of Abednego Llewellyn and Nancy Snow

A biographical sketch in *Portrait and Biographical Record of Clinton, Washington, Marion and Jefferson Counties, Illinois*, about Eli W. Jones, son of James and Laura (Llewellyn) Jones, prompted this article, which becomes a lengthy reply to Query 28-94, which in turn began as a "Bits and Pieces" item in *Llewellyn Traces* 6:3.

The biographical sketch of Eli W. Jones said his mother Laura was the "daughter of John Llewellyn." Actually, according to records in *Llewellyn Traces* files, Laura Keith Llewellyn (ca. 1807-?) was a sister, not a daughter, of John L. Llewellyn (ca. 1805-ca. 1848).

Laura and her brother John L. Llewellyn were children of Meshach Llewellyn (ca. 1784-bef. 1840).

Laura Llewellyn married James Jones in 1824, at an unknown location. When their son Eli W. Jones was born 15 years later, in 1839, James and Laura (Llewellyn) Jones were living in Foster Township, Marion County, Illinois.

According to the biographical sketch of Eli Jones, his father James Jones was born in October 1795 in Georgia. In 1814, James Jones moved north to Illinois, where he settled at Lebanon, Saint Clair County. Shortly thereafter he enlisted for the final phases of the War of 1812, and following the war went to Bond County, Illinois, "where he remained until his marriage in 1824."

Again, according to the sketch, Laura Llewellyn was born about 1807 and was reared in Kentucky. Records of her father indicate she probably was born in Hopkins County, Kentucky, where her father is enumerated in the 1810 census. When Laura was about 12 years old, in 1819, she likely left Kentucky when her parents headed for Missouri.

In Missouri in 1820 the Llewellyns were recorded first in Howard County and then, within a short time, in Chariton County. Chariton County was created from Howard County in 1820, and the Llewellyns may have settled in the area of Howard County, that became Chariton.

Meshach Llewellyn, born in Davidson County, North Carolina, later Tennessee, was a son of Abednego Llewellyn (ca. 1755-1787) and Nancy Snow (?-after 1812). Sometime after his father was killed by Indians in 1787, Meshach, then about 3 years old, and his infant brother Abednego (Jr.) (1787-ca. 1866) were taken by their mother to Kentucky, where they settled in Henderson County, in an area which in 1798 became Hopkins County.

Sometime before 1807, Nancy Snow "Llewellyn" married John Leeper, whose first wife, Susannah (Henderson) Leeper, had died sometime between 1795 and 1807. Nancy reared John Leeper's four young children—Samuel Leeper (who married Nancy Guiler), James Leeper (who married Sarah Ashby), Cassandra Leeper (who married Daniel Ashby), and Rachel Leeper (who married John Harris)—along with her own two sons. Nancy Snow "Llewellyn" had no children by John Leeper. *For more about Nancy Snow, see the article that follows this one.*

John Leeper's will, dated 1 January 1812, named his step-son Meshach Llewellyn as his executor, and included his other step-

son Abednego Llewellyn (Jr.), "son to my wife," among his heirs. The will was probated in July 1812. Nancy Snow "Llewellyn" Leeper survived him.

In 1819, Meshach and his wife Nancy (Whitesides) Llewellyn sold off their property in Hopkins County, Kentucky, and headed north, stopping long enough to be recorded in the 1820 Indiana Census in Posey County. They were accompanied by their four children and by John Leeper's two sons and two sons-in-law, along with their wives and several small children.

Meshach's brother, Abednego Llewellyn (Jr.), who had married Rebecca Clark, remained in Kentucky, eventually settling in Union County, where he is recorded on the 1850 Census. In 1860 he was in Webster County, Kentucky, where his will, drawn in 1861, was proved in 1866.

In Missouri, Meshach Llewellyn is recorded as one of the four first justices of Chariton County.

The family of Meshach and Nancy (Whitesides) Llewellyn has been constructed to include son John L. Llewellyn, who married Stacy E. Morse; and daughters Laura Keith Llewellyn, who married James Jones; Elizabeth Llewellyn, who married John Standley (Stanley); and Evelina Llewellyn, who married Thomas Standley (Stanley).

Meshach Llewellyn died sometime before 1840. As a justice of the peace, he is on record as having performed several marriages in Chariton County, Missouri, in late 1829 and in August 1830.

It would appear that Laura Llewellyn and James Jones were married in Chariton County, Missouri, but no record of this marriage, supposedly in 1824, has been found. The biographical sketch of their son, Eli W. Jones, does not indicate that James Jones went to Missouri, but, he being a "riverman," it's possible his adventures took him to Missouri via the Missouri River, which borders Chariton County.

James and Laura (Llewellyn) Jones were the parents of 11 children, of whom 5 were living when the biographical sketch of their youngest son, Eli W., was published in 1894. The other four living children were Nancy A. Jones, James F. Jones, Meshach L. Jones, and Laura A. Jones. A complete accounting of the Jones children is in the Reply to Query 28-94 in *Llewellyn Traces* 7:1, page 23.

Laura Keith (Llewellyn) Jones died in 1853 in Marion County, Illinois.

Laura's brother, John L. Llewellyn, was born in Hopkins County, Kentucky, about 1805. He married Stacy E. Morse in Chariton County, Missouri, in 1828. The children of John L. and Stacy (Morse) Llewellyn were Hester Zerilda Llewellyn (Stanley), Laura Llewellyn (Jacobs), Evelina Llewellyn (Redding), John M. Llewellyn, Nancy Jane Llewellyn (Abrams), Congrove J. Llewellyn, and Frances Dillingham Llewellyn (Stewart).

John L. Llewellyn died in Chariton County sometime between 1846 and 1848. His widow Stacy E. (Morse) Llewellyn married Thomas Stanley [Sr.] in Chariton County in 1849. He died five years later.

Two obituaries for John L. Llewellyn's widow, Stacy E. (Morse, Llewellyn) Stanley, are in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2. Both obituaries say that Stacy Morse, born in 1812, was 16 years old when she married John Llewellyn in 1828. She was one day past her 96th birthday when she died 26 January 1902, at the home of a daughter, Laura (Llewellyn) Jacobs of Hale (Chariton County), Missouri.

References: "Anecdotes of Major Daniel Ashby" in *Glimpses of the Past* (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society), Volume VIII, Number 10-12, October-December 1941; *Cardinal Ancestral Notes*, Maurice K. Gordon (n.p.:n.p.), Bulletin 1, September 1966; Chariton County, Missouri, Wills and Administrations, 1861-1875, pages ii and 2; Davidson County, Tennessee, Will Book 1, page 136; Henderson County, Kentucky, tax lists, 1800; Hopkins County, Kentucky, tax lists, 1807 and 1810; Hopkins County, Kentucky, Will Book A, 1807-1820; *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Chariton County, Missouri* (Philadelphia: Edwards Brothers, 1876); *History of Howard and Chariton Counties, Missouri* (St. Louis: National Historical Co., 1883), Part 1, page 553, and Part 2, pages 639, 675-676; *History of Rockbridge County, Virginia*, C. F. Morton (n.p.: 1900), page 492; Hopkins County (Kentucky) Deed Book; Hopkins County (Kentucky) Court Records; Marriages of Hopkins and Henderson Counties, Kentucky, and of Chariton County, Missouri.

Further references: Obituaries of Stacy E. (Morse) Llewellyn (Stanley) in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2, page 26; *Portrait and Biographical Record of Clinton, Washington, Marion, and Jefferson Counties, Illinois* (n.p.: 1894), page 578; *Shadrach Lewelin and his Descendants*, Martha Jewett Abbey, in process; Tennessee Records of Davidson County [North Carolina] Minute Book, Volume A, 1783-1790; U. S. Censuses, 1810 and 1850 Kentucky, Hopkins County; and 1820, Indiana, Posey County; and 1830 Missouri, Chariton County; and 1850, Kentucky, Union County; and 1860, Kentucky, Webster County; Webster County, Kentucky, Will Book 1, page 20; and family records of Mary Lynn (Mott) Friedl, Evanston (Cook County), Illinois; Aubrey R. James, Brookfield (Linn County), Missouri; Patricia (Stewart) Johnson, Oakwood (Jackson County), Missouri; Nancy Pope, Washington, D. C., and Georgia (Jones) Walker, Des Moines (Polk County), Iowa.

The biographical sketch about Eli W. Jones, son of James and Laura Keith (Llewellyn) Jones was discussed in *Llewellyn Traces* 6:3, and then as Query 28-94 in 6:4.

Our thanks to Becki Leucht, Peoria (Peoria County), Illinois, for finding the sketch of Eli W. Jones, which, even though it poses questions about the marriage of Laura Llewellyn Jones, has helped fill some gaps in our records of Meshach Llewellyn (1784-bef.1840).

The true identity of Nancy, "wife" of Abednego

The Nancy Llewellyn who married John Leeper, Revolutionary War patriot and "hero" who, in 1799, killed "Big Harpe," the notorious backwoods Kentucky killer, for many years has had a mistaken identity.

Recorded in *The DAR Patriot Index* as Nancy "Guiler" Lwallen (*sic*) who married John Leeper, she has been perpetuated over the years with the wrong maiden name. Many family researchers have accepted this identity to continue the error.

Actually she was Nancy (or Ann) Snow, wife (evidently common-law) of Abednego Llewellyn, who was killed by Indians in 1787, near Nashville (Davidson County), North Carolina, now Tennessee.

Research into original Davidson County, North Carolina, court records has disclosed that Abednego Llewellyn and Nancy Snow were in court several times to defend or deny their living together "without benefit of matrimony." In 1787, Nancy was fined 25 shillings for having a "bastard child." *It wasn't that the court was so concerned with morals as it was with the possibility it would have the responsibility of providing for an unmarried mother and her child.*

We have no background for Nancy before she first appeared in the Davidson County Superior Court in 1784. Except for court records, her name doesn't appear in any other Davidson County records that we can find, nor are other Snows recorded there.

Following the death of her "husband" Abednego Llewellyn, Nancy, as "Nancy Lwallen," was, on 7 July 1788, issued administration papers on Abednego's estate. Nancy's inventory of the estate was returned to the court in 1790, probably in July, although the record is dated only to the extent that it appears in court records among records of 1790.

From Davidson County, Tennessee, she is traced to Henderson (later Hopkins) County, Kentucky, where, in 1799, she patented land that later was transferred to John Leeper.

Nancy (Snow) Llewellyn married John Leeper sometime before 1807, probably in Henderson County, Kentucky, although no record has been found.

The confusion about Nancy's maiden name probably resulted from researchers finding that a Nancy Leeper was an heir mentioned in the wills of two Samuel Guilers. The assumption was made that this Nancy Leeper was the Nancy Llewellyn who married John Leeper.

Not so.

Nancy (Guiler) Leeper was a young Nancy Leeper, the daughter of Samuel and Jean/Jane Guiler/Gailer and the sister of Samuel Guiler (Jr.). She's mentioned in the wills of both of these men, not as Nancy Guiler but as Nancy Leeper, for she had married Samuel Leeper, son of John and Susannah (Henderson) Leeper, 6 September 1810 in Hopkins County, Kentucky. Samuel Leeper died in 1841 in Chariton County, Missouri, with his wife Nancy (Guiler) Leeper surviving him.

Evidently, over the years "Nancy Guiler Leeper" led to the name becoming "Nancy Guiler Llewellyn Leeper," which is incorrect.

The Davidson County Superior Court records prove Nancy Snow was Abednego Llewellyn's "wife" and statements of her son Meshach Llewellyn in later years identify his mother as the wife of John Leeper, whom he called "Father Leeper."

Nancy (Snow, Llewellyn) Leeper survived her husband, John Leeper, who died in Kentucky in 1812. We have not tried to trace her after 1812.

References: *Abstracts of Kentucky Wills*, J. Estelle Stewart King (Baltimore: GPC, 1969), page 121; "Abstracts of Wills of Augusta County, Virginia, Augusta County Court, Will Book 4," in *Chronicles of Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, Lyman Chalkley (Roselyn, Virginia: 1965), Volume III, page 116; "Anecdotes of Major Daniel Ashby," in *Glimpses of the Past* (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society), Volume VIII, Numbers 10-12, October-December, 1941; *Cardinal Ancestral Notes*, Maurice K. Gordon (n.p.:n.p.), Bulletin 1, September 1966; *DAR Patriot Index* (Washington: NSDAR), Volume II, 1979, page 129, and Volume III, 1982, page 438; *Death Records of Missouri*

Continued on page 61

Thomas Llewellyn and his family of Harpers Ferry

Thomas Llewellyn was born in 1785 in Wales, coming to America in 1830 from Merthyr-Tydfil, Glamorgan County. Settling in Harpers Ferry (Jefferson County), Virginia, he was a machinist, and is listed as an "armorer" (weapons-maker) in the 1850 Virginia Census of Jefferson County. Thomas also is listed on the 1840 and 1860 Jefferson County Censuses. He died ca. 1864.

At the time the family emigrated to America, Thomas was married to Maria ? (1788-?). Because of a gap in the birth years of Thomas's children, it appears that Maria may have been Thomas Llewellyn's second wife, marrying him perhaps about 1824. The known children of Thomas Llewellyn (1785-ca. 1864), all born in Wales, included:

Thomas Llewellyn [Jr.] (1811-after 1860). Thomas has not been found on the 1840 censuses, but in 1850, with 26-year-old "wife" Elizabeth (?), a five-year-old daughter Emma J. Llewellyn, and a nine-month-old son Charles A., he is listed on the Virginia Census, Jefferson County. According to family records, by 1860 Thomas Llewellyn, Jr., had four sons: Thomas W. Llewellyn (born 1851), Charles F. Llewellyn (1853), William J. Llewellyn (1857), and George (1859). Perhaps there is an error concerning the son Charles, or perhaps a second son named Charles was born in 1853. Nothing further is known of this family. Perhaps some of these sons are among unconnected Llewellyns on the 1880 censuses.

John Llewellyn, second son of Thomas Llewellyn (1785-ca. 1864), was born 6 May 1812, in Merthyr-Tydfil, Glamorgan, Wales. Family tradition says John left Wales alone and secretly, signing onto a ship to America to avoid an unwelcome marriage his parents had arranged for him. Whether or not this tradition is fact, there must have been no alienation between John and his father, because Thomas Llewellyn and wife Maria, and John's siblings, also arrived in America in 1830. At Harpers Ferry, the men all worked at the Federal Armory as armorers.

In 1835 John went to Texas and was in Texas when the Texas Declaration of Independence was drafted and signed. He served at the Battle of San Jacinto under the command of General Edward Burleson in the Velasco Blues as a member of Company I, 1st Regiment, Texas Volunteers. In recognition of his service, he

received three land donation certificates and a headright patent in Archer County, 40 acres of which still (1995) remain in the family.

Tradition says John Llewellyn (1812-1865) was one of the six cavalrymen who captured General Santa Ana and escorted him to General Houston. His name, as "John Lewellyn," is recorded on the monument at San Jacinto.

Sometime before 1838, John married Sarah "Sallie" Russel (*sic*) (1812-?), in Virginia.

Following the Battle of San Jacinto, John returned to Harpers Ferry, but he then returned to Texas, where, in February 1854, he was reported living at Galveston when he sold a land certificate. In 1860 he was on the Texas Census, Anderson County, at Parkersville P. O., which was near Magnolia, where he settled.

John and Sallie (Russel) Llewellyn were the parents of three sons: John Thomas "Jack" Llewellyn (born 1838 in Virginia); Joseph Llewellyn (1840-1883), and Alfred H. M. Llewellyn (1844-1926), and a daughter, Maria (1845-1900). John Llewellyn died 7 January 1865, probably at Magnolia (Anderson County), Texas.

The family of John Llewellyn (1812-1865) will be discussed in a future issue.

The third child of Thomas Llewellyn (1785-ca. 1864), was **Ann Llewellyn**, born in 1825 in Wales. She was five years old when the family immigrated. She married William D. Copeland, also listed as an armorer in the 1850 Virginia Census, Jefferson County. On that census there are four Copeland children: Jane, Clara, Thomas, and William. Ten years later Thomas and William were no longer in the Copeland household, but Emma D. and Mary F. had been added to the list of children. Living with the Copelands were Ann's parents, Thomas (age 75) and Maria (age 72) and Ann's sister Maria (age 33) and brother William (age 30).

A letter from Joseph Llewellyn (1840-1883), son of John (1812-1864), written in 1864 when he was serving with the Confederate Army, shows that the Copelands had moved to Macon (Bibb County), Georgia. Although other family members including uncles and aunts are mentioned in the letter, Grandfather Thomas Llewellyn was omitted. He may have died about 1864, about the time the family scattered.

Family records show that Ann (Llewellyn) Copeland died in Bellaire (Belmont

County), Ohio, in 1883, and her husband William Copeland in 1887. [*It's possible that some of the "missing" members of this family went to Georgia or to Ohio with the Copeland family. Some Georgia and Ohio records from the 1860s into the early 1900's might pertain to this family.*]

Maria Llewellyn, the second daughter and fourth child of Thomas Llewellyn (1785-ca. 1864), was born in 1826. Except that she was in the Copeland census of 1860 nothing more is known of Maria.

William Llewellyn, the youngest child of Thomas Llewellyn, was born in 1830, evidently before the family left Wales for America. He, too, appears in the census as an "armorer," but he disappears after 1860.

References: *Daughters of the Republic of Texas [DRT] Patriot Ancestor Album* (Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 1995), page 176, *Llewellyn Family*, typescript, September 1979; *Llewellyn Traces* 1:2, page 31; 1:3, page 59; and 2:1, page 17.

A sketch about John Llewellyn (son of Thomas of this article) published in the DRT Ancestor Album was sent to Llewellyn Traces by Merrilyn Gail (Giles) Llewellyn, Fort Worth (Tarrant County), Texas.

Duplicate copies of the Llewellyn Family typescript were submitted to Llewellyn Traces by Alfred E. Perthuis, Santa Fe (Santa Fe County), Texas, in 1991, and by Ann (Trimble) Kohler, Austin (Travis County), Texas, in 1993. While these two manuscripts are identical for the first five pages, each also contains various long-hand notes of additions and corrections that vary between the two manuscripts. The manuscript from Mr. Perthuis also has an eight-generation family chart attached, while that from Mrs. Kohler includes a photocopy of a photograph of Minnie (Llewellyn) Woodward (1845-1900). The compiler of the manuscript may have been Mary L. (Peterson) Rose (1903-?), wife of Llewellyn Rose (1898-?), great great grandson of Thomas Llewellyn (1785-ca. 1864) and great grandson of John (1812-1865) and Sarah (Russel) Llewellyn. Linda Renee (Perthuis) Dunn may be the descendant who is the DRT member who submitted the sketch of John Llewellyn for the Album. Linda is a daughter of Alfred Perthuis, great great great grandson of Thomas Llewellyn, and great great grandson of John Llewellyn (1812-1865), and great grandson of John Thomas Llewellyn (1838-1883).

Most of the items in "Bits and pieces" really can't be classified under our regular headings, therefore they're grouped here. Some of this information has been found "buried" in unlikely places, coming to our attention by chance.

Statements of **Dr. Karl N. (Nickerson) Llewellyn** appear in *The Fundamentals of Legal Drafting*, by Reed Dickerson for The American Bar Association (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1965), where he is quoted several times, including one comment made two days before he died 13 February 1962 (page 7). We previously discussed Dr. Llewellyn in *Llewellyn Traces* 5:3, page 52, and 6:1, page 3.

The marriage of **Edward Lewellyn** and Florence Mendenhall "ca. 1895," is reported in *Some Quaker Families, Scarborough/Haworth*, collated by Roger S. Boone (published by Marjorie Morgan, 1991), Volume 1, page 78. There is no further identity of Edward Lewellyn. Florence Mendenhall was born 27 March 1866 in Hamilton County, Indiana, a daughter of Simeon W. and Ann Eliza (Burgess) Mendenhall. Several records on page 78 of *Some Quaker Families* are from Hinkles Creek Monthly (Quaker) Meeting, Indiana, but there's no indication in the book that that's where Edward married Florence. However, the Quaker information above agrees with Hinkles Creek Meeting minutes in *Abstracts of Records of the Society of Friends in Indiana*, by Willard Heiss, Part 6, page 396. *Some Quaker Families* was found by Jacqueline (Frank) Strickland at the Dallas, Texas, Library.

William Lewallen [Lewelling] appears on the list of "Persons failing or refusing to return Inventories of their Taxable Property," when the Randolph County, North Carolina, tax list of 1779 was taken shortly after Randolph County was taken from Guilford County. William Lewallen's name is on the list of Jacob Sheppard. The list is included on page 17 in *The Brookshire Family*, by Glenna Brookshire Beck and Sheridan Charles Randolph, and is credited to *The North Carolinian*, pages 184 and 185.

The California State Genealogical Alliance has asked its member societies to index voter registration lists for 1890 to be used as a substitute for the missing 1890 Federal Census.

Welsh societies across the United States

Scattered across the United States are many Welsh organizations. Located primarily in areas of large concentrations of Welsh-Americans, these organizations are known by a variety of names, the most familiar being the St. David Society.

These organizations, devoted to Wales and its music, food, and commonality, may also be known, in addition to the St. David's Society, as the Cambrian Society, Gymanfa Ganu, the Welsh Society, or by other names. Several communities that have Welsh societies also have Welsh churches, which are principally Presbyterian.

These Welsh groups meet monthly, bi-monthly, or annually. Many meet in early March to celebrate St. David's Day, 1 March, but this Welsh national holiday is observed also on other dates.

Following is a list, perhaps incomplete, of communities that presently have Welsh societies:

- Arizona:** Sun City.
- California:** Cambria, Los Angeles, Montecito, and Santa Barbara.
- Colorado:** Denver.
- Connecticut:** North Haven.
- Florida:** Largo, Melbourne, Sarasota, and Satellite Beach.
- Georgia:** Atlanta.
- Kansas:** Emporia, Lebo, and Wamego.
- Illinois:** Chicago, River Forest.
- Iowa:** Des Moines, Indianola.
- Maryland:** Baltimore, Bel Air, Chevy Chase, Southern Maryland (which meets at Jefferson Patterson Park, south of Prince Frederick), and Towson.
- Massachusetts:** Boston, Cambridge.
- Michigan:** Saline.
- Minnesota:** Minneapolis-St. Paul, St. Peter.
- Missouri:** Kansas City, St. Louis, and Springfield.
- Nebraska:** Lincoln.
- New Jersey:** Greensbrook.
- New Mexico:** Albuquerque.
- New York:** New York City, Rochester.
- Ohio:** Cleveland, Oak Hill, Ottawa, Rio Grande, and Youngstown.
- Oregon:** Portland.
- Pennsylvania:** Bethlehem, Delta, Edwardsville, Harrisburg, Minersville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Tamaqua, Wilkes-Barre, and Wyomissing.
- Texas:** Dallas, Irving.
- Virginia:** Fredericksburg, Leesburg.

Washington: Bellingham, Seattle.

Wisconsin: Hartland, Racine, Wales, and Waukesha.

Adapted from the "Calendar of Coming Events," which appears in each issue of *Ninnau*, the North American Welsh newspaper.

Those names of our ancestors

Many pioneer families had their own favorite given names. Sometimes this can be a great help in our research—if, for instance, the names were unusual, or if they were surnames of earlier generations. Many families relied heavily upon Biblical names, some very unusual.

But if the name was a common one, such as John, the practice of using this name over and over in the same family, generation after generation, can be very confusing and very frustrating for the family genealogist.

Until about a hundred years ago, middle names were uncommon, so we encounter John Llewellyn or John Flewellen, with no middle name. When middle names became more widely used, the middle name often is the only clue we have to distinguish one John from another.

Sometimes the individual with a "middle" name went by both of his names, being known as John Albert Llewellyn [fictitious name]. Sometimes he used his "first" or "given" name; sometimes he used his "middle" name, so John Albert might be John in one record, Albert in another, and John Albert—or even Albert John—in a third. Mary Jane might be Mary or Jane or Jean or Mary Jane or Mary Jean! Or even Polly or Mollie or Jennie.

In some families several children had the same given first name and different middle names, or vice versa. Sometimes an older child received a singular given name and a younger child might receive the same given name augmented by a middle name. And often when a child died in infancy, a younger child would be named for the deceased child.

Sometimes the "nickname" for a given name is a surprise. We recognize Betsey or Betty as a nickname for Elizabeth. Eliza may or may not have been a nickname. Ann and Nancy often were interchangeable, but how about Nancy as a nickname for Agnes?

Continued on page 61

Lewallen tragedy in Southern Indiana

From the columns of *The Vernon Banner*, 17 August 1881

As our readers know, the Lewallen tragedy has been a matter of much excitement during the past two weeks, and many extravagant rumors have been in circulation in regard to it. We will endeavor to give a clear, straightforward narrative of the events connected with it.

On the morning of the 2nd inst. [2 August 1881], the Coroner received notice that Sarah Lewallen had died suddenly the evening before at the home of her husband, Mr. William Lewallen, in Sand Creek Township, near the line of Decatur and Bartholomew Counties. The Coroner proceeded to hold an inquest.

A large number of people were present, somewhat excited and desirous that justice should be fully meted to any one who might be guilty, but withal quite orderly and well conducted.

A number of witnesses were examined, and their testimony went to show that Lewallen and his wife had lived unhappily for some years, and that he had made many threats against her.

It also appeared by the testimony that he had given her two drinks of whiskey a half hour apart, previous to her illness and death, both of which she declared to be very bitter to the taste, and in some ten minutes after the second drink she was seized with violent tremors and spasms, which continued with short intermissions for a half hour or more when she died. After her seizure with the spasms she declared herself poisoned.

Dr. Cope, assisted by Dr. White of Sardinia [Sardina] (Decatur County), made a careful post-mortem examination of the body, and discovered unmistakable signs of poisoning by strychnia.

The brothers, Drs. Riley of Sardinia, were also present and agreed as to the post-mortem appearances. Dr. Cope removed the stomach of the deceased, and on request of the Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Yater [Yates?], took it to Dr. Collins of Madison (Jefferson County) for analysis. Dr. Collins found strychnine in large quantities, sufficient to have caused the deaths of several persons.

On the day following the post-mortem examination, Coroner Wagner filed an affidavit before Mayor Shank of North Vernon (Jennings County) charging Lewallen with murder in the first degree. The

case came up for examination on Thursday, the 4th inst.

By some means, a change of venue was secured and the case taken before Esquire Norris. On Friday, Prosecutor Holland appeared and asked a continuance of one week, until the analysis of the stomach should be completed. This was granted, and strangely enough the prisoner was offered his release on \$5,000 bail, although the constitution of the state prohibits bail for murder.

However, Lewallen failed to obtain bail and was confined in the county jail until last Friday, when he was taken to North Vernon for a preliminary hearing.

Besides the Prosecuting Attorneys Messrs. Hagins, David Overmyer, and Smith appeared as prosecutors, while Hon. John Overmyer appeared for the defendant.

Dr. Collins was the first witness, and gave clear testimony that his analysis had shown a large amount of strychnine to have been in the stomach of Mrs. Lewallen at the time of her death. Dr. Collins was subjected to a very tedious and thorough cross examination, but without effect on his testimony.

Dr. Wm. F. Riley was next examined. He had been Mrs. Lewallen's physician for 27 years. He testified to her previous condition, and also to the post-mortem appearances.

Susan Ross was the next witness. She testified to being present at the time the deceased was taken ill and until she died. Her evidence in substance was that Mr. Lewallen gave the deceased a drink of whiskey about 6 o'clock in the evening; that she said it was very bitter; that she got supper ready and Lewallen and wife, Mrs. Scripture and daughter, and Mrs. Ross came to the table. Mrs. Lewallen complained of not feeling well and her husband told her another drink of whiskey would make her better, and he, proceeding to get some hot water and sugar in a glass, this by one of the women, took Mrs. Lewallen in another room, where the whiskey was kept, to mix her the drink.

Mrs. Lewallen, as she was returning to the table, said the drink was so bitter she could hardly drink it. She then poured the coffee and in 10 minutes from the time of taking the drink, during which time she ate

nothing, asked for some meat; as she put out her hand to take it, she was seized with a violent trembling, at the same time jerking severely, and her head being drawn back. Her husband assisted her to the bed, when she called for Miss Scripture, declaring herself poisoned and asking for some milk, which, when brought, she could not drink. She charged her husband with having poisoned her, and urged him to live a better life and be prepared for the next world. In a half an hour or so she expired, having had severe spasms nearly all the time.

Dr. Cope was the next witness and gave a description of the post-mortem examination made by him, and as to the disposal of the stomach until it was placed in Dr. Collins' hands.

The three physicians were examined fully as to the symptoms of strychnia poisoning, the witnesses being separated, and, as the lawyers declared, with remarkable unanimity in their testimony, it being common for doctors to disagree.

This ended the testimony for the day [12 August 1881], and court was adjourned until nine o'clock the next morning.

On Saturday morning [13 August 1881] the witnesses began gathering at the Town Hall, the lawyers were busy reviewing the testimony and the audience filling the seats, all unconscious of the terrible tragedy so soon to be enacted.

Marshall Knoll had taken Lewallen to Mr. Overmyer's office, in Whitcomb's block, for consultation. Mr. Overmyer was reading over notes of the trial and dictating to Mr. Frank Little points he should write down; both of them were seated at a table. Coroner Wagner was sitting nearby and Mr. Lewallen was sitting between the table and a large open window, which fronts over the stone sidewalk below, the office being on the second floor. On the sidewalk Marshall Knoll was seated and Mr. Ebert Whitcomb was near by him. It was just five minutes after nine o'clock. Mr. Lewallen arose and looked out of the window, leaning well forward in doing so. Mr. Overmyer's back was towards him, and the other two gentlemen had their eyes off him for a few moments, when he suddenly lost his balance and fell, trying to catch himself, and even holding to the window sill a moment by his toes, but, before

anyone could reach him, dropping to the pavement with a heavy thud, fracturing his skull and injuring his shoulder and hip severely.

Dr. Batman was at once summoned and did all for him that medical assistance could do, but in vain, for the fall was mortal.

He was carried to the Town Hall, where he lay unconscious until 10 minutes past 12 o'clock when he expired.

From the puny courts of men he was hailed to the Great Court, where the Creator of the Universe sits in judgment, and where there is no shoving by justice, but the guilt or the innocence of man stands uncovered.

Mr. Lewallen was charged with a most heinous crime, and the evidence of guilt seemed strong, but, now that he is dead, it is meet that the mantle of charity should screen his grave from harsh criticism, and that men should refrain from standing in judgment over his ashes, but leave him with his Maker and his God.

Mrs. Scripture and her daughter, who were present at the supper table at Mr. Lewallen's and at the death of his wife, testified before the Coroner substantially the same as Susan Ross.

Miss Sarah Scripture is only sixteen years of age, but has a baby boy, eight months of age, of which Mr. Lewallen was the father. She was a niece of Mr. Lewallen and had lived in the family four or five years. She and her mother say, and there is corroborative proof, that Lewallen seduced her under promise of giving her a deed for his farm if she would raise him a

son. He was much chagrined that his wife bore him no children, and that misfortune seemed to be the great source of contentions between them of late years. They lived together nearly or quite 30 years, and were both in the decline of life.

It is only with sincere regret that anyone can contemplate these tragic events that have occurred within the past two weeks. Murder is shocking under any circumstances, but for a pair who had lived and toiled together for nearly a third of a century, to go to their graves in such a manner as did William and Sarah Lewallen, it strikes a far deeper horror into a community than does an ordinary crime. It is a terrible lesson to the living to bear and forbear in the trials of life, and to kindly share each other's burdens. Let a cover of charity and forgetfulness settle over their graves and the excitement of the present pass away forever.

Reference: *The Vernon Banner*, Vernon (Jennings County), Indiana, 17 August 1881. The article appears above as it was printed, except for insertion of county identification, changing some punctuation and adding paragraphs to make it easier to read.

Thanks to Christine Lou-Ellen West, Franklin (Johnson County), Indiana, for sending this newspaper article, which came to her from Donna (Lewellen) Irelan, who lives in Indianapolis (Marion County), Indiana. Donna is a niece of Christine's late grandmother, Dora (Lewellen, Pile) West.

Evidently these two tragedies happened in the area of Indiana where Bartholom-

ew, Decatur, and Jennings Counties come together.

The identity of William Lewallen's wife is confusing, because she seems to have had the same name as the 16-year-old mother of William's illegitimate son. We wonder if the newspaper made an error and Miss Scripture was the niece of Mrs. Lewallen rather than Mr. Lewallen. Please see *Vital Statistics, Marriages, Decatur County*, on page 60 of this issue.

Christine West, whose grandmother told her stories about this tragedy many years ago, is continuing to research this family in hopes of learning more about William Lewallen, who spelled his last name differently than the Lewellen (Lewelling) family of Jennings County.

William Lewallen, according to tradition, was buried "the other side of a fence now bordering the original Lewellen property." The Lewellen family Bible has a note which says that "William and his sister Nancy were buried without markers by the fence along old Bluegrass School Road" in Geneva Township, Jennings County, Indiana. Whether this "William" is the William Lewallen in question is problematical.

Although the Jennings County Lewellen (sic) family had a son William (1800-1874), the William Lewallen discussed above does not seem to have been a member of that family. The Jennings County family of Joseph and Francis (sic) (?) Lewellen (Lewelling) came to Jennings County from Wake County, North Carolina, sometime after 1834 (Llewellyn Traces 4:1, pages 8 through 11).

Another Indiana family

An allied name genealogy recently came to our attention and since the two pages cited here contain three generations for one descendant of Woodson and Nancy (Prewitt) Lewallen, of Indiana, we present that information here in a manner from which family group sheets may be constructed.

Woodson and Nancy (Prewitt) Lewallen were the parents of John T. Lewallen, who was born 20 April 1839 in Monrovia (Morgan County), Indiana.

John T. Lewallen married Sarah Jane Seaton 1 December 1864. She was born at Hall (Morgan County), Indiana, 10 June 1843, and died 24 August 1893. John T. and Sarah Jane (Seaton) Lewallen lived at West Newton (Marion County), Indiana.

Their children were:

Elmer Ellsworth Lewallen, born 3 February 1866. He married Sarah G. Mendenhall on 28 November 1894. Sarah, the

daughter of Albert and Martha Jane (Andrew) Mendenhall, was born at West Newton 17 September 1873. Elmer Lewallen and his family lived at West Newton. The children of Elmer Ellsworth and Sarah G. (Mendenhall) Lewallen were **Floyd C. Lewallen**, born 27 August 1895; and **Inez M. Lewallen**, born 3 March 1899.

Oral A. Lewallen, born 17 May 1869; died 4 May 1900, unmarried.

Pearl A. Lewallen, born 24 April 1873. Pearl Lewallen, on 22 May 1895, married John Routon, son of Ganaway and Adeline (Johnson) Routon, who was born 28 August 1873 at Camby (Marion County), Indiana. John and Pearl (Lewallen) Routon had one son, Ralph G. Routon, born 5

February 1898. The Routons lived at Camby, Indiana.

Etta Mary Lewallen, born 24 June 1881, She lived at Plainfield (Hendricks County), Indiana.

Reference: *The Pound and Kester Families* (An account of the ancestry of John Pound [born in 1735] and William Kester [born in 1733] and a genealogical record of all their descendants and other family historical matter), compiled by John E. Hunt (Chicago: Regan Printing House, 1904), Part II, pages 20 and 21.

Woodson Luallen is listed in the 1820 Indiana Census, Morgan County., on page 617; a Moses Luallen also is in Morgan County on page 625.

**Watch for details of the
Sixth Llewellyn National Reunion
in the December issue of Llewellyn Traces**

Court Records

Monongalia County (Virginia) road petitions, 1800

Petitions to commissioners requesting construction of roads, appointment of road overseers, orders for road repair and upkeep, and similar orders provide good clues as to where an individual lived and who his neighbors were. These orders were issued out of the County Court.

Such court orders for 1800 in Monongalia County, (West) Virginia, begin on page 153 of the book of records cited below, and contain many names familiar to researchers of the Llewellyn family in this area, but not until page 161 do Llewellyn names appear. And although in the road records several ferries are mentioned, nowhere do we find the name of the "Llewellyn" or "Line" ferry. Some of the road petitions are not dated, but from those that are we suspect that the first petition given here was probably issued by the September Court 1800.

"We your petitioners humbly request Your Honors to consider us too much oppressed with labor of opening and repairing roads Application was made to Your Worships lately for a road leading from Eyew's (?) [probably "Ice's"] ferry to Gillispie's old mill which was done without the approbation of the settlement, except a few interested persons who was appointed to view and report the same. The distance is but three miles and that as bad ground as can be found in this country for difficulty of opening. We can inform Your Worships there is a road now opened from and to the same place and the most of that established on nearly the same direction that will answer the same purpose but to be on fair terms, we wish you to appoint disinterested viewers out of the settlement to otherwise than those signing for it to clear and support said road in duty bound we shall ever pray."

This petition was signed by William Norres, James Donaldson, Willian N. Jarrett, William Jarrett, John Fowler, James Con, George Norris, Jacob Smith, **Doctor Lewellen**, Clement Lanham, Robert Hamilton, Thomas Ginkins, Charles Roase, John Jarrett, Martin Able, Anthony Able, Philip Harner, William Collyear, Adam Swier, William Neighbors, Simon Nicles, Arthur Trader, **John Lewellen**, John Downey, **Samuel Lewellen**, Philip Cosner, Spencer Fowler, Christian Ridehour, and Eli C. Andermarry. Viewers: Michael Kerns, Nick. Vandevort, and John

Watson.

The above petition was followed by: "I hope the court will take it to consideration that I am a lone woman, and this road will spoil my orchard and bottom so that it will be but little worth." Signed by **Hannah Lewellen**.

Next comes:

"**Hannah Lewellen**, James Fiddy, John Watson, Smallwood Wilson, and Mathias Hite (appointed to) review the road from Ice's Ferry to Reubles' (*sic*) Mill and report to next court."

"Pleasing Your Worships the measure of the two roads is as follows: the old road = 740 poles, the new road as viewed = 725 poles, a difference of 15 poles."

A second road petition which is of interest was issued from the April Court 1800. This petition concerns a different part of the county. As in the records above, original spelling is retained.

"The petition of a number of the inhabitants of said County of Monongalia humbly showeth that whereas we labor under many inconveniences for want of a road leading from William McDannald's on the Tigers Valley River the nearest and best way to the Swamps Settlement, from thence the nearest and best way to Robert Willson's Mill, from thence the nearest and best way to James S. Willson's, from thence taking the dividing ridge between the waters of Little and Big Sandy Creeks the nearest and best way to the new German Settlement. Likewise to appoint some disinterested men to review the same and that we may be under the direction of a surveyor to open and improve the same and your indulgence will renew our engagements to remember the Court at the Throne of Grace."

Signed by William McCorkel, Jno Kennedy, Benjamin Willson, Edward Dawson, Robert Willson, George Keller, Daniel Jobs, William Miars, Jacob Jones, William Newlon, Thomas Phillips, John Hichorn, John Nixon, Thomas Gough, **Thomas Lewellen**, John Phillips, James S. Willson, Enos Moore, Thomas Royal, John Edward, John England, Edward Southard, Isaiah Wilson, John Miller, Leonard Davison, Samuel Phillips, William George, Bryian Gough, Stepen Jennings, Matthew Robinson, Robert Patton, Samuel Thomas, Thomas Thomas, Nathan Hall, Jacob Nillen, Robert Kotts, Robert Bell, Thomas Kotts, George Shanan, Stephen Miars, John Byrain, Edward Knotts, Jacob Jones, Jr., Jabish Bell, William Jones, Samuel Marideth, Joshua Gough, William Dragoon, and Absalom Knotts.

"James Thomas, Jabish Bell, and William McDanald appointed to view and lay out a road from William McDanald's on the Tyger Valley River the nearest and best way to Robert Wilson's Mill. Robert Wilson, Joseph Southworth, and John England to view and lay out a road from Robert Wilson's Mill to the German Settlement the nearest and best way and report to June Court." These six men returned their reports to the court 8 June 1800.

Reference: Road Petitions, etc., Monongalia County Court, 1800, in *Monongalia County (West), Virginia, Records of the District, Superior and County Courts*, Volume 4, 1800-1802, 1810, Melba Pender Zinn, compiler (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1992), pages 153 through 181, especially pages 161, 162, 171, 176, and 177.

Anderson County, Kansas, intestacy

State of Kansas)
Anderson County)SS:
Jeremiah S. Lawellin, Administrator of Benjamin Lawellin, deceased, being duly Sworn, said that the said Benjamin Lawellin died intestate, and without leaving any Will at the time of his Death, leaving as his heirs Patience Lawellin of Franklin County, Kansas, widow of said deceased; Hannah Ann Babb, Jeremiah S. Lawellin, Jephtha W. Lawellin, Abenego Luallen (*sic*), and David Luallen of Anderson County, Kansas; that he will make a perfect inventory of, and faithfully administer all the Estate of said Benjamin Lawellin, and pay the debts as far as the assets will extend, and the law direct and account for and pay all assets which shall come to his possession or knowledge.

Jeremiah S. Lawellin

Sworn to and Subscribed before me this 25th day of April AD 1866.

J. G. Campbell

Probate Judge
Anderson County

Filed 25 April 1866

J. G. Campbell,
Probate Judge

Notice printed at the *Patriot*, Burlington (Anderson County), Kansas.

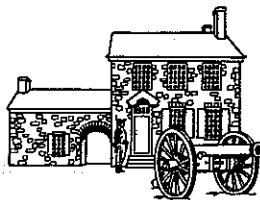
Anson County, North Carolina, Court Records

The following are more complete versions of two petitions signed by Jonathan Llewellyn and abstracted in "Jonathan Llewellyn, Anson County, North Carolina," in *Llewellyn Traces* 4:3. These petitions come from *Anson County, North Carolina, Abstracts of Early Records*, May McBee (Baltimore: GPC, 1978), pages 133 and 141.

1770 Jonathan Llewellyn signed a petition in 1770 to the "Governor, Council, and Assembly Inhabitants of Anson County, against the court at Salisbury saying that they [the petitioners] spent of necessity much gold and silver there which finds its way to Virginia and South Carolina from the Province of North Carolina, and asks that a court at Cambellton be established for Anson, Orange, and Cumberland Counties." *This is a different petition than the petition made in 1777, also signed by Jonathan Lewelling (sic), asking for the courthouse to be established in the center of the Province rather than at where "it now stands in ten or twelve miles of South Carolina."*

1776, February Jonathan Llewellyn (sic) was on a list of "[those owing] outstanding debts in the Province of North Carolina due James Cotton, Esq., by bonds, notes and book accounts when the obligations and books fell into the hands of the enemy which list was made out to the best of his knowledge, together with the help of Capt. Walter Cuninghame his assistant surveyor of land in that province, who for some time lived in his family, was well acquainted with his affairs and also the several debtors here inserted." *This list was contained in the claim of the Loyalist, Major James Cotton, a former Justice of Anson County, against the British Government, for his losses.*

If you have Native Americans among your ancestors, you might find that the names by which you know them are not their "real" names. Their true or tribal names might be known only to a few close relatives. They might also have a "use" name or a nickname. Records might list their name by a phonetic spelling. Remember, your other ancestors might have referred to their Native American relatives by any of these names.



This Samuel may have been the Samuel Lewellen who was a charter member of the Forks of Cheat Baptist Church. Revolutionary records of Samuel Lewellen are not in the Llewellyn Traces files. Does anyone have these records?

Civil War

Illinois

The item below is from the Civil War ledger of Company D, 113th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was compiled by Capt. Robert B. Lucas, and is now part of the Illinois State Archives. A history of the regiment from the date of its arrival in Memphis in November 1862, until the last member of the regiment received final pay and discharge at Chicago on 25 June 1865, including an alphabetized list of the officers and men of Company D, is in the issue of the *Quarterly* of the ISGS cited below, from pages 154-162.

Luellen (Lewellen), Nathan, age 25, [enlisted] Springfield (Sangamon County, Illinois), [occupation] engineer, [born] Washington (Washington County), Pennsylvania, residence: Homer (Champaign County, Illinois); mustered out 26 May 1865.

Reference: "Company D, 113th Regiment," Fonda D. Bassett, in *Illinois State Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Volume 27, Number, Fall 1995, page 161.

American Revolution

Virginia

Evidence that a Samuel Lewellen from Monongalia County, Virginia, fought in the Revolution is disclosed in an item in the "Llewellyns and Flewellens in the News" column in this issue on page 59.

Llewellyn records in Amelia County, Virginia

Scattered throughout this issue is information from Amelia County, Virginia, which came recently from new subscriber Diane (Jones) Langston, who not so coincidentally lives in Amelia (Amelia County), Virginia.

There's a correction for a family reunion in the "Follow-Up" column on page 47.

There are the first of several "new" deeds with "Land Records" beginning on page 56, with an index of Amelia County deeds on page 57. Some deeds on this index will be published in future issues.

In the "Vital Statistics" section, page 61, are four marriages, one which adds more information to a marriage record published in *Llewellyn Traces*, 3:1.

And there is a Reply to Query 16-90.

The material from Amelia County, especially the deeds, gives us new insight into Llewellyns who were in Amelia County before 1810. This early Amelia family has barely been mentioned in *Llewellyn Traces* to date.

We're grateful to Diane for the Amelia County, Virginia, material, which helps to fill a large void in *Llewellyn Traces* files. And she promises more! Thanks, Diane!

War of 1812

Virginia

Several Llewellyn men from Monongalia County, Virginia, took part in the War of 1812.

Thomas Lewellen served as a private in Captain James Morgan's Company, while **Asa Lewellen** was a private in Captain Samuel Wilson's Company. These companies were two of three companies commanded by Colonel Dudley Evans. The regiment fought in the campaign of General William Henry Harrison in the northwest in 1812 and 1813.

In 1814, Captain James Hurry was in command of a company mustered from Monongalia and Brooke Counties, Virginia. In this company was Private **Philip Lewellen**.

By 1815 the War of 1812 officially was over, but the news was slow to reach the frontier and fighting continued, and more men were eager to volunteer. Captain Daniel Stewart raised a company for Colonel A. Wood's Regiment and his men started for Norfolk, only to turn back when they reached Dunkard Bottom when news of the Treaty of Ghent reached them. In Captain Stewart's Company, as privates, were **Benjamin Lewellen** and **Samuel Lewellen**.

Reference: *The Monongalia Story*, Earl L. Core (Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Publishing Company), Part II, 1976, pages 388, 389, 390, 416, and 417.

Three deeds of Daniel Lewellin in Amelia County, Virginia

1736

Deed Book 1, page 37

This Indenture made this Ninth day of September 1736 Between Charles Burkes of Amelia County of the one part and Daniel Lewellin of the same County of the other part Witneseth that the said Charles Burkes for the Love and affection which he holds and beareth towards his son Daniel Lewellin above named but more Especialy for and in Consideration of the sum of five pounds to him in hand paid the receipt (*sic*) whereof he hereby acknowledges hath given granted and by these presents doth freely absolutely and clearly give and grant to the said Daniel Lewellin his heirs and

afsigns forever Two hundred acres of Land lying in the County of Amelia on ye lower side of Flatt Creek Beginning at a Beach on the head line meeting of Charles Burkes Junr. Thence along Charles Burkes Junr in a line of markt (*sic*) trees Thence along that line to the said Burkes side line Thence up the said line to the beginning it being part of One thousand acres of Land granted to the said Charles Burkes by pattent together with all apurtenancies to the same belonging To have and to hold the aforesaid two hundred acres of land with the afore written premises and all its apurtenances unto the said Daniel Lewellin and to his heirs forever in Witnefs whereof the said Charles Burkes hath hereunto set his

hand and seal the day and year above written.

his
Charles C Burkes
mark

Signed Sealed and Delivered
in the Presents of
Tho Covington
? Burkes Junr.
Sanford Owen

At a Court held for Amelia County November 17 1736 Charles Burkes Senr acknowledged this his Deed to Daniel Lewellin which is ordered to be recorded.
Samuel Cobb Cl. Ct.

1747

Deed Book 3, page 8

This Indenture made this Fourth day of ffebruary In the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and forty Seven Between Daniel Lewelling of the County of Amelia of the one part and John Roberts of the Same County of the other part Witneseth that the said Daniel Lewelling for and in Consideration of the Sum of One Hundred pounds Curr. Money of Virginia to him in hand paid by the Said John Roberts the Receipt (*sic*) whereof the Said Daniel Lewelling doth hereby acknowledge hath Granted Bargained and Sold and by these presents doth Grant Bargain Sell and Confirm unto the Said John Roberts and his Heirs and afsigns forever One Certain Tract or parcell of Land lying and being in the Said County of Amelia on the Lower Side of Flatt Creek Beginning at a Beach on the Head line meeting Charles Burkes Junr. Thence along Charles Burkes

Junr Line of mark'd trees Thence along that Line to the Said Burkes Side Line Thence up the Said line to the Beginning Containing by Eftination two Hundred Acres being part of One Thousand Acres Granted to the said Charles Burkes Senr by pattent Together with all Houses Woods Waters and Water-Courfes thereunto Belonging or in any wise Appertaining and all the Right Title Claim and Demand whatfoever of him the Said Daniel Lewelling of in or to the Same or any part thereof To have and to hold this Said Tract or parcell of Land and premifes with their and every of their Appurtenances unto the Said John Roberts to the only use and Behoof of him the Said John Roberts his Heirs and afsigns forever and the Said Daniel Lewelling doth for himself and his heirs Covenant and agree to and with the Said John Roberts that he the Said Daniel Lewelling the above Granted Land and Premifes unto the Said John Roberts his Heirs and afsigns will Warrant and forever

Defend by thefe presents In Witnefs whereof the Said Daniel Lewelling hath hereunto Set his hand and Seal this day and Year first above written.

his
Daniel X Lewelling
mark

Signed Sealed and Delivered
in the Prefents of
Saml Cobbs
Naplion Southall
William Watkins Junr.

Memorandm that on the Tenth day of ffebruary 1747 Quiet and peaceable pofoefsion and Seifin of this within mentioned Land was taken by the within Named Daniel Lewelling and by him Delivered to the within Named John Roberts according to the form and Effort of the within written Deed.

his
Daniel X Lewelling
mark

1754

Deed Book 5, pages 132 and 133

This Indenture made this fourth Day of April in the twenty Seventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second and in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand Seven Hundred and fifty four Between Daniel Lewelling of the parish of Raleigh In the County of Amelia of the one part and George Burck of the parish And County aforesaid of the other part Witneseth that the said Daniel

Lewelling and his wife mary (*sic*) for and in Consideration of the Sum of fifty pounds Currant of Virginia to them in hand paid By the said George Burck At or by the first Day of April next Ensuing the Date hereof the Receipt whereof he the Said Daniel Lewelling and his wife mary Doth hereby Acknowledge hath Granted Bargained and sold Aliened Enfeoffed And Confirmed and by these presents Do Grant bargain Sell Alien Enfeoff And Confirm unto the Said George Burck his heirs and Afsigns forever All that tract or parcell of Land

Situate lying and being In the parrish of Raleigh and County of Amelia Aforesaid on the lower Side of the beaver pond Branch of filat Creek Containing by Estimation One hundred Acres more of Lefs being part of two thousand one hundred and Twenty Acres Granted Samuel Cobbs by patent bearing Date the third Day of June One thousand Seven hundred thirty two and is bounded As followeth to wit, Beginning at an Elm in the Corner pond branch of the said Creek thence Along George Burkes (*sic*) Line to Colo. Harri-

fons Corner hiccory Thence Along the Said Harrifons line to A white Oak In the first Small branch Thence Down the Said branch As it meanders to the Beaver pond branch near the Said Creek thence up the Said bever pond branch to the beginning with All woods underwoods Swamps Low Grounds meadows floodings profits Commodities advantages Emoluments Hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the sd Tract or parcell of Land bellonging or in any wise Appurtaining And Also the Reverfion And Reversions (*sic*) Remainder and Remainders Rents and Services of all and Singular the Said premises Above mentioned and of every part and parcell therof and all the Estate right title Interest Claim and Demand Whatsoever of him the said Daniel (*sic*) Lewelling (*sic*) of in or to the premises or Any part thereof To Have and to hold all and Singular the said Tract or parcell of Land and premifes Above mentioned and Every part and parcel of Land Thereof with the Appurtenances unto the Said George Burcks his heirs and afsigns to the Only proper ufs (*sic*) and behooff of the sd George Burcks his Heirs and Afsigns forever and the Said Daniel Lewelling and his wife mary for themselves Their Heirs and Afsigns Doth Covenant and Grant to And with the Sd George Burcks his Heirs And Afsigns that he the Said Daniel Lewelling his wife mary and their Heirs Shall and will warrant and forever Defend the above Granted premifes from the Claim and Demand of all perfons whatsoever In witnefs wherefor the Said Daniel Lewelling hath hereunto Set their (*sic*) hands and Affoxed their Seals the Day and year first Above written.

his
Daniel X Lewelling
mark
her
Mary X Lewelling
mark

In the Presents of us
Test *Thomas Wren*
John Roberts
John Bentley

Memorandum That on the Day and year within written full peaceble and Quiet pofsefsion and Seifin of the Lands and premises within mentioned was had and Taken by the within named Daniel Lewelling And his wife mary And by them Delivered unto the within named George Burck To hold to him his Heirs and Afsigns forever According to the true Intent

and meaning of the within Deed.
his
Daniel X Lewelling
mark
her
Mary X Lewelling
mark

In presence of us
Test *Thomas Wren*
John Roberts
(*Illegible*)

Index of Deeds, Amelia Coutu, Virginia

The following deeds, dated from 1736 to 1929, for Llewellyns of diverse spellings can be found in the office of the Amelia County (Virginia) Clerk:

Lewellin, Daniel, grantee; Charles Burkes, grantor; deed; Book 1, page 37, 1736.

Lewelling, Daniel, grantor; John Roberts, grantee; deed; Book 3, page 8, 1747.

Lewelling, Daniel, grantee; Samuel Cobbs, grantor; deed; Book 3, page 77, 1748.

Lewelling, Jesse and Susannah, grantees; William Craddock, grantor; deed; Book 4, page 549, 1753.

Lewelling, Daniel and Mary, grantors; George Burck, grantee; deed; Book 5, page 132, 1754.

Llewellyn, James, grantor; J. G. Jefferson, Jr., grantee; trust; Book 71, page 405, 1919.

Lewellyn, James, grantee; Levi H. Parker, grantor, deed; Book 75, page 335, 1921.

Lewellyn, Hattie R. and James, grantors; Lipscomb Lumber, grantee; timber; Book 75, page 402, 1922.

Llewellyn, Nettie and J. W., grantors; William H. Samuel, grantee; deed; Book 82, page 383, 1929.

In a land transaction, the "grantee" is the person who receives the land, the "grantor" is the person who sells or transfers the land.

In order to make use of early land records, the historical backgrounds of the county and of the colony or state must be known.

Oklahoma homestead patent to Louie Lewelling, 1912

Patent Record
The United States of America

Woodward 09401)

) To All To Whom
These Presents shall
come—Greeting:

Whereas, A certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Woodward, Oklahoma, has been deposited in the General Land Office whereby it appears that pursuant to the Act of Congress approved 20th of May 1862, "To Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the Acts supplemental thereto, the claim of Louie Lewelling has been established and duly consummated, in comfortity to law, for the Lots one and two and the South half of the Northwest quarter of section three in Township four, North of Range twenty-seven East of the Cimarron Meridian, Oklahoma containing one hundred fifty-four and seventy-two hundredths acres, according to the Official Plat of the survey of the said land returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General.

Now, Know Ye, that there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said claimant the tract of land above described, to have and to hold said tract of land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever. And there is reserved from the lands hereby granted a right-of-way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

In Testimony Whereof, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereto affixed.

(Seal)

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the eighth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and thirty-sixth.

By the President, Wm. H. Taft
By *M. P. LeRoy*
Secretary.

Continued on page 61

Mary K. Flewelling

Mary K. Flewelling, of Hernando Beach, Florida, died 21 July 1995 at St. Joseph's Hospital, Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida. She was 58.

Mrs. Flewelling was born in Minneapolis (Hennepin County), Minnesota, and came to Florida with her husband Robert O. Flewelling, who survived her. They settled in St. Petersburg (Pinellas County), and about a year ago moved to Hernando Beach.

Mrs. Flewelling, a registered nurse, was a Lutheran.

In addition to her husband, Mrs. Flewelling was survived by two sons, Scott Flewelling and Christopher Flewelling, both of Indianapolis (Marion County), Indiana, and three grandchildren.

Services were held at the Spring Hill Chapel of the Brewer Memorial Funeral Home, Spring Hill (Hernando County), Florida.—Adapted from the St. Petersburg, Florida, *Times*, 23 July 1995, page 5. *Thanks to John C. Carter of St. Petersburg for this obituary.*

Jabez Ringsdorff Llewellyn

Jabez Ringsdorff Llewellyn, 76, died Sunday, 6 August 1995, in Farmville (Amelia County), Virginia. He was born 30 May 1919 in Dunmore (Lackawanna County), Pennsylvania, the son of Jabez S. and Grace (Ringsdorff) Llewellyn.

He was survived by his daughter Barbara (Llewellyn) Keeley, of Miami (Dade County), Florida, and three grandchildren. Jabez R. Llewellyn also had a brother Frederick and a sister Elizabeth.

Funeral services were to be held 10 August 1995 in the chapel of the Shorter Funeral Home, Farmville, with burial in Trinity Memorial Gardens.—Adapted from the *Richmond (Virginia) Times Dispatch*, 9 August 1995, and records of Diane (Jones) Langston, Amelia (Amelia County), Virginia.

Someone Else

We were saddened recently to learn of the death of Someone Else, one of our valuable contributors. Someone's passing created a void that will be hard to fill. Someone Else had been with us for so long that when something was needed Everyone Else said "Let Someone Else do it." Someone Else answered the queries in our *Llewellyn Traces*, shared results of personal research, clipped local newspapers for items of interest, found deeds and wills that carried clues for other researchers.

Everyone Else, who survived, expected too much from Someone Else. Now that Someone Else is gone, we hope Everyone Else will fill the void. In addition to Everyone Else, Someone Else was survived by No One Else, Not Me, and a distant cousin known as L. George D. It.—*Contributed.*

Trudie Lewellen Dealey

Trudie Elizabeth Lewellen Kelley Dealey, 91, died of leukemia in Dallas (Dallas County), Texas, 13 August 1995. She was the widow of former *Dallas Morning News* publisher E. M. "Ted" Dealey, who died in 1969.

Mrs. Dealey was born in 1904 in Mount Pleasant (Franklin County), Texas. She attended Kidd-Key College and Music Conservatory in Sherman (Grayson County), Texas, after which she married James Kelley. That marriage ended in divorce. She then moved to Dallas



where she worked for Nieman Marcus, and where she met Mr. Dealey. They were married in 1951.

Together they pursued their common interests, which included travels around the world, traveling especially to Europe and the Far East. Both had a consuming interest in animals. They imported Welsh terriers and began a program of breeding at their Starlight Acres Kennels near their Dallas home. Together they showed their dogs, winning many best-of-show awards. Mr. and Mrs. Dealey played pivotal roles in the development of the Dallas Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Dealey Plaza in Dallas, site of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963, was named for Mr. Dealey. Following Mr. Dealey's death, Mrs. Dealey continued to live in Dallas.

She was survived by a daughter Juliann (Kelley) Lucier of Dallas, four grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Memorial services were held 15 August 1995 at the Hillcrest Mausoleum Chapel East in Dallas.—Adapted from *The Dallas Morning News*, 14 August 1995, page 15A. *Thanks to Jacqueline (Frank) Strickland, Rockwall (Rockwall County), Texas, for this obituary.*

How to Be a Better Genealogist

If it falls to you to write an obituary, please remember that an obituary is a brief history of the deceased person's life.

In addition to the obvious—the full name and death date, including year, of the deceased person, and the place of death, try to include when and where the person was born, parents' full names, and where and when the person was married, and the full name of the spouse. Be sure to include the names of survivors, including full names of children and siblings and their places of residence. Also, if possible, include among the names of the survivors, the names of grandchildren, and perhaps even great grandchildren. Try to include maiden names of all women mentioned in the obituary, and avoid using initials for any name. Future generations will find these full names especially helpful in tracing the family.

If space and expense permit, include education and employment information, as well as honors and affiliations. Funeral and burial arrangements should be included for contemporary information, of course, and for genealogists to know where burial records should be available years after the event.

While on the subject of obituaries, does your family have up-to-date information about you? Do they know the names of your parents, including your mother's maiden name? Do they know where and when you were born? Do they know your funeral wishes?

If you've written this information down somewhere for their use, do they know where to find it?

Even though we hate to think about them, these details should be part of our records, filed with our birth certificate, marriage certificate, and other important papers, in a safe place where they can easily be found. They should never be placed in a safe deposit box.

We all know that safe deposit boxes are sealed upon the owner's death, only to be opened by probate order. Therefore anything the family needs to have immediately upon death should not be in a safe deposit box. That includes the records mentioned above, as well as the will, insurance policies, and a variety of other records.

It's a good policy once in a while to review our records to be sure they're in order, correct, and easy for our family to find.

Llewellyns and Flewellens in the News

An exhibit dedicated to the late **Jeanne (Lewellen) Norbeck** of Columbus (Bartholomew County), Indiana, and other women aviators, was unveiled at the Atterbury Bakalar Air Museum in Columbus on 14 July 1995.

Jeanne was killed while test piloting a plane as a member of WASP (Women's Air Force Service Pilots) in 1944.

The Columbus Airport formerly was Atterbury Air Base, and the base's former chapel is being renovated and restored to its 1942 appearance. When the project is completed, in about two years, the chapel will become a memorial to Jeanne (Lewellen) Norbeck, the sister of Emmons Lewellen, who lives in Columbus; their father was Darcy Lewellen, founder of Lewellen Manufacturing in Columbus.

Reference: *The Republic*, Columbus, Indiana, 15 July 1995, sent by Christine Lou-Ellen West, Franklin (Johnson County), Indiana.

Frank and Irene (Wilson) Lewellyn recently [May 1995] celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary in Charlotte (McLennan County), North Carolina. Unfortunately the clipping that contains this news is undated and unidentified, so we don't have the exact date of their wedding in the spring of 1935.

Both were 1932 graduates of Cumberland Township High School, Nemaquin, North Carolina. The Wilsons are the parents of Ruth (Lewellyn) Henderson, at whose home a reception was held. Their five grandchildren are Frank Sanner, Milford (Sussex County), Delaware; Glenn Sanner and Becky McCullough of Charlotte; Ken Henderson, Strongsville (Cuyahoga County), Ohio, and Carol Henderson, Elk Grove Village (Cook County), Illinois. Their nine great grandchildren are Kimberly and Bryan Sanner; Amanda, Ronnie, Jason, and Scott McCullough; James Lewis; and Rachel and Sara Henderson. Mrs. Lewellyn is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wilson of Nemaquin. *Thanks to Sonia Cesarino, Farmington (Fayette County), Pennsylvania, for sending this clipping in May of 1995.*

Kent Hunter, "a direct descendant of **Samuel Lewellen**, one of four Revolutionary War Veterans buried at Sunnyside

Burying Ground, original site of the Forks of Cheat Baptist Church," was pictured in the 15 July 1995 edition of *The Dominion Post* of Morgantown (Monongalia County), West Virginia.

The occasion for the photo was the 220th anniversary of the Forks of Cheat Church, and the 16 July 1995 scheduled dedication of a memorial flagpole at the Sunnyside Burying Ground "where the first log Forks of Cheat Church stood." The original church was later "burned to the ground by Indians," and a new Forks of Cheat Church was built about a mile from the cemetery. In conjunction with the dedication of the memorial flagpole was the congregational bear-meat picnic, held each year in memory of the earliest church members who subsisted on bear in the 1770s.

In the photo, Kent Hunter, of Stewartstown (Monongalia County), the great, great, great [how many?] grandson of **Samuel Lewellen**, is wearing Revolutionary War regalia, complete with tri-cornered hat, and is carrying a rifle. *Thanks to Robert Schultz of Morgantown for sending this clipping to Llewellyn Traces.*

The Jennings County, Indiana, Lewellen family has begun a campaign for funds to restore the fence that used to surround the Lewellen Family Cemetery on Devil's Ridge Road in Jennings County. Contributions for restoration and upkeep of the cemetery are being accepted by Christine Lou-Ellen West, 4223 South Shelby 750 West, Franklin, Indiana 46131. It is believed that this Lewellen family represents a line of descendants from William Lewelling (?-1798/99) of Randolph County, North Carolina.

While as a rule Llewellyn Traces doesn't advertise projects and assumes no responsibility for any endeavor, we feel that cemetery restoration is very important and what better way to reach those interested in a particular cemetery than through the columns of Llewellyn Traces? We'll be glad to hear from other family groups with similarly dedicated projects under way.

Gerri Lewellyn was honored as Outstanding CVI Employee for February, 1995, where she is secretary in the Purchasing Department of Carson Valley Inn Properties, Nevada. Thanks to Nola (Shumway) Brumfield, Tucson (Mariposa County), Arizona, for spotting this item in *The Carson Valley Inn-sider* for April-June, 1995.

Father and son team **W. Steve Lewellen** and **David Lewellen** are conducting basic research on the tornado vortex by using computer models to duplicate tornadoes in the laboratories of the Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering Department of the College of Engineering and Mineral Resources, West Virginia University.

With a grant from the National Science Foundation and affiliated with a field project of the National Severe Storm Laboratory in Norman, Oklahoma, Steve Lewellen, a Professor of Aeronautical Engineering, believes that by working with a tornado's vortex his research will provide a better understanding of tornadoes and may provide ways for engineers to design buildings with areas safe from tornado damage. David Lewellen is his father's research assistant.

Reference: *The Mountaineer Spirit*, West Virginia University, 20 July 1995, page 1, sent by Robert Schutz. *Thanks, Bob.*

Overseeing European auctions of extensive collections of art, jewels, and furniture at Sotheby's in the summer of 1993 was **Timothy D. Llewellyn**, Southby's deputy chairman in London.

Reference: *The Wall Street Journal*, 9 July 1993, page A5.

Another book by **Lewelling researcher William E. Shaklee**, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, was reviewed recently in *The Genealogical Helper*. In 1994, Bill Shaklee wrote *A Biography of Jimmie Shaklee* "to give Jim's children a record of his growing-up years." James Howard Shaklee, born in 1931, was killed in the 1980s when a plane crashed into the Ford pickup he was driving. Jimmie Shaklee was Bill Shaklee's younger brother.

Reference: *Everton's Genealogical Helper*, March-April 1995, page 226.

Names sometimes are not what they seem

Beware of "Marthew!" This often was the way "Martha" was pronounced. Sometimes "Marthew" became "Matthew," undergoing a gender change in the process. Or, "Martha" might become "Mattie." If you find a "Patty" or "Patsy" before the Civil War, chances are it wasn't a nickname for Patricia. More likely, it was another derivation from "Martha." Or from "Marthew."

Vital Statistics

Indiana Marriages

Adams County

Lewellen, Marguerite Virginia, daughter of Zerah O. and Myrtle "Minnie" (Macy) Lewellen, and Oka M. Gaiser, son of William and Emma Alice (Crosby) Gaiser, 7 June 1942 (*sic*), at Monroe. *This record shows that Marguerite Lewellen was born 18 December 1906, at Monroe (Adams County), Indiana; Oka Gaiser was born 6 June 1896, at Liberty Center (Wells County), Indiana.*

Reference: *The Macy Family*, Aaron Macy (n.p.:n.d.), Volume Two, pages 152 and 153.

Daviess County

Lewallen, Isaac, and Mary Gibson, 6 April 1825.

Lewallen, Sylvester, and Lucinda Strange, 29 April 1831.

Luallen, Jesse, of Martin County, Indiana, and Rhoda Nunley, of Daviess County, 30 August 1841 (license); 1 September 1841 (marriage) by Rev. Jeremiah Kark. Recorded 16 March 1842 (*sic*).

Reference: Daviess County Marriage Record Book A, 1817-1831

Martin County

Lewallen, Ann, and Charles Strange, 26 December 1823.

Luallen, Jesse, and Rhoda Nunley, 30 August 1841.

Reference: Martin County, Indiana, Marriages, 1817-1849.

Lewallen, James R., and Rosa Howe, 1 January 1907.

Reference: Martin County, Indiana, Marriages (n.d.).

Decatur County

Lewallen, William, and Sarah Scripter, 3 March 1853.

Reference: Decatur County Marriage Book H, page 18.

Henry County

Luellen, Priscilla, daughter of David and Abigail (Jones) Luellen, and David Macy, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Pierce) Macy, 20 November 1836. *This record gives Priscilla Luellen's birthdate as 9 June 1817, at Charleston, Virginia; she and David Macy were living in Farmland (Randolph County), Indiana, in 1868. They were the parents of 10 children. David Macy died in 1901 at the age of 85; Priscilla*

814.
Marriage License granted to Jesse Luallen, of Martin County, and Rhoda Nunley, of Daviess County, Indiana. August 30th 1841.

I, Jeremiah Kark, Minister of the Gospel, of Daviess County, do certify that Jesse Luallen and Rhoda Nunley were legally joined in marriage by me on the 1st of Sept 1841. Jeremiah Kark

Filed & Recorded March 16th 1842

*John Francis Lebert
 for Clerk Prentiss Deputy*

This Daviess County, Indiana, marriage certificate for Jesse Luallen and Rhoda [Rhoda] Nunley shows that their marriage took place on 1 September 1841 in Rhoda's "home" county, Daviess, although Jesse was from Martin County, Indiana. While we believe this Jesse Luallen did not belong in the Lawallin line of Isaac Lawallin, whose widow Chloe and children migrated to Daviess and Martin Counties, Indiana, several years after Isaac Lawallin's apparent death ca.1814, probably in Nelson County, Kentucky, we have not been able to place the Jesse Luallen of this marriage certificate within a Llewellyn family. He does not seem to be Jesse, son of David and Abigail (Jones) Luellen of Henry County, Indiana. That Jesse Luellen was born 17 August 1827, making him just past his 14th birthday on the day Jesse Luallen married Rhoda Nunley.

(Luellen) Macy and seven children survived him. In this Macy record, Priscilla's birth date disagrees with the date in the family Bible, which says 4 June 1818.

Luellen, Jabish, son of David and Abigail (Jones) Luellen, and Mary Macy, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Pierce) Macy, 16 April 1837. *This record gives Jabish Luellen's birthdate as 4 December 1816, at Charlestown, Virginia. One child, Truster Luellen, is listed for Jabish and Mary (Macy) Luellen.*

Reference: *The Macy Family*, Aaron Macy, (n.p.:n.d.), Volume One, pages 97, 425 through 427. *Family Bible records of this Luellen family were published in Llewellyn Traces 7:1, on page 18.*

Kansas Marriages

Anderson County

Lawellen, Phoebe, and Joseph Liber, 17 July 1869, by Rev. James N. Smith.

Lawellen (sic), Mary Lucinda, and J. T [Jobe Thomas] Nickelson, 25 April 1885.

Lawellin, Cynthia, and W. A. Askins, 16 June 1893 (license reported in newspaper on this date). *Cynthia (Lawellin) Askin's newspaper obituary, dated 16 November 1939, gives her marriage date as 4 June 1893 Mrs. Askins, who had been in ill health for several years, died 13 November 1939. of a self-inflicted gunshot wound.*

Lawellin, Geo. R. and Victoria Osborn, 14 September 1893, at the home of the bride's parents in Garnett (Anderson County).

Lawellin (sic), Crawford, and Mary E. Wycoff, Jackson Township, 17 November 1893 (license reported on this date). *The newspaper obituaries of Marion Crawford Lawellin (dated 11 November 1937) and Mary Ellen (Wycoff) Lawellin (dated 16 July 1931) both give the marriage date as 15 November 1893. She died 9 July 1931; he died 9 November 1937.*

Lawellin, W. S. [William Sherman], and Sadie Brown, both of Jackson Township, 20 April 1894 (license reported on this date).

Lawellin, Rose, and O. B. Reed of Kansas City, 23 June 1904, at the bride's father

B. B. [Benjamin Baskin] Lawellin's home.

Lawellin, Wes, and Lida Lorena Hamilton, 20 March 1918, at the home of the bride's parents, W. D. and Nancy (Paul) Hamilton. [*Wes Lawellin's given name was Benjamin Wesley.*]

Lawellin, Ben, and Mrs. Nancy Ellen Hawley, 6 August 1918, at the bride's home by Judge Gage. (*A newspaper item dated 12 March 1925 reported the marriage of Mrs. Nancy E. Hawley and Lewis Reyer, 10 March 1925, at the bride's home on South Walnut Street, Garnett.*)

Lawellin, Doris, and Clarke Jackson, 25 April 1930, at the home of the bride's parents, M. C. and Mary Ellen (Wycoff) Lawellin.

Lawellin, Margaret, and James Miller,

15 April 1933, at the home of the bride's parents, Delos and Mabel (Scott) Lawellin, Garnett.

Lawellin, Clara of Garnett, and Wayne Fuhs, of Bush City (Anderson County), Kansas 8, January 1936, by the Judge (*sic*).

Reference: *Newspaper items from Anderson County, Kansas, newspapers*, (n.p.: n.d.), Volumes I, II, and III. (*This material came to Llewellyn Traces from LaVonne Bartolomei, Willits (Mendocina County), California, who is a researcher of the Gould family. The bracketed material is from the editor's family files. The Kansas ancestor of all the Lawellins mentioned here, Benjamin Lawellin (ca. 1796-1866) married the widow Patience (Gould) Blandin in 1862. in Anderson County, Kansas She survived him.*

Virginia Marriages

Amelia County

Lewelling, Mary, and John Crane, 15 May 1766, surety Alexander Lewelling.

"This is to certify to you that bans of Marriage between John Crane and Mary Lewelling has been thrice published in Nottoway Parrish. With my hand this 11 day of May 1766," Signed Thos. Payne.

"P.S. The reason why I give this certificate Mr. Wilkerson is gone from home and before he went away he delivered his papers up to me as they might be published in Due time and Desired me to give certificate to those that required them and he would answer the same as under his own hand." Signed Thos. Payne.

Reference: Amelia County (Virginia) Marriage Bonds, page C-1, indexed separately, in *Marriages of Amelia County, Virginia, 1735-1815*, Kathleen Booth Williams, compiler, ca. 1961, page 30.

Lewelling, Moses, and Sally Grant, 5 December 1805, surety William Tanner.

Reference: *ibid.* (index page L-1), page 68. *Researchers believe Sally Grant was the widow of William Grant when she married Moses Lewelling. The Amelia County marriage bond of William Grant, planter, and Sally Tanner is dated 14 January 1793, with Robert Tanner surety; the marriage was 18 January 1793 by Rev. Robert Withall (Reference: *ibid.* [index page G-1], page 47). The inventory and appraisal of the estate of William Grant,*

deceased, was made 26 November 1801 (Reference: Amelia County (Virginia) Will Book 6, 1799-1803, page 224). The marriage record of Moses Lewelling and Sally Grant, without the additional information of this note, was published in Llewellyn Traces 3:1. Diane Langston, who sent these Amelia County records, reports that the two marriages above are the only ones found in Amelia County between 1735 and 1852, "But several years are missing and the records were in poor shape before being rescued recently."

Llewellyn, Jabez R., white, single, age 23, born Dunmore (Lackawanna County), Pennsylvania, to Jabez S. and Grace (Ringsdorph) Llewellyn, and Elinor Ruth Duncan, white, single, age 18, born Amelia County, to Allen Z. and Elinor (Johnson) Duncan, 1 July 1942 (*sic*), by D. P. Rogers. Jabez R. Llewellyn, a corporal technician, was living at Camp Pickett, Virginia, at the time of his marriage. Elinor's home was Jetersville (Amelia County), Virginia.

Reference: Amelia County (Virginia) Marriage Register 2, 1919-1962, page 83. (*Please see the obituary of Jabez R. Llewellyn on page 58 of this issue.*)

Llewellyn, Barbara Grace, 17, of Amelia County, born Amelia County, daughter of Jabez Ringsdorph and Elinor Ruth (Duncan) Llewellyn, and Frank Robert Keeley, 20, of Sandston (Henrico County), Virginia, born Woodbury (Gloucester County), New Jersey, son of Joseph and Gwendolyn Celestra (Widger) Keeley, 3 September 1960 (*sic*) by H. A. White.

Reference: *ibid.*, page 142.

Nancy, "wife" of Abednego

. . . continued from page 49

Men from Newspapers, 1808-1854, George F. Wilson, Maryhelen Wilson, and Lois Stanley (St Louis: 1981), page 90; Draper Manuscripts, W 29 S, pages 132 through 137; Henderson County, Kentucky, Land Grant Book 1, County Court Records, page 524; "Henderson Families," in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (Richmond: 1928), Volume XXXVI, pages 92 through 94; *Hopkins County, Kentucky, Marriages*, Evelyn M. Cox and Lalla F. McCulley (Madisonville, Kentucky: 1933), page 13; *Kentucky Land Grants*, Willard Rouse Jillson, (Louisville: Standard Printing Company, 1925), page 352; *Shadrach Lewelin and his Descendants*, Martha Jewett Abbey, in process; Tennessee Records of Davidson County [North Carolina], Minute Book, Volume A, 1783-1790, pages 13, 14, 24, 25, 30, 89 through 91, 153, 162, 166, and 217.

Those ancestors' names

. . . continued from page 51

Often given names are recorded in very imaginative ways. When names do not agree with other records, we should interpret them by using our imagination, too!

While many women's names were shortened to nicknames, well into the 19th century most men retained their given names. Thus Thomas remained Thomas, and not Tom; Samuel remained Samuel and not Sam. Thomas might be abbreviated as "Thos." in a record, or Samuel might be "Saml." just as James became "Jas." and John "Jno." It became popular in the late 1800s, after the custom of middle names became popular, to use initials instead of full names. This practice has caused many headaches for genealogists.

Oklahoma homestead

. . . continued from page 57

John O'Connell

Acting Recorder of the General Land Office.

Recorded, Patent No. 241319.

This Instrument was filed for Record the 11 day of June A. D. 1912, at 2 o'clock P.M., and duly recorded in Book 27 of Pat. at page 5.

H. M. Bulick
Register of Deeds
(Beaver County, Oklahoma)

Queries

26-95 Seeking parents and siblings of Thomas (E. or A.) Lewellyn (born ca.1845), who married Nancy Caroline Armstrong in 1864 in Clark County, Indiana. I have his children as William Lewellyn, John Lewellyn, James Lewellyn, Caddy Lewellyn, Dorry Lewellyn, Marian Lewellyn, George Lewellyn, and Leander Morrison Lewellen who married Maria Fidella Pixley in 1896 in Clark County, Indiana. Leander was the first one of this family to write his name without the "y" and with a third "e." He and Fidella had the following children: Leathia (born 12 October 1897), who married Pinckney Lewellen; Carolina (1 May 1900), who married LeRoy Mathews; Martha (21 March 1895), who married Orval Newby; Roy Martin (16 September 1905), who married Lillie May Matthews; Ione; and Ralph (died 15 June 1975, Twinsburg [Summit County], Ohio), who married Ruth Bruner. This is the Ralph Lewellen whose obituary was in *Llewellyn Traces* 7:1, on page 18. This Query is an expanded version of my previous Query 13-93. The Clark County, Indiana, marriages printed in *Llewellyn Traces* 4:3 on page 58 as Clark County, Missouri, marriages, and corrected in *Llewellyn Traces* 5:1, on pages 12 and 13, were helpful, but I still need lots of information. [*Clark County marriages indicate that Thomas (E. or A.) Lewellen either had many siblings or that there were several Llewellyn families in Clark County. A look at the U. S. Censuses for Clark County, Indiana, might be helpful. The Index of the 1830 Census, Clark County, Indiana, compiled by the Indiana State Historical Society (Llewellyn Traces 4:4, page 70), shows a Thomas Lewelling on page 30 and a Samuel R. Lewelling on page 58.*]

27-95 Need any information on the William Lewallen who was accused of killing his wife Sarah (Scripter) Lewallen in August of 1881 in or near Jennings County, Indiana. *Please see the article "Lewallen Tragedy in Southern Indiana" on page 52 of this issue.*

28-95 Henry Lewellyn Jordan was born 3 January 1803 in Culpeper County, Virginia. He married Jane Roe Anno in 1830 and died 14 July 1864 in Orangeburg (Mason County), Kentucky. Does anyone know why his middle name was Lewellyn?

29-95 Need proof that Robert Lewellen

who was born ca.1802 in Louisville (Jefferson County), Kentucky, was the son of the Jacob Lewellen who died ca.1848 in Monroe County, Missouri. In 1833, in Monroe County, Robert Lewellen married Dicy/Dicie/Dica Benham, daughter of Vincent Benham who died in Ralls County, Missouri. In the 1848 administration papers of Jacob Lewellen. Robert Lewellen "of Dade County, Missouri," is identified as one of Jacob's sons. Dade County is near Jasper County, Missouri, where children were born to Robert and Dickey Lewellen in 1848, 1850, 1852, and 1854, and where Robert Lewellen is listed in the Jasper County 1850 Census. Is this Robert in Jasper County the Robert of Dade County, Missouri? Robert Lewellen died about 1860; Dickey (Benham) Lewellen died in October 1902 in Cushing (Payne County), Oklahoma. Robert Lewellen was discussed in *Llewellyn Traces* 3:3, on pages 37 and 44. I need proof or even circumstantial evidence of Robert Lewellen's parents. *The 1888 citizenship case for Dica (Bannum (sic) Lewellen, which contains genealogical evidence for her children but very little about her ancestors and nothing about her husband Robert Lewellen, is in Llewellyn Traces 5:2, page 27.*

30-95 Who was the John Llewellyn who, in 1851, bought 270 acres of land fronting Lake Michigan in the northwestern section of the Quilmette Reservation (now Wilmette [Cook County], Illinois, a Chicago suburb)? This John Llewellyn is in a brief article in *Llewellyn Traces* 4:4, page 83.

31-95 Need more information on Lunsford Lewellen (born 1825), son of Thomas and Mary (Gough) Lewellen. Lunsford married Susanna Friedline in 1845 in Athens County, Ohio. Where did Lunsford Lewellen of Athens County die? Was there a connection between Lunsford of Athens County, Ohio, and the Lunsford Lewellen who married Elisa Jane Lewis in Pike County, Missouri, in 1832? Which Lunsford Lewellen is the Lunsford of Query 45-93 who "went west?"

32-95 Searching for information about David Llewellyn who married Martha Anne Brooks. Martha Anne was the daughter of Thomas (born ca. 1807 or 1808 North Carolina; died between 1870 and 1880 in Indiana) and Sarah Elizabeth (Culver) Brooks (1832-1915). Thomas Brooks was a son of William Brooks, Revolutionary War veteran. David and Martha

(Brooks) Llewellyn were the parents of Charlotte Llewellyn who married Hiram Brooks, grandson of the above William, and nephew of Thomas Brooks, and cousin of Charlotte. Children of Hiram (1817-1873) and Charlotte (Llewellyn) Brooks included my grandfather James Madison Brooks (1860-1947), who married Mary Edith Bayne (1882-1970), my grandmother. Hiram Brooks died in Ghent (Carroll County), Kentucky. Charlotte Llewellyn, who was born in 1824, died in Switzerland County, Indiana, sometime after the death of Hiram. I would appreciate information about David Llewellyn and ancestors.

33-95 Who was the Asa Lewallen/Luellen who served with the 127th Regiment, Illinois Infantry, during the Civil War? Asa enlisted as a private 8 October 1862 and was promoted to corporal 1 March 1864. His muster rolls are on page 54 of *Llewellyn Traces* 4:3. Who was Asa?

Replies

59-89 A biographical sketch in this issue on page 48 relates to the father of the John Llewellyn of this Query. An extensive reply to this Query was in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:1, on page 19.

67-89 James Lewellen of this Query has been identified as a son of John and Jane (Gregg) Lewellen (*Llewellyn Traces* 7:1, page 1). The reply to this Query in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:1, on page 19, deals with one of the sons of James Lewellen, David Wolfe Lewellen.

69-89 George Washington Lewellen of this Query has been identified as a son of Isaac and Mary (Watts) Lewellen (*Llewellyn Traces* 5:4, page 80), and a grandson of Jesse and Dorcas (?) Lewellen in *Llewellyn Traces* 3:4, page 57.

71-89 Martha (Llewellyn) Jones of this Query probably was a daughter of Daniel Lluellin, who died in 1663 in Chelmsford (Essex County), England, although at least one reference raises the question whether she may have been Daniel's sister. We've neglected discussing possible siblings for Daniel, as well as his children, and will try to rectify this omission in a future issue.

74-89 Amelia "Amy" Lewellen of this Query is identified as the wife of William Henry Taylor, whose volume of family

history was reviewed in *Llewellyn Traces* 6:4, on page 76. In the book, Amy Lewellen is tentatively identified as a daughter of a Joseph Lewellen of New Jersey, but no proof is offered. Research continues on this Lewellen family.

16-90 This Query asks for complete deeds for Thomas, Susannah, and Jesse Lewelling, and for the will and estate packet of Thomas Lewelling. Diana (Jones) Langston, Amelia (Amelia County), Virginia, has sent us the inventory and appraisal of Thomas Lewelling's estate and a land transaction for his widow Susannah (?) Lewelling and her son Jesse Lewelling. Diana tells us that these records are the only records available in Amelia County for these folks, although other individuals are mentioned in other Amelia County records. We will publish the deed and inventory at a later date. In the meantime, please note that the verbatim records basically agree with the abstracted versions on page 160 of Billie Harris's book *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.* . . . Three Amelia deeds, which do not concern Thomas and Susannah (?) Lewelling, but do others are on pages 56 and 57 of this issue.

3-92 John Wesley Lewellen of this Query has been found. His obituary is in *Llewellyn Traces* 7:2 on page 40 and his 1920 census record in Akron (Summit County), Ohio, is in the same issue on page 34. Another Query pertaining to John Wesley Lewellen is 42-93 which was included among Replies in *Llewellyn Traces* 7:2, page 43.

14-93 Identification of Louisa Perry, Ira Martin, Hartzell Martin, Elizabeth Hutchinson, Jesse Lewellen, and Thomas Lewellen of the legal notice which constituted this Query in *Llewellyn Traces* 5:1, on page 17, comes from John Jackson, Woodruff (New Hartford County), Wisconsin, who submitted the Query in 1993. In order to identify those mentioned in the 15 February 1906 Athens County (Ohio) *Gazette* notice it was necessary for John to research the McVay family and the families into which some McVay daughters married. John writes that Ziba McVay married Elizabeth "Betsy" Holdren in 1808, in Washington County, Ohio. His will of December 1835 names nine children, two of whom (Ruth and Stephen) married Lewellens. Jesse Lewellen and Thomas Lewellen of this Query were sons of Ruth McVay and William Lewellen, son of Thomas and Mary "Polly"

(Gough) Lewellen. This identifies Jesse Lewellen and Thomas Lewellen of the Query. We note that Ruth (McVay) Lewellen, in the 1880 Vinton County, Ohio, Census, was living in the household of her daughter Elizabeth (Lewellen) and George Hutchinson, who were married in 1873. This identifies Elizabeth Hutchinson of the Query. Mary McVay, sister of Ruth (McVay) Lewellen, married Jacob Martin and two of their sons were Hartzell Martin (born 1844) and Ira Martin (born 1848); these men's sister Louisa Martin (born 1841) married Isaac Perry. This Martin information identifies Louisa (Martin) Perry, Ira Martin, and Hartzell Martin of the Query. The Lewellen family in this Query is discussed in "Thomas Lewellen of Athens County, Ohio, Had Roots in Monongalia County, (West) Virginia" (*Llewellyn Traces* 7:2, pages 28 and 29). Those mentioned in the legal notice were related through the McVay family and not through a Lewellyn family.

45-93 Please see related Query 31-95 in this issue regarding Lunsford Lewellen.

24-94 We wonder if William W. Lewellen's "people" as mentioned in this Query (*Llewellyn Traces* 6:3, page 65) were the family of the John Lewellen who James R. Carpenter found in Adams County, Ohio, and discussed in *Llewellyn Traces* 7:2, on page 34.

13-95 Nelda (Rohr) McCrory, Columbia (Boone County), Missouri, writes that Richard Samuel Lewellen of this Query was not a son of John White and Jane

(Trabue) Lewellen, unless all the researchers of this line have somehow missed him. Children of John White and Jane (Trabue) Lewellen included eight daughters and two sons, Jacob White Lewellen and Samuel Edward Lewellen. Jacob White Lewellen had four sons, two of whom died young and the two remaining sons had only one daughter each. Samuel Edward Lewellen had two sons, Benjamin Franklin Lewellen (born 1876) and George Washington Lewellen (born 1878), both of whom were too young to be the father of Richard Samuel Lewellen.

Mrs. McCrory believes the Richard Samuel Lewellen in question is the "unconnected" Richard Samuel Lewellen, perhaps born in Jefferson County, Missouri, who appears on page 48 of Billie Harris's book *Llewellyn, Lewallen, Lualin, etc., etc.* . . . Mrs. McCrory further suggests that the place of death of the Richard Samuel Lewellen of this Query in Decatur (Macon County), Illinois, tallies with the place of death of the Richard Samuel Lewellen of Mrs. Harris's book. The need for more research is indicated.

25-95 Please see Reply 48-89 above.

26-94 In the Reply to this Query in *Llewellyn Traces* 7:2, page 43, please correct the name of Phillip Lewellen's wife from Rebecca to Mary. Researchers are of the opinion that circumstantial evidence points to Mary Oldaker as Phillip's wife. Rebecca was their daughter who married Andrew Zorn. The use of "Rebecca" in the context of being Phillip's wife was an error.

Queries . . . and Replies

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

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