





# Llewellyn Traces

December 1995  
Volume 7 No. 4

## In this issue

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Bits and Pieces   | 68                 |
| Book Reviews  | 68                 |
| <i>Francois Benin (Francis Bening), His Descendants and Allied Families.</i>  |                    |
| Cover   | 67                 |
| <i>The map on the cover . . .</i>   |                    |
| Court Records   | 69                 |
| <i>Will of William Lewellen, 1811; Petition about tobacco signed by Robt. Lewellen.</i>   |                    |
| Editorial   | 66                 |
| Family Reunions   | 86                 |
| <i>Sixth Llewellyn National Reunion; Family reunions scheduled for 1996</i>   |                    |
| Feature Articles  | 70, 72, 82, 83, 84 |
| <i>Jacob Lewellen, Ohio County, Kentucky, to Pike County, Missouri; A Llewellyn time line: Llewellyns in early Kentucky and Missouri; Genetics, diseases, and genealogists; How to document your family's genetic history; Do facial features help us find ancestors?</i> |                    |
| Follow-Up   | 67                 |
| How to Be a Better Genealogist  | 72                 |
| <i>Time lines</i>   |                    |
| Llewellyns and Flewellens in the News   | 86                 |
| Subscriptions   | 86, 87             |
| Queries and Replies   | 84, 85             |

## Editorial

### At last . . .

This issue brings two articles that we've promised for about two years, one about Jacob Lewellen, whose estate was probated in 1848 in Monroe County, Missouri, and the other about the role genetics can play in our genealogy.

The Jacob article has been put together by working with many sources, including family records of several researchers, none of whom totally agree and some of whom are in wide disagreement. The article reaches no conclusions about many aspects of Jacob's life, but we hope it opens up possibilities for new areas of research. Much about Jacob is hearsay, and we've tried not to repeat such hearsay in the article; these omissions leave large gaps in Jacob's "history."

On page 68 we find fault with a published family history that includes some of Jacob Lewellen's genealogy. The book's Llewellyn content is unsubstantiated and in some instances just plain wrong. It is to no one's advantage to perpetuate erroneous material merely to fill in charts.

Jacob Lewellen is an ancestor for whom there seems to be no Bible records. He wasn't prominent enough to leave biographical sketches that might give us clues. So our method of using a "time line" helps us track him.

The time line, beginning on page 72, shows us where a man named Jacob Lewellen was, when he was there, and what he was doing. It's up to us to decide if all these Jacobs were the same man. We include in our time line other Llewellyns whom we feel may be connected with Jacob in some way because they were at or near the same places as was Jacob at about the same times. Their proximity may eventually prove to be significant.

The time line doesn't prove that each Jacob was the same man, but since we've found no records that show two Jacobs at the same time, even at remote places, we can be fairly sure we're dealing with only one Jacob, or an older and a younger Jacob who didn't create overlapping data. We suspect the subject of Jacob Lewellen's heritage will be a continuing project for quite some time.

The genetics article is designed to provoke deep thought. It was prompted by a two-year exchange of records, correspondence, and phone calls between Martha (Werst) Jackson of Scottsville, Kentucky, and the editor. We thank Martha, a genealogist for several families, for sharing valuable photographs from her collection and for her patience with us.

And speaking of patience, our sincere thanks for the understanding of subscribers during this year of confusion after the December 1994 flood at the editor's home. By early summer of 1996, we expect to be living normal lives again in our completely renovated house. We expect our health to improve, too. Thanks, everyone! Your concerns have been heartwarming.

# Llewellyn Traces

Published: March, June, September and December at 781 McCurdy Boulevard, Pueblo, Colorado 81005-9204, phone (719) 564-2240, e-mail: [lwjabbey@aol.com](mailto:lwjabbey@aol.com)  
Publisher and Editor: Martha Jewett Abbey. Copyright © 1995, Martha J. Abbey. Subscriptions: \$22.50 per year. Index: An every-name index of the current volume is published annually and is included with each subscription. Back issues: \$25 per year or \$7.50 per issue, if available. Send your checks to Llewellyn Traces, 781 McCurdy Boulevard, Pueblo, Colorado 81005-9704.

## Additions and corrections

**Llewellyn Traces 2:3 page 61**, "The Lewelling Rhodometer." In this article we wondered if Henderson Lewelling was the inventor of the "rhodometer" that was attached to a wagon on his trek to Oregon in 1847. Observing that the American Automobile Association in one of its Tour Guides credited the invention of an odometer to an Appleton Harmon, we conjectured that because Henderson Lewelling, "father of the west coast fruit industry," sometimes was called "Harmon," that "Appleton" might be a likely name, too. Sort of like Johnny Appleseed. Well, it turns out there really was a man named Appleton Harmon and he had some associations with Henderson Lewelling. More on this will appear in *Llewellyn Traces 8:1*

### The map on the cover

Land in Section 21, Township 55N, Range 7W, in Ralls County, Missouri, was sold to "Josh" Lewellen in 1830. This land, located along the Salt River, is below and to the left of center on the map.

Settlers began appearing in what was to become Ralls County while it was still part of Pike County, Missouri. The first grant for land in the area was issued in 1819. The map, the original of which probably dates to the late 1960s, shows the names of other early settlers and the dates of their land acquisitions.

The county was officially formed from Pike County in November 1820. In the late 1960s and early 1970s much of Ralls County was inundated when the Clarence Cannon Dam was built. Josh's land now is under water.

A list of Missouri land sales identifies the purchaser of 80 acres in Section 21, Township 55 North, Range 7 West in Ralls County as Jabish (*sic*) Lewellen. The sale was made on 31 December 1830.

References: *The End of a Way of Life, The Fate of the Joanna People on Salt River*, Dee Paul West and Okle V. Rouse (n.p.: n.d.), end papers and pages 5, 6, and 14; and "U. S. Land Sales (Missouri)," Volume 2, page 71, line 6, found in *Report of Land Sales from Abstracts of U. S. Land Sales*, Report 4 (Missouri).

as "More about Henderson Lewelling and his Rhodometer."

**Llewellyn Traces 2:4, page 67, Follow Up: Llewellyn Traces 2:3, page 55—Drowning of Sam Lewellen** (called "James" Lewellen in the reference cited for the follow up-item): In a little booklet about the people who lived in the area of Joanna (Ralls County), Missouri—first called New Portland, later New Port, then Utter, and finally Joanna—the incident of this drowning is briefly mentioned. No first name is given for the Lewellen victim, but the item says that the accident, in 1862, happened when the boat the three victims were using to cross the flood-swollen Salt River at the Goodwin Mill Dam was swept over the dam. Lewellen's body was discovered several days after the drowning, several miles from the mill, at Rock Lick, and was buried where it was found. Evidently the three men were returning home after a day's work as carpenters at the Goodwin Mill when the accident occurred.

Reference: *The End of a Way of Life, The Fate of the Joanna People on Salt River*, Dee Paul West and Okle V. Rouse (n.p.: n.d.), pages 21 and 47.

Thanks to Nelda Evans (Rohr) McCrory, Columbia (Boone County), Missouri, for our copy of *The End of a Way of Life. The map on the cover of this issue comes from this booklet.*

**Llewellyn Traces 5:3, page 58, Vital Statistics, Ohio Cemeteries, Preble County, Muttonville Cemetery:** Tombstone inscription of Mary E. Lewellen (1855-1855), the 4-month-old "daughter of Dennie and hot-head (*sic*) Lewellen." Subscriber Robert H. Schutz, Morgantown (Monongalia County), West Virginia, writes that the 1860 Ohio Census, Preble County, Somers Township, shows two daughters in the household of Dennis and Althea Lewellen: Laura, born about 1851, and Susan, born about 1856. Bob also tells us that "official" Preble County birth and death records begin in 1867. (Our item about Mary E. Lewellen came from a book of Ohio cemetery inscriptions.) The little daughter Mary of the tombstone inscription must have been a middle daughter for Dennis and Althea. Bob Schutz points out that the block letters ALTHEA might have been interpreted as HOTHEAD, especially if the stone had deteriorated by the time

the cemetery was inventoried for the book of records. Thanks, Bob. "Hothead" does seem an unlikely name for a tombstone inscription.

**Llewellyn Traces 7:3, page 59, "Llewellyns and Flewellens in the News:"** W. Steve Lewellen. Subscriber James R. Carpenter of Seville (Medina County), Ohio, tells us that W. Steve Lewellen of Morgantown (Monongalia County), West Virginia, is William Stephen Lewellen, son of Holly Guy Lewellen (Charles William, Jeremiah, John). As Stephen Lewellen, he is listed among the children in Holly Guy Lewellen's obituary in *Llewellyn Traces 6:4*, pages 74 and 75. This is another bit of family information for the records of John and Jane (Gregg) Lewellen. Thanks, Jim.

### 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.

## Bits and Pieces

Most of the items in "Bits and Pieces" 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.

One of our subscribers wrote recently, "I have learned that most Llewellyns are hot-tempered and very secretive!" We offer only this comment: Where else could we have used this observation other than as a "Bits and Pieces" item in this issue, which includes an article on heredity and family traits? Actually we've met few hot-tempered Llewellyn or Flewellen genealogists and *Llewellyn Traces* certainly wouldn't be as successful as it is if all family members were secretive. However, we've heard—no, we know—of instances where Llewellyns (and probably Flewellens, too) didn't get along too well with each other. Perhaps that's one explanation of why there are so many different spellings of the surname!

Speaking of spellings, researcher LaDonna (Frank) Doughty of Lexington (Dawson County), Nebraska, tells us she was pleasantly surprised when at a recent training session for DAR genealogists in Washington, D. C., the *Llewellyn Traces* article "What's In a Name? . . ." (Volume 1, Number 1, page 9) was used by the DAR staff genealogist as an example of the many different spellings of a surname that can be found in various records. That's the article that lists 150 different spellings of the Llewellyn/Flewellen surname. We've found a few more spellings to include in another article before long.

**John W. Lewellwen** (*sic*) is listed in Volume 1, *Missouri Genealogical Gleanings, 1840 and Beyond*, in the "Index of Election Returns, Missouri, 1842." In this election John W. Lewellen was elected a Justice in Clark County, Missouri. This list is among Capitol Fire Documents, documents which survived a fire in the Missouri State Auditor's office in 1911. They are microfilmed and available at the Missouri State Archives. This document has the number CFD 183 and is folder 16234.

Reference: *Missouri Genealogical Gleanings, 1840 and Beyond*, Sherida K. Eddleman (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc.), Volume 1, 1994, Preface and pages 128 and 134.

*This John W. Lewellen was John White Lewellen, the son of Samuel Lewellen who traditionally is regarded as a brother of*

*Jacob Lewellen of Ohio County, Kentucky, and Pike and Monroe Counties, Missouri. John White Lewellen was named administrator of his "uncle" Jacob Lewellen's estate in 1848.*

**Ellen Lewellen Smith Rusk** and her second husband David V. Rusk are included in *The Pond and Kester Families*, a family history that was cited recently in two other "Bits and Pieces" columns in *Llewellyn Traces*, in Volume 7, Number 1, page 14, and in Volume 7, Number 2, page 39.

According to this genealogy, Ellen Lewellen [daughter of Robert and Dicie (Benham) Lewellen] was born 17 February 1840 [family records give the year as 1841] in Monroe County, Missouri. She first married Daniel Smith, and then on 20 December 1872 she became David Rusk's second wife, and stepmother of his sons William Rusk and John Rusk and daughters Eliza Ellen Rusk (Hunter) and Mollie Rusk (Goff), children by David Rusk's first wife Mary Ellen Wilkerson (1839-1871).

As Daniel Smith's widow, Ellen (Lewellen) Smith brought three sons, William L. Smith, James S. Smith and John W. Smith to her second marriage. David and Ellen (Lewellen, Smith) Rusk had three daughters of their own, Myrtle Rusk (1876-1877), Lulu Rusk (born 14 April 1879), who married Samuel Edge, and Ada Rusk (born 3 February 1887), who

married William Goff. The Pond and Kester genealogy says these two daughters, Lulu and Ada, and their families, lived in Spurgeon (Newton County), Missouri. No more information is given about Ellen (Lewellen, Smith) Rusk, but the family history places David Rusk's death in 1897 in Siloam Springs (Benton County), Arkansas.

Reference: *The Pond and Kester Families, An Account of the Ancestry of John Pond (born in 1735) and William Kester (born in 1733) and a Genealogical Record of all their Descendants and other Family Historical Matter*, John E. Hunt (Chicago: Regan Printing House, 1904), pages 434 and 435.

"Ellen" Lewellen was America Elinor Lewellen, also sometimes called "Annie." Family records show she was the fifth child and second daughter of Robert and Dicie (Benham) Lewellen.

The citizenship papers (*Llewellyn Traces* 5:2, page 27) of Dicie (Benham) Lewellen, show that David Rusk's first wife, Mary Ellen Wilkerson, was Dicie's niece, a daughter of Vina Wilkerson, half sister of Dicie. Mary Ellen (Wilkerson) Rusk would, then, have been a first cousin of Ellen (Lewellen, Smith) Rusk.

Thanks again to La Donna (Frank) Doughty for finding the Pond and Kester genealogy with its references to what appear to be three distinct Llewellyn families.

## Book Reviews

### *Francois Benin (Francis Benning), His Descendants and Allied Families*

Our criticism of the Llewellyn portion of *Francois Benin (Francis Benning), His Descendants and Allied Families*, by Eva Hardin Benning [Robinson], will be no surprise to researchers of the Jacob Lewellen who went from Kentucky to Pike and Monroe Counties, Missouri, before 1820. But some of those researchers, and many others, have grasped the Llewellyn information in the Benin book as though it were Gospel.

We had the Benin genealogy with us at the first Llewellyn National Reunion in 1985. At the time we had misgivings, and after we saw those at the reunion flock to what was published in the Llewellyn (Lewellen) chapter, we were sorry for our

part in perpetuating hearsay, errors, and not much documentation. Although the reaction was understandable because there is so little solid information about Jacob Lewellen and his family, we are troubled when the information in this book is accepted without question.

Be that as it may, the Benin book probably fills a purpose if only as an example of why it's necessary to read and study very carefully any genealogy that's been put into print without an explanation of how the compiler arrived at conclusions when there is so little evidence.

Mrs. Robinson, the compiler of the Benin genealogy, divided her book into chapters devoted to 22 surnames of her lineage. A pair of her great grandparents were John White Lewellen and Jane Tra-bue, who were married in 1824. Several pages of the Benin genealogy explain how Mrs. Robinson's lineage qualified her for

membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, Magna Charta, and the Huguenot Society.

To attain these memberships her lineage had to be proved to certain qualifying ancestors. In the line of descent, she needed to prove that her parents were Hardin Scanland Benning and Nancy Jane Llewellyn (Lewellen), her grandparents Jacob White Lewellen and Mary Boulware, and her great grandparents John White Lewellen and Jane Trabue. For each she needed to prove dates of birth, marriage, and death. The lineage then continues through the Trabue line. No direct Llewellyn connections to the Revolution or links to Magna Charta are implied in the book.

A DAR supplemental membership application for Mrs. Robinson traces her lineage to DAR Patriot Eleazer Clay (1744-1836), who was a grandfather of Jane (Trabue) Lewellen. The application shows that Mrs. Robinson's proof of lineage through her parents, grandparents, and great grandparents was documented, but no source of documentation is given. No doubt this documentation was shown on Mrs. Robinson's original DAR application and was the basis for her mention of those three generations in the Llewellyn (Lewellen) chapter in the Benin book. The original Robinson DAR membership application is not in *Llewellyn Traces* files.

The chapter on the Llewellyn (Lewellen) family begins, on page 119, with a discussion of heraldry and coats of arms, all of which, of course, is wishful thinking. From coats of arms Mrs. Robinson then goes into the royal Llewellyns of Welsh history, all of whom are more wishful thinking.

After these two pages and a chart that contains several errors and few dates, the compiler launches into the meat of her genealogy.

She cites some early Virginia Llewellyns, without documentation and showing no discernible connections with Jacob Lewellen. She then attaches a Jacob Llewellyn I to a Samuel Llewellyn I of Monongalia County, Virginia. Her account of Samuel is straight out of early Monongalia County histories (cited in her bibliography), material that current researchers believe applies to several different Samuels, if it is indeed true to begin with. For the most part this material seems to be hearsay. Mrs. Robinson does concede that "there are no accurate records of his [Samuel's] children . . . [and] no order of birth for his children." After that statement she goes ahead and places Jacob Llewellyn I as a child of Samuel!

According to Mrs. Robinson, Jacob I had a son Jacob II who supposedly was the

Jacob we find in Kentucky and Pike and Monroe Counties, Missouri. She also gives Jacob II a brother Samuel who "paid taxes in 1785 on 391 acres. . . ." At this point there is no proof this Samuel was Jacob's brother. It is assumptions like this that are so troublesome.

In the same generation, Mrs. Robinson identifies a Rachel Lewellen as a sister of Jacob and Samuel. We (this editor) have proved to our satisfaction that this Rachel was a daughter of Shadrach Lewelin, not of a Jacob Lewellen. While Jacob and "his brother" Samuel might be siblings of a Rachel, after nearly 40 years of studying the descendants of Shadrach, we are convinced she wasn't this Rachel.

It appears to us that in the case of Rachel Lewellen, the compiler of the Benin genealogy came across a biographical

sketch of a grandson of Rachel (Lewellen, Janney) Hatfield in a Kentucky book and because of the Kentucky connection and perhaps because Jacob Lewellen [?II] had a daughter named Rachel, she placed this Rachel as a sister of Jacob [?II]. Errors such as this spoil the whole book for us. We don't know what is fact and what is fiction.

Mrs. Robinson says "Jacob Lewellen [?II] and his brother Samuel went to Washington County, Kentucky, in 1770 with their parents." Kentucky was not an entity in 1770, the first crude settlement being made there in 1774. Washington County was created in 1792. Had Mrs. Robinson been a careful researcher, her research would have shown that her dates were incorrect.

*Continued on page 82*

## Court Records

### The will of William Lewallen, 1811

*Warren County, Kentucky, Will Book A, pages 297 and 298:*

In the name of God, Amen:

I William Luallen (*sic*) tho weak in Body, but of Sound mind and memory do Constitute and Ordain this My last will and Testament 1) And first I Recommend my Soul to Almighty God who gave It and my Body to be buried in a decent Manner at the direction of my Executors ye\* and in my domestic (*sic*) affairs as hereafter directed.

Item 1) It is my will that all my lawful Debts be punctually Paid ye\* \_\_\_\_.

Item 2) I give and bequeath to my well Beloved Wife Miriam Lewallen (*sic*) My Lands and tenaments good (*sic*) and chattles to be by her made use of for the use and Support of herself and family during her life or Widowhood and at her decease the Land and tenaments goods and Chattles to Be Sold and Equally divided the money among all my Children the whole of Such Sale after defraying all necessary Expense ye\* NB\*\* Leaving my wife Miriam Luallen (*sic*) Sole Executor to this my last will and Testament.

*William Lewallen*

Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of

*Hannah (?) Lewis (?)*

*Wm. Milton (?)*

This 29h of August 1811

\*Perhaps "ye," used disjunctively for emphasis.

\*\*Perhaps "N.B.," nota bene, note well.

### A petition about tobacco signed by Robt. Lewellin

*Petition of the Merchants and Traders to Virginia and the Rest of the English Plantations in America to His Highness' Privy Council, 3 August 1658:*

That whereas their Lordship (*sic*) have upon mature consideration given order (*sic*) for enforcing the good laws and orders of State for the suppressing of the planting of English tobacco, and whereas divers persons have now in a hostile manner rebelliously opposed the execution of said laws & orders Petitioners duly considering the manifold inconveniences which must necessarily follow to this Commonwealth and the Colony of Virginia if such laws and orders be not effectually & instantly prosecuted, pray their Lordships will give directions to such a force as shall be necessary to destroy the said tobacco and secure the peace of the Country.

Signed by

*Edward Diggs  
Robt. Lewellin  
Sam. Harwar  
Rich. Chandler  
Henry Richards  
Wm. Allen  
Rich. Lee  
Arthur Bayly  
Thos. Colclough.*

Indorsed. "R. 3 Aug. 1658. Ord'd 3 Aug. 1658." (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 13, Number 48.)

Reference: *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (Richmond: The Virginia Historical Society), Volume XVIII, 1910, page 158.

# Jacob Lewellen, Ohio County, Kentucky, to Pike County, Missouri

The only positive information we have that Jacob Lewellen of Pike and Monroe Counties, Missouri, was the Jacob found in Ohio County, Kentucky, records are the Ohio County marriage records of "daughters" who went on to Missouri to be named in Jacob's estate administration. Assumptions are made, therefore, that the men of the Ohio County marriage records were also Jacob's sons. There is no proof of this—and one of those marriages seems to have been for a Samuel Lewellen, the brother hearsay gives to Jacob.

In the book *Francois Benin, His Descendants and Allied Families*, which includes a chapter that lists some of the descendants of Jacob Lewellen, compiler Eva Hardin (Benning) Robinson seems to have had access only to records for one of Jacob's sons, James A. Lewellen. Since Mrs. Robinson lists descendants for only James A. Lewellen, we feel that those she includes as other children of Jacob Lewellen are based upon her assumption that those individuals belonged in Jacob's family because those names were included in Jacob's estate administration and some of them had marriages in Ohio County, Kentucky. In some of the Ohio County marriages, Jacob is listed as "bondsmen." Mrs. Robinson assumes this means "father," which is not necessarily the case.

A large portion of the genealogy in Mrs. Robinson's chapter on the Llewellyn (Lewellen) family is attributed to Jacob's "brother" Samuel (ca. 1762-1837) and his wife Elizabeth (White) Lewellen, who were Mrs. Robinson's great grandparents. Obviously she had access to various records for this portion of her book, but even in this part she made errors. There are several other errors in the Benin book created when Mrs. Robinson made illogical assumptions (please see the book review on page 68 of this issue). In the name of accuracy we must dismiss everything in the Benin book unless there is documentation from other sources.

In *Llewellyn Traces* files are family records of several researchers of Jacob. Those records attach ancestors as sons and daughters of Jacob, and without access to those records this article would conclude right here. It's likely that some of the material family researchers have used came

from Mrs. Robinson's book, but we give those researchers the benefit of the doubt because we know some of their records came from family Bibles and other sources. However, only a few of those who have created family group sheets and pedigree charts give sources for their material, which makes it difficult to feel comfortable with some of the information.

What do we really know about Jacob Lewellen? His birth, between 1760 and 1770, comes from censuses; there is no record of where he was born. His death comes from the papers issued to John W. Lewellen as administrator of Jacob's estate, in Monroe County, Missouri, on 26 July 1848. No burial records have been found, although burial in the Dale or Paris Cemetery in Monroe County is suspected.

Children for Jacob come from the Monroe County, Missouri, estate administration deposition, which names the following "ten heirs or legal representatives of Jacob Lewellen deceased, to wit: Samuel Lewellen deceased [with] heirs consisting of wife and five children, James Lewellen, Joseph Lewellen dec. [with] heirs wife & five children, Hannah Hendricks and Rachel Nichols all of The County of Pike and State aforesaid, Robert Lewellen of Dade County, Missouri; John and Jabish Lewellen of Monroe County, and Martha Barnett and Elizabeth Scott, Residence not Known, . . ."

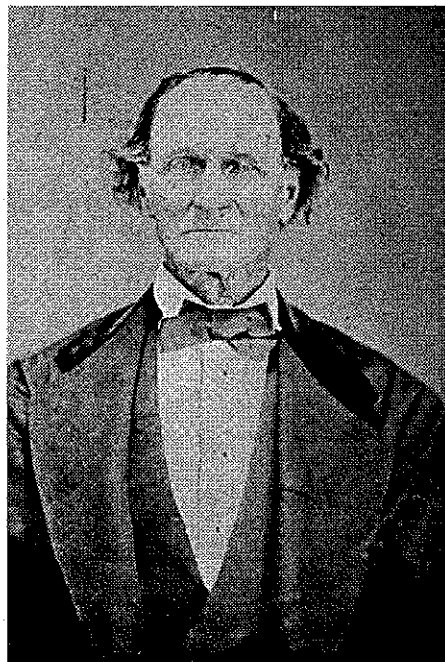
Some transcriptions of the administration paper omit daughters Hannah Hendricks and Rachel Nichols; indeed, the accounting in the Benin genealogy does so. Those names may have been added to the transcription of the paper in the preceding paragraph by a family genealogist who "knew they belonged there," but if so, the number of heirs spelled out in the paper has been changed from "eight" to "ten." Be that as it may, Hannah's marriage record in Ohio County, Kentucky, identifies her as a daughter of Jacob and family researchers call Rachel Nichols a daughter of Jacob. Rachel's researchers say she died in 1870 and is buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Pike County, Missouri, among graves of other of Jacob's descendants.

Because of confusion about Jacob's wives, we do not give names to Jacob's

first and a probable second wife since these names are hearsay, and there is no agreement among researchers of this family as to whom Jacob married, where and when.

A female, born between 1766 and 1785, who was in Jacob's household in the 1810 Census of Ohio County, Kentucky, may be his wife at that time. If so, that wife died between 1810 and 1816, because a county history notes, and Ohio County, Kentucky, records show that Jacob married Elizabeth Rackerby, a widow, in 1816. She was his second or third wife. Elizabeth (Rackerby) Lewellen probably died before 1848, since she was not named in Jacob's administration. The only record we have of Elizabeth, other than the Ohio County marriage record, is in a land sale by Jacob and Elizabeth Lewellen in Ralls County, Missouri, in 1835. In the Benin genealogy, Mrs. Robinson places Elizabeth Rackerby as the wife of the wrong man.

So far as we can determine, Elizabeth



*John White Lewellen (1805/1806-1886), son of Samuel and Elizabeth (White) Lewellen, was the administrator of the estate of Jacob Lewellen in Monroe County, Missouri, in 1848. Photograph courtesy of Nelda Evans (Rohr) McCrory, Columbia (Boone County), Missouri.*

(Rackerby) Lewellen was not the mother of any of the children named in Jacob's administration.

We will mention in passing genealogical work sheets of a Mrs. Sandy Miller, "C.G.," which have surfaced among the records of several researchers. It seems Mrs. Miller was commissioned in 1966 to search for Jacob Lewellen's roots. We elect not to publish Mrs. Miller's findings, which include some dates, places, and an entirely different list of children for Jacob. If Mrs. Miller's work can be verified, we will be happy to include it in a later article; however as it stands now, it is undocumented, shows several errors, and does not dovetail with what little we do know about Jacob.

From Ohio County, Kentucky, marriage records, we know Jacob went to Missouri from Ohio County. He reportedly appears on a Missouri state census of 1817-1819, of St. Charles County which soon was divided to create Pike County, Missouri.

We leave it to Jacob Lewellen's researchers to determine if the Jacob Lewellen of the accompanying time line in Washington, Nelson, and Hardin Counties, Kentucky, was the Jacob Lewellen of Ohio County and Missouri. Deeds and land transfers should provide clues if not answers.

And was the Jacob Lewellen who was in Kentucky by 1793 or 1794 the Jacob Lewellen who a few years earlier was in Monongalia County, Virginia?

In 1787 a unique list of taxes was taken in Virginia. By act of the General Assembly it was ordered that taxes be recorded by the date upon which they were taken. Therefore it can be assumed that those men whose taxes bore the same date lived close together—or at least closer together than individuals whose taxes were taken several days apart. All males 21 years or older were to be taxed and the number of

*Receipt found among the Monroe County, Missouri, probate records of the estate of Edward Goodnight, 1854, shows the signature of Jabish Lewellen (from the files of Gary Raines, League City [Galveston County], Texas).*

free white males 16 to 21 in each household also were to be noted.

The 1787 tax lists of Monongalia County, Virginia, show that a Jacob Lewellen lived near Samuel Lewellin and Doctor Lewellin, all in the district of James Dougherty, Commissioner. All were visited on 26 May 1787. Jacob Lewellin had one male, 16 to 21 years old, in his household, and his property consisted of two horses and three cattle. On the tax list he is identified as "not tithable."

We don't know the significance of this Jacob being "not tithable." Perhaps county records, if they could be found, would tell us why he was exempt. Either this was the estate of a Jacob Lewellin, deceased, or the property of a Jacob Lewellin too elderly to be taxed, or Jacob was not taxed for some other reason—and there were many reasons why a man might be excused from paying taxes. Customarily these exemptions were made part of court records. The year before, in 1786, Jacob also was not tithable. That year he had two horses and two cattle and the younger man was not listed. In 1788, a Jacob Luellen (*sic*) was taxed for two horses only. Perhaps the Jacob of the 1786 and 1787 tax lists was the (hearsay) father of the Jacob Lewellen of Ohio County, Kentucky, and Missouri, and of this article, who was the younger man on the tax roll, but we don't have proof of that. There are not enough data on which to base assumptions.

It is generally accepted by Jacob's researchers that he had a brother, Samuel. Perhaps the Samuel who was visited by the 1787 tax commissioner on the same day as Jacob and Doctor was Samuel the brother. Perhaps Doctor, who was born in 1757 and was supposedly the youngest son of a Samuel, was the brother of the Jacob who was not taxed. Perhaps.

Not until 1792 does the name Jacob Lewellen appear in another Monongalia County record, when Jacob LuAlen (*sic*) sold 355 acres of land to John Galaspie and 73 acres to William Kennedy. This land was in the district of a McNeely (probably Hugh McNeely). Was this Jacob "our" Jacob? Was the sale of this land in preparation for Jacob's move to Kentucky?

When Jacob Lewellen died intestate ca.

1848 in Monroe County, Missouri, his estate was administered by John White Lewellen, believed to be the son of Jacob's brother Samuel and Elizabeth (White) Lewellen, and therefore Jacob's nephew. This seems to be the story handed down in the family of Eva Hardin (Benning) Robinson. Samuel Lewellen was her great great grandfather; she was not a direct descendant of Jacob Lewellen. Now, please see the time line on page 72.

A future article will discuss those regarded as children of Jacob Lewellen.

References: *Francois Benin, His Descendants and Allied Families*, Eva Hardin Benning [Robinson] (Independence, Missouri, 1981), pages 118 through 134; *Holy State of Wedlock*, marriages performed in Ohio County, Kentucky, by Rev. Thomas Taylor; Marriage and Cemetery records of Pike, Ralls, Monroe, and Clark Counties, Missouri, in *Llewellyn Traces 2:2*, pages 29 through 31 and 34 through 36; *Monongalia County, (West) Virginia, Deedbook Records, 1784-1810 (Old Series Volumes 1-4)*, Rick Toothman (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1994), page 380; Monroe County, Missouri, Estate Book, page 292; Monroe County, Missouri, Will Book A, pages 448 and 449, and other probate records in *Llewellyn Traces 2:2*, pages 37 and 38; 3:3, page 40; and 5:3, page 45; *Nelson County Pioneer*, Newsletter of the Nelson County (Kentucky) Historical Society, Bardstown; Ohio County, Kentucky, marriage records in *Ohio County, Kentucky, in The Olden Days*, Harrison D. Taylor (Louisville: John P. Morton & Company, 1926), pages 19 through 23; *Ralls County, Missouri*, Roland Howard Golden (New London, Missouri: n. d.), page 19; Ralls County, Missouri, Index to Deeds, Volume A, 1821-1861; *Second Census of Kentucky, 1800*, G. Glenn Clift (Louisville: 1954); *The 1787 Census of Virginia*, Nettie Schreiner-Yantis and Florene Love (Springfield, Virginia: Genealogical Books in Print, 1987); Tax list, 1797, Hardin County, Kentucky; Tax lists, Ohio County, Kentucky, Hartford Township; miscellaneous family charts and notes, and additional references in the accompanying time line.

*Rec<sup>d</sup>, December 5<sup>th</sup>, 1854 of John S. Harrison administrator  
of the Estate of E. Goodnight dec. one dollar for services as  
appraiser in the personal property of said Estate  
Jabish Lewellen*

## Time lines

**T**echniques for tracing families can vary greatly depending on the circumstances involved in trying to prove an elusive ancestor. If for example the ancestor left no Bible records nor was prominent enough to leave many clues, sometimes all the researcher can do is gather information pertaining to those of the surname being researched in the general area where the ancestor was suspected of locating, and place the information into a time line.

Time line genealogy uses a chart of years, and events that happened in those years, to form a picture of the ancestor and his family. When others of the same surname suspected as being cousins, siblings or children are also entered into the time line the picture expands. As the time line progresses, a pattern of migrations, marriages, court and land records may begin to emerge.

A certain amount of logic goes into interpreting the time line. Even if births and marriages are based upon censuses or some other records, logic will determine if a person is old enough to marry, to be a parent, or of a likely age to be the sibling of someone in the time line.

Often marriages of those suspected to be sisters or daughters of the subject will prove helpful. They may lead to snippets of

information the researcher never dreamed of in county history biographical sketches. Wills and land records for those of these allied names may reveal clues, too.

When as much information as possible is gathered into a time line and no answer to the problem is apparent, it's time to advertise for others working on the surname or on an allied line. Someone "out there" may have the Bible record needed or other vital family records.

When submitting a query to a genealogical publication, never waste time, energy, or money on a query consisting only of surnames. Always use as many full names as possible in a query and be sure to include events, dates, and locations. And be patient. Genealogical publications never go out of date, and perhaps 10 years after the query was submitted there may be a response that gives all the answers, not from someone of the surname in question but from someone researching an allied family. Try it. It works!

The time line for Jacob Lewellen on these pages is an example of a time line in which we've tried to leave no stone unturned. It doesn't prove Jacob's origins or parents or wives or siblings, but it's full of clues for further research.

## A Llewellyn Time Line

### Llewellyns in Early Kentucky and Missouri Records

Jacob Lewellen is the object of our study of Llewellyns in Kentucky and Missouri. However, this time line deals with records created by many Llewellyns in several widely ranging areas, because we believe some of these men and women may have had connections with Jacob.

And while we find records of only one person named Jacob Lewellen at any one time or place during the period that concerns the Jacob Lewellen (ca. 1760/1770-1848) of this time line, we don't know if these records pertain to just one or several men named Jacob.

Tradition says that Jacob Lewellen went from Monongalia County, Virginia, to Kentucky and then to Missouri. So we begin in Monongalia County, Virginia, and in neighboring Washington County, Pennsylvania. Then we proceed to early Kentucky, ending up in Missouri after a side trip in 1799 and the early 1800s into Ohio.

It would seem that the first record of the Jacob Lewellen of this article is in Monongalia County in 1786, although that record may be for his father, whom tradition says also was a Jacob. And because at least one of two Llewellyn men found in the 1790s

in Washington County, Pennsylvania, appears a few years later in the same Kentucky location with Jacob, we digress to Pennsylvania early in the time line.

We've tried to include, in this time line, all the Llewellyns found in what was originally Jefferson County, Kentucky, from 1776 until the 1820s. By the 1820s most of those of this surname in north central Kentucky had migrated into northeastern Missouri, into what first was St. Charles County, which soon was divided into smaller counties. By including other Llewellyns, we introduce some who may have been relatives, perhaps brothers, uncles or fairly close cousins. Allied names, too, may help in our search for Jacob.

Among those included in this lengthy time line are some men and women whom we can definitely identify in one way or another. Among several Samuels, we venture a guess that one was Jacob's hearsay brother. Some in the time line we only can speculate about. The identity of others is a mystery.

Those who are familiar with Jacob will notice at once that we do not attach him to a father, nor do we name his early wife or wives.

We've purposely omitted this "information" because, so far as we can tell, much about Jacob that has been perpetuated for many years is hearsay, and among the many researchers of Jacob's heritage there is little agreement about his father, even less about the mother(s) of his children. And not one bit of documentation.

So, even after accumulating all the records presented here, we still have no clear-cut answers about Jacob Lewellen's parents, place of birth, and marriages. But the time line does help us track this Jacob Lewellen once he arrived in Ohio County, Kentucky.

Once again, in order to understand records created by one man in one year in one county and then, presumably by the same man the next year in another county, it's necessary to review the genealogy of the area. To fully understand the genealogy of Kentucky, we must begin in Virginia.

As the time line progresses, we deal with Missouri, too. But Missouri had already seen its earliest settlement when these Llewellyns arrived, so we don't go into the genealogy of Missouri as extensively.



Settlement in Kentucky began when Kentucky was still part of Virginia. The first exploration of the area was made about 1750. In 1774, Daniel Boone established the first permanent settlement at Harrodsburg. In 1780, Kentucky County, Virginia, was divided into three counties, Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln.

By the time Kentucky was admitted to the Union as the 15th state in 1792, the new state already was composed of nine counties, Jefferson, Fayette, Lincoln, Nelson, Mercer, Madison, Bourbon, Woodford, and Mason. In this time line, we discuss only those records created in original Jefferson County and its derivative counties, Nelson, Washington, Hardin, Bullitt, and Ohio. The county seat of Jefferson County was Louisville.

We must keep in mind that some of the Llewellyns included in this article may have been in the area for several years before their names appeared in any records. Each of these men would have been at least 16 years old, and more likely 21 or older, by the time his name was entered into a record. As sons came of age, they, too, appeared in the records.

We must remember, too, that many early settlers located in one county only to have the county's boundaries change. Soon they were creating records in another county without ever having moved.

So our time line starts in Virginia and in that part of neighboring Pennsylvania where there was dispute about borders and where Llewellyns frequently meandered across whatever borders there were and back again.

Spellings found in the various records cited have not been altered, although, for clarity of identity, a few revised spellings are included in brackets. References are footnoted. Our comments and explanations are also in brackets.

## 1734

- Orange County, Virginia, organized in 1734 to include the area east of the Blue Ridge and all Virginia territory west from the Blue Ridge to the Pacific Ocean.

## 1738

- Augusta County, Virginia, created from Orange County in 1738, but didn't begin functioning until 1745; Augusta included all Virginia territory west of the Blue Ridge.

## 1760-1770

- Jacob Lewellen born [where?] sometime between 1760 and 1770.<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

## 1768-1772

- Thomas Lewellen included among "early adventurers" on Crab Creek, in a "little valley drained by Crab Creek, leading through Allegheny Ridge from Waters of Roanoke to New River," sometime between 1768 and about 1772.<sup>5</sup> [This area became Fincastle County, Virginia.]

## 1770

- Botetourt County, Virginia, created from Augusta.

## 1772

- Fincastle County, Virginia, created from Botetourt.

## 1774

- First settlement in "Kentucky" at Harrodsburg, which eventually became the county seat of Mercer County, Kentucky. [This area was originally Fincastle County, Virginia.]
- Thos. Lowallen issued Commissioners' Certificate for 300 acres on Crab Creek, 150 acres of which was surveyed in 1774 for Lowallen, who "settled the same year."<sup>6</sup> [Commissioners' Certificates were issued to those classified as "squatters."]
- Fincastle County, Virginia, survey of 215 acres on Crab Creek "adjoining Beard," made for Thomas Llewellyn in 1774.<sup>7</sup> [According to a note in this volume these early surveys are filed in Plat Book A at the Montgomery County, Virginia, court house at Christiansburg.]
- Thomas Lewellen on 6 December 1774 Fincastle County, Virginia, delinquent tax list.<sup>8</sup>

## 1776

- Monongalia County, Virginia, created from Augusta County.
- Montgomery County, Virginia, created from Fincastle and Botetourt Counties.
- Kentucky County, Virginia, created from Fincastle County.

## 1777

- Fincastle County, Virginia, discontinued.
- Thomas Lewallen on 12 September 1777 list of "persons sworn to the State [Virginia] in Capt. McCordles Company of Montgomery County by Stephen Trigg."<sup>9</sup>

## 1780

- Kentucky County, Virginia, divided into Fayette, Jefferson, and Lincoln Counties, November 1780.

## 1782

- The three counties, Fayette, Jefferson, and Lincoln, became the District of Kentucky in August 1782.
- Thomas Lewellen on Botetourt County, Virginia, tax list.<sup>10</sup>
- Monongalia County, Virginia, heads of households, 1782, includes Francis Lewellen with six white souls, John Lewellen with six, and Samuel Lewellen with nine.<sup>11</sup>

## 1783

- Surveys made prior to May 1783 found in Augusta County, Virginia, Chancery Suit file N. S. 183, on the New River "which may be located on various branches of the Holston and Clinch Rivers," included survey of 215 acres made for Thos. Lowellen in 1774.<sup>12</sup>

## 1784

- Thomas Lewling on 1784 Botetourt County, Virginia, tax list with one poll.<sup>13</sup>

## 1785

- Nelson County, Kentucky District, formed from Jefferson County, Kentucky District, January 1785; county seat: Bardstown [Bairdstown].
- Samuel Lewellen, son of Jacob (1760/1770-1848), born [where?] 3 January 1785.<sup>14</sup>
- Thomas Lewallen taxed in Capt. [Francis] Graham's District, Botetourt County, Virginia, with eight persons in household, one dwelling.<sup>15</sup>

## 1786

- Monongalia County, Virginia, tithable list of Francis Warman includes Samuel Lewellen, Jacob Lewellen, and Doctor Lewellen.<sup>16</sup>
- Samuel Lewellen with one male over 16, three horses, and seven cattle on 1786 Monongalia County, Virginia, tax list.<sup>17</sup>
- Jacob Lewellen with one male over 16, two horses and two cattle, not tithable, on 1786 Monongalia County, Virginia, tax list.<sup>18</sup>
- Doctor Lewellen with one male over 21, two horses, and two cattle on 1786 Monongalia County, Virginia, tax list.<sup>19</sup>

## 1787

- Thomas Lewellen, son of the John Lewellen who died 1826/1827 in Preble County, Ohio, born 11 January 1787 in Pennsylvania.<sup>20</sup>
- Sam'l Lewellin with two horses and five cattle on 26 May 1787 Monongalia County, Virginia, personal property tax list.<sup>21</sup>

## A Llewellyn Time Line . . . continued

- Jacob Lewellin with one male 16 to 21, two horses and three cattle, not tithable, on 26 May 1787 Monongalia County, Virginia, personal property tax list.<sup>22</sup> [The taxes levied on Sam'l, Jacob, and Doctor Lewellen in 1787 were in the district of James Dougherty, Commissioner.]
- Doctor Lewellin with one male 16 to 21, two horses and three cattle on 26 May 1787 Monongalia County, Virginia, personal property tax list.<sup>23</sup>
- Thomas Lewellen with three horses and ten cattle on June 1787 Botetourt County, Virginia, personal property tax list, with Samuel Lewellen, age 16 to 21, in household and also on list.<sup>24</sup>
- John Lewellin with one horse on 9 October 1787 Monongalia County, Virginia, tax list.<sup>25</sup>

### 1788

- Jacob Luellen with two horses; John Luellen with two horses, and Doctor Luellen with three horses on 1788 Monongalia County, Virginia, tax list.<sup>26</sup>

### 1789

- James Lewellen, son of Jacob (1760/1770-1848), born [where?] 7 May 1789.<sup>27</sup>

### 1790

- 1790 U. S. Census, Pennsylvania, Washington County, lists Francis Lewelling in Amwell Township, with two males 16 and upward, two males under 16, and five females; Phillip Lewelling in West Bethlehem Township, with two males 16 and upward, four males under 16, and five females; Isaac Lewelling (indexed as Le-wabbery) in Hanover Township, with one male 16 and upward, one male under 16, and three females; Alexander Lualin in Hanover Township, with one male 16 and upward, one male under 16, and one female; and Francis Develling (?Lewelling) in Hanover Township with one male 16 and upward, two males under 16, and one female.<sup>28, 29</sup> [Researchers of the John Lewellen who died 1826/1827 in Preble County, Ohio, believe he was a son of a Phillip Lewellen who may be the Phillip in this census.]
- 1790 U. S. Census, Virginia, Monongalia County, Virginia, lists, as heads of households: Francis Lewellin, John Lewellin, and Samuel Lewellin.<sup>30</sup> [Of course, this listing duplicates the Monongalia County tax list of 1782 which is used as a substitute for the 1790 census destroyed during the War of 1812.]
- John Lewelling with one tithable on 1790 Nelson County, Kentucky, tithable

list of John Hardin, Capt. Ewings (*sic*) Co., in area which [in 1834] became Marion County, Kentucky.<sup>31</sup> [We believe this John Lewellen, here in Nelson County, later in Washington County, and then, by 1800, in Bullitt County, Kentucky, was the John Lewellen, who about 1808, went from Bullitt County to Preble County, Ohio, where he died in 1826 or 1827.<sup>32, 33</sup>]

- Marriage of Sarah Lueling and John Davis, 29 September 1790, in Nelson County, Kentucky.<sup>34</sup>

### 1790, 1800

- The first two censuses of Kentucky, those of 1790 and 1800, are non-existent; tax lists of some, but not all, of the Kentucky counties have been compiled into what are misleadingly called the 1790 or "first census" of Kentucky and the 1800 or "second census" of Kentucky.

### 1791

- John Lewellen, son of Jacob (1760/1770-1848), born in 1791 in Virginia.<sup>35</sup>
- John Lualen, in Nelson County, Kentucky, on John Hardin's 1791 tithable list of Anthony Sandusky's Co., "in area to become Washington County, Kentucky."<sup>36</sup>
- John Lewellen, atty. [power of attorney?], represented John Nabors in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, court case. According to this note both men were originally from Nelson County, Kentucky.<sup>37</sup> [This item is curious. Perhaps "originally from" should refer to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and Nelson County, Kentucky, should be preceded by "settled in." Fayette County, Pennsylvania, which adjoined Washington County, Pennsylvania, should not be confused with Fayette County, Kentucky. Fayette County, Pennsylvania, was created from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1783, two years after Washington County was taken from Westmoreland. In the history of Hardin County, Kentucky, which was taken from Nelson County, Kentucky, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and Monongalia County, Virginia, are cited as areas from which many settlers in Hardin County migrated.<sup>38</sup>]
- Nancy Lewellen, daughter of Thomas Lewellen who gave consent, married Richard Bandy in Botetourt County, Virginia, 3 September 1791; surety: John Depew; witness: H. Bowyer; witnesses to consent: John Depew and Joseph Richardson.<sup>39</sup>

### 1791-1793

- Sometime in this three-year period Jacob Lewellen (1760/1770-1848) went to Kentucky. [This supposition based upon

the births of Jacob's sons John in 1791 in Virginia and Jabish in 1793 in Kentucky. If the Jacob LuAlen of 1792 Monongalia County, Virginia (below), is the Jacob who went to Kentucky, then he left Virginia in 1792 or 1793.]

### 1792

- Kentucky became a state consisting of nine established counties, Jefferson, Fayette, Lincoln, Nelson, Mercer, Madison, Bourbon, Woodford, and Mason.
- In Monongalia County, Virginia, Jacob LuAlen transfers [sells?] 355 acres to John Gillaspie, and 73 acres to William Kennedy.<sup>40</sup>
- John Luallen with 100 acres in Washington County, Kentucky.<sup>41</sup>
- John Luallin with 100 acres and five cattle on 7 April 1792 Washington County, Kentucky, tithable list.<sup>42</sup>
- John [hard to read, might be Jacob] Luallen on 1792 Washington County, Kentucky, tax list, with one male over 21.<sup>43</sup>
- John Leisallen [?Lewallen] in Nelson County, Kentucky, on 8 May 1792 bought 100 acres on the waters of Pleasant Run from Edward Robbison and wife Agnis (*sic*), land formerly belonging to Isaac Meeks.<sup>44</sup>
- Washington County, Kentucky, created from Nelson County, in September 1792; county seat: Shepherdsville.

### 1793

- Hardin County, Kentucky, created from Nelson County, in February 1793; county seat: Elizabethtown.
- Francis Luallen in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania.<sup>45</sup>
- Phillip Lewallin in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania.<sup>46</sup>
- Samuel Lewallen in Canton Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania.<sup>47</sup>
- John Lewelling listed as a "single man," in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania.<sup>48</sup>
- Meshach Lewelling in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania.<sup>49</sup>
- Philip Lewellen [son of John who died 1826/27 in Preble County, Ohio] born in "Bullitt" County, Kentucky, in 1793.<sup>50</sup> [Philip Lewellen probably was born in that part of Washington County which was taken from Nelson County in 1792, and which became Bullitt County in 1797, and from which his father and family migrated to Preble County, Ohio, ca. 1808. In 1850 Philip Lewellen, then living in Preble County, Ohio, filed a petition in Nelson

County, Kentucky, for bounty land based upon his service in the War of 1812.]

- Jabish Lewellen [son of Jacob (1760/1770-1848), born 17 November 1793, in Kentucky.<sup>51, 52, 53</sup> [Records are created for Jabish also as Jabes, Jabez, Jabus, Javis, and abbreviated Jab. The name of another Jabish, son of David Luellen, of Henry County, Indiana, has been found spelled "Gabesh."]]

## 1794

- Marriage of Samuel Lewellen and Elizabeth Sadler, 10 May 1794, in Washington County, Kentucky.<sup>54</sup> [Was this Samuel the hearsay brother (who died ca. 1837 in Montgomery County, Missouri) of Jacob (1760/1770-1848), or the Samuel who died in 1822 in Washington County, Kentucky, or a third Samuel?]
- Jacob Lewellen with one male over 21 and no land on 1794 Washington County, Kentucky, tax list.<sup>55</sup>
- John Lewellen with one male over 21 and 100 acres 3rd rate land on 1794 Washington County, Kentucky, tax list.<sup>56</sup>

## 1794-1798

- In this time period [exact date is unspecified], fines were levied in Washington County, Pennsylvania, against Isaac Lewellen and Meshack Lewellen for failure to report for militia training in Capt. Benj. Stewart's [militia] Company.<sup>57</sup>

## 1795

- Isaac Luallen with one tithable and no acreage on the 1795 Nelson County, Kentucky, tithable list of Austin Hubbard, taken 23 April 1795, in "Southern area" [area of Pottingers Creek, location eventually to become Marion County, Kentucky].<sup>58</sup> [This Isaac Luallen, no doubt, is the Isaac Lewellen of the previous item, and who is on the 1790 U. S. Census, Pennsylvania, Washington County, indexed as Lewabbery. Isaac Lawallin (before 1762-ca. 1814) was a son of Shadrach and Deborah (Burson) Lewelin.<sup>59</sup>]
- Meshach Luallen with one tithable and no acreage on the 1795 Nelson County, Kentucky, tithable list of Austin Hubbard, taken 23 April 1795, in "Southern area" [area of Pottingers Creek, location to become Marion County, Kentucky].<sup>60</sup> [Meshach Lawellin (ca. 1763-1832), a brother of Isaac above, also was a son of Shadrach and Deborah (Burson) Lewelin. Also on this list of 1795 tithables are two brothers-in-law of brothers Isaac Lawallin and Meshach Lawellin, Jonas Hatfield (page 56), and Isaac McNamee (page 57), as

well as Isaac Lawallin's future father-in-law Edward Stephens (page 58).<sup>61</sup>]

- John Loudon [?Lewellen] with one tithable and no acreage on the 1795 Nelson County, Kentucky, tithable list of Austin Hubbard, taken 23 April 1795, in "Southern area" [area of Pottingers Creek, location to become Marion County, Kentucky].<sup>62</sup>
- Jacob Luallen with one male over 21 and no land on 1795 Washington County, Kentucky, tax list.<sup>63</sup>
- Samuel Luallen with one male over 21 and no land on 1795 Washington County, Kentucky, tax list.<sup>64</sup>
- Marriage of Hannah Lewellen, daughter of Deborah Lawellen (*sic*) who gave written consent, and John Bland, 13 November 1795, in Nelson County, Kentucky; surety: Daniel McCoy; consent filed with bond, witness: Daniel McCoy.<sup>65</sup> [This Hannah Lewellen was a sister of Isaac Lawallin and Meshach Lawellin of the 1795 records above, and daughter of Shadrach and Deborah (Burson) Lewelin. Shadrach had died ca. 1783.<sup>66</sup>]

## 1796

- Mashaik Lewellin with one male over 21 on Hardin County, Kentucky, 1796, tax list.<sup>67</sup> [Meshach Lawellin, a year earlier, was in Nelson County.]
- Samuel Luallen with one male over 21 and no land on 1796 Washington County, Kentucky, tax list.<sup>68</sup>
- Marriage of Isaac Lawallen and Cloe (*sic*) Stephens, daughter of Edward Stephens who gave written consent, 28 March 1796, in Nelson County, Kentucky; surety: Isaac McName (*sic*); consent filed with bond; witness: Isaac McName.<sup>69</sup>

## 1797

- Bullitt County, Kentucky, created from parts of Jefferson and Nelson Counties, in January 1797; county seat: Shepherdsville.
- Samuel Lewellen of Washington County, Kentucky, on 11 July 1797 sold to Richard Stephens of Nelson County, Kentucky, 220 acres in Monongalia County, Virginia, land upon which Samuel's son John Lewellen lived at the time.<sup>70</sup> [It would appear that this Samuel Lewellen was not the hearsay brother of Jacob Lewellen (1760/1770-1848), because in 1805 or 1806 Samuel, Jacob's "brother," and his wife became parents of a son named John White Lewellen. Although sometimes a family had two children with the same given first name and different "middle" names, tradition does not give Samuel

Lewellen any older sons. The John Lewellen, son of Samuel of this deed, may be the John Lewellen recorded in 1823 (below) in Daviess County, Kentucky.

- Jacob Lewellen with one male over 21 and three horses on 1797 Hardin County, Kentucky, tax list.<sup>71</sup>
- Jacob Lewallen, survey of 150 acres on Rough Creek, Hardin County, Kentucky, 9 October 1797.<sup>72</sup>
- Jacob Lewellin with one male over 21 and no land on 1797 Hardin County, Kentucky, tax list.<sup>73</sup> [These three entries for "Jacob Lewellen" probably refer to the same man; the records come from three different sources; "no land" does not necessarily mean that Jacob had no land, but that no land was recorded on this tax list.]

## 1798

- Joseph Lewellen, son of Jacob (1760/1770-1848), born 17 August 1798.<sup>74</sup>
- Marriage of Mary Lawallen, daughter of Deborah Lawallen who gave written consent 18 August 1798, and Joshua Binney, 27 August 1798, in Hardin County, Kentucky; surety: Isaac McNamee; witnesses: Jno. Crutcher and Mashack Lawallen.<sup>75, 76</sup>
- Indenture made between [trustees of Hardin County, Kentucky] and Meshach Lawallin on 10 September 1798, for the sum of five shillings, for lot 17 in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky.<sup>77, 78</sup> [Meshach Lawellin's brother-in-law Isaac McNamee also bought a lot in Elizabethtown at the same time].<sup>79</sup>
- On 30 October 1798, Meshach Lawallin sold, for five shillings, lot 17 in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, to Aaron Braden.<sup>80</sup> [Meshach's deed does not include the signature of a wife or the release of dower rights.]

## 1799

- Ohio County, Kentucky, created from Hardin County, in July 1799; county seat: Hartford.
- Jacob Lewellin with 150 acres of 3rd rate land on Sulphur Lick Creek on 1799 Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list "for all years paid (1792 through 1797)," list of Wm. Halso, Commissioner.<sup>81</sup>
- Mareshah Llewellyn named as an early settler in Liberty Township, Highland County, Ohio, in November 1799.<sup>82</sup> [This must be the Meshach Lawallin of the transactions in 1798 (above), although a sketch about this man in Highland County history poses many questions.]

## 1800

- Samuel Lewallen on Washington County, Kentucky, 1800 tax list.<sup>83</sup>
- Jacob Lewellen, in February 1800, in first case tried in the Ohio County, Kentucky, Court of Quarter Sessions, brought suit against Rachel Barnett, widow of Robert Barnett, deceased, and "his son Joseph Barnett" for delivery of deed.<sup>84</sup>
- Jacob Lewellen with one male and 150 acres of 3rd rate land on Rough Creek in Ohio County, Kentucky, on 13 May 1800 tax list, Jesse Craven, Commissioner.<sup>85</sup>
- Isaac Lewallin on Nelson County, Kentucky, 7 July 1800 tax list.<sup>86</sup> [See note about early Kentucky censuses above in "1790, 1800."]
- John Lewellen on Bullitt County, Kentucky, 30 August 1800 tax list.<sup>87</sup>
- Jacob Lewellen on Ohio County, Kentucky, 20 September 1800 tax list.<sup>88</sup>

## 1801

- Rachel Barnett, widow of Robert Barnett, deceased, and Joseph Barnett "his son," through Joseph's guardian, deliver on 14 August 1801 to Jacob Lewellen title to a tract of 50 acres on Rough Creek in Ohio County, Kentucky, purchased by Lewellen from Barnett "in his lifetime."<sup>89</sup> [An undocumented note in our files says this land was purchased by Jacob Lewellen from Robert Barnett in 1799.]

## 1802

- Jacob Lewellen with one male over 21 and 200 acres 3d rate land on Sulphur Lick Creek, Ohio County, on 25 March 1802 tax list.<sup>90</sup>
- Robert Lewellen, probable son of Jacob (1760/1770-1848), born in 1802, in Kentucky.<sup>91</sup>

## 1803

- Jacob Lewellen on list of jurors for first Ohio County, Kentucky, circuit court.<sup>92</sup>
- Jacob Lewellen with one male over 21 and one male 16 to 21 and 200 acres of 3rd rate land on Rough Creek in Ohio County, Kentucky, on 26 March 1800 tax list.<sup>93</sup> [Gary Raines, researcher of Jacob Lewellen (1760/1770-1848), believes the younger male in this enumeration is Jacob's eldest son Samuel Lewellen (1785-1843).]

## 1804

- Jacob Lewellen with one male over 21 and one male 16 to 21 and 200 acres of 3rd rate land on Sulphur Lick Creek in Ohio County, Kentucky, on 23 May 1804 tax list, Thomas Mosley, Commissioner.<sup>94</sup> [Gary Raines notes that the watercourse at

Jacob's settlement varies from year to year; Gary believes that since the acreage remains the same, it's the same land, and that Jacob probably lived between the two creeks, or at their junction.]

## 1805

- Jacob Lewellen with one male over 21 and one male 16 to 21 and 200 acres of 3d rate land on Rough Creek, in Ohio County, Kentucky, on 6 May 1805 tax list, W. L. Walker, Commissioner.<sup>95</sup>
- Marriage of Samuel Lewellen and Elizabeth White, daughter of William White who gave consent, in Ohio County, Kentucky, 16 August 1805.<sup>96</sup> [Nelda McCrory, researcher of Samuel Lewellen (ca.1762-1837), believes this Samuel is the brother of Jacob Lewellen and not a son of Jacob, as some other researchers think.<sup>97</sup> If this Samuel was Jacob's brother, he would have been at least 40 years old for this 1805 marriage in which a young Elizabeth White needed her father's consent. He probably had had an earlier marriage before this one.]
- Rachel Lewellen, daughter of Meshach Lawellin, born in 1805 in Ohio.<sup>98</sup>

## 1805-1806

- Samuel and Elizabeth (White) Lewellen become parents of son John White Lewellen, who traditionally is called the nephew of Jacob Lewellen.<sup>99</sup>

## 1806

- Jacob Lewellen with one male over 21 and two males 16 to 21 and 200 acres of 3rd rate land on Rough Creek, on 23 July 1806 Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list, W. L. Walker, Commissioner.<sup>100</sup> [The two males 16 to 21 probably were two of Jacob's sons.]
- Samuel Lewellen with one male over 21 and one male 16 to 21 and 100 acres of 3d rate land on Caine Creek in Ohio County, Kentucky, on 12 July 1806 tax list, W. L. Walker, Commissioner.<sup>101</sup> [It's unclear just which Samuel this is. He could be Jacob's brother Samuel, with a son by an earlier marriage than his 1805 marriage to Elizabeth White or another unidentified male, or he might be Jacob's son Samuel, with a brother who is not included in Jacob Lewellen's 1806 entry or a third Samuel.]
- Will of Susanna [Bond] Bate, named daughter Philippa Llwellen (*sic*) and granddaughters Mariah, Eliza, and Susanna Ann Llwellen in Jefferson County, Kentucky; will drawn 6 November 1806, probated 2 May 1807.<sup>102</sup> [Frances E. Philippi (Bate) Llewellyn, daughter of Dr. James Smalley

and Susanna (Bond) Bate, was the wife of Richard Llewellyn, son of John (1716-1780) and Elizabeth (Jordan) Llewellyn of St. Mary's County, Maryland. In addition to the three daughters named in the above will, Richard and Philippi (Bate) Llewellyn had at least three sons (see 1832 will of Richard Llewellyn below).]

## 1807

- Samuel Lewellen with one male over 21, on Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list.<sup>103</sup> [Where is the male listed with him in 1806, or is this a different Samuel?]
- Mareshah Llewellyn on list of voters 21 years old and over, Liberty Township, Highland County, Ohio.<sup>104</sup>
- Marshack Lawallin of Highland County, Ohio, buys land 24 September 1807 in Wayne County, Indiana.<sup>105</sup> [In 1813, Meshach Lawellin went from Wayne County, Indiana, to Randolph County, Indiana, where he died in 1832/1833.<sup>106</sup>]

## 1808

- Jacob Lewellen with one male over 21 and two males 16 to 21 on Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list.<sup>107</sup> [If this is Jacob Lewellen (1760/1770-1848), subject of this time line, the older male probably is his son Samuel; family reseachers suggest the two younger males probably are his sons John and Jabish. Where is James?]
- Thomas J. Lewellyn appraised estate of Ephriam Garner 3 October 1808 in Ohio County, Kentucky; Jacob Lewellen inventoried and appraised same estate.<sup>108</sup> [This is another curious item. Who is this Thomas J. Lewellyn and where did he come from to appraise this estate? Since he would be at least 21 for this important chore, he would have been born before 1787.]
- John Lewellen, of Montgomery County, Ohio, buys land in Preble County, Ohio, on 11 May 1808.<sup>109</sup> [This is the John Lewellen who was in Nelson, Washington, and Bullitt Counties, Kentucky, before moving to Preble County, Ohio, which was taken from Montgomery County, Ohio, about the time John bought the land.]
- John Lewellen and wife Catherine "Katy" Duval and family arrive in Preble County, Ohio, from Kentucky.<sup>110</sup>

## 1809

- Marriage of Nancy Lewellen, daughter of Meshach Lawellin, and James Addington, 15 June 1809 in Preble County, Ohio.<sup>111</sup> Nancy Addington is named a daughter in the 1839 will of Hannah Lawellin, widow of Meshach Lawellin.<sup>112</sup>
- John Lewellen, on Ohio County, Ken-

tucky, tax list.<sup>113</sup> [Gary Raines believes this John is the son of Jacob Lewellen (1760/1770-1848).<sup>114</sup>

- According to *Missouri Cousins*, Robert Lewellen born in Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1809. This source says this is the Robert who married Dicie Benham in 1833 in Monroe County, Missouri.<sup>115</sup> [Based upon censuses, family researchers place the birth of Robert Lewellen, husband of Dicie Benham, in 1802, but no one seems to have proof that he was Robert, the son named in Jacob's 1848 estate administration as living in Dade County, Missouri.]

## 1810

- Grayson County, Kentucky, created from parts of Hardin and Ohio Counties, April 1810; county seat: Leitchfield. [Tradition says James Lewellen, son of Jacob Lewellen (1760/1770-1848), grew up in Grayson County.]

- Marriage of John Lewellen and Martha Campbell, daughter of William Campbell, who gave consent; witness: Jacob Lewellen; 17 September 1810, Ohio County, Kentucky; bondsmen: John Lewellen and James Lewallen.<sup>116</sup> [Researchers believe this John Lewellen was a son of Jacob Lewellen (1760/1770-1848).]

- Jacob Lewallen, between 26 and 44 years old (born between 1766 and 1784), on 1810 U. S. Census, Kentucky, Ohio County.<sup>117</sup> [This census shows one male between 26 and 44, three males between 16 and 25, two males between 10 and 15, and one male under 10; one female between 26 and 44, one female between 16 and 25, one female between 10 and 15, and two females under 10.]

- Samuel Lewallen, between 16 and 25 (born between 1785 and 1794), on 1810 U. S. Census, Kentucky, Ohio County.<sup>118</sup> [This Samuel must be Jacob's son; the census shows two males under 10, one male 16 to 25, and one female 16 to 25.]

## 1811

- James Lewellen with no land on Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list.<sup>119</sup>

## 1812

- Marriage of Martha Lewellen, daughter of Jacob, and Jacob Mills Barnett, 10 February 1812, Ohio County, Kentucky; bondsmen: Jacob M. Barnett and Jacob Lewallen.<sup>120</sup> [Martha Barnett is named a daughter in Jacob Lewellen's 1848 estate administration.]

- Marriage of Samuel Lewellan and Sally Iler; 20 February 1812, Ohio County,

Kentucky; bondsman: John Iler.<sup>121</sup>

- Beginning of the War of 1812, in July.
- St. Charles organized as an original county in Missouri Territory.

## 1814

- Marriage of Hannah Lewellan, daughter of Jacob who gave consent, and Harrison Hendricks [Hardwick]; witness: James Lewallen; 20 February 1814, Ohio County, Kentucky; bondsmen James Lewallen and Harrison Hendricks.<sup>122</sup> [Hannah Hendricks is named a daughter in Jacob Lewellen's 1848 estate administration. Records show three different entries for this marriage: the one above is composed from the three records. Jacob Lewellen consented on 20 February 1814 and the record calls the groom Harrison Hardwick; a record dated 3 March 1814 calls the groom Harrison "Landrick;" a third record dated 28 July 1814 calls the groom Hendricks and lists the witness and bondsmen. Several Pike County, Missouri, court records refer to "Harrison Hendricks."<sup>123</sup>

- End of War of 1812, in December.

## 1815

- Jabez Lewellen on Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list.<sup>124</sup>

- Marriage of Sam'l Lewellen and Elizabeth ( ? ) Rucker, widow, 22 April 1815, Jefferson County, Kentucky; bondsman: Thomas Kelley; witness: James Stewart.<sup>125</sup>

## 1816

- Marriage (second or ?) of Jacob Lewellen and Elizabeth ( ? ) Rackerby, widow of William Rackerby; bondsmen: Jacob Lewallen and James Lewallen, 21 May 1816, in Ohio County, Kentucky.<sup>126, 127</sup>

## 1817

- Jabez Lewellen, James Lewellen, and Samuel Lewellen on tax lists, Ohio County, Kentucky.<sup>128</sup>

- Marriage of Jams Luallen [James Lewellen] and Mary D. "Polly" Wylie, 13 February 1817, in Ohio County, Kentucky.<sup>129, 130</sup>

- Marriage of Jabus Luallin [Jabish Lewellan] and Peggy Midkiff, 10 August 1817, in Ohio County, Kentucky; bondsmen: Jabish Lewallen and Benjamin Midkiff.<sup>131, 132</sup>

## 1817-1819

- Jacob Lewalen in St. Charles County, Missouri, territorial census, as head of household living in Upper Cuivre Township [eventually to become Ralls County, Missouri].<sup>133</sup>

## 1818

- Samuel Lewellen named an early settler in St. Charles County, Missouri.<sup>134</sup>

- Pike County, Missouri, organized from St. Charles County; county seat: Bowling Green.

- Samuel Lewellyn bought 160 acres NE quarter, Section 10, Township 54, Range 3W, Pike County, Missouri, 25 October 1818.<sup>135</sup>

- Samuel Lewellyn bought 80 acres E 1/2 NE Section 7, Township 53, Range 2W, Pike County, Missouri, 20 December 1818.<sup>136</sup>

- Marriage of Thomas Lewellen, age 21, proved by Nancy Lewellen [sister of Thomas; named daughter of Samuel in her 1820 marriage record<sup>137</sup>] and Anne Adams, daughter of Peter Adams, 13 April 1818, in Jefferson County, Kentucky; bondsman: Adam Dennisson.<sup>138</sup> [In the Jefferson County Marriage Register the last name of bride and her father is "Davis."]

- Marriage of Mary Lewellen, daughter of Sam'l Lewellen who gives written consent, and W. T. Everitt, 11 May 1818 (license), 15 May 1818 (marriage), in Jefferson County, Kentucky.<sup>139</sup>

## 1818-1819

- James Lewellen arrived in Pike County, Missouri, during this time period, settling in Indian Creek Township, near the village of New Hartford.<sup>140</sup>

## 1819

- Jabish Lewellen on Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list.<sup>141</sup> [Jabish also is on the 1820 U. S. Census, Kentucky, Ohio County, Hartford Township, and the 1820 and 1821 Ohio County, Kentucky, tax lists,<sup>142</sup> after which he appears in Missouri.]

- Joseph Lewellyn bought 80 acres W 1/2 NE Section 34, Township 55, Range 4W, Pike County, Missouri [this area later became Ralls County], 31 May 1819.<sup>143</sup>

- Marriage of Joseph ("Josiah") Lewallen and Jane Thomas, 23 October 1819 in Ohio County; bondsman: Alex Barnett.<sup>144</sup> [Gary Raines reasons that since Joseph doesn't appear on Ohio County tax lists, he came of age in Missouri and returned to Kentucky for his marriage after he bought his Pike County land.<sup>145</sup>

[Beginning in 1818 and continuing into the 1840s many Llewellyn men bought land in Pike, Ralls, Monroe, and Clark Counties, Missouri. These land purchases, with legal descriptions, will be published in *Llewellyn Traces* 8:1.]

## 1820

- Marriage of John Llewellyn and Elizabeth Lenham, 1 March 1820, Ohio County, Kentucky; bondsman: Leonard Leach.<sup>146</sup>
- Ralls County, Missouri, formed from Pike County; county seat: New London.
- Ellison Llewellyn, first child of Jabish, born 9 August 1820 in Ohio County, Kentucky.<sup>147</sup>
- 1820 U. S. Census, Kentucky, Ohio County, shows Jabes, Samuel and John Llewellyn.<sup>148</sup>
- Marriage of Nancy Llewellyn, daughter of Samuel, consent by Wm. Everitt and Henry W. Sprague, 27 May 1820 (license), 28 May 1820 (marriage), in Jefferson County, Kentucky; bondsman: William Everit.<sup>149</sup>
- Marriage of Elizabeth "Betsy" Llewellyn, daughter of Jacob, and John Scott, in October 1820, in Pike County, Missouri.<sup>150</sup> [Elizabeth Scott is named a daughter in Jacob Llewellyn's 1848 estate administration.]
- Marriage of Samuel Llewellyn and Mrs. Patsy Lamphere, widow, 26 October 1820 (license and marriage), Jefferson County, Kentucky; bondsman: Henry Sprague.<sup>151</sup>

## 1821

- Missouri becomes a state.
- Samuel Llewellyn bought property in New London, Ralls County, Missouri.<sup>152</sup>

## 1822

- Marion County, Missouri, formed from Ralls County; county seat: Palmyra.
- Will of Samuel Llewellyn, Jefferson County, Kentucky, drawn 28 January 1822, probated 9 December 1822, named wife Patty, children Nancy Walton Sprague, Thomas D. Llewellyn, Catherine Riggs, Mary Everett, and Samuel R. Llewellyn. Mentions 67 acres of land, part of a 400-acre parcel, in Monongalia County, Virginia, and land adjoining Louisville in dispute between him and Wm. Dougherty. Executors: wife and Daniel McCallister; witnesses: James Harrison and Richard Pilcher. Signed will as Sam'l L. Llewellyn.<sup>153</sup> [This Samuel L. Llewellyn may be the Samuel Llewellyn who sold Monongalia County, Virginia, land to Richard Stephens in 1797. If so, one wonders why his son John of Daviess County, Kentucky (below), is not named in the will.]

## 1823

- Marriage of Eliza B. Llewellyn, daughter of Richard Llewellyn, and Henry C. Dorsey, 27 March 1823 (license), 3 April

1823 (marriage); Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky.<sup>154, 155</sup>

- Jno. Llewellyn of Daviess County, Kentucky, along with Jno. Field, was security for Richard Stephens, administrator of estate of Jno. M. Cubbeson, 3 November 1823, in Daviess County, Kentucky.<sup>156</sup> [Daviess County, Kentucky, had been created from Ohio County in 1815.]

## 1826

- Marriage [second] of Jabish Llewellyn, son of Jacob, to Sally Taylor, 5 October 1826, in Ohio County, Kentucky; bondsman: Thomas Taylor.<sup>157</sup> [Gary Raines believes Jabish had been in Missouri since about 1822 and returned to Kentucky for second marriage; his assumption is based upon family Bible records.<sup>158</sup>]

## 1830

- 1830 U. S. Census, Missouri, Pike County, lists James Llewellyn, John Llewellyn, and Samuel Llewellyn.<sup>159</sup>
- 1830 U. S. Census, Missouri, Ralls County, lists Jabes Llewellyn, Jacob Llewellyn, and John Llewellyn in Salt River Township, and Joseph Llewellyn in Spencer Township.<sup>160</sup>

## 1831

- Monroe County Missouri, formed from Ralls County; county seat: Paris.

## 1832

- Will of Richard Llewellyn of Jefferson County, Kentucky, drawn 20 December 1822, probated 3 September 1832, named sons Jordan, John, and Justinian, daughter Eliza D., wife of Henry C. Dorsey, slaves. Executors: sons Jordan and John Llewellyn; witnesses: S. S. Nicholas, Carver Mercer, and William Pickett.<sup>161</sup> [This is the Richard Llewellyn whose wife Philippi inherited from her mother in 1806. Jordan Llewellyn, son of Richard, died, unmarried, in 1835 in Louisville (Jefferson County), Kentucky; he was about 42.<sup>162</sup>]

## 1834

- Marion County, Kentucky, was taken from Washington County, Kentucky, in 1834. [Some of the locations of Llewellyn early settlement were in territory later to become Marion County.]
- Jacob Llewellyn and wife Elizabeth sold 80 acres, W 1/2, NW 1/4, Section 21 N, Township 55 N, Range 6 W, Ralls County, Missouri, on 30 December 1834.<sup>163</sup>

## 1836

- Transaction of Jacob and Elizabeth Llewellyn, sale of 80 acres, Ralls County, Missouri, 30 December 1834, recorded 19 July 1836.<sup>164</sup>

## 1837

- Samuel Llewellyn died in Montgomery County, Missouri.<sup>165</sup>

## 1840

- 1840 U. S. Census, Missouri, Monroe County, lists Jab. Llewellyn, Rob. Llewellyn, and Jn. Llewellyn in Indian Creek Township.<sup>166</sup>
- 1840 U. S. Census, Missouri, Ralls County, lists Jacob Llewellyn, James Llewellyn, and Joseph Llewellyn, no townships listed.<sup>167</sup>

## 1842

- Will of William N. Llewellyn admitted to probate 16 November 1842 in Pike County, Missouri.<sup>168</sup> [We have concluded that William N. Llewellyn was a son of Samuel Llewellyn (1793-1848).]

## 1843

- Estate administration of Richard J. Llewellyn dated 14 October 1843 in Pike County, Missouri.<sup>169</sup> [We have concluded that Richard J. Llewellyn was a son of Samuel Llewellyn (1793-1848).]

## 1848

- Samuel Llewellyn (1793-1848), son of Jacob Llewellyn (1760/1770-1848), died 3 April 1848 intestate in Pike County, Missouri.<sup>170, 171</sup>
- Jacob Llewellyn (1760/1770-1848) died intestate in Monroe County, Missouri; John White Llewellyn appointed administrator of estate 26 July 1848.<sup>172, 173</sup>

## References

1. Core, Earl L., *The Monongalia Story* (Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Company), Volume II, 1976, page 144.
2. 1810 U. S. Census, Kentucky, Ohio County, page 73.
3. 1820 U. S. Census, Missouri, Ralls County, Salt River Township, in household 366 [of Jabez Llewellyn].
4. 1830 U. S. Census, Missouri, Ralls County, no township listed, household 262.
5. Kegley, Mary B., and Frederick B[ittle] Kegley, *Early Adventures on the Western Waters; the*

# A Llewellyn Time Line . . . continued

- New River of Virginia in Pioneer Days, 1745-1800* (Orange, Virginia: Green Publishers, Inc.), Volume I, 1980, page 178.
6. *Ibid.*, Volume II, 1982, page 112.
  7. *Ibid.*, Volume II, 1982, page 184.
  8. *Ibid.*, Volume I, 1980, page 105.
  9. *Ibid.*, Volume I, 1980, page 150.
  10. Records of The State Enumeration, 1783-1785, Virginia [heads of families] (Washington: 1908).
  11. Core, *op. cit.*, page 527.
  12. Kegley, *op. cit.*, Volume I, 1980, page 36.
  13. Schreiner-Yantis, Nettie and Florene [Speakman] Love, *The 1787 Census of Virginia*, (Springfield, Virginia: Genealogical Books in Print, 1987), page 76.
  14. *Old Mount Pleasant Graveyard Tombstones, Pike County, Missouri* (n.p.: n.d.); also *Mount Pleasant Baptist Church Cemetery, Peno Township, Pike County, Missouri* (n.p.: n.d.), *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2 (June 1990), page 36.
  15. Kegley, *op. cit.*, Volume I, 1980, page 314; also A. I. S., *Early American Series, Early Virginia Census, Volume I, 1600-1809-1879* (Bountiful, Utah: A. I. S., 1975), page 314.
  16. Core, *op. cit.*, page 144.
  17. Schreiner-Yantis, *op. cit.*, page 1330.
  18. *Ibid.*
  19. *Ibid.*
  20. Lewellen, Herbert G., Willard, Ohio, family records, in *Llewellyn Traces* files.
  21. Schreiner-Yantis, *op. cit.*, pages 1315 and 1335.
  22. *Ibid.*
  23. *Ibid.*
  24. *Ibid.*, pages 227 and 239.
  25. *Ibid.*, pages 1317 and 1335.
  26. *Ibid.*, page 1326.
  27. *Old Mount Pleasant Graveyard Tombstones, op. cit.*, also *Mount Pleasant Baptist Church Cemetery, op. cit.*
  28. Washington County, Pennsylvania, in *First Census of the U.S.*, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce & Labor (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1908).
  29. Bell, Raymond Martin, *Early Records of Washington County, Pennsylvania* (Washington, Pennsylvania: 1979), pages 9 to 12.
  30. 1790 U. S. Census, Virginia, Monongalia County.
  31. *Nelson County Pioneer*, Nelson County (Kentucky) Historical Society (Bardstown, Kentucky), Volume 4, 1980-81, page 9.
  32. Williams, H. Z., *History of Preble County, Ohio* (H. Z. Williams and Bro. Publishers, 1881), pages 27 and 300.
  33. "John Lewellen of Preble County, Ohio," *Llewellyn Traces* 3:2 (June 1991), pages 17, and 28 to 31.
  34. *Nelson County Pioneer, op. cit.*, Volume 1, 1977-78, page 40.
  35. Raines, Gary K., League City, Texas, undated research, including record from 1860 U. S. Census, Missouri; in *Llewellyn Traces* files.
  36. *Nelson County Pioneer, op. cit.*, Volume 5, 1981-82, page 61.
  37. Hulihan, Leo C., Burbank, California, undated research, in *Llewellyn Traces* files.
  38. McClure, D. E., Jr., *Two Centuries in Elizabethtown and Hardin County, Kentucky*, (Elizabethtown: 1979), pages 10 to 17.
  39. Burton, Charles T. and Mrs. Viola W. Fowler, compilers, *Marriage Records of Botetourt County, Virginia, 1791-1799* (Washington: Genealogical Records Committee, NSDAR, 1977), Virginia, Volume II, page 2.
  40. Toothman, Rick [compiler], "Other Early Monongalia Land Transfers," *Monongalia County, [West] Virginia Deedbook Records, 1784-1810 (Old Series Volumes 1-4)* (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1994), appendix, page 380.
  41. *Nelson County Pioneer, op. cit.*, Volume 6, 1982-83, page 63.
  42. "Early Kentucky Tax Records," *The Register of The Kentucky Historical Society* (Frankfort: Kentucky Historical Society), Volume 78, Number 4 (Autumn 1980), page 254.
  43. Raines, *op. cit.*, including Washington County, Kentucky, tax list, 1792.
  44. *Nelson County Pioneer, op. cit.*, Volume 3, 1979-80, page 82.
  45. Bell, Raymond Martin (compiler), *Tax Lists of Washington County, Pennsylvania, 1784-85, 1793* (Washington, Pennsylvania: Washington County Chapter, NSDAR, 1955), page 3.
  46. *Ibid.*, page 4.
  47. *Ibid.*, page 7.
  48. *Ibid.*, page 26.
  49. *Ibid.*
  50. Obituary of Philip Lewellen, *Llewellyn Traces* 5:1 (March 1993), page 15; also bounty land application from National Archives, *Llewellyn Traces* 5:1 (March 1993), page 14.
  51. Dale or Paris Cemetery, Monroe County, Missouri, inventoried for Lewellen graves by Gary K. Raines, July 1994; list in *Llewellyn Traces* files.
  52. Bible records of Elison [also "Ellison"] Lewellen, son of Jabish, pages copied by Josephine Lynch, Springwater, Oregon, n.d.; Lynch copied by Iva Mae (Lewellen) Homrighausen, Monroe County, Missouri, ca.1975, and then transcribed to computer file by Gary K. Raines, 1995; photocopy in *Llewellyn Traces* files.
  53. Raines, undated research, including records from 1850 and 1860 U. S. Censuses, Missouri, Monroe County.
  54. Kingston, Margaret Clark, *Washington County, Kentucky, Marriage Records, 1792-1878*, [n.p.: n.d.]; also Washington County, Kentucky Marriage Record Book 1, page 5.
  55. Raines, *op. cit.*, including Washington County, Kentucky, tax list, 1794.
  56. *Ibid.*
  57. Hulihan, *op. cit.*
  58. *Nelson County Pioneer, op. cit.*, Volume 8, 1984-85, page 56.
  59. Abbey, Martha Jewett, *Shadrach Lewelin and His Descendants*, in process, including records of children of Shadrach and Deborah (Burson) Lewelin.
  60. *Nelson County Pioneer, op. cit.*
  61. Abbey, *op. cit.*

# A Llewellyn Time Line . . . continued

62. *Nelson County Pioneer*, *op. cit.*
63. Raines, *op. cit.*, including Washington County, Kentucky, tax list, 1795.
64. *Ibid.*
65. Nelson County, Kentucky, loose bonds; also Elizabeth P[rather] Ellsberry, *Marriage Records of Nelson County, Kentucky, 1785-1815* (Chillicothe, Missouri: 1970), page 75.
66. Abbey, *op. cit.*
67. Hardin County, Kentucky, tax list, 1796, in *Llewellyn Traces* files.
68. Raines, *op. cit.*, including Washington County, Kentucky, tax list, 1796.
69. Nelson County, Kentucky, loose bonds; also Dalmazzo, W. J., "Nelson County [Kentucky] Marriage Bonds," *Kentucky Marriage Records from The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* (Baltimore: GPC, 1983), page 632.
70. Deed, Book A, Monongalia County, Virginia, photocopy from James R. Carpenter, Seville (Medina County), Ohio, 1995, *Llewellyn Traces* 7:2 (June 1995), page 33.
71. Hardin County, Kentucky, tax list, 1797, in *Llewellyn Traces* files.
72. Jillson, Willard Rouse, "Old Kentucky Grants (1793-1856)," *The Kentucky Land Grants* (Louisville: Standard Printing Company, 1925), page 201.
73. Hardin County, Kentucky, tax list, 1797, *op. cit.*
74. Campbell, Kathryn Hutcherson, *Early Bible and Graveyard Records of Pike, Ralls, Monroe, and Marion Counties, Missouri* (Dallas: n.d.); also *Tombstones in Old Hostetter Graveyard* [Ralls County, Missouri] (n.p.: n.d.).
75. Jones, Mary Josephine, *Hardin County, Kentucky, Marriages, 1793-1809* (Vine Grove, Kentucky: Ancestral Trails Historical Society, 1980); also Standcliff, Mary Harrel, *Marriage Bonds of Hardin County, Kentucky, 1792-1812* (Houston: 1964), page 7.
76. Binney Bible records in Abbey, *op. cit.*
77. Hardin County, Kentucky, loose deeds.
78. McClure, *op. cit.*, pages 76 to 78.
79. Abbey, *op. cit.*
80. Hardin County, Kentucky, loose deeds.
81. Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list, 1799-1837, page 7, microfilm, researched by Raines at the Dallas Public Library.
82. Klise, Rev. J. W., *State Centennial History of Highland County, Ohio* (reprint Owensburg, Kentucky: Cook & McDowell Publications, 1980), Volume II, pages 70 and 71.
83. Clift, Garrett G[lenn], *Second Census of Kentucky, 1800* (Louisville: 1954).
84. "Jacob Lewellen in the early courts of Ohio County, Kentucky," *Llewellyn Traces* 5:3 (September 1993), pages 45 and 48.
85. Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list, 1799-1837, *op. cit.*, page 5.
86. Clift, *op. cit.*
87. *Ibid.*
88. *Ibid.*
89. Deed, Ohio County, Kentucky, Book BB, pages 394 and 395, *Llewellyn Traces* 6:2 (June 1994), page 30.
90. Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list, 1799-1837, *op. cit.*, page 7.
91. 1850 U. S. Census, Missouri, Monroe County, Jackson Township, page 374.
92. Taylor, Harrison D., *Ohio County, Kentucky, in The Olden Days* (Louisville: John P. Morton & Company, 1926), page 22.
93. Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list, 1799-1837, *op. cit.*, page 7.
94. *Ibid.*, page 11.
95. *Ibid.*, page 15.
96. Cook, Bettie, and Michael Cook, compilers, *Ohio County, Kentucky, Marriage and Early Consents*, McDowell & Cook Publications (n.p.: n.d.), page 57.
97. McCrory, Nelda Evans (Rohr), Columbia, Missouri, undated research records, in *Llewellyn Traces* files.
98. Abbey, *op. cit.*, records of Rachel (Lewellen) Renbarger, including 1850 U. S. Census, Indiana, Randolph County.
99. McCrory, *op. cit.*
100. Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list, 1799-1837, *op. cit.*, page 12.
101. *Ibid.*
102. Will, Jefferson County Will Book 1, page 200, transcription, *Missouri, Genealogical Records Committee* (Washington: NSDAR, 1934), pages 53 and 54; abstract in The Filson Club, *Early Settlers of Kentucky, Records of Jefferson County, Kentucky* (Baltimore: GPC, 1988), pages 241 and 242.
103. Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list, 1799-1837, *op. cit.*, page 14.
104. Williams Bros. Publishers, *History of Ross and Highland Counties, Ohio* (Cleveland: W. W. Williams, Printer, 1880), page 344.
105. Berry, Ellen T., and David A. Berry, *Early Ohio Settlers, Purchasers of Land in Southwestern Ohio, 1800-1840* (Baltimore: GPC, 1986), page 186.
106. Abbey, *op. cit.*, including land and estate records.
107. Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list, 1799-1837, *op. cit.*, page 12.
108. Raines, *op. cit.* research notes.
109. Berry, *op. cit.*, page 190.
110. Williams, H. Z., *op. cit.*
111. Preble County, Ohio, marriage records.
112. Abbey, *op. cit.*, including 1839/1842 will of Hannah Lawellin.
113. Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list, 1799-1837, *op. cit.*, page 31.
114. Raines, correspondence in *Llewellyn Traces* files.
115. Copping, A. Maxim, III, *Missouri Cousins* (n.p.: n.d.), page 92.
116. Cook, *op. cit.*, page 56.
117. 1810 U. S. Census, Kentucky, Ohio County, page 73-1.
118. *Ibid.*, page 102-9.
119. Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list, 1799-1837, *op. cit.*
120. Cook, *op. cit.*, page 7.



# A Llewellyn Time Line . . . continued

121. *Ibid.*, page 57.
122. *Ibid.*, pages 42, 43, and 54, *Llewellyn Traces* 1:3 (September 1989), page 63.
123. Circuit Court, Pike County, Missouri, Volume A., page 53.
124. Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list, 1788-1837, *op. cit.*, page 10.
125. *Jefferson County, Kentucky, Marriages* (n.p.: n.d.), page 83.
126. Cook, *op. cit.*, page 56.
127. *Portrait and Biographical Record of Marion, Ralls, Pike Counties* (n.p.: C. O. Owens & Co., 1896), page 625.
128. Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list, 1799-1837, *op. cit.*, page 12.
129. [Taylor, Rev. Thomas], *Holy State of Wedlock, a book of marriages performed in Ohio County, Kentucky, by Thomas Taylor, Methodist Minister* (n.p.: n.d.), record 73; also Cook, *op. cit.*, page 56.
130. Marriage register page, reproduction, *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2 (June 1990), page 31.
131. Taylor, Rev. Thomas, *op. cit.*, record 77; also Cook, *op. cit.*
132. *Llewellyn Traces*, *op. cit.*
133. Goldena, Ronald Howard, *Ralls County, Missouri* (New London, Missouri: n.d.), page 19.
134. Bryan, Wm. S. and Robert Rose, *A History of the Pioneer Families of Missouri* (St. Louis: Bryan, Brand, & Co., 1876), page 277.
135. "Report of [Missouri] Land Sales," *Abstracts of U. S. Land Sales* (n.p.: n.d.), Report 4, Volume 1, page 7.
136. *Ibid.*, page 10.
137. *Jefferson County, Kentucky, Marriages, op. cit.*, page 116.
138. *Jefferson County, Kentucky, Marriages, op. cit.*, page 97.
139. *Ibid.*
140. *History of Pike County, Missouri* (Des Moines: Mills & Company, 1883), page 972.
141. Ohio County, Kentucky, tax list, 1799-1837, *op. cit.*, page 13.
142. Raines, *op. cit.*, citing 1820 and 1821 Ohio County, Kentucky, tax lists.
143. "Report of [Missouri] Land Sales," *op. cit.*, page 24.
144. Cook, *op. cit.*, page 57.
145. Raines, correspondence in *Llewellyn Traces* files.
146. Cook, *op. cit.*
147. Bible records of Elison Lewellen, *op. cit.*
148. 1820 U. S. Census, Kentucky, Ohio County,
149. *Jefferson County, Kentucky, Marriages, op. cit.*, page 118.
150. Pike County, Missouri, marriage records.
151. *Jefferson County, Kentucky, Marriages, op. cit.*, page 119.
152. Raines, *op. cit.*
153. Will, abstracted from Jefferson County, Kentucky, Will Book 2, page 195, The Filson Club, *op. cit.*, page 292.
154. Gerig, Mrs. Frank A., compiler, "Marriage records, Jefferson County, Kentucky, Louisville, 1800-1826," *Genealogical Records of Arkansas* (Washington: NSDAR, n.d.), page 34.
155. Marriage certificate, reproduction, *Llewellyn Traces* 1:3 (September 1989), page 56.
156. "Index to Estates and Administrations, Davies County, Kentucky, 1815-1864," *Kentucky Family Records*, Volume III, page 29, transcription from Diana (Arthur) Hale, Bowie, Maryland, *Llewellyn Traces* 7:2, page 33.
157. [Ohio County, Kentucky] Marriage Records, Taylor, Harrison D., *op. cit.*, page 166; also Cook, *op. cit.*, page 56.
158. Raines, *op. cit.*
159. 1830 U. S. Census, Missouri, Pike County, index.
160. 1830 U. S. Census, Missouri, Ralls County, index.
161. Will, abstracted from Jefferson County, Kentucky, Will Book 2, page 492, The Filson Club, *op. cit.*, pages 342 and 343.
162. "John R. Llewellyn, descendant of Maryland Lewellens," *Llewellyn Traces* 2:4 (December 1990), page 84.
163. Deed, *Llewellyn Traces* 6:2 (June 1994), page 30.
164. Deed, Recorder's Record Book C, Ralls County, Missouri, *Llewellyn Traces* 6:2 (June 1994), page 30.
165. Bryan, Wm. S. and Robert Rose, *op. cit.*
166. Raines, research, including 1840 U. S. Census, Missouri, Monroe County, Indian Creek Township, page 92.
167. Raines, research, including 1840 U. S. Census, Missouri, Ralls County,
168. Will, Probate Records, Pike County, Missouri, Volume 3, 1841-1847, pages 95 and 96; abstract, *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2 (June 1990), page 36.
169. Estate administration, Probate Records, Pike County, Missouri, Volume 3, 1841-1847, pages 157 to 159; abstract, *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2 (June 1990), pages 36 and 37; see also 1850 U. S. Census, Missouri, Pike County, Peno Township, page 259, household of John D. Nichols, who married Richard Lewellen's widow, in 1844 (Hodges, Miss Nadine, and Mrs. Howard W. Wooduff [compilers], "Pike County [Missouri] Marriages, 1840-1851, from Marriage Book A," *Missouri Pioneers* (n. p.) Volume IX, 1970-71, page 16).
170. Estate administration, Probate Records, Pike County, Missouri, abstract, *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2 (June 1990), page 37.
171. *Old Mount Pleasant Graveyard Tombstones, op. cit.*; also *Mount Pleasant Baptist Church Cemetery, op. cit.*
172. Estate administration, Probate Records, Monroe County, Missouri, Will Book A, July 1848, pages 448 and 449, and Estate Book, page 292.
173. Estate administration bond, Probate Records, Monroe County, Missouri, Will Book A, page 448, *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2 (June 1990), page 37.

### About *Ibid.* and *Op. cit.*

*Ibid.*: A reference to a work fully cited immediately above (no intervening reference). Only the page numbers may differ. *Op. cit.*: A reference to a work identified as to author where the *op. cit.* substitutes for title and publication data. Used when there is an intervening reference.

# Genetics and diseases, and genealogists

*Genetics: the science of inherited physical and behavioral characteristics.*

For more years than we realize, genealogy has been playing an important role in the study of genetics. Today our consciousness about genetics is at an all-time high, especially since there is so much discussion about DNA and gene testing. Articles in many publications, general and genealogical, stress the importance of being aware of inherited conditions, such as diabetes, certain muscular dystrophies, cystic fibrosis, and of family tendencies toward heart disease, cancers, multiple sclerosis,

Alzheimer's disease, hardening of the arteries, Lou Gehrig's disease and other diseases that may be inherited. Some experts say that at least one third of all known diseases are hereditary.

The letters A (adenine), T (thymine), C (cytosine), and G (guanine) represent four molecules contained in deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). In a typical human gene, thousands of these four molecules are strung together in precise order. DNA sequence makes up the genetic code and determines which parts make the gene work or not work. It's the defects within a cell's DNA code that are at the root of as many as 4,000 inherited disorders or in

common illnesses such as cancer, diabetes, heart disease and psychiatric illnesses. As many as 100,000 genes are contained in chromosomes within the nucleus of each of our cells.

In addition to determining our physical characteristics, genes use DNA to instruct cells to make proteins. Different proteins do different things. Some regulate chemical reaction in the cells, some provide structural support, some regulate the rate of growth, metabolism, reproduction and reaction to environmental factors. Because a protein's makeup is determined by its DNA codes, any variation in the sequence of A, T, C, and G means a cell may make

## *Francois Benin (Francis Benning), His Descendants and Allied Families*

... continued from page 69

We must disregard Mrs. Robinson's material beginning with Samuel through Jacob I (if he existed) to Jacob [?II] as hearsay supported by a few records that "seemed to fit." However, she did use court and Bible records for later generations, including John White and Jane (Trabue) Lewellen (page 125). Some family groups are carried into several generations, though not without errors. Her bibliography mentions four family Bibles, only one of which belonged to a Lewellen family. Although she does not disclose who owned the Bibles when she used them for research, it appears that one may have been the Bible of John Baz Lewellen, son of William W. and Ann Mariah (Kelley) Lewellen, and grandson of James A. and Mary Donald "Polly" (Wylie) Lewellen, and great grandson of Jacob.

Mrs. Robinson's account of the children of Jacob Lewellen cites "family Bible records," with no details. Some of the later generations in Mrs. Robinson's Llewellyn (Lewellen) chapter are supported by a few wills and court and land records. It's probable that those identified as Jacob's children were gathered from Ohio County, Kentucky, marriage records which list Jacob as bondsman, and by those named in Jacob's 1848 estate administration.

An example of Mrs. Robinson's arbitrary placement of records where they "seemed to fit" is a Lewellen marriage in Ohio County, Kentucky, that she attributes to a Lewellen man who was but eight years old at the time. Further in her genealogical

narration, she tries to correct another marriage assignment for the same individual and makes the matter worse. She may have been similarly arbitrary with several other marriage records.

Following the conclusion of the records of the Missouri Lewellens, on page 134, the final page of the Llewellyn (Lewellen) chapter, Mrs. Robinson digresses to three other Llewellyns found in Kentucky, one of whom was Lucinda Llewellyn, whom she traces to Chariton County, Missouri. Lucinda Llewellyn did not go to Chariton County although other relatives did. She was a daughter of Abednego Llewellyn [Jr.] (1787-1866) and she died about 1838 in Kentucky, probably in Hopkins County, about four years after her marriage to John A. Gardner. Her children, Abednego and Elizabeth Gardiner (*sic*), are in their grandfather Llewellyn's household in the 1850 census, ages 16 and 12, both born in Kentucky. By electing to discuss Lucinda and the two other Lewellyns from Kentucky records, Mrs. Robinson implies that they were, in some way, related to Jacob. Of course there were many Llewellyns in Kentucky during the time period involved here and some of them might be related to Jacob, but she offers no proof.

Some of the errors in Mrs. Robinson's genealogy are obvious to us because of our familiarity with the records, and while we are not a student of the other families included in this volume it would appear that most of the accounts of other surnames are better researched. By using reasoning and common sense, any researcher

should be able to find the errors and assumptions in the Llewellyn (Lewellen) segment and should use that entire portion of this volume with caution.

In 1989 we wrote Mrs. Robinson's editor, Nita Neblock, hoping to learn that correspondence with other researchers of the Jacob Lewellen heritage had resulted in corrections and comments. Ms. Neblock replied that there had been none, that Mrs. Robinson was in poor health (she has since died), and at that time, she [Ms. Neblock] was working from Mrs. Robinson's notes on a supplement to the Llewellyn (Lewellen) genealogy, "tracing" the family in Wales. We were not impressed. In good faith we cannot rely on much in this book.

It's obvious that if the early generations of the Llewellyn family are still so murky that we cannot find Jacob Lewellen's ancestry, there is no way yet that this branch of the family can be traced to American shores, let alone beyond them.

Chapters in this genealogy are devoted to the Ball, Bell, Benning (Benin), Boulware (Bowler), Clay, Crawford, DuPuy, Filmer, Flournois (Flournoy), Gash, Gudger, Guerin, Hardin (Harden, Harding), Kerr, Lewis, Llewellyn (Lewellen), Perkins, Robertson (*sic*), Scanland, Trabue, Watkins, and Wooldridge families.

*Francois Benin (Francis Benning), His Descendants and Allied Families*, Eva Hardin Benning [Robinson], compiler; Nita Neblock, editor. Independence, Missouri: 1981, 170 pages, 7 pages of bibliography, 32 (xxxii) pages of index.

the wrong amount of protein or an abnormal version. Some inherited diseases are caused by a single gene defect present from birth, while others involve more than one gene.

DNA, in the form of genes, is the chemical material that one inherits. It makes each person unique. The substance outside the nucleus of DNA is called mitochondrial (mtDNA) and is always inherited from the mother. Consequently, we, our mother, our grandmother, our great grandmother, etc., have the same mtDNA; male or female we have only this one umbilical line.

As genealogists search for their ancestors and collect a variety of records, it often becomes apparent that certain hereditary conditions prevail in certain families. As alert genealogists we should take heed and apply our findings to ourselves and our own family, alerting the family doctor to our findings.

In the "olden days," families lived close together and often used the same family doctor, who therefore knew the family and was aware of familial tendencies so far as health was concerned. Now as a family, we are widely scattered, often with each person having a different doctor. Someone needs to track the health of each family member. Ask yourself, do I know the childhood illnesses of my parents? What caused the deaths of my grandparents? A good many of us can't answer those questions. If we don't know about the health of our parents and grandparents, how do we know if we are susceptible to certain diseases?

Gene testing is targeting the roots of cancer and other inherited killers. These findings are not only raising hopes for cures, they are alerting those susceptible to inherited disease. As of August 1994 there were at least 50 known genetic tests for hereditary diseases, and by the year 2000 DNA tests probably will be a part of routine medical exams. Currently scientists believe there are at least 4,000 inherited disorders.

The genes we inherit from our ancestors not only may make us more susceptible toward certain diseases and physical conditions, they also make us tall or short, small boned or large boned, they make us blonde or brunette or red-haired, they make our eyes blue or brown or gray, and so on. From our ancestors, too, we may inherit certain idiosyncrasies; we may be right handed or left handed, we may have perfect pitch or be tone-deaf; it's all in the genes. Some traits may lie dormant for a generation or several. Some branches of the Llewellyn and Flewellen family have multiple births in nearly every generation.

Other branches never have twins.

As we go about our research, we should gather health facts, making a health list for everyone in our family: parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and our own children. To find out these details, we will ask older relatives about those who have already died and gather death certificates and medical records. Death certificates will be obtainable for most people who died in the 20th Century; most of them will show the cause of death. We may have to learn some medical terminology in order to find the layman's term for the cause of death.

To learn the medical history of many relatives it may be necessary to contact the descendants of those relatives. Perhaps a form letter explaining why we need the information will accomplish the task. But don't be surprised if many relatives think we're being too personal and won't tell us a thing. It may take more persuasion and perhaps we may need to convince the reluctant relatives that knowing the health data for his or her family could literally save lives. Before releasing any sensitive or personal data to anyone, including doctors, be sure to obtain permission from each relative who supplies you with personal health information.

Once we obtain any information, if a pattern emerges we should consult a specialist in that particular disease and plan our life style and that of our children accordingly. Any hereditary disease that appears in higher-degree generations (parents, siblings, and children) should be brought to the attention of our physician.

For older relatives where there are no death certificates, we should try to find obituaries, newspaper articles, and even biographical sketches in county histories. The U. S. Census Mortality Schedules, taken in census years 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, and the limited census of 1885 will often tell us the cause of death of an individual who died during the year preceding the date the census was taken. Finding these schedules may be a problem. A few have been published, some are housed in individual states, and some are at the Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D.C.

Resolve now to add the health dimension to your family research.

References: "Ethics in Genetics," MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour, PBS, 6 July 1995; *Family Diseases, Are You at Risk?* Myra Vanderpool Gormley (Baltimore: GPC, 1989); *50 Simple Things You Can Do to Save Your Life*, UCLA School of Public Health (Berkeley: Earth Works Press); "Finding Your Genetic Connections," Maureen A. Connolly, in *Everson's Gene-*

*logical Helper* (Logan, Utah), March-April 1993, page 8; "Genetic disease," in *Mayo Clinic Health Letter* (Rochester, Minnesota), Volume 14, Number 1, pages 1 through 3; "Geneticists Look at Genealogy," in *Newsletter*, Illinois State Genealogical Society (Springfield: ISGS), Volume 14, Number 5, November/December 1993, page 41; "Genetics and Genealogy," Margery W. Shaw, M. D., J. D., Part II in *FGS Forum* (Richardson, Texas), Summer 1992, pages 10 and 11; "Hereditary, Can It be Changed?," in *U. S. News and World Report*, Volume 117, Number 8, August 22, 1994; "Using genealogy to trace medical roots," Mike Snider, in *USA Today*, October 9, 1991.

## How to document your family's genetic history

This checklist is meant only as a guideline and is not exhaustive. If the research is done properly, families may need to add to the list. The list is not intended to constitute medical advice.

Conditions printed here in Roman type have a predisposition to run in families. The inheritance pattern may be simple or complex or unknown, and the role of environmental factors must be considered. In other words, the tendency might repeat in every generation, might skip a generation, or might show up several generations later. Those conditions in *italics* are single gene disorders and specific family members should be tested.

**Neuromuscular:** seizures, stroke, Parkinson. Alzheimer's, brain tumor, mental illness, mental retardation, alcoholism, visual problems, hearing defects, multiple sclerosis, *Huntington's Disease, Tay-Sachs Disease, muscular dystrophy.*

**Cardiovascular:** heart attack, angina, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, congenital heart disease, arrhythmias, *familial hypercholesterolemia.*

**Respiratory:** allergies, asthma, emphysema, bronchiectasis, *cystic fibrosis, alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency.*

**Gastrointestinal:** ulcers, gall bladder disease, polyps.

**Hematologic:** anemia, leukemia, *sickle cell disease, hemophilia.*

**Metabolic:** diabetes, arthritis, gout, thyroid conditions, *PKU, galactosemia.*

**Urogenital:** infertility, multiple miscarriages/stillbirths, *polycystic kidney disease.*

Reference: "Genetics and Genealogy," Margery W. Shaw, M. D., J. D., (Part II), in *FGS Forum*, Summer, 1992, page 10.

## Do facial features help us find ancestors?

For several years genealogist Martha (Werst) Jackson of Scottsville (Allen County), Kentucky, has been corresponding with us because she saw a Llewellyn on a television program who looked remarkably like her brother and other Werst relatives.

Martha Jackson is frustrated because she cannot find the roots of five sets of great great grandparents. After trying many routes of research, she decided to concentrate on "look-alikes." The problem, of course, is that there are few early portraits of folks with the surnames she is interested in. She suspects, and we agree, that the Llewellyn tie, if there is one, was sometime before 1800, and it probably lies with her David Lyon. It doesn't help that we have no records of any Llewellyn marriages into any of the families in Mrs. Jackson's areas of research.

Following is Mrs. Jackson's essay on her dilemma.

*I have been a genealogist for about 25 years. I have also been senior editor of the Lyon(s) Families Association of America. I have read and reread the 1790 Censuses, the Lyon files, the Pennsylvania Archives. I have joined NEHGS, CSG, NYSHS, ump-teen county societies. And nowhere—I mean nowhere—in those 25 years have I been able to solve my*

*Lyon problem: David Lyon, born 7 August 1770 in Connecticut, died 27 November 1851 in McHenry County, Illinois; married 13 May 1795 Lucy Whipple, born 7 June 1779, died 14 May 1861 in Washington County, Iowa. He had no parents!*

*Nor did my Tobias Werst! He was born 9 May 1793 in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, died 20 April 1856, in Wabash County, Indiana; married 1815 Nancy Carr, born 5 February 1791, died 17 April 1871, Wabash County, Indiana. I have three other sets of great great grandparents whose ancestors also are unknown.*

*Knowing that my third cousin searched longer than I and came up with nothing, I decided to study family features, mannerisms, etc.*

*I found a picture of Lewis Morris, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. He had a long face and so much resembled my brother Jerry Werst and my nephew Rob. His eyes looked like my granddaughter Katie's eyes. I copied the picture. After all, there was a Morris Wert in the 1790 Census of New York. Hmmm.*

*It was several years before I really did any research in Pennsylvania. My Lyon family was in Otsego County, New York, going to Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, about 1832, and from there to McHenry County, Illinois. I knew where they came from and where they went; I really had no reason to research in Pennsylvania, or so I thought.*

*Then in reading the New York and Penn-*

*sylvanias censuses I found a Morris and John Wert in Otsego County about 1800. I wrote to a descendant of Maurice and John Werst of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He knew nothing.*

*Now, one of my great great grandfathers was Patrick Fitzsimmons and his father was said to have been James Lyon*



*have been my Tobias Wert's father, but no proof.*

*On my charts are such names as Lancelot Leonidas Lyon, Chester Arthur Lyon and Charles Jesse Herbert Lyon which seemed to have some significance. But David Llewellyn Lyon made no sense at all!*

*Then I located a David Llewellyn (with many spellings) next to a Lewis Morris in the 1790 Census of Pennsylvania. Over in Delaware County, in Haverford Township, was a David Lyon and a David Lewelan. Hmmm.*

*I have never met a Llewellyn, and until I saw a Llewellyn on "The Price is Right" in the summer of 1993, I had never seen a Llewellyn. That TV Llewellyn looked just like my brother Don [photo, left] and my great uncle Perry Werst [photo, right]. Hmmm.*

*Somehow I found Llewellyn Traces and wrote to Martha. She told me about all the Llewellyns who seem to have no ties with each other. "No," she said, "Llewellyn was not a New England name." So, my ties with Llewellyns must be in the middle Colonies.*

*This is where things stand in the fall of 1995.*

Martha Werst Jackson

## Queries . . . and Replies

### Queries

**32-95** Seeking information on Thomas Llewellyn who was a captain fighting in the Battle of San Antonio in 1835. He fought with Ben Milam in the Texans' first taking of the Alamo. Can you help me?

**33-95** In the material relating to Thomas Llewellyn of Query 32-95 above, there is also reference to W. O. Llewellyn (*sic*), who was a Cornet in the Texas Army in 1836. Would appreciate any help on this man, too.

**34-95** On 18 October 1845 in a Missouri Court, probably in Ralls County or Monroe County, a Wiley Louellen "chose Robert Lewellen (*sic*) as his guardian." Since an "orphan" had to be at least 14 years old to be allowed to choose his own guardian, we know that Wiley was born in 1831 or earlier. Who was Wiley Louellen?

**35-95** Was the Robert Lewellen of Query 34-95 the Robert Lewellen of Reply 29-95 below?

**36-95** Getting frustrated! Still seeking parents' names and other information on Andrew Lewallen, born ca. 1829 in Tennessee. He and wife Elizabeth (maiden name ?) are in the 1850 Scott County, Tennessee, Census. Known children were Ewel (born ca. 1848) and Redin (born 1849). Please see my previous Query 7-94 and its Reply in *Llewellyn Traces* Volume 6, Number 2, on page 41. It's possible that other children were Jasper, Andrew, and Nita, and perhaps others. In the 1850 Tennessee Census, Knox County, Andrew and Elizabeth were enumerated "next door" to Sheriff John Lewallen (1812-1896). Perhaps this is a clue, but Sheriff John's brother "Andrew" was Andrew "L." Lewallen, born ca. 1793, and he was not my Andrew. Andrew L. Lewallen had a son Andrew Russell Lewallen, born 28 October 1824. He, too, was not my Andrew Lewallen. Andrew Russell Lewallen married Perlicia Anne "Phebe" Davis on 15 November 1846. She was not Elizabeth, the wife of my Andrew Lewallen. My first Query was 14-90, the second 7-94. Thanks to Wayne F. Lewallen of Charlotte, North Carolina, for his helpful assistance with my problem, but despite his help I still need information to break through this brick wall.

**37-95** We're surprised that no one has replied about the identity of those in the photo on page 1 of *Llewellyn Traces* 7:1. We questioned whether the man sitting on Abigail (Jones) Luellen's left was her husband David Luellen who died in 1855, or more likely another of her sons. Surely researchers of this Luellen (Lewellen) family of Henry County, Indiana, would have some opinions, if not proof. It would seem that David Luellen was a brother of Philip Lewellen of Delaware County, Indiana, and of Mary (Lewellen) Jones of Henry County, Indiana, and a half-brother of Samuel Lewellen of Delaware County, Indiana, and of Rachel (Lewellen) Jones, of Henry County, Indiana, and of Thomas Lewellen of Athens County, Ohio, most of whom have active researchers (*Llewellyn Traces* 7:2, page 38).

**38-95** Who was the Zadock Luellen who was in the U. S. 1860 Census, Missouri, Nodaway County, Reindeer Township, on page 74?

**39-95** Need any information about John Niles Flewelling who married Mary Katharine Benge at Larned (Pawnee County), Kansas, on 16 July 1887. According to LDS Batch Numbers 8728505/71 and 92, they had at least three children: Edna Minnie, born 27 September 1892, and William Henry, 9 August 1900, both born in Larned, and another daughter Alice Edith Flewelling, born 1 August 1905 in Jetmore (Hodgeman County), Kansas. Where did John Niles Flewelling come from?

**40-95** Need proof of maiden name of Maplet (?) Flewelling, wife of Robert Flewelling (1712-1768) of Long Island.

**41-95** Searching for the identity of the John Lewellen of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, who married Nancy ? and had sons William C. and Stephen. My information is that this John Lewellen died in Pitt County, North Carolina, in 1831. Need anything and everything on this family.

## Replies

**48-89** It would appear that this Query and Query 25-95 relate to the same Benjamin Lewellen. Can you help?

**20-94** According to a thumbnail family chart in *Llewellyn, Luellen, Lualin, etc., etc.* by Billie Harris (Sacramento, 1981),

on page 4, the wife of William Preston Lewallen, who died in Sand Springs (Tulsa County), Oklahoma, was Mary (Molly) Frances Griffin. William Preston Lewallen was a son of Preston Lewallen, who died 14 February 1909 in Atkins (Pope County), Arkansas. Preston's wife (if living at the time of his death) is not mentioned in this account. Their children included the son William Preston, and two daughters—"Jensie" who married Hall Jones, and "Nice" who married Jack Mathers or Mathews. Children of William Preston and Mary (Griffin) Lewallen were Adam Lewallen, born 14 December 1887 in Atkins, Arkansas; Chalmer Lewallen; Jeff Lewallen; and Esther Lewallen (Scott). Adam Lewallen married Lulu ?. As is customary in Mrs. Harris's book, there is no reference. Could the Mary of this Query be the wife of William Preston Lewallen and not the wife of his father Preston Lewallen? Query 22-94 seems to indicate that "Jensie" ("daughter of William Preston Lewallen") was the Mary Jane Lewallen of Query 20-84, in which "Hall" Jones becomes "Howell" Jones. Does this help or confuse?

**22-94** Please see the reply to Query 20-94, above.

**29-95** Robert Lewellen of this Query appears briefly in the time line about Jacob Lewellen which begins on page 72 of this issue. So far as we know researchers of Robert Lewellen have found no documentation to prove that this Robert was Jacob's son, but he seems to be the only

Robert Lewellen in Monroe County, Missouri, at the time when Jacob was living there (see Query 36-95 above). Monroe County, Missouri, land sales in 1830 and 1832 show that Robert Lewellen bought two adjoining parcels of land, so we may assume that the same Robert bought each piece of land. Unfortunately, no other Lewellen bought land in the same township, so we don't have a situation that might suggest that brothers bought land near each other, and which might strengthen our theory about Robert's relationship with Jacob. Although researchers of Robert Lewellen accept the idea that he was a son of Jacob, evidence should be found to support that argument. Land sales in northeastern Missouri will be published in *Llewellyn Traces* 8:1, and will include the legal descriptions of Robert's holdings in Monroe County. Documents created at the time this land was transferred from Robert, either before or after his death in 1853, might show that Robert was living in Dade County, Missouri, when he was included in Jacob's 1848 estate administration. A note in our files says that Robert's will was dated 11 January 1853, Carthage, Jasper County, Missouri, so it, too, should be available to researchers. We also wonder if any attempt has been made by researchers to search for Robert among Dade County land or tax records. There is always the possibility, of course, that Robert actually wasn't ever a bona fide resident of Dade County. Robert's supposed quick trip to California about 1849 indicates he may have had wanderlust (*Llewellyn Traces* 3:3, page 37).

## Queries . . . and Replies

**Queries:** Queries are accepted only from subscribers. Submit as many as you wish, but please write each on a separate 8½"x11" sheet of paper, preferably typed and double-spaced. There is no charge for queries, which we'll publish in the order we receive them, as space permits. We reserve the right to edit all queries to conform to the style of *Llewellyn Traces*, and to combine queries that essentially are duplicates.

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

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

## Sixth Llewellyn National Reunion begins October 10

The sixth Llewellyn National Reunion is scheduled to begin on Thursday afternoon, October 10, 1996, and continue until Sunday noon, October 13. It will be held at the Inn at Pueblo West, Colorado, site of the 1987, 1991 and 1993 reunions.

The reunion again will give researchers an opportunity to exchange research and discuss theories of Llewellyn and Flewellen relationships.

Registration and meal reservation materials will be available soon. Room reservations should be made directly with The Inn at Pueblo West, 201 South McCulloch Boulevard, Pueblo West, CO 81007; phone: (719) 547-2111 or (800) 448-1972. The Inn at Pueblo West is a Best Western affiliate. For our guaranteed room rate, please mention the Llewellyn National Reunion.

For more information please call us at (719) 564-2210. Or send us an e-mail at wallyabb@aol.com.

### It's subscription time again

This issue brings to a close another year of publication of *Llewellyn Traces*. Since all subscriptions to *Llewellyn Traces* cover a calendar year, and since most subscriptions end with the year just past, it's probably time to renew your subscription so you can receive Volume 8, 1996.

If your mailing label says "95," your subscription ends with this issue (and the soon-to-be-mailed index to Volume 7, 1995). If your subscription is paid through 1996, or perhaps even 1997, information on your mailing label indicates that.

The current \$22.50 subscription rate will continue for Volume 8, 1996. However, we must increase the subscription rate to \$25 beginning with Volume 9, 1997. You may extend your subscription for any number of years at the old rate of \$22.50 until December 1, 1996.

Although the supply is dwindling, complete Volumes 1 through 7 as well as individual issues are still available, as are the indexes for all volumes. Details are included on the subscription blank on the opposite page.

Our gratitude is immense to those who have been so patient with us during these past months of delay. We are working hard to get back on schedule. Be assured, you will receive every issue your subscription covers. Our sincere thanks to those who

have already renewed their subscriptions for 1996. And a special thank you to those who routinely include "a little extra" to help cover our research expenses, and to those who so frequently send us items for our columns.

### Family reunions scheduled for 1996

**June 22:** Lewallen Family Reunion at the State Park Pavilion, Table Rock State Park, Branson, Missouri, 4 to 10 p.m. Contact Sue Smith, 7720 Briar, Prairie Village, KS 66208; (913) 341-6158.

**July 14:** Llewellyn Family Reunion, Chesterfield County, Virginia. Contact Diane Langston, 19341 Genito Road, Amelia, VA 23002.

**July 26-27:** Addington Family Reunion (Nancy Lewellen married James Addington in 1809 in Preble County, Ohio), Best Western Leesburg, Leesburg, Virginia. Reception Friday, registration, business meeting, luncheon, outing Saturday. Contact Addington Reunion, 12407 Millstream Drive, Bowie, MD 20715.

**October 10-13:** Sixth Llewellyn National Reunion, Best Western Inn at Pueblo West, Colorado. Registration 2 p.m. Thursday to noon on Sunday (or any time between). Research and discussion, group meals evenings, and Sunday brunch. Contact Martha Abbey, 781 McCarthy Boulevard, Pueblo, CO 81005-9704. Phone: (719) 564-2210. E-mail: wallyabb@aol.com.

## Llewellyns and Flewellens in the News

In June 1995, **Sally Shank Luallen** became the new Executive Director of the Wichita (Sedgwick County, Kansas) Center for the Arts. For the past two years she had been director of development for Wichita State University and before that was director of cultural programs for the Dodge City (Ford County, Kansas) Community College.

For a number of years, following graduation with a degree in music education from Wichita State University, she was involved in volunteer activities in the arts in Dodge City, where she helped convert the Carnegie Library to the Carnegie Center for the Arts. She has served as president

## Llewellyns and Flewellens in the News

... continued

and board member of the Kansas Association of Community Arts Agencies, as a board member of the Mid-America Arts Alliance, and on the advisory board of the Kansas Arts Commission.

Ms. Luallen, in her mid-50s, has three grown daughters. She is a native of Liberal (Seward County), Kansas.—Adapted from *The Wichita (Kansas) Eagle*, 6 June 1995, page 3D.

*Sally Luallen first appeared in the "Llewellyns and Flewellens in the News" column in Llewellyn Traces Volume 5, Number 3 (September 1993), on page 52.*

**Krista Lewallen**, a middle-school student in Tucson, was pictured on page 1B of *The Arizona Daily Star*, 27 July 1995, as she attended a session of the city-wide seminar, "Middle School Survival," held for students who, in the fall of 1995, would make the transition from elementary to middle school. Thanks to Nola (Shumway) Brumfield, of Tucson (Pima County), for this item.

**Col. William C. Llewellyn**, 52, took command of the Vancouver (Washington) Barracks 23 October 1995. Colonel Llewellyn plans to remain at the Barracks only until early 1997, when he will retire. However, he also plans to remain in the Vancouver (Clark County) area to become a special education instructor. His eldest son, Billie, has cerebral palsy and after retiring Colonel Llewellyn will work in that field.

Colonel Llewellyn graduated Benedictine College, Atchison (Atchison County), Kansas, with a degree in philosophy. He has seen service in Japan, Vietnam, Korea, and Germany. He also has seen duty at several military installations in the United States, including serving as post adjutant of the Vancouver Barracks in 1971, while completing his master's degree in education at Lewis & Clark College in Portland (Multnomah County, Oregon). He holds the Bronze Star.

Colonel Llewellyn and his wife Marilyn have three children, ages 25, 15, and 11.—Adapted from *The Columbian*, Vancouver, Washington, 6 October 1995, page A5. Thanks to Marjorie (Dawson) Thomas, Battle Ground (Clark County), Washington, for this clipping.