



Llewellyn Traces

Being a Digest of Information about the Families Llewellyn, Llewellen, Llewellyn, Llewelling, Lluellen, Llatwalin, Latwelin, Ltwallen, Ltwellan, Ltwellen, Ltwelling, Ltwallen, Ltwakin, Ltwallen, Ltweling, Ltuellen, and of other Divers Spellings

Volume 8 Numbers 3 and 4: September and December 1996

Civil War records of Samuel Llewellyn (1841-1915)

L | 33 | Ohio.

Samuel Llewellyn
Sgt., Co. D, 33 Reg't Ohio Infantry.

Appears on Returns as follows:

*Feb 1862 Absent on sick leave
at Shelbyville, Tenn.
Sept. - Oct. 1862 Absent with leave
since the Battle of Chick-
amauga. Sep. 19th - 30/62.
Nov. 1862 to Sep. 1864 Absent prisoner
of war since Sep 20/62.
Oct. 1864 to Oct. 1/64 by
reason of expiration of
term of service*

Book mark:

(546)

H. W. H. H.
Copyright

L | 33 | Ohio.

Samuel Llewellyn
Co. D, 33 Reg't Ohio Infantry.

Appears on

Company Descriptive Book

of the organization named above.

DESCRIPTION.

Age *19* years; height *5* feet *6* inches.
Complexion *light*
Eyes *dark*; hair *dark*
Where born *Pittsburg, Penna.*
Occupation *coal miner*

ENLISTMENT.

When *Sept 10*, 1861.
Where *Pittsburg, O.*
By whom *H. W. H. H.*; term *3* y'rs.
Remarks *Appointed to corporal
since Oct. 11, 1861. Promoted
to Sergeant from the 20 of May
1862. Discharged Oct. 17
1864 by reason of expiration
of term of enlistment*

(4889)

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



Llewellyn Traces

September and December 1996
Volume 8 Nos. 3 and 4

In this issue

Biographical Sketches 45, 46, 49
John Louallen; Ambrose Morgan Lewellen; Thomas Lafayette Lewellen; Francis R. Lewallen, Joseph Llewellyn

Bits and Pieces 44

Court and Probate Records 44, 54, 67, 70

Editorial 44

Family Reunions 69, 70

Feature Articles 45, 50, 54-56
Research uncovers surprise heritage; Samuel Llewellyn and the Andrews Raid; Court records in Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana may pertain to Preble County, Ohio, Lewellens; More about John Lewellen (1779-after 1851); Jesse Lewellen named first pastor of North Carolina Baptist Church

Follow-Up 43

Given Names 57

Land Records 48

Letters to the Editor 71

Llewellens, Flewellens in the News 70

Military Records 52

Obituaries 58-60

Queries and Replies 65-66

Vital Statistics 60-63

Editorial

Lost cemeteries

The list of areas where cemeteries of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Arkansas were relocated, published in *Llewellyn Traces* 8:1, should remind us that nothing is permanent. The cemeteries were relocated because they were affected by the construction of lakes.

Those relocated cemeteries make a long list, but since there were so many Llewellyns who lived in the areas involved we thought it important to publish that list. So we began with relocated Arkansas cemeteries in *Llewellyn Traces* 8:2, and will continue with Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri in this and the next two issues.

Man-made lakes do not pose the only threat to cemeteries. Outlying cemeteries are an open invitation to vandalism. A cemetery in the corner of a farmer's lower forty is in danger of destruction by grazing cattle. Inner cities are decaying and suburbs are expanding and old cemeteries are at risk.

If a recorded deed does not protect the cemetery, bulldozers may destroy it. Anyone with an interest in an old, neglected cemetery should search for the deed, or look for old township maps that, hopefully, will have cemeteries indicated on the plat. City or township minutes may have references to local cemeteries. The legalities of the origins of any cemetery may be hard to find, but a diligent family group with interest in the cemetery regarded as the "family cemetery" should have dedicated individuals who can search out the cemetery's earliest records and then continually check on that cemetery's condition and circumstances. They should report back to their family group so that proper action may be taken to protect and preserve the cemetery.

We should be ever on the alert for any hazards. Dilapidated fences won't keep livestock from knocking over the old tombstones. If vandals have struck once and the damage is not immediately repaired, they'll be tempted to repeat their destruction.

One Indiana Lewellen family group worked together recently installing a new fence to enclose the family cemetery. They cut down ancient trees, which seemed likely to fall upon the tombstones. They reset stones. They did the job at their own expense, with volunteer labor. No doubt countless other family groups have done the same thing in other places.

Some families may rely upon "perpetual care" for their cemetery. Even if there is "maintenance," a little tender loving care to any cemetery lot can improve appearances. Tombstones should be checked regularly to make sure they haven't settled or toppled. If maintenance has been cut back or if the jurisdiction isn't there any more, there may be no one but us to handle the upkeep. These tributes to our ancestors deserve the best care we can provide.

Elsewhere in Indiana, junior members of the State Historical Society worked long hours clearing a cemetery and resetting stones. After less than a year, they were back to re-do what nature had undone. The weeds had grown almost as high as they were when the young people began their work months before.

Nothing is permanent.

On the cover

A Civil War record (left) shows Samuel Llewellyn recorded as being "absent on secret service at Shelbyville, Tennessee," in April 1862. Samuel Llewellyn's possible involvement with the Andrews Raid at that time is discussed on page 50 of this issue. A very brief summary of Samuel Llewellyn's service from his enlistment 10 September 1861 until his discharge 17 October 1864 "by reason of expiration of term of enlistment" is shown in the record on the right. Records from National Archives files of Samuel Llewellyn, Co. I, 33rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Llewellyn Traces

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Additions and corrections

Llewellyn Traces 5:2, page 34; 5:4, page 67; and 8:2, page 23, Follow-Up, Obituary of P. R. Lewellen, Garden City (Finney County), Kansas. Our comments in the Follow-Up column in *Llewellyn Traces* 8:2, page 23, raising the possibility that those discussed in the obituary and earlier Follow-Up columns were descendants of Bafford Lewellen (1820-1899), of Andrew County, Missouri, son of Phillip and Anna (Runyon) Lewellen, and therefore descendants of John and Catherine Eleanor (Duvall) Lewellen of Preble County, Ohio, were correct.

Correspondence from Violet (Harvey) Lewellen of Kansas City, widow of Everett Lee Lewellen, cousin of the Percy Raymond Lewellens, Sr. and Jr., who were discussed in our earlier articles, outlines this family. For details please see our

This issue

In an attempt to put *Llewellyn Traces* back on schedule, we've combined two issues—September and December 1996—into this one issue. In a few months you'll receive another combined issue for March and June 1997.

We appreciate your patience with the recent delays in this publication. We appreciate your letters and phone calls of concern. For us, the past three years have been filled with many necessary diversions and the publication of *Llewellyn Traces* has suffered. We're aware of your frustrations—we're frustrated, too! Please know we're trying as hard as we can to give you the quality product you've come to expect, in a timely fashion. Once we're back on schedule, or nearly so, the missing indexes will appear.

You can help by continuing to send us any material you have that you think would help our Llewellyn and Flewellen researchers. Several articles in this issue are the result of readers sending us family documents, photos, group sheets, and mini-genealogical manuscripts which we've been able to work into significant articles. Our thanks.

article "Ambrose Morgan Lewellen, another son of Bafford Lewellen" on page 45 of this issue.

Family details Mrs. Lewellen has sent us over the years have been big helps in our constructing the later generations of this family. Sometimes we venture a guess about relationships, and it is gratifying when our suppositions prove to be correct. We always try to make it clear when we use circumstantial evidence to construct some families, and readers should never accept our suppositions as fact until we indicate they have been verified. In this instance, P. R. (Percy Raymond) Lewellen, Sr. and Jr., have been verified.

Our article, on page 54 of this issue, "Court Records in Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana may pertain to Preble County, Ohio, Lewellens," is based upon tantalizing records, but not proof. That article, in which we go out on a limb, however may refer to yet another group of descendants of John Lewellen of Preble County, Ohio. This is another in our attempts to build complete families from records of many researchers.

Llewellyn Traces 8:1, page 4, Bits and Pieces, Dave Luellen. According to the registration list for the 1928 Johnson County (Kansas) Old Settlers' Reunion, D. F. Luellen [Dave Luellen?] settled in Johnson County in 1888. The reunion, Johnson County's 31st such, was held 1 September 1928 in Olathe, the county seat.

Reference: *The Johnson County (Kansas) Democrat*, 13 September 1928, page 7.

Llewellyn Traces 8:2, page 25, "1799 Warren County, Kentucky land record." Four items—this deed for William Luallin (*sic*); the record showing William Lewallin (*sic*) as surety for a Warren County marriage also in *Llewellyn Traces* 8:2, on page 24; the Warren County 1810 Census in *Llewellyn Traces* 8:1, on page 2, and the 1811 will of William Lewallen (*sic*) in *Llewellyn Traces* 7:4, on page 69, help trace William Lewallen for about the last 12 years of his life. One thing we don't know is when William's will was probated.

According to the 1810 Census, William Lewallen was born between 1766 and 1784; his wife Miriam fell into the same

age category. In 1810 they had children who were as old as 10 to 15 (born sometime between 1795 and 1800).

We wonder what earlier records we may be able to find for this William Lewallen (1766/1784-1811). We should find William Lewallen (Luallin, Lewallin, or perhaps even as a Lewelling) in some 1800 census as a married man with at least one child. Could he, by any chance, be William, the "missing" son of William Lewelling (Lewallen) of Randolph County, North Carolina?

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 as illustrations for your material will be welcome, too. Please identify anyone in the picture. *We can work only with original photos* (not machine photocopies), 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 can 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.

Corrections to our stories about John Daniel Lewallen

It must have been late at night when we wrote several articles for *Llewellyn Traces* 8:2 about "John Daniel Lewallen."

Carolyn (Lieuallen) Bradley, descendant of this John Lewallen, has thanked us for our articles about her ancestor, and at the same time she has gently pointed out several errors in the material.

First, the family is not certain if John D. Lewallen's middle name was Daniel or David. His death certificate lists him as J. D. Lewallen. We'll call him "John D."

We're very sorry the following errors crept into our articles. Please make the appropriate corrections.

In *Llewellyn Traces* 8:2, on page 29, in "Tradition 14," we identified Otha Chester Lieuallen (Lewallen), Carolyn Brad-

ley's father, as living in Warrior, Arkansas, when it should have been Warrior, Alabama. On that same page, "In Pursuit of Tradition 14," in the third paragraph, John D. Lewallen's brother was Floyd Lewallen, not Lloyd.

On page 32, in the biographical sketch of John D. Lewallen, the second marriage is incorrect. *John D. Lewallen had only one wife, Mary Brock*; his son, Ben Melvin Lieuallen (Lewallen) married twice; Minnie Lee Smith was Ben Melvin's second wife. In the fifth paragraph in that same article, Caroline Gable should be Caroline Gamble. And in the ninth paragraph Elsie Lieuallen was born 3 July 1902, not 13 July 1902.

In Queries and Replies, Query 1-96,

Carolyn Bradley lives in Orlando, Florida, not Tampa, and once again Otha Chester Lieuallen is of Warrior, Alabama, not Arkansas.

Carolyn tells us that material on this family credited to Dorothy Lieuallen of Adams, Oregon, actually was sent to Dorothy by Carolyn. Dorothy had written to Ben Melvin Lieuallen, who, unknown to Dorothy, was deceased. His widow Minnie Lieuallen gave the letter to her (Minnie's) step-son Otha Chester Lieuallen who then passed it along to his daughter Carolyn Bradley to answer.

Reference: Carolyn (Lieuallen) Bradley, correspondence to the editor, 15 December 1996. Carolyn writes from Orlando, Florida.

Bits and Pieces

Many 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.

In Loudoun County, Virginia, **Mary Lewellen** was named in the will of her father Henry Ouldaker. The will was written 31 August 1773, and probated 8 August 1785.

Reference: J. Estelle Stewart King, *Abstracts of Wills, Inventories, and Administration Accounts of Loudoun County, Virginia, 1757-1800* (Baltimore: GPC, 1978), page 32.

In 1841, **William and Ruth (Macy) Lewelling** were members of Highland Creek Quaker Meeting. The meeting house was located five miles northwest of Salem (Washington County), Indiana.

Reference: *History of Washington County, Indiana* (Paoli, Indiana: Stouts Print Shop, 1965), page 821.

John Lewellan was one of three men who gave land in 1870 upon which a Methodist Episcopal Church was to be built in Taylor County, West Virginia. The other two men were William K. Hall and John F. Hall.

Among the first trustees of the church was **Lewis Lewellan**. Other trustees were W. W. Ford, Jacob Rosier, G. S. Hall,

William Robinson and James S. Roe. This church now is Wesley Chapel Church of Grafton, West Virginia.

Reference: History of churches of Taylor County in an unidentified historical volume of Taylor County, West Virginia (n.p.: n.d.), page 47.

The *Johnson County, Kansas, Atlas*, of 1878, on page 60, shows land in Section 8, Township 14, Range 22, belonging to **P. J. Lewellen**.

A "cyclone," traveling northeast, "wrecked" **Ben Lawellin's** house in Anderson County, Kansas, the morning of the 28th of April 1897, according to an item in the Anderson County *Plaindealer*.

We're not sure which Ben Lawellin this was. Two Benjamin Lawellins were living in Anderson County at the time. Benjamin Franklin Lawellin (1855-1937) was a son of Jeremiah S. (1824-1873) and Rebecca (Woodward) Lawellin. His cousin Benjamin Baskin Lawellin (1856-1927) was a son of Jephtha (1834-1907) and Mary Jane (Jones) Lawellin. Both Bens were grandsons of Benjamin Lawellin (ca. 1796-1866). Since no family members are mentioned in the account of the storm, the cyclone (tornado?) probably struck the small house of Benjamin Franklin Lawellin, who had never married. Benjamin Baskin Lawellin had a wife Lauretta (Routh) Lawellin and four daughters, Althea, Nellie, Rose, and Bessie.

Extract from 1710 will of Daniel Lewlellin

Extract from the will of Daniel Lewlellin (*sic*) written January 1710, Charles City County, Virginia (no date of probate):

Names Grandson Lewlellin Epes; land between Col. Edward Hill, Capt. Joseph Royal, and William Ashwin [Aston?]; Cozen Richard Jones, son of Richard Jones, decd.—Acc. 27033d, from personal papers of Mrs. C. Hill Carter Collection.

Reference: William Lindsay Hopkins, *Some Wills from the Burned Counties of Virginia, and other Wills not listed in Virginia Wills and Administrations 1632-1800* (Richmond: 1987), page 20.

Evidently these excerpts are from the will of Daniel Lewellin [Jr.], son of the Daniel Lewellin of Charles City County, Virginia, who died in Chelmsford, Essex County, England, in 1663 (Llewellyn Traces 5:1, page 1). Daniel Lewellin, Jr., inherited the land mentioned in this extract from his father Daniel Lewellin (before 1615-1663).

It must be this record that has led researchers to believe Daniel Lewellin [Jr.] died without male heirs bearing the Llewellyn surname. His sister Martha married Robert Jones, who died in 1678; not the Richard Jones of this abstract. We must remember that according to Virginia law, the eldest male heir did not have to be named in a will, nor did the wife, as they inherited automatically. So without a complete record of the probate we can't be

Continued on page 63

Genealogical research uncovers surprise heritage

From time to time we've mentioned the possibility of marriages between Llewellyns and Native Americans, but we've not actively pursued this part of Llewellyn history. Now, in a letter from James D. West of Franklin (Johnson County), Indiana, we learn his story. He writes:

"My father Charles Edward West was a full-blood Eastern Cherokee. I've known this for several years, thanks to our genealogical research and one of his sisters, who lives in Florida.

"My father died without knowing his heritage, or at least without revealing it to me. My aunt explained that their grandparents raised them for the most part, and at that time it was not a good thing being an Indian. My father did not have Indian features, nor do my daughter Christine or I, but there's no mistaking my Aunt and [the pictures of] my father's deceased brothers, sisters, and parents.

"My grandparents were forced onto the 'Trail of Tears,' or as the Cherokee call it 'The Trail where Tears were Shed.' They escaped near Hopkinsville (Christian County), Kentucky, and made their way to

Adams County, Indiana, just across the Ohio River. They later moved to Brown County, Indiana, a rough, hilly area where no questions were asked. Later they went to Columbus (Jennings County), Indiana, where Dad met Mother.

"Dad, Charles E. West, married Dora Florence (Lewellen) Snively on the 25th of March 1939 at Brownstown (Jackson County), Indiana.

"My aunt tells me that when I was born my grandfather West named me 'Jam-Sa' and my father agreed—maybe he did know, after all—but my mother had a fit and changed it to James David when they weren't looking! I have yet to find the meaning of Jam-Sa.

"My daughter Christine Lou-Ellen West and I are registered with the National American Indian Enrollment Agency. Her

native name is 'Ta Wo Ka-Na Ge-Da' which means 'She Speaks Songs,' in honor of the poetry she writes. My son Christopher and his wife Angie (Kendall) West recently became parents of a baby daughter, Elizabeth Kay-Ann. Her native name is 'Wa-La-Le,' 'Little Hummingbird.'

"So, at least one Llewellyn marriage to a Native American is confirmed."

Jim West's mother, who died 25 September 1985, was Dora Florence (Lewellen, Snively, West) Pile, daughter of Harry Saul and Florence Viola (Rudicel) Lewellen. Dora was born 6 April 1904 in Jennings County, Indiana, a descendant of Joseph (ca. 1773-before 1840) and his wife Francis (?) Lewellen (Lewelling) who migrated to Indiana about 1840 from Wake County, North Carolina. It's believed that Joseph Lewelling was a son of the William Lewelling who died 1798/99 in Randolph County, North Carolina. (Please see "Joseph Lewelling, who are you?" in Llewellyn Traces 4:1, page 8.)

Biographical Sketches

John Louallen

John Louallen was born in 1830 in Georgia. He married Lizzie ?, who was born in 1841, also in Georgia.

Their six known children were Mary Francis Louallen, Julia A. Louallen, William O. Louallen, Becky J. Louallen, Nancy L. Louallen, and Brown Louallen.

The eldest child, **Mary Francis Louallen**, was born 7 January 1860. She married John Stokes Royal (please see Query 47-93) in 1879 in Georgia, when she was 19 years old; he was 16. Mary Francis (Louallen) Stokes died 26 April 1939 at age 79, and is buried in State Line Cemetery in Meridianville (Madison County), Alabama. Her maiden name is spelled "Lewellen" on her tombstone.

The seven children of John Stokes and Mary Francis (Louallen) Royal were Arthur Terry Royal born 9 July 1885 in McMinnville (Warren County), Tennessee, married Sally Myrtle Marbaury, died 15 September 1935 in Meridianville, Alabama; Luther Burton Royal, born 31 December 1891 in McMinnville, Tennessee, married Mabel F. ?, died 15 July 1975, Florence (Lauderdale County), Alabama; Matthew Royal, born 26 June 1902, Columbia (Maury County), Tennessee, married Ruth Lillian Reeder 3 June 1933 in

Franklin (Simpson County), Kentucky, died 24 November 1970, in the VA Hospital, Montgomery (Montgomery County), Alabama, buried Elmwood Cemetery in Birmingham (Jefferson County), Alabama; David Royal; Julia Royal (Brown); Millie Royal, who married J. L. Luttrell, and Rosa Mae Royal (Coleman).

John Stokes Royal, the husband of Mary Francis Louallen, was a son of John H. and Sarah (White) Royal. John H. Royal, the son of John (1808-?) and Elizabeth (Anderson) Royal (1809-?), was born in 1839 in Warren County, Tennessee, and died 20 February 1864 in McMinnville, Tennessee. He married Sarah White (who also was born in 1839) on the 19th of December 1857.

John Stokes Royal was born 7 February 1863, and seems to have vanished, perhaps about 1939. He may have gone to Texas with his son David Royal.

Other children of John and Lizzie (?) Louallen, siblings of Mary Francis Louallen Stokes, were:

Julia A. Louallen, who was born in 1862 or 1863 in Georgia;

William O. Louallen, born 1865 or 1866 in Georgia;

Becky J. Louallen, born in 1866 or 1868 in Georgia;

Nancy L. Louallen, born in 1870 in

Bledsoe County or Warren County, Tennessee; and

Brown Louallen, born in 1874 in Bledsoe County or Warren County, Tennessee.—Adapted from a mini-genealogy from Brenda (Louallen) Cameron, Tampa, Florida; and Query 47-93 in *Llewellyn Traces* 5:4, page 80.

Ambrose Morgan Lewellen, another son of Bafford Lewellen

In *Llewellyn Traces* 6:4, page 72, we discussed Albert Lee Lewellen (1851-1933), a son of Bafford and Nancy (Peters) Lewellen. Now comes information about another son, Ambrose Morgan Lewellen.

The nine children of Bafford and Nancy (Peters) Lewellen also included four more sons, Joseph Reader Lewellen (1853-1879), Andrew Marcus Lewellen (1855-1924), John Peters Lewellen (1862-1923), and Charles Anderson Lewellen (1866-1953), who will be subjects of yet another article in a future issue. Bafford and Nancy's three daughters were Caroline (Wells) (1847-1917); Elizabeth (Beall) (1850-1921); and Sarah Frances (Wells) (1859-1938).

Continued on page 46

Ambrose Morgan Lewellen, who was the sixth child and fourth son of Bafford and Nancy Lewellen, was born 17 February 1857 in Preble County, Ohio. With his parents and siblings Ambrose Morgan Lewellen left Ohio and went to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1866. About 20 years later, he moved to Gaylord (Smith County), Kansas, where he established a drug store. He was married twice, to Martha Adeline Woodward on 22 February 1885 in Gaylord, and to Mary Frances "Millie" Stephenson, on 19 December 1926. He died 26 July 1934 in Gaylord.

Ambrose Morgan and Martha (Woodward) Lewellen were the parents of two sons, Ambrose Willard (also known as A. Willard) Lewellen (1890-1918) and Percy Raymond Lewellen (1892-?), and three daughters, Lillis Nancy Lewellen (Lloyd) (1886-1923); Lulu Christine Lewellen (1887-1909); and Martha Olivia Lewellen (Moorman) (1895-?).

Ambrose Morgan Lewellen's son Ambrose Willard Lewellen was mentioned in "Deaths of Kansas Members of Masons," in *Llewellyn Traces* 1:1, on page 7. The other son, Percy Raymond Lewellen, married Mary Ellen Cooper on 20 September 1914 in Stockton (Rooks County), Kansas. They were the parents of a son, Percy Raymond Lewellen, Jr., and a daughter, Betty Louise Lewellen.

Percy Raymond Lewellen, Jr., was born 21 June 1915 in Gaylord, Kansas. He married Opal Mae Windsor, 1 November 1946, in Syracuse (Hamilton County), Kansas. He died 27 February 1993 in Garden City (Finney County), Kansas. His obituary was published in *Llewellyn Traces* 5:2, page 34.

Betty Louise Lewellen was born 5 July 1917 in Gaylord. She married Armond Rudolph Aeschliman 5 July 1935 in Littleton (Arapahoe County), Colorado. Two of their five children, surname Aeschliman, were born in Burlington (Kit Carson County), Colorado, the other three in Santa Monica (Los Angeles County), California.

The sons and daughters of Bafford and Nancy (Peters) Lewellen were grandchildren of Philip and Anna (Runyon) Lewellen, and great grandchildren of John and Catherine Eleanor (Duvall) Lewellen of Preble County, Ohio.

References: Family records of Violet (Harvey) Lewellen, Kansas City, Missouri; and *Llewellyn Traces* 1:1, page 7; 6:4, pages 72-74; 7:1, page 3, and 8:2, page 23. Also, please see the discussion of this family in this issue, Follow-Up, page 43.

An account of Thomas Lafayette Lewellen, son of Isaac and Mary (Watts) Lewellen

The following biographical sketch is taken from *The Hillsboro (Texas) Mirror*, 18 January 1910.

One of the most substantial and influential families of the village of Woodbury who located there before the building of a store, when houses were miles apart, and who have seen this town rise into prominence and become the metropolis of Hill County and then gradually settle down to a quiet little village, is the honored couple, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. L. Lewellen, who have lived at their present home for the past 40 years.

Mr. Lewellen was born in Perry County, Tennessee, which is in the western part of the state, on 22 December 1826 and is therefore 83 years of age but has had the pleasure of enjoying 84 Christmases. His place of nativity was in the little village of Shakerag, given this name on account of the many little fights which were indulged in by the patrons of this village.

Mr. Lewellen's father (Isaac Lewellen) had a store of general merchandise at this little cross-roads town. . . . Country stores of that day were quite different to those of the present time. They never carried any canned goods or tobacco. Think of a grocery store without any canned goods, cigars or tobacco! . . . There was no such thing as home canning, but a great many articles could be dried and stored away for winter use. Everybody raised their own meat and lard and plenty of wheat for bread. Mr. Lewellen has seen hogs sell at \$1.50 per hundred pounds. This is quite different to the prices of today with hogs selling at about \$8.50 and flour at \$3.50.

Almost everybody wove some cloth and knit socks, and when they came to town they would bring a roll of jeans, either a mixed color or dyed brown, and a sack of socks that they would trade for calico or fine domestic. Calico at that time sold for 25 cents per yard and frequently the merchants would give a yard of cloth for a pair of socks.

Chinaware was a very scarce article then. Mr. Lewellen's mother said that she bought the first set of cups and saucers that her father owned. . . .

At about the age of 14, Mr. Lewellen

with his parents moved to Tishomingo County, Mississippi. This was a new country then. The Indians had just been moved to the territory now known as Oklahoma. Bears and wolves were plentiful and most any day a person could see 30 to 40 deer roaming through the woods unmolested.

Mr. Lewellen's father engaged in farming and also put up two or three [cotton] gins in different sections of the county. The gins of that day were very small. They were usually run by four horses, had one 60- or 70-saw stand and the press was separate from the gin. The lint would be carried [carded?] by hand and packed into the press, after which a horse attached to a lever and screw would draw the bale down to the proper size. The daily capacity of a gin of this kind was only about two or three bales per day.

Mr. Lewellen was married to Miss Emma (Emily Jane) Robinson 14 September 1848, and intended to come to Texas in a few months afterwards, but his father-in-law persuaded him to stay in Mississippi. He began farming, and succeeded well. During the 61 years Mr. Lewellen and wife have been married, he has never bought but two middlings of bacon—which was the year after the war—and cost him 37 cents per pound. He bought 6 and 1/2 bushels of corn in 1856. It has been his policy to live at home and has always had a good living. Now in his declining years he and his excellent wife have a sufficiency to care for them well during their old age.

Two years before the Civil War, Mr. Lewellen's friends elected him Justice of the Peace in the precinct in which he lives. He had never been in a court house or any kind of a court room and had very little knowledge of legal proceedings, but during the nine years continuous service in this office he did not have but one appeal. He relied upon the one principle—of right—and not on technical points. . . . One time a very dignified gentleman dressed with a great deal of care and precision, and feeling his importance to a very high degree, had some business with the justice of the peace and called at the Lewellen home. It was just after a very heavy rain and Mr. Lewellen had been down through his farm,

and in order to get along more easily, he had pulled off his shoes and rolled up his pants. When he saw this dignified man approaching he went at once to meet him, not taking time to dress. The visitor asked if Esq. Lewellen was at home, and being assured in the affirmative, he said, "Tell him I wish to speak to him." He was then informed that he was addressing the Esquire himself. It is useless to state that the man was perfectly dumbfounded.

Mr. Lewellen has never had a case in court which is very remarkable, as he has continually had dealings not only with several renters each year, but with all kinds of people in the community. He was never a witness to either a civil or criminal case and in every suit where he sat as a juror and an appeal was taken the case was affirmed.

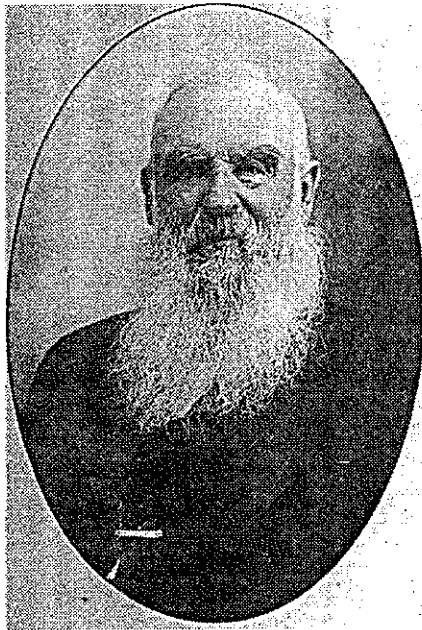
[When the] unpleasantness between the North and the South arose Mr. Lewellen, with that true Southern patriotism, offered his services at once, and enlisted with Capt. Reed, Co. A. 26th Mississippi, proving himself a brave soldier in every conflict. He was in the Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Hanover Court House, and several other severe battles. . . .

At the first fight at Ft. Donaldson, Mr. Lewellen was captured and held a prisoner for several months, but was finally exchanged for prisoners held by the South. In the conflicts in which he engaged he was never wounded, but bullets went through his hat and coat, which were uncomfortably close. Just before the surrender a furlough was given to one man in each company and Mr. Lewellen was one of the lucky men and was therefore at home when the surrender was made, his being the last furlough from his company.

In 1868, Mr. Lewellen and family decided to try their luck in Texas and located in Hill County. His first year's stay in Texas was a very pleasant one and during that year he bought 640 acres of land; at a later date a portion of the town of Woodbury was built and on which Mr. Lewellen and family have resided ever since. When Mr. Lewellen moved to this land there

were only four houses in sight and a person could see for several miles.

The first store in the village was put up by Tom Wood who bought a lot from Mr. Lewellen and erected his store where J. S. V. Malone now does business. Soon after the town began to build rapidly. Mr. Lewellen had a small house for a residence, but the demand for a boarding house was so great that he would not turn people away and for sometime the men slept under the trees on a pallet, which were the best accommodations they could get there. The town continued to grow and was soon the best town in the county and remained so until the railroads began to build through the country, making the town of Whitney



Thomas Lafayette Lewellen



Emily Jane (Robinson) Lewellen

first to rise into prominence and later when the M. K. & T. was built to Hillsboro, began to build and has since enjoyed a very healthy growth. The building of the Texas Central railroad, while booming the town of Whitney, did not affect the prosperity of Woodbury very materially, but after Hillsboro was given railroad connections and began to grow Woodbury began to weaken and has since been contented with smaller things.

In beginning life's battles Mr. and Mrs. Lewellen united with the Primitive Baptist church and labored for many years with this denomination, but about 40 years ago they joined the Church of Christ.

For about 35 years Mr. Lewellen has been an elder in the church and with his money and influence has been the leading spirit in building and maintaining the Church of his village. He has always been very liberal in helping the poor and aiding people who needed assistance. Many times

ministers of the gospel have needed money and have written this noble man for a loan of a few dollars and in reply would receive a gift of the amount they desired.

While in the service of the Confederacy in January 1864, Mr. Lewellen was made a Mason and was initiated into a traveling lodge under a dispensation that went with the order. They had no well-equipped lodge room but secretly met in a thicket and in a hut made of pine poles he was introduced into the beauties and mysteries of this order. After moving to Texas, he with Messrs. Williams, Posey, Rowland, Lane and others succeeded in organizing the Woodbury lodge of which he is still a member. For many years he was

treasurer of this lodge and was a very active member until recently his age preventing him from regular attendance. There are now only two or three others who have been members as long as he.

There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewellen ten children, nine of whom lived to be grown, and there are still eight of their children living. With this large family, Mr. Lewellen has never struck one either with his hand or with a switch, and yet his

children have obeyed him just as well, and probably better than many who have used the rod of correction. He has always made it a rule to be firm and whatever he told them was the law and needed no proof. Mr. Lewellen states that in his childhood his father never whipped him but once and that was for cursing.

This is a remarkable record and few families can boast of as little punishment given and yet all the children have become good substantial men and women. The names of these children are Mrs. Calvin Martin, who died about 33 years ago; F. Alexander Lewellen, of Hillsboro; J. R., of near Woodbury; Mrs. Lane Shelton, of Deaf Smith County; Mrs. Emma Fancher, of Gage, Oklahoma; Mrs. Dr. M. F. Moody, of Memphis, Texas; Walter Lewellen, of Running Water, Texas, and Mrs. S. P. Martin of Woodbury. There are 50 grandchildren and 22 great grandchildren.

Continued on page 49

Texas land patents of Thomas Lewellynn

Patented to those two tracts delivered to Mathew M. Young on 18th Feb. 1870

Two tracts, one for 735 acres and the other for 1185 acres near Jacksboro, Jack Co [Texas]. Patented to heirs of Thomas Lewellynn (*sic*), on 31st January 1870. This (*sic*) tracts were patented under Certificate issued to heirs of Lewellynn by Cook as Adjutant General, in 1847 for Military Services. Those two tracts took up the whole of the Certificate which was for 1726 1920 acres.

One tract of 640 acres in Denton County about 16 miles south 70 West, from Denton town. Patented to the heirs of Thomas Lewellynn, 20 January 1873, by virtue of a Certificate No. 3319, issued by Barnard E. Bee, Secretary of War, on 11th May 1838.

Nineteen hundred twenty (1920) acres for Military services. Unlocated balance of 1280 acres of that Certificate issued by Como. Gen. Land office of the 20th of January 1873. The Patented (*sic*) and Certificate were delivered to E. H. Cullen to whom Thomas E. Lewellynn as heir and ~~Lein~~ Thomas administrator (*sic*) of Thomas Llewellynn (*sic*) transferred (*sic*) the Certificate on the 22nd December 1871 — this transfer is written on the back of the Certificate and appears to have been written in Dallas County and is authenticated by a by (*sic*) Notary in Dallas.

Headright Certificate for one third League 111 1/6 acres issued by Board of Land Commissioners of Shelby County on 13 (?) of February 1838 to William Jones as administrator of Thomas Lewellynn. The Certificate has been approved and is on file in General Land Office—162 of the Certificate has been located in Shelby [Shelby] County about one and half mile from Shebbyville and field notes returned to Land Office and the Patent can be obtained for the same. A Certificate for the the (*sic*) unlocated ballance (*sic*) of 1314 acres of original Certificate can be obtained from General Land Office. There is a power of Attorney on file, with Certificate in Land Office. Ann E. Lewellen, Alice J. Ross, Theo G. Ross, H. J. Maddox, Genie J. Maddox, to Matthew M. Young to obtain. Lands Certificate Patents, Certificates &c to which they are entitled in Texas they to be heirs of Thomas Lewellynn through Jesse Lewellen their Farther (*sic*) who they say was a Brother [of] Thomas Lewellen.

The above are memoranda [located] by me from records and papers in General Land Office in which Thomas Lewellen was recorded as early settler and Soldier in Texas revolution. ~~Thomas~~

Thomas E. Sneed
Austin, May 7th 1873

This document was found by Mary L. (Warren) Wallace of Santa Ana, California, among papers of her late grandmother, Bertha Lake (Lewellen) Martin (1872-1958), daughter of Thomas Lafayette Lewellen (1825-1914) and Emily Jane (Robinson) Lewellen.

Thomas Lafayette Lewellen (on page 46 of this issue) is not the Thomas of this document. Mary Wallace believes the Thomas of this document was Amon Thomas Lewellen or Thomas Amon Lewellen who went to Texas and patented the acreages mentioned in this document and delivered to Mathew M. Young "on 18th Feb. 1870." Thomas Lafayette Lewellen was a son of Isaac and Mary (Watts) Lewellen. The will of his mother tells us Isaac Lewellen had a brother named Amon.

Obviously, since the document was in the possession of a daughter of Thomas Lafayette Lewellen, it had some significance in the family. Mrs. Wallace believes the Thomas (Amon) of the land patent was an uncle of Thomas Lafayette Lewellen.

According to Mrs. Wallace, those named in the patent were Ann E. Lewellen, wife of Jesse Lewellen [Jr.], and Alice and Virginia (Genie) who were children of Ann E. and Jesse Lewellen [Jr.]; Jesse was a brother of Amon (or, as it seems from this document, Thomas). These two men were sons of Jesse [Sr.] and Dorcas Lewellen (see Llewellynn Traces 4:2, page 36), as was Isaac Lewellen, father of Thomas Lafayette Lewellen. Jesse [Jr.], Amon, and Isaac Lewellen all were named in their mother's will (Anson County, North Carolina, Will Book B, page 146, 1841).

Mississippi Marriages in Llewellynn Traces 7:2 (page 42) show that Jesse Lewellen [Jr.] married Ann E. Hatchell; records show their children were Alice J. who married Theophilis Ross in Marshall County, Mississippi, 21 May 1861, and Jenie [Genie] H. who married Henry S. Maddox, also in Marshall County, on 31 January 1867. Jesse Lewellen [Jr.] died in 1864 (Llewellynn Traces 5:2, Query 69-89).

*A "Bits and Pieces" item in Llewellynn Traces 6:1, on page 5, tells us that Amon Lewellin (*sic*) arrived in Texas in December 1836, and qualified for a conditional certificate in Shelby County, Texas, on 30 October 1839 and for an unconditional certificate in 1842. His allotment of 1280 acres indicated he was head of a family at the time the unconditional certificate was issued.*

The above document seems to add another dimension to the family of Jesse and Dorcas (Shepard?) Lewellen and their son Isaac Lewellin (Lewallen) (Llewellynn Traces 3:4, page 57).

Texas land records

The General Land Office in Austin, Texas, was created in 1836 by the Republic of Texas to oversee the administration of its lands. The government was and still is the largest single landowner in Texas, holding over 22.5 million acres of public land.

These lands and their resources are managed by the General Land Office. The First Congress of the Republic directed the Land Commissioner "to take charge of all records, books, and papers in any way pertaining to the lands of the republic. . . and the said records, books, and papers should become and be deemed the books and papers of said office."

As a result of that action, there are many records available for research in tracing Texas ancestors.

Original grants and other land records issued by the crown of Spain, and the Republic of Mexico, as well as the Republic and State of Texas, are the principal sources of information available in the Archives and Records Division.

The Spanish Collection is a vital part of the Land Office Archives. Although most of the documentation dates from the Mexican period and concerns land grants, a small proportion sheds light on the earlier settlement of Texas by Spaniards, Mexicans, and Christianized Indians.

Land records are not the only documents to be found in the collection. Government communications and legal records help in the reconstruction of the state's early settlement.

This collection consists of 142 bound volumes and 3,500 individual documents, which provide a unique resource for studying the history of Texas land policy and settlement. Spanish translators and research specialists provide assistance in the

More Biographical Sketches

use of the collection.

Under the Republic and the State of Texas, the land business continued at a fast pace. Records of transactions included grants issued to encourage settlement, reward military service, endow public schools, fund institutions, encourage the building of steamships, factories, roads, and railroads; dig artesian wells, canals, irrigation ditches, and ship channels; and construct a state capitol. In addition to grants, other documents found in the records are patents, field notes, colony contracts, commissioner claims reports, clerk returns, and associated records.

The Land Office also has an extensive map collection. County maps drawn by the General Land Office show the original land grant surveys for the state's 254 counties. Historical maps of Texas during the Mexican period, the Republic and early statehood which show land districts, colonies, and railroads, also, are available.

The Land Office has an excellent brochure which describes the various grants issued in Texas—county grants, donation grants, headrights, first, second, third, and fourth class grants, preemption grants, and patents.

When requesting a search by mail, be as specific as possible, including county of settlement and date the grantee arrived in Texas, if at all possible. Request only four names per letter. A charge is made for each name to be researched. The cost was \$2.00 per name in 1991, but the amount should be verified before sending a check to "Texas Land Office."

Research by the general public is welcomed at the Land Office. Inquiries should be directed to the Archives and Records Division, General Land Office, 1700 North Congress, Austin, Texas 78701 (512/475-6501).

Reference: Adapted from (Newsletter) Pikes Peak Genealogical Society, Inc., (Colorado Springs, Colorado), Vol. 11, Number 4, 1991, pages 39 and 46.

Thomas Lafayette Lewellen

... Continued from page 47

Mr. Lewellen states he has been wonderfully blessed. He is one of 12 children, all of whom have been called to cross the great Divide except himself. Even all his nieces and nephews have died except four or five. The other members of his family have usually died before or about the age of 65. He is still strong and stout for a man of his age and in good weather delights to meet his friends around the stores where he entertains them with interesting incidents of years ago. His mind is still as clear as a silver bell and his memory is excel-

Francis B. Lewallen (Lualen)

Francis B. Lewallen (Lualen) was born 8 March 1831 in South Carolina. He died of measles while in the Confederate Army on 25 January 1861 in Mobile (Mobile County), Alabama, where he was buried. At the time of his death he was not quite 30 years old. The names of his parents are unknown, as is his exact birthplace or the place of his marriage.

Francis Lewallen married on 21 January 1855 Permelia Elizabeth Hollis, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Ricard) Hollis. Permelia was born 14 June 1836, and was christened at Shady Grove, Alabama, on an unknown date.

Francis Lewallen was a shoemaker before he joined the Confederate Army. His wife Permelia died 15 April 1928 and is buried at Pleasant Hope (Floyd County), Georgia. She and Francis were Baptists.

Francis and Permelia Lewallen (Lualen) were the parents of three children, Columbus Monroe Lewallen, born 17 January 1857; Mary Rebecca Lewallen, born 15 February 1859; and Thomas Francis Lewallen, born at Kingshill (Cherokee County), Alabama, 14 July 1861, six months after the death of his father.

We have further information only about the youngest son Thomas Francis Lewallen (Lualen) who died 18 June 1939. He married Sarah E. Scott on 12 August 1880.—Adapted from family group sheets of Billie Rusk, of Tucson, Arizona.

Joseph Llewellyn

Joseph Llewellyn was born ca. 1824 in Jefferson County, Ohio. He died 28 November 1904 in Newton Township, Muskingum County, Ohio, at the age of 78 years, 19 days.

Joseph Llewellyn married on 6 February 1849 Nancy Jane Davidson, in Jefferson County. Nancy Jane was born ca. 1828, and died 28 November 1903, in Newton Township, Muskingum County, at the age of 73 years, 19 days.

Joseph and Nancy Jane were the parents of at least four children, all born in Newton Township, Muskingum County, Ohio: Sarah Llewellyn, born perhaps in May 1850; Oliver Llewellyn, born about 1853; William Llewellyn, born about 1855; and Mary Llewellyn, born in August 1859.

Sarah Llewellyn, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Jane (Davidson) Llewellyn, married on 7 October 1866 Alonzo L. Vickers in Muskingum County, Ohio. He was born 27 October 1837 in Fayette County, Ohio, and died sometime after 1900 in Dickinson County, Kansas. Sarah died 28 August 1884 in Flora (Dickinson County), Kansas.

Alonzo and Sarah (Llewellyn) Vickers had at least one child, a daughter Mary Vickers, who married James Knott. Mary was born 27 April 1873 in Muskingum County. She died about 1957 in Abilene (Dickinson County), Kansas.

Mary (Vickers) and James Knott had at least one son, Alonzo Knott, who was born 4 October 1889 in Coffeyville (Montgomery County), Kansas. He died about 1969 in Spokane (Spokane County), Washington.—Adapted from family group sheets of Leslie Anne (Rafferty) Alden, Spokane, Washington. *The deaths of Joseph and Nancy J. Lewellen (sic) are reported in Llewellyn Traces 6:2, on page 39. Their marriage is recorded in Llewellyn Traces 6:3, page 61. Sarah Llewellyn's marriage to Alonzo (sic) Vickers is in Llewellyn Traces 6:4, page 82.*

lent.

Truly this venerable couple have lived a long and useful life, and as they approach the golden sunset of their life's labors the bright rays of noble deeds which have been done in love and charity to mankind reflect the pure and perfect life of the lovely Jesus whom they have tried so faithfully to follow. May no clouds intervene during their remaining years and with

example and exhortation may they still inspire the young people to greater and nobler life

The obituaries of Thomas Lafayette and Emily Jane "Emma" (Robinson) Lewellen are on page 58 of this issue. Our thanks to Mary L. (Warren) Wallace of Santa Ana, California, for sharing data and the photos of Thomas Lafayette and Emma (Robinson) Lewellen.

Samuel Llewellyn and the Andrews Raid

A single sentence on a military Return may confirm our suspicions that a Samuel Llewellyn was primed to play a role in the Civil War Andrews Raid.

The Return, one of those shown on the cover of this issue, states that in April 1862, Samuel Llewellyn, of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was "absent on secret service at Shelbyville, Tennessee." Did "secret service" mean that indeed Samuel Llewellyn was one of about 25 Union soldiers, under the command of civilian "Captain" James J. Andrews, who were selected to steal the *General*, a locomotive belonging to the Western & Atlantic Railroad? We think it does. Those soldiers were destined to become known as "the Andrews Raiders."

The objective of the Andrews Raid was to take the *General* to strategic spots in Georgia, along the Western & Atlantic Railroad, to burn bridges and tear up track in an attempt to cut off the Confederate army supply line.

How do we know or suspect that Samuel Llewellyn was at least peripherally involved with the Raid?

A note (source unknown) in *Llewellyn Traces* files says that Samuel Llewellyn, "of Jackson County Ohio," played a part in the Andrews Raid. That note became our Query 33-90.

Then several years ago, a subscriber sent us an article about a James Smith's role in the Andrews Raid. The article mentioned Samuel Llewellyn. That article "Who was James Smith?" prompted us to try to find out if Samuel Llewellyn really did participate in the raid.

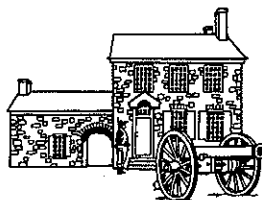
Nowhere in Samuel Llewellyn's military records (please see those records on pages 52 and 53) does it mention that Samuel played a part in the Andrews Raid, nor that, although a Union "spy," he joined a Confederate outfit to throw the South off his trail, nor of his escape from the Confederate camp to rejoin his own regiment.

Although numerous, the records of Samuel Llewellyn lack details. But based upon what the records do tell us and other material we've come across in studying the Andrews Raid, here's what we think happened:

In April, 1862, while a sergeant in Company I, 33rd Regiment, Ohio Volun-

teer Infantry, Llewellyn and James Smith, a private from the 2nd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, volunteered for the Andrews Raid and had started south to rendezvous with fellow soldiers when they were detained in Jasper (Marion County), Tennessee, and missed their connections.

Captain Andrews had instructed his group that if there were problems, to avoid suspicion, individually they were to find a Confederate camp and join up on the spot. Suspicion, however, did waylay James Smith, who was thrown into Swims Jail in Chattanooga under suspicion as one of the train thieves; later he was released and returned to "his" Confederate unit and then managed to escape to rejoin the 2nd OVI. On 25 September 1862 he was pro-



moted to the rank of corporal.

Llewellyn successfully found a Confederate camp, joined it, and eventually escaped to rejoin his Ohio unit.

Evidently neither Llewellyn or Smith actually actively participated in the plot to steal the locomotive. Smith was in jail and Llewellyn was with a Confederate outfit.

Curiously, James Smith was awarded the Medal of Honor for his part in "The Great Locomotive Chase" even though it seems he was in jail at the time. There's no indication that Samuel Llewellyn was similarly honored.

It was on the morning of 12 April 1862, while the engine crew of the *General* and some passengers were taking breakfast at Big Shanty, Georgia, that through the window the crew saw several strangers climb aboard the engine and start off rapidly down the track. The engine crew—Capt. William Allen Fuller, "in charge of the train;" Jeff Cain, the engineer; and Anthony Murphy, foreman of the Western & Atlantic Railroad shops—followed in pursuit.

First taking a handcar, at Etowah they found the engine *Yonah* under steam and used it to pursue the *General*. The *Yonah* ran out of wood and water and the pursuers

took off on foot until they commandeered the *William R. Smith*, a locomotive belonging to the Rome Railroad.

Finding the track torn up, the rebels abandoned the *William R. Smith*. They climbed aboard a southbound engine, the *Texas*, beyond the damaged track and continued the pursuit. Never mind that the *Texas* was headed in the wrong direction; the pursuers simply put it into reverse and gave chase. Some 50 miles further down the track, between Ringgold and Graysville, they found the *General*, disabled and abandoned, the raiders scattered about the countryside. It took the Confederate forces two weeks to round up the raiders.

After the Andrews raiders were captured, a military court was held. Captain Andrews and seven randomly selected raiders were hanged in Atlanta as spies, six were paroled at City Point (Richmond), Virginia, and eight escaped from prison in Atlanta. Those executed, those paroled, and those who escaped from prison, were men from several companies of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry and two civilians.

Samuel Llewellyn's Civil War records show that he was born 25 October 1841 in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, one of seven children. Various his military records give his hair color as dark or light; his eyes as dark or blue, his complexion as light or dark, his height consistently as 5'6".

Samuel, a miner, enlisted first in Company F, 18th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in April 1861 for a term of four months. Following honorable discharge from this regiment, he again enlisted, on 10 September 1861 at Pomeroy (Meigs County), Ohio, for three years' service in Co. I, 33rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into service on 11 October 1861 in Portsmouth (Scioto County), Ohio.

Following the Civil War and until 1880, he lived at Pomeroy; then he moved to Coalton (Jackson County), Ohio, where he lived until September 1911, and then to Washington Avenue, in Madisonville, Cincinnati (Hamilton County), Ohio. Samuel Llewellyn (Llewellyn) died at the Ohio State Soldiers' Home 14 August 1915. He didn't marry and had no children.

Samuel Llewellyn's fellow soldier James Smith changed his name from Ovid

Wellford Smith when he enlisted in 1861, at age 16, claiming to be six years older than he actually was.

Ovid Wellford Smith, as James Smith, volunteered on 15 August 1861, at Circleville (Pickaway County), Ohio, without his parents' consent. He claimed to be "age of 22" at the time of enlistment. Smith became a private in Lieut. Julius F. William's Company I, was mustered in on 3 September 1861 at Camp Dennison, served three years, and was discharged 10 October 1864 at Camp Chase in Columbus (Franklin County), Ohio.

In 1884, Smith's mother, Mary, filed an application for a pension based upon her son's service. A lawyer's covering letter in Mrs. Smith's pension application file stated that James Smith and Ovid Wellford Smith were one and the same, and that he was "well-known in Parkersburg." He was born, in 1845, in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Researchers of James (Ovid Wellford) Smith found his grave, not in Parkersburg beside his parents, but at Green Lawn Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio. Records show that Smith died 28 January 1868 of pneumonia, and was buried as Ovid Wellford Smith, 31 January 1868, in Lot Number 84, burial 3559. His brief obituary appeared in a Parkersburg newspaper on 6 February 1868.

The gist of the article "Who was James Smith?" is that James (Ovid Wellford) Smith received the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for valor, for his part in the Andrews Raid. The article's unidentified author was perplexed because accounts of the Great Locomotive Chase fail to mention either Smith or Llewellyn (who so far as we know did not receive the Medal of Honor), and the article's author and other researchers had failed to find any evidence that Smith or Llewellyn were even among the Andrews Raiders on the *General*. The lists of those involved, published in several sources, confirm this.

The article, "Who was James Smith?" is illustrated with photos of many of the Andrews Raiders. Interestingly, those photos include likenesses supposedly of James Smith and Samuel Llewellyn whose photograph is identified as "Samuel Llewellyn, postwar." Smith is pictured wearing what appears to be his Medal of Honor. Supposedly most medals awarded to Union soldiers involved with the Andrews Raid, although authorized in 1865, weren't awarded until well into the 1890s. Since Smith died in 1868, one wonders how he acquired his Medal of Honor so soon after

the war.

The article does not mention how its author knew of Samuel Llewellyn's supposed involvement. No specific credits were given for any of the material used in the article, other than mention of Smith's mother's 1884 pension application. No source is given for any of the photographs which were used to illustrate the article. Some of the men appear in uniform, others in civilian clothing.

References: *Southern Battle-fields, on and near the lines of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry and [the] Western & Atlantic, R.R.* (Nashville: Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry., n.d.) pages 39 to 43; "Who was James Smith?" in an unidentified volume (n.p.: n.d.), n.p. [mentioned within the body of the article are the pension application of Mrs. Mary Smith, dated 29 May 1884; and the following, with no specific citations: Parlee C. Grose, *The Case of Private Smith*, 1963; Charles O'Neill, *Wild Train*, 1956; Wilbur G. Kurtz, "Atlanta (Georgia) historian," unnamed works; and "research of Doug Bryum, commercial artist of Columbus, Ohio," whose search included a request for Smith information published in *The West Virginia Hillbilly*; this request brought forth the 1868 obituary of Ovid Wellford Smith]; also Editors of Time-Life Books, *Spies, Scouts and Raiders* (Alexandria, Virginia: Time-Life Books, n.d.), pages 111 and 112; Geo. B. Abdill, *Civil War Railroads* (New York: Bonanza Books, n.d.), pages 166 through 172; "The Medal of Honor" in *The Pueblo* (Colorado) *Chieftain*, 25 June 1995, page 1; *The Great Locomotive Chase, the story of Andrews' Raid*, <http://www.ngeorgia.com/history/raiders.html>, 9 September 1996; National Archives, Civil War military records of Samuel Llewellyn, Co. I, 33rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The Medal of Honor

The Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award, was created by an act of Congress during the Civil War to recognize bravery in combat. As of June 1995, 4,313 medals had been presented. Some have been "recalled," when upon further examination of the circumstances of their presentation, it was determined they had been awarded because of political favoritism rather than for valor.

Joseph King's medal was not the Medal of Honor

While working on the Andrews Raid article for this issue, through the serendipity of genealogy we learned that Joseph Francis King, the husband of a Lewellen (Lewelling), possibly was involved with the Andrews Raid and had received a U. S. Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroism. The 1995 notice of the Lewellen-Rudicel family reunion in Indiana alerted us to this possibility.

Joseph F. King was the husband of Catherine Ferrell Lewellen (1844-1914) (Query 17-89). Catherine was a daughter of James and Sidney Jane (Scroggins) Lewellen. James was a son of John L. Lewellen, son of Joseph and Francis (?) Lewelling. His wife Sidney Jane (Scroggins) Lewellen was a daughter of Rhoda (Lewellen) and John Scroggins. Rhoda Lewellen was a daughter of Joseph and Francis (?) Lewelling. John L. Lewellen and Rhoda (Lewellen) Scroggins were brother and sister; James and Sidney Jane were first cousins. All these folks lived in Jennings County, Indiana.

The great grandfather of James and Sidney Jane probably was the William Lewelling who died in 1798/99 in Randolph County, North Carolina. Some of William Lewelling's descendants went to several Indiana counties—to Washington, Henry, Bartholomew and, possibly, Jennings. For more about the family into which Joseph F. King married please see "Joseph Lewelling, Who are You?" in *Llewellyn Traces* 4:1, page 10.

Joseph F. King was born 17 September 1842 in Jennings County, Indiana, and died 30 March 1928, in Caney Township, Havana (Montgomery County), Kansas, and is buried in Havana. He was the grandfather of Pearl (King, Owens) Atteberry and Lillie (King) Fox who attended the 1989 Llewellyn National Reunion.

During the Civil War he served in the Kansas Home Guard, 10th Regiment, Kansas Infantry, and later in the 12th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

It seemed, to us, to be an amazing set of coincidences that three men—one a Llewellyn (Samuel), one a Lewellen (Lewelling) in-law (Joseph F. King), and one a friend of a Llewellyn (James Smith)—could all be involved with the Andrews Raid of the Civil War, and yet

Continued on page 52

Joseph F. King's medal

... Continued from page 51

while records of others involved with the Andrews Raid were readily available, records of these three were so scarce.

It turns out that an enthusiastic researcher, a descendant of Joseph F. King, spread the word that Joseph had been awarded a Medal of Honor for his role in the capture of the Confederate locomotive the *General*.

While Joseph King did receive a medal for Civil War participation in 1861 and 1862, his medal, which looked very much like one, it was not the Medal of Honor. Unfortunately, the incorrect story of his receiving the Medal of Honor has been published in several southern Kansas newspapers and often is told at family reunions by family members who cherish it as an ongoing myth. It just isn't so.

Reference: Carol (King) Cicotte, family records; "News" in the 1995 Lewellen-Rudicel Reunion announcement, page 2; James D. West and Christine Lou-Ellen West, *The Lewellen Story*, (Franklin, Indiana: 1990); National Archives, Civil War military records of Joseph F. King.

Samuel Llewellyn's military records

Below is a timeline made from the Civil War military records of Samuel Llewellyn (1841-1915).

First enlistment: 21 April 1861 to 28 August 1861, served in Company F, 18th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

28 August 1861, honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio.

Second enlistment: 10 September 1861, [Samuel Llewellyn's name] appears on Volunteer Descriptive List, and Company Descriptive Book, "enlisted, Pomeroy [Pomeroy] (Meigs County), Ohio," Company I, 33rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

10 September to 31 October 1861, appears on Company Muster Roll, "joined for duty and enrolled, 10 September 1861, Pomeroy, Ohio, for three years; mustered in 11 October 1861."

11 October 1861, appears on Detachment Muster-in Roll, and on Company Muster Roll, "mustered in, Private, Camp Morrow, Portsmouth (Scioto County), Ohio, for three years."

21 October 1861, appt'd [appointed to] Corp. [Corporal].

A letter from Samuel Llewellyn, 1864

Pomeroy, 13 June 1864

To the Medical Director at Columbus, Ohio

Dear Sir:

I am a Sergeant in Co. I, 33rd Regt' Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

On the 20th Sept. 1863, I was taken prisoner by the rebels at Chickamauga. I was kept by them until the 30th April '64 when I was paroled with some of their sick.

I having been taken down about the 1st April with the chronic Diarrhea. I went to the Hospital at Annapolis [Maryland] from whence I got a furlough for 25 days on the 1st June. Now at the expiration of that time I will not be fit to go into service and for 30 or 40 days after.

I wish to know off of you whether I can get my furlough extended. If so, by what process. What is it necessary for me to do. My furlough orders me to report at Annapolis Hospital. I would like to have it fixed so that I should report at some camp in this state or to my regiment, if it is possible.

If you can do anything for me I would be under great obligations to you. My Diarrhea I think is nearly stopped but I am very weak.

If you will be so kind as to answer this address

Sergt. Sam'l Llewellyn
Pomeroy
Meigs Co., Ohio.

Reference: National Archives, Civil War military records of Samuel Llewellyn.

November and December 1861, appears on Company Muster Roll, Corp., [not stated whether present or absent].

January and February 1862, appears on Company Muster Roll, "present."

28 February to 31 May 1862, appears on Company Muster Roll, present, "date of appointment 20 March 1862 from Corp."

21 March 1862, promoted to Sgt.

April 1862, appears on Returns, "absent on secret service at Shelbyville, Tennessee."

31 May to 31 August 1862; 31 August to 31 December 1862; January and February 1863; March and April 1863; May and June 1863; July and August 1863, appears on Company Muster Rolls, "present."

10 April 1863, appears on Special Muster Roll, "present."

September and October 1863, appears on Returns, "absent with leave since the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, 19 or 20 September 1863"

20 Sep 1863, "captured at Chickamauga, Georgia."

29 September 1863, "confined at Richmond, Virginia."

September and October 1863, appears on Company Muster Roll, "absent, supposed to have been captured at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, 20 September 1863."

November and December 1863; 31 December 1863 to 30 April 1864; May and June 1864; July and August 1864, appears on Company Muster Rolls, 1st Sergt., "absent, prisoner of war since 20 September 1863."

November 1863 to September 1864, appears on Return, "absent, prisoner of war since 20 September 1863."

30 April 1864, paroled at Richmond (City Point), Virginia.

2 May 1864, appears on Hospital Muster Roll, admitted to Division No. 1, U.S.A. General Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland (suffering from dysentery).

7 May 1864, appears on Volunteer

Descriptive List, exchanged (sent to Annapolis Hospital).

1 June (no year), "furloughed for twenty-five days."

14 July 1864, appears on Volunteer Descriptive List, Columbus, Ohio.

14 July 1864, appears on Muster and Descriptive Roll of a detachment of stragglers, convalescents and deserters forwarded from Columbus, Ohio, to Cincinnati, Ohio, pursuant to orders; "paroled and exchanged."

31 July 1864, appears on Descriptive List of Deserters, from Division No. 1, U.S.A. General Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland, "deserted from furlough, 8 June 1864."

July and August 1864, appears on Hospital Muster Roll of Division 1, U.S. U.S.A. General Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland, "deserted 7 July 1864."

1 October 1864, appears on Detachment Muster-out Roll, "muster-out, near Villenow, Georgia."

17 October 1864, mustered-out by reason of expiration of term of service.

12 July 1865, appears on Company Muster-out Roll, Louisville, Kentucky.

20 July 1871, appears on Claim list, "Prisoner of War Record showing Saml. Lewellyn (*sic*) Co. I, 33rd Ohio Vols is accepted as referring to Samuel Lewellyn of that organization. Correct Prisoner of War record accordingly, also to show that he was delivered on parole 30 April 1864." [On another prisoner of war list his name was "Lewallen."]

Reference: Civil War military records of Samuel Lewellyn, National Archives.

Andrews Raiders

Those Union soldiers who stole the *General* during Andrews Raid in April 1862 were volunteers from several companies of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry and two civilians, "Captain" James J. Andrews and William H. Campbell, both from Kentucky.

After the Andrews raiders were captured by Confederate forces, a military court was held, and Captain Andrews and seven randomly selected raiders were hanged in Atlanta as spies; six participants were paroled at City Point (Richmond), Virginia, and eight escaped from prison in Atlanta.

Those executed included James J. Andrews, Flemingsburg, Kentucky; Marion A. Ross [no company listed], 2nd Ohio Vol. Inf.; Geo. D. Wilson, Co. B, 2nd Ohio

Vol. Inf.; Charles F. Shadrack, Co., K, 2nd Ohio Vol. Inf.; John M. Scott, Co. F, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.; Samuel Slavens, Co. E, 33rd Ohio Vol. Inf.; Samuel Robertson, Co. G, 33rd Ohio Vol. Inf.; and William H. Campbell, "citizen of Kentucky."

Those who were paroled at City Point, Virginia, were William Pittenger, Co. G, 2nd Ohio Vol. Inf.; Jacob Parrott, Co. K, 33rd Ohio Vol., Inf.; Wm. H. Reddick, Co. B, 33rd Ohio Vol. Inf.; Robert Buffum, Co. H, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.; William Bensing, Co. G, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.; and Elihu H. Mason, Co. K, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf. After the war, Pittenger went on to write one of the definitive histories of the event.

Those who escaped from prison at Atlanta (Fulton County), Georgia, were John A. Wilson, Co. C, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.; Mark Wood, Co. C, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.; John R. Porter, Co. G, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.; William W. Brown, Co. F, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.; William Knight, Co. E, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.; Daniel A. Dorsey, Co. H, 33rd Ohio Vol. Inf.; Martin J. Hawkins, Co. A, 33rd Ohio Vol. Inf.; and John Wallam, Co. C, 23rd Ohio Vol. Inf.

References: *Southern Battle-fields, on and near the lines of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry and [the] Western & Atlantic, R.R.* (Nashville: Nashville and Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry., n.d.), pages 39 to 43.

Civil War

Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri

In 1904, Asa Luellen, age 69, who was born in Pennsylvania ca. 1835, and who had served in the Civil War with a company from Illinois, was examined by Dr. George W. Taylor of Gainesville (Ozark County), Missouri.

He is listed in one of several volumes of medical records kept by Dr. Taylor. His record, in part, reads:

Luellen, Asa, [of] Protem (Taney County), Missouri, age 69, [born] Greene County, Pennsylvania, served in Co C., 25th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, examined by Dr. George W. Taylor on 13 January 1904 (pages 134 and 135 in the reference below).

Evidently those examined came from small towns in the southern rural counties of Missouri to Dr. Taylor's office in hopes of his finding that their physical conditions had worsened sufficiently to warrant an increase in their Civil War pensions.

Reference: "Men, Mostly Civil War

Veterans, Examined by Dr. George W. Taylor for (Increased) Pensions," extracted from the original in the Western Historical Manuscript Collection, Rolla, Missouri, by Robert M. Doerr, and published in the *Missouri State Genealogical Association Journal* (Columbia, Missouri), Volume XVI, No. 3, Summer 1996, pages 126 to 135.

Civil War

Ohio

Llewellyn, Samuel, Company F, 18th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisted 21 April 1861.

Llewellyn, Samuel, Company I, 33rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisted 10 September 1861, Pomeroy (Meigs County), Ohio.

Lewellen, William W., Fourth Independent Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, enlisted 9 July 1861, probably in Adams County, Ohio.

World War II

Indiana

Henry County

Lewellen, Harry B.
Lewellen, Marvin E.
Lewellen, Myron
Lewellyn (*sic*), Frank

Reference: "Henry County Men and Women Who Served in World War II," in *The Henry County (Indiana) Historicalog* (New Castle, Indiana: Henry County Historical Society, Inc.), Winter 1995 issue.

Virginia Militia

Monongalia County

On 13 August 1811 in the Monongalia County Court several men were recommended to serve in Captain Wm. Jarrett's Troop of Cavalry, attached to the 76th Regiment. For some reason **John Lewellen** refused to serve and John Jarrett became Ensign of the 76th Regiment "in room of [in place of] John Lewellen."

Reference: Melba Pender Zinn, *Monongalia County, (West) Virginia, Records of the District, Superior, and County Courts, Volume 8, 1811-1812, 1814-1829* (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1996), page 311.

Court records in Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana may pertain to Preble County, Ohio, Lewellens

Although several researchers disagree, for several years we've held the theory that the John Lewellen (ca.1774-bef.1823) who married Mary Burson in 1807 in Loudoun County, Virginia, was a son of the John Lewellen (ca.1750-1827) whose will was probated in Preble County, Ohio, in 1827.

We believe the records below, from three states, Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana, relate to the heirs of John Lewellen (ca.1774-bef.1823) and show that he was a probable son by an unknown first wife of John Lewellen (ca.1750-1827). We suspect that the marriage of John Lewellen (ca.1750-1827) probably about 1786 (or perhaps later), to Catherine Eleanor Duvall (1763-1846), perhaps in Kentucky, was his second marriage.

John Lewellen (ca.1750-1827) was the subject of an article in *Llewellyn Traces* 3:2, page 17. That article presented some of our arguments about these two John Lewellens.

The will of John Lewellen (ca.1750-1827) was printed in *Llewellyn Traces* 3:2, page 28. In the will he refers to his son Thomas Lewellen as his "eldest son." We believe that because the younger John Lewellen (ca.1774-bef.1823) had died before his father John Lewellen (ca.1750-1827) wrote his will on 9 December 1826 indeed the next son Thomas was then the eldest [living] son, having been born 11 January 1787. The will was probated 3 February 1827.

John Lewellen (ca.1774-bef.1823) died, probably in Preble County, Ohio, sometime before 1823 when his widow, identified in court testimony as the "wife of John, deceased," testified in a court case in Loudoun County, Virginia.

Isn't it possible that John Lewellen (ca.1750-1827) identified his children in his will as "eldest son," "second son," "eldest daughter," and so on, because they were all (each) his children, but some were not the children of his [then] wife, Catherine?

According to Loudoun County, Virginia, marriage records, John Lewellen (ca.1774-bef.1823) married Mary Burson (ca.1786-ca.1826), daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Oldaker) Burson, 9 March 1807, several months after the reported

birthdate of their daughter Mahala. Because of her marriage "to a non-member," Mary Burson was disowned by her Quaker society, Goose Creek Meeting in Loudoun County.

At least two children were born to John and Mary, Mahala Lewellen on 4 October 1806 (*sic*), probably in Loudoun County, Virginia, and Jesse Lewellen, born supposedly about 1820, probably in Preble County, Ohio. Because there was a 14 year difference in the ages of Mahala and Jesse, there may have been other children born to Mary (Burson) and John Lewellen, with only Mahala and Jesse surviving.

Mahala Lewellen married James Monroe Conrad (Conard) 27 June 1822, in Preble County, Ohio. We assume that it was Mahala's brother, Jesse West Lewellen, who, in 1834, upon reaching the age of 14 and thereby being legally able, chose Mahala's husband James Conrad as his guardian. The mother Mary (Burson) Lewellen of these two children had died about 1826.

We wonder if Mahala reared her young brother Jesse during the years between the death of their mother and 1834 when Jesse chose Mahala's husband James Conrad to be his guardian. We have found no records of Mahala and Jesse in Grant County, Indiana, in 1839 (see page 55), but have located them in the 1850 Indiana census of Montgomery County, Indiana. This Montgomery County location and its proximity to other Lewellen families will be the subject of further discussion in a future issue of *Llewellyn Traces*.

We now follow with the court records which seem to prove that John Lewellen (ca.1774-bef.1823) was the son of John Lewellen (ca.1750-1827), both of Preble County, Ohio. Reference to John Lewis Lewellen (ca.1798-?) refers to another son of John (ca.1750-1827) and Catherine (Duvall) Lewellen.

Court records of Loudoun County, Virginia:

1823: This case involved land held by Jonathan Burson "living in Preble County, Ohio." Unfortunately all we have are abstracted notes of the late Rev. Glenn Oldaker, as stated below:

Appearing in behalf of the Burson interests in this court case were John Lewis Lewellen, 25 years old, son of John and Catherine (Duval) Lewellen, and "brother-in-law" of Mary (Burson) Lewellen who also appeared. She was "of legal age," and in her deposition said she was daughter of Jonathan Burson of Preble County, Ohio, and wife of John Lewellen, whom she married in 1807 "now deceased."

The depositions in this case would indicate that John Lewis Lewellen and John Lewellen, late husband of Mary (Burson) Lewellen, were brothers, both sons of John Lewellen (ca.1750-1827) of Preble County Ohio.

Note: The Jonathan Burson (1743-1830) of this lawsuit was the father of Mary (Burson) Lewellen. John Lewis Lewellen, who often was called "Lewis," was born ca.1798, probably in Kentucky. He may have been named for John Lewis Duval, perhaps a relative of his mother,

Guardian's Docket Book 1. Montgomery County, Indiana:

1834, 13 November: James Conrad was chosen [by] Jesse West Lewallen (*sic*), aged 14, heir of John Lewallen, deceased, as his guardian (page 1).

Preble County, Ohio, Court of Common Pleas:

1839, 27 May: Levi Burson et al. vs Mary Burson et al. In Chancery, Dower interest of Mary Burson, now the wife of Jacob Flag, of Hamilton County, Ohio. Heirs: Seth Burson, Samuel Osburn and Fanny his wife; Isaiah Roberts and Rebecca his wife; Jonathan Burson; Mahala Lewallen and Jesse Lewallen, all not residents of the state, Henry Burson and Edon Burson (page 99).

Note: In this case, Mary (Humphrey) Burson, "now the wife of Jacob Flag," was the widow of Benjamin Burson (Jr.) who died in Preble County, Ohio, in October 1838. Benjamin Burson left no children. The five brothers and sisters of Benjamin Burson (dec'd)—children of Jonathan and Rebecca (Oldaker) Burson—were Levi, Moses, Eleanor, Solomon, and Mary, also deceased, who was the mother of Mahala and Jesse Lewallen; they were

Benjamin Burson's niece and nephew, who were named in Benjamin Burson's will.

Preble County, Ohio, Court of Common Pleas:

1839, 12 September: Levi Burson, et al. vs. Mary Burson now Mary Flagg and others. Petition for Partition and assignment of dower. Dower interest to Mary Flagg late widow of Benjamin Burson, dec'd, now the wife of Jacob Flagg. Partition: 1/5th part, Levi Burson; 1/5th part, Moses Burson; 1/5th part, Henry Sebold in the right of his wife Elenor; 1/5th part, Solomon Burson, dec'd, his children—Seth Burson, Amos Davis in the right of his wife Mahala, Henry Burson, Samuel Osburn in the right of his wife Fanny,

Isaac Roberts in the right of his wife Rebecca, Jonathan Burson and Washington Burson, dec'd, his son being Edon Burson; 1/5th part, Mary Luallen, dec'd, her children—Mahala and Jesse Luallen (page 158).

Preble County, Ohio, Court of Common Pleas:

1839, 29 November: Levi Burson, et al. vs. Mary Flagg, et al. Petition for partition filed 6 May 1839. Land, 132 acres. NW quarter, Section 11. Township 7, Range 1. Benjamin Burson, dec'd., died October 1838 leaving no children. Widow, Mary Burson. Brothers and sisters: Levi Burson of Preble County, Ohio; Moses Burson of Preble County, Ohio; Eleanor, formerly

Burson, wife of Henry Sebold of Wayne County, Indiana; Soloman Burson, dec'd, his seven children—Seth Burson; Mahala late Burson, wife of Amos Davis; Henry Burson; Fanny late Burson, wife of Samuel Osborn; Rebecca late Burson, wife of Isaiah Roberts; Jonathan Burson, all of Montgomery County, Indiana; Washington Burson, dec'd, leaving widow Rebecca and one child Edon Burson, aged 6 or 7 years, who resides with his grandfather (*sic*) in Preble County, Ohio; Mary formerly Burson, dec'd, late wife of John Luallen, her two children—Mahala and Jesse Luallen of Grant County, Indiana (page 279).

We welcome discussion about these records.

More about the first family of John Lewellen (1779-after 1851) of Fayette County, Pennsylvania

Among Vital Statistics in this issue (page 63) are some cemetery records for Winchester Cemetery, Village of Winchester, Adams County, Ohio. These records seem to apply to a son and grandson belonging to the first family of Fayette County, Pennsylvania's John Lewellen (1779-after 1851) (*Llewellyn Traces* 7:2, page 34, and 8:2, page 28).

One of those mentioned in these cemetery records is Alfred H. Lewellen (1846-1883), who would appear to be the Alfred Lewellen whose 1880 Adams County (Ohio) Census entry (*Llewellyn Traces* 7:2, page 34) led us to his father, John Lewellen (then 75 years old) in the same census.

We suspected that the 75-year-old John Lewellen was the son of the first marriage of John Lewellen (1779-after 1851) of Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

It would also appear that Alfred Lewellen's father John's burial is recorded in these cemetery listings, with the dates [born] 10 May 1805, [died] 4 April 1893. This man, born in 1805 would have been 75 years old in 1880, when the Adams County, Ohio, census was taken.

So, based upon information in our several articles in *Llewellyn Traces*, we speculate that indeed John Lewellen (1805-1893), of the cemetery record, was a son of John Lewellen (1779-after 1851) and his unknown first wife.

Also included in the Winchester Cemetery record is Anna, "wife of John" [John Lewellen (1805-1893)]. Was "Anna" the Nancy Stanz who reportedly was John's wife as named in a biographical sketch (*Llewellyn Traces* 5:1, page 12)? We suspect she was, since the names Ann and Nancy often were used interchangeably; therefore it is logical to believe, in this case, that Anna was Nancy.

Alfred's wife in the 1880 census was Martha, who seems to be the Martha M. Carl (1852-1926) whose name is on Alfred's stone. The burial of a daughter, Lydia, also is recorded in the cemetery records.

In "Speculation about the first family of John Lewellen (1779-after 1851)" in *Llewellyn Traces* 8:2, on page 28, we ventured a guess that William W. Lewellen, found in Labette County, Kansas, ca. 1876, was another son of John Lewellen (1805-1893), and grandson of John Lewellen (1779-after 1851).

The biographical sketch of William W. Lewellen published in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2, page 28, and cited in *Llewellyn Traces* 8:2, mentions that William's first wife Mary M. Carson was buried in Winchester, Adams County, Ohio. The Winchester Cemetery record on page 63 not only includes Mary M., identified as W. W. Lewellen's wife, but also two of their children.

Because of circumstantial evidence, pieced together from various bits of information, the elder John Lewellen emerges, so far, like this:

He, John Lewellen, was born ca. 1779, and married first an unknown wife, sometime before 1805.

A son, John was born to them 10 May 1805, perhaps in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. The wife of John Lewellen (1779-after 1851) died sometime after 1805 and on an unknown date John married Jane Gregg (1791-ca. 1852). Their first child (so far as we have determined) William G. Lewellen was born in 1815.

John Lewellen, son of John and the unknown first wife, married Anna (Nancy Stanz?). The younger John may have been the only child, or at least the only son, of the first marriage of the elder John Lewellen (*Llewellyn Traces* 7:1, page 3).

A biographical sketch of William W. Lewellen, presumed son of John and Nancy (Stanz) Lewellen, tells us the family left Fayette County in 1849 to settle in Adams County, Ohio.

A sketch of John and Nancy (Stanz) Lewellen's grandson Henry L. Lewellen (*Llewellyn Traces* 5:1, page 12) lists Henry's father Morgan Lewellen and names Morgan's siblings as Lydia, Catherine, Alfred, Abbie, and William. With this article, we seem to account for the three sons—Morgan, Alfred, and William.

The son Morgan Lewellen (?-1875) was a farmer, active in Democratic politics. He was killed by a falling derrick in the building of the West Union (Adams County), Ohio, court house. It might be interesting to find a newspaper account of that accident.

Morgan and his wife, Mary J. (Hunter) Lewellen, had a family of eight children: Anna Lewellen; Frances Lewellen (Spears); John Lewellen; Lewis Lewellen, who married Nettie Roberts (*Llewellyn Traces* 8:2, page 28); Thomas Lewellen, who married Margaret Thompson (see also *Llewellyn Traces* 8:2, page 28);

Continued on page 56

Another Llewellyn minister

Jesse Lewellyn named first pastor of North Carolina Baptist church

Very little is known about Jesse Lewellen (1775-after 1833) other than he owned land in Anson County, North Carolina, and was the husband of Dorcas (Shepard?) and father of Isaac Lewellen (1795-1855), "the census taker," and other children. Previous articles about Jesse Lewellen have been in *Llewellyn Traces* 3:4, page 57; 4:2, page 36, and 4:4 page 78.

Now comes an account which seems to concern the later years of Jesse Lewellen's life. Interestingly, it also may offer a clue

as to Jesse Lewellen's origins.

Family researchers have no definite date of the death of Jesse Lewellen. Based upon the following account, it would appear that an estimated death date, ca. 1830, may be too early.

Mary (Warren) Wallace of Santa Ana, California, recently sent us an article which describes the history of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, at White Store (Anson County), North Carolina. Jesse Lewellyn (*sic*) appears in that article.

It seems that Elder Jesse Lewellyn was the first of 40 pastors who have served Mt. Olive since its organization on 21 April 1833 as a missionary Baptist church. Organizing members, 21 of them, came from Lanes Creek Church (now Philadelphia) of the Moriah Association. The first church building was a log house located near the present church. Slaves were admitted as members of Mt. Olive until 1875 when their own church, Meltonsville, was organized nearby.

The history of Mt. Olive Baptist Church is one of several Anson County churches described in the reference cited below. The Mt. Olive article begins:

"Gentlemen! We must go to America"—so, in June 1701, the Baptist Church of Wales [with 16 members] sailed from Milford, England, to Philadelphia, there establishing the Welsh Tract Church. Thirty-five years later 48 members emigrated to South Carolina, organizing the Welsh Neck Church. The Moriah and Sandy Creek
Continued on page 57

John Lewellen of Fayette

... Continued from page 55

Henry L. Lewellen, who married Esa E. Gaskins (*Llewellyn Traces* 5:1, page 12), Edgar Lewellen, and George Lewellen. Of these children, Anna, John, Edgar and George did not marry.

The marriage of Frances Lewellen, a daughter of Morgan and Mary J. (Hunter) Lewellen, is recorded in Highland County, Ohio. Living in Paint Township, she married Samuel C. Spears 5 October 1876 (*Llewellyn Traces* 6:3, page 61). The birth of an unnamed son, born to Morgan T. and ? Lewellen, on 15 January 1870, also is recorded in Highland County, Ohio (*Llewellyn Traces* 6:3, page 60).

The son of John and Nancy (Stanz) Lewellen, Alfred H. Lewellen, with whom John (1805-1893) was living when the 1880 census of Adams County, Ohio, was taken, was born in 1846 in Pennsylvania. He married Martha M. ? (Carl?) who was born in 1852. Among their children was a daughter, Lydia A., who was born 8 February 1877, and who died, probably in Adams County, Ohio, on 10 December 1878, when she was about 22 months old.

Alfred H. Lewellen died in 1883, his wife Martha M. in 1926. Perhaps "Carl" was her maiden name, or she may have married a Carl after Alfred's death in 1883.

Perhaps William W. Lewellen (1834-after 1875), born in Pennsylvania, was the oldest son of John and Nancy (Stanz) Lewellen. William's first wife and two children are buried in the same cemetery

as John and Anna (Nancy?). Sometime before 1856, William W. Lewellen had married as his first wife Mary M. Carson (*Llewellyn Traces* 2:2, page 28) who was born 4 December 1842 and who died 5 May 1872, six months before her 30th birthday. She is buried in the Winchester Cemetery.

William W. and Mary M. (Carson) Lewellen had two children who died young, buried in the same cemetery as their mother—a son William C., who was a little past three years old when he died in February 1868, and a daughter Sarah A., who died at the age of two in 1870. A John M. Lewellen is listed in William W. Lewellen's household in the Labette County, Kansas, State Census, 1876. John M. Lewellen was born, ca. 1868 in Ohio, and evidently was another son of William's first marriage, and perhaps a twin of the child Sarah A. Lewellen (1868-1870) who is buried in the Winchester Cemetery.

In 1874, two years after his first wife's death, William married Mary M. Foley (1854-?) of Highland County, Ohio.

Since William's second wife was from Highland County, Ohio, and a son was born to his brother Morgan Lewellen in that county, and Morgan's daughter married there, it would seem there might be more records in Highland County for at least these two members of John Lewellen's family.

In addition to the son John M. and the two deceased children by his first wife, William W. Lewellen had five children by his second wife—Laura Etta Lewellen,

Charles C. Lewellen, Alfred T. Lewellen, William H. Lewellen, and George W. Lewellen. These five children were all born in Kansas (*Llewellyn Traces* 2:2, page 28).

We have not researched William W. Lewellen beyond his biographical sketch published in *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2, and the 1876 Kansas Census where he was in Hackberry Township, Labette County. Nor have we researched Morgan Lewellen or Alfred H. Lewellen any further in Adams County, Ohio.

Based upon circumstantial evidence, these three men seem to be the sons of John Lewellen (1805-1893), and grandsons of John Lewellen (1779-after 1851). The younger John Lewellen (1805-1893) seems to be a half-brother of William. G. Lewellen, Jacob Lewellen, James Lewellen, and Jeremiah Lewellen, sons of John Lewellen (1779-after 1851) by his second wife, Jane Gregg (*Llewellyn Traces* 7:2, page 34).

References: Winchester Cemetery, Village of Winchester, Township of Winchester, Adams County, Ohio; *Llewellyn Traces* 2:2, page 28; 5:1, page 12; 6:3, page 45; 7:1, pages 4, 8 and 9; 7:2, page 34, and 8:2, page 28.

Our thanks to James R. Carpenter, Seville, Ohio, for finding the cemetery record published on page 63 of this issue. Jim reports that he was told that the Adams Court House burned. Fortunately cemetery records were recorded in a book which he found in the Akron (Summit County, Ohio) Library.

Jesse Lewellyn

... Continued from page 56

associations were formed.

"In 1825 the Sandy Creek Association divided over Andrew Fuller's new doctrine, called the American Doctrine. The churches that endorsed the new doctrine west of the Pee Dee River were organized in 1854 into the Brown Creek Association at Mt. Olive Baptist Church in the White Store area of Anson County, with letters from Mt. Olive, Faulks, and Monroe. Later this became the Union Baptist Association of Union County, North Carolina."

The above reference to the Welsh Tract seems to indicate that the roots of those who established the Mt. Olive Baptist Church lie with Welshmen who sailed from Milford, England, in 1701 for Philadelphia, where the Welsh Tract was an area reserved for immigrants from Wales. About 1736 the membership [or at least 48

members of the congregation] which had increased from the original 16, left Philadelphia and settled on the Pee Dee River in South Carolina, forming two associations, the Moriah and the Sandy Creek.

Evidently, from this group, several went to Lanes Creek in Anson County, North Carolina, then south to the Browns' Creek area to establish their Mt. Olive Baptist Church in 1833. Perhaps the history of the Welsh Neck Church on the Pee Dee in South Carolina might offer clues to the lineage of Jesse Lewellyn.

No doubt the congregation chose Jesse Lewellyn as their first pastor because he was "one of them," well-known, and respected. He was not a stranger, nor a newcomer. One might assume his roots lie among those who came from Pennsylvania to South Carolina, and then to Anson County, North Carolina. Is this tidbit a breakthrough in our search for the roots of original ancestors in North Carolina?

Although the date of Jesse Lewellyn's sevice to the Mt. Olive Church seems to begin three years after the generally accepted date of his death, this Jesse Lewellyn seems to be the Jesse Lewellen [Sr.] who was the father of Isaac Lewellen, the census taker.

Many years ago we studied material written about the Welsh Tract in Pennsylvania, and found no Llewellyn references; however based upon the information in the Mt. Olive Church history, that area should be more fully researched in an attempt to find Jesse Lewellen's roots.

Reference: Compilation from *Brief History of Mt. Olive Baptist Church*, Thelma Rivers, August 1951; recorded church minutes, beginning January 1879; *Heritage Book of Union County, North Carolina, 1842-1992*; and Union Baptist Association Minutes in *Anson County, North Carolina, Historical Book, 1995* (Wadesboro, North Carolina), page 49.

"Llewellyn" and "Flewellen" as Given Names

This article continues our "Llewellyn and Flewellen as a given name" series, begun in *Llewellyn Traces* 5:1 and continued in 6:3 and 6:4, 7:0, and 8:1. The list continues to grow as we discover more and more individuals who were given the first or middle name of some version of Llewellyn and rarely Flewellen.

When additional information is discovered about any of the individuals listed in these articles that information will appear in a "Follow-Up" column.

In Colorado:

Lewter Llewellyn Markley, 83, of Cedaredge (Delta County), Colorado, died 22 August 1996 at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Grand Junction (Mesa County), Colorado. Services were held 26 August 1996, at the Mesa View Mortuary Chapel in Delta (Delta County), Colorado, with interment in Cedaredge Cemetery.

Reference: Funeral notice in the *Kansas City (Missouri) Star*, 25 August 1996.

In Iowa:

While generally associated with Pennsylvania, **John Llewellyn Lewis** (1880-1969), the well-known American labor leader and President of the CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations) was born 12 February 1880, near Des Moines, in Lucas (Lucas County), Iowa.

John L. Lewis was the second son named John Llewellyn born to Tom and Louisa (Watkins) Lewis. The first John Llewellyn Lewis, born early in 1879, lived only

two months. Seven more surviving children were born into the family over the next 23 years. An article about the Lewis family, especially John L., and their life in Iowa mining towns and brief mentions of John L.'s mining in Wyoming, New Mexico, Illinois, and northeastern Mexico, appeared in a recent issue of the *Journal of the West*.

John Llewellyn Lewis and Myrta Bell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Calhoun Fremont Bell were married in Osceola (Clarke County), Iowa, 5 June 1907.

Reference: Ron E. Roberts, Ph.D., "The Roots of Labor's Demiurge: Iowa's John L. Lewis," in *Journal of the West*, Volume XXXV, No. 2, April 1996, pages 10 through 18.

In Kansas:

Llewellyn ap Griffith Jones was the marshal who took the 1860 Census of Anderson County, Kansas Territory. Llewellyn "Griff" Jones' sister Mary Jane Jones married Jephtha Wesley Lawellin in 1854 in Randolph County, Indiana. They migrated to Anderson County, Kansas, in 1857 and were among those enumerated in 1860 by Mary Jane's brother "Griff" Jones.

Earlier generations of this Jones family fled from the Wyoming area of Pennsylvania to Steuben County, New York, during the 1770s, and then migrated to Jay County, Indiana, about 1839. Some of the family went to Kansas in the 1850s.

References: Jones family records in possession of the editor.

In Massachusetts:

The **Rev. Donald Lewellen Ellis** writes that in the 1950s, 60s, and 70s there were three American Baptist ministers in Massachusetts who had a form of Llewellyn as a middle name. The **Rev. W. Llewellyn Hamer**'s parents were immigrants from Wales and when he was born they wanted to give him a "truly Welsh name." The Reverend Mr. Ellis doesn't know the origin of the **Rev. Charles Llewellyn McEachern**'s middle name. The Reverend Mr. Ellis, evidently the only one of the three who is a Llewellyn by heritage—he is a descendant of John Lewellen of Preble County, Ohio—observes that, at the time, there were only 250 American Baptist ministers in Massachusetts, and three is a fairly high proportion of Llewellyns among this group. After living in Vermont, the Reverend Mr. Ellis recently moved to Penney Farms, Florida.

In Pennsylvania:

John Llewellyn Lewis (1880-1969) was the well-known American labor leader and President of the CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations). Please see "In Iowa" (above) for more about John L. Lewis.

In South Carolina:

Flewelling Garrett, son of Phoebe (Flewelling) and John Garrett, died before 23 December 1825. He is mentioned, with no further information, in *Llewellyn Traces* 8:2, on page 26, in the article "The seven daughters of Thomas Flewelling."

Thomas Lafayette Lewellen

Following a stroke of paralysis which he suffered on 21 December [1913] at his home in Woodbury (Texas), comes announcement of the death last night (5 March 1914) of T. L. [Thomas Lafayette] Lewellen, age 87 years, 2 months, and 13 days, a resident of Hill County since 1869.

Mr. Lewellen was born in the little village of Shakerag (Perry County), Tennessee, on 22 December 1826, being the son of Isaac and Mary (Watts) Lewellen. He had six sisters and five brothers and was the last member of the family to lay down this life.

In 1840, he removed to Tishomingo County, Mississippi, where 14 September [1848] he married Miss Emma Robinson. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the 26th Mississippi Regiment

He came to Texas in the fall of 1869, settling in Woodbury in 1870, where he has lived since. Thomas Lafayette Lewellen was a Primitive Baptist prior to moving to Texas, where he joined the Church of Christ. He was a Mason and an elder in his church for 35 years.

Mr. Lewellen was survived by his wife and eight children: Mrs. M. C. Howell, Memphis (Shelby County), Tennessee; Walter Lewellen, Plainview (Hale County), Texas; Joe Lewellen, Vernon (Willbarger County), Texas; Alec Lewellen, Hillsboro (Hill County), Texas; Mrs. M. F. Moody, Hillsboro; Mrs. Bertha Martin, Woodbury; Mrs. Emma Fancher, Gage (Ellis County), Oklahoma; Mrs. Love Shelton, Herford (Deaf Smith County), Texas. Two children predeceased him.

Services were held 6 March 1914 at the Church of Christ in Woodbury, followed by interment in the New Woodbury Cemetery, Hillsboro.—Adapted from *The (Hillsboro) Evening Mirror*, 5 March 1914; funeral card, death certificate, and family records of Mary (Warren) Wallace, Santa Ana, California.

See page 46 for a biographical sketch of Thomas Lafayette Lewellen, illustrated by photos of Mr. Lewellen and his wife.

Emily Jane Robinson Lewellen

After an illness of several weeks, Mrs. Jane Lewellen, wife of the late T. Lewellen, died at her home at Woodbury (Hill County, Texas), at 12:15 Sunday [21 March 1920] morning, aged 89 years, 2 months and 12 days. Funeral services were held at the residence at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Elder G. W. Parmer, of Sunset, assisted by Elder J. C. Foster of Hillsboro, conducting the services. Interment was by the side of her husband at New Woodbury Cemetery.

Miss Emily Jane Robinson was born near Lexington (Lauderdale County), Alabama, 16 January 1831. When she was eight years of age, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Robinson, moved to Iuka (Tishomingo County), Mississippi, and at the age of 18 [she] married Thomas L. Lewellen.

In 1866 they moved to Hill County [Texas], living the first year on the Dr. Scofield farm, northwest of Hillsboro. They then moved to Woodbury at which place she had continuously resided since. Her husband Thomas Lafayette Lewellen passed away 5 March 1914.

Children surviving Mrs. Lewellen are Alexander Lewellen of Hillsboro; Mrs. Mary Howell, of Memphis (Hill County, Texas); Mrs. Love Shelton of Estanola, New Mexico; Mrs. Emma Fancher, of Gage (Ellis County), Oklahoma; Mrs. Johnnie Moody of Hillsboro; Walter Lewellen of Plainview (Hill County, Texas); and Mrs. Bertha Martin of Woodbury. A son, J. R. Lewellen of Vernon (Willbarger County, Texas), is dead.

In addition to these she was survived by a sister Mrs. Sallie Aldridge of Woodbury, 36 grandchildren, 31 great grandchildren, and 4 great great grandchildren, making a total of 78 living descendants, divided into five generations.

Deceased was a woman of most lovable Christian character, [to] whom added years brought sweetness and wisdom.

The Mirror joins those in sympathy to the bereaved family.—*The Evening Mirror*, Hillsboro (Hill County), Texas, 22 March 1920.

Josephine Lewellen

Josephine Lewellen, 83, of Eaton (Delaware County, Indiana), died at the Bethel Nursing home.

She was the widow of Jasper Lewellen and had lived in Eaton since 1923. She formerly operated the Lewellen Nursing Home, and was a member of Granville Church.

Mrs. Lewellen was survived by two sons, Robert Lewellen and Charles Lewellen, both of Muncie (Delaware County), Indiana, and a brother Charles Duddelton, 6 grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren.

Burial was at Union Cemetery in Eaton.

This notice comes from a longhand copy made from an unknown source by Virginia Weathers of Yuma (Yuma County), Colorado, at the home of Herman Manning in Alexandria (Madison County), Indiana, in October of 1991, and recently sent to Llewellyn Traces. Perhaps someone familiar with the Eaton, Indiana, area can supply the date of Josephine Lewellen's death and more details about this family.

How to date undated tombstone material

In the absence of dates on a tombstone, often the material the tombstone is made from will offer a clue as to the date of the stone.

Slate and common fieldstone were the earliest materials used for tombstones.

Flat-topped hard marble monuments date from about 1830 to 1849.

Round or pointed soft marble with curvilinear inscriptions dates from about 1845 to 1868.

Masonic or service organization insignia began to appear on tombstones about 1850. They are still used.

Pylons, columns, and exotic-type monuments date from about 1860 to 1900.

Zinc monuments date from 1870 to 1900.

Granite, which is now common, came into use about 1900.

Wood was used by pioneers when commercial tombstones were not available. Often wooden markers were replaced by stone.

As interesting as all this information may be, remember that often "new" tombstones are erected to replace ones which have disappeared or deteriorated.

Jeptha Wesley Lawellin

Jeptha Wesley Lawellin died at his home in rural Jackson Township (Anderson County), Kansas, on 14 December 1907. He was 73 years and 11 days old.

Mr. Lawellin, a son of Benjamin and Nancy Jane (Sutton) Lawellin, was born 3 December 1834 in Randolph County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. He married Mary Jane Jones in 1854 in Randolph County and the following year they moved to Fort Madison (Lee County), Iowa. In 1857 they and two children moved to Anderson County, Kansas, where they homesteaded in Jackson Township.

When the Lawellin family arrived in Anderson County there were a few pioneer families and many wild Indians. Mr. Lawellin became one of the principal inhabitants of the county. Churches and school buildings were unknown then. The first Sunday School and church service in Jackson Township was held at his father's house, and later in his house. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Services were held from the family home on 16 December 1907 and burial was in the West Scipio Cemetery, Putnam Township, Anderson County, Kansas.—Adapted from *The Anderson County (Kansas.) Plaindealer*, 20 December 1907, the funeral card, cemetery records, and family records in possession of the editor.

Jeptha Wesley Lawellin was a grandson of Meshach Lawellin, and a great grandson of Shadrach and Deborah (Burson) Lewelin. He was survived by eight children, Phebe (Lawellin) Norton, Benjamin Baskin Lawellin, Martha (Lawellin) Parson; Electa (Lawellin) Laizure; Marion Crawford Lawellin; William Sherman Lawellin, George Randolph Lawellin, and Francis Elsworth Lawellin. His wife and two children, Robert Abednego Lawellin, and Rosa Hannah Lawellin, preceded him in death. He also was survived by two brothers, Abednego Lawellin of Anderson County, and David Lawellin of Labette County, Kansas, and numerous grandchildren, great grandchildren, and nieces and nephews.

Mary Jane Jones Lawellin

Mary Jane Jones Lawellin died very suddenly 26 June 1885, at her home in rural Jackson Township (Anderson County), Kansas. She was 52.

She was well, apparently as ever, a few minutes before she fell dead. She was very large fleshy woman, frequently troubled with a smothering sensation. She died of suffocation.

Mary Jane Jones was born 13 January 1833 in Steuben County, New York, and removed with her parents and siblings to Jay County, Indiana, when she was six years old. She was a daughter of Robert Lettice Hooper and Jane (Crawford) Jones.

She married Jeptha Wesley Lawellin in 1854 in Randolph County, Indiana. They moved to Lee County, Iowa, in 1855, and then to Anderson County, Kansas, in 1857. She was converted at age 10 with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Lawellin was survived by her husband, Jeptha Lawellin, and nine children, Phebe Tichenor Lawellin, Benjamin Baskin Lawellin, Martha Melvina Lawellin, Robert Abednego Lawellin, Electa Ann Lawellin, Marion Crawford Lawellin, William Sherman Lawellin, George Randolph Lawellin, and Francis Elsworth Lawellin, and several grandchildren. A daughter, Rosa Lawellin, predeceased her.

Services were held from the family home on 28 June 1885, and burial was in the West Scipio Cemetery, Putnam Township, Anderson County, Kansas.—Adapted from *The Anderson County (Kansas) Plaindealer*, 3 July 1885, and family records in possession of the editor.

The obituary from The Plaindealer differs from family traditions which say Mary Jane Jones Lawellin died at the family farm while rescuing baby chickens during a violent Kansas thunderstorm.

One version of the tradition says she was struck by lightning, another that she had a heart attack during the storm.

Her tombstone at West Scipio Cemetery confirms the dates of her birth and death.

Clara Mae Howard Maples

Clara Mae Howard Maples, 87, died 6 September 1996 in Columbus (Jennings County), Indiana.

Mrs. Maples was born 1 May 1909 in Jennings County, the daughter of John Samuel and Cora Emma (Lewellen) Howard. Cora Lewellen was a daughter of Harry Saul and Elizabeth Anne (Baird) Lewellen. Harry Saul Lewellen was a son of Moses Jefferson and Matilda (Oliver) Lewellen. Moses was a son of Joseph and Francis (?) Lewelling of Wake County, North Carolina, and Jennings County, Indiana.

Services were held 9 September 1996 at the Reed and Jewell Chapel in Columbus, with burial at Garland Brook Cemetery, Columbus.—Adapted from the funeral card and *The Lewellen Family*, James D. West and Christine Lou-Ellen West (Franklin, Indiana: 1990), pages 94, 132, 191, 194, 199, and 202.

Willie H. Lawellin and Hazel M. Campbell Lawellin

The 1995 deaths of William H. "Willie" Lawellin, 84, and his wife Hazel M. Campbell Lawellin, 83, both of Columbus (Cherokee County), Kansas, occurred about six weeks apart.

Willie Lawellin died 2 August 1995. He was born 15 January 1911 in Oswego (Labette County), Kansas, to Oscar D. and Della (Zink) Lawellin. Willie was a descendant of Shadrach and Deborah (Burson) Lewelin. His father was a son of David (1841-1914) and Eliza (Strickler) Lawellin and a grandson of Benjamin and Nancy Jane (Sutton) Lawellin of Anderson County, Kansas.

Hazel M. Campbell Lawellin died 21 June 1995. She was born 1 August 1911 in Oswego, Kansas, to Joseph and Vina Ellen (Harris) Campbell.

Hazel was survived by her husband, and both Hazel and Willie were survived by a daughter Colleen, a grandson, and two great grandchildren. Burials were in the Columbus (Kansas) Park Cemetery.

Reference: Correspondence, December 1995, from Gary and Shirley (Boecher) Lawellin of Lawrence (Douglas County), Kansas, and family records in possession of the editor.

Gary Lawellin is a nephew of Willie Lawellin.

Ethel Shorter Lawellin

Ethel Mildred Shorter Devol Lawellin of Goltry (Garfield County), Oklahoma, died 20 October 1996 at Integris Bass Baptist Health Center in Enid (Garfield County), Oklahoma. She was nearly 93.

Mrs. Lawellin was born 28 November 1903, northwest of Coldwater, Oklahoma Territory (now known as Hillsdale [Garfield County], Oklahoma), the daughter of Jay M. and Edith A. (Stephens) Shorter.

Mrs. Lawellin was graduated by Okmulgee (Oklahoma) High School in 1922. Later that year, on 27 June, she married Paul Devol in Enid. They were the parents of a daughter Helen Devol (Stevens).

On 27 November 1928 she married William David "Billy" Lawellin, of Goltry, a descendant of Shadrach Lewelin. They were the parents of three daughters, Elizabeth Ann Lawellin (Reed), Ethel Fern Lawellin (Hildinger), and Billie Jayne Lawellin (LeForce).



Over the years, Mrs. Lawellin and her daughters attended four Llewellyn National Reunions.

The four daughters survived their mother. Also among the survivors were grandchildren, and great grandchildren, as well as Mrs. Lawellin's four sisters, Iva Witt

and Fern Childress, both of Enid; Ruby Lowery, of Pagosa Springs, Colorado, and Lucy Mae Streich of Goltry.

In addition to her husband and parents, Mrs. Lawellin was preceded in death by two brothers, a sister, and a granddaughter.

Mrs. Lawellin was a member of MWG, Order of the Eastern Star, Fairview School Club, Goltry Senior Citizens, and the Goltry Congregational Church, from which funeral services were held on 24 October 1996. Burial was in the Karoma Cemetery in Goltry.

Casket bearers included Mrs. Lawellin's seven grandsons, Michael Elliott Stevens, Richard Andrew Stevens, Harold J. Reed, Jr., Jack Dwain Hildinger, Jr., Randall Scott LeForce, Henry Jefferson LeForce, and Colin Lawellin Hildinger; a grandson-in-law Mark Lee Cashwell, and two great grandsons, Shane Allan Reid and William Pierce Hildinger; and a nephew Jay Henry Witt.—Adapted from *Enid (Oklahoma) News & Eagle*, 23 October 1996; the funeral card, and family records in possession of the editor.

Richard T. Llewellyn

Richard T. Llewellyn, died 12 January 1977, at the Independence (Jackson County, Missouri) Medical Center. He was 63.

Mr. Llewellyn, who lived in Oak Grove in Jackson County, was born in Auburn (Nemaha County), Nebraska, and had lived in the Kansas City area for 19 years. He was a locomotive engineer for the Missouri Pacific Railroad with 35 years of service. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

He was survived by his wife Alice of the home, a son, Terry Lynn Llewellyn of Oak Grove; a daughter, Sherryl (Llewellyn) Haas, Walnut Creek (Contra Costa County), California, three brothers, Grant Llewellyn, Branson (Taney County), Missouri; Robert Llewellyn, Stockton (San Joaquin County), California, and Albert Llewellyn, San Bernardino (San Bernardino County), California, and four sisters, Jennie (Llewellyn) Garrison, Elkton (Rockingham County), Virginia; Dorothy (Llewellyn) Biggerstaff and Lois (Llewellyn) Cooper, both of Auburn; and Millie (Llewellyn) Taylor, Tecumseh (Johnson County), Nebraska, and seven grandchildren.

Services were held 15 January 1977 at the Floral Hills Chapel, with burial in Floral Hills Cemetery—Adapted from the *Kansas City Star*, 14 January 1977.

Vital Statistics

Colorado marriages

Pueblo, Pueblo County

Llewellyn, Will, of Rockvale, and Frances Gee, ? January 1926.

Reference: *The Pueblo (Colorado) Chieftain*, 21 January 1926.

Mississippi marriages

Tate County

Lewallen, Mrs. S. J., and J. L. Law, 11 March 1896.

Lewellen, Ettie, and James B. Miller, 21 May 1896.

Lewallen, E. F., and Minnie Pardue, 25 June 1897.

References: Tate County, Mississippi, Marriages.

Yalobusha County

Lewellen, Leona Ann, and Samuel David Addington, 3 February 1904, probably in Water Valley.

Reference: Veda Addington Lindsey, compiler, *Addington, The Family of Henry and Sarah Addington, Beginning in*

Bucks County, Pennsylvania (Wolfe City, Texas: Henington Publishing Company, ca. 1996), page 416.

Mississippi cemeteries

Tate County

Bethesda Cemetery

Lewallen, Dan, 1873-1944

Lewallen, W. J., 1894-1945

Brooks Chapel Cemetery

Lewallen, Albert W., 1920-1941.

Lewallen, John P., 1885-1953.

Yancy, Lucy Lewallen, 1896-1973.

Surrett Cemetery

Lewellen, Lucy Elizabeth, 6 April 1914-1 September 1941 (wife).

Old Carolina Cemetery

Lewallen, Amanda, 27 February 1883-5 September 1884.

Lewallen, Edd. F., 25 September 1875-16 January 1905.

Lewallen, J. M., 10 March 1850-15 June 1896.

Lewallen, Rosie Inez, 23 May 1914-16 September 1918.

Indiana cemeteries

Henry County, Blue River Township

Lewellen, James T., 16 March 1883-23 December 1906.

Luellen, Agnes, 1871-1935 (on stone of Annie Pidgeon "sister;" daughter of Jesse and Sarah [Smith] Luellen).

Luellen, Alice, 1869-1956 (next to stone of James and Arthela [sic] Luellen).

Luellen, Alstphus (sic) Davis, 16 November 1852-June 1932 (on stone of Martha Luellen; son of James and Ary (Davis) Luellen).

Luellen, Bertha Shinn, 2 August 1882-1961 (on stone of Iver Luellen; daughter of Charles and Sophrona [Dowell] Shinn).

Luellen, Bessie Sheets, 1877-1949 (on stone of Frank Luellen; daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth [Blair] Sheets).

Luellen, C. Burley, 1874-1968.

Luellen, Carrie, no dates (next to Charles J. Luellen).

Luellen, Charles J., 1869-1941 (on stone of Lavina Luellen; son of David and Lydia Luellen).

Luellen, Charles Milton, 1878-1963 (on stone of Daisy Luellen; son of James and Arthela Luellen).

Luellen, Daisy O. Dennis, 1884-1939 (on stone of Charles Milton Luellen).

Luellen, David M., 17 July 1837-15 January 1900 (on stone of Lydia Bales Luellen; son of David and Abigail [Jones] Luellen; originally buried in the Bales Cemetery).

Luellen, Dodie, 1930-1933 (on stone of Ralph and Effie Luellen).

Luellen, Donna Pope, 1920-no date (on stone of Richard Luellen).

Luellen, Effie Cory, 1883-1964, (on stone of Ralph and Dodie; daughter of William and Elizabeth [Wimmer] Cory).

Luellen, Effie G., 1897-1965.

Luellen, Frank R., 1879-1964 (on stone of Bessie Luellen; son of Alstphus and Martha Luellen.)

Luellen, Fred, 1890-no date (on stone of Ora Luellen, son of Alstphus and Martha Luellen).

Luellen, George, no date-13 August 1918 (next to stone of Iver Luellen).

Luellen, Gertrude E. Gold, 1883-1928 (on stone of William H. Luellen; daughter of James and Levarie [Ridgway] Gold).

Luellen, Henry Clay, 1858-1940 (on stone of Nancy Luellen, next to Nancy Ingleheart; son of James and Arthela Luellen).

Luellen, Howard A., 1895-1952; (on stone of Ruth Luellen).

Luellen, Ida M., 30 June 1872-28 May 1915.

Luellen, Iver, 19 March 1887-1951 (on stone of Bertha P. Luellen; son of Henry and Nancy Luellen).

Luellen, James E., 1885-1974 (on stone of Rosalie Luellen).

Luellen, James Silas, 5 October 1831-1 December 1916 (on stone of Arthela Luellen; son of David and Abigail [Jones] Luellen; married as his first wife Ary Elizabeth Davis [1838-1856] who is buried at Rogersville Cemetery in Stony Creek Township, Henry County).

Luellen, Lavina Leakey, 1870-1940 (on stone of Charles J. Luellen; daughter of Ephriam and Catherine [Dunbar] Leakey).

Luellen, Linnie, 1892-1960 (next to Ora Brown).

Luellen, L. Rosalyn, 1914-no date (on

stone of Myron Luellen, next to Charles J. Luellen).

Luellen, Lydia Bales, 7 April 1844-18 October 1876 (on stone of David M. Luellen; daughter of Benjamin and Nancy [Wrightsmen] Bales; moved from the Bales Cemetery; there is doubt whether the birth-date on this stone is correct, since the Benjamin Bales family Bible gives her birth as 22 March 1844, the date which is on the stone of her twin brother James Bales also buried in this cemetery).

Luellen, Martha J. Ridgway, 24 September 1857-1 April 1928 (on stone of Alstphus Luellen; daughter of William and Hannah [Frazer] Ridgway).

Luellen, Melody S., no date-8 May 1964.

Luellen, Myron Dennis, 11 June 1913-1 November 1976 (on stone of L. Rosalyn Luellen).

Luellen, Nancy E. Rhoades, 1859-1928 (on stone of Henry Luellen; daughter of John and Susan [Replogle] Rhoades).

Luellen, Opal Netz, 1889-21 October 1912 (first wife of Iver Luellen).

Luellen, Ora L. Snyder, 1891-1967 (on stone of Fred Luellen).

Luellen, Ralph, 13 February 1876-1944 (on stone of Effie Luellen; son of Jonathan and Rebecca [Current] Luellen).

Luellen, Richard C., 1920-1978 (on stone of Donna Luellen).

Luellen, Rosalie Snider, 1884-no date (on stone of James E. Luellen; daughter of Philip and Sarah [Cory] Snider).

Luellen, Ruth, 1896-no date (on stone of Howard Luellen).

Luellen, Walter W., 1883-1944.

Luellen, Wilbur, no dates.

Luellen, William H., 15 May 1881-19

Continued on page 62



Some of the descendants of the Lewellens of Jennings County, Indiana, gathered in July 1996 to string fence, reset stones, cut trees, and generally clean the Lewellen cemetery. On the left is the cemetery, neat and in good order, once the work was completed.



Indiana cemeteries

. . . Continued from page 61

October 1958 (on stone of Gertrude Luellen; son of Alstophus [sic] and Martha Luellen).

Reference: Tom Hamm, *Blue River Township, Henry County* [Indiana], *Cemetery Inscriptions*, pages 168 to 171.

Indiana deaths

Henry County

Lewellen, Ellen, female, black, age 23, died 9 June 1894, New Castle.

Lewellen, Frank, male, white, age 34, died 14 December 1895, Henry County.

Lewellen, Ida May, female, white, age 42, died 28 May 1915, New Castle.

Lewellen, Lucy, female, white, age 3, died 9 January 1888, Rogersville.

Lewellen, Serepta S., female, white, age 37, died 23 April 1886, Mooreland.

Lewelling, Mary C., female, white, age 66, died 30 December 1893, New Castle.

Luellen, Arthela, female, white, age 80, died 1 November 1912, Mooreland.

Luellen, Bessie, female, white, age 22 months, died 6 October 1889, Stony Creek Township.

Luellen, David L., male, white, age 63, died 15 January 1900, Prairie Township.

Luellen, Freddie E., male, white, age 4, died 17 February 1900, Stony Creek Township.

Luellen, James Silas, male, white, age 85, died 1 December 1916, Mooreland.

Luellen, Jesse R., female, white, age 5 months, died 24 July 1885, Henry County.

Luellen, John F., male, white, age 63, died 29 June 1914, New Castle.

Luellen, Loring G. W., male, white, age 21 days, died 18 March 1889, Stony Creek Township.

Luellen, Opal, female, white, age 23, died 21 October 1912, Liberty Township.

Luellen, Sarah J. Smith, female, white, age 62, died 10 September 1894, Rogersville.

References *Henry County* (Indiana) *Death Records, 1882-1920* (Works Progress Administration).

Indiana marriages

Henry County

Lewellen, Daniel M. [Luellen, David

M.], and Lydia Bales, 24 January 1861.

Lewellen, Arthur L., and Alena E. Modlin, 1 March 1883.

Lewellen, Emma V., and Phillip B. Lewellen, 13 April 1882.

Lewellen, Kate, and John F. Lake, 2 June 1883.

Lewellen, Phillip B., and Emma V. Lewellen, 13 April 1882.

Lewelling, Willis B., and Mary Vestal, 12 June 1858.

Luellen, Orville A., and Edith F. Thomas, 7 July 1909.

Luellen, Alstophus D., and Martha J. Ridgway, 10 September 1876.

Luellen, Charles, and Lavina Leakey, 2 November 1890.

Luellen, Clarence Reptogle, and Henrietta L. Jordan, 26 March 1899.

Luellen, David M., and Malinda Fostonight, 16 October 1886.

Luellen, David M., and Sarah S. McFadden, 17 November 1866.

Luellen, Edith F., and Archie E. Brown, 1 January 1916.

Luellen, Effie, and Ores R. Brunson, 16 April 1917.

Luellen, Ellen, and Zachariah Loer, 25 April 1876.

Luellen, Emma, and Charles K. Sheets, 24 January 1897.

Luellen, Floyd A., and Mable (sic) E. Veach, 8 August, 1915.

Luellen, Francis M., and Mary E. Ball, 24 December 1869.

Luellen, Frank R., and Bessie Sheets, 21 October 1909.

Luellen, Fred, and Ora Snyder, 17 September 1910.

Luellen, Hazel, and George Newcomer, 11 March 1911.

Luellen, Henry C., and Nancy E. Rhodes, 11 November 1883.

Luellen, Howard, and Ruth McCullon, 25 September 1915.

Luellen, Iver E., and Bertha S. Albright, 2 October 1917.

Luellen, Jabish, and Mollie L. Vanbenthusen, 25 April 1903.

Luellen, Jacob H., and Grace Taylor, 22 December 1900.

Luellen, James C., and Clara E. Wagner, 9 June 1897.

Luellen, James E., and Rosa E. Snider, 11 September 1907.

Luellen, James S., and A. Davis, 27 August 1857.

Luellen, Jesse, and Sarah J. Smith, 23 May 1860.

Luellen, John B., and Dorothy C. Bell, 3 January 1918.

Luellen, Jonathan M., and Rebecca

M. Currant, 19 November 1863.

Luellen, Kate D., and Thea O. Gephart, 14 November 1894.

Luellen, Lizzie A., and Tabor S. Allis, 25 December 1883.

Luellen, Loring W. R., and Sarah M. V. Huffman, 11 August 1870.

Luellen, Malinda C., and Thomas Sheppard, 3 July 1910.

Luellen, Mary, and Georga M. Pierce, 25 October 1872.

Luellen, Mary E., and Milton C. Michael, 4 December 1878.

Luellen, Mary E. "Mollie," and William A. Symons, 12 April 1884.

Luellen, Mary M., and Thomas J. Current, 21 November 1878.

Luellen, Minnie, and Carl Myers, 2 March 1901.

Luellen, Ralph R., and Effie L. Cory, 4 September 1907.

Luellen, Ruth, and Leonard Faine, 24 June 1916.

Luellen, Viola Belle, and Sylvester Davis, 14 February 1887.

Luellen, Walter S., and Susan (or Sarah) R. Swearingen, 25 December 1892.

Luellen, William F., and Nancy J. Snider, 28 July 1877.

Luellen, William H., and Gertrude E. Gold, 9 May 1903.

Luelling, Adda S., and Leander M. James, 1 September 1869.

Lullen (sic), Mary L., and Eli P. Swearingen, 4 March 1869.

References *Henry County* (Indiana) *Marriage Records, 1850-1920* (Works Progress Administration), pages 18, 19, 37 and 38.

Perhaps Marion County

Lewallyn, John, and Lily Mae Roberts Gatts, after 9 June 1895 [date of her first marriage, to Robert Donley Gatts], before 23 June 1940 [when she died in Indianapolis, Indiana].

Reference: Veda Addington Lindsey, compiler. *Addington, The Family of Henry and Sarah Addington, Beginning in Bucks County, Pennsylvania* (Wolfe City, Texas: Henington Publishing Company, ca.1996), page 80

New Jersey deaths

Spotswood, Middlesex County

Llewellyn, William, son of William and Mary Llewellyn, September 1823.

Reference: Burial and funeral records

of St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, 1790-1850, in *The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, Volume 42, Number 2, May 1967, page 52.

Ohio cemeteries

Winchester, Adams County

Winchester cemetery

Lewellen, Alfred H., 1846-1903; [on the same tombstone] Carl, Martha M., 1852-1926.

Lewellen, Anna, wife of John, 4 July 1809-22 November 1878.

Lewellen, John, 10 May 1805-4 April 1893.

Lewellen, Lydia A., daughter of A. H. and M. M. Lewellen, 8 February 1877-18 December 1878.

Lewellen, Mary M., wife of W. W. Lewellen, 4 December 1842-5 May 1872.

Lewellen, Sarah A., daughter of W. W. and M. M. Lewellen, 5 August 1868-19 September 1870.

Lewellen, W. C., son of W. W. and Mary M. Lewellen, age 3 years, 2 months, 22 days, died 7 February 1868.

Krause, Mary L. (nee Lewellen), 1878-1941.

Reference: Winchester Cemetery records, Winchester Township, village of Winchester, Adams County, Ohio.

Thanks to James R. Carpenter of Seville, Ohio, for finding this record which helps in our continuing effort to identify John Lewellen (1805-1893) (above), a probable son of John Lewellen (1779-after 1851) of Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

Because of the reported Adams County courthouse fire, it may be difficult to find more records of this John. Please see further comments on page 55 of this issue.

For the past several years, an annual attraction at the Lamar (Prowers County, Colorado) Visitors' Center has been an exhibit of colorful gingerbread houses made by some of Lamar's elementary school students. During the 1996 holiday season, a gingerbread house made by Kristian Lewellyn was in place along with many others. The picture window of the house encloses a photo of Kristian, green gumdrop trees dot the landscape, mini-marshmallows form a path to the front door, colorful jelly beans and Life Savers form plantings in the yard. At the time, Kristian was a second grader at the Washington School in Lamar. Photo by Wally Abbey, December 15, 1996.

Part 3

Relocated cemeteries in Illinois

In *Llewellyn Traces* 8:1, March 1996, we wrote of an index to a book of information about cemeteries moved by the Missouri Corps of Engineers. That index eventually will be coming from the St. Louis Genealogical Society.

In that article we listed by name the lakes which have necessitated moving the cemeteries which not only were in Missouri, but also in the bordering states of Arkansas, Illinois, and Iowa.

Relocated cemeteries in Arkansas were listed in *Llewellyn Traces* 8:2. Relocated cemeteries in Iowa and Missouri will be listed in future issues.

Below we list the relocated Illinois cemeteries, followed by their locations—a county or a locality.

Relocated Illinois Cemeteries

Head Cemetery, Benton; Todds Point Cemetery, Bethany; Greene Cemetery, Bond.

Old Carter Cemetery and Pritchett Cemetery, Boulder; Brice Cemetery, McDaniel Cemetery, and Moyer Family Cemetery, Bruce.

Allen Cemetery, Carlyle Cemetery (reinterment site), Carlyle Old Section, Foster Cemetery, and Noe Cemetery, Carlyle; Hillcrest Cemetery, Centralia.

Club Lake Cemetery, Elmwood Cemetery, and Nichols Cemetery, Clinton; Hope Cemetery, Ewing; Pratt Cemetery, Fayette.

Hopper Cemetery, Kirk Cemetery, Wyatt Cemetery, and Dunbar, Ina.

Walnut Grove Cemetery, Macedonia; Ellis Cemetery, Marrowbone Township Cemetery, Purvis Cemetery, and Holstet-

ter Cemetery, Moultrie. S a n d o v a l Cemetery, Sandoval; Secor Cemetery, Secor.

Bethany Cemetery, Mahoney Cemetery, Spanish War Veterans Cemetery, Carpenter Cemetery, and Hidden Cemetery, Shelby. Trenton Cemetery, Trenton; Olivier Cemetery, Waltonville; Kiselewski Cemetery, Shiloh Cemetery, Crain Cemetery, and Goodman Cemetery, Whittington.

Reference: "Cemeteries Moved by the Corps of Engineers," in *Journal* (Columbia: Missouri State Genealogical Association), Volume XVI, Number 2, Winter 1996, pages 72 and 73.

The Anson County, North Carolina, Book Committee is gathering material for a family history book. For instructions about how to contribute, write for a free brochure by sending a No. 10 SASE to Anson Book Committee, P. O. Box 2194, Rockingham, North Carolina 28380-2194.

Will of Daniel Lewellin

... Continued from page 44

sure about this Daniel Lewellin's heirs. Daniel Lewellin (Jr.) may have had a son Daniel Lewellin [III] who possibly was the Daniel Lewellin who married Mary Burkes and who lived in Amelia County, Virginia (Llewellyn Traces 7:3, pages 56 and 57). But so far we have no proof of this.

Unfortunately we have no explanation for the source of this record from "the papers of Mrs. C. Hill Carter."



Family connections revealed in 1940s correspondence

We have Dr. William E. Shaklee of Oklahoma City to thank for sharing some correspondence from his files

As Bill Shaklee tells us, we need to know the identities of those who wrote the following letters in order to understand the relationships.

Mabel (Shaklee) Ridenour was Bill Shaklee's aunt, his father's oldest sister.

Fannie Parthenia (Stalker) Shields was Bill Shaklee's grandmother's sister. She married Garrott William Shields. Dora Theodocia Shields was a daughter of that marriage.

After the death of Fannie Parthenia (Stalker) Shields, Garrott William Shields remarried, and John A. Shields was a son of that second marriage, and therefore Dora was his half-sister.

Dora Theodocia Shields was born 28 February 1876 at Holton (Jackson County), Kansas. She attended the Little Cross Creek District School, and on 1 December 1895 at the Shields home near Adrian (Jackson County), Kansas, she married James Davies Lewelling.

James Davies Lewelling was born 4 August 1867 at Cwmcerwn, Wales, son of William and Marie (Davies) Llewellyn. James Davies Lewelling came to America when a young man and settled in Jackson County, Kansas. He died 3 November 1936 at Holton, Kansas. He and Dora Shields had six children:

Mary Elizabeth Lewelling, born 17 May 1897; married Orville Clinton Fry; 8 June 1923.

Fannie Maria Lewelling, born 25 July 1899; married William Thomas Jenkins, 26 June 1923.

Roy William Lewelling, born 4 October 1901; married Edith Sophie Jenkins, 23 April 1930.

Evan Shields Lewelling, born 9 March 1904; married Martha Louise Hayden, 1 June 1927 (Bill Shaklee says that "many years ago" he met Evan Shields Lewelling who, at the time, was living near Topeka [Shawnee County], Kansas, but he has since "lost track of any of that family").

Edith Mae Lewelling, born 21 June 1909; married Wayne E. Mase, 25 June 1932.

And Elsie Marie Lewelling, born 16 June 1913; married Robert LeRoy Clemans, 22 May 1934.

Now to the correspondence Bill Shaklee shares with us (writers of the letters are included in parentheses at the end of the first sentence of each letter):

"My half-sister, Mrs. Dora Lewelling, Holton, Kansas, has sent me a letter you [Bill Shaklee] wrote her September 4, 1948 (John A. Shields, 20 November 1948). She has lately been gathering odds and ends of information about the Stalker family, and she wants me to put the stuff in some kind of proper shape and run it off on the mimeograph.

"I gather from your letter that you are a grandson of Wm. F. Shaklee, and a great-grandson of Elisha L. Stalker. This Elisha L. Stalker was Mrs. Lewelling's grandfather, though not my grandfather. . . ."

Although it doesn't figure in this correspondence, especially with the information in the last paragraph, we'll add this about Bill Shaklee's ancestors: One pair of Bill Shaklee's great grandparents were Elisha L. and Elizabeth Margaret (Coffin) Stalker, and one set of great grandparents were Jesse and Fannie (Lewelling) Coffin (Hungate). Fannie Lewelling was a daughter of Shadrach and Sarah (Hobbs) Lewelling. The mother of Sarah (Hobbs) Lewelling was another Fannie Coffin (Hobbs). Now you know why the Coffin family is mentioned in these letters.

"... My half-sister, Dora Lewelling, of Holton, Kansas, has accumulated a lot of early family history about the Stalkers, Coffins, etc., and off and on for 40 years I have been collecting odds and ends of the same sort (John A. Shields, 22 November 1948). Dora wants me to put it all together in some proper form. When I started in on it, I found that my data on the Shaklee family is quite incomplete, and while we are about it, we might as well get it as complete and accurate as possible. Therefore, I am writing you for help. . . ."

"I think it will be a book of 50 pages or more, and Dora will want quite a few of them. If you will let me know how many you would like to have, I will run some extra for you. They will not cost you anything except the help you can give me in getting the Shaklee family lined up properly. I would like this information as soon as possible, for I have most of the stuff now and am about ready to run it off. Therefore, if I may have a prompt reply it will be appreciated."

"One of Grandmother Stalker's sayings was, 'Time is all that God gives us to build a life, and we ought to be doing something useful every minute' (Mabel S. Ridenour, 31 December 1948). I think Dora [Mrs. Lewelling] comes about as near living up to that precept as anybody I know. . . ."

"Mabel has sent me your letter to her of December 23, and I have listed the information in it, with such other as I have gotten here and there (John A. Shields, 19 January 1949). . . ."

"Did you know Dora's daughter lives in El Monte [Oklahoma]? Dora is your cousin, Mrs. Lewelling, of Holton, Kansas, my half-sister. Her daughter is Mrs. Elsie Clemans [Mrs. Robert LeRoy Clemans], but I don't know her street address. You could probably find it or if you like, I can get Dora to send it to you. She's quite a girl. When I last saw her, some 20 years back, she was one of the prettiest High School girls I ever saw. . . ."

"... [I] had a letter from John Shields asking me to send him names, dates of birth, marriages and deaths of Mother's children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren by families as he is making a book or record of the Stalker family (Mabel S. Ridenour, 20 January 1949). He says he has traced Grandmother Stalker's father's family (the Coffin family) back to 1600 and that they are an interesting and famous family. He said he is making this record for Dora Lewelling. It took some time to get his material. . . ."

"I have looked into the D. A. R. matter you inquired about (John A. Shields, 9 February 1949). . . ."

"... Today I had a nice letter from Marie; I had sent her a copy of some Shaklee stuff for any corrections in names, etc., she might find necessary. [I] was pleased to learn that she and Dora's daughter are close neighbors and well acquainted. . . ."

"Although I did not receive your letter until today, I am going to pretend that it is a Birthday Letter, for I see it is dated the 17th, my birthday, when I was 65 (John A. Shields, 22 December 1949).

"You mention my brother, Earl. He was kind of a 'straggler' in our family; the rest

of us about grown up before he came along. . . He joined the Seabees [an engineering corps of the Navy] about 1940, and went off to the Pacific Islands in construction work, and for years we heard nothing of him; as Dora said, we thought he must be dead. Then, of a sudden, a couple of years back, he called up my brother in Detroit one day, and we have been in touch with him since then. He has married another girl, they have visited my sister's; she seems to be a dandy woman, and they seem to be making it O.K. . . . Earl didn't get along with Dora's husband very well, either. Jim was a Welshman, maybe a little 'crude and foreign,' very set in his ways, not very sympathetic with youngsters in his later years; and maybe he expected too much of Earl, and maybe Earl give too little of what Jim thought he should do. That is what often happens to a child in a family, who is a good deal younger than most of the grandchildren are. . . ."

"I hear from Dora often. Last I heard, she had just quilted five quilts, pieced three more, and done some work on two more; canned about a carload of fruit and vegetables, put up a lot of meat; papered a couple of rooms herself, and painted the inside woodwork. I wrote her that I didn't think she'd ever amount to a hill of beans unless she stopped loafing around and got down to work, but as she grows up she may get a little more pep. . . ."

References to this correspondence of the years 1948 and 1949 from William E. Shaklee:

John A. Shields, 20 November 1948; letter to William E. Shaklee, Seymour, Indiana.

John A. Shields, 22 November 1948; letter to William E. Shaklee, Seymour, Indiana.

Mabel S. Ridenour, 31 December 1948; letter to John A. Shields, Waukomis, Oklahoma.

John A. Shields, 19 January 1949; letter to Mrs. Vern C. Akin, Seymour, Indiana.

Mabel S. Ridenour, 20 January 1949; letter to Loved Ones, Waukomis, Oklahoma.

John A. Shields, 8 February 1949; letter to Mabel Ridenour, Seymour, Indiana.

John A. Shields, 22 December 1949; letter to Mabel Ridenour, Seymour, Indiana.

Further references: Farrell Coffman Stewart, Geraldine Luelling Dickson, and William Shaklee, *The Lewelling Family* (n. p.: 1985), page 14; John A. Shields, *Three Kansas Pioneer Families: Stalker, Shields, Martin* (Seymour, Indiana; self-published, May 1949).

Queries

21-96 Need information about Caroline Lewellen, born ca.1821 in (West) Virginia. Caroline married a man whose surname was Franks; they were the parents of Charles M. Franks, born ca.1853 in (West) Virginia. Supposedly Caroline was the daughter of a Thomas Lewellen, born ca.1800 in (West) Virginia, perhaps a son of Doctor Lewellen, born ca.1757. Can you help?

22-96 Our family descends from Edgar Finley Lewallen, who married Phoebe Teague about 1902 or 1903. Edgar F. Lewallen was a coal miner in a small town named Sang Branch, near Harlan (Harlan County), Kentucky. When he retired he went to "family land" near Barboursville (Knox County), Kentucky. When one of Edgar's sons, George, went off to college he (George) changed the spelling of his last name to "Llewellyn." Edgar Finley and Phoebe (Teague) Lewallen had six children, all of whom lived to be at least 70 years old. They were Luther A., Ida Mae (Dulling), Roy Eugene, Louann Jerry (Hawkins), George, and Azalea (Evans-Corbin). Do you know anything about this family?

23-96 Looking for information about my great grandfather, Wiley Freeman Louallen, born ca.1851 in Georgia, and died in 1937 in Alabama. "Wyly," age 6, and James Louallen, age 9 (his brother?), are listed in the 1860 Banks County, Georgia, Census as living in the household of William and Elizabeth Browning. *The History of Banks County, Georgia, 1858 to 1976*, by Jessie Julia Mize, indicates that William and Elizabeth were married within the year of 1859 and 1860. Wyly and James must have been Elizabeth's sons by a marriage to a Louallen. The 1870 Census shows "Wily" F. Louallen, age 17, living in the household of Elizabeth Browning, age 60.

This much I know: Wiley Freeman Louallen married Margaret Wallace in 1875 in Floyd County, Georgia, and had two children, James Franklin Louallen (1876-1960) and Lucinda, who married John Cagle. This family of Wiley Freeman Louallen is in the 1880 Census in Rome (Floyd County), Georgia.

Wiley F. Louallen [then] married Lillie Lenning in 1889, perhaps in Anniston (Calhoun County), Alabama, and they had nine children: James Walford Louallen; Rosie Etta Louallen, who married Ed Bor-

den; Elizabeth Louallen, who died when she was three years old; Bertha Mae Louallen, who died young; Wiley Edward Louallen (1894-1971), Luther Taylor Louallen (1895-1971), who was my grandfather; Ralph Louallen (1898-?); Evie Jane Louallen (1898-?), who married Charles Boyles; and Lillie Walter Louallen (1900-1976), who was born in Lawrence County, Alabama.

Wiley F. (then) married Sarah Harville in 1903, and they had perhaps three more children: Appie Claudus Louallen (1903-1978); Hubert Louallen (1906-?); and perhaps Johnnie Louallen (1908-?).

Need information about Elizabeth Browning. Was she Wiley Freeman Louallen's mother? Also need information about the father of Wiley Freeman Louallen and James Louallen of the 1860 census. Was he the husband of the Elizabeth who later married William Browning?

24-96 Daisey Louwelling married Pleasant Joyce, probably in North Carolina. Pleasant was born ca.1779 and died 16 August 1866. They lived in Middle Tennessee. Have no information about Daisey; and only this little bit on Pleasant Joyce. Obviously I need lots of help.

25-96 I have come across Helen Verch Llewellyn, born ca.1206, in Gwynedd, Wales. She married Robert de Quincy, and she died before 24 October 1253. My local library has nothing on early Welch history and I hope your readers can enlighten me on this ancestor.

26-96 Who was the James Lewellin who, according to tradition, was shot and killed in 1863. Where? Am not sure this had anything to do with the Civil War. He had a son, Fernando Lewellin, who was born (when?) in Whitley County, Kentucky? Help!

Replies

17-89 An article about Joseph Francis King, husband of Catherine Ferrell Lewellen of this Query, is in this issue on page 51.

50-89 We've had no "takers" for the photos of the tombstones of this Query which were shown in the last issue.

Continued on page 66

47-93 The following reply to this query comes from Brenda Cameron, Tampa, Florida: Mary Francis Louallen married John Stokes Royal in 1879 in Georgia. Mary Francis' parents were John and Lizzie ? Louallen. Please see the brief biographical sketch of this family on page 45 of this issue.

14-95 According to an archive record of LDS, Ira Llewellyn (Llewellyn) was a son of Samuel and Mary Jane (Jonas) Llewellyn of Sullivan County, Indiana. This Samuel Llewellyn was a son of Peter and Susan (Vernon) Llewellyn. Peter Llewellyn of Switzerland County, Indiana, is mentioned in *Llewellyn Traces* 3:4, on page 62.

15-95 Thomas Flewelling and his sev-

en daughters are discussed in an article in *Llewellyn Traces* 8:2, beginning on page 26.

15-96 Henderson Lewelling or Henderson Luelling (1810-1889) has appeared in many columns of *Llewellyn Traces*, but chiefly in Volume 3, Number 3. A separate account of his tragic death also is in that issue, on page 50. Various accounts of his journey along the Oregon Trail with his fruit trees have been in several issues, the most recent in Volume 8, Number 1 on page 6.

We remind readers that he was born William Henderson Lewelling, the second son of Meshach and Jane (Brookshire) Lewelling. He went by the name Henderson, and when he went to Oregon he

changed the spelling of his last name to Luelling. Henderson Luelling had a son William Henderson Luelling, Jr., born in 1855.

As for other Hendersons in other Llewellyn families (of any spelling), we'd like to have records of those individuals for our files. We're aware of very few.

The article "The Migrating Orchard," by Nancy Tadlock, which prompted this Query was in the *Overland Journal* (Oregon-California Trails Association) in the summer of 1985, on pages 22 through 27. This is another contemporary article which perpetuates the fact that Henderson Luelling was the first to successfully introduce a nursery of fruit trees to Oregon by transporting his wagon load of about 700 fruit tree grafts along the Oregon Trail in 1847.

Queries . . . and Replies

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

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

~~All correspondence for Queries and Replies should be addressed to Queries, Llewellyn Traces, 781 McCarthy Boulevard, Pueblo, Colorado 81005-9764.~~

Llewellyns, Flewellens in the News

During the 1996 spring semester, **Heather Lewallen**, of Omega (Kingfisher County), Oklahoma, was doing student teaching at the schools in Clinton (Custer County), Oklahoma. Heather was an education major at South West Oklahoma State University.

Reference *The Watonga* (Oklahoma), *Republican*, 7 February 1996, page 6.

Michael Fluellen was one of 20 employees of Nevamar Distributors, North Dallas, Texas, whose Lotto Texas pool held one of two winning tickets for the \$40 million lotto jackpot in February, 1996.

After winning, Michael and another company employee were pictured in the *Dallas Morning News*. Michael said the extra money would come in handy to pay off some debts, including his wife's car, and to start a college fund for his three children.

Since the employee in charge of the pool bought 33 tickets for the pool, some employees contributed more than a dollar to the pool. The winners estimated that after taxes they each would receive \$20,000 to \$100,000 a year for the next 20 years. Nevamar Distributors is a division of International Paper Company.

Reference: *The Dallas* (Texas) *Morning News*, 9 February 1996, page 38A.

In the July 1996 issue of *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, more popularly known as *The DAR Magazine*, the Chief Solano Chapter, NSDAR, of Vacaville, California, published a list of chapter

members and their Revolutionary Ancestors (page 494). Among the chapter members listed was **Mrs. Paul Llewellyn**. She is Dorothy (Townsend) Llewellyn, a subscriber to *Llewellyn Traces*. Her Revolutionary ancestor is John Townsend of New Jersey. Dorothy's late husband, Paul Pembroke Llewellyn, was a descendant of Robert and Dicey (Benham) Lewellen, of Jasper County, Missouri, and Dorothy has done considerable research on this Lewellen family.

The December 1994 issue of the *National Geographic* featured an article about the C.S.S. *Alabama*, a Confederate ship constructed under the direction of a Confederate naval agent in England, where its crew and armament were procured.

The *Alabama*, according to the *Geographic*, "almost single-handedly drove the Union flag from the high seas during the . . . Civil War." In the article is a brief mention of **Dr. Llewellyn**, ship surgeon.

The December 1994 article prompted more details, published in the Forum section of the April 1995 issue of the *National Geographic*. Considerable mention is made in the Forum about **Dr. David Herbert Llewellyn**, who was acting surgeon on the *Alabama* when it was cornered and sunk in the English Channel by the U.S.S. *Kearsarge* in June 1864.

According to the follow-up in the April 1995 issue, a marble tablet in the south wall of Easton Royal Church in Wiltshire, England, and a stained glass memorial in the church's east window, are reminders

of the sacrifice of Dr. Llewellyn, who was 26 years old in 1864. As the *Alabama* was breaking up, he refused to join wounded sailors he had assisted into undamaged boats for fear the life boats would capsize. Dr. Llewellyn took his chances in the cold waters of the English Channel, telling no one he could not swim.

In October 1994, 120 years after the *Alabama* was sunk, the French Navy mine sweeper *Circe* discovered the wrecked ship while still clearing World War II debris from the English Channel. The wreck lies within the 12-mile limit of French territorial waters, off the coast of Cherbourg.

Built in secret near Liverpool, the *Alabama* was a powerful cruiser rigged as a three-masted sailing bark, but powered by coal-burning boilers and twin horizontal steam engines. Her funnel could be telescoped and her propeller lifted free of the water to avoid drag while the ship was under sail. She carried six fixed 32-pound cannon and two pivot guns. The window of the tide does not allow the wreck to be lifted from the ocean floor, but artifacts from her cargo are displayed at several locations, including a conservation laboratory in Crownsville, Maryland.

Court and Probate Records

Meshach Luallen's 1831 indenture names John and Hannah Luallen

This Indenture made the 25 day of May 1831 between Samuel Stover guardian of persons and estates of John, Henry, Isaac and _____ Miller, infant heirs or children of John Miller late of said County of Union and State of Indiana and Meshach Luallen guardian of persons and estates of John and Hannah Luallen children and heirs of estates of Elizabeth Luallen who was the daughter and heir of the said John Miller. That whereas the said Samuel Stover and Meshach Luallen the guardians aforesaid on the 6 day of January 1831 filed this petition in the probate court of the County of Union and State of Indiana, praying a sale of four undivided shares of eight shares or otherwise the one undivided half of the North half of the South East quarter of section thirty two in township number fifteen, Range fourteen east of the Second principal meridian line; and also the undivided half, or four shares of the East half of the North half, or (otherwise wh__ may be left after taking out Eighty acres off the

Court and Probate Records . . . continued

west side of quarter hereafter mentioned) of the South West quarter of the section aforesaid being and situate in the County of Union, aforesaid, and being the estate of said John Miller deceased . . .

Randolph County, State of Indiana, personally appeared before me, William Odle, Justice of the Peace, Meshach Luallen, one of the named testators and acknowledged the foregoing indenture to be his voluntary act and deed for the use and purpose therein contained.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand and seal the (?) day of October 1831. Recorded Jan. 27, 1845.

Mary Lewellen Jones named in 1815-1818 Monongalia court case

Monongalia Superior Court, 182a.

Jesse Snyder and his wife Leanner [were] summoned to answer James Williams and Bersheba, his wife, in a plea of slander, damage \$1000, 28 June 1815.

James and Bersheba Williams said they were good and honest citizens and well accepted by their neighbors and friends, but that Leanner Snider (*sic*) tried to induce Jabez Jones and Mary Jones his wife, late Mary Lewellen, to bring suit against them unjustly on 5 June 1815.

Leanner Snyder was heard to say "that if Mary Lewellen, now Mary Jones, was as clear of taking some money that was lost at their home, meaning the house of James and Bersheba Williams, as her brother, Abraham Wilson, the money would not have been lost and also what she, the said Leanner meaning, had said what [that?] the business was told her by Mrs. Williams."

James Williams said he and his wife were in danger of being prosecuted by Jones and his wife because of these lies spread by Snyder and therefore he brings suit.

To Nimrod Evans, Clerk of the Superior Court, James Williams swore that William George, Esqr., was a material witness for him and petitioned the court to hear his deposition because George was about to leave the country, no date.

Order to hear the deposition of George dated 29 June 1818.

Notice to Jesse and Leanner Snyder of intent to hear the deposition of George.

Abraham Wilson swore he served this notice on 27 February 1818 (*sic*).

Deposition of George heard at the tavern of W. N. Jarrett on 29 January 1816: About 5 June 1815 Leanner Snyder came before him, a Justice of the Peace, and wantonly and without any purpose made oath that Bersheba Williams said "that if Mary Lewellen was as clear of taking some money that was lost at their house as her brother, Abraham Wilson, the money would not have been lost and also what she has said the business was told her by Mrs. Williams." George said he could not recall Leanner's exact words, but the only reason he took her statement was because he heard her swear she would go to each justices (*sic*) until one of them would hear her.

Benjamin Jones, Jabish Jones, Polly Jones, Tabitha Lewellen, and Elizabeth Jones summoned to testify on behalf of Snyder and wife, 8 February and 16 July 1816, and 18 February 1817.

On 7 May 1817, the witnesses named in this summons asked payment for their attendance.

John Thompson summoned to testify on behalf of Snider (*sic*) and wife, 4 September 1816.

William George, Benjamin Jones, Mary Jones, Rebecca Wilson, Christiana Luzador, Rebecca Haymond, and Elizabeth Jones summoned to testify on behalf of Williams and wife, 13 March 1817.

William George, Ben Jones, Jabish Jones, Mary Jones, Rebecca Wilson, Christiana Luzadder, Rebecca Haymond, and Elizabeth Jones summoned to testify on behalf of Williams, 2 February and 20 July 1816.

April 1817 term: "We the jury find for the defendants," Joseph Allen, Foreman. Motion for retrial overruled.

Reference: Melba Pender Zinn, compiler, *Monongalia County (West) Virginia, Records of Superior and County Court. Volume 8, 1811-1812, 1814-1820* (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc.), 1996.

Pirate attack

About 100 English persons who had been sentenced to work on plantations of Virginia and Maryland ended up at Charles Town, South Carolina, when the English ship *Eagle*, upon which they were loaded, was attacked by pirates. A list of these people is in the *North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal*, Volume 9, Number 3, 1983.

Sixth Llewellyn National Reunion drew small but enthusiastic crowd to Colorado

Although the attendance was small, enthusiasm was great at the sixth Llewellyn National Reunion, which was held Thursday, October 10, 1996, through Sunday noon October 13., 1996, at the Inn at Pueblo West, Colorado, also the site of the 1987, 1991 and 1993 reunions.

The reunion gave researchers an opportunity to exchange research and discuss theories of Llewellyn and Flewellen relationships. Because several of those present were first-time attendees, a lot of new information was exchanged. One researcher, Charleen Roberts of Denver, came to the reunion because her ancestor had Llewellyn as a given name and she was hunting clues about his name. He was Llewellyn Elam of Bedford County, Virginia.

Mrs. Roberts believes her ancestor's mother was a Llewellyn. She brought to the reunion many Bedford County maps and research materials, which helped several other researchers. She was so enthusiastic about the format of the reunion that she planned to model a 1997 Gray family reunion after the Llewellyn National Reunion.

Another researcher, Sally Ford, of Cedaredge, Colorado, came to the reunion for a chance to meet for the first time her

husband's cousin, Don Wilson, of Hugoton, Kansas. She and Don and Geneva Wilson exchanged Wilson information, as well as data about their ancestor, Shadrach Lewelin.

Other highlights of the 1996 reunion:

- Four researchers in attendance were at the reunion for the first time.
- One researcher had attended all six reunions.
- Three researchers had attended five of the six reunions.
- One researcher had attended four of the six reunions.
- Six of the lady Llewellyn researchers present were members of DAR.
- Two researchers learned about the reunion from the Internet.

Those who attended the 1996 reunion included Mitzie Davis, LaPlata, Colorado; LaDonna and Bill Doughty, Lexington, Nebraska; Sally Ford, Cedaredge, Colorado; Betty and Floyd Kelley, Garland, Texas; Anne Kohler, Austin, Texas; Dr. John O. and Judy Lewellen, Muncie, Indiana; Charleen Roberts, Denver, Colorado; Don and Geneva Wilson, Hugoton, Kansas; and Martha and Wally Abbey, Pueblo, Colorado.

Two other Llewellyns dropped in briefly, Don Llewellyn of Dallas, Texas, and

Dr. Geraldine Llewellyn of Estes Park, Colorado.

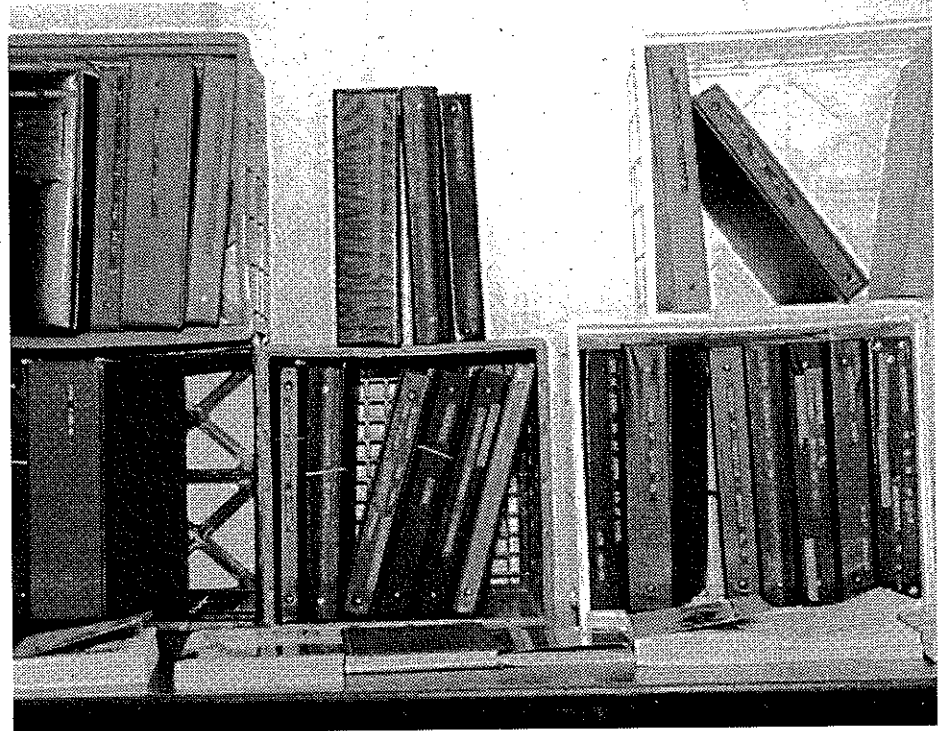
Llewellyns being researched at this reunion included Shadrach Lewelin, Loudoun County, Virginia; William Lewelling, Randolph County, North Carolina; Samuel Lewellen, Monongalia County, Virginia; Peter Llewellyn, Switzerland County, Indiana; Samuel Llewellyn, Rockingham County, North Carolina; Thomas Llewellyn, Brunswick County, Virginia; Phillip Lewellen, Delaware County, Indiana; Benjamin Llewellyn, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; Jesse Lewellen, Anson County, North Carolina, and their descendants, and Llewellyn Elam, Bedford County, Virginia. Several researchers made significant genealogical breakthroughs.

The reunion began with a pre-reunion supper at the home of Martha and Wally Abbey in Pueblo. This gave everyone a chance to become acquainted before the serious research began.

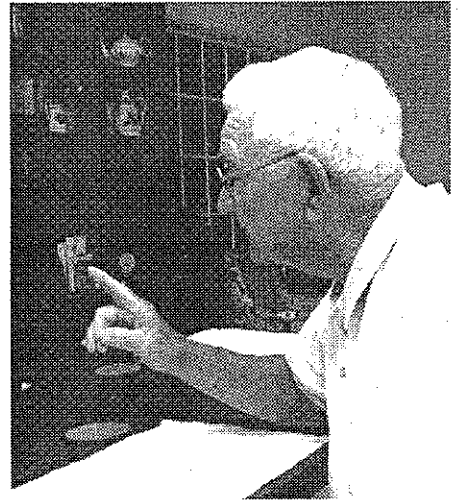
As usual, generous sharing of stories and research materials was evident throughout the reunion.

It was decided to hold the next reunion from October 8 through 11, 1998, at the same location. If attendance remains so small, it will be the last Llewellyn National Reunion organized by Martha Abbey.

The first Llewellyn National Reunion was held in 1985 in Kansas City, followed by reunions in 1987, 1991, 1993, and 1996 at Pueblo West, Colorado, and in 1989 in Platte City, Missouri.



Family reunions . . . continued



Photos, page 68: Inn at Pueblo West bulletin board, and a few of many resource notebooks. This page, left to right, top: Charleen Roberts searches for a Llewellyn link; LaDonna and Bill Doughty arrive ready for action; middle, Betty Kelley, standing, and Martha Abbey confer; Sally Ford, Geneva Wilson and Don Wilson discuss mutual ancestors; Mitzie Davis and Anne Kohler hard at work; bottom: "the group", minus Charleen Roberts, Sally Ford, and Floyd Kelley; John O. Lewellen makes a point.

Family Reunions

... continued

Family reunions scheduled for 1997

June 21, 1997: Lewallen Family Reunion at the Compton Ridge Clubhouse, Branson, Missouri, 1 p.m., Saturday, 21 June 1997. Contact: Richard B. Lewallen, 545 E. Gridley Street, Bushnell, Illinois 61422; 309/772-3844.

June 28, 1997: Lewellen, Lewallen, Llewellyn Family Reunion at the Oneida City Park, Oneida, Tennessee, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Saturday, 28 June 1997. Contact: Kathleen L. Fulwiller, 330 Halfway Lane, Sunbright, Tennessee, 37822; 423/627-2056.

Family reunions scheduled for 1998

October 8-11, 1998: Seventh Llewellyn National Reunion, Best Western Inn at Pueblo West, Colorado, 9 a.m., Thursday, 8 October 1998, to noon on Sunday, 11 October 1998 (or anytime between); continual registration, research and discussion, group meals evenings and Sunday brunch. Contact: Martha Abbey, 781 McCarthy Boulevard, Pueblo, Colorado 81005-9704; 719/564-2210; e-mail: wabbey@rmi.net.

Subscription time again

This issue brings another year of publication of *Llewellyn Traces* to a close. Since all subscriptions to *Llewellyn Traces* cover a calendar year, and since most subscriptions end with the year just past, it may be time to renew your subscription for Volume 9, 1997.

Since we're so far behind with our issues, confusion abounds. If your mailing label says "96" your subscription ends with this issue, which will include the soon-to-be-mailed index to Volume 8. If your subscription is paid through 1997, your mailing label will read "97." A few subscribers are paid through 1998 and their labels read "98."

The current \$22.50 subscription rate will continue for Volume 9, 1997. Although the supply is dwindling, complete volumes for all the years of publication, beginning in 1989, as well as individual issues, are still available, as are the every-name indexes for all volumes. Details are included on the subscription blank on the opposite page.

Llewellyn brothers named in Kentucky wills

Brothers Meshach and Abednego (Jr.) Llewellyn, sons of Abednego Llewellyn and Nancy Snow, were named in several wills probated in Hopkins County, Kentucky, beginning in 1807.

Meshick (sic) Leevallin (sic) [also named in the will as Meshach Lee Allen] inherited in the will of William Whitesides, probated in October 1807 (Hopkins County, Kentucky, Will Book 1, page 2).

William Whitesides (Whitsett) probably was Meshach Llewellyn's father-in-law, although he might have been Meshach's brother-in-law. Meshach was 23 years old in 1807.

Meshick Leevallin, along with Samuel Whitesides, also was named executor of the will of William Whitesides (above), probated in October 1807 (*ibid.*).

Meshach Lewalyn, along with William Black, witnessed the will of Samuel Guiler, written 18 September 1811 (Hopkins County, Kentucky, Will Book 1, page 70).

Abednego Lewalyn, "son to wife Nancy Leeper," inherited in the will of John Leeper, 1 January 1812, probated July 1812 (Hopkins County, Kentucky, Will Book 1, page 73).

Mesheck Lewalyn witnessed the will of John Leeper (above), 1 January 1812, probated July 1812 (*ibid.*).

Mesheck Lewalyn was named an appraiser of the estate of Samuel Guiler [Sr.], 7 March 1812 (Hopkins County, Kentucky, Will Book 1, page 70).

Mesheck Lewalyn witnessed the will of Jean/Jane Guiler, 21 July 1812 (*sic*), probated October 1812 (Hopkins County, Kentucky, Will Book 1, page 85).

Mesheck Lewalyn was named executor of the will of William Denion, 5 March 1813 (Hopkins County, Kentucky, Will Book 1, page 24).

Meshach Lewalyn (sic) witnessed the will of Samuel Guiler [Jr.], 21 July 1818, probated ? (Hopkins County, Kentucky, Will Book 2, page 237).

References: Hopkins County, Kentucky, Will Books 1 and 2.

We Get Letters



Dear editor:

This looks like another come-on. What do you think?

Dean Flewellin
1527 Royal Road
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Dean's letter was accompanied by material he received recently in a mailing for a "family history" of all the Flewellins in the world from Halbert's of Bath, Ohio. We've replied to Dean in the following manner:

"On 21 November 1995, the U.S. Postal Service issued a supplemental cease-and-desist order prohibiting Halbert's from further use of certain misleading marketing practices. A consent agreement was signed by Halbert's.

"Halbert's was ordered to cease and desist from falsely representing that any relative [of yours] was involved in sending the mailing to you, or that any relative endorsed the product Halbert's was offering for sale."

Halbert's also was ordered to display prominently the following disclaimer on any advertising for surname-related publications: "No direct genealogical connection to your family or ancestry is implied or intended." On the mailing received by Dean Flewellin, although the disclaimer was there, in our opinion it was not "displayed prominently."

Halbert's also was ordered to cease and desist from "... representing, directly or indirectly, that [its] advertising has been approved by the U. S. Postal Service."

Halbert's and similar companies using a variety of names currently offer "family books," "family histories," "family historic books," "family newsletters," "family crests and coats of arms," "your family since the Civil War," "family world books," etc. Substitute your surname for "family" in the above list, and you probably have received a mailing advertising at least one publication or product from the list. Most of the companies are trade names of Numa Corporation of Akron, Ohio.

This is another case where we say, "Beware!"