



Ewing Family Journal

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Through 2008, this publication was titled *Journal of Clan Ewing*. The name was changed in January 2009 to reflect a change in the name of the publishing organization from Clan Ewing in America to Ewing Family Association.

All contributions are subject to editing. Ewing Family Association does not assume liability for statements of fact or opinion by contributors, but proven errors will be corrected. In addition, the opinions of contributors are not necessarily those of Ewing Family Association or its Officers, Board Members or Activity Coordinators.

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From the Editor

William E. Riddle, *Journal Editor* (+1 505.988.1092, Riddle@WmERiddle.com)

Y'All Come!!

This issue of the *Ewing Family Journal (EFJ)* again has copious information, spread throughout the issue, about the upcoming 2012 Gathering to be held in Gallipolis, Ohio, 20-23 September 2012. As you look through the issue, watch for the gathering's logo identifying information about this event.



2012 Gathering Logo

Taking Stock ...

I've been the *Journal's* Editor for six years, having taken over from Jill Spittler in mid-2006. It's time to take stock of what's happened these past six years.

Award-winning Family Association Newsletter. First up, I made the *Journal* have the content and a format befitting a world-class, professional surname-interest society. This was recognized in mid-2008 with the National Genealogical Society's Best Family Association Newsletter Award in 2008.

Reorganization of Content. I have, over time, migrated research articles to the front 'half' of the *Journal* and the Association's news – information about new members, messages from the Chancellor, Officers and Activity Coordinators, etc. – to the *Journal's* back 'half'. The Association's purposes include "Publishing a family newsletter or journal periodically with information that is of a biographical, genealogical and historical nature." My separation of research results from news items is intended to clarify what the EFA needs to do to meet this objective.

Breadth of Research Contents. Over the past six years I have broadened the scope of the *Journal's* research-article content beyond basic birth/marriage/death/internment genealogical data. Partially this has led to information about collateral, married-into families. More importantly, it has led to articles about the results of Y-DNA-based analyses and our ancient Scottish Clan heritage. Most importantly, it has led to articles that reveal not only our biological and genealogical ancestry but also sociological, anthropological and archeological insights into their lives and times.

Multi-part Article Series. Early on, I received contributions that were way too long to include in a single issue. I split them across issues. Then I began to receive 'would you like' queries from people who had a story to tell about their ancestors but didn't yet have a complete, well-articulated story. I encouraged them to follow an approach¹ to writing 'long stories' proposed by a friend/colleague, Jerry Weinberg. Jerry suggests collecting 'fieldstones' (thoughts), then building 'walls' (short essays), then building 'fences' and 'houses' (short stories), and then building 'walled-in estates' (books). His approach obviously has value; he has used it to write some dozen books a year, all of them highly acclaimed and some characterized as 'classics'.

¹ Weinberg, Gerald M. *Weinberg on Writing: The Fieldstone Method*, Dorset House Publishing (New York), 2005. Information about this book is available at www.geraldweinberg.com/Site/On_Writing.html.

I use Jerry's approach in writing a book regarding my Ewing and Riddle ancestors and have published several 'fences' and 'houses', first in the *Journal* and subsequently posted to the Southwestern Pennsylvania Ewings part of the EFA Web Site.²

I have tried to help others follow Jerry's approach. This issue of the *Journal* clearly demonstrates the result: Susan Ann (Ewing) Wolfe's contribution (page 30) is the fourth and (for now at least) the final part of her story about her David Ewing ancestor. In David Neal Ewing's contribution (page 1), he starts a story about his ancestors. Wally Ewing continues his ancestry story in his article starting on page 16. And in his article starting on page 23, Lance Cameron Ewing continues to report his Y-DNA testing-based pursuit of an understanding of his Scottish heritage. Others who contribute articles in a multiple article series, but do not have articles in this issue, include Bruce Frobes and Margrett McCorkle.

Indexing. For each issue, I spend considerable time creating an Index of the persons cited in the issue. I've recently noticed many citations to American Indians in the *Journal's* articles; so I have indexed American Indians by tribe as well as person. This follows my previous indexing of various Scottish Clans.

I have been careful to give 'equal attention' to the distaff side of the Ewing forest, indexing, for example, someone born 'Mary Smith' and later wedded to a Ewing as both 'Smith: Mary' and 'Ewing: Mary (Smith)'. This can get quite complex. Suppose that 'Margaret Jones' is commonly known as 'Maggie', first marries a Mr. Towne and then later marries a Mr. State. Complete accuracy requires she be indexed as 'Jones: Margaret 'Maggie"', 'Towne: Margaret 'Maggie' (Jones)' and 'State: Margaret 'Maggie' (Jones) (Town)'. I have tried to achieve this indexing accuracy but cannot claim that I have always achieved it.

This indexing effort is not really all that necessary in the 21st century Internet world we live in. When an issue's articles are posted to the EFA Web Site, the site's much more extensive, automagical indexing makes my 'manual' indexing unnecessary. But I do the indexing to 1) help members who either don't have Internet access or choose not to use their Internet access in order to read the *Journal*, and 2) help people who consult printed versions of the *Journal* in their local libraries. But, web site indexing won't pick up the need to index a reference to 'Maggie' as citing Margaret 'Maggie' (Jones) (Towne) State. I do this in my manual indexing; the web site's 'calculating machine' cannot do it. Humans *can* be smarter than machines but, unfortunately, they don't always expend the effort.

By the way ... I don't really *manually* construct the Index. Rather I use Microsoft Word's ability to create an index from 'indexing tags' associated with words in the text. I have to go through the text and put appropriate indexing tags in for each reference to a person. But once I have done this, I can 'push a button' and have Microsoft Word create the Index

... and Looking Ahead ...

I intend to continue as the *Journal's* Editor for the foreseeable future – God willin' and the cricks don't rise!. At the moment, I have two major changes in mind.

How-To Articles. Most *Journal* articles report not only the results of the author's research but also the process the author used to derive the results. Some articles have focused more on the process than the

² www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/genealogy-and-history/sw-pennsylvania-ewings

results. An example from many years ago is Charlotte Hudson Ewing's 2006 article³ on the process she used to record her family's story in a historical-fiction book. These how-to articles have become more numerous of late. For example, Louis Lehmann's article⁴ in the immediately previous issue explains how a psychologist's notion of family systems can help sort out some genealogical puzzles, and Lance Cameron Ewing's article on page 23 in this issue discusses his use of Y-DNA testing to explore his Scottish heritage.

I plan, in the next, November, issue of the *Journal* or the first issue of next year's *Journal* volume, to initiate a How-To section.

Journal/Newsletter Split. I think the *Journal* should be split into two publications. One – keeping the name *Ewing Family Journal* – would continue to publish research articles concerning the biological, genealogical, sociological, anthropological and archeological aspects of Ewing families worldwide. There would be two issues each year with, collectively, about the same number of articles as now appear in the *Journal's* four yearly issues.

The second EFA publication – let's call it the *EFA Newsletter* – would contain the material that now appears in the back half of the current *Journal* issues: messages from the Chancellor, Officers and Activity Coordinators; offers of information and requests for information that currently appear in the Information Exchange section of the *Journal*; profiles of new members and news from 'old' members; and the calendar of upcoming events. The newsletter would have a magazine-style 'look and feel' and there would be four issues per year.

... With Your Help

I would very much welcome and appreciate your help.

- For one, send me your thoughts about spitting the current *Journal* into two publications. I don't want to do a financial analysis and propose the split to the Board of Directors unless members feel it would be a good idea.
- For two, become an *EFJ* Frequent Contributor! Send me any and all contributions: articles; short items to include in the Ewing Digital Library; questions/answers to include in the Information Exchange section; news about you, your family and your relatives to include in the Keeping Up With the Ewings section; and items to include in the Upcoming Events section.
- For three, if you have graphic-artist and publication-software skills, please consider volunteering to design the EFA Newsletter and become its Editor.

Wm E. Riddle

³ Ewing, Charlotte Hudson. Transferring Your Genealogy Into Historical Fiction, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (November 2006), pp. 12-14

⁴ Lehmann, Louis. Exploring Family Systems of Ancestral Relatives, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (May 2012), pp. 9-17

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Overview

Ewing Family Association Twelfth Biennial Gathering

Gallipolis, Ohio — 20-23 September 2012

Many Ewings followed the gradual but ineluctable western migration patterns of the nineteenth century. In 1810 descendants of Pocahontas James Ewing left their home on Swago Creek in present-day West Virginia, followed the Kanawha River to the Ohio, poled their rafts across that wide river to Gallipolis, before settling permanently in various parts of Gallia County and adjacent Jackson County. Just across the Ohio River from Gallipolis is Pt. Pleasant, West Virginia, site of a battle that took place on October 10, 1774, a conflict some historians consider the first battle of the Revolutionary War. William 'Swago Bill' Ewing would have remembered that fight when he crossed the Ohio in 1810 on his way to Raccoon Township, north of Gallipolis. He had participated in the Battle of Pt. Pleasant thirty-six years earlier, when he was eighteen. Swago Bill spent the rest of his life in and around the small town of Ewington, where he died and was buried in 1822.

These Pocahontas James Ewing descendants, who migrated from the Shenandoah Valley via the Cumberland Gap, were descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh. They were joined by descendants of another early Scots-Irish immigrant – James Ewing of Inch – whose family had immigrated to the Upper Chesapeake Bay area and then migrated via Braddock's Road, now known as the National Road, Route 40, to the area around Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In September 2012 Ewings will gather in Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio to acknowledge the Ewings' continued western migration. Information about the gathering appears in this issue of the *Ewing Family Journal* as follows:

- Overview page viii, 43
- Registration Form page 44
- Tentative Schedule page 46
- Lodging Information page 45



Pt. Pleasant (foreground) at the confluence of the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. Gallipolis, Ohio is in the background right.



**The Ewington Academy
Ewington, Ohio**



**Pt. Pleasant Mural
Pt. Pleasant, West Virginia**



Renaissance Singers

My Ancestors, Part I: John and Prudence Wright (Roberts) Ewing

David Neal Ewing (+1 505.764.8704, DavidEwing93@gmail.com)

This article derives from a chapter of a book on my ancestors I have been working on for a number of years. It is still very much a work in progress; there is always so much more to be learned. I have decided to publish drafts of the parts of it that might be interesting to other Ewings in the *Ewing Family Journal*, in part because I want to preserve this research in the event that I die before ever finishing the book, as happens to so many genealogists. This is the first of several articles derived from chapters in my book. I had thought to publish only material about Ewing families, but the *Journal* Editor, William E. Riddle, has been trying to persuade me to include material about collateral lines, as well. We will see.

John and Prudence Wright (Roberts) Ewing

These are the parents of my father's paternal grandfather, William A. Ewing. My father, Stanley James 'Stan' Ewing, knew almost nothing about these folks, his great-grandparents. The only story he had was that William's father lived "back east somewhere" and left him a large sum of money when Dad's father, Daniel Frederick 'Fred' Ewing, was about nineteen years old. Trying to find out more about this fabled inheritance has been one of the central themes in my genealogical research.

What we've learned about William's folks started with a stroke of luck. I bought a copy through the mail of what turned out to be a rather sloppily produced genealogy book, filled with errors. This book is called *Our Ewing Heritage*.¹ My main objection to *Our Ewing Heritage* is that it is an ill-organized compilation of snippets from other sources, which are mostly not cited so it is impossible to check them. I was disappointed, but was leafing through the book to see what I could see. Imagine my delight when I chanced across this paragraph on page 230 of Volume 1:

John II of this family in 1833 married a daughter of the wealthy Silas Roberts of Ohio, and to them were born twelve children. Four of them were still living in 1912: William of Colorado; Miss Elizabeth Ewing of Los Angeles, California; Miss Ida Ewing of New York City; and Mrs. Dr. Cummins B. Jones of Los Angeles.

We knew from Stan that he was born in Two Buttes, Colorado and that his grandfather William lived there; and, he had a story about his grandfather's sister, Aunt Ida from New York City. Bingo. As it turns out, "Mrs. Dr. Cummins B. Jones" is Dad's grandfather's sister, Aunt Alice, who he also had a story about. I'll tell you his stories about Ida and Alice later in this article. I had no idea at the time where the information in *Our Ewing Heritage* had come from.

One of the first things I did when I found out that my dad's great-grandfather was John Ewing of Xenia, Ohio, was to contact the Greene County Genealogical Society and hire a genealogist to find the Will of John Ewing. I was 'hot to trot' on learning the truth about the fabled Ewing inheritance. But the genealogist didn't find a Will. I'm starting to think that not having a Will is a family tradition (William didn't, Fred didn't, Stan didn't). She did find an obituary for John Ewing in the *Xenia, Ohio Gazette* of 8

¹ Carson, Betty Jewell Durbin and Doris M. Durbin Wooley. *Our Ewing Heritage with Related Families, Revised Edition*, Heritage Books (Bowie, Maryland), 1995 and 1996.

April 1893, and a fair amount of other information, including court orders for the sale of his assets to pay debts.

According to the obituary, he was born in Campbell County, Kentucky on 6 January 1800. His parents had moved to Kentucky in 1795 from York County, Pennsylvania where they had been raised.² According to the obituary, in 1801 they moved to Hamilton County, Ohio. (The obituary doesn't mention this, but the elder John died in 1803 in Clermont County, Ohio and the then three-year-old John was sent to live with relatives, I suspect with his mother's brother, George Townsley, and his family in Campbell County, Kentucky.) He lived in Hamilton and Clermont Counties until he was fourteen years of age, when he moved to Xenia, Ohio where he lived with and worked for James Gowdy who was a merchant there.³ John Ewing II became a partner of Gowdy, and eventually took over completely in 1838 when Gowdy retired. T. P. Townsley worked for him for seven years beginning in 1839.⁴ In 1837 or 1838 he built the Ewing House Hotel, which was for a long time "Xenia's leading hostelry." He retired in 1861. The obituary suggests he died of the hiccoughs, of all things. His wife long preceded him in death. He was survived by five sons and three daughters: Samuel and "Misses Lizzie and Ida" lived in the family home and cared for him in his declining years. Mrs. Alice (Ewing) Jones lived in Los Angeles, and Silas, James, John Jr. and William (Stan's grandfather) lived "in the west."

Although the genealogist I hired didn't find a Will for John Ewing, she did find a huge stack of papers regarding an assignment⁵ originally filed 24 December 1884 in the Greene County Probate Court. T. L. Magruder was an attorney who was appointed by the court to settle John's "estate," but this was nearly nine years before John's death. I'm going to hazard a guess that John could no longer handle his own affairs and became insolvent. He had income and expenses associated with his Caesar Creek Farm and the Ewing House Block; he owed a lot of people money (to the extent of something like \$25,000⁶), and a lot of people owed him money, but many of them couldn't be located or couldn't pay. The attorney Magruder must have been charged with cleaning up the mess. John Ewing's total assets were appraised at \$52,774.50, of which \$48,341.30 was in real estate. The lists of creditors and debtors and the inventory of his personal property is fascinating and fuels speculation about the sort of life he lived, but I haven't had the patience to go through this in a systematic way. Complicating study is the fact that all these documents are written in flowery 19th century script and are hard for me to read. One fact of interest is that among his creditors was his daughter, Ida, who held the mortgage on some of his real estate.

² The D. A. R. application of John's daughter, Ida Ewing, states that John was born in Kentucky while they were "visiting" his mother's brother, George Townsley, and that the next year his younger brother James was born back in Adams County, Pennsylvania where they had come from. I can't reconcile this; she had a number of other mistakes in the application, so maybe this is just wrong.

³ Hamilton County is the most southwestern Ohio county and contains Cincinnati; Clermont County is the next county east of Hamilton. Cincinnati is about fifty miles southwest of Xenia. Campbell County, Kentucky borders parts of both of these Ohio counties across the Ohio River.

⁴ I think Thomas P. Townsley (1817-1898) is John Ewing's mother Margaret Townsley's first cousin Thomas Townsley Sr.'s grandson, so would have been John Ewing's second cousin once removed.

⁵ *Assignment of John Ewing to T.L. Magruder*. Probate Court Records, Greene County, Ohio. A notation on the document is "Filed Dec 24th 1884 at 2,30 PM, Jour 6 Pg 220", and below that in different handwriting, "Recorded assignment Record Vol 6" Pg 114".

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 89-90

Four parcels of real estate were inventoried and appraised. A tract of land in Caesar Creek Township, Greene County, Ohio known as the Babb Farm, containing 445.59 acres, was appraised at \$70 per acre for \$31,191.30. Part of M Lot No. 17 in the City of Xenia, known as the Ewing House Block, was appraised at \$15,400. A 100-by-128-foot lot fronting on Trumbull Street in Xenia appraised at \$800. And a tract of land being parts of Lots No 6 and 7 in the City of Xenia containing 4.26 acres appraised at \$950. The Ewing House Block was a building and produced some income. I don't think it was the Ewing House Hotel, because I think he had sold that by this time, but perhaps not. Ida Ewing held a mortgage for (as I recall) \$2000 on the Ewing House Block. I don't know whether or to what extent the other properties were encumbered. At least one of them was sold to pay his debts; it would appear that only the Caesar Creek farm was worth enough to pay all the debts. A patient person could go through the 168 pages of records I have on this and get clearer. I am not that patient. Whew.

I was able to get clear about the fact that John Ewing had been a pretty wealthy guy, but that he did not leave a vast sum to William when Fred was nineteen. John died in 1893; Fred was born in 1897, so turned nineteen in 1916. I guess John's net estate may have amounted to as much as \$25,000, but he had eight children who survived him, so they wouldn't have gotten over \$3000 apiece. In those days this was quite a large sum of money, but was by no means a vast fortune. I have been unable to get clear about exactly what was left after the estate was settled, or how it was distributed. If William did get a share, it would presumably have been long gone by the time Fred was nineteen. Then I learned that William's unmarried brother Samuel had died in 1917 – maybe he left something to William. And his aunt, Diana Roberts, the last surviving child of William's grandfather, "the wealthy Silas Roberts" (about whom you can read more in my chapter on Silas and Cassandra (Sparks) Roberts), died in 1914 – how about her? More about this below.

So I was feeling pretty smug about getting the low-down on the Ewings. Then I had another stroke of luck. I bought a facsimile copy of *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, by E. W. R. Ewing,⁷ and found that Chapter XXIII was virtually identical with the material in *Our Ewing Heritage*, and is surely where it came from. It starts out talking about the father of John Ewing II (born 1800) who is the subject of this article; don't get confused.

XXIII.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN EWING OF PENNA.-OHIO.

The descendants of John Ewing, born about 1760, who for a period lived near Gettysburg [Pennsylvania], are certainly closely related to the older Cecil County family. Family traits, resemblances, etc., are so striking that little other proof is needed. Hence, these facts and traditions of Scotch descent satisfactorily show that this John Ewing branch is also descended from the old Loch Lomond family, the ancestor of which bore the old Ewing arms, and to one branch of which Bishop Ewing of Scotland belonged.⁸ This older John Ewing married Margaret Townsley, and to them were born:

⁷ Ewing, Elbert William R. *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, Corben Publishing Co. (Ballston, Virginia), 1922. Available for purchase from www.HigginsonBooks.com and online at www.ClanEwing.org/books/EwingEWR/index_ewr.htm.

⁸ I wonder about this. There is a Publisher's Confession at the beginning of this book, which includes a note of "especial commendation to Mrs. Alice Ewing Jones of Los Angeles one of those whose advance subscriptions made the publication of this book possible" (p. 13). I have an idea that E. W. R. Ewing had an interest in connecting Aunt Alice with the fancy branch of the family come hell or high water, but that may be just cynical on my part.

Rachel, born 1793; Margaret 1795; Samuel, 1797; John, January 16 [sic⁹], 1800; James, December 27, 1801.

In 1795 John, the father of this family, moved to Campbell County, Kentucky, and about 1802 to Clermont County, Ohio, and there he died in 1803.

John II of this family in 1833 married a daughter of the wealthy Silas Roberts of Ohio, and to them were born twelve children. Four of them were still living as this book goes to press:¹⁰ William of Colorado; Miss Elizabeth Ewing of Los Angeles, California; Miss Ida Ewing of New York City; and Mrs. Dr. Cummins B. Jones of Los Angeles.

An article published in an Ohio newspaper, March 14, 1890, contained an interview with this John Ewing II, aged ninety. From what he said we get some interesting facts... [I think I have found this article, or at least some part of it, and will quote it directly below.]

In the interview John II says that his father meant to settle in Ohio when he left Pennsylvania, but paused on the Kentucky side of the Ohio because of the acute danger from Indians on the north side of the river. Too, a brother lived on the Kentucky side. [I think this was actually his wife Margaret's brother, George Townsley.] After the elder John's death the mother took young John back to this uncle in Kentucky, and there the boy remained several years. The mother made the trip on horseback, necessarily; and though the lad was only three years old, he never forgot two impressions made then. One was that when the mother was worn out carrying him in her lap she would place him behind her, warning him that if he went to sleep and fell off the bears would eat him up! The other impression was his 'utterly lost feeling when he found that his mother had gone home and left him.' The uncle's family were kindly and aided him to forget his grief by teaching him to build houses of corn cobs, a representative and touching picture of the amusements and play toys of our early American Ewing ancestors.

'Afterwards he went to Batavia, Ohio, with his uncle, who also moved there, and went to school to another uncle,' until about the age of fourteen when he went to Xenia with Gowdy, the first merchant of that place.

In mature life, John Ewing II made several trips on horseback from Xenia to Philadelphia. In the "thirties" he loaded two steamboats with bacon, flour, and other commodities and steamed into New Orleans, sold part of the merchandise in that market; loaded a brig with the bacon and sailed around Florida to Charleston, South Carolina; advertised the bacon for three days 'and then sold it at a big profit.' He then went north to Philadelphia, purchased merchandise for his store, which goods, by the way, went out in big wagons of the pioneer type, and returned to Xenia in September. He had left home in April.

John Ewing II built and long controlled the Ewing House, for many years Xenia's leading hotel. 'The stage used to start from it, and many is the prominent person who stopped at this hotel long years ago.'

At ninety-three this John Ewing died at his lovely Xenia, Ohio, home, April, 1893. Honest, of great energy, fearless, progressive, he stands a representative of the Ewing blood which came to him as to us from our Scotch heritage.

⁹ I believe the correct date of birth is 6 January 1800.

¹⁰ My copy has no date of publication. *Our Ewing Heritage* replaced the words "as this book goes to press" with "in 1920;" this is probably the publication date.

Miss Lizzie Ewing and Miss Ida Ewing and their brother, Samuel, all remained unmarried and tenderly cared for their father at his home. But the historic old Ewing home of Xenia is now no more – alas, representative, again, of so many of the old homes of our clan. Miss Lizzie lives now in Los Angeles, amid its roses; Miss Ida, having become an accomplished musician by study in Europe, now operates a successful musical studio in New York City; and Mrs. Alice Ewing Jones, widow of the late distinguished Dr. Jones, spends her time between her Los Angeles home, Washington, D.C., and New York City; and most wisely handles her large financial interests.

I went looking for the 14 March 1890 article he mentions, but found rather a copy of an 18 March 1890 article on John Ewing in the *Xenia, Ohio Republican*, which quotes an earlier article "on Saturday" from the *Commercial Gazette*. March 18th was a Tuesday; the previous Saturday was March 15th. Maybe this is the article that was referenced in E. W. R. Ewing's chapter on him, but there is quite a bit of material in E. W. R. Ewing's chapter that doesn't appear in the newspaper article. Maybe the *Xenia Republican* just excerpted the *Commercial Gazette* article. Or maybe E. W. R. Ewing had other sources that he did not cite. I'm confused, but perhaps no more than everybody else. I'll just quote the *Xenia Republican* article in its entirety below.

John Ewing, Aged Ninety.

Among its sketches of the old citizens of Ohio, the Commercial Gazette published the following, on Saturday of one our very best and most prominent people:

Prominent in the gallery of Ohio's venerable pioneer patriarchs, and known to most of the old settlers of Southern Ohio, and the people who traveled in the old stages from Cincinnati to Columbus and Springfield before the days of railroads, is the subjoined likeness of one of the earliest, who, though not exactly a native Buckeye, was at least born within sight of the 'promised land.' His father emigrated from Gettysburg, Pa., in 1795, landing from on board a flatboat on the Kentucky shore, just opposite the then struggling settlement around Fort Washington, known variously as Losantville, or Cincinnati. Here the subject of our sketch was born January 16 [sic¹¹], 1800, early in the century as well as the century's history. Subsequently, about 1805¹² the family moved to the north side of the river and settled permanently down to the business of life, hewing out a home in the forest near the present site of Batavia, Clermont County, where under the difficulties concomitant to back woods life, young Ewing received the rudiments of a school education.¹³ Afterwards, in 1814, at the instance [sic] of a relative, Mr. J. Gowdy,¹⁴ then one of the leading pioneer merchants of Southern Ohio, he came to Xenia and entered his store as a junior clerk, going to school and serving an apprenticeship in business. On attaining his majority he was admitted into partnership, and the firm of Gowdy, Ewing & Co. so became one of the most prominent in this

¹¹ I believe the correct date of birth is 6 January 1800.

¹² His obituary says 1801; E. W. R. Ewing says "about 1802." I think the obituary's dates are better. The elder John Ewing died in 1803 in Ohio, so surely must have moved there before that.

¹³ Interestingly, E. W. R. Ewing turns this into "Ohio was then yet largely a dangerous wilderness. The Ewing home was far from the older communities, and the family bravely met the inevitable hardships and inconveniences, the children not neglecting such education as could be had."

¹⁴ I think James Gowdy's first wife, Joanna Townsley, was the daughter of John's mother's first cousin, Thomas Townsley.

portion of the State, and afterwards engaged extensively in pork packing, then as now an important industry. In 1838 Mr. Gowdy withdrew from the firm, and in a few years more Mr. Ewing purchased the interest of Mr. Zimmerman, the remaining partner. Mr. Ewing married, in 1833, a daughter of the late¹⁵ Silas Roberts, a wealthy land-owner, by whom he had eight children, who all survive,¹⁶ Mrs. Ewing dying in 1856.¹⁷ He was the principal stockholder in the Ewing House, the leading hotel. In the old stage days between Cincinnati and Columbus, and about the beginning of the war he assumed control of it himself for a few years, as landlord, having sold out his mercantile business, in which he had been very successful. [He] afterwards lived for a time on his farm near the city, but rural pursuits failed to interest him and he returned to town again, engaging in business for a time, retiring a few years since, however, from all active work, and taking the rest that his long life of steady employment merited. Though ninety years of age, he retains his physical health admirably, has hardly any gray hairs, can mount and ride a horse with nearly as much ease and grace as he could thirty years ago, and altogether is the youngest looking old man in this section of the country. Mr. Ewing never aspired to political preferment, his ambition having always been confined to the private walks of life, though his fine social qualities and prominent citizenship gave him the elements of eminent popularity. Genial, warm-hearted and sociable as ever, he still enjoys the company of his old friends, and walks about among them daily with a vigor that is surprising for one of his great age.

So this is getting to be an interesting and fairly well fleshed out story, no? We found a little more information in three histories of Greene County: one by R. S. Dills,¹⁸ one by George F. Robinson¹⁹ and one by Michael A. Broadstone.²⁰

Dills²¹ says that John Ewing was "second president" of the First National Bank on its organization in Xenia in 1835, but we are not certain that this is 'our' John Ewing. Dills²² also shows John Ewing as a signer of what I take to be the constitution of Ohio in 1851, but again, I'm not sure this is our guy.

According to Broadstone,²³ "Originally the Ewing, or Gowdy, store was located at the corner of Main and Greene streets, but in 1849 Mr. Ewing erected a three-story structure at the corner of Main and Whiteman streets and thereafter carried on his business in the latter building. He also built what is now

¹⁵ He was 'late' at the time this article was written, but not at the time of John's wedding. Silas died in 1864.

¹⁶ This is not true. They had twelve children. Daughters Cassie, Margaret, Louisa and Prudence had all died in childhood.

¹⁷ She actually died 9 December 1858.

¹⁸ Dills, R. S. *History of Green County*, Odell & Mayer (Dayton, Ohio), 1881 (Available online at books.google.com/books/about/History_of_Greene_County.html?id=gS4uAAAAYAAJ.)

¹⁹ Robinson, George F. *History of Green County, Ohio*, S. J. Clarke Pub. Co. (Chicago), 1902 (Available online at openlibrary.org/books/OL6652443M/History_of_Greene_County_Ohio.)

²⁰ Broadstone, Michael A. (Ed.). *History of Green County, Ohio*, B. F. Bowen (Indianapolis, Indiana), 1918. (Available online at openlibrary.org/books/OL23638816M/History_of_Greene_County_Ohio.)

²¹ Dills, p. 439

²² Ibid., pp. 1016-1017

²³ Broadstone, pp. 58-59

known as the Grand Hotel, but which in his day was known as the Merrick Hotel." Broadstone²⁴ also tells us that John Ewing was raised in the Covenanter church and his wife was a Methodist.

Robinson²⁵ quotes a letter from a Xenia resident dated 8 May 1809, which mentions the Gowdy store before John had moved to Xenia: "...There are two stores in the town, which I consider a great evil, as they keep our neighborhood drained of cash..." I reckon we could all hold on to our cash better if there weren't any stores. Actually, these days' stores don't hold a candle to insurance companies for siphoning off cash – and let's not even talk about the tax man. Seriously, the Robinson history has some wonderful descriptions of what early days in frontier Xenia were like for any of you who might be interested.

So, how about poor Prudence? Women didn't get much press in those days and we don't know terribly much about her. Prudence Wright Roberts was born in Xenia, the first of her parents' nine children, on 28 December 1814. She married John Ewing when she was almost nineteen on 12 December 1833; he was already thirty-three. Then she commenced to have babies. Her first child was born in 1833 (this doesn't compute – I can't believe that Samuel was born in September 1833 before his folks married in December) and then she had eleven more, almost exactly one every other year. Four of her daughters preceded her in death: Louisa died at age four, Prudence at two, Margaret at fifteen, and Cassie at eighteen. Prudence herself died in Xenia at not quite forty-four years old when her youngest child was only a year-and-a-half old. Her fifteen-year-old daughter had died a year before and her eighteen-year-old daughter died the week before she did. I wonder if she didn't die of a broken heart. At least she didn't live to worry about four of her sons who served in the Civil War: Samuel, Silas, James and John Jr.

I know enough about Prudence's parents, *Silas and Cassandra (Sparks) Roberts*, that I have written a separate chapter about them. I have less information about John's parents, *and Margaret (Townesley) Ewing*, but I wrote a chapter about them anyway. In those chapters I will talk about their ancestors as far back as we have them. Here, I will continue about the children of John and Prudence Wright (Roberts) Ewing, except for my great-grandfather William, who has his own chapter, *William and Ella Adelia (Snow) Ewing*.

Samuel Ewing (1833-1917) is the oldest of the John and Prudence Wright (Roberts) Ewing children. He never married and was born, died and is buried in Xenia. He seems to have been an outrageous character. We have a series of articles by Ray Higgins in his *Cracker Barrel* column in the *Xenia Gazette*, written in the 1960s and 70s, that talk mostly of the Silas Roberts family, and "Roberts Villa" about which more can be found in my chapter on Silas and Cassandra (Sparks) Roberts. But here is a quote from his 13 June 1962 column:

Here too in his final years lived a nephew, Ewing, humorously described as the 'glass of fashion and the mold of form,'²⁶ a bewhiskered dandy who affected women's high-heeled

²⁴ Ibid., p. 59

²⁵ Robinson, pp. 61-63

²⁶ Interestingly, this exact phrase, 'glass of fashion and the mould of form', appears in Robinson's History of Green County (p. 66), but it is there used to describe Ryan Gowdy, who was James Gowdy's younger brother. This is the James Gowdy who was John Ewing's business partner.

shoes, drove downtown in a horse-drawn phaeton²⁷ and whose salty conversation was sprinkled broadly with ribaldry.

Well, now. "Salty conversation sprinkled broadly with ribaldry" sounds an awful lot like my dad, Stan Ewing, except for the whiskers and women's high-heeled shoes. Another column by Ray Higgins that is not dated on the copy I have goes on:

Prudence's son, Samuel Ewing, was the last family occupant [of Roberts Villa], an effeminate dilettante in high-heel shoes but with the vocabulary of a stevedore...

Higgins wrote on 22 May 1963:

[M. M.] Gaunce was postmaster during Grover Cleveland's first term as President and was a candidate again in 1893 when he was beaten for the office by Lew Whiteman in a lively political rivalry. It was during this year that the candidacy of the bon vivant, Sam Ewing, was advanced. The Gazette, tongue in cheek, reported: 'There is a new candidate for postmaster in the field, Mr. Samuel Ewing. Everybody knows 'Sam.' His petition is being very numerously signed, especially by the Republicans, who are in for having all the fun possible out of the contest. Though Sam enters the race a little late, the lightning is as likely to strike him as anybody. Because, you see, he saves the expense of many pilgrimages to the great Mogul, that an earlier candidacy made incumbent. Sam says if a Democrat is to have the office he thinks it ought to be a good one and he'd like to know what better evidence could be given of Democracy than having had to take the oath of allegiance during the war. One thing is certain. If Sam don't 'get there' he will take his defeat as philosophically as anybody and won't lose any sleep. He says the worst they can do is to spit in his face, and of course a rock-ribbed Democrat doesn't mind a little thing like that.'

After Sam lost his campaign the paper picked up his career later:

The many Xenia friends of Mr. Samuel Ewing will be pleased to know that he is getting along nicely in his new home in Chattanooga, Tenn. He holds a responsible position in a big hotel and restaurant and is fast assuming the characteristics of a typical Southern gentleman, and thinks there is no place like Chattanooga.

There is a fair amount of the 'tongue in cheek' humor in all of this that I don't fully understand. I don't know what to make of his moving to Chattanooga. In 1880 at the time of the census he was living with his eighty-year-old father and two of his unmarried sisters in Xenia. The 1890 census burned and is unavailable.²⁸ Samuel "Eweing" is in the online Greene County Federal Census Index for 1900 in

²⁷ phaeton ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phaeton_\(carriage\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phaeton_(carriage))): A sporty open carriage drawn by a single horse or a pair, typically with four extravagantly large wheels, very lightly sprung, with a minimal body, fast and dangerous. It usually had no sidepieces in front of the seats. The rather self-consciously classicizing name refers to the disastrous ride of mythical Phaëton, son of Helios, who nearly set the earth on fire while attempting to drive the chariot of the sun.

²⁸ A fragment of the 1890 Census records is available courtesy of Amazon.com at search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=5445&o_xid=21892&o_lid=21892&o_sch=Search. As noted there: These records have been extracted from the remaining population schedules for the 1890 Federal Census, which was destroyed by a fire at the Commerce Department in Washington, DC on 10 January 1921. The surviving fragments consists of 1,233 pages or pieces, including enumerations for Alabama, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, and Texas. The records of only 6,160 of the 62,979,766 people enumerated survived the fire.

Xenia, Ward 6.²⁹ It is clear that he didn't stay in Chattanooga too long. Although Ward 6 is also where Roberts Villa is, Samuel "Ewing" appeared on a different page in the 1900 census than Diana Roberts and Louisa (Roberts) Lackey did, so he was not yet living in Roberts Villa, but we think Samuel lived there from at least the time his aunt Diana Roberts died in 1914 until he died in 1917, because Broadstone³⁰ says, "In that big house on the edge of town, and which has ever been styled 'Roberts Villa,' [Diana and Emezetta Roberts] spent their last days and there Samuel Ewing, who inherited it,³¹ spent his last days in lonely splendor, maintaining his position to the end." Another source, Helen Hooven Santmyer's book *Ohio Town*,³² suggests that he was living there before Louisa died in 1910:³³

...but by that time only three of the family were left: two Roberts sisters, very, very old recluses, and their elderly nephew, who minced out of the back gate occasionally, in his ladylike fashion, attired in dove gray or white, his side whiskers gleaming like silver.

And here's another of Ray Higgins' columns, from 22 August 1973, in which he is quoting Russell F. Greiner, an old time Xenian:

The booklet ... told of Sam Ewing going to Mayor Brennan's office to complain about the neighbor's dogs tearing his lingerie from the clothesline.

So Uncle Sam was a cross-dresser and maybe homosexual and he wasn't a bit shy about it. We don't know what he did for a living, if anything. The 1880 census has him as a "retired farmer." It also seems that he served in the Civil War – at least his grave in Woodland Cemetery in Xenia is marked with a Veteran's designation. Maybe we'll eventually be able to find his Civil War records. I wonder if they had a 'don't ask, don't tell' policy then.

Uncle Sam died 6 October 1917 in Xenia. The executrix of his estate was his sister, Elizabeth Ewing. She estimated that the extent of his personal property was about \$6000 at the time of his death and she didn't give a value for his real estate on the *Application for Letters of Administration*. We don't know who got the money. Maybe William got some, but still, we're not talking a fortune here, and there were still four siblings surviving.

Silas R. Ewing (1836-1910) was the second child of John and Prudence Wright (Roberts) Ewing. Like Samuel, he is buried in Woodland Cemetery in Xenia and his grave is marked with a Veteran's designation. We have found him at age forty-four in the 1880 census living in East Fork, Clinton, Illinois with his twenty-eight-year-old wife, E. Sarah, and his sons F. John and R. Silas, five and two respectively. Also in the household is his brother, "A. W. Ewing," age twenty-five. This has got to be

²⁹ www.gcpl.lib.oh.us

³⁰ Broadstone, p. 58

³¹ He certainly did not "inherit it," though I suppose he did inherit a share of the estate and was probably allowed to live there by the trustees of the estate.

³² Santmyer, Helen Hooven. *Our Town*, Ohio State U. Press (Columbus, Ohio), 1998, p. 77 of the Berkley Books trade paperback edition I have. The original copyright date of this book is 1956. This is a lovely little book which is a well written description of the town of Xenia at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, has a number of references to our relatives, and is widely available in used book stores. Helen Hooven Santmyer grew up in Xenia. She graduated from Wellesley College in 1918, so must have been born in the 1890s.

³³ I have a bill from Xenia Dry Cleaning Company showing Sam Ewing paid on 28 September 1912 for cleaning three pairs of lace curtains on July 16th for \$4.50. Wherever he was living, he liked clean curtains.

William A. Ewing, my great-grandfather. The 1890 U.S. census doesn't exist,³⁴ but the Smith's 1890 *City Directory of Rural Homesteads* in Logan County, Oklahoma shows a Silas R. Ewing with a homestead "SE 34 16 4." There was also an Oklahoma Territorial Census in 1890, which shows this Ewing family on Oklahoma Avenue with husband, wife and three sons. It reports that they had been in Oklahoma Territory at that time for twelve months; if they had been 'Boomers' that participated in the big land rush, they would have had to come thirteen months previously. That same year the *Guthrie, Oklahoma City Directory* has his wife living at the corner of Vilas and 7th in Guthrie with "J. F. Ewing," who is presumably their son, Frank. The 1892 *Guthrie City Directory* has a listing, "Restaurant - Mrs. S. M. Ewing." This may be her, notwithstanding that the name doesn't match exactly. In 1896 the city directory has Silas living at 723 Vilas in Guthrie, Logan County, Oklahoma; he is a pensioner living with his son, Frank, but his wife is nowhere to be found. In the city directories from 1904 through 1915, she and their two younger sons are shown living at 511 W. Oklahoma Avenue in Guthrie. In the 1900 Census Silas is at the Midwest Branch of the National Military Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Delaware Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas. He died in 1910, or so it says on his headstone in Woodland Cemetery.

We don't know more about his wife than I've said already. They had three sons, Frank John Ewing (born c1875), Silas R. Ewing (born c1878) and Charles E. Ewing (born 1881). As mentioned above, Frank shows up in a couple of the city directories, but I don't know where the others were. The application for Probate of Diana Roberts' Will on 9 February 1914 has all three of them living in Guthrie, Oklahoma but it also has William Ewing living in "Two Buttes, California," so who knows how reliable that is.

I vaguely remember my dad talking about a horrible boating accident on a lake in which several members of a family of relatives were drowned, and I've wondered whether this may be the family, but I don't really have a clue. [After writing the chapter on which this article is based, we took a trip to Guthrie and learned more, but not much that hasn't been incorporated in the chapter. We learned nothing of a drowning accident.]

James Ewing (1838-1917) was John and Wright (Roberts) Ewing's third child. Like Samuel and Silas, he is buried in Woodland Cemetery in Xenia and his grave is marked with a Veteran's designation. At some point in the late 1800s, James joined his younger brother John Jr. in Del Norte, Colorado where they bought out the Adams and Posey hardware store where John had been working. It is not clear how long he stayed there or exactly when this was. In their father's 1893 obituary, both are said to be living "in the west." In the 1910 census, James is in the Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Malibu Township, Los Angeles County, California. The application for Probate of Diana Roberts' Will on 9 February 1914 says that he lives in Pasadena, California. He died in 1917 and is buried at Woodland Cemetery in the family plot. That is all we know. We don't know if he married or had children.

Cassandra Ewing (1840-1858) died unmarried at eighteen years of age, one week before her mother died.

Margaret Ewing (1842-1857) died unmarried at about fifteen years of age, a year before her mother died.

³⁴ see footnote 28

Louisa Ewing (1844-1848) died at four years of age, ten years before her mother died.

Elizabeth Ewing (1846-1933), 'Miss Lizzie', lived to old age but never married or had children. She was a member of the Board of Managers of the Xenia Library in 1882, and may have been one of the ladies who formed an association to found the library in the 1870s.³⁵ I think she lived with her father in Xenia until he died, then sometime after that she moved to Los Angeles. E. W. R. Ewing, writing in 1920, says that then she was living in Los Angeles, "amidst its roses." She died in 1933, I think in California, but I don't know where for sure. She is buried in the family plot at Woodland Cemetery. There is a description of her in Santmyer's book, *Ohio Town*:

Perhaps I should hardly claim to have known Miss Lizzie Ewing: she too had been gone from town a good many years before she died. She made her escape in the one way open to spinsters with money: she traveled and lived abroad, coming and going as she pleased. But she did at least return for visits, and I remember her from my childhood. She was the niece of the old ladies who lived hidden and secret lives in the villa – old ladies whom I never saw but pictured as trembling crones, because Miss Lizzie, after all, was Grandma's age or near it, and her aunts must therefore have been old beyond belief. In her sixties, Miss Lizzie's hair was still red, she was still slender and graceful. I can almost – not quite -- see her again on the villa driveway: red hair, a parasol, ruffled skirts caught up in gloved hand. The last time she was in town – thirty years ago, perhaps – her hair was still rather sandy than gray, and although her white skin was waxen and crumpled, and her hands shook, her green eyes were still alive and quizzical.³⁶

John Ewing Jr. (1848-1917) We have a fair amount of information about him, primarily because his granddaughter, Prudence (Ewing) Oakes, wrote a family history.³⁷ He served four years in the Union Army, then returned to Xenia and attended Antioch College, then came west to the San Luis Valley of Colorado in 1874. He was employed by the Adams and Posey hardware store in Del Norte, and later he and his older brother James bought them out. My sense is that James didn't stay around too long, and headed for California, but I don't know that.

John Jr. bought Embargo Ranch in 1884. The ranch was 550 acres on Embargo Creek, ten miles west of Del Norte on the north side of the Rio Grande River. This was called Embargo Creek because the Ute Indians, who occupied the mountains to the west, were not supposed to cross this and venture into the "white man's territory." We have visited there and it is beautiful; the coordinates are N 37°42.130', W 106°30.247'. He also operated hardware stores in several of the surrounding mining camps as well as in Del Norte.

He married Ida B. VanLiew, probably in 1878 and probably in Rio Grande County, Colorado. She was born in Berne, New York and had moved to Rio Grande County with her father in 1874. Her father was an attorney who practiced law in Del Norte. John Jr. and Ida had one son, Charles Robert Ewing (born 18 January 1879, died 29 July 1958, both in Del Norte, Colorado). Charles graduated from the Colorado School of Mines in Golden as a mining engineer in 1900, and worked from 1900 to 1905 as a mining

³⁵ Santmyer, p. 191

³⁶ Santmyer, pp. 192-193

³⁷ Oakes, Prudence (Ewing). *Embargo Ranch – The Ewing Family*, Twin Mountain Ladies Aid Society (Del Norte, Colorado), 1978

engineer for T. N. Barnsdale Corporation in Arizona, Idaho and Colorado.³⁸ "The hardships of his Civil War service took their toll on John Ewing [Jr.]'s health, and about 1905 he asked his son to return home to assist with his various business interests."³⁹

John Ewing Jr. served one term as Colorado State Senator from Rio Grande County, several terms as Mayor of Del Norte, and as a Colorado State Representative for Rio Grande County. John Ewing Jr. died 20 January 1917. There is a family plot in the Del Norte Cemetery in block A.F. & A.M. at N 37°39.422', W 106°21.608' in which John Jr., his wife, Charles and both of Charles' wives are buried.

John Jr.'s son Charles also became a prominent citizen. Charles married Willabelle Royce (1878-1934), whose family had come to the San Luis Valley from Ohio and Illinois. They met when she was teaching school in Del Norte and they married 12 August 1903 in Antonito, Colorado, which was the county seat at the time. In 1916 he homesteaded 640 acres six miles north of Embargo Ranch and used it for summer pasture; he called this land Red Rock Ranch. It was "located about six miles north of the ranch up Embargo Creek past its confluence with Myers Creek and then up Myers Creek."⁴⁰ Their only daughter, Prudence Ewing, married Maynard Oakes in 1927. They had two sons, John U. Oakes and Robert R. Oakes.

After Charles' first wife, Willabelle, died, he married Dorothy Turner (1898-1988), another schoolteacher, on 15 December 1941. They had no children. She lived until 1988; I met a woman in Del Norte who told me that Dorothy (Turner) Ewing had been her favorite teacher.

Charles' grandson Robert attended Colorado State University. Robert and his wife Sue operated the ranch March 1958 to December 1959, but none of these folks is around Del Norte anymore, and the ranch has been sold.

Prudence Ewing (1850-1852) died at two years of age, six years before her mother.

Alice (Ewing) Jones (1852-1952) was one of the two great-grandaunts my dad knew. Alice married Cummins Butterfield Jones in Xenia in 1874, two years after he had finished his "medical education" in Cincinnati at age twenty-three. They lived in Xenia at least until 1881 and by then had two small children, Florence Jones and Ewing Llewellyn Jones. By 1914, Alice was living at 2101 Gramercy Place in Los Angeles, California. Her husband died in 1916; in 1917 she was still living in the same place. She evidently became quite wealthy. She also evidently helped E. W. R. Ewing underwrite publication of his book, *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, as he thanks her in his forward. My dad used to tell a story about taking my mom to meet her when they were newly married before I was born, so about 1945. Be careful, now, this is one of my Dad's stories.

³⁸ Oakes says he worked in Arizona and Utah.

³⁹ Oakes, p. 85

⁴⁰ Ibid. p. 89. We have looked for this land. I think the creeks have been renamed, because there is no Myers Creek in the vicinity on the Forest Service map. We stayed at Cathedral Campground, about ten miles up Embargo Creek from the Ranch. It's a real nice campground, and the stream had beaver ponds every so often and looked like it would be good trout fishing. I notice as I write this that the Forest Service map has a notation "Embargo Site" in Section 14, Township 41 N, Range 4 E; this is approximately the right distance from Embargo Ranch to be Red Rock Ranch, but we didn't notice this or check it out on our trip. This land was traded back to the Forest Service at some point.

At that time Alice was living in the penthouse suite of a fine hotel in Huntington Beach, California (as I recall). She was a very old woman (ninety-three and I'd call that old, all right) and she was tiny, shrunken and stooped – not over four feet tall. She carried a heavy staff that was taller than she was and she stumped along, using it as a cane. She was also a little deaf, and irritable, and imperious. They went for dinner together in the hotel restaurant, where she took all her meals and the waiters all knew her. Mother was aghast that the menu had no prices, and neither she nor Dad recognized many of the dishes, as their names were in French. When Alice was ready for service, she banged her staff on the floor and a waiter came scuttling. She ordered dinner for the three of them. Before too long, dinner came. The entrée was on a plate and the side dishes were in little dishes of their own. Alice unceremoniously picked up her side dishes one at a time and dumped them on her entrée plate, then banged her staff on the floor to summon the waiter to take the empty dishes away. My folks were very impressed and a bit overawed by the whole spectacle.

William Ewing (1855-1939) is my great-grandfather and has his own chapter.

Ida Ewing (1857-1936) is the other of the two great-grandaunts my dad knew. Dad's little sister, Alice Ida Ewing, is named after the two of them. Aunt Ida never married. She became a professional musician who trained in Europe and lived in New York City and Washington, D.C. and taught music lessons. She also had quite a fair amount of money, was interested in genealogy and joined the DAR.

My dad also had a story about Aunt Ida. Once each year, Ida would travel by train from her home in New York to visit her sister Alice in California. At that time, my dad and his family were living in Two Buttes, Colorado. They would meet the train in Lamar, Colorado and bring Ida with her trunks of fine clothing back to Two Buttes in a wagon. There, she wore white gloves and a hat to dinner, of all things. And every day she went to the church where there was a piano and she could practice her vocal scales. Dad and his pals would sneak up outside the window and howl like coyotes, making the uproariously funny point that Aunt Ida's singing sounded a lot like coyotes howling.

Conclusion

Editing this draft for publication in the *Ewing Family Journal* has made me acutely aware of how much remains to be done. After this draft was written I located several fourth cousins in Indiana, descended from Elizabeth (Roberts) Kauffman, one of Prudence (Roberts) Ewing's sisters. We took a trip to Indiana to meet them.

They had a number of family artifacts and a trunk full of correspondence and other records pertaining to the Roberts and Ewing families of Xenia. One of my ne'er-do-well great-grandfather William's cousins, William Kauffman, was an architect who designed courthouses all over the Midwest, including the one we visited at Uniontown, Pennsylvania during the Ewing Family Association's 2010 Gathering.

My new-found fourth cousins gave me copies of some scintillating snippets of correspondence from Aunt Alice, revealing that she had been quite an adventurer in her youth. I tracked down a couple of her descendants in California, and learned to my horror that until recently they had also had a large trunk full of her correspondence and other papers, perhaps including a Ewing Family Bible, but that there had been a leak in the attic and this had all been destroyed and disposed of. Still, I got enough stories from the Kauffman records to much expand the section on Aunt Alice above. Also included in the Kauffman

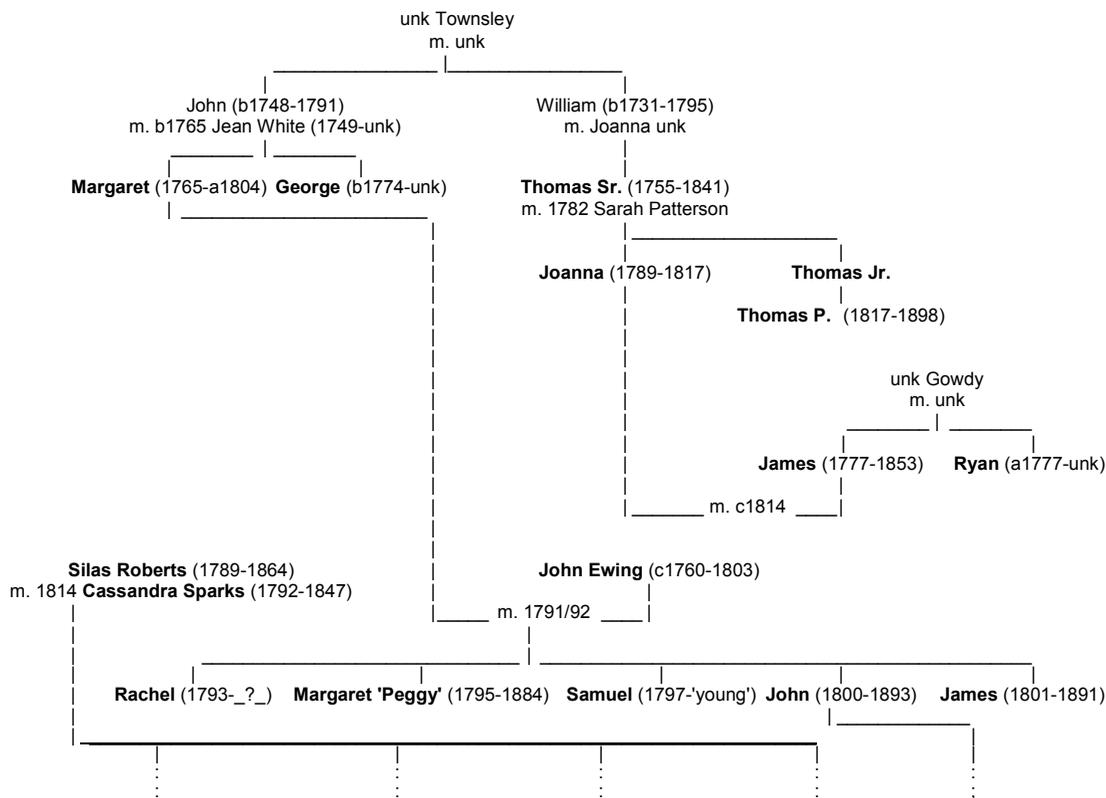
records were wonderful letters from Matthew Roberts, Prudence Roberts Ewing's brother, about his journey to the gold fields in California, which I published in the *Journal* a few issues ago.⁴¹

I also have an inkling that the Civil War was a catastrophe for this family. My grandfather was too young to have served, but four of his older brothers did serve, and based on what little I know of the courses of their lives, I suspect that at least two of them may have had permanent emotional scarring from the experience. It remains for me to find their records and learn what I can about where they served and what the conditions were like for them.

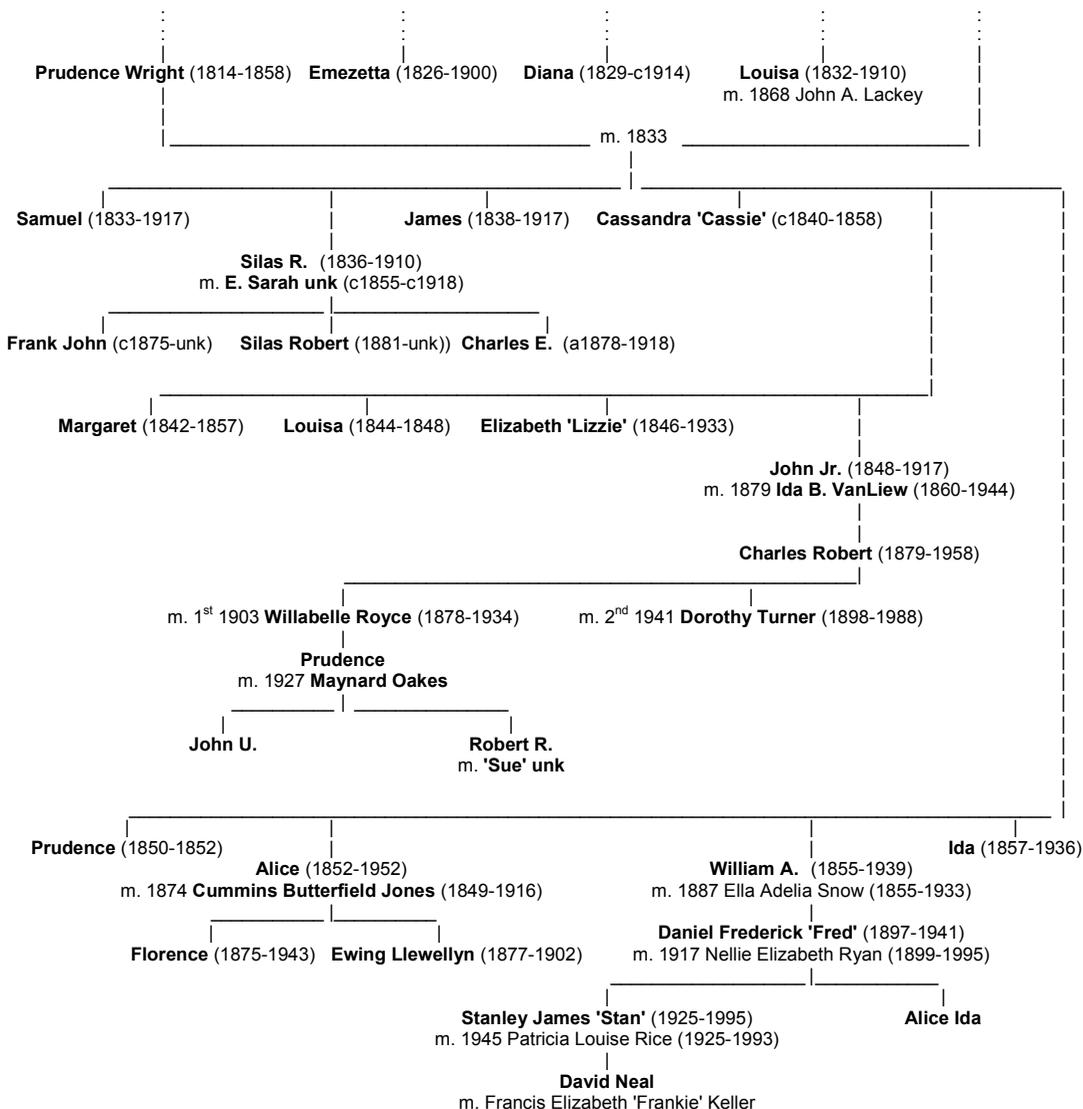
I am not sure how many chapters in my book I should publish in the *Journal*, but at least a couple of more, depending on how they are received.

Relationships Among People Mentioned in this Article

Bold Names indicate people who are mentioned in the text. Other people are cited to complete the 'story' about the relationships among these mentioned-in-the-text people.



⁴¹ Ewing, David Neal. Matthew Roberts' Trip to the California Gold Fields, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (November 2011), pp. 1-17



David Neal Ewing has been a member of the Ewing Family Association since 1996 and has served as its Chancellor since 2006. He previously served as Chair of its Board of Directors from 2004-2006. He is also Administrator of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project, which he founded in 2004, and he is a regular contributor to the Ewing Family Journal. Dr. Ewing has a private practice in clinical geriatric neuropsychiatry in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He received his M.D. degree from the University of New Mexico and did his residency training at the University of Michigan Hospital in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

One American Family – Part II

Wallace K. Ewing (WKEwing@charter.net)

A few years ago I prepared a biographical sketch of my grandmother, Carlotta Parthenia 'Lotta' Walkley.¹ It soon seemed only fair to give her husband Alvin Enoch 'A. E.' Ewing equal attention. As an offshoot of this work, I prepared an article about their honeymoon at the 1893 Columbian Exposition based on narratives from Lotta's diary. Another spinoff was an article about a 1914 family 'walking adventure' by my father, Burke McKendree Ewing, and his brother, Walkley Bailey Ewing. Both stories have appeared in previous issues of the *Journal*.^{2,3}

Putting together information about the separate and joint lives of A. E. and Lotta soon showed the need to get as close as possible to the family's beginnings in America. Of course, Carlotta's father, Dr. Wyllys Walkley, had to be a part of the history. A. E.'s ancestors had to be included as well. And so I kept going farther and farther back to collect and sort out information about the lives and times of my earliest known ancestors.

The result is a multi-article series discussing the lives of my parents and their ancestors. This is the second article in the series. The first appeared in a previous issue of this journal.⁴ Others will follow.

Although A. E. and Lotta came from very different backgrounds and were remarkably dissimilar in personalities, their love was enduring and so was their marriage. This is primarily their story, written so that each of the segments can be read and understood separately. However, since one part supplements the other, as in life A. E. and Lotta complemented each other, reading the parts in sequence perhaps provides a better understanding of their whole story, a sense of their heritage and the balance they maintained for more than fifty years.

The articles are based primarily on the journals, diaries, and plentiful correspondence that they, their families, and their friends maintained over the decades.⁵ In particular, none of these articles would have happened at all had it not been for A. E.'s amazing diligence and tireless correspondence. I am thankful that he was such a prolific writer, threw nothing away, and catalogued and indexed everything. In addition, much credit goes also to my sister Nancy Hank Ewing, whose intensive research and monumental genealogy of the complete James Ewing family⁶ is astonishing and irreplaceable. It is sad that Nancy died in 1987 before her work was finished. Had it not been for Barbara Ewing Powell's

¹ She was born Carlotta Parthenia Walkley, the third daughter of Wyllys Walkley. When her father decided to go to medical school rather than return to the farm after the Civil War, he 'gave' Carlotta as a foster child to Freeman Bailey and his wife. Carlotta was about two-and-a-half years old at the time. Her foster parents were generous and loving, and she adopted (not legally) their family name and, after her marriage to Alvin Enoch 'A. E.' Ewing, she referred to herself most often as Carlotta Bailey Ewing.

² Ewing, Wallace K. The Long Walk of 1914: Grand Haven to Mackinaw City, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (August 2011), pp. 8-16

³ Ewing, Wallace K. Honeymooners at the 1893 Columbian Exposition, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (November 2011), pp. 18-20

⁴ Ewing, Wallace K. One American Family – Part I, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (May 2012), pp. 21-26

⁵ Material taken from primary sources is presented in italics and follows as closely as possible the original. I have inserted bracketed [] information for purposes of clarification or elaboration.

⁶ Ewing, Nancy Hank (ed. Barbara (Ewing) Powell), *James Ewing – Pioneer*, Self Published, 1994. Available online at www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/Document_JamesEwingOfPocahontas.html.

generous commitment to see Nancy's work completed, it would remain a mass of notes and half-finished narratives, inaccessible to most of us.

Pocahontas James Ewing's Children

When he was fifteen, John Ewing, the son of Pocahontas James, visited his married sister, Jennie Ann (Ewing) Clendenin.⁷ Ann and her husband, Archibald 'Archie' Clendenin, lived in a cabin about one-half mile west of Lewisburg, West Virginia. There, on July 15, 1763, five months after the formal conclusion of the French and Indian War, John was captured by Indians⁸ during a Shawnee raid, led by Chief Cornstalk, as part of Pontiac's War. Cornstalk was chief of the Shawnee tribe whose principal villages were on the Scioto River in Ohio. In that summer month, Cornstalk's band crossed the Ohio River, sank their canoes at the mouth of the Kanawha River near Point Pleasant, traveled by foot approximately 160 miles across present-day West Virginia, and came upon the settlements at Muddy Creek. There the Indians began their raids, killing some of the settlers, selecting desirable household items, and making prisoners of the women and children. The next day they came upon the Clendenin land.

The Clendenins had not heard of troubles with the Indians, and Archie considered their visit a friendly one, although his wife claimed to be suspicious of their motives because their paint was different from what she had seen before. Her husband assured her that there was no danger.

Outside the Clendenin cabin, under a scaffolding to protect her from the hot July sun, Ann was boiling meat and bones from her husband's recent successful hunt. As she took a plateful of the meat to the Indians for their meal, she heard Archie exclaim, "Lord have mercy on me." She turned and saw one of the Indians with her husband's scalp, shaking the blood from it. Ann rushed at the brave, and in a frenzy begged him to kill her, and spit in his face as further provocation.

In the meantime, Indian John Ewing and two of the Clendenins' hired hands had been working in the cornfield. Noticing the visitors, the three of them left their work and went to the cabin. Indian John got there just in time to witness his brother-in-law being scalped and to see Ann's attack on the Indian. As the Indian raised his tomahawk to kill her, Indian John cried out, "Never mind her! She is only a woman." "Yes," agreed the Indian, "and she damn fool, too." But he did release her.

The Indians plundered the cabin, set fire to it, and departed with Ann, her two children, and Indian John. A day or two later Ann escaped from the single-file procession by running off to the side of the trail at an appropriate spot and hiding behind a large rock. Before long the Indians noticed her absence and shouted, "Make the calf bawl and the cow will come." They killed the baby, but Ann remained hidden and unresponsive, possibly too far away to hear the infant's cries.

Ann traveled at night, concealing herself by day. By the second night she was back at her cabin, and in the fading light saw again the bloody desolation. She returned to the safety of the woods and rested until morning, when she found her husband's body and tried to cover it with earth. Weak from hunger and exhaustion, she was unable to complete the task. Ann continued her walk, living on very little, and

⁷ Jennie [Janett] Ann Ewing, born in Greenbrier County about 1741, was the first child of Pocahontas James and his wife Sarah. She is usually referred to as 'Ann'.

⁸ John was always known as 'Indian John' after his return from captivity. Frontier nicknames, such as 'Indian John' and 'Swago Bill', were useful nicknames in distinguishing people with identical first and last names, which wasn't uncommon.

eventually met a group of white men about ten miles from Lewisburg who gave her some food. She finally arrived at the settlement where her parents lived, and stayed with them until she married John Rodgers a few years later. When the two of them returned to the site of the massacre, she found the meat dish where she had dropped it on that fateful July day.

Indian John and his six-year old niece continued with their Indian captors, hiking to the mouth of the Kanawha River. There the canoes were raised and the party crossed the Ohio River, and in the middle of August they arrived at an Indian village near a salt lick on the Scioto River, about three miles below the present city of Circleville. This village became the captive home for Indian John and the niece.

Indian John was adopted by the mother of Wabawasena [White Otter] , the warrior who had taken him prisoner. He had high regard for his captor, who was a young war chief, and considered him "highly intellectual," and one of the most upright, honest, and honorable men Indian John ever knew. Indian John was given the Indian name "Petercob." He said that the months of his captivity were as enjoyable as circumstances allowed. He and Pla-Waugh [Turkey] , who was Indian John's age, played together as much as they could. They filched melons, cookies, and sugar, and generally gave the Indian women a headache or two. One time his adopted mother accused John of stealing a melon from her patch. He denied it, but was caught in his lie when she took him to the patch and pointed to his tracks and then to his four-toed foot. As a boy he had lost a toe in an unexplained accident, and thereafter left a distinctive footprint. Being proven a liar and a thief was punishment enough, and that episode ended Indian John's days as a petty thief.

Indian John was an apt learner and quickly picked up the Shawnee language. One day he was asked to explain the Bible to Thobqueb [Hole-in-the-Day] , a council chief. Thobqueb was said to be over a hundred years old and reputed to be wise and eloquent. When told that God created man, Thobqueb asked whether it was a red man or a white man. John replied that it probably was a white, to which Thobqueb exclaimed, "I don't believe the Great Spirit made the poor, ignorant white man before he did the red man!" John also had difficulty explaining the great flood. He used the Shawnee equivalent of "canoe" for "ark," giving its size and the number of people and animals put on board. The old chief remarked, "Now you know that's a lie. There never was a tree big enough to make such a canoe as that."

A Bible wasn't all the Indians obtained from the white settlement. They also had their first experience with small pox. Indian John's adoptive mother and sister were among the victims. When Indian John felt he was coming down with the disease, he went a short distance from the village, cut down a large hickory tree, made a fire from it, and wrapped himself in a buffalo robe and blanket. Feeding on roasted squash and cold spring water, he passed the critical period with scarcely a mark to mar his features. He said he never found a better remedy for small pox.

Nearly two years after his capture, Indian John was returned to a white settlement at Fort Pitt, now the location of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. When he discovered his niece Jane was not among the returned captives, he went back to Ohio and to the Indian village where she had been sent. The Indians teased him on his return, saying he preferred Indian life to the white man's ways. Indian John found Jane, sitting on a pile of bearskins, plump, tanned, and content with her Indian life. She later said she would have been just as happy if her uncle had left her with the Indians.⁹

⁹ Jane Clendenin married John Davis in 1775. They had six children. John died in Greenbrier County, Virginia in 1800. Jane outlived him by thirty-four years.

On April 22, 1774 Indian John married twenty-three-year old Ann Smith, a native of Ireland. Indian John and Ann settled on 195 acres of land on Stony Creek near Marlinton, West Virginia and they raised ten children.

Indian John and Ann (Smith) Ewing had a brother William. In the same year when Indian John and Ann Smith married, 1774, William obtained by 'tomahawk rights'¹⁰ 745 acres on Swago Creek, not far from his brother. Pioneers claimed land by walking the perimeter of the acreage they wanted and marking – presumably with a tomahawk – appropriate trees on the boundaries. After living on the land ten years and never being asked to leave, the settlers could consider the land their own. A later survey and grant of the land, dated January 1, 1795 and signed by Robert Brooke, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, gave official title to William. He became known as 'Swago Bill', for the creek which flowed over the land.

Swago Bill built a small cabin near the foot of the Swago. He married, and as his family increased he built a second home, this one a larger, two-story structure about a mile away. The land was considered good for farming, with some rough, hilly topography, including limestone cliffs and scattered rocks.

On October 10, 1774 Swago Bill participated in the Battle of Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Sometimes regarded as the first fight of the Revolutionary War, the successful outcome of the battle subdued the Indians along the outlying settlements for at least two years. It was part of a larger undertaking called Lord Dunmore's War. Lord Dunmore at this time was governor of the Colony of Virginia. Concerned about the increasingly defiant spirit of the colonists, Lord Dunmore looked for a distraction by declaring war on the Indians. Two militia units were formed. One, under the command of Colonel Andrew Lewis, marched along the Kanawha River in present-day West Virginia to its juncture with the Ohio River, not far from Point Pleasant, there to wait for Lord Dunmore and his unit. Together the two units crossed the Ohio and marched into Indian territory.

Swago Bill, only seventeen years old, enlisted in Captain Stuart's company, part of the regiment commanded by Colonel Lewis. The company formed at Camp Union, not far from the site of the Clendenin Massacre, near Lewisburg. Except for a few of the officers, the men wore no uniforms. Instead, they wore the hunting shirts, leather leggings, and fur caps typical of the pioneers. They carried flintlocks or muskets, bullet pouches, hunting knives, and tomahawks.

As Lewis' unit waited for Lord Dunmore's arrival approximately a thousand Indians, under the leadership of Chief Cornstalk, began to mass unseen on the other side of the Ohio and were able to cross the river without being detected. They were discovered only by accident when two militiamen who were out foraging happened upon the Indians' encampment. One of the two militiamen was killed in the shots that ensued, but the other returned to his post about sunrise. Nearly 150 of Lewis' troops went out in search of their enemy, but before they had gone a half mile from camp they were attacked by a much larger force of Indians.

The American forces fought in Indian fashion, keeping as much as possible behind trees, logs, or anything that provided protection. William was behind a tree when another soldier, rushing for cover, pushed William from his presumed position of safety and took it for himself. Instantaneously the soldier

¹⁰ 'Tomahawk rights' was a means by which settlers during early period of frontier settlements in the United States would claim title to a tract of land. The process was to deaden a few trees near the head of a spring, and mark the bark of one or more of them with the initials or name of the person who made the claim.

fell dead, shot through the head by an Indian bullet. William would have received the shot had he not so unceremoniously been shoved aside.

Under the impression that Lord Dunmore's troops had arrived on the battle scene, the Indians retreated to the other side of the Ohio River. By the end of the battle, eighty-one Americans were killed, and, according to one estimate, 233 Indians died. Because of the battle, Lewis had to delay his excursion into Indian country for a week. During that delay the Indians approached Lord Dunmore seeking peace. Among the terms of the treaty was a stipulation that no white people should be allowed to hunt on the north side of the Ohio River. Most of the militiamen, including Swago Bill, returned to their homes immediately following the treaty.

Three years later Swago Bill was back at Point Pleasant, a member of Captain Matthew Arbuckle's company of militiamen. Arbuckle and his troops had been ordered to Point Pleasant to police the frontier in that area and to construct a fort, replacing Fort Blair, which had burned down for unknown reasons. The Revolutionary War was well underway, and the Indians, including Chief Cornstalk, were recruited easily by the British. On November 10th, subsequent to an attack on a small contingent of militia men, the chief, his son, and two other Indians, who earlier had been taken prisoner, were being held at the fort. Swago Bill was guarding the prisoners when a mob of angry soldiers rushed the fort with the intent of avenging the death of one of their comrades, and they threatened to kill Swago Bill, too, if he interfered. Swago Bill protested the impending massacre, but was unsuccessful. Three of the captives were shot to death, including Cornstalk, and according to the report one Indian was "mangled." The soldiers who had a hand in the murders were brought to trial, but all were acquitted.

It appears that Swago Bill's two years at Point Pleasant comprised the extent of his Revolutionary War experiences. Neither family folklore nor written records place him anywhere else during that conflict. However, in 1783 he had another experience with the Indians, who were trying one last time to stem the flow of whites into the Greenbrier Valley, home to the Ewings and many other settlers in West Virginia. Still a bachelor, Swago Bill received word that Indians were in the vicinity. He left the work he was doing and took himself and his team to the fort, six or eight miles away. A day or two went by with no incidents, and Swago Bill decided to return to his home to see if everything was in order. He retrieved the plow he had left in the field, and headed to his cabin when he heard some menacing noises. Looking up, he saw three gun barrels pointed at him and heard three clicks in rapid succession. Each gun had misfired. Swago Bill dropped the plow and ran as fast as he could, with the Indians in close pursuit. After going over a crest of a hill, he veered off the path, dodged into the woods a short distance, and hid behind a benevolent tree. The Indians ran by his hiding place and never were the wiser. Swago Bill continued through the woods to the fort, where he stayed for a few more days. The Indian threat seemed to evaporate, and the settlers returned to their home.

Sequels

Next in this series are stories about Enoch Ewing, a grandson of Pocahontas James Ewing

The Family

Several genealogies have been prepared about Pocahontas James Ewing's family and his father, John Ewing of Carnashannagh:

- *Ewing in Early America*, by Margaret (Ewing) Fife, is a basic source of information about many immigrant Ewings.¹¹
- My sister's book, *James Ewing – Pioneer*,¹² reports on the life, times and descendants of Pocahontas James Ewing.
- William W. Sproul III's articles^{13,14} concern three early James/Joshua Ewing settlers of Augusta County, Virginia including Pocahontas James Ewing.
- A genealogy of John Ewing of Carnashannagh, prepared by James R. McMichael, is available in the Ewing Genealogy Documentation material provided on the Ewing Family Association's Web Site.¹⁵

To aid readers of these articles, the following descendancy tree identifies the people mentioned in this article (people with **bold** names) and, in non-bold type face, people mentioned in previous articles or helpful in understanding the relationships among people mentioned in this article. Future articles will update this descendancy tree to include additional people identified in the future articles.

Wallace K. Ewing's grandfather, A. E. Ewing, bequeathed him the family genealogy gene. Some of Wally's earliest memories are of sitting on A. E.'s lap listening to stories of their early Ewing ancestors: Pocahontas James, Swago Bill, and Indian John, among a host of others. A. E. knew how to tell a story and how to make history personal and exciting for even a five-year old. "More than seventy years later," Wally says, "my pulse still quickens when I read or hear about another Ewing, and if that Ewing is remotely related to me, my heart beats even faster." A retired teacher, Wally has delved deeply into the history of his hometown as well as his family genealogy. He can be reached by EMail at WKEwing@charter.net.



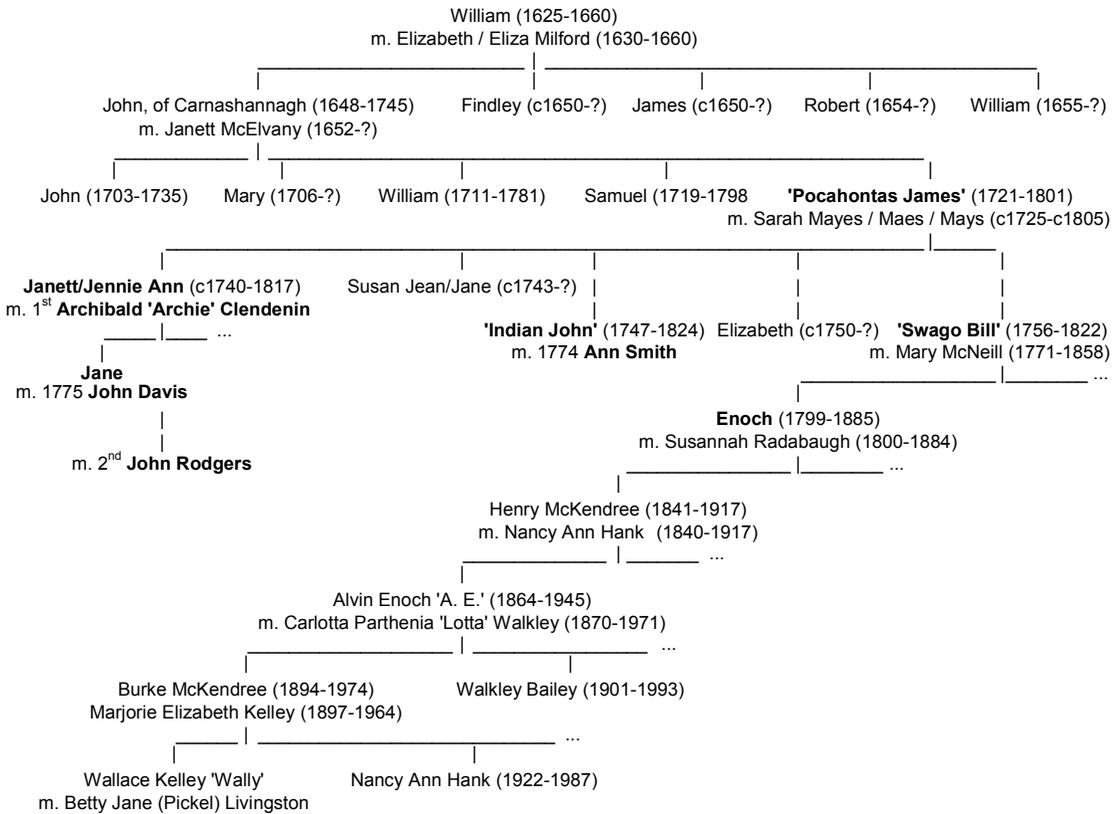
¹¹ Fife, Margaret (Ewing) (ed. James R. McMichael). *Ewing in Early America*, Family History Publishers (Bountiful, Utah), 2003. Available from www.HigginsonBooks.com and online at www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org

¹² Ewing, Nancy Hank (ed. Barbara (Ewing) Powell). *James Ewing – Pioneer*, Self Published, 1994. Available online at www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/Document_JamesEwingOfPocahontas.html.

¹³ Sproul, William W., III. The Early Ewing Families of Augusta County, Virginia: Part I, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (May 2009), pp 27-29. Available online at www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/documents/Sproul/Sproul_Part_1.html.

¹⁴ Sproul, William W., III. The Early Ewing Families of Augusta County, Virginia: Parts II to IV, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (May 2010), pp. 16-37. Available online at www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/documents/Sproul/Sproul_Part_2.html.

¹⁵ www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/EGD_Project/Document_JohnOfCarnashannagh.html



Redneck Medical Dictionary – Part I

Bacteria: back door to cafeteria
 Benign: what you be after you be eight
 Cauterize: made eye contact with her
 Dilate: to live long
 Medical Staff: a doctor's cane
 Morbid: a higher offer

The Ewings of the County of Norfolk, England – Part II

Lance Cameron Ewing (Lance.Ewing@gmail.com)

Introduction

At the end of Part I¹ of this series on the origin of the Ewing surname in the English county of Norfolk, I posed the question of where my Ewing ancestors came from prior to being in Norfolk. I spoke of the traditions passed down by some Norfolk Ewing families that their ancestors were of Scottish ancestry, and I told how my great-great-great-grandfather John William Ewing lived in a house that proudly displayed the traditional Scottish Ewing family crest, in not one but two different places on their property in Eaton, Norwich.



Family Crest on the Left Post of the Inner Gate at The Old House, Eaton.



Family Crest on the Back of the Left Post of the Outer Gate at The Old House, Eaton.

Most Ewings who have spent time looking into their family history will be aware of the various theories and traditions as to where the Ewing surname originated. One of the most common is that Ewing is derived from Clan Ewen of Otter. Another is that it is an Anglicized version of Ewen, which is a name of great antiquity among the Brythonic Celts of Strathclyde. Regardless of which of these, if any, is true,

¹ Ewing, Lance Cameron. *The Ewings of the County of Norfolk, England – Part I*, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 1-8

neither would have any relevance to my Ewing family if it turned out that there wasn't a Scottish origin for the Ewing surname in Norfolk.

The Y-DNA Test

In an attempt to answer these questions of origin for the Norfolk Ewings I sent a Y-DNA sample to the Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) web site (www.FamilyTreeDNA.com) to be included in the Ewing Family Association's Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project.² It was my hope that this would shed light on whether there is a connection between the Norfolk Ewings and the Scottish Ewings and how far back that connection might be. Hopefully it would solve the mystery one way or the other. So in late March I placed my order on the Family Tree DNA web site and by the end of April I had the results.

Being ignorant of what exactly the Y-DNA test would show, I was a little disappointed at first when I saw the results on the Family Tree DNA web site. According to their online matching tools, my results were most closely matched to people with Irish surnames such as Doherty, Slavens and McLaughlin. And what struck me immediately was the lack of Ewing matches. So when I contacted David Neal Ewing to ask for his analysis of my results, it was with little or no expectation of their being any proof of a Scottish Ewing connection. My hope had been that the presence of close Ewing matches would be proof of a Scottish connection.

It turns out that I am at genetic distance 11 from the Ewing modal and I match only one of the distinctive Ewing markers. When I first learnt this, it did not sound like good news with regards to a Scottish connection for the Norfolk Ewings. The large group of closely related Ewings were all within genetic distance 5 of the Ewing modal, so clearly I was not in what the Ewing Family Association's Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project has named Groups 1 and 2. But as I learnt more about the various groups, I realised that my absence from Groups 1 and 2 was probably to be expected. The members of Groups 1 and 2 almost certainly had a common ancestor less than 500 years ago in the Dumbartonshire area, and knowing that the Ewing name had been in Norfolk since at least the late 1500s, it was likely that if the Norfolk Ewings were related to the Scottish Ewings then the separation must have been over 400 years ago. So could it be that my Y-DNA result only just missed being included in Group 1 or 2?

This was not to be the case. The genetic comparison showed that my common ancestor with the Ewings in the large closely related Groups 1 and 2 would have been something like 1000 to 1500 years ago. This is well outside a genealogical timeframe and before surnames had come into use. So what did this mean? What else did I have to go on?

Group 3 and the McLaughlin Association

Based on the current guidelines that govern the assignment of the Ewing Y-DNA test results to one of the five groups, my Y-DNA result has been placed within Group 3. The project has previously established that the men in (sub-)Group 3b have a Y-DNA profile that is as close a match to the Irish McLaughlin modal as the members of the large Ewing group are to the Ewing modal. The assumption is that there was a non-paternal event relatively recently (maybe 300-odd years ago) in Donegal in northwest Ireland where the Ewings and McLaughlins were living next to each other. It turns out that my genetic distance from the McLaughlin modal is 7, which is indeed closer than my genetic distance from the Ewing modal, which is 11. So the closer association to McLaughlin over Ewing is indeed something

² www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project

I have in common with Group 3b. There is one problem with leaping to conclusions with regards to this common association and that is that I'm fairly sure from more traditional genealogical sources that my Ewing ancestors were not in Donegal during the time period implied by the current McLaughlin theory. The Ewing surname appears to have been in Norfolk since the late 1500s. So I think that a McLaughlin connection in my case must predate the Ewing ancestors of the large Ewing group that migrated from Scotland to Ireland.

The Family Tree DNA Matching Tools

I decided to go back to the Family Tree DNA web site and play around with their online matching tools again to get a better idea of what exactly they were telling me. I focused on what appeared to be the closest match, a man with the surname Doherty. For each match, it is possible to generate something called a Time Predictor (TiP) report,³ and on the TiP report it is possible to tell it for how many generations in the past you know that you did not have a common ancestor with the person you are comparing yourself with. I told the TiP report tool that there wasn't a common ancestor in the last eight generations since my most distant known ancestor lived eight generations before me. The TiP report told me that there is a 91% chance of a common ancestor with Mr. Doherty at around twenty generations and a 78% chance at sixteen generations. Well, 78% seemed like good odds. So how long ago was sixteen generations?

To work this out, I thought about my most distant known Ewing ancestor. He was a John Ewing born about 1729. He lived eight generations before me. So if eight generations ago was around 1729 then sixteen generations would be roughly around 1450 AD, give or take a few decades. But 78% isn't absolute certainty, so I thought that perhaps I should also calculate a rough date for the 91% chance of a common ancestor at twenty generations ago. Twenty generations takes us back to nearly the year 1300 AD. This was a long time ago. I was interested in the 1500-1750 AD time period, but the Family Tree DNA web site was telling me that the closest match they had in their Y-DNA database most likely shared a common ancestor with me sometime between 1300-1450 AD.

It was by about 1400 AD that most people were using surnames in the hereditary way that they are used today. Prior to the Norman Conquest and for a time thereafter this was not the case. The Ewing name with that exact spelling is thought to have originated in the Loch Lomond area sometime around 1500 AD. So unfortunately this meant that the closest matches I had using the Family Tree DNA web site's matching tools were from a time before the Ewing name originated and in fact only just on the border of when all surnames started to be used as they are now. It turns out that most of this analysis regarding Mr. Doherty is probably of little benefit. All we can potentially take out of this is that I am not biologically related to anyone else in the Family Tree DNA database within a genealogically relevant timeframe, by which we mean during the time that surnames have been in use. Given such a database as the Family Tree DNA database, there will always be someone in that database with which an individual will be most closely matched and perhaps it is dangerous to draw too many conclusions when such a match could potentially be quite distant.

³ A report indicating estimates of Time to the Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA).

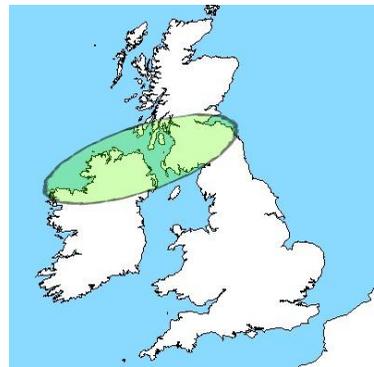
The M222 Haplogroup

The one thing I had been overlooking until this point was that my Short Tandem Repeat (STR) test result had predicated with a fairly high degree of certainty that I would have the M222 Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) marker if I were to be tested for it. The STR test does not check for SNP markers but from the STR results a prediction can be made and for me it was saying that I most likely had the M222 marker and belonged to 'Niall of the Nine Hostages'. I had initially dismissed this from being important when I first saw my results since I had thought of the SNP markers as telling me more about the remote past rather than the recent past. I think this is essentially true. The STR test result allows a fairly detailed comparison between two people to be performed. Even recently related men could have different STR results. But although there were over 200000 results in the Family Tree DNA database, I found no convincingly close matches within a genealogical timeframe.

I reminded myself that the question I had asked at the onset had been to find evidence of a Scottish connection for the Norfolk Ewings and not necessarily my more recent ancestry. It seemed clear that if I could assume that the Norfolk Ewings were for the most part related to each other, then I was certainly the only Y-DNA result representative of them in the Family Tree DNA database and therefore I wouldn't find any recent matches using the STR result.

So my attention shifted to the M222 marker. What could it tell me? I noticed that I had been placed into Group 3 of the Ewing Y-DNA project's result sets primarily because of the presence of the M222 marker, so it was obviously important. It was this marker that set me apart from Groups 4 and 5. It meant that I was more closely related to the larger Ewing groups than Groups 4 and 5 were. This was reassuring but what exactly is the M222 marker?

M222 is sometimes known as the Northwest Irish type, and some have claimed that it signifies the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages.⁴ This is why on the Family Tree DNA web site I have the Niall of the Nine Hostages badge. The large group of related Ewings also have the M222 marker. The M222 haplogroup is reportedly found at its highest density today in northwest Ireland (at about 20%)⁵ but in a recent study it has apparently appeared at even higher percentages in northeast Ireland.⁶ So I guess one thing we can say for certain is that it appears at its highest levels within the north of Ireland. Outside of Ireland, there are also a significant portion of Lowland Scots in the haplogroup. This has led to diagrams such as the one to the right for the highest density of the M222 distribution.



Within England the M222 marker is not particularly common. In the north of England is where it appears at its highest levels within England, but then it seems to fall away the further south into England we pass. The M222 data for England is quite sparse from what I've seen, but the data that do exist suggest

⁴ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niall_of_the_Nine_Hostages

⁵ www.familytreedna.com/public/R1b1c7

⁶ www.buildinghistory.org/distantpast/irishsurnames.shtml

that M222 is rare within Norfolk,⁷ so its presence there is a mystery and may well be helpful as a clue to where the Norfolk Ewings originated.

Deep Clade Test

To make use of what this marker could tell me, I wanted to be 100% certain of the presence of the M222 marker in my Y-DNA. There have been cases of the STR prediction for some people saying that they most likely had the M222 marker but when they were specifically tested for it, it turned out that they did not. I wanted to confirm that this wasn't the case for me. I had been advised that the Deep Clade test would be a waste of time and would simply confirm that I had the M222 marker, but to me this was exactly what I wanted to know with certainty. To me a positive result for M222 would be very good news.

I ordered the Deep Clade test from the Family Tree DNA web site on May 19th. About three weeks later the results came back and confirmed that I did indeed have the M222 marker. This is the news I had been waiting for and I think it is the key to answering the question of where the Norfolk Ewings came from. I now felt justified in joining the M222 project group on the Family Tree DNA web site, which I chose to do immediately.

The Scottish Connection

The question I had started out with was whether the Norfolk Ewings were of Scottish origin. Knowing that I had the M222 marker, as I learnt more about M222, I felt that it was the key to proving this link. As already noted, M222 is found at its highest density in the north of Ireland and then the next highest is in southern Scotland.

The M222 project group on the Family Tree DNA web site has an interactive map showing markers placed where members of the M222 group's most distant known ancestor lived. As I played around with this map, the distribution seemed very clear to me and it confirmed what I had read about M222. By far the highest density of markers is indeed in Ireland and concentrated more in the north. The southwest of Scotland is the next highest density outside of Ireland. What is immediately obvious is the sparseness of the markers placed within England.

At the time of writing this article, there are 465 markers plotted on the map and no more than fifteen are placed within England. Within Wales there are only three. My marker is the only one currently showing in Norfolk. Clearly Ireland and Scotland have the lion's share.

Could the M222 marker have existed independently in Norfolk for as long as or even longer than it has in northwest Ireland and Scotland? Or is it more likely that the M222 marker came into Norfolk from outside of Norfolk at some point in the more recent past? If we think back on the fact that the closest matches to my Y-DNA result within the over 200000 results in the Family Tree DNA database are Irish surnames such as Doherty, and that that relationship is most likely within the last 1000 years, then the presence of the M222 marker in Norfolk, particularly in the case of the Ewing surname, would appear not to be native to Norfolk or the counties around Norfolk. It would appear to have come from that well known M222 hotspot as shown in the map on the previous page.

⁷ www.jogg.info/31/campbell.pdf (in which M222 is referred to as OGAP8)

Given all of this, a reasonable guess would be that an Englishman such as my ancestor John Ewing who lived in Norfolk, born in 1729, and who clearly had the M222 marker, most likely had an ancestor from either the north of Ireland or southwest of Scotland. If we combine that with the fact that his surname was Ewing, then the odds become very likely that John Ewing's ancestors emigrated from Scotland to Norfolk.

Within the Ewing Clan

Why then am I not more closely related to the large group of closely related Ewings? Why is my closest common ancestor with that group likely to have been between 1000-1500 years ago rather than the 500 years I was expecting? Could I still be descended from the Scottish Ewing clan?

There are of course many ways to end up with a surname besides strict genetic descent. In some cases a man might have taken his wife's surname in order to inherit property. In other cases a widow with a small son might marry a Ewing who may then raise the boy as his own. And unmarried Ewing women would likely raise an illegitimate son as a Ewing. The list goes on and on.

Even hundreds of years ago, back when the clans lived together on their traditional Scottish homelands, there was the potential for a lot of genetic diversity. According to the Scotland's People web site:

It is a common misconception that those who bear a clan surname are automatically descended from a clan chief. The ability of a clan to defend its territory from other clans depended greatly on attracting as many followers as possible. Being a member of a large and powerful clan became a distinct advantage in the lawless Highlands and followers might adopt the clan name to curry favour with the Laird, to show solidarity, for basic protection, or because their lands were taken by a more powerful neighbour and they had little option! Yet others joined a clan on the promise of much-needed sustenance.⁸

And Wikipedia has this to say:

Historically, a clan was made up of everyone who lived on the chief's territory, or on territory of those who owed allegiance to the said chief. Through time, with the constant changes of "clan boundaries", migration or regime changes, clans would be made up of large numbers of members who were unrelated and who bore different surnames. Often those living on a chief's lands would over time adopt the clan surname. A chief could add to his clan by adopting other families, and also had the legal right to outlaw anyone from his clan, including members of his own family.⁹

If what is said in the above two quotes is true, then there is plenty of scope to allow for the Norfolk Ewings to have been part of the same Ewing clan from which the large group of closely related Ewings are descended. Clearly there could have been a lot of genetic diversity within the Ewing clan, a diversity that may have been there long before they were called Ewing, perhaps when, as some believe, they were a part of Clan Ewen of Otter. Such a precursor clan would have also been genetically diverse and unlikely to all be descended from the same chiefly family. In fact it is likely that not even the chiefly line is genetically homogeneous.

⁸ www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/content/help/index.aspx?560

⁹ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_clan

Where to From Here?

My Y-DNA37 test is a single result and it is unwise to draw too many conclusions about Norfolk Ewings as a whole from that one result. It may turn out that I am not representative of most Norfolk Ewings.

As a long-term goal, I would like to encourage other Ewings of Norfolk origin to take the Y-DNA37 test so that over time a Norfolk Ewing modal can be formed, from which better conclusions can be drawn. I know of two additional Y-DNA tests for Norfolk Ewings that are already in the pipeline. The results of one of these may be known by the time this article is published.

I would also like to make contact with other Norfolk Ewings and encourage them to share information about their Ewing lines, with an aim to discovering some commonality and ultimately link them all together. I also plan to use online services such as *familysearch.org* (both the transcribed text and non-transcribed image resources for Norfolk) and *ancestry.co.uk* to attempt to locate and estimate the numbers of Ewing families within Norfolk over time and how they moved around within Norfolk over the decades.

It will take time, but perhaps this time next year I'll be able to report back on some of the above initiatives and can provide some genealogical information about the various Norfolk Ewing lines that can then be uploaded to the EFA Web Site.

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my thanks to David Neal Ewing for his help and thoughts in interpreting my Y-DNA37 test results, and also for reviewing the first and second drafts of this article.



Lance Cameron Ewing is the great³-grandson of John William Ewing (1815-1868), the nurseryman of Cringleford and Eaton. Lance began researching his family history in 2005 and it has now become his main hobby. Born and raised in New Zealand where his Ewing ancestors migrated to from England in the 1890s, he now lives with his wife and two daughters in Berkshire, England, where he also works as an IT professional.

My Elusive Ancestor, David Ewing – Part 4

Susan (Ewing) Wolfe (*buster123 at hughes dot net*)

This is the fourth in a series of articles^{1,2,3} about the descendants of my immigrant ancestor, David Ewing (1772-1847). According to material in *Clan Ewing of Scotland*,⁴ he probably emigrated from Ireland and was a younger son of Alexander Ewing, the youngest of the Balloch Ewings. David Ewing came to Pennsylvania around 1792, obtained his naturalization papers in 1798 in Pennsylvania and remained there at least until 1832/34. David's oldest son was Alexander Ewing, born 1806. He also had a son George Marshall Ewing, born 1818, and a daughter Margaret who married William H. Whitton.

In this article, we continue on identifying the descendants of, and telling stories about, David Ewing and his wife Ruth (Brown) Ewing. David arrived in Pennsylvania, married Ruth and traveled on to Knoxville, Illinois where he resided and raised his family with his wife until their deaths. Many of their children and grandchildren are buried in the beautiful Knoxville Cemetery. His grandson John Henry Ewing was an adventuresome lad acquiring the wanderlust after his journey by wagon west to California with his father Alexander at the age of seventeen.

John Henry and Cornelia (Weeks) Ewing

John Henry Ewing, as told previously, walked to the Colorado Gold Rush in 1859. He did not find gold, but his travels were nonetheless rewarding and exciting. Fortunately for his descendants, he left a day-by-day diary that told of his travels. All of the boys that traveled with him returned unharmed, happy, and glad to be home. He returned to Knoxville in October of 1859.

John Henry married his sweetheart, Cornelia Weeks on May 3, 1860 in Knoxville, Illinois. They were married by the Reverend W. Y. Miller uncle of the bride.

There is some controversy about the children of Cornelia and John Henry Ewing. In the *Cemetery Records Knox County, Illinois* published by the Knox County Genealogical Society of Galesburg, Illinois (date unknown but prior to 1990) one can find the following entries for John Henry and Cornelia's family: Nellie D. 9/26/1866, age ten months and Nellie D. 10/21/1871 age one month. How very sad to lose



Figure 1: John Henry Ewing and wife Cornelia from Knoxville, Illinois both lived and died in El Dorado, Kansas.

¹ Wolfe, Susan (Ewing). *My Elusive Ancestor, David Ewing*, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 16, No. 3/4 (August/November 2010), pp. 6-8

² Wolfe, Susan (Ewing). *My Elusive Ancestor, David Ewing – Part 2*, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (May 2011), pp. 1-8

³ Wolfe, Susan (Ewing). *My Elusive Ancestor, David Ewing – Part 3: Seeking Gold in Colorado*, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (February 2012), pp. 17-30

⁴ Ewing, Elbert William R. *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, Corben Publishing Co. (Ballston, Virginia), 1922. Available for purchase from www.HigginsonBooks.com and online at www.ClanEwing.org/books/EwingEWR/index_ewr.htm.

two tiny daughters, but life was rugged and death did occur. Cornelia and John went on to have three healthy sons all living to full maturity and rearing children of their own.

John Henry and Cornelia moved to Kansas around 1869 according to various newspaper and biographical sketches about the family. I would suppose that they returned their two infant daughters to Knoxville, Illinois for burial in the family plot. John Henry and Cornelia first settled in the town Topeka, then Emporia, Kansas and later moved on south to El Dorado, Kansas where they raised their boys and lived out their lives. El Dorado was a young town, having been officially entered and more or less established in 1868-1869. The Ewing family were, as such, pioneers of El Dorado. Cornelia Ewing's two brothers, Charles and George Weeks also moved to El Dorado. They owned and operated a large lumber mill on the North East side of town. John Henry and Cornelia are buried in a cemetery in El Dorado.

The sons born to John Henry and Cornelia Ewing were William Phillip, Albert Burdett (named after his good friend in Illinois) and Charles Weeks in that order.

Charles Weeks Ewing's Family

Charles Weeks Ewing was born in Knoxville, Illinois in 1863. He married Cora Battin, date unknown.

Unfortunately for Charles Weeks Ewing and his wife Cora, only two girls were born and the Ewing line for that branch of the family died out with their marriages. Their eldest daughter Ruth Ewing married Robert Hazlett Bradford and had no children. They were quite wealthy and influential in El Dorado, Ruth being responsible for the founding of the local museum. She was very popular in El Dorado and was a great benefactress to the town, known for her flower gardens and exquisite tastes. An editorial written about her in the El Dorado Times newspaper shortly after she died states:

The grace, the charm, the refinement that were so much a part of Ruth Ewing Bradford's nature marked every act of her life. She was a winsome person, bubbling over with happiness --- a gentle woman whose long years in the land she loved were filled with kindness and compassion for others.

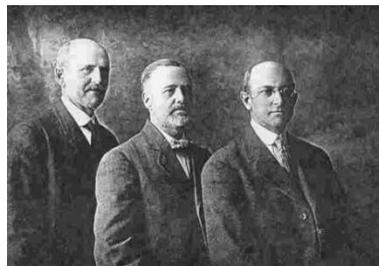


Figure 2: William Phillip, Charles Weeks, and Albert Burdett Ewing. Sons of John Henry Ewing and wife Cornelia (Weeks) Ewing born in Knoxville, Illinois and spent their youth there. Raised in the Presbyterian Church in Knoxville, Illinois. Family of Susan (Ewing) Wolfe.



Figure 3: Grave Markers of Charles Weeks and Cora (Battin) Ewing



Figure 4: Tombstones in El Dorado, Kansas for Albert B. and Lottie G. (Williams) Ewing

She lived simply but elegantly. I can only hope that something like this should ever be written about me when I am gone.

Both Ruth (Ewing) Bradford and her husband Robert are buried in the Mausoleum in El Dorado.

The youngest daughter of Charles and Cora was named Cornelia (after her grandmother). She married and moved to California and many of her descendants still live there.

Albert Burdett Ewing's Family

Albert Burdett Ewing was born on March 31, 1868 in Knoxville, Illinois. He married Lottie G. Williams, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams who helped found the state of Rhode Island.

Albert and Lottie had three children: Gladys Ewing was born July 15, 1892, El Dorado, Kansas. Roger Williams Ewing was born July 20, 1894 in El Dorado, Kansas. Walter Ewing was born September 5, 1896, El Dorado, Kansas.

Gladys married a man named Merle Teter and went on to have two children and grandchildren. Their sons Ewing Teter and Merle Teter Jr. both lived in the El Dorado area. There they married and raised their families.

Roger William Ewing married Eleanor Aikman whose father was a Judge in the El Dorado area. Three children were born to them. Roger Williams Jr., Dorothy Eleanor Ewing (never married) and Lottie Caroline Ewing all grew to adults and are buried in El Dorado.

Albert and Lottie's son Walter Ewing married a lady whose first name was Doal and they had only one daughter, Lottie Caroline Ewing, who had three children, all females.

William Phillip Ewing's Family

William Phillip Ewing was born in Knoxville, Illinois April 4, 1861. He married Elizabeth DeMary Foutch, who was also a native of Illinois, on April 14, 1886 in El Dorado, Kansas. Her father had also moved south to Kansas and was one of the first bankers in that region.

These are my direct ancestors, being my great-grandparents. I was fortunate to know my great-grandmother, Elizabeth DeMary (Foutch) Ewing. She was a feisty little lady although she was confined to her bed with

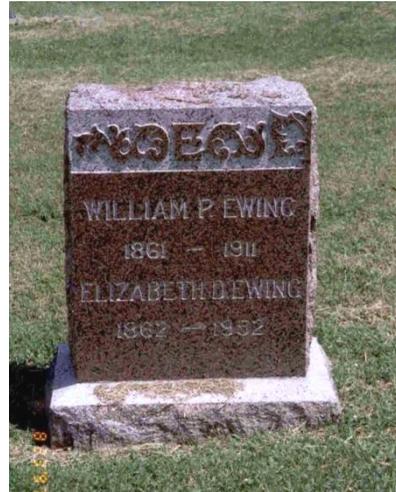


Figure 5: Tombstone of William Phillip Ewing and wife Elizabeth (Foutch) Ewing both born in Illinois, and both died in McAllen, Texas, both buried in El Dorado, Kansas.

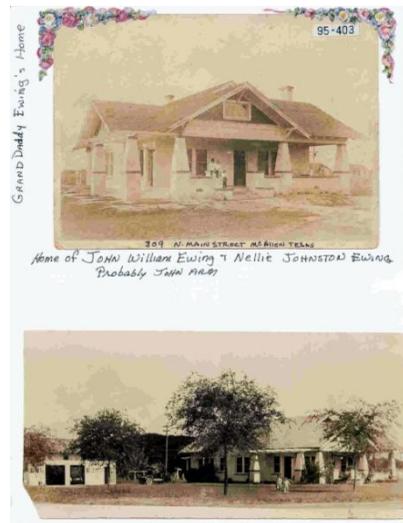


Figure 6: John William Ewing Home in McAllen, Texas

heart troubles. She was always alert and always interesting to listen to. Unfortunately she passed away before I was old enough to be remotely involved in genealogy. She lived to the wonderful age of ninety and dying in McAllen, Texas on January 22, 1952.

William Phillip and Elizabeth ('Lizzie') arrived in McAllen, Texas sometime around 1909. We have never been able to prove an exact date of this journey other than what is found in an obituary of their son John William Ewing. In addition, according to the entries in the family Bible, they must have arrived around 1909-1910 since their youngest daughter married in McAllen in 1911.

Their children all followed them, married or not, and settled in the Rio Grande Valley for the rest of their lives. William Phillip Ewing passed away after he took a terrible fall from his horse while touring his property and inspecting his orchards. He broke his neck in the fall and was not found until sometime much later. His wife Lizzie remained with her children and their families. Both she and William Phillip are buried in El Dorado, Kansas.

My great-grandfather, William Phillip Ewing, was a tall and lanky individual from the pictures I have seen. I believe his great height was passed on to my cousins as they are all six-feet to six-feet-six-inches tall. William Phillip obviously did not enjoy the greatest of health as he was forced "to seek a milder climate" according to records we have found. William Phillip and Lizzie had four children. In order of their births they were: John William (my grandfather), Margaret, Sarah Elizabeth and Thomas Bruce Ewing.

Margaret Ewing married Roland Ernest Horn of El Dorado, Kansas on January 10, 1912. They were married in McAllen, Texas. Ernest, as he was called, was a prominent banker in McAllen, where they met.

Margaret and her husband Ernest had one son who was killed in a car wreck in 1944. The exact facts of this wreck remain uncertain until this day. Some distant relatives believe he was 'wrecked' as a spy for the government during the early days of World War II. No one knows for certain one way or the other, or whether alcohol was the only cause of death to this young man. The tragedy so grieved his parents that a divorce ensued and neither remarried before their deaths. Both Ernest and Margaret are buried in McAllen, Texas

Sarah Elizabeth Ewing married Hoyt Foutch Ferry (her second cousin) of El Dorado on January 25, 1911 in McAllen, Texas.



Figure 7: John William Ewing with wife Nellie Hazel (Johnston) Ewing at their home in McAllen, Texas

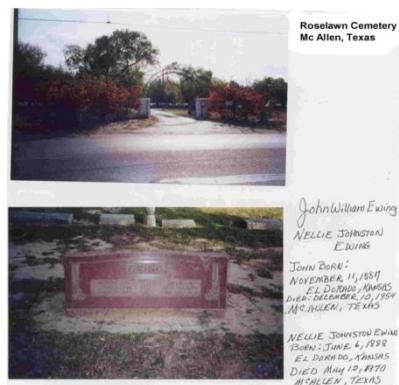


Figure 8: The Burial Site and Gravestone for John William Ewing and his wife Nellie Hazel (Johnston) Ewing

Thomas Bruce Ewing was tragically killed in a car wreck in the McAllen, Texas area at age 29. He was born on September 19, 1897 in El Dorado, Kansas. He never married.

William Phillip and his children invested heavily in land in the Hidalgo County of Texas. They had numerous citrus orchards as well as cattle ranching although this was the minor operation. The two daughters Margaret and Sarah married into banker and investor families and all prospered in South Texas even during the Great Depression of the 1900s.

John William and Nellie Hazel (Johnston) Ewing's Family

John William Ewing married Nellie Hazel Johnston of El Dorado on November 10, 1914. Unfortunately for the continuation of the Ewing surname, only John and his wife Nellie had children who survived.

John and Nellie moved to the South Texas town of McAllen in Hidalgo County before the birth of the first son, my father, John Donald Ewing. John William Ewing's obituary states:

[He] came to the Valley from El Dorado, Kansas with his parents in 1909. He was prominent in Civic affairs throughout his active years and was mayor of McAllen three terms in the 1930's, a former Judge of Hidalgo County and a former president of the McAllen school board. He was a prominent pioneer and died December 10, 1954 at his home 809 North Main Street.

John obviously returned to El Dorado and married his sweetheart Nellie Johnston, the daughter of Sylvester Goodwin Johnston and his wife Armintha Helen Pickering. John and Nellie were married November 14, 1914. Since my father was born in August of 1915, we can only estimate the arrival of their appearance in McAllen.

McAllen was a very small agricultural town of less than 1300 people in 1909-1910 when William Phillip Ewing and his family arrived. The town was spread out over many farms and orchards and was poorly organized or policed.

The following is an interesting report lovingly typed by Betty (Jones) Johnston, wife of Bernard Johnston Jr. of Kansas, and a direct descendant of the Johnston family.

Nellie married John Ewing in El Dorado [Kansas]. He was one of two sons and two daughters (that I know about) of a ranching family who owned land south of El Dorado on the Walnut river. The bottomland was farmed with cattle on the prairieland. They moved to McAllen, TX when they married and had two sons and two daughters: John, Elizabeth, Armintha and Ned. They bought both farmland and ranchland in Texas. Fortunately, both oil and natural gas were on some of the land. [John's] sisters, Margaret and Sarah, also moved to the valley and Sarah bought several thousand acres adjoining or near the ranchland that John and Nellie purchased.

Nellie had considerable creative talent and did paintings most of her life. One of them hangs in my house. John told stories of the border difficulties early in his residency in the valley caused by a major flood of the Rio Grande river, which changed the course of the river and augments ensued between the two nations as to whom owned what land. There was also the problem of Pancho Villa (a bandito, according to the U.S. side) who raided, robbed, stole and terrorized the border on both sides. John told the story that Villa attacked a ranch house on the Mexican side near his farm, killed everyone he could find, took [their] possessions and cattle, and then set fire to everything left. John told the story that one night during the times of the raids he and his men were on guard, and they heard people calling for help. The calls were coming from the [Hidalgo] family Villa had just raided. When the family got to the ranch house, John explained

that his wife and at least one child had been sent to San Antonio for safety. The Mexican arranged to have his family transported to San Antonio, but that he would stay and help the Ewings guard their ranch. I believe they remained friends until his death, some years before John's death. Nellie was not bi-lingual, even though she spent more than fifty years in the valley. This has been the center of one of my favorite stories to relate. She had a Mexican gardener who had worked for her more than twenty years at the time of my visit to her home. When the gardener had finished his day's work, he came and asked her to inspect the garden and if satisfactory, to give him his day's pay. She went and looked at the garden with him and complimented him on the work, handed him some money and said "mucho thanks" to which he responded "many gracias."

We do not have an exact year for the Villa raid mentioned in Betty (Jones) Johnston's report. Therefore, we don't know whether or not Nellie had borne her first child, John Donald. From histories of Pancho Villa on the Internet, the most likely time for his raids would have been during the early 1900s. He became an outlaw at the tender age of sixteen and was actually at the time and to this day thought of as a National hero in Mexico. His raids into Texas and his disruption of family life among the ranchers is still talked about, studied and passed on to new generations in Texas, noting that he "could alternate periods of banditry with more legitimate pursuits." Because Pancho Villa was named the Provisionary Governor of the state of Chihuahua Mexico in 1913, one can deduce that most of the Texas raids were during the early 1900s and thus the John William Ewing family must have settled in McAllen sometime between 1909 and 1912. Pancho Villa resumed his "Villista" attacks on Texas after 1916.

Nellie Hazel (Johnston) Ewing died in McAllen, Texas where she is buried next to her husband. John William and Nellie had four children, all living to maturity and raising their own families.

The eldest was John Donald Ewing born August 15, 1915. John went to Texas A&M for three years and married Martha R. Jackson before the start of World War II. They married on February 22, 1941 in Carrizo Springs, Texas. Their only son, and my brother, John Richard Ewing was born July 1, 1943 in San Antonio, Texas. John Donald Ewing served as a pilot of a B-24 in the South Pacific for two years during World War II. He was medically retired from his "love of flying" due to Polio that struck him in 1945. He went on to pursue a private life working in San Antonio until his sudden death in April of 1969. He was only fifty-three years old. His wife Martha lived a full life centered around her two children and four grandchildren, dying in San Antonio,



Figure 9: Children of John and Nellie Hazel (Johnston) Ewing



Figure 10: Ewing Children in McAllen, Texas: Sitting on the horse is John Donald Ewing, the father of Susan (Ewing) Wolfe. Armintha, Ned and Elizabeth Ewing are to the right. John Donald, the eldest, was born in 1915, so this picture was taken around 1925 or a little later.

Texas in 2002. John and Martha are both buried in Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in San Antonio, Texas.

Armintha Ewing was the eldest daughter of John William and Nellie Ewing and was named after her maternal grandmother Armintha Helen (Pickering) Johnston of El Dorado, Kansas. Armintha was born January 26, 1917 in McAllen and was a loving aunt all of her life. She was married briefly to a policeman who was tragically killed when they were both very young. She never remarried and lived her entire life under the roof of her parent's home until they both died. She remained in McAllen near her younger sister until her death in 1985. She was dearly loved by all of her nieces and nephews and she spoiled them greatly. She is buried in McAllen, Texas.

Ned Phillip Ewing, the second boy born to John William and Nellie Ewing, was born July 29, 1918. He also schooled three years at Texas A & M. The war caught up with him and he joined the Marine Corps and was sent to Iwo Jima. He survived the terrible battle but with grave and life-threatening injuries. He had married Jeanne M. Bunton and returned to her from Iwo Jima to recuperate and go on to raise a family. Ned Phillip received the Purple Heart for injuries sustained on Iwo Jima. He later became a Border Patrolman and served in South Texas until his retirement. He passed away in San Antonio, Texas in 1993.

Ned Phillip and Jeanne had three children. Their oldest was named William Phillip Ewing II after his great-grandfather. Their next son was named Jack Winston Ewing and their only daughter was named Sarah Margaret Ewing (after her two great-aunts). All three children are grown with families of their own. Ned and his wife Jeanne are both buried in Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in San Antonio, Texas.

The youngest of the John William Ewing children was a daughter named Elizabeth Ewing after her grandmother Elizabeth DeMary (Foutch) Ewing. Elizabeth was married three times, having a daughter by the first marriage, a son and two daughters by the second marriage, and the third a twilight-time marriage that lasted until her death. She passed away in 2008 in Central Texas and is buried in McAllen, Texas.

The Ewing story does not really end here as there are six direct descendants of John William Ewing and at least two direct descendants of George Marshall Ewing (a son of David and Ruth (Brown) Ewing. George went on to have a son named Frank Brown Ewing who also traveled south to Kansas and lived in the El Dorado area. He had two sons and they in turn had children. I have made contact with one female cousin who is just starting her family lineage. We have had fun corresponding and trying to connect her dots back through history. She has a lot of work to do still and hopefully will fill her family tree to over-flowing in the future.

Of course as in any family there are many descendants through the female lineage of this family, my own included. I have decided to end my 'story' of David and Ruth (Brown) Ewing's descendants at this point. It has been very interesting tracing my family and connecting the dots. It has taken twelve long years but many new faces have appeared through research. The great joy of my work has been to forge some life-long friendships through the study of genealogy. I want to capitalize on finding the new faces and forging the friendships, before I return to continuing my series of articles.

I was born Susan Ann Ewing in September of 1945, San Antonio, Texas. I spent my entire life in San Antonio, Texas, leaving only to attend Baylor University and finishing at Southwest Texas State University at San Marcos, Texas. I married my high-school sweetheart Buddy Lee Wolfe, during our senior year in college. We have two fine children who have blessed us with four healthy grandchildren.



I fell in love with genealogy in my mid-twenties when I was helping my husband's aunt work on the Wolfe side of the family. We did much research the hard way but managed to document back to the late 1700s on the Wolfe side of the family. From there my interest grew and I finished off my husband's mother's family back to Germany in the 1500s. I then tackled my mother's side of the family which led me back to England in the 1200s. Working on her two sides of the family took the next fifteen to twenty years. Unfortunately we never got too far with her paternal side of the family. We only documented back into the late 1700s. I feel fortunate that although I did not have a computer until around 1996, I managed to acquire all of the above data with pencil and paper and stamps! I also met some wonderful people in libraries who were more than willing to help me find all of the necessary information to contact various sources. Things just kept growing. I now have around twelve five-inch notebooks of family history.

I spent over twenty years teaching special-education children while also working on genealogy and raising a family. My husband also taught special-education students in high school for eighteen years. This was his second career, and he only retired about three years ago.

When health reasons forced me to retire early, I soon found that a computer was a dream come true. I guess you could call me a self-taught computer person and genealogy addict.

My father, John Donald Ewing, died at the very young age of 53. I had no one to talk to about the family as my grandmother Ewing died the following year. My mother inherited the large Ewing Family Bible. It was handed down to us from my great-grandparents, William Phillip Ewing and Elizabeth DeMary 'Lizzie' (Foutch Ewing. Inside it I hit the gold mine that everyone dreams of. It gave me the basic information and documentation I needed to start my Ewing lineage.

Both of my Ewing great-grandparents were born in Illinois, one in Sangamon County, the other in Knoxville. I have worked about ten years on the Ewing side of the family and have been fortunate enough to travel to the cemeteries where my ancestors are buried. My oldest child lives in Illinois and this has provided me a base from which to work out of to gather information on this part of my heritage. Along with seeing my two grandchildren, I get to take side trips to the cemeteries in Knoxville as well as libraries and churches to acquire other records.

From Illinois my journey took me into Kansas. Here I found some remaining direct descendants from Alexander Ewing, son of David Ewing and Ruth Brown Ewing. My, what history they had to share! I have copies of an old handwritten diary that my great-great-grandfather, John Henry Ewing, wrote while he walked from Knoxville, Illinois, during the Colorado Gold Rush in 1859. The family in Kansas provided me with copies of what is called a 'Birthday Diary'. In that diary was additional documentation of ancestors and their birth dates which happened to correspond with tombstone inscriptions and other records I had found.

I feel blessed to have a family that really cares about its history and provides resources from which I can build a Ewing genealogy. I am anxious to find out what our Y-DNA testing results will prove. My male cousin, who also lives in Kansas, accommodated me with this test. When we get the results back hopefully more things will fall into place and more will be documented on this branch of the Ewings.

Ewing Digital Library

This section of the *Ewing Family Journal* provides various genealogical tidbits – obituaries, Will abstracts and transcriptions, abstracts and transcriptions of other primary-research documents (deeds, administration papers, guardianship papers, etc.), newspaper articles, etc. After publication in the *Journal* these tidbits are posted to the Ewing Family Association (EFA) Web Site. The long-range intent is to gradually create an online repository, hosted by the EFA Web Site, of genealogical data and/or anthropological or sociological information regarding the lives and times of Ewing ancestors.

Most of these items have been contributed by EFA members and others. Some have been extracted from various sources including: *Rootsweb*, the EFA's Forum¹ and dialogues resulting from messages to the *Journal's* Editor, the EFA Genealogist and other EFA members.

Some information is presented with no analytic commentary; some has been rather extensively analyzed. Sometimes, the information is annotated with various comments and data. In no cases has the Editor – or others – verified the information presented here.

David and Janet (Ewing) Sinclair of Broynach² (Addendum)

Peter Sinclair Dillon (*Peter_Dillon@xtra.co.nz*)

As to the true heir to the earldom of Caithness in the period 1889-1891 I now feel that Thomas Sinclair late in life favoured the descendants of William Sinclair rather than the latter's brother James Sinclair, the chamberlain, but am not 100% sure.

I have transcribed the letters by Thomas Sinclair to the Northern Ensign. My transcription, which may be found at tinyurl.com/SinclairThomas-Letters comes from painstakingly working through third-generation photocopies of the original pages (from the National Library in Edinburgh to a cousin in Oz to my sister to me).

The letters are an eye opener to past generations especially for me but it is not just Sinclairs who are of interest as there are lots of anecdotal items about events and other people interesting in themselves. Don't take Thomas' word as gospel especially when he doesn't give sources, and don't trust his interpretations of the sources that he does give. The best way to approach his letters is to think of them as 'they are what they are'. A wonderful resource none the less.

It is best to quickly read them for an overview before attempting to digest the details. Watch for an obituary for Thomas' father, George Dunbar Sinclair, which I am confident that Thomas penned given its style.

¹ groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation

² Riddle, William E. David and Janet (Ewing) Sinclair of Broynach, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (February 2012), pp. 5-16

Early Scottish Heraldry in the Names Ewen and MacEwen³

Thor Ewing (thor.audaciter@googlemail.com)

There is an interesting entry in Macdonald's *Scottish Armorial Seals*⁴ which runs:

898. EWING, Thomas, templar bailie, in the sheriffdom of Berwick and constab. of Haddington of Walter Lindsay, the Lord of St. John, Preceptor of Torphichen. Three lily heads stalked and pendant with a cinquefoil in chief. Legend (Goth. l.c.) : s . thome euyn. Diam. in. Laing Ch. 26 Nov. 1532, do. 12 Feb. 1534/5, do. 19 July 1543.

Although Macdonald gives the surname as Ewing the name on the seal is actually Euyn. In the documents marked with his seal, Thomas' surname is spelled variously as Ewine, Ewin and Hewyne. There is no reason to link him with the modern surname Ewing which originates in the southwest of Scotland; Thomas lived in the east and his descendants are more likely to go by the name Ewen, Ewan or Ewans.

So this is the seal of Sir Thomas Ewen, Bailie⁵ of the Preceptory of Torphichen, which survives in the University of Glasgow's collection of Richard David Laing's documents⁶ dated 26 November 1532, 12 February 1535 and 19 July 1543. Since Thomas Ewen's seal is first known to have been used in 1532, this means that his coat of arms predates the Ewing arms by at least thirty-four years; very probably, it is actually much older than this, and it might have been inherited from earlier generations of his family.

Looking in detail at the device on Thomas Ewen's shield: The lily flower is known in French as a 'fleur de lys', and although these can be distinct heraldic charges they can also be seen as simply alternate representations of the same charge. The device of three fleurs-de-lys is known from the heraldry of England and Wales among coats of arms associated with the names Ewen, Ewayne, Evance and Evans. It can be combined with various other motifs to mark differences between the various family lines.

The following entries are from Berry's *Encyclopaedia Heraldica*,⁷ Volume 2 (1828):

EVANCE, [London,] ar. a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis, sa.

Evans, [Montgomeryshire,] ar. a lion, passant, sa. betw. three fleurs-de-lis gu. – Crest, a lion passant sa.

³ A dictionary of terms and concepts used in discussing heraldry in online at www.digiserve.com/heraldry/pimbley.htm.

⁴ Macdonald, William Rae. *Scottish Armorial Seals*, William Green and Sons (Edinburgh), 1904. Online at books.google.com/books/about/Scottish_armorial_seals.html?id=kpgCAAAAYAAJ.

⁵ Baillie (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baillie): A baillie or bailie is a civic officer in the local government of Scotland. The position arose in the burghs, where baillies formerly held a post similar to that of an alderman or magistrate. Modern baillies exist in Scottish local councils, with the position being a courtesy title and appointees often requested to provide support to the Lord Provost or Provost – the ceremonial and civic head of the council – in his various engagements.

⁶ R. D. Laing Collection, Special Collection, University of Glasgow. Information available online at www.gla.ac.uk/services/specialcollections/collectionsa-z/rdlaingcollection.

⁷ Berry, William. *Encyclopaedia Heraldica, Complete Dictionary of Heraldry*, Sherwood, Gilbert and Piper (London), 1828. Online at openlibrary.org/books/OL7014082M/Encyclopædia_heraldica.

Evans, [London and Oswaldestre, Shropshire,] ar. a fesse, betw. three fleurs-de-lis sa. – Crest, an arm, embowed and erect, vested gu. cuff or, holding in the hand a pink (*or* gillyflower) ppr. stalked and leaved vert.

EVAYNE, sa. a chev. between three fleurs-de-lis, or.

EWEN, [Essex,] sa. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or.

EWENS, or EVANS [Somersetshire and Dorsetshire] sa. a fesse wavy, betw. two fleurs-de-lis or. – Crest, on a mount vert, a curlew rising, ppr.

Berry's *Encyclopaedia Heraldica*, Volume 4 has:

Evans, [Carnarvonshire,] a pole-axe betw. three fleurs-de-lis [Borne by Hugh Evans, Dean of Si. Asaph, ob. 1587.]

Evans, az. a fesse betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. – Crest, a dexter arm embowed, in armour, the band ppr. holding a cinquefoil, slipped, vert.

The arms for Ewen [Essex] are in Burke's *General Armory*⁸ and are listed on page 25 in Edmondson's *Complete Body of Heraldry*⁹ along with arms for Ewens similar to those in *Encyclopaedia Heraldica*, Volume 2:

Sa. a fesse betw. two fleurs-de-lis or.—Crest, on a mount vert, a curlew volant proper. *Ewens*.

Sa. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Ewen*.

I have also come across a web site¹⁰ which illustrates a shield for Evans [Denbighshire] which would be blazoned as: Argent, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys sable. However, although I believe this is likely to be based on a reliable source, I haven't yet discovered that source.

All these coats of arms incorporate either two or three fleurs-de-lys, usually combined with another Charge (very often an Ordinary), and we can consider them as a distinct group of related coats of arms. The coat of arms on the seal of Sir Thomas Ewen, where three lilies are combined with a cinquefoil, seems to fit the typical pattern for this group of shields.

There are also other entirely different coats of arms for the Welsh name Evans which don't bear any lilies or fleurs-de-lys; Berry lists at least fifteen other coats of arms in the name Evans featuring boars-heads, birds, rampant lions, eagles and crosses, some of which likewise form distinct groups of related arms.

However, what concerns us here is that the coats of arms featuring fleurs-de-lys clearly form a distinct group of related coats properly differenced from one another, and thus would seem to denote different branches of a single widespread family. Thomas Ewen's use of a similar device on his shield represents a claim of kinship with the same extended family. So although all the other coats of arms are from either England or Wales, it is reasonable to assume that Thomas Ewen of Scotland shared a common ancestry with others who shared the same heraldic tradition. Like many other Scottish names, including

⁸ Burke, Bernard. *The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales*, Harrison & Sons (London), 1884. Online at archive.org/details/generalarmoryofe00burk.

⁹ Edmondson, Joseph. *Complete Body of Heraldry*, T. Spilsbury (London), 1780. Online at openlibrary.org/books/OL23410612M/A_complete_body_of_heraldry.

¹⁰ www.heraldry.ws/html/evans-denbighshire-wales.html

Bruce and Stewart, his family probably originated south of the border, and most likely came to Scotland in the period c1125-1325. The link with the name Evans is interestingly mirrored in the rarer form Ewans, which is commonest in the area around the River Forth.

The earliest shield registered with Lyon Court in the name MacEwen dates from as late as 1743 in the name MacEwan of Muckley. But from looking through Macdonald's *Scottish Armorial Seals*, it seems that there is an earlier MacEwen shield after all, which predates not only the arms of MacEwan of Muckley, but also the Ewing arms and the seal of Thome Euyn discussed above:

1061. Mariota, daughter and co-heir of Malmoran of Glencarny, wife of Nivin Mac Ewyn. A shield bearing impaled arms : Dexter : Three birds (Mac Ewyn ?). Sinister : A chevron (Glencarnie). Legend (Goth. Caps.) : s MARIOTE DE GLENCHARNIE. Diam. i in. Inchaffray Ch. 28 Nov. 1365.*

This seal appears on a document of 1365 from Inchaffray Abbey, which is an agreement between the Bishop Walter de Coventre and Mairead (or Mariota), wife of Naomhán Mac Eóghainn (Neuinus Mac Ewyn, Nevin MacEwen). It seems that Mairead's father, Maol Mhuire (Malmoran) of Glencarnie had bought some valuable lands from the abbey in and around Madderty, and Mairead was co-heir. The abbey now wanted the lands back, and the surviving document details Naomhán and Mairead's agreement with the abbey.

Two seals (out of what looks like an original eight) remain attached to the document, and by chance one of them is Mairead's. Her shield is divided per pale (down the middle), which was commonplace in a married woman's seal and allows her to display her husband's arms alongside her father's. The arms for Glencarnie are based on the chevron, and are appropriately displayed on the left side of the shield. The arms on the right hand side should represent her husband Naomhán Mac Eóghainn, whose arms are otherwise unrecorded. Although Macdonald has a question mark beside his attribution to Mac Ewyn, we can be fairly confident that the three birds were indeed Naomhán's device, because Mairead's seal is following well-established heraldic convention. The picture¹¹ to the right shows the seal attached to the original document.

Unfortunately, I have not yet been able to find out exactly who this Naomhán Mac Eóghainn might have been. However, although I haven't discovered for certain whether he was descended from a Mac Eóghainn clan or was using a patronymic, his use of heraldry strongly suggests that he was part of an important family and that the arms were associated with the name. Heraldry came late to the Gaels, and its adoption as a hereditary family symbol seems to have gone hand in hand with the adoption of a hereditary family name.



¹¹ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Naomhan_act.png



EWING FAMILY ASSOCIATION

TWELFTH BIENNIAL GATHERING

*Down the Ohio
and Westward*

**Quality Inn, Rt. 7 North
Gallipolis, Ohio**

20-23 September 2012

Overview

Ewing Family Association Twelfth Biennial Gathering

Gallipolis, Ohio — 20-23 September 2012

Many Ewings followed the gradual but ineluctable western migration patterns of the nineteenth century. In 1810 descendants of Pocahontas James Ewing left their home on Swago Creek in present-day West Virginia, followed the Kanawha River to the Ohio, poled their rafts across that wide river to Gallipolis, before settling permanently in various parts of Gallia County and adjacent Jackson County. Just across the Ohio River from Gallipolis is Pt. Pleasant, West Virginia, site of a battle that took place on October 10, 1774, a conflict some historians consider the first battle of the Revolutionary War. William 'Swago Bill' Ewing would have remembered that fight when he crossed the Ohio in 1810 on his way to Raccoon Township, north of Gallipolis. He had participated in the Battle of Pt. Pleasant thirty-six years earlier, when he was eighteen. Swago Bill spent the rest of his life in and around the small town of Ewington, where he died and was buried in 1822.

These Pocahontas James Ewing descendants, who migrated from the Shenandoah Valley via the Cumberland Gap, were descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh. They were joined by descendants of another early Scots-Irish immigrant – James Ewing of Inch – whose family had immigrated to the Upper Chesapeake Bay area and then migrated via Braddock's Road, now known as the National Road, Route 40, to the area around Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In September 2012 Ewings will gather in Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio to acknowledge the Ewings' continued western migration. Information about the gathering appears in this issue of the *Ewing Family Journal* as follows:

- Overview page viii, 43
- Registration Form page 44
- Tentative Schedule page 46
- Lodging Information page 45



Pt. Pleasant (foreground) at the confluence of the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. Gallipolis, Ohio is in the background right.



**The Ewington Academy
Ewington, Ohio**



**Pt. Pleasant Mural
Pt. Pleasant, West Virginia**



Renaissance Singers

Ewing Family Association Twelfth Biennial Gathering

Gallipolis, Ohio — 20-23 September 2012

Registration Form

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City/State or Province: _____

ZipCode or PostalCode/Country: _____

EEmail Address: _____ @ _____

Note: Your email address will be used to confirm your registration and to send you news about the 2012 Gathering. If you do not have an email address, or prefer not to use it, please enter "none."

Phone Number: (_____) _____

Preferred Name (for ID Badge)	First Timer?	EFA Member?	Fee (see below)
#1 _____	Yes / No	Yes / No	\$ _____
#2 _____	Yes / No	Yes / No	\$ _____
#3 _____	Yes / No	Yes / No	\$ _____
Total Fee:			\$ _____

Fee: Adults: \$175 if paid before August 15th, \$200 on or after August 15th
 Children Under 12: \$100 if paid before August 15th, \$110 on or after August 15th

What is your choice of entrée for the Friday night dinner?

	Beef	Fowl	Fish
Participant #1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Participant #2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Participant #3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Who is your earliest known Ewing ancestor? _____

What topics would you like to have discussed at the gathering? _____

Make your check for the Total Fee payable to *Ewing Family 2012 Gathering* and send it with your completed registration form to Jane P. (Ewing) Weippert, EFA Treasurer, 17721 Road 123, Cecil, Ohio 45821.

Cancellation policy: Cancellations received prior to August 15, 2012 are subject to a \$25 per person processing fee. Cancellations on or after that date are subject to a charge of 50% of the total fee.

Questions? Contact Wallace K. Ewing at wkewing@charter.net or (616) 928-4015.

Ewing Family Association Twelfth Biennial Gathering

Gallipolis, Ohio — 20-23 September 2012

Lodging Information



The Quality Inn in Gallipolis, our venue for the 2012 Gathering, will hold rooms for us until August 15, 2012. Local events on the same dates as the Gathering may make rooms scarce, so be sure to register before August 15. It is important to make your reservations as early as possible. Don't forget to request a senior rate or any other discount to which you are entitled.

The room rate is \$79 per night, single or double occupancy, plus 9.8% tax. The room rate includes a hot breakfast buffet each morning. Also included are free high-speed wireless Internet access and free weekday newspapers. Each room offers a flat screen television with cable, a coffee maker, hair dryer, refrigerator, and iron and ironing board. Pets are extra.

For reservations, contact the Quality Inn:

577 State Route 7 North
Gallipolis, Ohio 45631
+1 740.446.0090

www.qualityinn.com/hotel-gallipolis-ohio

Be sure to mention you will be attending the Ewing Family Association *Gathering*.

Check in time is 4:00 p.m. and check out time is 11:00 a.m. Arrangements can be made with the motel for early arrival and late departure.

Let the motel management know if you have special needs.

If you have any problems making your reservation, contact Wally Ewing at wkewing@charter.net, (616)-928-4015, advising him of the problem.

**Up-to-date versions of the Schedule, Lodging Information, and
Registration Form can be viewed and downloaded from the EFA Web Site:
www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org.**

Ewing Family Association Twelfth Biennial Gathering

Gallipolis, Ohio — 20-23 September 2012

Tentative Schedule

(As of 1 August 2012 – Subject to Change)

Thursday, September 20th

Registration Desk Open	2:00-5:30
Research Room Open	2:00-5:30
Opening Session (with cash bar)	6:00
Greetings from David Neal Ewing, EFA Chancellor, and Wallace K. Ewing, Chair, Gathering Chair	
Presentation by Henny Evans, Gallia County Genealogical Society, <i>A History of Gallipolis</i>	
Dinner On Your Own	

Friday, September 21st

Breakfast Buffet	7:00-8:30
Registration Desk Open	9:00-11:00
Presentation by David Neal Ewing, <i>Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project Update</i>	
Break	10:15
Presentation by Wallace K. Ewing, <i>Down the Ohio and Westward: The Progeny of Pocahontas James Move to Gallia County</i>	
Lunch at the Quality Inn	12:00
Research Room Open	2:00-4:30
Caravan-Style Outing, <i>Our House in Gallipolis; Pt. Pleasant Murals and Tu-Endie-Wei Park</i>	
Dinner at Lowe Hotel	6:30
	Cash Bar at 5:30
Presentation by Dewetta Gay, Local Historian, <i>The French 500 and The Our House</i>	

Saturday, September 22nd

Breakfast Buffet	7:00-8:30
Research Room Open	9:00-11:00
Presentation by Jane and Wallace K. Ewing, <i>Tombstone Rubbing: A Genealogical Tool</i>	
Pick-up Discussions	10:00
EFA General Meeting	11:00
Lunch On Your Own	
Afternoon: Explore Local Area On Your Own	
Research Room Open	2:00-4:30
Banquet at the Quality Inn	6:00
	Cash Bar at 5:30
Keynote Presentation by Curt Witcher, Manager, Genealogy Center, Allen County Public Library, Ft. Wayne, Indiana	
Renaissance Singers	

Sunday, September 23rd

Breakfast Buffet	7:00-9:00
Question and Answer Session with Curt Witcher	
EFA Board of Directors Meeting	9:00-10:00

The 2012 Gathering: Down the Ohio and Westward

*Down the Ohio
and Westward*

Many Ewings followed the gradual but ineluctable western migration patterns of the nineteenth century. In 1810 descendants of Pocahontas James Ewing left their home on Swago Creek in present-day West Virginia, followed the Kanawha River to the Ohio, poled their rafts across that wide river to Gallipolis, before settling permanently in various parts of Gallia County and adjacent Jackson County. Just across the Ohio River from Gallipolis is Pt. Pleasant,

West Virginia, site of a battle that took place on October 10, 1774, a conflict some historians consider the first battle of the Revolutionary War. William 'Swago Bill' Ewing would have remembered that fight when he crossed the Ohio in 1810 on his way to Raccoon Township, north of Gallipolis. He had participated in the Battle of Pt. Pleasant thirty-six years earlier, when he was eighteen. Swago Bill spent the rest of his life in and around the small town of Ewington, where he died and was buried in 1822.

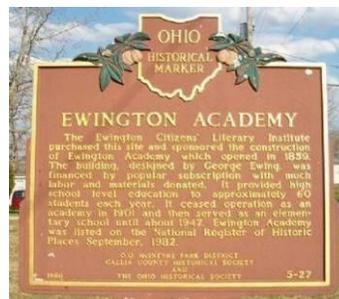
These Pocahontas James Ewing descendants, who migrated from the Shenandoah Valley via the Cumberland Gap, were descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh. They were joined by descendants of another early Scots-Irish immigrant – James Ewing of Inch – whose family had immigrated to the Upper Chesapeake Bay area and then migrated via Braddock's Road, now known as the National Road, Route 40, to the area around Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In September 2012 Ewings will gather in Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio to acknowledge the Ewings' western migration. A registration form is on page 44. A preliminary schedule and lodging information appear on pages 46 and 45. A registration form as well as up-to-date schedule and lodging information may be downloaded from www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org, the EFAs Web Site. In brief:

Registration: The early-bird (prior to August 15th) registration fee is \$175 for adults and \$100 for children under twelve.

Program: The gathering's program will include genealogical and historical presentations, caravans to various local historical sites, such as the site of the Battle of Pt. Pleasant, and opportunities for self-guided tours to Ewington, Vinton, local cemeteries, and other venues important to Ewing family history. As at previous gatherings, the Research Room will be open at specified times and there will be ample time for reminiscing.

Caravan-Style Outing: The program includes an outing to Gallipolis' Our House Tavern, the Pt. Pleasant Mural and Tu-Endie-Wei Park (see page 49 for further information about the Caravan-Style Outing).



The Ewington Academy in Ewington, Ohio is one of several possibilities for a self-guided tour during the gathering.



A replica of Fort Randolph, a fort from the American Revolutionary War. The town of Pt. Pleasant was built on the site of the original fort, and so the rebuilt fort was located nearby.

Presentations: There will be several presentations on Ewing-related topics, among them: a status report on the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project¹ by David Neal Ewing; an analysis of the children of Pocahontas James Ewing by Wallace K. Ewing; and a discussion of the value of and techniques for tombstone rubbing by Jane and Wallace K. Ewing. In addition, talks by Henny Evans (Gallia County Genealogical Society) and Dewetta Gay (a local historian) will discuss the area's history and Curt Witcher (Manager, Genealogy Center, Allen County Public Library) will talk about the ways in which his department preserves genealogical documents.

Merchandise: Ewing Family Association Merchandise (Tee Shirts, Caps, Golf Shirts, etc.) will be on sale at reduced prices during the gathering (see page 57 for further information).

Entertainment: Among the meals included in the program will be a banquet on Saturday night, September 23rd. The Renaissance Singers, pictured to the right, will perform at the banquet. The ensemble's home is Chillicothe, Ohio. Barb Nowlin, Director, says the group will feature songs from Scotland and Ireland. One of the singers, Barbara (Ewing) Seigneur (the third person in the second row in the picture), is a great⁶-granddaughter of Alexander Ewing, who was born about 1708.



Renaissance Singers

Lodging: The Quality Inn in Gallipolis, the venue for the 2012 Gathering, will hold rooms for us at a rate of \$79 per night, single or double occupancy, until August 15, 2012. The room rate includes a hot breakfast buffet each morning. To make your reservation, contact the Quality Inn at +1 740.446.0090. Be sure to mention you will be attending the Ewing Family Association *Gathering*, and if you are entitled to a discount, such as an AARP or AAA rate, request it from the registration clerk.

Special Activities:

Carol Bauman will provide a tour to Vinton, Ohio and the burial sites of Indian John and Swago Bill Ewing. For more information, see page 52.

Additionally, several events in Marlinton, West Virginia the week after the gathering may be of interest to attendees. See page 51 for details.

¹ www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project

2012 Gathering Caravan-Style Outing

The 2012 Gathering's Caravan-style Outing will visit many sites of current and historical interest:

Pt Pleasant, West Virginia

Pt Pleasant is a city in Mason County, West Virginia, at the confluence of the Ohio and Kanawha rivers. It is the county seat of Mason County and the principal city of the Pt Pleasant Micropolitan Statistical Area.

Gallipolis, Ohio

Gallipolis is one of the fifteen townships in Gallia County. It is located in southeast Ohio on the Ohio River. Gallipolis is the second-largest community in the Pt Pleasant Micropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Gallia County, Ohio and Mason County, West Virginia

Our House Tavern

Built by Henry Cushing in 1819 in the Federal Style, Our House opened its doors as a three-story brick tavern. Among its many rooms are a large ballroom, taproom, dining room and bed chambers. On May 22, 1825 General Marquis de Lafayette, while on his legendary tour of the United States, visited Gallipolis and was entertained at Our House. The Cushing family retained ownership of the house until 1865. In 1944, eleven years after purchasing the property, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Holzer donated it to the State of Ohio as a memorial to the French families who founded Gallipolis. On the Friday afternoon of the 2012 Gathering, Dewetta Gay, a Gallipolis historian, will guide us through the restored tavern and inn and describe some of the details and events that mark its long, eventful life. You will enjoy the period furnishings that offer an authentic taste of the era and the stories Dewetta will tell.

Tu-Endie-Wei State Park: Pt Pleasant Battle Monument

From Our House the caravan will continue across the river to Tu-Endie-Wei Park, located in Point Pleasant, West Virginia at the confluence of the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. In the language of the local Wyandot Indians, 'tu-endie-wei' means 'a point between two waters'. The park was the scene of a horrific, day-long battle fought on October 10, 1774. Colonel Andrew Lewis' 1,100 Virginia Militiamen decisively defeated a like number of Indians led by the Shawnee Chieftain, Cornstalk. Considered a landmark in frontier history, some historians believe this fight was the first battle of the



Pt Pleasant (foreground) at the confluence of the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. Gallipolis, Ohio is in the background right.



Downtown Gallipolis



Our House Tavern



Obelisk at Tu-Endie-Wei Park

American Revolution, not the one in Concord, Massachusetts where Americans fired 'the shot heard round the world'. The decisive victory at Point Pleasant prevented an alliance between the British and the American Indians, an alliance that might have changed the outcome of the Revolution. In addition, the ensuing peace with the American Indians enabled western Virginians to return across the Allegheny Mountains to aid Revolutionary forces. Among the Ewings in the battle was William 'Swago Bill' Ewing. Dennis Bellamy, Director of Tourism in Point Pleasant, will help us understand better the details of the battle and its importance. An obelisk was erected in the park in 1909 to commemorate the battle and to honor the Virginia militiamen who died there that day.



**Tu-Endie-Wei State Park:
Battle Monument**

Riverfront Murals

Not far from Tu-Endie-Wei Park in Point Pleasant is an extensive mural, 150 feet long and fifteen-to-eighteen feet high. It was painted by Robert Dafford a few years ago to memorialize the Battle of Point Pleasant. Mr. Bellamy will also explain its significance.



Point Pleasant Mural

Ewington, Ohio

About a half-hour north of Gallipolis is the town of Ewington. Gathering attendees may be interested in visiting this town and its Ewing-related cemetery.

Ewington was founded by Abram (Abraham) Ewing, son of Swago Bill Ewing. Abram relocated to Gallia County, Ohio from Virginia about 1810 when he was six years old, eight or nine years after his uncle, Indian John Ewing, had settled there. Indian John and Swago Bill, among many other Ewings, are buried in the area. While Ewington today is barely a crossroads, it is well worth the trip to see the Ewington Academy building and imagine the life of the Ewings who lived on this site 200 years ago. A search for the headstones of those ancestors may lead you to Swago Bill's weathered headstone.



**Swago Bill Ewing's Grave
Marker Near Ewington**



**Ewing Crest Totes Available
Only to 2012 Gathering Attendees**

Attendee-only Totes

Every 2012 Gathering attendee will receive a specially-designed tote, filled with tasty treats and useful information, with the Ewing crest emblazoned on the side. Make your reservation now to be sure you get one of these totes, available only to 2012 Gathering attendees.

Friday Night's Dinner

Friday night we will dine at the Lowe Hotel in Point Pleasant, located in the heart of the town's Historic District. Originally named the Spencer Hotel, this grand structure was built in 1901. The hotel was bought by the Lowe family in 1929 following the stock market crash. The new owners gave the hotel their family name. Ruth and Rush Finley, who purchased the business and real estate in 1990, will host our Friday-night dinner.

At the dinner there'll be a presentation on *The French 500 and The Our House* by Dewetta Gay, a local historian.



Lowe Hotel

Banquet

The gathering's banquet will be on Saturday night. Following dinner, there will be a presentation of recognition awards to a few of the EFA's stalwart, long-time volunteers, a keynote presentation by Curt Witcher, and a concert by the *Renaissance Singers*.

A seat at the banquet is awaiting every attendee. Each table will have one of the centerpieces pictured to the right. Attendees who have correct responses to various questions will be vessel lucky!



Banquet Table Centerpieces

Follow-on Events in Marlinton, West Virginia

Larry E. Ewing (rkt88LL@earthlink.net)

I plan to go the Ewing Family Association's 2012 Gathering in Gallipolis in September. My research tells me Pocahontas James Ewing's family settled around present day Marlinton, West Virginia about 1750. His son Indian John Ewing lived there until 1801 and his son John Smith Ewing until 1824. This area is about four hours (190 miles) from the gathering and I plan to go there afterwards.

I have contacted people in Marlinton and found there is a monthly genealogy meeting at their library the fourth Tuesday of each month which would be the Tuesday after the gathering. Also in Marlinton the following Saturday, September 29th, there will be an annual event called the Road Kill Cook Off! Sounds like fun for the daring!

General information about the area, its genealogy-related activities and the monthly meeting is at www.gomarlinton.com/history-genealogy. Information about the Cook Off is at;

www.gomarlinton.com/events/2010-autumn-harvest-festival-and-road-kill-cookoff.

I would like to correspond with others interested in going to the area and attending these events. Please contact me at EMail: rkt88LL@earthlink.net, Voice: +1 408.528.9770, or Cell: +1 408.896.1950.

Tour of Vinton, Ohio²**Carol Bauman (C*Bauman@winghaven.org*)**

William 'Swago Bill' Ewing is my ancestor eight generations back. Ella and Isaac Ewing were my great-grandparents. Their daughter Francis Rachel Ewing, who was born in Ewington, Ohio in 1895, was my grandmother. I'm listed in the Ewing book as Carol Tilton. My Grammy Francis married Rev. Wesley Tilton who was pastor at the Methodist Church in Vinton. My dad, Wesley Tilton, was born in the Vinton parsonage in 1917. They moved from Vinton to the Boys Industrial School in Lancaster, Ohio in 1918 for the elder Wesley to be their Chaplain.

I became interested in my ancestry over twenty years ago. This led to me doing a lot of research, including finding and photographing Swago Bill's original cabin foundation by the Swago Creek near Marlinton, West Virginia. The owners showed me the deed to their farm that came directly with Swago Bill's signature.

In 1998 my love of the family lore influenced a preservation project. At first I tried to buy the Swago Bill land parcel in Ewington but it got away from me through a bad realtor. (I was living in California at the time.) So I came to Ohio on my own to look for and purchase something else.

Knowing that the Ewington Methodist Church was already torn down, I hoped to buy, and did, the old closed Methodist Church and parsonage in Vinton. To me it was as much a part of my heritage as anything in Ewington. We began restoring both as a labor of love and the story grew. We now own the whole block of homes and have restored the street to its original footprint. It is the only block of homes in Vinton restored to its past – a real piece of Americana. A counseling service and retreat campus is now the result of our efforts. Lee and I live in the parsonage.

If anything, my story could be called *The Run-away Preservationist*.

I will enjoy meeting others at the Gallipolis gathering and sharing my notebooks with letters and pictures if there is opportunity. I know where Indian John and Swago Bill Ewing are buried. I would enjoy helping gathering attendees see the grave sites in person. We have a fifteen-passenger van and would be pleased to conduct a tour on Saturday afternoon. Anyone interested in the tour may contact me at *cbauman@winghaven.org*.

Redneck Medical Dictionary – Part II

Post Operative: a letter carrier
 Recovery Room: place to do upholstery
 Tablet: a small table
 Terminal Illness: getting sick at the airport
 Tumor: one plus one more
 Urine: opposite of you're out

² en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinton,_Ohio

I Never Forget a Face, But ...

Do you have trouble remembering people's names? Does your 'mental Rolodex' need to be updated and oiled? People at the gathering will be wearing name tags (if they remember to put them on). But the tags won't help you remember their names from across the room. To help you greet them by name when you shake their hands, here's a Rogue's Gallery of some of the people who'll be attending the gathering.



Bob and Karen Avery



Leslie Bagwell



David and Frankie Ewing



George Ewing



Joe Neff Ewing



Linda and Larry Ewing



Martin Ewing



Paula and Mel Ewing



Wally and Jane Ewing



Mary Gosline



Esther Johnson



Virginia Ewing Okie



Roger Settlemire



Jill Spitler



Eleanor Swineford



Beth Toscos



Jane Weippert

Reading

Several articles provide information about the lives and times of the Ewing settlers of the Gallipolis area. The following articles appeared in previous issues of the *Ewing Family Journal*:

- Ewing, Jane. That Ewing Culture, or Why I'm Going to Gallipolis, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (August 2011), pp. 1-2
- Ewing, Wallace K. Honeymooners at the 1893 Columbian Exposition, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (November 2011), pp. 18-20
- Ewing, Wallace K. The Long Walk of 1914: Grand Haven to Mackinaw City, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (August 2011), pp. 8-16
- Ewing, Wallace K. Morgan's Raid, *Ewing Family J.* Vol. 18, No. 1 (February 2012), pp. 61-63
- Ewing, Wallace K. One American Family – Part I, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (May 2012), pp. 21-26
- McClure, Jean. Birthplaces of Pocahontas James Ewing's Children, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (February 2009), pp. 5-8
- Riddle, William E. Ann Jeanette (Ewing) Clendenin, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (February 2012), pp. 32-33
- Riddle, William E. A Brief History of Gallia Co., Gallipolis and Pt. Pleasant, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (February 2012), pp. 59-61
- Riddle, William E. Clendenin Massacre, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (February 2012), pp. 63-70. Contains reprints of the following previously published articles:
 - James Ewing of Pocahontas, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (May 1955), pp.28-32
 - Ewing, David Neal. Clendenin Massacre, Greenbrier Co., West Virginia, 1793, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (May 2005), pp. 15-18
- Riddle, William E. Early History of the Ohio Country, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (February 2012), pp. 56-58
- Sproul, William W., III. The Early Ewing Families of Augusta County, Virginia: Part I, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (May 2009), pp 27-29
- Sproul, William W., III. The Early Ewing Families of Augusta County, Virginia: Parts II to IV, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (May 2010), pp. 16-37

An additional article appears in this issue:

- Ewing, Wallace K. One American Family – Part II, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (August 2012), pp. 16-22

Chancellor's Message

David Neal Ewing, Chancellor (+1 505.764.8704, DavidEwing93@gmail.com)

Down the Ohio and Westward

This is the last issue of the *Journal* to be published before the twelfth biennial gathering of the Ewing Family Association, which will be held in Gallipolis, Ohio, September 20-23. We are so looking forward to seeing you all and we hope, meeting a bunch of new cousins. Our experience is that the gatherings really bring the spirit of the EFA alive and we have always had a wonderful time. If you haven't done so already, please register and join us. Information on registering is on our Web Site and also appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Journal*.



On pages 1-15 in this issue of the *Journal* is an article on some of my Ewing ancestors that lived in Xenia, Ohio. Getting this article ready raised a number of old questions for me, so Frankie and I have decided to fly into Dayton, Ohio, (which looks to be about 100 miles from Gallipolis) and to stop in Xenia for a few days on the way to the gathering. It is exciting for me to begin thinking about my personal genealogy again after so many years of working for all the Ewings.

A Chief for Clan Ewen

The EFA Clanship Committee has been corresponding with members of the Clan Ewen Society and other interested parties on the Clan Ewen Forum about this issue, but no general consensus has been reached. We still do not know when the Family Convention the Lord Lyon has spoken about will be convened. Several members of the EFA complained about the number of messages they were getting on the EFA Forum about this issue, so we have been trying to confine that discussion to the Clan Ewen list. This is an open list and anyone interested in following the issue is welcome to subscribe. As Chair of the EFA Clanship Committee, I will be giving a brief update on the issue during the General Meeting on Saturday morning at the Gallipolis gathering.

EFA Bylaws Changes Under Discussion

Our Board of Directors has spent considerable time on this issue and has discovered that this is much more complicated than we had thought. Because of this, the Board has established a Bylaws Amendment Committee, which has been working toward a comprehensive revision of the Bylaws, but it is very clear that this work will not be complete by the time of the Gallipolis gathering. A report on the progress of this committee by its Chair, William Ewing Riddle, will be presented at the gathering.

Change of Leadership

This is the last issue of the *Journal* for which I will write the Chancellor's Message, as I am not standing for re-election at the General Meeting in Gallipolis. It has been a challenge and also a great pleasure to serve as Chancellor for the last six years. I think we have accomplished a great deal in that time, but no one understands better than I that everything we have done has depended on the contributions of many members. What we do in the future will likewise depend on the contributions of many members. The continuing vitality of the EFA depends on new ideas, new energy, and new leadership on many fronts. I urge each of you to consider what you might contribute to help insure that we remain one of the premier

surname-interest societies in the world. Several of our Activity Coordinators have been looking for help and there are any number of new initiatives we could undertake if interested and energetic volunteers would step forward. If you have an idea and the willingness to put it into action, please bring it to the attention of the Board of Directors.

Wallace K. 'Wally' Ewing, presently Chair of our Board of Directors, has agreed to stand for election as Chancellor. Let me be the first to endorse his candidacy. Wally is a professional historian and a published author, who has a whole different set of interests and skills from those I brought to the job. He also has a different personality and a different approach to solving problems. I am optimistic that the change of leadership will revitalize and unify the EFA. I wholeheartedly support Wally in the election and plan to continue supporting his initiatives after the election.

2014 Gathering???

So far as I know, no one has suggested a site for the 2014 Gathering or has offered to help organize the gathering. We really need to make a decision about this and begin planning at the gathering next month. Where shall we go?

David Neal Ewing

Chair's Message

Wallace K. Ewing, Chair, Board of Directors (WKEwing@charter.net)

On August 29, 1901, there was another in a series of Ewing gatherings. Titled *Centennial Ewing Reunion*, this one brought together descendants of Pocahontas James Ewing. Their meeting place was Ewington, Ohio, a few miles north of Gallipolis. At that time, Swago Bill Ewing's rustic log home was still standing, as shown in the adjacent photograph. The population of Ewington stood at eight-five souls, somewhat more than today's count.

*Down the Ohio
and Westward*



Swago Bill's Log Home, c1901

The announcement about the 1901 reunion included several genealogical errors in fact, but its opening sentence was right on: "It is now 100 years since John Ewing (known as 'Indian' John Ewing from having been captured and adopted into the SHAWNEE tribe of Indians nearly 150 years ago) emigrated from Greenbrier Co., Va., to Huntington Township, Gallia County, Ohio. His brother, William Ewing, joined him in 1810." William was known as 'Swago Bill'. He and Indian John were legendary figures then and they retain that status today.

The circular concluded with this observation: "It is the hope of your committee that all who have Ewing Blood in their veins will join us in this Centennial Reunion of our ancient Highland Clan. We have sprung from good stock and cannot honor ourselves more than by thus honoring the memory of our Ancestors. Come, then, and meet a host of your Ewing relations who, perhaps, you have never seen and may never meet again."

And amen to that sentiment in 2012! The Ewing Family Association's 2012 Gathering in Gallipolis will attract many Ewings, by blood and by marriage, for you to meet and to share genealogical information

and anecdotes, whether from the hazy past or with the clarity of yesterday. Take advantage of the opportunities included in the gathering's schedule to tell family tales over meals, at the Saturday morning Topics sessions, or by happenstance in a hallway. It's your gathering. Come, then, and meet a host of *your* Ewing relations. See page 53 for a picture gallery featuring a few of the many Ewings who want to meet you.

Wally Ewing

Merchandise Coordinator's Message

Virginia Ewing Okie, Merchandise Coordinator (Vokie@digital.net)

Ewing Family Association merchandise (Tee Shirts, Caps, Golf Shirts, etc.) will be on sale at reduced, gathering-only prices during the 2012 Gathering in Gallipolis, Ohio, 20-23 September 2012. For example, Sweat Shirts will be available for \$25, a 30% reduction of their \$35 online price. Polo Shirts will also be available at reduced prices.

*Down the Ohio
and Westward*

In addition, 2012 Gathering attendees will receive the coupon below in their Registration Packets.

Should you wish to purchase any EFA merchandise before or after the gathering and at their non-reduced prices, please use the order form at www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/activities/merchandise.

Virginia Okie



Show your Affiliation by Wearing Ewing Family Association Merchandise!

Bring this coupon to the merchandise table
and receive a gift
with any \$10 or more purchase.

(Hurry - Good only while supplies last. One per customer, please.)

General Meeting Announcement

Beth A. (Ewing) Toscos, Secretary
(MBToscos@comcast.net)

The next General Meeting of the Ewing Family Association will be held during the 2012 Gathering at the Quality Inn in Gallipolis, Ohio at 11:00 AM on Saturday, September 22, 2012.

*Down the Ohio
and Westward*

[N.B. The General Meeting will be held at 11:00 AM rather than at 11:30 AM as announced in previous issues of the *Journal*.]

Beth Toscos

General Meeting Agenda

1. Call to Order – Chancellor David Neal Ewing
2. Approval of Minutes for September 23, 2010 General Meeting – Beth (Ewing) Toscos
3. Officer and Committee Reports
 - Treasurer's Report – Jane (Ewing) Weippert
 - Secretary's Report – Beth (Ewing) Toscos
 - 501(c)3 Non-profit Organization Status
 - Archivists' Report – Mary Gosline, Esther Johnson
 - Archive Protection and Accessibility (APA) Project
 - Clanship Committee Report – David Neal Ewing
 - Bylaws Amendment Committee Report – William Ewing Riddle
4. Election of Chancellor and Directors
 - Presentation of Slate Developed by the Nominating Committee – Martin S. Ewing
 - Additional Nominations from the Floor
5. New Business¹
 - Organization's Name
 - Settlemeir Motion to Amend the Bylaws (see below)
6. Comments from the Floor
7. Adjournment

¹ Ten minutes will be allocated per person with a maximum of two opportunities for each individual to speak. In the interest of time, it would be a good idea for those with specific views to identify a spokesperson who can present their arguments in a logical, organized manner.

Motion to Amend the Bylaws**Roger Settlemire, Member #895 (RSettlemire@sbcglobal.net)**I move that the Bylaws of the Ewing Family Association be changed as follows:²

ARTICLE III

MEMBERS

Section 3.5 Notice: Written notice of every meeting of the members, specifying the place, date of the meeting, and hour shall be given either personally or by mail or by e-mail at least forty-five days prior to the meeting, to each member entitled to vote. The general nature of the meeting of the business may be specified, and shall be specified for matters to be voted upon at that meeting and for any proposal to amend the By-Laws and to take a vote thereon, and in case of special meetings or when required by the Corporation Not for Profit Code.

Section 3.8 Action by Members: The acts, at a duly organized meeting of members [~~delete~~ present] entitled to cast at least a majority vote [~~delete~~ which all members present] of the combined votes of all members present, members voting by proxy, and members voting absentee and voting are entitled to cast shall be the acts of the members;

Provided, however, that the notice requirements in Section 3.5 shall be met;

Provided, however, that any member, whether present or not present, may call for a vote by written ballot;

And provided further, that an absent member shall be entitled to authorize another member to vote by proxy with respect to his or her membership signed or designated by his or her signature or typed name or e-mail;

And provided further, instead of voting by proxy, any such absent member shall be entitled to vote by absentee ballot signed by his or her signature or typed name or e-mail

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENTS

~~delete~~ Section 10.1 Amendments: These Bylaws may be altered, amended, or repealed by a majority of the votes which all members present are entitled to cast at any regular or special meeting duly convened after notice to the members of that purpose or by a majority vote of the members of the Board of Directors present at any regular or special meeting duly convened after notice to the Directors of that purpose, subject always to the power of the members to change such action by the Directors, and further subject to limitations of the Directors to act set forth at Section 5504(b) of the Nonprofit Corporation Law of 1988.]

Section 10.1 Amendments: These By-Laws may be altered, amended, or repealed (a) by a majority of the combined votes of all members present or voting by proxy or by absentee ballot entitled to cast at any regular or special meeting duly convened after notice to the members of that specific purpose as set forth in Section 3.5, with language to be added double-underlined

² Deletions are indicated by [~~delete~~ ...]. Insertions are indicated by underlining.

and language to be deleted crossed out by lining through such language, or equivalent method. Such vote shall be taken by written ballot, whether called for or not; or (b) by a majority vote of the members of the Board of Directors present at any regular or special meeting duly convened after notice to the Directors of that specific purpose, but such action by the Board of Directors must always be ratified by a majority vote of the combined vote of all members voting in person or by proxy or by absentee ballot at the next regular meeting of the members.

Section 10.2 Plebiscite. In recognition that the meetings of members have been held at two year intervals and that such meetings have been usually attended by less than one-third (1/3) of the membership due to the members residing all over the United States and the world, and many members not being able to attend due to travel time and expense, health and age reasons, work reasons, and other reasons, these By-Laws may be altered, amended, or repealed by plebiscite of a majority of all members at any time without a meeting by giving at least ninety (90) days written notice to all members that a plebiscite will take place at a specified time and place and specifying the matters to be voted upon in the manner set forth in Section 3.5 and Section 10.1 and voting by mail-in ballot.

Membership News

Jill (Ewing) Spittler, Membership Coordinator (+1 330.464.6378, JEwingSpit@aol.com)

Not much has happened, membership-wise, over the past three months. There are a few new members; there's also some news from current members. I look forward to seeing people at the Gallipolis gathering and gathering news to pass on in the November issue of the *Journal*.

Jill Spittler

New EFA Members ... Welcome Aboard!

Lance Davis (Member #1125) lives in Pittsburg, Kansas. Imdavis2250@sbcglobal.net is his EMail address.

My Ewing ancestor is Ann Ewing (1804-1859) wife of Solomon L. Purcell (1804-1875).

Beverly D. Donato (Member #1139) lives in Graeagle, California.

Barbra Pool (Member #1134) – soonerwildcat@att.net – resides in Claremore, Oklahoma. Regarding her ancestry, she reports:

THE LOST GENERATIONS OF EWINGS

Mary Ewing was born 28 October 1833 in Jackson, Trumbull, Ohio and her parents were Alexander and Mary Battles Ewing. On 27 May 1856, she married Nathaniel Brundige. A daughter, Mara 'Mollie' Augusta Brundige was born 10 May 1859. When Mollie was less than a year old, her mother died. The Hancock County has no official death record on file for her, and the Hancock County Public Library's obituary database notes that local papers did not report her death. A great grandson of Nathaniel, Ray Brundige, reported she died of a "Putrid Sore Throat." A mortality schedule listed seven other young Ewing girls who died of a putrid sore throat in the spring of 1860. The U.S. Census compiled in August of 1860 shows Nathaniel with a one-year old, Mary Brundige. The Clymer Cemetery, which is close to Nathaniel's farm,

has a sizable family marker that shows "Mary/Wife of N. Brundige...." Nathaniel then married Arvilla Miller, and Mollie was raised with nine half brothers and sisters.

Mollie married James Hews on 30 November 1879. He owned 100 acres of valuable land in Union Township that was well stocked and had modern improvements. The 1880 Census shows James and Mary living in Hancock County, Ohio, and in the 1900 Census, they were living in Jay County, Indiana with seven children. By 1910, they had moved to Iosco County, Michigan. Mollie died in 1915.

Jasper Nathaniel (Hews) Hughes was the oldest son of Mollie and James, and he was born 22 April 1883 in Hancock County, Ohio. This would make him the great grandson of Alexander and Mary Ewing. In 1908, Jasper married Anna Clara Brinkman in Van Wert County, Ohio. They made their home in Jay County, Indiana. Tragedy struck this family, and in 1915, the two oldest children, Ruth and Ralph, died five days apart of Scarlet Fever. Another child, Louise, was ill with the disease but survived. Louise is my mother; I will write more about her later.

It was 1918 and the oil boom hit Oklahoma. Jasper and his brother, David, decided to move their families to Oklahoma and work in the oil fields. That was the year the flu epidemic went through the entire nation, and David died. His family moved back to either Indiana or Ohio. Jasper and Anna Clara decided to stay as Jasper was employed by Keener Oil Company, and they had moved to a small oil camp near Sperry, which is near Tulsa, Oklahoma. Their home was new, had three bedrooms, two screened-in porches, a separate wash house and cellar. However, they did not have modern bathroom facilities, which many country homes did not have. The house became rather crowded as the family soon had seven children.

Times were hard. The depression that hit the country was especially difficult in Oklahoma, and many families moved west. At least, the oil business was good, and Jasper managed to hang on to his job, although he was considered a laborer and the wages were poor. His wife, Anna Clara, was the resourceful one and managed to keep food on the table for her family and the many visitors that came to their home. She raised a garden, canned the food for winter, and had cows, hogs, and chickens. They sold some of the eggs and milk to the grocer to help pay for food. She sewed many of their clothes, some from feed sacks. All the children learned to work hard. Their social life was centered on their church, the First Methodist. All the children graduated from high school, but finances and World War II prevented them from going to college. However, many of the grandchildren have college degrees.

Their oldest living daughter, Louise, is my mother. After high school, she lived with a family in a nearby town of Chelsea. This is where she met Rollie D. 'Sparky' Summers, a clerk in his father's grocery store. They were married in 1933 and had two children, Robert J. Summers and Barbra Ann Summers. Some years later, they became the owners of the grocery store, Summers Market. Louise worked right along with Sparky, and this little 'Mom and Pop' store was very successful. They were very well respected in this small town.

Barbra married Tommy Pool of nearby Claremore. She worked so he could attend college. After graduation, he had teaching and coaching positions in New Mexico, California, and returned to Claremore, Oklahoma in 1968. While teaching, he became interested in local government and was elected to the city council for ten years. He retired from teaching when he was elected Mayor and City Administrator and served in that capacity for nine years. They have two children, Terri (Pool) Peters and Allen Pool.

My mother never knew any of her grandparents, aunts and uncles, because they never returned to Ohio where these relatives lived. After I became interested in genealogy and

discovered the Ewing family, I wanted to know more about them. I wanted to know what kind of people they were, and did they know anything about Mary Ewing, and her daughter, Mollie. I know nothing about the Hews/Hughes families. Does anyone have pictures they would share with me? I guess by coming to Oklahoma, we became the lost generations of the Ewing family.

Keeping Up With the Ewings

Editor's Note: Additional information about current happenings in the Ewing 'forest' may be found at the Ewing Family Association's Facebook Page, www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association.

Larry E. Ewing (Member #1046) has joined the EFA Forum, reporting:

I trace my ancestors in ascending order to Pocahontas James Ewing, Indian John Ewing, John Smith Ewing, Archibald Ewing, Isaiah Ewing, Erle Ewing and Lawrence I. Ewing. I was born in San Francisco in 1941 and have lived in the Bay Area all my life. I have quite a bit of information back to Isaiah so my current research interests are going back before him and sharing what I have.

Roger Settlemire (Member #895) reports that **Rick Ewing** will be the Director of Piping and Drumming for the 2012 Oklahoma Scottish Festival (ScotFest 2012, to be held 14-16 September at the Riverside Festival Park, in Tulsa, Oklahoma (osf.oklahomascottishfestival.com/2011)).

Wally Ewing (Member #755) reports:

A year ago I dropped off a quantity of my Ewing family archival materials at the Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Included were photographs (labeled), letters, diaries and family Bibles. My reasons were twofold: to ensure that the materials would be in a secure and protected environment and to make them available to anyone who has access to a computer. Curt Witcher, head of the Genealogy Department, reports that the Center has begun digitizing the collection and has provided a link to the initial results: www.genealogycenter.info/search_ewing.php. There is much more to digitize, but I think this is an excellent beginning. I am delighted that my family materials will be available online for everyone to see and use. The items are no longer stuck on a bookshelf in my home; they are in the Cloud, ready to be mined.

Archivists' Message

Mary (Ewing) Gosline (Mary@gosline.net) and **Esther (Ewing) Johnson** (EJohnson30@verizon.net), **EFA Archivists**

The new, digitized version of the Index to the Ewing Family Archives is almost complete. The index includes the materials indexed by Betty Whitmer and Jean McClure as well as new items added at the last gathering. Betty and Jean are commended for thoroughly organizing the original information so that they could be easily used at the gatherings. The primary collections in the original index are the Ellsworth Samuel Ewing Collection, the Margaret Ewing Fife Collection, and the Myrtle Armstrong Roe Collection. The new files include books, family files, miscellaneous materials, and administrative records.

Since 2004, the Archives have been stored at The Cecil County Historical Society, in Elkton, Maryland. At the upcoming gathering, a topic of discussion will be the donation of the Archives to the Allen County Public Library (ACPL), in Fort Wayne, Indiana. A study of the materials has been made by the EFA

Archivists in preparation for the possible move. A detailed, annotated spreadsheet of the Samuel Ellsworth Ewing Collection has been prepared. Beth Toscos has sent the spreadsheet to Curt Witcher, Manager of the Genealogy Center and Special Collections at the ACPL. We are still waiting for his response as to the usefulness of the format. A similar spreadsheet for the Margaret Ewing Fife Collection is almost complete. A spreadsheet of the Myrtle Armstrong Roe Collection will be prepared with details from Jean McClure's inventory. As the spreadsheets are prepared, publication information and other details are added. The number of printed or typewritten pages versus handwritten pages is being noted as this was one of the questions given to the Archive Protection and Accessibility (APA) Project from discussions with ACPL.

Each of the major collections is unique. Samuel Ellsworth Ewing Collection includes books and pamphlets as well as research materials such as photocopies of pages from published and unpublished sources, newspaper clippings, letters, and family charts. Margaret Ewing Fife's collection has an emphasis on documentation and includes photocopies of wills, deeds, court records, and tax records, along with family files, research notes, and letters. Myrtle Roe's focus was the descendents of John Ewing of Carnashannagh. Her collection is composed of thirteen notebooks containing genealogical materials from other researchers, copies of letters, and research notes, in addition to twelve envelopes of research materials.

The most recent donations to the Ewing Family Association include books – many authored by members. Cassettes, DVDs, and collections of family files and research have also been contributed.

Members of the Archive Protection and Accessibility (APA) Project – Beth Toscos, Chair, Daniel C. Ewing, Martin S. Ewing, and the two Archivists – are discussing questions and concerns in preparation for the possible move of the EFA Archives to ACPL. Please let any of us know if you have questions or comments. Beth has served as the communications link with Curt Witcher. We look forward to meeting him at the 2012 Gathering in Gallipolis in September. It will be interesting to hear Mr. Witcher speak about what the ACPL would do with the EFA archival materials. For an example of donations on the ACPL web site, check out Wally Ewing's family materials which have been donated to ACPL and put online (www.genealogycenter.info/search_ewing.php).

Information Exchange

This section of the *Ewing Family Journal* provides members with transcripts of dialogues initiated by queries or offers of information sent to the EFA Genealogist, the *Journal's* Editor and others. Including these items here is intended to entice others to join the dialogues and help respond to the queries or amplify the provided information.

Ewing-related requests for information and offers of information are often posted to various Internet web sites including:

- EFA Forum at groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation,
- EFA Facebook Page at www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association,
- Ewing Family Genealogy Forum at genforum.genealogy.com/ewing, and
- Rootsweb's Ewing Message Board at boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/mb.ashx.

Readers should periodically view and search these sites to find queries and offered information related to their Ewing-related genealogy research.

Ancient Sites Spotted from Space

BBC, March 2012

This mound in Syria was formed as generations built and rebuilt mud-brick homes on the same spot

Thousands of possible early human settlements have been discovered by archaeologists using computers to scour satellite images.



Jason Ur said he had found about 9,000 potential new sites in north-eastern Syria.

Computers scanned the images for soil discolouration and mounds caused when mud-brick settlements collapsed.

Dr Ur said surveying the same area on the ground would have taken him a lifetime.

Writing in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, the researcher told BBC News: "With these computer science techniques, however, we can immediately come up with an enormous map which is methodologically very interesting, but which also shows the staggering amount of human occupation over the last 7,000 or 8,000 years.

"What's more, anyone who comes back to this area for any future survey would already know where to go.

"There's no need to do this sort of initial reconnaissance to find sites. This allows you to do targeted work, so it maximises the time we have on the ground."

Iraqi heritage sites

In the past, Dr Ur used declassified spy satellite photographs and the human eye to try to identify potential sites.

But over the last three years, he has worked with computer expert Bjoern Menze, from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to create a software application able to classify a huge range of terrain.

He said this had removed subjectivity and allowed them to look at a much larger area.

In all, about 9,000 possible settlements were identified across 23,000 sq km.

Ideally, he said, some of these would be excavated, but the volatile political situation in Syria had forced them to put any ground searches on hold.

However, he did tell the BBC that he hoped to conduct further research in the Kurdish provinces of northern Iraq, and follow that up with excavations that would be "a very rigorous testing of the model".

Archaeological work in Iraq has not been popular in the past, but Dr Ur feels the time is right to identify heritage sites of importance and ensure they are not lost as the country presses on with widespread development of its towns and cities.

Related Stories

- *'Killing zones' caught gazelles*
- *Protecting Peru's ancient past*
- *Burial clue to early urban strife*

An Exciting Search Ends in Success**Karen Avery (BK Avery2@comcast.net)**

Recently I've made contact with some newly discovered third cousins. From their half-sister, I learned the names of the three sisters I was seeking. The search continued as I attempted to make personal contact. Hard work and persistence did pay off as I was finally successful.

We all descend from John and Mary Ewing who were married in early 1834 in Barcelona, Chautauqua County, New York. John and Mary had seven children and the family was living in Erie County, Ohio when Mary died in 1858 leaving Mary Jane, William (my great-grandfather), John, Henry, Frances, Helen and George W. (great-grandfather of my newly found cousins).

The children of John and Mary were located in Florence, Erie County, Ohio when the 1860 census was taken. John, the father, was not enumerated with his children. Henry (age thirteen) and Frances (age ten) were living nearby with other families. Siblings Mary Jane (twenty-three), William (twenty-one), John (sixteen), Helen (nine and labeled as deaf) and George (five) were living together.



**Frances 'Fanny' (Ewing) Kuder
(1849-1939)**

William, John and a very young Henry (only fourteen or fifteen) each served during the Civil War. After the war ended, William and John settled and remained near Antwerp, Paulding County, Ohio where my mother and her ten siblings were born and raised.

George must have been on his own at a very early age. For reasons unknown to us, he settled in Oneida County, New York sometime before 1883. He married, raised his family and died there.

Our family tradition told of trips from Ohio to western New York, but until George and his family were located, our family didn't know what prompted the trips.

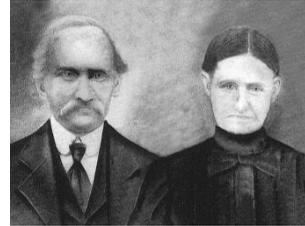
The connecting link was found through records for brother Henry Lafayette Ewing. Henry must have lied about his age when he signed for a three-year enlistment on October 20, 1861 as Private, Company G, 72nd Regiment of the Ohio Infantry Volunteers. He was officially discharged at Newberg, Ohio in February 1864.



**George W. Ewing (1856-1925),
Mary Dyer Monroe Ewing (1858-
1929), Frederick B. Ewing (1887-
1962), Bessie Palmer Ewing
(1886-1987), Myrtle Ewing Traxel
Scott (1916-1990) and Daisy
Ewing Lux**

Discharge was due to chronic Diarrhea and Typhoid Fever resulting in insanity, contracted between Paducah, Kentucky and Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee according to the records. However, as early as the summer of 1862 Henry was absent from service and returned home. He was cared for by the family for a short time and was then placed in the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum at Newburg, Ohio, located near Cleveland, Ohio. He was also placed at a facility in Huron County, Ohio for a time. In July 1872, Henry was placed at the Columbus Asylum for the Insane. Brothers George and William each served as guardian for Henry at various times. Three affidavits regarding Henry have been found. One came from Henry's stepmother, one from a neighbor lady who helped care for Henry in 1862 and one from George. Henry died about 1894.

Upon receipt of several photographs from my new cousins, there was absolutely no doubt that my search was over. The proof was there. George had a picture of his older sister Fanny. Fanny was born about six years before George and probably helped care for him after their mother died. George was born in 1856 and died in Oneida County, New York in 1925. Fanny was born Frances A. Ewing in 1849 and died in 1939 in Fort Wayne, Indiana. William, the older brother was born in 1839 and died in 1907 of Pneumonia twelve hours after the death of his wife, Sarah Ann (Banks) Ewing, who died of Typhoid Fever.



William Ewing (c1839-1907) and Sarah (Banks) Ewing (1848-1907)

Since neither family group seemed aware of the other after the death of George in 1925, there was likely no contact between these families for the past eighty-five years!

There exists one living male of George's line who will hopefully join the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project³ as added proof.

Ewing Condominiums

Query from Sean Sherman (seany2@gate.net)

I live in the Ewing Condominiums in Miami Beach, Florida. It's a building built in 1925 and has some historic interest in the community and among the eight tenants that live here.

My curiosity is whether anyone may know if someone in their Ewing family (and whom) built our building? We have a copy of a 1930 census that states a Ewing family member lived in the building and was age sixty-two – leaving the birth date in the 1868 range. The birthplace shows Indiana. (Sorry, the first name on census is hard to make out.)

The Ewing Condominiums (formerly, the Ewing Apartments 1925-1995) has been featured in many major feature films as a location. It's also being used as one of the locations for a new Starz Network TV Series called *Magic City* premiering the first week of April 2012.

Does anyone know which Ewing this could have been? Was anyone in your family a developer with interests in South Florida? Our building is located on 4501 Prairie Avenue, Miami Beach Florida 33140.

³ www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project

Response from Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist (BKAvery2@comcast.net)

The story of the building in Miami Beach where you live is very interesting. Now the fun begins as we attempt to discover more about the family who lived in the building. There is evidence from the U.S. Census and also the 1935 Florida State Census about Hugh H. Ewing and his wife, Marcia. What will be exciting is to find out if there any living descendants of this couple.

I have been able to follow the family of Hugh H. Ewing (c1868-1939) and his wife, Marcia Underwood (1873-1950). His parents were Dr. William M. Ewing (1833-__?) and his wife Lizzie (1836-__?). Hugh had an older sister, Laura L. Ewing (1865-__?) and a younger sister Clara (1870-__?).

Hugh H. and Marcia Ewing had Catherine about 1899, William Cornelius (1900-1971) and Charles E. Ewing (c1902-__?). From Census records, it appears that Hugh lived in Indiana until his marriage about 1898. He and Marcia were living in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas in April 1910. By April 1920, they were living in Homestead, Florida. The 1930 census says he was renting and was a truck farmer.

The 1935 Florida State Census says both he and his wife had college educations and he was called 'owner'. Hugh and Marcia's sons, William, thirty-five, and Charles, twenty-five, were renting from them. Neither son was yet married.

I hoped I might find some members of the family in the newly released 1940 census, but since it is not yet indexed that wasn't possible. I suggest that you look up the real estate records.

Response from Sean Sherman (seany2@gate.net)

Thanks so much; this is very helpful. It will also be very interesting to all the tenants in our building. We get questioned about our building's history at least once a week from passerby's.

I'm going to dig a bit deeper into some of our building's documents and see what comes up. It seems very possible that Hugh and Marcia were conducting some business in Miami Beach with Homestead being only thirty miles away.

Upcoming Events

Events in Scotland: A very good source of information about genealogy-related happenings in Scotland is *Visit Scotland* (www.ancestralscotland.com). They periodically distribute a newsletter by Email; you can join their mailing list by making a request via their web site.

www.americanancestors.org/home.html.

2012 August 29 – September 1: The Federation of Genealogical Societies presents its 2012 conference *Indians, Squatters, Settlers and Soldiers in the Old Southwest* with local host the *Alabama Genealogical Society* (AGS). Gather with the nation's genealogists in beautiful Birmingham, Alabama. Program and registration information may be found at www.fgs.org/2012conference.

2012 September 14-16: ScotFest 2012, Riverside Festival Park, Tulsa, Oklahoma. The event's Ceilidh is the must-attend event of the 2012 Oklahoma Scottish Festival. The Ceilidh takes place Friday, September 14th, the opening night of this three-day festival. Further information may be found at osf.oklahomascottishfestival.com/2011 (yes, that is the correct URL for the 2012 ScotFest).

2012 September 16-23: The Master Genealogist's 2012 Genealogy Conference and Cruise to Alaska's Inside Passage. This annual conference has a reputation for offering lectures by some of the most

respected genealogists in the country on topics that are relevant to all researchers, including methodology, standards, repositories, record types, research aids, and technology. With expert presentations aboard a cruise ship plus exciting ports of call, this event offers a major educational opportunity and a unique vacation experience – all at a price that rivals a typical national conference or vacation alone.

This year's conference offers some of the most sought-after speakers on genealogy and technology topics, including:

- Thomas W. Jones, Ph.D., CG, CGL, FASG, FUGA, FNGS: Co-Editor of the *NGS Quarterly*, past President of the Genealogical Speaker's Guild (GSG), and expert on research in Ireland and East Coast States, especially Georgia and Virginia.
- J. Mark Lowe, CG: Past president of the Association of Professional Genealogists (APG) and the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS), past Vice-President of the Genealogical Speaker's Guild (GSG), and expert in land records, migration, court records, and church records (Baptists, Methodists, and Moravians).
- Debra S. Mieszala, CG: Certified genealogist and expert in forensic genealogy and research in Midwest States, especially Illinois.
- Paul Milner, M.Div.: Professional genealogist and expert in British Isles research, migration, and Lutheran records.
- Craig Scott, MA, CG: Expert in military records, Federal records, Government publications, Scottish records, Quaker records, and book publishing.
- Thomas MacEntee: Expert in using technology and social media for genealogical research.

Although the host company, Wholly Genes, Inc., makes family history software, the seventeen-plus hours of genealogical lectures are completely *software-neutral* and relevant to all researchers. (Non-competing lecture time is set aside for users of The Master Genealogist (TMG) who want to learn how to make the best use of that software's features and companion products.)

Classroom lectures represent only part of the appeal of this annual conference. One of its most popular features is the opportunity for attendees to meet one-on-one or in small groups with the speakers in order to get expert advice about their specific research challenges. "In addition," says Bob Velke, President of *Wholly Genes, Inc.*, "group discussions, cocktail parties, and other events make the conference a great place to learn new research skills while making new friends who have similar research interests."

The conference will be held on the luxurious *Star Princess* traveling roundtrip from Seattle, Washington, with visits to Ketchikan, Juneau, and Skagway, Alaska, and a brief stop in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Unlike many traditional conferences, none of the presentation times overlap, so conference-goers won't have to make difficult choices and miss some lectures. The schedule also avoids conflicts with 'scenic cruising time' as the ship sails through Tracy Arm Fjord and between the twin Sawyer glaciers.

"The cruise ship includes plenty of things for spouses or traveling companions to do while the family researcher is attending the lectures," said Velke, "but families and friends can share meals and have memorable vacation experiences together while the ship is at port."

Prices start at just \$979 per person, including the cost of the cruise, food, shipboard entertainment, and attendance at all conference events. A roommate-finding service is also available for those who need it. Complete details can be found at www.WhollyGenes.com/cruise.htm.

2012 September 20-23: *Down the Ohio and Westward*, Twelfth Gathering of the Ewing Family Association, Gallipolis, Ohio.

- Overview pages viii, 43
- Registration Form page 44
- Tentative Schedule page 46
- Lodging Information page 45

*Down the Ohio
and Westward*

??? Sometime in the Future: Clan Ewen Family Convention, or *Derbhfine*
From John McEwen (clanewen@googlegroups.com):

The Lord Lyon has announced his intention to appoint a Supervising Officer to oversee a Family Convention, or Derbhfine, to recognize a Commander of our Clan. His full message can be seen on the web site www.lyon-court.com. We shall try to keep Clansfolk informed of any further developments.



Illiterate?

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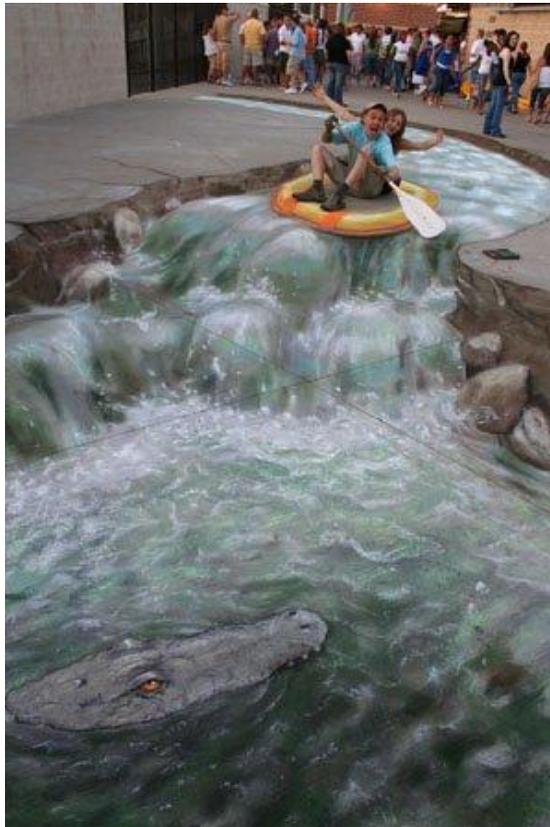
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Flat-out Good

Ewing Family Association
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Ewing Family Association

fosters interest in the Ewing family; promotes gatherings of its members; publishes a journal with biographical, genealogical and historical information; encourages identifying the relationships among Ewing families; and encourages genealogical research and the sharing of results.

Membership is open to all persons with the surname of Ewing or who are descended from anyone with that surname; to anyone who is, or has been, the spouse of such a person; and to anyone who otherwise supports the organization's purposes. To join, send a membership form to Ewing Family Association, 17721 Road 123, Cecil, Ohio 45821. Forms are available at www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org. Annual dues are \$25.00. Membership includes the quarterly *Ewing Family Journal*.

Publication of the *Ewing Family Journal* began in 1994. Through 2008, the publication was titled *Journal of Clan Ewing*. The first two issues were published in August and November 1994. They were not designated with a Volume and Number. The May 1995 issue was designated as Vol. 1, No. 4, as it was the third issue of the *Journal*. The *Journal* is currently published quarterly in May, May, August and November.

We welcome contributions to the *Journal* from Ewing Family Association members and others. Electronic copy is preferred and should be sent to the Editor at Riddle@WmERiddle.com. Hardcopy submissions should be sent to William E. Riddle, 223 N. Guadalupe #332, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87501. If you would like to discuss a potential submission, please call William E. Riddle at +1 505.988.1092.