



# ***Ewing Family Journal***

**Volume 19 – Number 2  
May 2013**

**ISSN: 1948-1187**

**Published by:  
Ewing Family Association  
[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org)**

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Volume 19

Number 2

May 2013

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Published by:

Ewing Family Association, 1330 Vaughn Court, Aurora, Illinois 60504

Website: [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org)

The *Ewing Family Journal* is published quarterly. Members of the Ewing Family Association receive the *Journal* as part of their membership. Copies of previous issues are \$5.00 each, and copies of previous volumes are \$20.00 (\$25.00 for overseas mailings). For copies of previous issues or volumes, contact William E. Riddle at [Riddle@WmERiddle.com](mailto:Riddle@WmERiddle.com).

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.

ISSN: 1948-1187

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## ***From the Editor***

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

### **Folkways**

I have often spoken of my personal goal to better understand my ancestors' 'lives and times'. With each mention of this personal interest, I've noted my intent to have the *Ewing Family Journal (EFJ)* focus on these aspects of the membership's ancestral Ewings.

My repeated mention of this goal reflects my feeling that it is an extremely important focus for genealogical research. More, however, my repeated mention reflects my difficulty in specifying what I am talking about.

At first, I used 'lives and times' to denote what I was talking about. That, I later felt, was deficient because it connotes merely the events and activities providing a context for my ancestors' lives.

I then switched to a 'genealogical and sociological' characterization, hoping to better reflect that I was also concerned with the beliefs and practices of the communities – local and global – in which my ancestors lived.

Realizing that this second characterization was faulty, I then switched to talking in terms of a 'genealogical, sociological, anthropological, archeological' focus, bringing in, I felt, factors regarding my ancestors' culture and environment. I didn't feel that this was a fully accurate characterization, but I hoped that the reference to additional 'ologies' might pick up more of the various aspects of my ancestors' lives that were of interest.

Recently pursuing a reading recommendation by David Neal Ewing in the most-previous issue of the *EFJ*, I downloaded a copy of David Hackett Fischer's *Albion's Seed*<sup>1</sup> to my Kindle and set about exploring what it had to say that would help me in my attempt to transcend a simplistic accretion of genealogical data with information about the cultural, social and environmental context in which my ancestors lived.

Fischer's introductory chapter first cites Paul Gauguin: "Where do we come from? Who are we? Where are we going?" It then proceeds to analyze Fischer's colleagues' work regarding the social and cultural history of America's settlement. It then proposes that "[the] problem is to explain the origins and stability of a social system which for two centuries has remained stubbornly democratic in its politics, libertarian in its laws, individualistic in its society and pluralist in its culture."



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<sup>1</sup> Fischer, David Hackett. *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America*, Oxford Univ. Press (New York), 1989. A review is available online at [tinyurl.com/FischerAlbionReview](http://tinyurl.com/FischerAlbionReview). The full text is available online at [tinyurl.com/FischerAlbion](http://tinyurl.com/FischerAlbion).

Bingo! This very succinctly and pointedly identifies what I was interested in and eventually, confusingly and imperfectly characterized as a genealogical, sociological, anthropological, archeological, ...ological focus.

Fischer's first chapter then proceeds to specify "four British folkways in early America" with 'folkway' defined as the "normative structure of values, customs and meanings that exist in any culture." Fischer then identifies some two-dozen folkway dimensions, among them: speech patterns; housing architectures; family-group structures; marriage and child-rearing practices and processes; child-naming conventions; elder reverence beliefs and practices; religious practices; beliefs in the supernatural; attitudes concerning literacy and learning; dress; sport, leisure and work activities; and beliefs/practices related to wealth, rank, power, social stature and freedom.

I've very much enjoyed learning from Fischer's analysis of the four British folkways in early America. I encourage others to enjoy and learn from his analysis with respect to their ancestors. And I invite any and all contributions to the *EFJ* which address one or more of the folkway dimensions with respect to the settling of America by our Ewing ancestors.

*Wm E. Riddle*

#### **Malice vs. Incompetence**

Never ascribe to malice that which is  
adequately explained by incompetence.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)

#### **An Irish Blessing**

May the road rise to meet you,  
May the wind be always at your back,  
May you be in Heaven an hour before  
The Devil knows you're dead.

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**EWING FAMILY  
ASSOCIATION**

**THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL  
GATHERING**

**Fort Wayne, Indiana  
19-21 September 2014**

**See page 55  
for further information.**

## **One American Family – Part V**

Wallace K. 'Wally' Ewing ([WKEwing@charter.net](mailto:WKEwing@charter.net))

A few years ago I prepared a biographical sketch of my grandmother, Carlotta Parthenia 'Lotta' Walkley.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> Another spinoff was an article about a 1914 family 'walking adventure' by my father, Burke McKendree Ewing, and his brother, Walkley Bailey Ewing.<sup>3</sup>

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 Seamans 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 ancestors.

This resulted in a multi-article series discussing the lives of my parents and their ancestors. This is the fifth article in the series. The previous four articles appeared in previous issues of this journal.<sup>4,5,6,7</sup> 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.

These articles are based primarily on the journals, diaries, and plentiful correspondence that they, their families, and their friends maintained over the decades.<sup>8</sup> None of these articles would have been possible 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.

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<sup>1</sup> She was born Carlotta Parthenia Walkley, the third daughter of Wyllys Seamans 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.

<sup>2</sup> Ewing, Wallace K. Honeymooners at the 1893 Columbian Exposition, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (November 2011), pp. 18-20

<sup>3</sup> 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

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

<sup>5</sup> Ewing, Wallace K. One American Family – Part II, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (August 2012), pp. 16-22

<sup>6</sup> Ewing, Wallace K. One American Family – Part III, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (November 2012), pp. 13-21

<sup>7</sup> Ewing, Wallace K. One American Family – Part IV, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (February 2013), pp. 17-27

<sup>8</sup> Material taken from primary sources follows as closely as possible the original. I have inserted [bracketed] information for purposes of clarification or elaboration. Misspellings and grammar errors have been accurately transcribed.

In addition, much credit goes also to my sister Nancy Ann Hank Ewing, whose intensive research and monumental genealogy of the complete Pocahontas James Ewing family<sup>9</sup> 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 generous commitment to see Nancy's work completed, it would remain a mass of notes and half-finished narratives, inaccessible to most of us.

## **Alvin Enoch 'A.E.' Ewing: A Man of Possibilities**

My great-grandfather, Henry McKendree 'Mack' Ewing, was released from the soldier's hospital in Philadelphia and mustered out of the army toward the end of June 1865. Wounded at the Siege of Petersburg, Mack had spent more than six months recuperating. Following his discharge, he returned to resume farming in Woodbridge Township in Hillsdale County, Michigan, with his wife, Nancy Ann 'Nan' Hank, and infant son, Alvin Enoch Ewing, better known in later life as 'A.E.'

One-time state legislator and sometime poet, novelist, historian, ascendant (and descendant) Republican, stamp collector, county registrar, grandfather, and attorney, A.E. led a life full of possibilities, but not, as his wife once said, of probabilities. Born on November 10, 1864, A.E.'s life spanned the end of the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, and all but the last few months of World War II. He witnessed the exponential growth of American technology, from the minie ball<sup>10</sup> to the atomic bomb, from horse and buggy to jet airplane. A.E. never lost contact with current events, and he never forgot his ancestry either.

## **Son, Brother, Cousin**

A.E. had two brothers. One, John Caleb, was born on January 28, 1867. John married Clara Bartoe. They had one son, Max Anderson Ewing, who was raised in Pioneer, Ohio, where John and Clara operated a retail business. Max went on to become a concert pianist, composer, novelist, poet, and artist. A variety of unfortunate circumstances led him to commit suicide on June 15, 1934, in Binghamton, New York. His father had died the previous April 23<sup>rd</sup>, and his mother preceded Max in death by less than two months, dying on April 22, 1934.

A.E.'s other brother, Frank Burton, was born on July 28, 1869, and died on December 16, 1938, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Frank's first wife, Clara Crabbe, had died at age twenty-one on May 16, 1891, in Hillsdale County. Frank remarried on May 15, 1907, to Alice Raymond, three days after her 33<sup>rd</sup> birthday.



**Frank, John and A.E. in 1899  
[At the Ewing farm in Woodbridge  
Township, Hillsdale County, Michigan.]**

<sup>9</sup> Ewing, Nancy Ann Hank (ed. Barbara (Ewing) Powell), *James Ewing – Pioneer*, Self Published, 1994. Available online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/Document\\_JamesEwingOfPocahontas.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/Document_JamesEwingOfPocahontas.html).

<sup>10</sup> minie ball (from [en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org)): The Minie ball is a type of muzzle-loading spin-stabilizing rifle bullet named after its co-developer, Claude-Étienne Minié, inventor of the Minié rifle. It came to prominence in the Crimean War and American Civil War.

After being a traveling salesman for various wholesale businesses for twelve years, Frank operated a hardware store in Grant, Michigan. Frank and Alice had one daughter, Frances, who was born on September 23, 1908 in Grand Rapids. Frances died February 2, 1975, in Grand Haven, Michigan. She and her husband, William Hart Riley, a dentist whose office was in Greenville, Michigan, had two children, William Ewing Riley and Frank Kitridge Riley.

Evidently A.E. was not the robust child his brothers were. He often heard his mother say that he was slender and delicate. His feelings were easily hurt, and he cried easily, especially if laughed at. He considered himself a mama's boy who lacked the competitive and combative nature common to many boys his age. His love of learning and books was inculcated at an early age. When A.E. was a baby an uncle from the Hank side of the family gave him a 1,000-page volume titled *Works of Josephus*. Published in 1858, it was an illustrated book which traced the history of the Jews. A.E. referred to it to establish one fact or another, but admitted he had never read it through.

After the family's return to Michigan, A.E.'s early years were spent on the various Ewing farms worked by his father, his grandparents, and his uncles, all within a mile or two of each other, with occasional visits back to Jackson, Ohio, to visit his mother's family. Church, books, and family bonds became part of his life, and he learned early on the virtues of hard work, responsibility, and a good laugh.

A.E. had fond memories of his boyhood on the family farms, and he helped with corn planting, wheat harvesting, and threshing. The planting was done by hand. A group of boys would work down a row, dropping four kernels in a 'hill'. Grown-ups followed with hoes and covered the seeds. Every so often a pumpkin seed would be included in the hill, later to be made into pumpkin butter. In order to ensure that all the corn ripened at the same time, a large corps of farmhands was needed. With such a large group, there was a lot of conversation and fun, so that to A.E. the event seemed more like a holiday than work.

Sugaring was another important chore on the farm. The trees were bored, spiles made by hand from sumac were inserted, and the sap of the maple trees collected in wooden troughs fashioned from chunks of trees. The sugaring process was exciting and tasty. Grandfather Enoch (1799-1885) whittled small wooden paddles for the grandchildren to dip in the boiling syrup and make their own suckers, often at the cost of a burned tongue. The syrup was molded into cakes that could be shaved or broken when sugar was needed.

A.E. admitted that he, unlike his brothers, did not care much for horses. "I used them in farm work and took care of them when I had to," he reminisced in a letter to his daughter Doris on April 3, 1934. John and Frank looked after the horses, while A.E. "found contentment" in tending to the cows. In his letter to Doris, A.E. continued:

*We used to make heaps of butter. That was all right except the churning. That was a boy's job and I, being the older, took the brunt of it. We had a crank manipulated churn which any boy could operate. We liked it better than we did the old hand dasher. In the summer time it would sometimes take a long, wearisome hour to produce butter. We had a system intended to even matters up among us boys. Each would take turns and give the crank one hundred revolutions, and then the next shift would work. That gave the "outs" a little time for play and mischief. A good drink of fresh buttermilk always followed. During the school months, mother aimed to have the churning done in the morning before we left for school, and sometimes we had to leave it for her to finish or be late at school, a disgrace from which she wished to save us.*

*In the summer time we always had from one to three calves to feed. As they were weaned from their mothers after about the first four days, we had to teach them to drink from a pail. It*

*was no trick at all to get a calf to suck our fingers, but the real trick was to get his nose into the pail of milk while so sucking. In this way he got milk and after a few lessons he would take the milk without the fingers as a bait. If you have ever seen a calf suck, you know how, in their eagerness, they bunt the mothers as if to accelerate the flow. Well, that was calf nature, and he would do the same thing when his head was in the pail and for that reason we had to hold the pail to keep him from bunting it over. Many the time I have been drenched by such antics of a greedy calf. Along this line, we nearly always had an orphan lamb to bring up by hand. Tho dumb, they were easy. All animals are trained through their appetites. The first one I remember about, we fed from an abandoned oil can. Mother wrapped a cloth over and around the nozzle which served as a nipple. Baby lamb took to it greedily, but, like the calf, he had to bunt at short intervals and wiggled his tail incessantly with a vigor born of satisfaction.*

When he was ten- or eleven-years old, A.E. had a pet lamb:

*We named her Molly but for what reason I cannot say unless we thought she deserved a pretty name. She became quite a pest for she thought the house was hers and would come into it every chance she had. Mother would 'shoo' her out with a broom. Her favorite sleeping quarters were on the front porch and she followed that practice until she became a big girl with a beautiful coat of genuine lamb's wool. There used to be a porch clear around the south and east sides of the house, and part of the north side to the kitchen door. A favorite antic of that lamb was to start at one end of it and run the entire length of it. To make it funnier as well as nosier, she would start off with a run and then jump stiff legged the rest of the way. We kept Molly until she was turned out into the fields with the flock, but she was always a pet and would come running to us when we went into the field.*

The boys also helped with the family's weekly washing. A.E. noted they had a "hand machine," by which he probably meant the beaters were moved by arm action.

One Sunday Mack was forced to protect his chickens by killing a skunk in the barn. "That was a thrilling Sunday," A.E. later wrote, "and there was a lurking fear in our minds that dad may have committed a sin for which he would never be forgiven by shooting on Sunday." Noisy games and fishing were similarly prohibited, but a walk in the woods, sometimes to gather flowers, was a family treat and treasured memory on any Sunday.

A.E. had other good memories of home life: the well with the stone wall and wooden pump, the home-made soap, and the fireplace which was the center of family life during the winter and a place for neighborhood prayer meetings. The hand-made loom and spinning wheel were not far off, either. They didn't have the luxury of an outhouse, and the hen coop served for the women and the horse stable for the men.

Beside his two brothers, A.E. had a quantity of cousins to play with, so he was never lacking for friends. They fought the Indians, hunted large game, and rode wild horses – all pretend, of course. At other times the boys played the part of that day's leading politicians, perhaps a preview of A.E.'s future life in politics. They dressed up in their fathers' clothes and held political meetings, made speeches, and nominated candidates. A.E. vaguely recalled the great hurrah of the 1868 presidential campaign, when Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax won on the Republican ticket; remembered somewhat better the campaign of four years later when Grant won again, this time with Henry Wilson as his running mate; and had vivid memories of the close contest in the 1876 election, when the House of Representatives engineered the electoral vote so that Republican Rutherford Hayes ended up with one more than

Samuel Tilden, much to A.E.'s and Enoch's delight, even though the loser had received a larger popular vote.

A.E. liked to play outdoor games and said he would enter every activity he could. "I early developed a proclivity for throwing," he wrote in a letter years later. "Whether it was a stone, a snowball or an apple, I allowed no boy to throw farther or straighter than I could. Snowballing was a favorite sport, for one could shoot a snowball right at the other fellow's nose without much likelihood of hurting him. ... E. H. Holmes and I were a good deal alike and if we were not fighting each other, we would join forces and take on the whole school for a battle."

## **Congregant**

The congregation of their local church was a conservative group which believed there were only two roads to take: the right way which led to eternal heaven, and the wrong way which led to eternal hell. Further, those that traveled the right road were compelled to bear witness. A.E. vividly recalled testimonial meetings, which had two purposes. A.E. characterized these purposes as: first, "the witness gained strength in coming right out in the open and declaring himself;" and second, "his example was supposed to encourage others to follow." His father, Mack, would profess meekly, admitting what a great sinner he was, but always claiming "merciful consideration." A.E.'s mother, Nan, was similarly quiet at the testimonials, but A.E. was sure:

*... no one ever came nearer living up to the Christian faith than did she. She worked at her Christianity the year around, more by simple practice than by word.*

Sometime after 1900 the church building was moved from grandfather Enoch's property to the town of Austin, a mile or two away. It was there in 1928 that the Ladies' Auxiliary made a blue-and-white quilt commemorating its early members, including A.E.'s grandparents Enoch and Susannah.

The services seemed "eternally long" to a young A.E., and he was glad when the congregation stood up to sing, often led by his father, Mack, who had a tuning fork to set the right pitch. Mack also was Sunday School Superintendent. Sunday school followed regular services. The family attended services, supported the church financially, and strictly observed the Sabbath.

## **Grandson**

Between 1841 and 1869 Enoch and Susannah's forty-five grandchildren lived nearby, and there was ample opportunity for Enoch and Susannah to enjoy them. As a boy A.E. went squirrel hunting with his grandfather Enoch. Fox squirrels, which helped themselves to the corn harvest, were an especial target. Enoch always hunted with a rifle because he considered shotguns "unsportsmanlike." Enoch always took one grandson at a time because they were too noisy in groups of two or more. The grandson's, and therefore A.E.'s, main job was to carry the gun across the fields and to retrieve the catch. The grandson and his grandfather would stop to listen for the nut shells falling on dry leaves as the squirrel prepared his meal. Enoch would stand in an advantageous position, perhaps thirty feet away, while the grandson circled the tree, forcing the squirrel around and into the sights of the gun. A.E. said his grandfather was an excellent shot and rarely fired in vain. Whether hunting bear, deer, or squirrel Enoch would say, "I drewed [sic] on him, the gun cracked, and down he drapped [sic]."

However, A.E. didn't really enjoy the hunt. A.E. would, he said, hold his breath until "the deed was done." His father, Mack, didn't care for hunting either, and the inaccuracy of Mack's shooting reflected his aversion to it. In a March 29, 1934, letter, A.E. wrote:

*I didn't care much for a gun except to shoot at a mark and I was a poor shot at that. I used to chase woodchucks with our little black dog and the woodchuck usually got away which I really liked better than taking his life. I think I have never shot but one woodchuck in my life and I have always regretted the murder. It was an unequal fight. The dog and I caught Mr Woodchuck far away from his hole in the ground and his only recourse was to clumsily climb a tree. He was safe from the dog, but I plugged him in the back with a rifle bullet. I have never since seen a woodchuck that I didn't apologize to it for shooting that old fellow back in uncle Lee's [Mack's brother, James Leander's] woods.*

A.E. and his grandfather Enoch had a close friendship. A.E. called Enoch his "right hand chum." In A.E.'s early years he and his parents lived with Enoch and Susannah. In his March 29, 1934 letter, A.E. continued:

*He was a loveable old gentleman, and was fond of children. I used to climb in bed with him in the morning for a play spell. He had a large mole on the back of his neck and it was my delight to pull at it much to his amusement. There hung on the wall by the old fireplace a large chart in colors with pictures of the Union Generals of the Civil War. Grandfather would hold me up to it and I got so I could name every one of them and I remember them yet. One general was O. M. Mitchell who had a very wrinkled, cross looking face. I always called him "Mad Mitchell" and grandpa would laugh. Grandfather and I never ceased to be chums.*

One time he was helping with the corn-planting chore, when he suddenly 'bolted' his job and ran for the house, telling his Uncle Lea that Grandpa had just arrived to take him fishing.

## **High-school Student**

Enoch Ewing's farm consisted of a section, one mile by one mile, making up 660 acres. The six sons were each given 110 acres, but Mack and Nan knew there wouldn't be enough land to work if they later divided their acreage among A.E., John, and Frank, so they pledged to provide each one with an education instead. A.E. undoubtedly preferred that course anyway. John Caleb became a successful merchant, eventually opening his own dry goods store in Pioneer, Ohio. Frank developed a talent in direct sales.

When he was seven years old, A.E. attended his first school, less than a mile from his home in Woodbridge Township. Known as the Johnson School, he recalled that it had seen many years of service before he graced its halls. While reminiscing in 1939, A.E. remembered that his first teacher was Annie Fox, followed by a Mr Chestnut. "The desks were made of whitewood," he wrote, "and all of them had notches, holes, grooves, and figures whittled by jackknives." Teachers at that time "boarded around," A.E. later recalled, and he added:

*The family usually sent word when they were ready to entertain the teacher, but they all worked together in such a way that the teacher always had a place to go. She had to put up with whatever the home afforded, and of course it was always a time for making friends with both pupils and teachers. Behavior in school was often a reflex from home life and the teacher always knew better after living a week in the home [of] a bunch of country children how to account for ... actions in school. I looked forward to it with fond anticipation, for I was imbued with the idea that my parents were the best to be found in the district, and that my teacher would enjoy their acquaintance. ... I well recall the story my mother used to tell about the time Annie fox come to our house. I, so mother told, led the way, ushered the teacher into mother's presence and said enthusiastically, "Here she is, Ma!"*

A.E. remembered also the names of many of his classmates, youngsters with the last names of Ewing, Jenkins, Young, Martin, Robinson, Holmes, Waldorf, Hamer, Beattie, Williams, Whitney, Bryan, White, Hill, Bennett, and Johnson. Joe Hill, A.E. recalled, was black. It was in this school that A.E. made his first public appearance, goaded on by the flattery of his older female cousins: In one breath, A.E. delivered the poem: "How doth the little busy bee / Improve each shining hour / And gather honey all the day / From every fragrant flower." and received "a lot of praise for my colossal memorizing ability." The Johnson school building later was turned into a blacksmith's shop.

A.E. considered himself a good student, especially in spelling, history, geography, and arithmetic. He said he didn't care for grammar, but at age seventy he was able to recite one rule of good speaking that he had learned long before: "Articulation is the art of uttering distinctly and justly the letters and syllables constituting a word."

He also recalled teen-age socializing: "The boys in the 'teens' always aspired to 'go home with the girls.' That is, after any night meeting, whether at school house or church, the boys would crowd the exit to cop off a girl to walk home with – if she didn't 'give him the mitten.' I was always so afraid of that darned 'mitten,' that I never once, that I can recall, took the chance during my district school days."

A.E. preferred the company of grownups, and enjoyed listening to their conversations. His peers called him an "old man."

A year or two later he started attending classes at Maple Grove, a newly-constructed school building where Jennie Fitzsimmons was the first teacher. When A.E. was twelve years old, his teacher at Maple Grove, Eugene Divine, gave him a book titled *Sketches of Insect Life* as first prize for being the best speller in his class. As well as A.E. could remember, he attended school continuously until the fall of 1881. That year, almost seventeen years old, A.E. and two of his friends, O. E. Ewing and G. B. Whitney, enrolled in Hillsdale High School. The three of them roomed together and prepared their own meals. A.E., however, didn't care for the arrangement, and he returned to Maple Grove with William Strickler as his teacher, but only for a short time. From March to September 1882, he lived at home, spending much of his time hewing timbers for the barn being built on his parents' property.



**Reading Union High School  
School Class (1882)**

In September A.E. entered nearby Reading Union High School, where Frances St. John was principal. He met the tuition fees by working as a janitor, a job that paid him \$7 per month, plus tuition. The position had been held by his good friend, Ed Holmes. Ed's father, also named Ed, had enlisted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Michigan Infantry at the same time as Mack, and was killed at Petersburg. On the morning of June 18, 1864, Ed asked Mack's brother, Andy, to take his pocket watch and deliver it to his wife, Martha. Andy inquired why Ed didn't deliver it himself, and the soldier replied that he would be killed that day. His premonition held true, and Ed was killed instantly with a minie ball in his head. Later Andy was able to deliver the watch, as Ed had requested.

In return for his work as janitor at the high school, A.E. got his tuition free of charge and \$7 a month, a "princely sum" to A.E. During the summer of 1883 A.E. once again helped on the family farm, and he also worked for Lester Hukill on his farm in Amboy Township for

some additional cash. In the fall he re-enrolled in Reading Union High School, now with A. E. Masters as principal.

## **Teacher**

One day during his studies he took a break and walked along the railroad track from Reading to Hillsdale to take an examination qualifying him to teach. He passed, and Professor Warren A. Drake issued his license. From December through February, at age eighteen, he taught for the first time in the Hukill District, Amboy Township, for \$30 a month, while boarding at Lester Hukill's home, where he had worked the previous summer. In the following summer, 1884, he taught at the same school for \$20 a month, but lived at home, commuting by shank's mare<sup>11</sup> three and three-quarter miles each way, and working at his father's farm and elsewhere.

This pattern continued that fall and winter, teaching at East Maple Grove School, four miles from home, for \$35 per month, and paying for room and board at Nat Russell's place, a half-mile from the school house. By March, 1885, A.E. was home again.

## **Collegian**

After a two-week stint as a teacher at Reading, A.E. met with Superintendent McIntyre, who advised him to go to college. At Hillsdale College he had an interview with Professors D. M. Fiske, Arthur E. Haynes, and others, and one or two students he knew. He took a room at Dowd's, on College Street in Hillsdale, and in September he and his brother John Caleb began classes. They brought food from home and prepared their own meals. A.E. attended during the fall months, leaving in December to teach at the Howald District School in Prattville, Amboy Township, living with his Uncle Billy and his wife about two miles from the school. He paid them \$35 for four months room and board. At Hillsdale, A.E. joined the Amphictyon<sup>12</sup> Society, an oratorical group. John stayed at the college through the winter.

In March A.E. returned to Hillsdale for the three-month spring term, and then spent the summer of 1886 at home. He was hired to work on Hugh Pearce's farm at \$17 a month, but after a few weeks he contracted malaria and was bed-ridden for three weeks. Dr. Charles Payne of Cambria attended to him. He remained home until the new term began at Hillsdale College in September and then taught at West Maple Grove School, boarding at home. In the summer of 1887 he obtained a two-month teaching position at Beaver District School in Camden Township, about six miles from home. Once again he roomed with an aunt and uncle.

On July 3<sup>rd</sup> A.E. left for a visit with his mother's relatives in Jackson, Ohio, staying there until it was time for his college classes to resume in September. During that visit, A.E. wrote that he and his aunt Mildred Hank went to Charleston, West Virginia, to see his mother's brother, John W. Hank, who was sick with a fever. A.E. continued:

*While at Charleston, [I] took a boat and walking trip up the Kanawha [River] to Kanawha Falls. Slept one night under a tree on the mountain side. Uncle John returned with us to Jackson.*

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<sup>11</sup> Shank's mare is an expression – believed to be Scottish in origin – deriving from *shanks' nag*, referring to the use of *shank* to refer to the part of the human leg between the knee and ankle.

<sup>12</sup> From Wikipedia: Amphictyon, in Greek mythology, was the second son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, although there was also a tradition that he was autochthonous (born from the earth); he is also said to be a son of Hellen son of Deucalion and Pyrrha. Amphictyon was king of Thermopylae and married a daughter of Cranaus of Athens.

*During the Jackson visit, I walked across country to Ewington and Vinton. At latter place visited my grandfather Enoch Ewing's brother Abram. Visited various Hank relatives, the Margaret Cheringtons, McClures, Beck Myers, Molly Wood, and various other Ewing and Radabaugh relatives, Shumates, Hortons, Dr. Ewings', the Arthurs, uncle Caleb Hank, and others. Returned as far as Columbus with Ida Ewing Bain and Will Miller and wife. Bains lived at Columbus and I was their guest. We returned to Columbus at the time of the G.A.R. [Grand Army of the Republic] National Encampment. On the encampment grounds I met my father, uncle Andrew A. Ewing and uncle Alvin E. Hank, all members of Co. D. 2<sup>nd</sup> Mich. [Infantry]. I returned to Hillsdale with them."*

While in Charleston, A.E. attended the dedication of West Virginia's then-recently constructed state capitol.

A.E. would turn into a prodigious writer, especially when he mastered the typewriter. The earliest surviving letter with his signature is dated Saturday, July 16, 1887, and was handwritten in Jackson, Ohio. He wrote:

*Dear Friends*

*I have been to the P.O. and was very much disappointed in not getting a letter from home. I have been here 2½ weeks, have written 5 or 6 letters and only received one letter and a card. Now don't forget that I like to hear from home as well as you do from me. I will now proceed to wait awhile.*

*I was out to the Springfield mines this forenoon. Nannie, Miss Rice and Miss Ervin, Mr. Ervin and myself made up the party. I can tell you we had lots of fun. We went up on the 6.30 train this morning and got back about 11.*

*We went into the mine nearly ½ mile I should think. We were drawn by a mule hitched to two coal carts. The mine is a very comfortable place to stay in such a day as this. The thermometer stands from 90 to 100 in the shade. I carry my umbrella and palm leaf [fan] nearly every place I go.*

*I laughed till my sides ached at Addie Rice trying to ride a mule. She said she was not afraid of any mule and an old fellow brought out one for her. She got on but was afraid to ride alone and so she got off that one and called for the old black mule that drew us through the mine. The old fellow pretended to get him and led him up but you could not get within a rod of him. He just tried to kick the world to pieces. It was a perfect circus.*

*Well when we got ready to go we thought we had plenty of time to get to the depot and we walked very slow but when we got within about 40 or 50 rods of the depot we were surprised to hear the train whistle up the road not any great distance. By running part of the way we did make out to get there just in time. Oh, but we did sweat! You see I am quite in the habit of getting left. I went up to uncle John's for dinner. He got home safely yesterday and is much better. Stood the trip very well. I saw uncle Cale to day [sic]; he is well. I am going over there to night [sic]. Aunt Beck said she would write you a few lines. Margaret and Sal [McClure] and Mr. McClure were in town to day [sic] but I did not see them. I am going down there next week.*

*Yours until I hear from you*

*A.E. Ewing*

A.E.'s stay in Ohio is well documented by several breezy letters. From the itinerary that he summarizes, it is clear that A.E. was fond of long walks, a trait passed on to his children.<sup>13</sup> In a letter to the folks back home, A.E. wrote, "I take notice of your sarcastic reference to my walking habits. I think now however that I will wait for the train at Columbus [Ohio] and ride if they ask me to."

A.E. also was a reader, and his letter of August 4 contains the following passage:

*Last night it was so very beautiful, I said to uncle John I hated to go to bed. I asked him if it would disturb him if I sat up and read a while. Not at all he said, if you will read aloud. So I picked up Uncle Tom's Cabin and proceeded. You can imagine me sitting by the open window reading and uncle John lying on the bed by another window taking it all in with an occasional Haw! Haw!. We did not go to bed till after 12 o'clock. Got up this morning and read another chapter to him before breakfast.*

An 1887 picture of A.E. taken in a photographer's studio in Columbus, presumably at the time of this visit, shows a tall young man in a wool suit, somewhat disheveled, and well-worn shoes that appear to be lacking heels. The stiff shirt collar and high-buttoned vest are offset by a large watch fob. A.E. appears stern, but that probably was the look he had to maintain for the duration of his pose.

In the fall of 1887 A.E. was able to return to college for the entire academic year, the only continuous full-year of study he was able to put in. In January 1888 A.E. became a charter member of the Beta Kappa Chapter of Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, which would remain a lifelong affiliation. A.E. renewed his affiliation with Alpha Tau Omega during his studies at the University of Michigan a few years later, and in 1938 he received the fraternity's *Golden Circle Award* for his long-term membership and dedicated service.

It was on December 5, 1888, that A.E. won first prize in the Amphictyon Junior Oratorical Contest, held at Underwood's Opera House at Hillsdale College. Eventually A.E. would be known for his talent of making inspiring speeches in the accepted manner of the day. His prize-winning speech at Hillsdale College was titled *Our Ship of State*. He opened his speech this way:

*We are a crew of voyagers. We are mariners upon the ocean of governmental experience. We are aboard the greatest, the noblest, the worthiest ship that e'er rigged a sail, or sported streamer to the breeze,—the grand old Ship of State, Columbia; the sailor's boat, the ocean's pride. We are bound for port Triumphant. The Bible is our compass, and the star of our guidance is the eye of God Omnipotent.*

After leaving Hillsdale in June 1888, A.E. worked with a B. P. Lyon in Findlay, Ohio, as a book agent, returning to Hillsdale College for the fall term, then teaching during the winter at Tamarack School



**A.E. in 1887**

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<sup>13</sup> See: 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

District in Woodbridge for \$35 a month. Less than two miles from home, he lived with his parents during that teaching appointment. For the Christmas holidays in 1888, A.E. went to Springfield, Ohio, as a delegate to the Alpha Tau Omega Congress.

## **Law Student**

Once more A.E. took up classes at Hillsdale College in March, 1889, but after two weeks he left to begin teaching in Remus, Mecosta County, Michigan, and never resumed his studies at Hillsdale. He taught at Remus through June at a rate of \$40 a month, spent the summer at home, then returned to teach at Remus for the full academic year, 1889-90, boarding at Commodore Smith's. A summer spent studying law in the office of Frank S. Wigent of Grand Rapids whetted his appetite for *res judica*, and in September 1890 he began a full year in the study of law at the University of Michigan. A.E.'s mother and father vacated their house in Hillsdale County and moved with A.E. to Ann Arbor to set up living quarters for him. A.E.'s father wrote the following post card to son Frank, back in Hillsdale County:



**Ewing farm in Woodbridge Township, Hillsdale County, Michigan (c1890)**

*Ann Arbor Mich Sept 19 90*

*Fran Claria [Clara Crabb, Frank's first wife] & all Good morning. We got here all right at 5 PM Met A.E. at depo. Got a little rig to drive us to No 66 E University St where A.E. had Stove and bed up ready for us. We had a good night rest and are feeling first-rate this morning. Nan Stood the trip and all very well. Will write more next week.*

*Yours H. & N. & A.E.*

Undoubtedly it was not an easy adjustment for Nan and Mack. They took in boarders, two fellow students of A.E.'s, and both Mack and Nan wrote of missing their family and friends at home. In early October Nan wrote, "you Said you believed I was home Sick [sic]. Well I do like the dear old homely home better than I do Ann Arbor [sic]." In addition to loneliness, Nan was afflicted with neuralgia. However, Mack got a seasonal job in an apple factory, and the two of them kept busy in a variety of ways. They moved back to their farm in Woodbridge in early January 1891. A.E. remained in Ann Arbor for the rest of the semester. That spring his brother Frank's wife died of undocumented causes, but her ill health had been referred to in many letters the previous fall and winter.

Not long after his arrival in Ann Arbor, A.E. joined the Beta Lambda Chapter of Alpha Tau Omega, with which he had become affiliated at Hillsdale. In November of that year, at twenty-eight years of age, he had his picture taken with twenty of his fraternity brothers. Although positioned on the floor, A.E. appears tall, muscular, and slim. His wavy hair would bless him throughout his life, but at age twenty-eight it also was dark and thick. He had a prototypical Roman nose, and his facial features were angular. In the picture, he has a hint of a smile on his lips.

A.E. had a soft heart, and that characteristic sometimes caused more work for others, as his future wife would someday discover. His mother, Nan, in October 1890, wrote of an early instance that typifies his concern for the unfortunate:

*Yesterday afternoon as A.E. was comeing [sic] from up town [Ann Arbor] he came across a girl about 8 years old (I should think) She began talking with him and he says come and See us some time. She Says I'll go right along now She came home with him. I had the Supper table Set after while she looked over the table and Said we neaver [sic] have any cookeys [sic] or cake at home So I gave her a cookey [sic] She went out on the back yard where Mc was at work and was staying So late. I took her a piece of cake and told her She had better go home So She went.*

*A few minits [sic] a go [sic] heir [sic] was a loud ring of the door Bell I went to the door their Stood the Same girl holding another little girl by the hand. She Says I brought my little Sister over to visit you I said did you. well I am righting [writing] now and don't want to be bothered She Says we wont [sic] bother you any (but I thought I knew best) So I went and got an Apple and cookey [sic] for each of them and told them to go home I presume their [sic] will be 3 come to morrow [sic] they looked Some what [sic] like cates [sic] children onely [sic] a little Smarter.*

When his parents left Ann Arbor and returned home, A.E. boarded at another place with "about 150 other fellows" and paid \$2 a week for it. Despite a series of severe colds and attendant cough, A.E. won the "closely contested" junior law contest for oratory. In addition to his gift for oration, A.E. established himself as something of a political analyst. He wrote this to his family on February 24, 1892: "Well, Grover Cleveland was here [in Ann Arbor] Monday and made his little speech. It was quite good. Some of it was real good advice, but as a general thing there was no sign of greatness about it or in it." A.E. had the opportunity to attend a reception for the former Democratic president that night, but instead he went to a Republican Club Banquet in Detroit, where he heard the future Republican president William McKinley speak. A.E. had this to say about McKinley: "He is one of the ablest and best looking men I ever saw. He is simply immense. He has more brains in a minute than grandma Cleveland has in a year. Look out to see him president some day." Party politics was a family matter, and the party of choice since 1860, evidently, was Republican although for a short time Mack considered voting for General George McClellan in the campaign of 1864. A.E. caught the Republican fever early on.

During the summer of 1891 A.E. studied with another Grand Rapids attorney, this time in the office of Sybrant Wesselius. However financial problems necessitated his return to teaching at Remus from September through February, 1891. A.E. wrote, "[I] staid [sic] out of the law school that semester, but did a good deal of studying of semester subjects while at Remus. Had room and board with C. Smith's." Whatever studying he may have done was sufficient, along with continued work at the University of Michigan from February 8<sup>th</sup> through June 30<sup>th</sup> of 1892, to graduate on the last day of the month. He and his 289 classmates were called the 'Columbian Class' in commemoration of the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Columbus's landing in the Americas. Grover Cleveland was the featured speaker. During these last few months of study, A.E. roomed and boarded at the Alpha Tau Omega house located at 48 East Washington Street in Ann Arbor. A.E. was a few months short of his 28<sup>th</sup> birthday when he finished his law studies. On April 4, 1892, he listened to an impressive speech delivered by a man with the name Burke. Later, A.E. and Carlotta bestowed the name on their first-born son. On May 17<sup>th</sup>, at a meeting of the Republican League in Ann Arbor, A.E. delivered the welcoming speech and Mr. Burke was elected president.

## Michigan State Representative

Although it must have been a relief finally to be finished with classes, A.E. lost no time in getting involved in another intensive endeavor. In the fall he campaigned in Hillsdale County to be representative to the state legislature. On August 24<sup>th</sup> he won the nomination and was elected to a two-year term in November 1892. On the following January 1<sup>st</sup> he went to the state capital in Lansing and began his term, where his oratorical talents did him well.

One of his first pieces of business in the legislature was to nominate Cyrus Luce for U.S. Senator at a time when state legislatures had the responsibility of selecting candidates for that post. Luce had served as governor of the state from 1887 to 1891, had served in the state legislature prior to that, and seemed sufficiently qualified for the job of senator. But, as Mack noted in a letter to A.E. dated January 8, 1891, "Modern politics is very deceptive [sic]. But I concludid [sic] Several days ago [that] Luce would not get it. I thought it would be more likely to be Some one [sic] who had not been before the people as a candidate."

The *Hillsdale Standard* quoted A.E.'s nomination speech in full, including this:

*What we do here to-night lives after us. Our action will either strengthen or weaken the republican party in Michigan. We may ignore the fact, – we may force ourselves to believe that the republicanism of Michigan is so loyal as to remain forever unshaken no matter what the storm; but, sir, if the record of the past is any criterion for the future, we must commit our selves [sic] to this fact, that after all, the people make, and unmake political parties. (Loud cheering.) the people made the party of Lincoln, and they unmade the part of Harrison. (Cheering from the galleries, and hisses from the floor.) I repeat it, sir, the people unmade the part of Harrison. (Hisses and cries of 'No, No.')* Mind you, sirs, I have not said the people unmade the party of Harrison, (cries of 'good good') and if the people did not, who under heavens did? (Cheers.)

Benjamin Harrison, Republican – elected President in 1888, but defeated in his run for re-election four years later – would soon be turning over the reins of state to Democrat Grover Cleveland. The *Chicago Tribune* proclaimed A.E.'s nomination speech "the oratorical triumph of the evening."

Despite A.E.'s stirring nomination, Francis B. Stockbridge of Kalamazoo, who had been filling the post of Senator, got the nod by a vote of forty-six to twenty, with a scattering of votes going to other nominees. In the last analysis, A.E. voted for Stockbridge, "coaxed out of his sulks and consented himself to offer the motion making the thing unanimous, the hipocrisy [sic] of politics."<sup>14</sup> In its January 17<sup>th</sup> issue, the *Grand Rapids Democrat* said of A.E.'s switch:

*The first event of any importance in the house was the election of Col. Stockbridge to succeed himself as United States senator. Sixty-five of the sixty-seven Republican members were present and every one of them voted for Francis B. Stockbridge straight as a string, even young Mr. Ewing, who, at one time during the proceedings on that memorable night of two weeks ago swung his strong right arm through space and announced that he would never change his vote from Luce to Stockbridge, was right in line and took his Stockbridge medicine with the rest of the boys."*

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<sup>14</sup> *Hillsdale Evening News*

A newspaper article, dated January 25<sup>th</sup>, noted that "... even Representative Ewing of Hillsdale, the youthful chieftain of the Luce forces, who came near making a fatal error when he attacked the republican leaders in the late national campaign, recovered himself sufficiently to cast his vote for the prevailing candidate." The *Allegan Gazette* on January 7<sup>th</sup>, in a lengthy editorial about the proceedings, opined, "Mr Ewing, for a young man of so much promise, made a mistake that many years alone can mend. He is a bright boy but has a fearfully swollen head."

A.E. received his political lessons early. As a result of the affair, A.E. foresaw a need to change the way Senators were elected, and in February his Committee on Federal Relations introduced legislation to allow the people to decide. Although all Democrats and the few Republicans who had supported Luce's nomination supported the bill, it was defeated. An amendment to the Constitution allowing senators to be elected by direct popular vote did not become law until 1913.

The Luce/Stockbridge discussion did not end with the nomination, however. Late in February, the *Hillsdale Evening News* presented the following article:

*EWING'S GRIN. His Expansive Smile At Stockbridge's Remarks*

*One legislator almost grinned out loud when he read that the senior federal senator from Michigan had called President Harrison a hog. That was A.E. Ewing, of Hillsdale. In the remarkably effective speech with which Mr Ewing, who is said to be a distant relative of the Ohio Ewings, urged Mr Luce's nomination in the senatorial caucus, and opposed that of Mr Stockbridge, he used some language which sounded a little like a reflection on Mr Harrison. The horrified Stockbridge supporters in the caucus hissed him vigorously for his remarks. Mr Ewing may now be said to be most gloriously justified in what he said. ... Now the man who was the choice of the horrified caucus members has been heard from. Mr Ewing did not call Gen. Harrison a hog. He simply said the party of Harrison is not the party of Lincoln ...*

Also early in the session, A.E. introduced a resolution to increase the number of voters necessary to form a precinct from 500 to 600. Another legislative item of interest at this time was funding for the Michigan exhibit at the year-late Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which A.E. and his bride would attend in the spring,<sup>15</sup> and he chaired the Committee on Federal Relations. He created some controversy when he presented a resolution thanking Republican President Benjamin Harrison for appointing a member of the Democratic Party, Howell E. Jackson, to the United States Supreme Court. Whatever the controversy, the resolution passed unanimously in the House but was defeated in the Senate.

Although A.E. did not seem to have a hand in it, an amusing piece of legislation was introduced by Representative Benoit to outlaw the sale of hoop skirts in Michigan. In response to the motion, Benoit's peers instructed him with tongue in cheek "to investigate the hoop skirt and the evil effects arising from its use and report for the house's information."<sup>16</sup>

At a session on March 4<sup>th</sup>, the day of Grover Cleveland's inauguration, A.E. referred to the Speaker of the House, Mr. Tateum of Grand Rapids, as a "dictator" who used his position to influence pending legislation. From there their disagreement escalated. Tateum, who temporarily had ceded his post of

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<sup>15</sup> See: Ewing, Wallace K. Honeymooners at the 1893 Columbian Exposition, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (November 2011), pp. 18-20

<sup>16</sup> From an unnamed newspaper.

Speaker because of his illness, sat adjacent to A.E. and made a remark that brought A.E. to his feet. "When the speaker of this house calls me a little pup, and says right on the floor of the house that he can lick me, I want to say that now is the time to proceed. The circus can't begin any too soon." The Sergeant-at-Arms was called and successfully restored order.

Subsequent to the foray the *Lansing Journal* commented:

*Representative Ewing of the county of Hillsdale must be a lonesome man. He certainly cannot feel at home in the Republican party. He was Democratic enough in the early part of the legislative session to raise his voice and cast his vote against the election of another millionaire Senator from Michigan. He has been Democratic enough throughout the session to view with repugnance the undemocratic and dictatorial position assumed by Speaker Tateum. He was Democratic enough on Saturday to express that repugnance in burning eloquence, and he was brave enough to be a Democrat. There are many men who are Democrats without knowing it. Representative Ewing is one of them.*

*He is a young man of excellent abilities, and possesses to an unusual degree that patriotic opposition to tyranny and that love of justice which is the basis of Democracy.*

Speaker Tateum and A.E. had a "long conference," reported another newspaper, in which, "An amicable understanding was reached and a truce patched up between the two."

Legislators earned \$3 a day while in session. A.E. supported a bill which set the compensation at \$600 per session. The biennial sessions were short, and A.E.'s ended May 29<sup>th</sup>. At that time A.E. and his new wife moved from their small Lansing apartment to Grand Rapids, precluding, of course, his re-election as a representative from Hillsdale County. An unnamed "politician" was reported in the *Detroit Tribune* to have said:

*It is no flattery to say that Representative Ewing, whom I saw in town for a moment yesterday, was one of the brightest and most conscientious members of the last legislature, in which his eloquence was so often heard. I cannot help thinking that his removal from Hillsdale to Grand Rapids, where he is now practicing law, is decidedly unfortunate for the state, inasmuch as it renders his return entirely improbable.*



**Carlotta, A.E., Kate King  
and Ed Galloway (1890)**

## Husband

During one of his stays at Hillsdale College, A.E. had met Carlotta Walkley Bailey. Lotta, as he usually called her, born in 1870, was six years his junior. Her mother had died not long after her second birthday, and Nettie and Freeborn Bailey of East Paris, Michigan, near Grand Rapids, had taken Lotta in. Mr Bailey was a Baptist of some note, and as a man of means he had provided financial support for Hillsdale College. In return, he was able to send Lotta there for her high school and college studies.

Although it is not clear when A.E. and Lotta became close friends, they both were enrolled at Hillsdale College in the fall of 1885, when she was fourteen and he was twenty, and their paths undoubtedly crossed before long. A photograph, dated June 20, 1890, shows the two of them with their future bridesmaid, Kate King, and best man, Ed Galloway. Kate also was Lotta's roommate

at the college. The setting is the photographer's studio. Both A.E. and Ed are seated, while Kate, with her head resting on her right hand, stands looking archly at Ed, who stares back impassively. Lotta is on her knees gazing fondly, if somberly, into A.E.'s eyes, while A.E. has a slightly amused look.

In December of the same year, 1890, A.E. visited Lotta in Grand Rapids during the Christmas holidays, the next week she visited him in Ann Arbor, and the two of them on January 5<sup>th</sup> heard the famous explorer Sir Henry Morton Stanley talk about his travels. A.E. and Lotta corresponded with each other, and in a letter dated February 7, 1891, A.E. wrote to the family, "You said you presumed I didn't have much time for writing to any one [sic] else but that girl. Well, that don't take much time. Of course I have to send her a note now and then to keep peace in the family."

A.E. later would say "I think the most I ever took out of Hillsdale College was my wife." Lotta was valedictorian of her graduating class, and in her final year she was the first woman to win the *Dickerson Gold Medal* for her athletic achievements, specifically her art in wielding Indian Clubs.<sup>17</sup>

By March, 1893, A.E. and Lotta were engaged. In an undated letter, A.E. wrote to Lotta:

*Well, it's out here and – well the joke is on me. I told you on another sheet how Rep White congratulated me, and Speaker Tatum and others. Well, at close of today's session or just before close, Mr White sent up a resolution to the effect that inasmuch as A.E. Ewing was about to enter into double blessedness with a highly accomplished young lady from G.R. that he be allowed leave of absence whenever he wanted it from this time on to Apr. 10, and it was carried. So the thing is out and I am having all the fun to myself as you don't ever write what is taking place at your end.*

The two were married in Grand Rapids on April 5<sup>th</sup>, but maintained a residence in Lansing until the legislative session ended late in May. Two days after the wedding a special committee report in the Michigan House acknowledged that the Representative from Hillsdale had entered "the state of Matrimony, that that alteration would not substantially alter his ability to carry out his duties as Representative," and that "woman suffrage has gained an advocate." The committee recommended that A.E. "be allowed to retain his seat in this House," that he be allowed "to vote upon all questions except as directly involve appropriations for the charitable institutions of the state, matrimonial relations and duties and connubial felicity," and finally, "that while we would not encourage any tempests in teapots or an undue, unwise and excited circulation of silver to jeopardise [sic] the life or happiness of either Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, we do insist that they accept hearty congratulations and this valuable tea-set from the Michigan House of Representatives of 1893." The committee report was accepted unanimously. Also on A.E.'s desk when the couple arrived was a bouquet of flowers done into a lover's knot, a gift from Michigan Agricultural College in East Lansing.



<sup>17</sup> From Wikipedia: Indian clubs or Persian/Iranian Meels belong to a category of exercise (and juggling) equipment that was popular in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in Europe, the British Commonwealth and the United States. ... The origins of Indian Clubs are from the Clubs or Meels that were used in the traditional Persian or Iranian Pachelevani Martial Arts. ... They comprise bowling-pin shaped wooden 'clubs' of varying sizes and weights, which are swung in certain patterns as part of an exercise program. They can range from a few pounds each, up to special clubs that can weigh as much as fifty pounds. They were used in carefully choreographed routines where the clubs were swung in unison by a group of exercisers, led by an instructor in the front, similar to modern aerobics classes. The routines varied according to the group's ability and the weight of the clubs used.

Another wedding present came from Hazen Pingree, then mayor of Detroit and later Governor of Michigan, who gave them a dozen solid silver tea spoons in a leather case. That was, A.E. reported, the most surprising gift of all, since he didn't realize that Pingree "knew or cared anything about" the marriage.

In Lansing, Lotta and A.E. shared a house with former roommate Jason Hammond, who then was Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction. Hammond and his bride, Genevieve Whitten of Jonesville, Michigan, were married the same day as Lotta and A.E., and the four remained lifelong friends. In 1943 the two couples celebrated together their Fiftieth Anniversaries. Lotta and A.E. occupied the two upstairs rooms of the Hammond house.

## **Western Lower Peninsula Lawyer**

In May, A.E. and Lotta boarded the train in Grand Rapids and headed for the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which had opened a year behind schedule.<sup>18,19</sup> A.E. represented the Michigan Legislature, and the two of them participated in the Grand Opening when President Cleveland turned on the electric switch which powered the exposition. When the legislative term ended, the newly-married couple moved to Grand Rapids, living initially at the Bailey's city home at 698 Wealthy Avenue, where the elderly couple had moved from their East Paris home in 1887.

Being out of the legislature did not prevent A.E. from crafting long and lofty speeches. He gave the main 'Oration' at the Memorial Day Exercises in Owosso, Michigan, the day after his legislative term was complete. Lotta went with him, and thought A.E. "made a fairly good speech, having no notes whatever, and held his audience first rate." The next Memorial Day he spoke at Otsego, in Allegan County. The Otsego Union presented the entire speech, which ended this way:

*I often think of those two old grizzly veterans, Sherman and Johnson. Of nearly the same age, and educated at West Point they knew each other in their young manhood. Johnson, a southerner by birth, remained true to his faith and fought for the confederacy; Sherman, a northerner [sic], never wavered in his loyalty to Uncle Sam. The fortune of war made them antagonists, and the history of their spirited campaigns is too well known to repeat. Proud and beaten Johnson surrendered his sword to the proud and victorious Sherman. Later, in time of peace, while Sherman was buried in military honors by his government, Johnson held a lucrative position in one of the departments at Washington. Sherman was the first to surrender to the king of death and his old grizzly antagonist at Atlanta was one of the pall bearers that followed our great Sherman to his grave. Are there any to say that this was un-American? And Grant, the greatest of the chieftains, the hero of Donaldson, and Vixburg [sic] and Appomattox, made his dying breath to say: "Let us have peace." And shall we to-day be less American than he? Oh, let us emulate the sentiment of the dying Grant, and with Holmes we can truly say: "One flag, one land, one heart, one hand, one Nation evermore."*

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<sup>18</sup> See: Ewing, Wallace K. Honeymooners at the 1893 Columbian Exposition, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (November 2011), pp. 18-20

<sup>19</sup> Additional information about the landscape-architecture and lighting advances, as well as the Ferris Wheel, introduced at the 1893 Columbian Exposition appears in Laron, Erik. *The Devil in the White City: Murder, Magic, and Madness at the Fair that Changed America*, Vintage Pub., 2004.

On Friday, July 8, 1898, A.E. rode his bike from Grand Haven to his home in Grand Rapids, no small feat in the days before pavement and bike paths. He wrote that he took "several falls." He made the five-hour trip again on July 15<sup>th</sup>. Toward the end of the month he spent a few days in Grand Haven at a cottage in Highland Park. On July 21<sup>st</sup> he took little Burke to Buffalo Bill's *Wild West Show* in Grand Rapids. Judge Jewell of Grand Rapids attended the show with them.

A.E. also gave the Decoration Day oration in Rockford, just north of Grand Rapids, on May 28, 1905, which, the local paper reported, was "a very fine address," and "one of the best ever given in Rockford."

A.E. and Lotta's first child was Burke McKendree Ewing, arriving in July, 1894, while they lived at 1268 Wealthy Avenue (also referred to as Fifth Avenue). Less than a year later they moved across the street to 1249 Wealthy/Fifth Avenue, then back to 698 Wealthy to live again with the Baileys until April, 1897, when they moved to 287 South Union Street. All their moves were in Grand Rapids. A month before Doris Isabel Ewing was born in April 1898. The family moved to 111 Charles Avenue (later renumbered by the city to 347 Charles), where they would live in a house owned by John and Clara; eventually A.E. and Lotta would purchase the home and live in it for more than forty years. Walkley Bailey Ewing, their third and last child, was born three years after Doris. The children developed strong family ties that lasted throughout their lives, and Burke and Walkley lived to be nearly eighty and ninety-two years old, respectively, while Doris was still alive as she entered her 100<sup>th</sup> year. Lotta was in her 101<sup>st</sup> year when she passed away at her home in Grand Haven, Michigan, in March 1971. Lotta's grandfather, Lafayette Skinner, died one week before his 99<sup>th</sup> birthday – fifty years after his daughter, Lotta's mother, had died.

On Friday, October 12, 1894, the future President of the United States and then Governor William McKinley spoke in Grand Rapids. A.E. was an usher in the Young Men's Republican Club section. Lotta attended the event, and Burke, not yet three months old, also attended. The price of admission was \$1, which Burke held in his hand, leading Lotta to remark that "he hung on to it with more tenacity than his papa." The hall was packed and noisy, but Burke was "decidedly good" and "never whimpered." After the speeches A.E. introduced his infant son as "the youngest Republican in the audience." The Governor appropriately responded, "What a nice baby!" and shook his hand, adding, "I am very glad to see you."

And undoubtedly A.E. was a Republican to know. The next year, on August 29, 1895, the *Grand Rapids Herald* featured him on their editorial page. Under a line drawing of A.E., the *Herald* gave a brief biographical sketch:

***ONE OF GRAND RAPIDS' RISING YOUNG  
REPUBLICANS***

*Alvin E. Ewing is one of the younger lawyers in Grand Rapids who is making a name for himself, and has a great deal of it already made. He is a farmer's son, has made his way himself ever since he was a boy. He studied at Hillsdale college, and taught school off and on until he graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1892. While at the university, he was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Republican College league, and delivered the address of welcome at the first grand banquet in Ann Arbor in the spring of 1892. He was elected to the legislature from Hillsdale in the fall of 1892, and made a good record in the house. He came to this city*



*in June 1893, becoming a member of the firm of Wesselius, Corbitt & Ewing, but later withdrew and is now senior member of the firm of Ewing & Bolt. He was married April 5, 1893, to Miss Carlotta Bailey.*

The *Herald* printed the same drawing of A.E. four months later, and praised him again:

*A.E. Ewing was introduced to speak of the "Mistakes of Grover, the Moses of Democracy," the sentiment being "One may be better than his reputation or his conduct, but never better than his principles." Mr Ewing toasted Grover Cleveland to a finish. He reviewed at some length the flag history of Mr Cleveland, the Decoration Day policy, and the cowardice of the administration. "The recent message," he said, "is great because it stands alone. It is the one star in the blackness of the night. Grover Cleveland's message was inconsistent. It was a republican measure, not a democratic one. If he were consistent he should now approve a tariff policy that will restore to Venezuela the commercial reciprocity that has been taken from her.*



In the eyes of the *Herald*, A.E. must have looked forever young. In 1907 – twelve years later – the newspaper ran again the same artist's rendition of A.E.'s distinguished profile, this time when he was Register of Probate Court. The context on this occasion was the christening of Wealthy Heights. The caption under the picture said, "ALVIN E. EWING WILL PLEASE ALL WITH A CONTINUOUS BURST OF ORATORY." A snapshot taken during the event shows A.E. standing on a wagon festooned with bunting, with a uniformed driver at the wheel. The undercarriage of the wagon notes that it is a "Couple-Gear Electric Truck, Grand Rapids." A.E. would make his 'Continuous Oration' from the truck, which looks like a four-wheel farm cart.

A.E. did his best to make his son Burke a politician, too. About three weeks after the 1896 election, he wrote in his journal: "Burke is now at my side saying "Rah so mona Kin" (Hurrah for sound money and McKinley). He has a campaign button in his hands which inspires his enthusiasm, for he does not understand election is over."

A.E. continued his journal with a summary of the election results, including McKinley's victory over William Jennings Bryan. He then went on to write of his own involvement in the campaign:

*I made a few speeches. The first was at Ada [near Grand Rapids] in August. Geo. Clapperton made the main speech. Mrs. Clapperton and Mrs. Ewing went with. We had a pleasant drive. Later in the campaign, the same quartette went to Alpine Group Hall, and twice to Byron Center. The first night we went, it rained and snowed, and only a small audience came out so we adjourned a week. We had jolly times. I went to a school house in Cascade Township with Willard Keeney. To the Whitney school house in Byron Township with Jno. McDonald. Spoke at two Polish meetings in G.R. One speech in Lowell twp. One with G. Kuiper at Velzy in Colon twp. With Kuiper at a Holland meeting, in Veldmans Hall city [Grand Rapids], and with D.E. Burns at McClellans Hall in city. Also with Moses Taggart at Simmons Hall in the city. With Charles Buchanan at Chalmers school House in Algoma twp. And also with him at Hufford sch. H. north of the city. Spoke with Burns at Paris town hall. The last Sat. pm before election I went to Casnovia to fill an appointment w/ Geo Clapperton. Was about 24 miles and I drove alone.*

*Came back via Rockford to get Clapperton after his speech at night. Monday night Nov. 2, I was billed for Ravenna in Muskegon Co. Lotta and I drove in order to get back same night. Was a long drive, but we had good time. Rained during speech and it was very dark coming home. Tuesday Nov. 3, was election day. Nice day too. At night we all went down town. Streets were packed to get the news. ...*

From this excerpt it is clear that A.E. appeared with some pretty heavy company. Willard Keeney, about two years older than A.E., was considered "one of the patriarchs of the local Bar." John McDonald was Judge of the Kent County Circuit Court from 1908 to 1922 and on the State Supreme Court from 1922 to 1933. George Clapperton was a leading trial lawyer. David Burns was a state senator, who in 1903 would be arrested and acquitted of taking money to influence legislation. Moses Taggart had been Michigan's Attorney General from 1884 to 1888.

In addition to the speeches and travel, A.E. formed a glee club, as he called it, and the group performed at several Republican rallies. Singing was a tradition from A.E.'s boyhood, and the family had always enjoyed hymns and popular songs. At one time his parents bought an Estey "cottage organ," and A.E. took some lessons on it, but claimed never to become proficient.

The 1900 election was just as busy, when A.E. listed no fewer than twenty speaking engagements throughout the state, again on behalf of McKinley. A.E. noted that William Jennings Bryan "toured the country and no doubt lost votes by it; his issues were forced, and his arguments thin."

At the same time that A.E. was campaigning, Doris and Burke came down with scarlet fever, and a few days later Lotta also showed symptoms. The trio was quarantined, forcing A.E. out of the house. In a following letter, he rallies Lotta to fight two battles, the scarlet fever and financial deprivation:

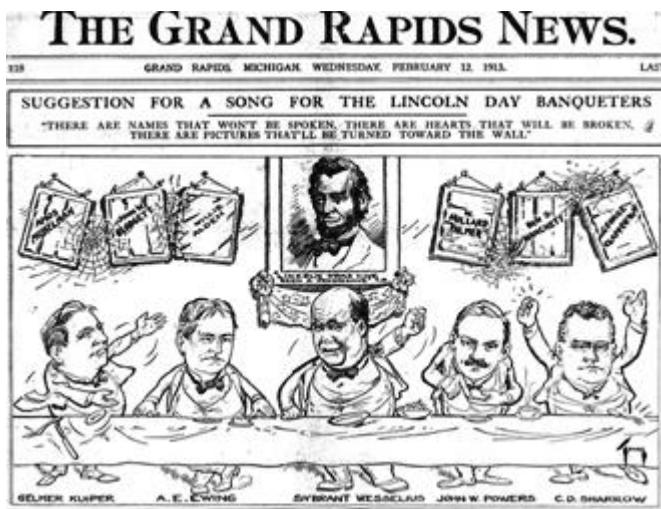
*My dear Carl [an alternate nickname for Carlotta]:--*

*You don't know how sorry I feel for you. I would cry if it would do any good, but it wont [sic]. If there is such a thing as the "Battle of Life," we are now fighting Our Battle. But dear, I do want you to help me, and you can do more by a cheerful face, than in any other way. You know how easy it is for me to get long faced when we have trouble, and I am naturally easily discouraged, but I realize that now is the time for a heroic effort to keep up, and I am trying my very best to do my duty as your husband. Please be patient for a few days more. You are doing so nicely, and it would be a catastrophe for you or the children to have a back set [sic]. We will be money ahead in the long run if you keep quiet and take it cool. Don't think that I do not understand you. I do. And you are to be pitied, but since I can't do that in a way to make you feel good, I promise you my tender love renewed for life. ... Financially we will pull through – if we don't get too long a siege of it. Our Expenses are heavy to be sure, but it has been a good week from a business standpoint, and we will come out even I guess.*

A.E. then summarized his wages for two weeks: \$47 total the first week from his regular salary as Register of Probate of \$19, a 'Surety' of \$8, and two speeches for \$20. The second week was similar, except his speeches brought in \$5 less and his pharmacy wages amounted to \$7.50, for a total of \$41.50. "So it might be worse," A.E. concluded. He went on to write, "Well, let us play that we are rich, and make the best of it, and be thankful for small favors. Please, anyway, darling, don't complain till we can get together. I love you, and when I look at you through that window I thank you for your insisting on making that room the sick room for upon my word I would have climbed that tree every day to see you."

For the four years between the end of the legislative session and January 1, 1897, A.E. was with three different Grand Rapids law firms: Wesselius, Corbett, & Ewing immediately after the legislature

adjourned; Ewing & Bolt from at least late 1894 to early 1896; and Cutcheon, Swarthout, & Ewing for a few more months. Sybrant Wesselius was a union attorney. A front-page caricature of A.E., Wesselius, and others at a 1913 Lincoln Day Banquet table (see below) shows the union attorney waving a fist in the air while A.E., seated to his right, looks rather glumly into the distance. It is possible the two of them didn't see eye-to-eye on some issues. Elvin Swarthout was a former alderman and mayor from 1924 to 1930.



It is not clear why A.E. changed law offices so often, although political perspectives may have played a part – along with prompt and adequate pay. Mack wrote to A.E. on February 27, 1894, saying, "of Course it was Some what [sic] of a Surprise to us to learn that you had Severed your partner Ship [sic] with the firm, but of course we cant [sic] find any fault with it if you Can do better, which of Course you think you can. We hope you may get a better position both in wages and prompt pay." About the same time he wrote to the *Hillsdale Standard* a concise and informative description of a grand jury and its duties. In the same letter Mack congratulates his son on the "first Class" article, admitting that he "had never given the matter much thought."

In late December of that year, while A.E. was in partnership with Mr. O. T. Bolt, he found it necessary to go to Kalamazoo on legal business. A letter written to his parents' home in Woodbridge, where Lotta and Burke were having an extended stay, reveals his loneliness, his loving memory of his childhood home, and his love of his new family:

*Kalamazoo after Supper*

*Well it is not train time yet and I must talk with you some more. I tell you I would like to see you and Burke and all the rest. Would like to sit down with you all at my old house and renew old time acquaintances. Would like even to see the friendly eye of old Curly dog just because he is from "home." Our house was always such a good one anyway. We always dwelt in harmony and home was a good place to be for us. And nobody ever had such a mother and father & God bless them all. And when you speak of aunt Bell taking care of Baby I always think of the friendly welcome we always got from her and uncle Billy. When I was a little boy and the other boys [his brothers] still smaller the first place in our hearts outside of home was "Uncle Bills." And uncle Bill was never too sick for a little visit and fatherly counsel and aunt Bell was never too tired to make an extra pie for dinner. And I am glad our baby can know something of her attention. He'll appreciate more when he gets bigger and hears [sic] what I shall tell him & a year and a half seems like a good while [since Burke was born]. But in the nature of things my*

*new surroundings become dear to me and I am happy in my little new home with my little new wife (you I mean) and my little new Baby. And you know how we can become interested in an object and building up a business absorbs a great deal of time and thought and that makes the absence from mother, father, brothers and friends bearable. God bless you all, and Happy*

*New Year to you if you don't hear from me again before Jan. 1, 1895. With love and hoping to hear from you all soon*

*Yours A.E. Ewing*

Despite giving many speeches, for which he often received a stipend, working in a pharmacy for a year or two, and his law practice, financial difficulties continued to mount up. On New Year's Eve, 1896, while reviewing the year's events, A.E. groaned just a bit: "Times are very close and it has been impossible to get ahead financially during the year." However, the family evidently ate well, since A.E. went on to say that his weight was up to 213 pounds, a rather hefty amount for his 5'11" frame.

Harry D. Jewell, a native of Wheaton, Illinois, and five years A.E.'s junior, received his law degree from the University of Michigan a year before A.E., and became Judge of Probate in 1897. He soon appointed A.E. as Register of Probate, a post he held until 1908. For six years after that he again went into private practice on his own, then affiliated with Ewing & Dalton, and then with Jewell & Ewing, shortly after Jewell gave up his judgeship in 1913. John Dalton would later become Judge of Probate, as well. From 1914 to his retirement in 1939, A.E. maintained his own law office.

An 1899 picture of A.E. and his two female assistants 'Bob' and 'Grace', in the Register's office shows a rather cluttered work environment. A.E.'s left thumb is hooked in his vest pocket, and his right hand is holding a writing pen, as if ready to endorse a document. Behind him is a large safe, labeled "Kent County Probate." There are electric lights and a candlestick telephone, but a typewriter, if available, is out of sight.



**A.E., Probate Register (1899)**

## **Progressive-party Politician**

Although A.E. never again would be elected to office, it wasn't for lack of trying. In 1912 former president Theodore Roosevelt, along with other Republicans unhappy with the candidacy of William Taft for a second term, formed the National Progressive Party, commonly known as the Bull Moose Party in reference to Roosevelt's comparison of his health to that animal. As often happens with third parties, the popular vote was divided three ways, giving the election to Woodrow Wilson, with Roosevelt coming in second and Taft third. A.E. was an enthusiastic supporter of Roosevelt, and quickly embraced the philosophy of the Progressive Party. He wrote an article for the *Grand Rapids News*, explaining that he supported the Progressive Cause "[because] the underlying principle of the progressive movement is a living, active, practical force which touches lives rather than objects, measures the nation in people rather than in dollars, and rewards common honesty rather than selfish ambition."

By 1913 A.E. was President of the National Progressive Party Club of Kent County and spoke at several of the club's banquets in Grand Rapids, Hillsdale, and elsewhere. His talks carried such titles as *Lincoln and the Constitution* and *The Future of the Progressive Party*. Lotta also appears on the program for a Lincoln Birthday banquet in Grand Rapids in February 1914, where she gave a reading from *Down Among Men*. She had made a name for herself during the previous ten years or more by giving readings from such well-known works as *Les Miserables* and doing Pennsylvania Dutch dialect renditions.

In the off-year elections of 1914, A.E. was the state's Bull Moose Party congressional candidate for the fifth district, chairman of the party's state convention in September, and keynote speaker, where Theodore Roosevelt made an appearance and reassured the audience that the principles of the Bull Moose party would not be abandoned. Earlier, the *Grand Rapids Herald* quoted A.E. as excusing some problems within the maverick party by saying, somewhat lamely, "Moreover, we can't eliminate all the men in the party who ought to be or we would have no party left. We must wait until we have grown a little older and more firmly established. Then we can get rid of some of the undesirables."



**A.E. Campaign Poster (1914)**

His campaign poster for the election shows A.E., a few weeks short of fifty, with slightly graying hair and a full face. The party's logo, a bull moose, shares the poster with A.E.

A.E. later wrote that "he was elected to stay home." None of the other candidates on the Progressive ticket was elected.

In 1915, A.E. was the National Progressive Party's nominee for the State Supreme Court, and again was defeated. The next year the party held its national convention and nominated, predictably, Theodore Roosevelt. The former president surprised

many people, including A.E., by declining the nomination, confining the life of the Bull Moose party to about four years. A.E. felt that he and all the party faithfuls had been deserted. A July 26, 1916, newspaper report said "Mr Ewing was displeased beyond mention. He saw no consistency in the action of a leader who declared two years ago that progressives would never abandon the principles to which they had pledged themselves. ... I cannot forget the pledge of allegiance which ... Roosevelt passed down the line, and which gave us courage to do battle in 1914 at great sacrifice in order to keep our formation until the great battle of 1916. We now find ourselves deserted, leaderless."

So deep was his disenchantment that A.E. wrote a front-page statement, "Why I Am Supporting Woodrow Wilson," a week before the 1916 election. The long statement is mostly a lament for Roosevelt's "betrayal," but A.E. does have a paragraph of praise for Wilson and his achievements.

A year later, in 1917, A.E. had enough energy for one more campaign, when he ran as an independent for Judge of Superior Court. His circulars and newspaper advertisements, paid for out of his own pocket, appeared not only in English, but Dutch and Polish as well. Among his campaign statements were included his belief "in one standard of justice for all" and his independence, since he was "not governed by any party, creed or class." Among his supporters was Jason Hammond, boyhood friend,

college chum, and Lansing housemate, now living in Springfield, Illinois. Mr Hammond had been the manager of the Anti-Saloon League in Kent County in November 1916. His strong letter of support, written to A.E., was reprinted in the *Grand Rapids Herald* two days before the primary, which A.E. lost to the incumbent, Major L. Dunham. Interestingly, A.E.'s brother-in-law, Peter J. Danhof and a native of Grand Haven, served as Judge of Superior Court for a short time in 1915, just before Dunham took over. Z. Z. Lydens, in his *Story of Grand Rapids*, reveals the following anecdote:

*Judge Danhof was loath to part with his honor still so new. When Judge Dunham sought to take the bench, Judge Danhof ruled he could not take the oath of office until he had filed a campaign expense account. The swearing-in ceremony had to be delayed until afternoon.*

### **Patriarch, Musician, Genealogist, Poet, Novelist**

A.E.'s political ambitions had come to an end; he would be fifty-three years old that November. From that point until his retirement in 1939 he concentrated on his law practice, which seemed never to prosper. However, he was able to handle his and Lotta's real estate transactions throughout the years, the divorce of his daughter Doris in 1928, and other legal matters touching the family.

A.E. had a passion for music, and over the years he had been a devoted member of the Plymouth Congregational Church at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Dolbee Street in Grand Rapids, where he filled the role of tenor in the church choir.<sup>20</sup> Son Burke would have a similar aptitude, and was a long-time member of the Society for the Preservation of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America (SPBSQA). A.E. also played the fife, and he, his brothers, and father formed the



**Buckskin Band (A.E. is second from the left.)**



**A.E., Walkley, Burke  
and Doris (1906)**

Buckskin Band c1883. The band is pictured to the left at a 1913 Ewing Reunion held at the Ben White home in Woodbridge, Hillsdale County, Michigan .

It was about 1896 that A.E. started to work on the Ewing genealogy, to correspond with cousins across the country, and to organize family reunions. He began to collect and organize the family heirlooms, including letters from family members that went back as far as 1856 and

included a considerable amount of correspondence from the Civil War period. By the time he began to retire from his law practice he was writing letters to newspapers in West Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan.

About the same time A.E. began to write novels, short stories, and an abundance of verse for family entertainment. Two of his novels, written when he was in his seventies, were set in pioneer times,

<sup>20</sup> According to family legend, A.E. eventually left the church because of a dispute with the minister and never returned.

usually built around historic fact, and the dialog was written in A.E.'s rendition of pioneer English. They carried such titles as *Flintlocks and Tomahawks* and *The Spirit of 1765*. The following passage, from *Flintlocks and Tomahawks*, is representative:

*"Who mought yuh be, suh?"*

*"A scout, seh," replied Maclaren.*

*"A dam purty scout – ride'n a hoss, an' without a gun!"*

*"At's jes whut I be, she – purty! purty sick, purty tiahd, purty hungry, an' purty skeert!"*

Sporadically A.E. submitted his manuscripts for publication, but without positive result. In one of his early attempts to see his work in print, he briefly used an agent, the Astor Literary Agency, in Scranton, Kansas. The owner, Barry Astor, responded to one such effort with this advice on January 2, 1932:

*Dear Mr Ewing:*

*"Cumberland Rose" was sent out but returned with a pointed rejection. It lacks plot – the characterization is poor. You should analyze other stories and attempt to develop your plot and characters accordingly.*

*Slant your stories in other words.*

*The markets are going to open in March – so write another – make it human.*

There is no indication A.E. ever again used Mr Astor's services.

A.E. enjoyed writing what passed in the family for poetry, bits of doggerel meant to please and cheer. Shortly after the birth of his first son, Burke, he penned this little poem to Lotta in their shared journal:

*Two years ago 'twas you and I*

*One year ago 'twas we.*

*Another year has passed us by*

*And now with Burke we're three.*

A.E. wrote verse for every occasion and to almost every relative, some a matter of a few lines, others several pages. Most of it was humorous, some was not. Following is an example:

*Merry Christmas – 1927*

*If anything e'er kills me off  
'T will be this Christmas stuff,  
In all the world the thing of which  
One never gives enough.  
The fountains of the heart gush forth  
With wishes sweet and grand,  
To every friend, yea, all the world,  
They're spread with open hand.  
If greetings you do send to me,  
I thank you. Very nice.  
But, if you've cut me from your list,  
By Heavens, I thank you twice.  
For then I know you think so well  
Of me as a fast friend,  
You do not have to buy a card  
Nor a postage stamp to spend.  
Happy New Year (1928)*

About the mid-1890s A.E. learned to operate a typewriter, but most of his letters were still written in longhand until 1915 or so. From then on his typed correspondence grew at a prodigious rate. When his

daughter Doris taught in Turkey between 1931 and 1935 he wrote her nearly 300 letters, many of them multiple pages and all single spaced. He could recall detail with ease, and did his best to instill as much humor as possible. In late August 1922, he made a business trip to Boston, Massachusetts, and reported to various family members who were scattered throughout the country:

*... We met daylight soon after leaving Albany and I was out to see the sights of Massachusetts, and I want to say now that it was one of the most dreary trips I ever took. Not a thrill to be found. The hills were not big enough to be mountains and not low enough to be useful. The farms looked pinched and strangled and the few people I saw in that state looked just like their lands. God help the poor devils. I can't say much about Boston except that it is a shade more interesting than New York. It's a regular grandmother's quilting party. Except for Boston's historic interests and brain shops, she would be a wart on a toad, and a damned poor wart at that. I took one sightseeing trip Saturday afternoon and saw the buildings of seventeen thousand more nabobs who had invented something or manufactured a wash tub, forty thousand statues of heros [sic] and statesmen, eleven thousand residences of dead authors and poets, twenty-five thousand churches founded by the pilgrims and Mary Baker Eddy, ten thousand graveyards where lay the remains of hanged witches and danged unfortunates who couldn't get away from the country before death overtook them, seven hundred streets over which Paul Revere made his scared midnight ride, various ex-saloons where the retreating British disarmed and butchered patriots who had hid behind the bars, the Washington Elm plastered with cement to keep it up-standing, the Washington equestrian statue where the only point emphasized is the fact that the sculptor committed suicide because he forgot to give the marbled horse a marble tongue. That sculptor gets more notoriety than either Washington or his stone horse. Being that the horse's mouth is closed on the bit, I can't see what good an inside stone tongue would do the brute anyway. As a matter of fact, close investigation would disclose the fact that he did not chisel a tongue in Washington's mouth either. I say Washington was as much entitled to have a tongue as that horse. But a stone tongue is rather useless anyway both to a horse that cannot wallop hay and to a man who no longer wallops beefsteak. I brand that suicidal sculptor as a damfool and if all the Bostonians of his ilk would do the same thing, their cemeteries would be larger and their sight seeing [sic] lecturers would have more use for their glib tongues. The map of Boston looks like a 'pigs-in-clover puzzle'. When they talk of the cow that laid out the streets of Boston, they do a great injustice to the poor cow, but someone must take the blame, – why not lay it on a cow. One virtue of Boston is that you can't get lost. If you keep on going in a supposedly straight line, you will come back to your starting point. They proudly boast of one street that runs in a direct line for four blocks. They have paved their alleys and call them streets and some of them are so narrow you have to squeeze by sideways. Over where Paul Revere resided as a highbrow, are forty million Italians. They call it "Little Italy." The only error is in calling it 'little.' There are more dagoes there to the square inch than reside in Rome. And, my gawd, the dirt, the filth, and the joy of the simple life. They say the death rate is low. They are so embalmed in sunbaked grease that you can't tell whether you are meeting walking corpses or health dreamers. I strolled into a show Saturday night, paying one dollar for a poorer show than I can see at the Orpheum for twenty-five cents. A highbrow price for a lowbrow entertainment. The blue bellied Bostonians prohibit Sunday shows except concerts. So the show people of the weekdays resolve their Sunday performances into concert form and call them concerts and pull off the same nonsense as a concert at a less price than on weekdays.*

A.E.'s correspondence with brothers, cousins, and other relatives was immense, and he seemed to be on a constant search for new genealogic connections.

A.E. was a joiner. In 1929 he became a Mason in the De Molai Commandery in Grand Rapids, eventually achieving the 32<sup>nd</sup> degree (see article on next page). He already was a member of the Knights of Pythias<sup>21</sup> of Grand Rapids, and he remained an active member of his college fraternity, Alpha Tau Omega, which in 1938 gave him that organization's *Golden Circle Award* for fifty years of "service and devotion."

## **Wilderness Retiree**

In 1939, at age seventy-five, A.E. officially retired from the practice of law, and in May the next year he and Lotta sold their home of forty years at 347 Charles Avenue in Grand Rapids to retire to the *Wilderness*, as they called their summer home on the shores of Lake Michigan, about four miles south of Grand Haven. Lotta started a guest book at their new home in the Wilderness, and listed hundreds of people who visited over the next two years. A.E. signed in on May 18, 1940, adding, "moved to the Wilderness in person."

A.E. and Lotta had bought their first Lake Michigan property in 1910 as an anniversary present to each other and with the hope of improving Lotta's fragile health. It consisted of thirty acres about three miles south of Grand Haven, and they built a rustic cottage there. Ten years later they invested in the much more ambitious purchase of 199 acres with one-half mile of beach, where they built a second, more substantial cottage, and sold most of the other lake-front property.

A.E. was a homebody. Lotta said that he often remarked, "When you have a home, why not stay there?" Even picnics were a challenge to him, and though they might be "the most cheerful and amiable of families [at home]" outings turned into "one long more or less open quarrel, with father always returning with ... vows of abstinence from any future family picnics." Nevertheless, once underway, A.E. enjoyed his visits to the *Wilderness* and walks along the beach.



**A.E. at Wilderness (1943)**

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<sup>21</sup> from Wikipedia: The Knights of Pythias was the first fraternal organization to receive a charter under an act of the United States Congress. It was founded by Justus H. Rathbone, who had been inspired by a play by the Irish poet John Banim about the legend of Damon and Pythias. This legend illustrates the ideals of loyalty, honor and friendship that are the center of the order

May

THE MASONIC TRIANGLE

1929

11

## OUR NEW MEMBER



Alvin Enoch Ewing

The Masonic Triangle is proud to present to its readers one of the newest members of De Molai Commandery.

It is a known fact, that that which is hard to get, is most appreciated and we believe De Molai Commandery will appreciate the membership of our new member because his petition had been sought by many for some time.

The type of such men as Alvin Enoch Ewing is what De Molai Commandery seeks and to have the honor of present-

ing the petition and recommending such a candidate is a distinction which most of us strive for.

Sir Alvin lives at 347 Charles avenue, S. E., and was born at Jackson, Ohio, on November 10, 1864. The greater part of his life was spent at Hillsdale, Michigan where he learned his three R's completing his education at the Hillsdale college. In 1892 he graduated from the University of Michigan making law his profession.

Following his graduation Sir Alvin moved to Grand Rapids and on April 5, 1893 and took unto himself Miss Carlotta Bailey Wakely, "for better or worse" and have since then been blessed with three children, Burke McKendree, Doris Isabel and Wakely Bailey.

Sir Knight Ewing is a member of Valley City Lodge No. 86, F. & A. M.; Columbian Chapter No. 132 R. A. M.; Tyre Council No. 10 R. & S. M., and De Molai Commandery No. 5; he is also a member of De Witt Clinton Consistory.

Back in 1893 Sir Alvin was a member of the Michigan Legislature but further than that he will not mention the political offices he has held.

We might add, the newly made knight is one of the chief actors in Tyre Council, taking a very active part in the Super-Excellent Degree.

De Molai can use Sir Alvin in its degree work if he will but give a little more of his time.

We welcome Sir Knight Ewing to our ranks and sincerely trust he may be able to spend some of his Friday evenings with his Commandery.

The *Wilderness* investment became their retirement income. There was no Social Security, of course, and A.E. and Lotta had not been able to save much. As funds were needed to meet living expenses, parcels were sold out of the 199 acres beginning in the middle 1920s and continuing until Lotta's death in 1971. The children of Burke and Walkley thought of the *Wilderness* as home, and for decades it served as a gathering place for the family. Indeed, their great-great-grandchildren enjoy it still, although the cottage built in 1922 high on a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan and the sand dunes was sold in 1955.

Whatever his achievements, A.E. sometimes felt himself to be a failure to his children, to Lotta, and to himself. In a letter dated April 4, 1934, written to daughter Doris while she was teaching at Roberts College in Istanbul, he wrote:

*If a photograph could be taken of my retrospection of the 41 years [of marriage to Carlotta], it would be a composite of joys, sorrows, anticipations, disappointments, struggles, defeats, efforts, failures, all mixed up in the dough of happiness. We have been blessed with splendid health and the best children in the world. We have sent the children out into the world to struggle against a swift current and they are fighting the fight manfully and honorably – and that is something. My personal achievements are distinctly negative, just a string of disappointments, all chargeable to my own natural inability to 'click.' It isn't in me and never was. I was born with some ambition and many high ideals. That constitutes a dreamer when the element of 'get there' is missing. Your mother has been the innocent victim and innocent sufferer. Were it possible to set her back where I found her, knowing what I do now, I would do so with abject apologies. She has been mighty courageous and has done better with what she had to do with than any other could ever have done. How much better she might have done had I staid [sic] on the farm where I belonged, God only knows.*

A.E. typed his last surviving letter on November 10, 1941, remarking on his seventy-seventh birthday and Lotta's seventy-first, and also lamenting another move. "I think I am like a toad," he wrote, "who could live a lifetime under one toadstool without change." Lotta took over the task of correspondence from then on, although never to the same extent as her husband. For most of the next few years A.E. suffered from a number of ailments, the worst of which was angina. From May 1944 to his death A.E. was bedridden most of the time, with someone in attendance, usually Lotta. He died on January 18, 1945, two months beyond his eightieth birthday. He was given a Masonic funeral service in Grand Rapids and interred in the family plot at Lake Forest Cemetery in Grand Haven. Decades after his death, his love of family imbues later generations, and his genealogical work goes on.

## **Additional Family Information**

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

- *Ewing in Early America*, by Margaret (Ewing) Fife, is a basic source of information about many immigrant Ewings.<sup>22</sup>
- My sister's book, *James Ewing – Pioneer*,<sup>23</sup> reports on the life, times and descendants of Pocahontas James Ewing.
- William W. Sproul III's articles<sup>24,25</sup> concern three early James/Joshua Ewing settlers of Augusta County, Virginia, including Pocahontas James Ewing.

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<sup>22</sup> Fife, Margaret (Ewing) (ed. James R. McMichael). *Ewing in Early America*, Family History Publishers (Bountiful, Utah), 2003. Available from [www.HigginsonBooks.com](http://www.HigginsonBooks.com) and online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org).

<sup>23</sup> Ewing, Nancy Ann Hank (ed. Barbara (Ewing) Powell). *James Ewing – Pioneer*, Self Published, 1994. Available online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/Document\\_JamesEwingOfPocahontas.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/Document_JamesEwingOfPocahontas.html).

<sup>24</sup> 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](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/documents/Sproul/Sproul_Part_1.html).

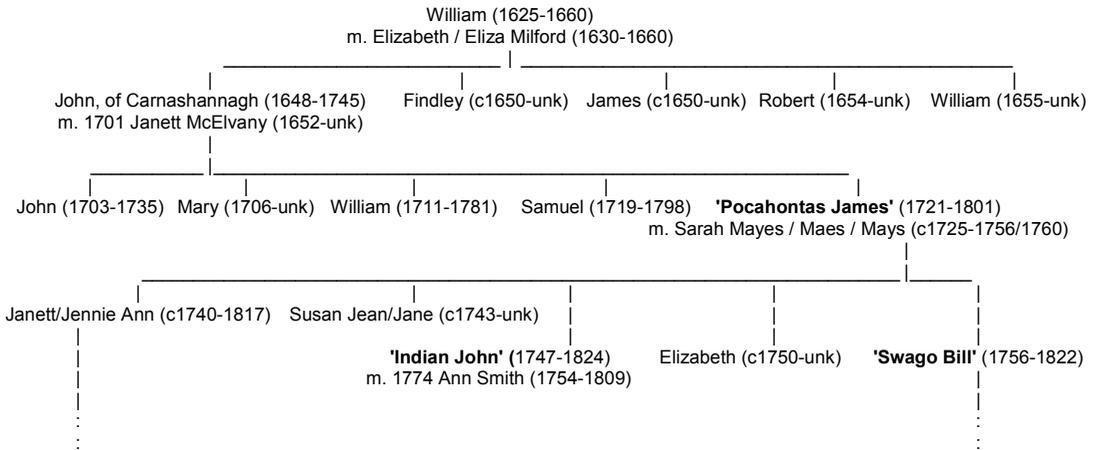
- A genealogy of John Ewing of Carnashannagh, prepared by James R. McMichael, is available in the Ewing Genealogy Documentation material provided on the Ewing Family Association's Web Site.<sup>26</sup>



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.

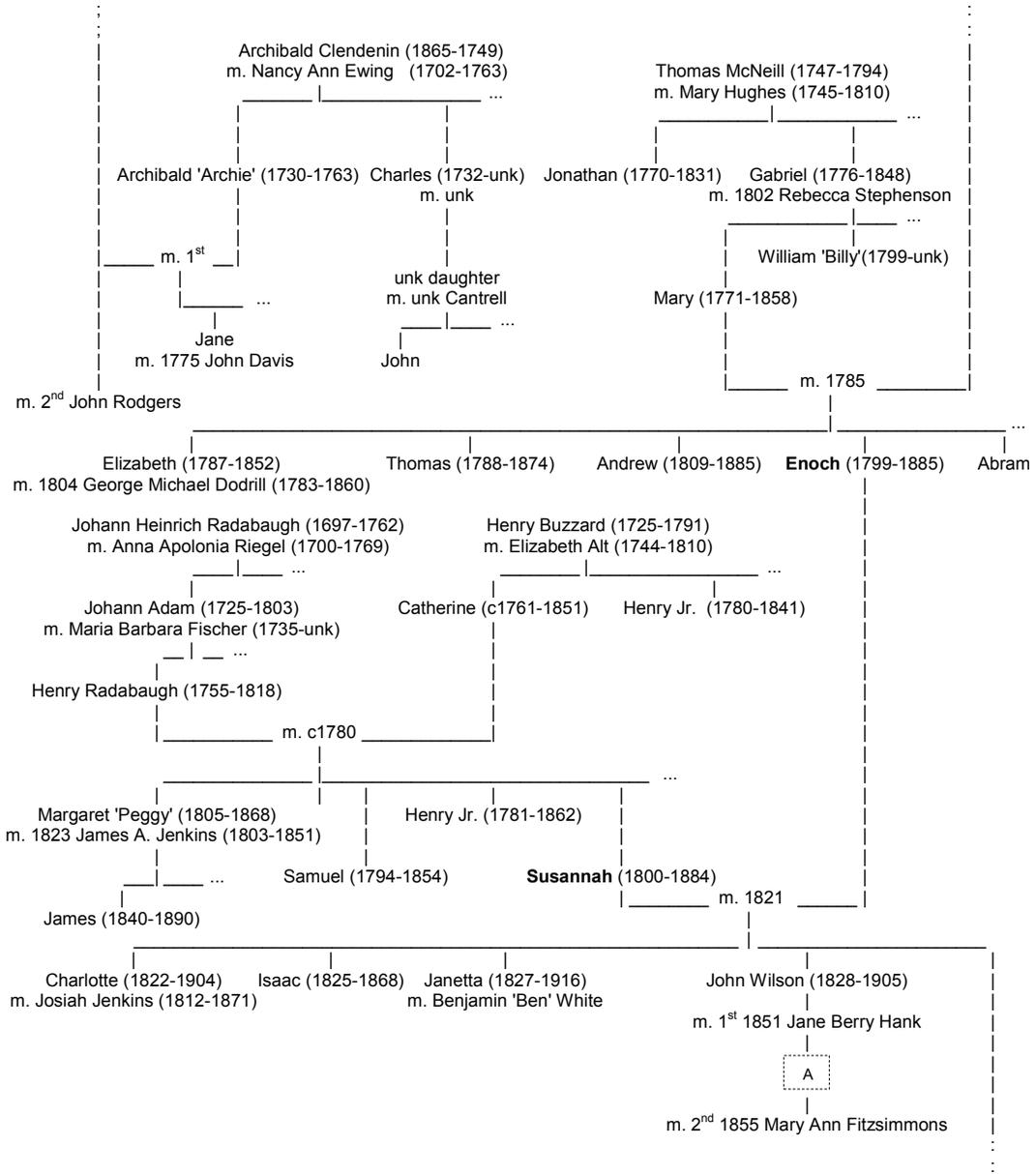
### Descendancy Chart

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



<sup>25</sup> 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](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/documents/Sproul/Sproul_Part_2.html).

<sup>26</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/EGD\\_Project/Document\\_JohnOfCarnashannagh.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/EGD_Project/Document_JohnOfCarnashannagh.html)







# Reverend James Ewing, British Army Deserter and Baptist Minister

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## Introduction

Descendants of James Ewing of Hopewell, New Jersey, have long been intrigued by his 1790 letter to family in Scotland, in which he speaks of his desertion in 1782 as the Revolutionary War was winding down:<sup>1</sup>

*I deserted from the British Army on the 15th of September. ... I never from the first approved of the conduct of the King and ministry respecting America. That was so long before I did it was because of my station in the army, which for three years before I did leave them excluded me from an opportunity to do it, in which time I was a fixed whig in sentiment. ... The place where I left them was about 17 miles from New York on a foraging party, the bands of music not being ordered to stay in camp. ... As to fatigue I had not so large a share of it as private Soldiers, though I had a considerable one.*

A record in the George Washington Papers confirms his desertion and interrogation on that date, revealing that he was then in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment.<sup>2</sup> With no British military service record, a speculative exploration of his three years in the British army is limited but hopefully may stimulate research toward more valid findings. Somewhat more evidence is available to illuminate his subsequent years as a Baptist minister in Hopewell, New Jersey.



**James Ewing Desertion Record from the George Washington Papers**

## Enrolled Soldier or Contractual Musician?

As a member of a "band of music" in 1782, it is not clear if James Ewing was an enrolled soldier or a musician under contract which was apparently a practice during part of the eighteenth century. His statement in the letter – "As to fatigue I had not so large a share of it as private Soldiers" – might suggest that he was not actually a soldier. But in another portion of the letter he tells his sister that "Your questions respecting the pension is I think now answered." Questions about a pension seem to indicate status as a soldier rather than as a hired musician. Information about a 1779 court martial of a member of the 44<sup>th</sup> regiment in New York city indicates that two of the people involved were soldiers in

<sup>1</sup> *Letter from James Ewing to Sister and Brother - 1790*. In 1790 (about February or March), James Ewing wrote a letter to his sister and "brother" (brother-in-law?) in Scotland. Copies of the letter are owned by Louis Lehmann, by Thomas Dilts, by the Hunterdon County Historical Society and by the Hopewell Museum. A copy made in 1846 is owned by Louis Lehmann. [Hereafter referred to as *Letter to Sister and Brother*.]

<sup>2</sup> *George Washington Papers: 1741-1799; Series 6. Military Papers. 1755-1798; British Deserters, Names and Interrogations, April 15 – Dec. 12, 1782*. Library of Congress. [Hereafter referred to as *George Washington Papers*.]

the regiment's band of music.<sup>3</sup> Practice may have varied among different regiments with some using soldiers as musicians and some using hired musicians. Maybe some regiments used both.

In the letter James says he was in the army for about three years before deserting in 1782 and that he only stayed that long because of his "station" in the army, a term which could suggest his position or rank in the band of music but is more likely to refer to the location in which he has been posted. In either case it appears that he has been in the army since sometime in 1779, probably no earlier than the summer of 1779. Sylvia Frey notes that most of the eighteenth century soldiers in the British army were "men of respectable origins, decent by birth and character. The majority were obliged to enter the service, some by state coercion, many by economic constraints."<sup>4</sup> Despite James Ewing's humble origin as the son of a shoemaker, he seems to have been reasonably well educated as indicated by the language in his letter and by his later positions as schoolmaster and clergyman.<sup>5,6,7</sup> His letter expresses fervent opposition to the King's policies toward America, suggesting that James was probably an unwilling participant, perhaps enrolled in the army because of economic hardship. He might have been pressed into service during Britain's emergency measures during which two-thirds of the 15,000 men enlisted in 1778 were of Scottish origin. If hardship was severe enough for him to be aided by the poor laws, the press acts of 1778 and 1779 allowed conscription of such recipients. Alternatively, economic hardship might have led James Ewing to voluntarily join the army. If so, he may have enrolled in the Glasgow area where his family had migrated to from Kilmarnock or he could have enrolled in England if he was among the many men who moved there because of Scotland's labor surplus in the 1770s.<sup>8</sup> And despite his Whig sentiments and opposition to the war, he may nevertheless have wanted to go to America.

If James joined the army either in Scotland or England about 1779, he was probably enrolled by a regimental recruiting party sent by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Royal Highland Regiment from which James Ewing deserted in 1782. Such parties usually included an ensign, a few non-commissioned officers, and a drummer. James was probably among a minority of lowlanders in that regiment as suggested by its composition in 1775 when it included "nine hundred and thirty-one Highlanders, seventy-four Lowland Scotch, five

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<sup>3</sup> Hagist, Don H. *Notes on Bands of Music in the British Regiments*, 1997. Originally published in *The Brigade Dispatch*, Volume XXVII, No. 1 (Spring 1997), pp. 17-19. [Hereafter referred to as *Notes on Bands of Music in the British Regiments*.]

(Available online at [www.revwar75.com/library/hagist/band.htm](http://www.revwar75.com/library/hagist/band.htm).)

<sup>4</sup> Frey, Sylvia. *The British Soldier in America. A Social History of Military Life in the Revolutionary Period*, University of Texas Press (Austin), 1981, p. 3 [Hereafter referred to as *The British Soldier in America*.]

<sup>5</sup> *Letter to Sister and Brother*

<sup>6</sup> From marriage records appearing in *Indices in the General Register House*, Edinburgh, Scotland. 597 /5 FR1350: "Hugh Ewing shoemaker in Kilmarnock and Margaret Muckle, daughter of the deceased William Muckle cooper in the parish of Newmilns at present in this parish, both 1st marriages, were booked on Friday, May 24, 1754 and after orderly proclamation those several Sabbaths were married on Friday(?) June 14, 1754 by Mr. Lisher."

<sup>7</sup> *Baptism record of James Ewing*. In Parish Registers. Kilmarnock, Scotland. 1640-1854. (Baptisms. FHL film #1041385)

<sup>8</sup> *The British Soldier in America*, pp. 4, 5, 8

English, one Welsh and two Irish." <sup>9</sup> British regiments were often not up to full strength and shortages might have been filled in any way possible. <sup>10</sup>

## **Bands of Music, Instruments, and Uniforms**

James Ewing's position in a "band of music" suggests that he may not have been very close to combat situations. Here again practices probably varied among regiments but in most of them the band of music played "at ceremonial occasions and instances such as the Regiment's mounting guard." <sup>11</sup> in contrast to the Field Music which communicated various orders to the troops. And in his letter to his sister, James relates that he was on a "foraging party, the bands of music not being ordered to stay in camp."

No information has emerged to clarify exactly what instrument James Ewing played but pipers are reported to have been part of the 42<sup>nd</sup> regiment as well as a band of music. There is additional information about instruments used by other regiments during this same general time period. Among the instruments used in the 22<sup>nd</sup> regiment's band of music were two concert horns, three clarinets, and a pair of brass cymbals. French horns, clarinets, and bassoons were some of the items purchased by the 13<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 36<sup>th</sup>, and 58<sup>th</sup> regiments. Oboes and fifes have also been reported to have been used by some regimental "bands of music." Apparently not all regiments used the same instruments. <sup>12,13</sup>

A review of the British Royal Warrants of 1768 for the regiments of foot suggests what sort of uniform James Ewing may have worn if he was a fifer in a royal regiment. His coat would have been red, faced and lapelled with blue, and laced with royal lace. His waistcoat, breeches, and lining of his coat would have been of the same color as that ordered for the 42<sup>nd</sup> regiment. His coat would have been laced according to the regimental colonel's directions. The lace was to be the color of that on the soldiers' coats and the coats were to have no hanging sleeves behind. Sashes were to be of crimson silk and worn around the waist. The King's arms and the number of the regiment were to be engraved on the gorget <sup>14</sup> which would have been either gilt or silver, according to the color of the buttons on the uniform. James would have worn black linen gaiters, with black buttons, and small stiff tops, black garters, and uniform buckles. James could have worn a black bear-skin cap. On the front, the King's crest, of silver

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<sup>9</sup> *Settlements of Scotch Highlanders in America* – Chapter 13: Highland Regiments in American Revolution. Forty-Second or Royal Highland Regiment.

(Available online at [www.electricscotland.com/history/highlands/chapter13.htm](http://www.electricscotland.com/history/highlands/chapter13.htm).)

<sup>10</sup> Tully, Mark. *A Brief Look at Common Recruiting Practices Both Then and Now*

(Available online at [www.nwta.com/Spy/Spring/Recruiting.html](http://www.nwta.com/Spy/Spring/Recruiting.html).)

<sup>11</sup> Leet, Fifer Kelly. *Tenth Regiment of Foot Music Company*, in the September 2001 issue of the publication of H. M. 10th Regiment of Foot Music Company. (Available online at [hm10thregtmusic.tripod.com/id50.htm](http://hm10thregtmusic.tripod.com/id50.htm).) [Hereafter referred to as *Tenth Regiment of Foot Music Company*.]

<sup>12</sup> *Notes on Bands of Music in the British Regiments*

<sup>13</sup> In *Tenth Regiment of Foot Music Company*, "The Springer" indicates that a musician in the Guards, W. T. Parke, in writing his memoirs, says that "The bands of the three regiments of Guards consisted in 1783 of only eight performers, two oboes, two clarinets, two horns, and two bassoons. They were excellent performers on their instruments and hired by the month being paid well."

<sup>14</sup> From Wikipedia: A gorget was originally a band of linen wrapped around a woman's neck and head in the medieval period. The term subsequently described a steel or leather collar designed to protect the throat. Later, particularly from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, the gorget became primarily ornamental, serving only as a symbolic accessory on military uniforms.

plated metal, on a black ground, with trophies of colors and drums. The number of the regiment on the back part of the cap. Each fifer was supposed to have a short sword with a scimitar blade. His sporran would have been goat skin or buff leather. The tartan was supposed to have been dark green and black with an overstripe but there was some variation. A kilt was more apt to be saved for ceremonial occasions as the Black Watch tended to wear breeches in the North American wilderness.<sup>15</sup> Uniforms varied among regiments. In the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot the band wore red coats with the regiment's buff facings, buff waistcoats and breeches, and black cocked hats trimmed with silver lace. In the 21<sup>st</sup> regiment a band of music uniforms seems to have been a blue jacket, turned up with a red cape, and cuffs.<sup>16</sup>

## **Service with the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment: 1779-1782**

Because the letter suggests that James Ewing entered the army about three years before deserting in September 1782, there seems to be three possible times when he could have entered the 42<sup>nd</sup> regiment. First is the somewhat unlikely possibility that he was with the regiment before its expedition to Portsmouth, Virginia, in April 1779, about three-and-a-half years prior to September 1782. If so, he would have been enrolled within Scotland or England at least a month earlier and the available histories do not mention any new recruits in the months preceding that expedition.

Second is the possibility that he was first enrolled in the 26<sup>th</sup> regiment and then brought into the 42<sup>nd</sup> as part of an exchange after a draft in autumn of 1779 delivered one-hundred-and-fifty highly undesirable men, described as "for the most part the sweepings of London and Dublin." Strong objections by Colonel Stirling, commander of the 42<sup>nd</sup>, resulted in the exchange of those men for an equal number of Scotsmen from the 26th regiment on September 6, 1779.<sup>17</sup> If James entered the 42<sup>nd</sup> at that time from the 26<sup>th</sup>, he would have been in New York until March 31, 1780, when the regiment sailed to join an army on April 18<sup>th</sup> besieging Charlestown, South Carolina. Charlestown surrendered in mid-May. During that period the 42<sup>nd</sup> suffered ten killed and fifteen wounded. The regiment returned in June to New York where they encamped for some time on Staten Island, at Valentine Hill and other places near New York. In late July the regiment embarked by sea for an engagement in Rhode Island but turned around and returned to Whitstone, Long Island, due to weather problems and a large defense at Rhode Island. In August, flank companies of Guards and 42<sup>nd</sup> marched from Whitstone to Horns Hook in Queens (the same area in which the 42<sup>nd</sup> was later posted in September 1782 when James Ewing deserted). A major event in James Ewing's regiment occurred in December, 1780, when one of the private soldiers was sentenced to "Receive 1000 Lashes on his bare back With a cat of nine Tails" for breaking into a citizen's property and trying to steal a cow.<sup>18</sup> The regiment encamped at Greenwich and spent the winter in quarters at New York where they were joined by a hundred recruits from Scotland.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> *The Forty-Second Royal Highlanders* (Available online at [www.42ndhr.org/uniform.php](http://www.42ndhr.org/uniform.php).)

<sup>16</sup> *Notes on Bands of Music in the British Regiments*

<sup>17</sup> Forbes, Archibald. *The Black Watch: The record of an Historic Regiment*, Scribner's Sons (New York), 1896, pp 113-121. Digitizing sponsor: MSN Book contributor: Robarts - University of Toronto Collection, available online at [archive.org/details/blackwatchrecord00forbuoft](http://archive.org/details/blackwatchrecord00forbuoft).

<sup>18</sup> *History of the 42<sup>nd</sup> in North America* (Available online at [www.42ndhr.org/history.php](http://www.42ndhr.org/history.php).) [Hereafter referred to as *History of the 42<sup>nd</sup>*.]

<sup>19</sup> Cannon, Richard. *Historical record of the Forty-second, or, the Royal Highland Regiment of Foot: containing an account of the formation of six companies of Highlanders in 1729 ... and were regimented in 1739 and of the*

The third possibility is that James Ewing was one of those one hundred recruits. If so, he may have been stationed in Scotland or elsewhere for some time before becoming part of the 42<sup>nd</sup>. But however and whenever he arrived, the 42<sup>nd</sup> does not seem to have been actively engaged after their 1780-81 winter in New York although there are conflicting reports as to whether it was at Yorktown. The official Internet web site of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, of Lafayette, Indiana,<sup>20</sup> asserts that the Light Company of the 42<sup>nd</sup> participated in the battle of Yorktown, September-October 1781. However, the *Historical Record of the 42<sup>nd</sup>* states that in the autumn of 1781:

*7000 men under Sir Henry Clinton, embarked for relief of troops under Lt-General Earl Cornwallis, besieged at Yorktown but on arriving at the Capes of Virginia, information was received of the surrender of Yorktown and the armament returned to New York,*

and that record does not mention anything about the Light Company participating at Yorktown. Of course it is possible that both records are correct with the Light Company being detached for service at Yorktown prior to the embarkation by Clinton's forces. But there is no evidence that James Ewing was or was not with the Light Company. Largely, the 42<sup>nd</sup> saw little activity in 1781. Activity was evidently so subdued that the *History of the 42<sup>nd</sup> in North America* included as an item of historical interest the fact that Colonel Peebles, the regimental commander, played golf on the parade ground and broke two clubs on March 31, 1781.<sup>21</sup>

## **Marriage to Amelia and Desertion from the Army in 1782**

Available histories report very little activity of the 42<sup>nd</sup> regiment during the first part of 1782 while it was stationed at New York after the decisive defeat of the British at Yorktown. Hostilities ceased and it was becoming increasingly apparent to all parties that the war would be ending. For James Ewing, the most important event during this period was his marriage as he related in his letter:

*What country my wife is of. She was born on Long Island near New York where I married her June 30, 1782. She has born me in this place four boys, the youngest about 8 months old. I deserted from the British Army on the 15th of September following.*

Toward the end of the letter, he revealed her given name: "My wife whose name is Amelia joins me in love to you both." Her gravestone and a bible transcription by Hiram Deats indicate that she was Amelia Bailey, widow of William Emory, that she was born March 27, 1757, at New York, and that she died August 20, 1800, at Hopewell, New Jersey.<sup>22,23</sup>

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*subsequent services of the regiment to 1844*, Parker, Furnivall, & Parker (London), 1845, pp. 79-80. Digitizing sponsor: University of Alberta Libraries. [Hereafter referred to as *Historical record of the Forty-second*.]

(Available online at [ia700609.us.archive.org/33/items/cihm\\_48390/cihm\\_48390.pdf](http://ia700609.us.archive.org/33/items/cihm_48390/cihm_48390.pdf).)

<sup>20</sup> *History of the 42nd in North America*, [www.42ndrhr.org/history.php](http://www.42ndrhr.org/history.php)

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>22</sup> Amelia Bailey's gravestone in Hopewell, New Jersey, reads: "In Memory of Amelia Bailey Wife of the Rev. James Ewing Died Aug 20, 1800 Aged 43 years."

<sup>23</sup> *Chronological Table of Births* from a notebook labeled EWING found in the Historical Society (Doric House) in Flemington, New Jersey. At the bottom of the sheet is the notation "Quarto bible, Isaac Collins, Trenton, 1791, badly worn, record pages loose. Property of Mrs. Bertha Britton Barton, 333 Penna. Ave., Flemington, N.J. Copied by H. E. Deats, Aug 21, 1941." It includes the following statements relating to Amelia, the first wife of James Ewing: "1757, March 29, Amelia, the wife of James Ewing was born ... 1780"; "March 24 ... Lydia [added in a later hand "Ewing was born"]; "Perhaps Lydia was child of Mrs. Ewing by her first marriage"; "1782, June 3 ... James Ewing and Amelia the

Amelia may have had a two year-old child by her first husband at the time she married James Ewing but the evidence is sparse. The Ewing family Bible copied at Flemington by Hiram Deats includes this notation: "1780, March 24, Lydia [added in a later hand, Ewing was born." The copy also had the comment by Hiram Deats "Perhaps Lydia was child of Mrs. Ewing by her first marriage." No other information about Lydia has emerged except for two 1802 newspaper items stating that "Lydia Ewing - Hopewell" was among the names in a list of letters remaining at the Trenton, New Jersey, post office.<sup>24</sup> (Another Lydia Ewing married Josiah Sheppard whose family had connections with Hopewell but her birth information is listed as April 7, 1781, Cumberland County, New Jersey, and her marriage date is listed as December 24, 1799, well before the 1802 newspaper items.<sup>25</sup>)

Regrettably, no further details have emerged about Amelia, her birthplace, or her parents. Nor has anything been found about William Emory, the date and place of his marriage to Amelia, or his death. This dearth of information leaves many unanswered questions. When, where, and how did James Ewing meet Amelia? Was she a widow when they met? Could James have known William Emory? Was William Emory's death related to the war? Exactly where were James and Amelia married? Inasmuch as James Ewing deserted on September 15, 1782, just two and a half months after his marriage, could Amelia have been involved with the planning and execution of his desertion and his subsequent migration to Hopewell, New Jersey? And since his letter relates that Amelia joined him later at Hopewell, how did they communicate with each other after his desertion?

As a British soldier in a band of music, James Ewing's marriage to an American woman may have been highly unusual. There seems to be virtually no information available about marriages of British soldiers to American women during the Revolution. A Captain Bennett Cuthbertson recommended<sup>26</sup> that:

*Private Men and Drummers, who are married to sober, industrious women, may be indulged with liberty to lodge with them, provided the lodgings are not too distant from the Quarters of the Company.*

Although this does not specifically address the matter of British soldiers marrying American women, it does suggest the possibility that James might have been able to live with Amelia after their marriage on June 3, 1782, assuming that his regiment permitted the marriage. If the regiment did not know about or did not sanction the marriage, then it seems unlikely that James would have lived with Amelia after the marriage and up until the time of his desertion.

Although desertions may have increased after the 1781 defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown, it was not a new problem for the British military forces. The magnitude of the problem is suggested in the following

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widow of William Emory were married [added in a later hand "on her stone, Hopewell BapCh, she is Amelia Bailey"; "1800 August 20, Amelia Ewing deceased." [Hereafter referred to as *Chronological Table of Births.*]

<sup>24</sup> GenealogyBank. *True American*, October 1 and October 25, 1802.

<sup>25</sup> From Ancestry.com Public Family Trees: Numerous trees (with virtually no useful resource citations) list this Lydia Ewing as child of Abner Ewing and Deliverance Stathem.

<sup>26</sup> Rapp, Sherri. *British Military Musicians Rev 1, The Material Culture of Regimental Drummers, Fifers, Horns-men, Pipers, and Bands of Music According to Pictorial Documentation and Extant Clothing 1760s-1790s.* (Available online at [www.scribd.com/doc/68027364/British-Military-Musicians-Rev-1](http://www.scribd.com/doc/68027364/British-Military-Musicians-Rev-1).)

letter written July 25, 1778 at Hopewell, New Jersey – the town in which James Ewing settled after deserting in 1782 – from Henry Knox to his brother William.<sup>27</sup>

*Hopewell Township New Jersey, 4 o'clock am 25 June 1778, My dear Brother, The Enemy have evacuated Philadelphia on the 19th. Lucy and I went in but it [stunk] so abominably that it was impossible to stay there as was her first design – The Enemy are now at allen Town [sic] about 10 miles south East at prince-Town [sic] and we at about 6 miles north Prince Town [sic] so that the two armies are now about 19 or 20 miles apart – we are now on the March towards them, and their movements this day will determine whether we shall come in close contact with each other – we have now very numerous [two] parties harassing and teasing them on all quarters – desertion prevails exceedingly in their Army especially among the Germans above three hundred German and English now deserted since they left Philadelphia.*

And desertion in 1777 was also a problem for James Ewing's future regiment, the 42<sup>nd</sup> Royal Highlanders, as noted by Captain John Peebles who stated that "some Rascals are deserting from us. The 2nd [Grenadiers] have lost 6 or 8 within this short time."<sup>28</sup>

For James Ewing, the bad behavior of earlier British deserters had repercussions when he came to Hopewell in 1782 as evidenced by this extract from his 1790 "Sister and Brother Letter":<sup>29</sup>

*When I left them I was in great hazard of being taken by the refuge tories but that God in whose strength I undertook the difficult enterprise protected, yea: singularly protected me and brought me and soon after me my wife in safety to this place, where excepting about ten weeks I have lived ever since, the character of a deserter was as odious to the people here as in Scotland, occasioned by the immoral conduct of those who has before me been among them, but by the kind care of an indulgent Providence I soon found friends who have shone [sic] themselves such in the time of my adversity.*

The "immoral conduct" cited by James may well have reflected the problematic behavior by British deserters in 1777 which had antagonized citizens in the Philadelphia area and presumably in such nearby communities as Hopewell.<sup>30</sup>

*General Orders, Philadelphia, March 20th, 1777, Complain being made of the irregular behavior of certain of the British deserters, to the great annoyance of the peaceable inhabitants of this city, it is therefor [sic] ordered that all deserters from the enemy's army, at present in Philadelphia, who have not written licences [sic] from proper authority to remain in town, do immediately repair to some other part of the continent. They will be furnished with proper passes by giving their names, and the name of the places to which they are desirous to remove, to the town mayor. Such as are found in this city after three days, may expect to be sent to jail. ... Horatio Gates, Major Gen.*

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<sup>27</sup> Knox, Henry. *Gilder Lehrman Collection #*: GLC02437.00712. Place Written: Hopewell, New Jersey. Type: Autograph letter from Henry Knox to William Knox signed Date: 25 June 1778. Pagination: 3 pages. Docket: 18.8 x 16 cm. (Available online at [www.gilderlehrman.org/collections](http://www.gilderlehrman.org/collections).)

<sup>28</sup> McGuire. *The Philadelphia Campaign: Brandywine and the Fall of Philadelphia Oct 30, 2006*, Stackpole Books (New Jersey), Winter-Spring 1777, p 36

<sup>29</sup> *Letter to Sister and Brother*

<sup>30</sup> GenealogyBank. Thursday, March 20, 1777 Paper: Pennsylvania Evening Post (Philadelphia, PA), Volume: III Issue: 329, p. 158

Behavior of British deserters in that area was apparently still a problem in 1779 when the pass system had backfired as indicated by an article directing civil officers in the respective states to take into custody British deserters, delivering them to the next Commissary of Prisoners, or committing them to the nearest jail.<sup>31</sup>

*A practice of administering the State oath of allegiance to deserters ... and then supplying them with passes, has here before been too prevalent and productive of very pernicious [sic] consequences by affording them a safe and easy method of escaping to places in the possession of the British army. Those magistrates and other officers of justice, who have been induced to receive such oaths, and grant passes in consequence thereof, are earnestly called upon to discontinue a practice so injurious to the States. And as those passes have been obtained merely with a design to facilitate their escape to the enemy, the soldiers possessed of them are notwithstanding to be secured and treated as deserters. They are generally clad in short coarse linen coats or coatees,<sup>32</sup> and linen overalls; and carry their regimental coats in knapsacks.*

Such was the dubious legacy of preceding deserters when James Ewing left the 42<sup>nd</sup> regiment in September 1782 as noted in the George Washington Papers as follows: "17th James Ewen of the 42nd Regt deserted the 15th from a foraging party near Phillips. At Horns Hook 37th & 42nd Harlem Heights 38th, 40th, & 54<sup>th</sup>." <sup>33</sup> This record of the interrogation of James Ewing by an American officer shows that he revealed the locations of five regiments including his own. And an examination of the George Washington Papers by C. N. Smith indicates that James was one of 229 men who "deserted from the British ... crossing over to the American forces surrounding New York during 1782 and 1783." <sup>34</sup>

Smith's list of deserters includes men from both British and German land and naval military units but does not always specify the deserter's unit as illustrated by this entry:

*Anderson, Louis, military unit not given, if any, 1782, Aug. 17; from New Jersey or New York [illegible], left Kingsbridge and worked as a tailor, apparently deserted with a brother [whose forename is not given.]*

One of these two Anderson brothers may or may not be the man referenced in the following notation in the *History of the 42nd in North America*:<sup>35</sup>

*Summer 1782 - While stationed at Paulus Hook, one private named Anderson was court martialed [sic] and shot for desertion, the first desertion since 1743.*

Perhaps this Anderson was Louis or his brother, recaptured by the British after deserting in August and possibly executed within weeks of James Ewing's desertion on September 15<sup>th</sup>. If so, then the executed Anderson could not have been the first deserter since 1743 because Smith's list records the June 16<sup>th</sup> desertion of Robert McDonald and John Gray from the 42<sup>nd</sup>, two months before the desertion of Louis Anderson and his brother. Alternatively, the executed Anderson could have been someone else who

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<sup>31</sup> GenealogyBank. Saturday, July 31, 1779 Paper: Pennsylvania Packet (Philadelphia, PA), p. 4

<sup>32</sup> coatee (n.): coat with short coattails: a military cutaway coat with shortened coat-tails.

<sup>33</sup> *George Washington Papers*

<sup>34</sup> Smith, Clifford Neal. Some British and German Deserters During the American Revolution, *NGS Quarterly*, Vol. 60, p. 267. [Hereafter referred to as *Some British and German Deserters*.]

<sup>35</sup> *History of the 42<sup>nd</sup>*

does not appear in Smith's list because he was re-captured before encountering American forces. In either case, the execution may well have influenced James Ewing's decision to desert, assuming that it occurred before September 15<sup>th</sup>.

Desertions specifically from the 42<sup>nd</sup> were recorded on two occasions in 1782. First, the June 16<sup>th</sup> entry relates the desertion of McDonald and Gray who informed their interrogator that their unit was on Long Island. Second, the September 17<sup>th</sup> entry records James Ewing's desertion on September 15<sup>th</sup>, the only recorded instance of a solitary desertion from the 42<sup>nd</sup> during 1782 and 1783. During 1783, desertions occurred on two occasions. Seven men deserted together on January 3<sup>rd</sup> and three deserted together on February 9<sup>th</sup>.<sup>36</sup>

Where might James Ewing have been when he deserted? He told his interrogator that his regiment was at Horn's Hook (located at what today is roughly Carl Schurz Park near 89<sup>th</sup> and F. D. R. Drive in Manhattan, best known as the location of the Gracie Mansion, home of many New York City mayors since 1940). But this was not the location from which James deserted because he says in his letter:<sup>37</sup>

*The place where I left them was about 17 miles from New York on a foraging party, the bands of music not being ordered to stay in camp [7 miles from New York as was common].*

It is not clear if his reference to "camp" means "Horns Hook" or something else. If the passage means that James deserted seventeen miles from Horns Hook, he might have gone in the general direction of Elizabeth, New Jersey, which had been a focus of much wartime activity. This would also have been in the general direction of Hopewell, New Jersey, where James eventually ended up. Of course this is just more guesswork because the records in the George Washington Papers do not indicate who interrogated James Ewing, or where the interrogation occurred.

The only available information about James Ewing from the time he deserted on September 15, 1782, until he joined the Baptist Church in Hopewell, New Jersey, on August 17, 1783,<sup>38</sup> comes from his letter in which he first says "When I left them I was in great hazard of being taken by the refuge Tories ." There is no indication of just where that may have occurred. But dangerous Tories were still around in 1782 despite the fact that their ranks had diminished. There were still three of the six loyalist battalions in the New York area where Staten Island had a long history as a rendezvous for Tories. Loyalists had waged guerrilla warfare in coastal regions of New Jersey. Foraging raids from Staten Island and New York were accompanied by plundering and massacre. Marauding Tories even threatened the more inland areas of Somerset and Hunterdon counties. One of the worst groups of Tories was known as the "Pine Robbers" whose:

*... main purpose was to steal and murder, wreaking vengeance upon the homes and persons of unprotected Whigs. Hiding by day in the recesses of the "Pines" or amid the dunes of the seashore, they rode at night, says a recent writer, upon missions at which justice and humanity stood aghast. The record of their depredations aroused such a spirit that when one of the band was captured he was instantly killed, without an attempt at trial. Fagan, probably the most*

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<sup>36</sup> *Some British and German Deserters*, pp. 267-265

<sup>37</sup> *Letter to Sister and Brother*

<sup>38</sup> Ancestry.com: *The Town records of Hopewell, New Jersey* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005. Original data: The Town records of Hopewell, New Jersey. United States: Board of Managers of the New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames of America, 1931. [Hereafter referred to as *Town Records of Hopewell*.]

*notorious of the "Robbers," was hung from a tree until, swinging in the wind, the flesh dropped from the bones and the skeleton remained a warning for all future criminals.*

Among the Tories were John Barnes, the last royal high sheriff of Hunterdon County; Captain William Chandler, the son of the Episcopal rector of Elizabethtown; and James Moody whose military services "were of the most unsavory character." "Moody is out" was a cry that struck terror to the hearts of Whig farmers.<sup>39</sup>

Eluding the refugee Tories, James Ewing made his way to Hopewell but nothing in his letter indicates why he chose that destination. There had been some Ewings living at Hopewell during the 1720s but no available evidence shows any connection between those early Ewings and James Ewing who came there more than fifty years later. Yet it is possible that he heard something about those earlier Ewings and perhaps he knew, suspected, or just hoped that he might be related and welcomed there. Once again this is speculation but he must have had a good reason to journey from New York to Hopewell despite the danger from the refugee Tories.<sup>40</sup>

It is unclear just when James Ewing arrived at Hopewell. His letter indicates that he arrived there first and that Amelia came soon after:<sup>41</sup>

*When I left them I was in great hazard of being taken by the refuge tories but that God in whose strength I undertook the difficult enterprise protected, yea, singularly protected me and brought me and soon after me my wife in safety to this place, where excepting about ten weeks I have lived ever since.*

She probably joined him no later than May 1783 since their son, Gideon De Camp Ewing, was born January 22, 1784.<sup>42</sup> No information has surfaced to indicate where they were during the ten weeks when they were not at Hopewell. But wherever they were, James experienced problems of health and vocation as indicated in this letter extract:

*When I came first to this place I applied myself to common country weaving which I was not acquainted with, yet my diligent application I for a while made a living but after sometime my health failed me and I felt much discouraged but here providence once more favored me, for a school master being wanted in the place the people unanimously chose me, in which capacity I acted from July 1784 to January 1789 without any material attention in my way of life and by which I made a better living than I could have done by weaving and the more so as I was sometime employed to measure or survey lands and draw writings for my neighbors.*

James Ewing's employment as a Hopewell schoolteacher was a daunting challenge as illustrated by the following conditions of his contract:

*1st Discipline: "The employers shall individually support him in keeping impartial order in the school, and in chastising any scholar for immorality, such as filthy or profane language, or*

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<sup>39</sup> Morris. Ira K. *Morris's memorial history of Staten Island*, New York, Memorial Pub. Co, 1898. The Loyalist Regiments, page 32. Available online at [www.usgennet.org/usa/nj/state1/loyalist\\_regiments.htm](http://www.usgennet.org/usa/nj/state1/loyalist_regiments.htm).]

<sup>40</sup> Fife, Margaret (Ewing) (ed. James R. McMichael). *Ewing in Early America*, Family History Publishers (Bountiful, Utah), 2003, pp 31, 44, 51.

[Available from [www.HigginsonBooks.com](http://www.HigginsonBooks.com) and online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org).]

<sup>41</sup> *Letter to Sister and Brother*

<sup>42</sup> *Chronological Table of Births*

*action, lying, fighting, wilful [sic] disobedience etc. Mr. Ewing engages not to chastise any scholar until it is proven guilty in the face of the school, also the employers to support him in expelling any scholar who may prove incorrigible in wicked ways.*

*The terms of tuition as follows, viz:*

*For teaching reading, writing and arithmetic to the rule of three, two dollars a quarter, and for arithmetic beyond that, which he can teach in all its branches, two dollars and a half. For English grammar and the general principles of mensuration,<sup>43</sup> three dollars; for Trigonometry, Navigation, Surveying and Algebra, six dollars a quarter. He wishes not to have more than 25 or 30 scholars, and begs the liberty of being sometimes absent for a day, but will make up lost time.*

He made a similar contract the next year with the following additions:<sup>44</sup>

*Mr. Ewing engages to lose one half the price of tuition when any scholars are sick or die. If he desires he will allow an employer to send one scholar in place of another, but will allow no making up of time by sending more scholars than they engage for. He will take no signature for less than a quarter, until he has seen all his employers, and if the subscription is filled up with whole quarters, he cannot parts of quarters'.*

James Ewing apparently extended his teaching somewhat to a schoolhouse at Wertsville, some five miles from Hopewell. Noticing how farmers of nearby Amwell allowed their grass to run out without sowing any seed, James taught students how to grain a field with good red clover. That was said to be the start of successful seeding of clover and grass in those parts.<sup>45</sup>

When not teaching, surveying, or helping others with farming or writing, James was building his family and apparently naming at least some of his children after people who were important to him. His oldest son, Gideon De Camp Ewing, appears to have been named after Dr. Gideon De Camp who practiced medicine in Hopewell.<sup>46</sup> Dr. De Camp seems to have been Presbyterian and may have been the Presbyterian friend mentioned in James Ewing's letter:

*You ask what proffesion abounds most here if you mean in the State the Presbyterians, if in the neighborhood where I live the Baptist are the most numerous though we have a few Presbyterians among us, among whom is the best friend I have in this place.*

James Ewing's son, William, born April 13, 1786, might have been named after his "Uncle William" of whom he wrote extensively in his letter. The middle name of Samuel Bailey Ewing, born October 18, 1787, commemorated the maiden name of his mother. Peter Gordon Ewing, born August 1, 1789, appears to have been named after Major Peter Gordon, who owned a farm near the Baptist church in Hopewell, who was a constable in 1789, and who was perhaps a neighbor.<sup>47</sup> The namesake of Charles

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<sup>43</sup> mensuration (n.): act, process, or art of measuring

<sup>44</sup> Ege, Ralph. *Pioneers of Old Hopewell*, Race & Savidge, 1908, pp. 48-49. Reprinted 1963 by Hopewell Museum, Hopewell, New Jersey. [Hereafter referred to as *Pioneers of Old Hopewell*.]

<sup>45</sup> *Manners*. Adapted from Lequear's *Traditions of Hunterdon*. Originally published in *The Hunterdon Republican* 1869-7. [Available online at [www.geocities.com/dane97520/Lequear.html](http://www.geocities.com/dane97520/Lequear.html).]

<sup>46</sup> *History and Genealogy of Westfield New Jersey and Vicinity*. The Memories of a Community Online; sponsored by American History Press. [Available online at [www.westfieldnjhistory.com](http://www.westfieldnjhistory.com).]

<sup>47</sup> *Pioneers of Old Hopewell*, p. 250

Isaac Ewing, born May 11, 1792, is uncertain but Oliver Hart Ewing, born February 15, 1793, was clearly named after Rev. Oliver Hart who was pastor of the church when James Ewing was admitted as a member in 1783. It is not known who Martha Ewing, born December 2, 1794, was named after. Of course James Ewing, the youngest child, born June 13, 1797, was named after his father.

At some point during his first six years in Hopewell, James Ewing was inspired to become a minister. On June 20, 1789, "James Ewing, after a trial of his gifts, was licensed to preach as a minister." On April 7, 1794 "By vote of the Board, Brother James Ewing is to have the use of Pool's Annotations during the pleasure of the Church."<sup>48</sup> And on May 4<sup>th</sup> of that same year "James Ewing ordained to the ministry by Revs. Oliver Hart and John Blackwell." In 1796, three months after the death of Rev. Hart, Rev. Mr. James Ewing was elected on March 10<sup>th</sup> to be Minister of the Church. Presumably, he and his family would have lived at the parsonage farm. The Town Records of Hopewell record that in 1785 additional land was secured, making a fine and complete parsonage farm consisting of 132¾ acres in one compact body "which with the blessing of God, will contribute to the support of the Gospel in future Generations."<sup>49</sup>

Rev. Ewing was very active in the Philadelphia Baptist Association from 1794 to 1805. He occasionally preached sermons at their meetings, and he authored the Association's 1801 Circular Letter in which he endorsed separation of church and state and encouraged missionary activity. He was often appointed to communicate with other associations and sometimes to help resolve conflicts among them.<sup>50</sup>

Rev. James Ewing's sermon to his congregation at the Hopewell Baptist Church on February 22, 1800, appears to have also addressed some conflict issues inasmuch as he was reportedly preaching from Jude 3, 9, and 10, a new testament letter which warns Christians that some people cause divisions in the Christian community. But his focus apparently changed at the end of that sermon, delivered on George Washington's birthday, when the following commemorative song, composed by Rev. Ewing, was sung to commemorate Washington's death just a few weeks earlier on December 14, 1799.<sup>51</sup>

*Great God of Nations and of Men, We would pronounce thy Praise,  
O'er all thy works thy watchful eye, Extend in war or peace.  
Americans proclaim his grace, He heard your prayers and moan,  
And when war threatn'd to destroy, He rais'd great Washington.  
Then didst him keep his plans succeed, By him didst give us rest.  
O that the Nations of the earth Were with such favors blest.  
Yet while we own thy mercy past, Our Nation's loss we mourn,  
For Washington, the great and good O hear the nation groan.*

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<sup>48</sup> Matthew Poole (1624 - 1679) was an English Nonconformist theologian. His *English Annotations on the Holy Bible* was widely used as a reference during the eighteenth century.

<sup>49</sup> *Town Records of Hopewell*, pp. 146, 148-149

<sup>50</sup> Minutes of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, *Baptist Standard Bearer*: No. One, Iron Oaks Drive, Paris, Arkansas. In The Baptist History Collection, Associational Histories and Records. [Available online at [stpaulsseminary.com](http://stpaulsseminary.com).]

<sup>51</sup> From an EMail received from Thomas Dilts on 1 August 2003: " When we visited the Hopewell Museum in July 2002, we were given an extract from a sermon preached by Rev. James Ewing at the Baptist Meeting-house in Hopewell from Judes 3, 9 and 10. The following verses were composed by Rev. Ewing and sung at the conclusion of the Sermon on February 22, 1800, in commemoration of the Life of George Washington."

*And now on the our care we cast, Should troubles rise anon,  
To save us from our foes O Lord, Raise one like Washington."*

Six months after the singing of these commemorative verses, Amelia Ewing died on August 20, 1800. She appears to have been admitted as a member of the church on September 16, 1798, fifteen years after James was admitted. It is not clear why she waited so long to join the church. But when she died at the age of forty-three, she left Rev. Ewing with eight children, ranging in age from three to sixteen. He remarried on August 23, 1801 to Elizabeth Leigh, a member of his church.<sup>52</sup>

Five years later, on May 17, 1806, Rev. James Ewing died at Hopewell. His death was reported as follows:<sup>53</sup>

*DIED At Hopewell, state of New Jersey, on Saturday the 17th ult. the Rev. James Ewing, many years a preacher in the 1st Baptist church of that place. On Sunday his remains were interred, and a funeral discourse delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Bishop from Rev. Mr. Ewing was in the 52nd yar [sic] of his age. His illness was of short duration. About three weeks before his death, he preached a funeral sermon on the death of a young gentleman in the neighborhood from the words in Psalms, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, sec." and the same day was seized with the disorder which terminated his life. His sufferings he bore with exemplary fortitude; and expressed the firmest confidence in the Redeemer, in whose vineyard he had been a faithful labourer. His death will not only be severely felt by a widow and eight children, and by a numerous circle of friends – but is a loss to the community, and especially to the militant church.*

## **James Ewing's Children**

Seven months before the death of Rev. Ewing, his oldest son, Gideon, married Mary Quick. He had probably been out of the household for a number of years as he had been apprenticed at an early age to a blacksmith. He resided in Klinesville for sixty-six years, working in his own blacksmith shop for about forty of those years. Gideon and Mary raised seven children. He died in 1871.<sup>54</sup>

Little is known about the life of Rev. Ewing's second son, William, who was fourteen when his father married Elizabeth Leigh. The *American Sentinel* reported his accidental death on March 6, 1827, as follows:

*Distressing Casualty - A fatal accident happened in Readington, a few miles from this place on Tuesday, the 6th inst. Mr. William Ewing suddenly lost his life while engaged in felling timber. We learn that he had cut off a tree, which, in falling, lodged upon a smaller one; in attempting to dislodge it, it fell, and as he ran from it, a projecting limb struck his head with such violence as to deprive him of life instantaneously.*

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<sup>52</sup> *Town Records of Hopewell*, p. 152

<sup>53</sup> GenealogyBank. *United States Gazette*. 6/3/1806, Vol. XXIX, Issue 4297, p. 3

<sup>54</sup> *Portrait and biographical record of Hunterdon and Warren counties, New Jersey*, Chapman Pub. Co. (New York and Chicago), 1898, p. 201

Samuel Bailey Ewing, the third son, left the household in 1803 when he was apprenticed out at age sixteen to Charles Morford, a coach-maker at Basking Ridge. The indenture contract was written as follows:<sup>55</sup>

*This Indenture witnesseth that Samuel Ewing late of Hopewell in Hunterdon County in the State of New Jersey hath put himself and by these presents doth with the consent of James Ewing, his father; freely and voluntary \_\_\_ self apprentice to Charles Morford of Township in Somerset County and ... aforesaid to learn his art trade or mystery and after the manner of an apprentice to serve him from the date hereof till he is twenty one years of age which will be the eighteenth day of October which shall be in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eight; during all which time he then said apprentice his said Master shall faithfully serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands every where [sic] gladly obey. He shall do no damage to his said Master nor see it to be done by others without hindering or giving notice thereof to his said Master. He shall not waste his said masters goods nor lend them unlawfully to others. He shall not commit fornication nor contract matrimony within the said term. At cards, dice or any unlawful game he shall not play, whereby his said master may be damaged with his own goods or the goods of others during the said term without license of his said master. He shall neither buy nor sell. He shall not absent himself day nor night from his said masters service without his leave nor frequent tavern or playhouses; But in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do during said term. And the said master shall use the utmost of his endeavors to teach or cause to be taught – and instructed the said apprentice in the trade and mystery he now professeth, occupieth, and followeth, and procure or provide for him, the said apprentice sufficient meat, drink, appareel [sic], washing and lodging fitting during the said term. And also that the said master will suffer the said apprentice to attend three quarters night school, his father above named or some one [sic] for him being at the expense of tuition and other school charges. And for be true performance of all and every of the said covenant and agreement, each of the said parties binds himself to the other by their presents.*

*In witness whereof they have interchangeably put their hands and seals this first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.*

*Signed sealed and delivered in presence of Joseph Leigh, John Grove, Samuel Ewing, James Ewing, and Charles Morford.*

After completing his apprenticeship in 1808, Samuel Ewing remained with the Morford family, marrying Charles's daughter, Margaret, in 1815 and moving with the Morfords to New York. He died in Randolph, New York, at the age of ninety-seven. His 1885 obituary related that despite having been the son of a Baptist minister, he was a well-known religious skeptic:<sup>56</sup>

*On the subject of religion Mr. Ewing was an honest sceptic [sic]. Notwithstanding in early life he was educated in Christian doctrine, his extensive knowledge of geology and other sciences caused him to reject the religion of his fathers and look to nature as the man of his council. ... Notwithstanding Mr. Ewing found himself exposed to the aggression of many Christian people, no man could be more tolerant for the opinions of others.*

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<sup>55</sup> Letter of Indenture from Estate of Frances Elizabeth (Ewing) Lehmann. Indenture of Samuel Ewing to Charles Morford

<sup>56</sup> Obituary of Samuel Ewing, *The Randolph Register*, 23 January 1885

Peter Gordon Ewing, the fourth son of Rev. James Ewing, lived in Amwell and Raritan but died during an 1851 visit to Missouri.<sup>57</sup> In 1836 he was the victim of a gunshot accident, reported as follows:<sup>58</sup>

*The Flemington Gazette of Wednesday says Capt. Peter Ewing near this place, while out a gunning last Friday, was accidentally shot by the gun of the person who was with him, by which he has received considerable injury. A shot entered his eye, and has probably destroyed the sight of it; and several entered different parts about the neck, breast and arms.*

Rev. Ewing's fifth son, Charles Isaac Ewing, was a shoemaker. Like his brothers, Gideon and Oliver Hart, he was probably apprenticed out at an early age, perhaps before his father's death. He married Elinor Rake in 1819. They lived in East Amwell where they raised a large family. He was township assessor from 1870 to 1877 and died in 1879.<sup>59</sup>

Oliver Hart Ewing, the sixth son, was also probably apprenticed out to a blacksmith, perhaps the same one to whom Gideon had gone. He married Elizabeth Fonner, probably before 1817. They had eight children before she died sometime before April 16, 1859 when he married Deborah Kinney. Oliver fathered two more children with her before he died in 1871. He began work as a blacksmith about 1815, building a blacksmith shop and residence on his father-in-law's property in Readington. His blacksmith shop was the hub of the now deserted village of Rowland's Mills. Three of his four sons also became blacksmiths. Oliver Hart Ewing died at his home in Rowland's Mills on September 18, 1871, after a long and painful illness.<sup>60,61</sup>

Very little is known about Rev. Ewing's only daughter, Martha, who married Peter Cherry before 1816 and had at least one son. She clearly was interested in family history because she owned the letter which Rev. James Ewing addressed to "Sister and Brother" in Scotland. It is not clear if the letter which she owned was actually written by Rev. Ewing or copied by somebody else. In either case, the document which she owned was copied by Samuel Ewing who appended this notation at the bottom of his copy:

*copied Nov. 13, 1846 from a letter in possession of Martha Cherry, daughter of the above named James Ewing by Saml Ewing.*

This Samuel Ewing may have been her brother, the religious skeptic, whose grandson, Frank Henry Ewing, owned that copy which is now owned by Frank's grandson, Louis Lehmann, author of this article.

Even less is known about Rev. Ewing's youngest son, James, who is listed on the 1850 census of Chesterfield, New Jersey, along with Mary Ewing, age fifty, and another Mary Ewing, age twenty-three.

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<sup>57</sup> *Hunterdon Democrat*. 22 October 1851, Vol. XIV, No. 10

[Available online at [www.njsuttonfamily.org/Hunterdon%20Democrat%201838-1888.pdf](http://www.njsuttonfamily.org/Hunterdon%20Democrat%201838-1888.pdf)]

<sup>58</sup> GenealogyBank. *Newark Daily Advertiser* (Newark, NJ) Sept 2, 1836.

<sup>59</sup> Snell, James P. (compiler). *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey*, Everts and Peck, (Philadelphia), 1881, p. 355. [Available online at [books.google.com](http://books.google.com).]

<sup>60</sup> *Life in the Slow Lane ... Rowland's Mills: A Deserted Village in Cultural Resources Digest, a publication of the New Jersey Department of Transportation*. Oct 2006

<sup>61</sup> *Hunterdon County Democrat* 4 Oct 1871, Vol. XXXIV, No. 7, 1790.

[Available online at [www.njsuttonfamily.org/Hunterdon%20Democrat%201838-1888.pdf](http://www.njsuttonfamily.org/Hunterdon%20Democrat%201838-1888.pdf)]

## Acknowledgements

Many thanks are due to other Ewings for their support and help with this article. Larry Bryant initially alerted me to James Ewing's desertion record in the George Washington Papers. Chuck Ewing and Tom Dilts provided extensive research assistance as well as continuing support and encouragement. And I continued to be inspired by Bette Fox's research, reviews and support of all research associated with Rev. James Ewing and his uncle, William Ewing, the 'Soldier-Preacher'.



*Louis Lehmann is a retired child mental-health counselor in Tacoma, Washington, and is a direct descendant of James Ewing, the nephew of Soldier/Preacher William Ewing. He has recently alerted the Ewing Family Association to an account about the life of William Ewing on his RootsWeb Free Pages web site ("Ewing, Spates, Pope, French, Batcheler, Dower, Lehmann, and Allied Lines - And the Stories of Their Lives"). Over the past twenty years, Lou has occasionally written genealogical articles for various magazines and journals. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin.*

### **Wright World**

(observations by laconic, droll comedian par excellence Steven Wright)

Is it weird in here, or is it just me?

Why do we park on driveways and drive on parkways?

Everywhere is within walking distance if you have the time.

One time a cop pulled me over for running a stop sign. He said, "Didn't you see the stop sign?" I said, "Yeah, but I don't believe everything I read."

Right now I'm having amnesia and déjà vu at the same time. I think I've forgotten this before.

When I was eight, I played Little League. I was on first; I stole third; I went straight across the field. Earlier that week, I learned that the shortest distance between two points was a direct line. I took advantage of that knowledge.

My theory of evolution is that Darwin was adopted.

On the other hand ... you have different fingers.

If you are going to shoot a mime, would you use a silencer?

What do batteries run on?

It doesn't matter what temperature the room is, it's always room temperature.

The brain is a wonderful organ; it starts working the moment you get up in the morning and doesn't stop until you get to work.

## ***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 on 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 Forum<sup>1</sup> 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.

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### **Ewings in New Mexico**

**Contributed by Martin S. Ewing ([Martin.S.Ewing@gmail.com](mailto:Martin.S.Ewing@gmail.com))**

I found the plaque pictured to the right at the Armand Hammer World College in Montezuma, New Mexico (near Las Vegas, New Mexico). It's attached to an elegant reception desk in the main hallway of the ornate and historic hotel now occupied by the college. (The hotel was formerly a Fred Harvey Hotel owned by the Santa Fe Railway.) The College ([www.uwc-usa.org](http://www.uwc-usa.org)) attracts support from around the country and the world, with some of it apparently from Ewings.



The plaque refers to Ewings of whom I had no knowledge; but I believe I have tracked them down. A quick Internet search identified the Ewing Cultural Center ([ewingmanor.illinoisstate.edu](http://ewingmanor.illinoisstate.edu)) at Illinois State University established by Lillian Hazel (Buck) Ewing, wife of Davis Ewing. Her philanthropic activities ([ewingmanor.illinoisstate.edu/about/hazle-ewing.shtml](http://ewingmanor.illinoisstate.edu/about/hazle-ewing.shtml)) included promoting international understanding. It appears that the desk was gifted by one of Lillian Hazel (Buck) Ewing's descendants, presumably to recognize her support for international understanding and education.

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<sup>1</sup> [groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation](http://groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation)

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## **Ewing Christian College, Allahabad University, Allahabad, India**

**Message from Dr. M. Massey (*mervinm\_ecc@yahoo.com*) to David Neal Ewing (*DavidEwing93@gmail.com*)**

*Please allow me to introduce myself. I am Principal (called President in the U.S.A.) of a college in India which was founded by Rev. (Dr.) Arthur H. Ewing, a Presbyterian missionary, in 1902, which he headed as the Founder President and gave his all to establish it as one of the finest higher educational centers of the country. In his relentless pursuit, he even laid his life, when he could not survive severe pneumonia and died on September 12, 1912. In his loving memory, the College was named Ewing Christian College.*

*A chain of American Presbyterian missionaries kept on heading the institution and served as faculty up to late 1970s, after which the College came under the control of the Church of North India.*

*Today, as we approach the 100<sup>th</sup> Death Anniversary, on 12th September 2012, of this shining star of the Ewings in this part of the world, we feel proud to inform that over the past 110 years, Ewing Christian College ([www.ecc.ac.in](http://www.ecc.ac.in)) has maintained its identity as one of the premier colleges of the country, being an Autonomous College, Funded by the Central (Federal) Government and awarded the status of a College with Potential for Excellence by the University Grants Commission, the Apex Higher Education Body of the country.*

*It is not out of place to mention the name of Rev. (Dr.) J. C. R. Ewing, elder brother of Arthur H. Ewing and a fellow missionary to India, who left a much more deeper imprint on the higher educational field as the President of Forman Christian College, Lahore, now in Pakistan. But it was Arthur H. Ewing, who was immortalized when the college was named as Ewing Christian College.*

*Both of them were illustrious children of James Henry and Eleanor (Rhea)Ewing of Saltsburg, the eighth generation of Ewings in the United States and a detailed description of their family history is provided in a book form by one of their brothers, Joseph Lyons Ewing, in a book referred to on your web site.*

*Though one of the finest colleges in India, Ewing Christian College is still not a University. While paying our homage to the departed soul on his Death Centenary in Jamuna Church, Allahabad, where he also served as a pastor, we wish to embark on a project to elevate the College to the status of a World Class University by 18 October 2014, which will be 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Dr. Arthur H. Ewing. In between these two events, spanning around two years, we will be organizing befitting programmes aimed towards wider cooperation between the two great democracies of U.S.A. and India, where Ewing Christian College stands as a shining example of our cooperation.*

*The immediate purpose of my getting in contact with you at this juncture is to get in contact with and to invite the near and dear ones of the late Rev. Arthur H. Ewing to join in the celebrations with Ewing families in India, a relationship which everyone connected with the College so lovingly cherishes.*

*Though the time for the beginning of the Death Centenary Memorial Service falling on 12 September 2012 is short, it is the beginning of the burst of activities that we plan over coming two years.*

**Message from Wallace K. Ewing (WKEwing@charter.net)**

*Your detailed and informative EMail prompted me to do some research. I was pleased to discover that I had on my shelf the book written by Joseph Lyons Ewing and referenced in your letter. I read the entries for James Caruthers Rhea Ewing, Arthur Henry Ewing, Joseph Lyons Ewing, and their parents, James Henry and Eleanor Jane (Rhea) Ewing. Through those biographical sketches I was able to understand the contribution they made to higher education in general and to Ewing Christian College specifically. Thanks for alerting me and others to the wondrous achievements of this Ewing family. I wish I could claim descent from such a distinguished group, but I am afraid that link is not be found.*

*I am sure that I am one among many Ewings who wishes he/she could be part of the twelve September 2012 Centenary Memorial Service. Alas, that is not possible, but be assured I will be thoughtful of events on that day, and I hope you will keep us informed of future happenings. Congratulations on 110 years of continuing excellence in education.*

**Follow-up Message from Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist (BKAvery2@comcast.net):**

*We have three men in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project<sup>2</sup> in this line. They descend from William Ewing (c1735-1774) and his wife, Eleanor (Thompson) Ewing: James Morgan Ewing (participant JM), William Ray Ewing (participant WR2) and William Earl Ewing (participant WE2). These three participants are all in Group 4a. There are probably other living descendants, but these men popped out when I looked at the line.*

*The three brothers mentioned in the letter are: Arthur Henry Ewing (1864-1912), James Caruthers Rhea Ewing (1854-1925) and Joseph Lyons Ewing (1866-?\_) Their parents were James Henry Ewing (1825-1905) of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Eleanor Jane Rhea (1830-1914).*

*Joseph Lyons Ewing was the author of a book about Thomas and Mary (Maskell) Ewing. He made some errors in his book and I noted in my records 'Beware!' His book Sketches of the Families of Thomas Ewing and Mary Maskell ..., The Stratford Commercial Job Printery, (Stratford, New Jersey), 1910, is online at the EFA Web Site.<sup>3</sup>*

**Chatham Ewing, Logan County, Illinois**

**Posted by chrisbidle to Rootsweb ([boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1857.4/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1857.4/mb.ashx))**

*This Chatham Ewing appears in the 1860 census in Sugar Creek, Logan County, Illinois, Census. The enumerator recorded him as a male but misspelled his name "Catharine." Listed are: Chatham (54), Mary (42), Chatham Jr. (22), W. L. (20) Melissa (15), Charles F. (11), M. J. (8), George (5), Robert (5) and Reuben (1).*

*Land records for him begin in Tazewell, Illinois, 11 May 1831 through 28 Jul 1838. The 1880 Census indicates that he had moved to Round Springs, Mitchell County, Kansas. Then a widower, he was living not far from his son, George. He died 15 Feb 1881 and is buried in the Round Springs Cemetery, Victor, Mitchell County, Kansas (see*

<sup>2</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project)

<sup>3</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/resources/books/sketches-of-the-families-of-thomas-ewing-and-mary-maskell](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/resources/books/sketches-of-the-families-of-thomas-ewing-and-mary-maskell)

[www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=42023526](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=42023526)).

*His father was Robartus, son of John, son of Robert (DAR Ancestor #A038110), son of Finley.  
My line follows Chatham's son, Charles F. Ewing.*

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## Joshua and Hannah Ewing

Message from midge1249 to [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/2077/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/2077/mb.ashx)

*From the Weekly Recorder (Chillicothe, Ohio) of August 21, 1816:*

*DIED - August 6<sup>th</sup>, 1816, at Derby Creek, Madison County, Ohio, in the 78<sup>th</sup> year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Ewing, relict of Joshua Ewing, Esq. of Cumberland County, New Jersey.*

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## Quaint Scottish Customs

Contributed by Louis Lehmann, [LouisLehmann24@gmail.com](mailto:LouisLehmann24@gmail.com)

If your ancestors lived in Scotland during the eighteenth century, they may have participated in some intriguing activities as described in Marjorie Plant's *The Domestic Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century*.<sup>4</sup>

Would you like to know what they might have eaten besides the well-known haggis and black pudding dishes? Well, some meals apparently included such delicacies as "cow's palates and udders ... cocks' combs ... cow palates and eyes cooked with butter, herbs, and lemon juice ... and duck tongues." (Page 82). For more elaborate meals a pig could be cooked by putting in on a spit whole, dredging it with flour, and roasting it before a quick fire. It was then served by cutting off the head, arranging the jaws and ears around the dish, and preparing a sauté of pig brain, butter and egg to pour around the meat. (Page 86) If that was too much work, the diners could presumably settle for a simpler dish such as boiled sheep's head. (Page 87)

If your ancestor wanted to learn something about whoever he or she might marry, fortune telling was a very useful source of information in Scotland. Your ancestor just had to shut his or her eyes and pull out a plant of kale. Its size and shape would indicate the size and shape of a future husband or wife. Any earth sticking to the root represented wealth. For more specific information, your ancestor would take a candle, go alone to a looking-glass, and there eat an apple. The face of one's future partner would appear in the glass. And to learn the outcome of a particular courtship, your ancestor had only to put two nuts in a fire side by side, giving one the man's name and the other the woman's. As they burnt quietly together or jumped apart the wooing would be successful or a failure. (Page 251)

If your ancestor was a Highlander born around 1798, you may well wonder how he or she survived, especially when one of the first things done after the birth was to give the baby a spoonful of gin or a small spoonful of earth and whisky – just before washing the little tyke by dipping him or her in cold water. Lowland infants had a gentler introduction to the world. The first visitors to these lowland babies would be treated to cheese, whisky, brandy, and shortbread. But perhaps the hardest infant survivors

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<sup>4</sup> Plant, Marjorie. *The Domestic Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century*, Edinburgh University Press, 1952. Availability information may be found by searching Google Books ([books.google.com](http://books.google.com)) for 'Marjorie Plant'.

were those privately baptized in Perthshire and other places at an earlier time when a precaution against witchcraft would be exercised by placing the baby in a basket on a cloth containing bread and cheese, and then swinging the basket three times around the iron crook holding the great cooking pot. (Page 253)

Your Highland ancestor could have faced some risks even after death. First, it was a custom to dance solemnly around the corpse. At the funeral there were multiple services of food and drink. First was bread, cheese, and ale. Next, rum with "burial bread." Next pipes of tobacco. Fourth, fifth and sixth would be wine with cake, sherry with cake, and a glass of whisky. And seventh, another glass of wine before going to the place of burial. On some such occasions they would discover they left the body behind. (Pages 258-259)

### **Wrong World**

(observations incorrectly attributed to laconic, droll comedian par excellence Steven Wright)

Yesterday I found out what doughnuts are for. You put them on doughbolts. They hold dough airplanes together. For kids, they make erector sets out of play dough.

Droughts are because God didn't pay his water bill.

Smoking cures weight problems ... eventually.

How many people does it take to change a searchlight bulb?

If you take an oriental and turn him around so that he faces west, does he become disoriented?

The only thing houseflies fear more than the Venus Fly Trap is the hanging plant.

You can always get a job in international affairs because 90% of everything happens in a foreign country.

## **2014 Gathering: Preliminary Information**

In September 2014, the Ewing Family Association (EFA) will meet in Fort Wayne, Indiana, ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort\\_Wayne](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Wayne)) for our biennial gathering. Our primary venue will be the Allen County Public Library (ACPL). We will explore their vast Genealogy Center<sup>1</sup> and use its extensive computerized resources for individual and group research activities. In addition, attendees may access the EFA Collection which has recently been established at the Genealogy Center (see the Archives News item from Mary Gosline, EFA Archivist, on page 71). Further, attendees will have the opportunity to see how the EFA Collection is being handled by the Genealogy Center. We hope to also have the option to visit the Center's prestigious Lincoln Collection, which houses memorabilia and a number of original documents signed by President Abraham Lincoln.

The gathering is scheduled for September 19–21, 2014. Autumn in Fort Wayne is pleasant and busy! Overlapping the gathering, Fort Wayne will celebrate the life and times of John 'Johnny Appleseed' Chapman (1774-1845), providing attendees with an additional venue that ties very well into our gathering. The *Johnny Appleseed Festival* will provide arts, crafts, music, frontier-style activities, fresh local produce of the season, and delicacies such as Indian Bread and kettle-popped corn (yes, it's popped in a great big black iron kettle). The Fife and Drum Corps will provide musical entertainment during the festival's parade. You can find more about the *Johnny Appleseed Festival* at [www.johnnyappleseedfest.com](http://www.johnnyappleseedfest.com) and more about John Chapman himself at [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johnny\\_Appleseed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johnny_Appleseed).

Other history-related local sites include the Allen County – Fort Wayne Historical Society's History Center<sup>2</sup> and the Old Fort<sup>3</sup> with its Military Encampment and Trappers and Traders Living History areas.

We are in the gathering's very early planning stages. As our plans firm up, information will be included in future *Journal* issues as well as online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org). If you have questions or special concerns, please contact Beth Toscos at [MBToscos@comcast.net](mailto:MBToscos@comcast.net) or Dan Ewing at [DC.Ewing@frontier.com](mailto:DC.Ewing@frontier.com).

<sup>1</sup> [genealogycenter.org/Home.aspx](http://genealogycenter.org/Home.aspx)

<sup>2</sup> [www.fwhistorycenter.com/aboutUs.html](http://www.fwhistorycenter.com/aboutUs.html)

<sup>3</sup> [oldfortwayne.org/](http://oldfortwayne.org/)



**Ft. Wayne, Indiana**



**Allen County  
Public Library**



**Genealogy Center**



**Johnny Appleseed Festival**



**Old Fort**

## Chancellor's Message

Wallace K. 'Wally' Ewing ([WKEwing@charter.net](mailto:WKEwing@charter.net))

Sometimes, perhaps too often, genealogists run into the infamous brick wall. Occasionally, perhaps not often enough, those genealogists celebrate a brick-wall busting serendipitous find.

A few weeks ago, Thor Ewing alerted Ewing Family Association members that several letters, written by or to a John Ewing, were available on eBay. Their early date of 1805 to 1815 made them especially tantalizing, even though I knew the letters would not relate to my branch of the ever-growing Ewing tree. I had my eye on a few of the letters and was high bidder on two of them. Someday I may talk about their content, but now I will discuss the genealogical reward they engendered.

It was clear from the letters that the principal correspondent, John Ewing, was an attorney in Easton, Pennsylvania. I could not locate him in any Census records, but I did find a birth registration for a son, John Morgan Ewing, born on September 15, 1804, in Easton. Baby John's mother's name was listed as Magdalene (Magdalena) Ewing. With that information I discovered a marriage certificate for John Ewing and Magdalene Johnson, who were married in Perkiomen, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, on January 19, 1802. John and Magdalene had another son, Joseph, who was born February 20, 1807.

The name 'Magdalene Johnson' gave me a bit of detail that was easier to trace than the ubiquitous John Ewing. I opened the index to Margaret Fife's book *Ewing in Early America*,<sup>1</sup> saw Magdalene Johnson's name, and on page 191 discovered that her husband John was born on August 15, 1776, a twin son of John Ewing and Hannah Sargeant. (His twin was Samuel Ewing.) This Ewing family traced their ancestry back to Nathaniel and Rachel (Porter) Ewing, who arrived in America about 1725 according to Fife. Neither twin nor any other of John's and Magdalene's children is further cited in Fife's book.

No brick walls here. Simply serendipity – and the thrill of the find.

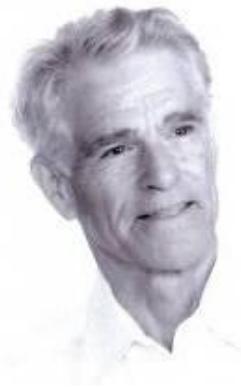
There also is a lesson: Recognize opportunities and act on them. Take advantage of the scraps of data that float by; they may provide a key to a door you didn't even know existed.

By the way: I donated the two Ewing letters that I bought through eBay to the Allen County Public Library (ACPL). Consequently, the letters will soon be available for anyone to read on the web site of the Genealogy Center at the ACPL.<sup>2</sup> I also will share with the library this slight family history, thus giving the letters a provenance on which someone else can build.

*Wally Ewing*

<sup>1</sup> Fife, Margaret (Ewing) (ed. James R. McMichael). *Ewing in Early America*, Family History Publishers (Bountiful, Utah), 2003. Available from [www.HigginsonBooks.com](http://www.HigginsonBooks.com) and online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org).

<sup>2</sup> [www.genealogycenter.info/search\\_ewing.php](http://www.genealogycenter.info/search_ewing.php)



## Membership News

Jill (Ewing) Spitler, Membership Coordinator (+1 330.464.6378, [JEwingSpit@aol.com](mailto:JEwingSpit@aol.com))  
and Jane (Ewing) Weippert, New Member Coordinator (+1 419.399.2073, [JaneWeippert@windstream.net](mailto:JaneWeippert@windstream.net))

In the early days of the Ewing Family Association (EFA), back when Ellsworth Samuel Ewing established the Clan Ewing of America in the early 1990s, our gatherings were picnic-table-and-dorm-room affairs reflecting the gatherings' family-reunion nature. See the photo below for a snapshot of one of the Association's earliest gatherings.<sup>1</sup> For more detailed information about the Association's early days, see David Neal Ewing's article about the Association's history in the Vol. 17 No. 3 issue of the *Ewing Family Journal*.<sup>2</sup>

In the Association's earliest, 1990s, days, its membership was defined as those people who attended gatherings or sent their name/address to the Association's Secretary. Communication among members was via a SnailMailed newsletter created by James R. McMichael (later becoming this *Ewing Family Journal*, *EFJ*). Jim subsequently became the Association's Genealogist, providing a valuable clearinghouse for the exchange of information among members regarding the genealogic relationships among some thirty-three Ewing immigrants to America,<sup>3</sup> using the newsletter (and now *EFJ*) to disseminate this information.



Jill Spitler



Jane Weippert



1990 Gathering Attendees

Since those early days, the world has changed – big time! The Internet has become a standard (perhaps preferred?) way for genealogists to share information about family ancestries. Jill (Ewing) Spitler took over from Jim as the *EFJ* Editor, and William E. Riddle subsequently evolved the *EFJ* into a journal which, among other things, has this Membership News section with information about new members, Association members' activities and life-events, and the unfortunate passing of elder members.

Additionally, Karen Avery, who has an incredibly large database concerning many more than the originally-identified thirty-three Ewing immigrants to America, became the EFA Genealogist, conscientiously and quickly responding to queries about possible Ewing heritages.

Until recently, the Association's new members have been people who Google 'Ewing' and stumble upon the Association. Increasingly, people stumbling upon the EFA have sent queries

<sup>1</sup> So that it may be viewed and enlarged, the picture is online at [dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/447781/1990\\_Gathering.JPG](http://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/447781/1990_Gathering.JPG).

<sup>2</sup> Ewing, David Neal. Notes Toward a History of the Ewing Family Association, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (August 2011). pp. 22-35

<sup>3</sup> See [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/documents/immigrants.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/documents/immigrants.html) for an accounting of these thirty-three Ewing immigrants.

to EFA Genealogist Karen Avery, and realized, based on her reply, that they should become a member of the Association so they can keep up with the information exchange supported by the Association's Web Site and its *Journal*.

More recently, new members have found the Association via our social-networking sites – the EFA Forum<sup>4</sup> and the EFA Facebook Page<sup>5</sup> – set up by the EFA Internet Services Activity Coordinator, Martin S. Ewing. We, and Genealogist Karen Avery, monitor these social-networking sites, respond to the items posted on these sites, and invite the posters to join the EFA. Several recent new members have come from our doing this.

There's an important, subtle side-effect of this recent evolution of the ways in which the Association gains new members. Increasingly, new members are comfortable and facile with using the Internet to explore Ewing-related genealogic information and interacting with others – be it organizations such as the EFA or genealogy researchers – via the Internet in general as well as via electronic conversations.

All-in-all, it appears that the Association is becoming a truly online organization with less than a handful of members requiring SnailMail-sent printed versions of the *Journal* and Association information because they do not interact electronically with the world. At this point, the extremely vast majority – some 95%-plus – of the EFA's membership can receive the *Journal* and Association information online or, by election, by both online and printed means. To date, roughly 20% of the membership have elected to receive the *Journal* and communications electronically.

*Jill Spitzer, Jane Weippert*

## **New EFA Members ... Welcome Aboard!**

**Carol A. Casner** (Member #1150) is from Wilmington, Delaware, and may be contacted at [attyCasner@aol.com](mailto:attyCasner@aol.com). She writes:

*I am descended from Thomas Ewing who was born c1740 in southeastern Pennsylvania, I am guessing in Chester or Lancaster County. He died c1800 in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. His daughter 'Katie' was captured by Indians. His son James (born c1765) is my great<sup>3</sup>-grandfather. James's daughter Sarah (1804-1882) married James Fleming, also of Huntingdon County. Their daughter Sarah (1847-1886) married John Martin Pacini and their daughter Helena Margaret Pacini (1881-1955) married Winfield Jerome Love of Centre County. Their daughter Anne Love (1915-1995) is my mother.*

Response from Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist ([BKAvery2@comcast.net](mailto:BKAvery2@comcast.net)):

*Unfortunately, my records reveal no more than you have already found. It appears that we have both worked with and compared notes with the same researchers over several years. Can you share your sources for the lineage you believe is correct? There seems to be discrepancies, so we need to find good sources to prepare correct lines.*

Response from Carol A. Casner:

*Where do you see conflicts in my data?*

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<sup>4</sup> [groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation](https://groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation)

<sup>5</sup> [www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association](https://www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association)

Response from Karen Avery:

*Your data are clear; the conflict is in my database and with some of the information I've collected.*

*I have worked with two people who have been working on these lines in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. They know much more than I about this Ewing line. If you would like contact information, just let me know.*

*I believe we have one man from your line who joined the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project.<sup>6</sup> He completed the 12-marker test (we recommend the 37 marker test). From the test, he was placed in Group 4\*.<sup>7</sup> By going to*

*dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Group4\_ResultsTable.pdf you will see all the project's participants who are in Group 4. Clicking on the two (or sometime three) initials for each participant, you can go to each participant's personal lineage. You won't find a lineage for each man, but most are available.*

Response from Carol A. Casner:

*I'll put some information together and send it to you. Would you prefer a Gedcom file or just an EMAIL?*

Response from Karen Avery:

*Whatever method works best for you is fine with me. I never import a Gedcom file into my database, but only extract and use selected information from it. Actually I've only rarely received a Gedcom file.*

*Some of the data in my database have been taken from Ancestry's Fryberger / Reese / Faltine / Bush genealogy (trees.ancestry.com/tree/43030471/person/12607392933). Are you, or someone close to you, the owner of this Ancestry tree?*

Additional information from Karen Avery:

*In an April 24, 2013, posting to the EFA Facebook Page,<sup>8</sup> and a recent posting to the EFA Forum,<sup>9</sup> Daniel Lutz requested information about a Thomas Ewing and other Ewings who had lived in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. His line might be the same as yours.*

*[Editor's Note: Lutz's posting and replies by David Neal Ewing, Thor Ewing and William E. Riddle are reprinted in this issue on page 81.]*

**Teri Choate Davis** (Member #1152) and her husband **Everett** reside in Lubbock, Texas. They may be reached at [TeraDavis@gmail.com](mailto:TeraDavis@gmail.com). She writes that her first name is pronounced 'Tera' and that her Ewing ancestry is as follows:

*My earliest known Ewing ancestor is William H. Ewing who was born 14 October 1817 in Madison, Davidson County, Tennessee, although there are at least two Census records citing Alabama as the state in which he was born. He died 2 April 1900 in Kahoka, Missouri. He married Jane Hendricks and their son, William Fredrick Ewing, is my*

<sup>6</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project)

<sup>7</sup> You may read about Group 4\* at: [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA\\_Project/DNA\\_ProjectResults/results/Group4Discussion.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA_Project/DNA_ProjectResults/results/Group4Discussion.html).

<sup>8</sup> See Lutz's April 24, 2013 posting at [www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association?ref=tn\\_tnmn](http://www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association?ref=tn_tnmn).

<sup>9</sup> [groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation](http://groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation)

*grandmother's father. I have been unable to identify William H. Ewing's parents and would much appreciate any assistance other Ewing genealogy researchers may be able to provide. William H. Ewing's parentage is one of my brick walls.*

Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist ([BKAvery2@comcast.net](mailto:BKAvery2@comcast.net)) responded:

*We can definitely work on finding the parents of William H. Ewing (1817-1900).*

*Do you know of any living Ewing-surnamed male relatives? Using results of a Y-DNA test is usually a quick way to point in the right direction. More information about our Ewing Surname<sup>10</sup> Y-DNA Project is available via the project web site's home page at:*

*[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project).*

*At this project's web site, you can find information about how your relative can participate in the project.*

**Colin Stuart Ewing** (Member #1155) lives in Edgartown, Massachusetts, and may be contacted at [EwingColin@gmail.com](mailto:EwingColin@gmail.com). He is the brother of **Steven Craig Ewing** (Member #1129, [aquamv@gmail.com](mailto:aquamv@gmail.com)). Information about their family appeared in the Vol. 17, No. 4 (November 2011) issue of the *Ewing Family Journal* on pages 70-77. Colin indicates that he defers to his brother Steve with respect to things genealogical.

**Penny Falgout** (Member #1154) resides in Houma, Louisiana. She may be contacted at [Penny9870@bellsouth.net](mailto:Penny9870@bellsouth.net). Prior to becoming a Member, she posted the following query to the EFA Facebook<sup>11</sup> Page:

*Does anyone have information on John W. Ewing who was born about 1862 and married Marie Agness Comeaus, born about 1869? He lived in Vermillion Parish, Louisiana, in 1870. In 1920 (at age fifty-eight) he was in Ward 3, Jefferson Davis County, Louisiana. My grandfather was John A. Ewing who died in Franklin, Louisiana, in 1972. Any help would be appreciated.*

Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist ([BKAvery2@comcast.net](mailto:BKAvery2@comcast.net)) responded:

*In looking at the 1920 Census, there are nine children listed. There are four sons, five daughters – including John's sister, Victoria – plus two grandchildren who are likely to be from the marriage of an older daughter. That leads to many research possibilities. Further, the Census record indicates that John's parents were born in Louisiana.*

*Your online genealogy indicates that there could possibly be a living Ewing-surnamed male relative. Participation in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project<sup>12</sup> could give you a good lead to your early Ewing ancestors. Please go to our web site,*

*[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org).*

*There you can view the Y-DNA test results of the more than 150 men in the project.*

Karen Avery subsequently sent the following information:

*I am interested in your sources for Joshua Ewing (born 1793 in Kentucky) and his wife, Sarah Gray (1797-1838) in Caldwell Parish, Louisiana. You may have him with the incorrect parents.*

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<sup>10</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project)

<sup>11</sup> [www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association](http://www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association)

<sup>12</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project)

*If you have any living Ewing males, you will want to consider having one of them do a Y-DNA test as part of our Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project.<sup>13</sup> The results of that test will help focus us on your Ewing line. We recommend the 37-marker test which costs \$149. It is an easy test which requires a man to take two swabs inside his cheek. We use Family Tree DNA (www.FamilyTreeDNA.com) as our lab and if you order the test using the above link, that will put your male relative directly into the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. There is much to read about Y-DNA at the page you'll see by following this link. If you have any questions, please let me know. In addition, feel free to contact David Neal Ewing, the Administrator of the project, at DavidEwing93@gmail.com.*

In her subsequent membership application, Penny Falgout wrote:

*My grandfather was John Adam Ewing (born in 1889 and died in 1972). He was married to Leona Daigle (born in 1892 and died in 1953). We visited him a couple of times a year and were told that he was a trapper in Morgan City, Louisiana, when my mother, Odell Rose Ewing (born in 1917 and died in 2009) was little. After the loss of my husband and mother six weeks apart, a counselor told me that doing my family history would give me something positive to think about. She was right, but it has been one step forward and two steps back. There are so many people with the same name! Ancestry gave me hints but if they got it wrong so did I. If anyone can help with how my Ewings made it to Louisiana, I would appreciate the help.*

Karen Avery subsequently sent the following information:

*In further review of your lineage, please look at the results of men who joined the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. There are three of your relatives who are in group 1d. You may access information about the project here:*

*www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA\_Project/SiteMap\_YDNA.html*

*The project's Results page contains detailed information about the project's results and defines each group. You will want to read about Group 1d specifically. You may view the diagram for this group and the men who are placed in this group by going to:*

*dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Group1dRelationshipDiagram.pdf*

*You may then look at the lineage of each project participant by using his initials as listed under Lineage Charts.*

**Jeanne M. (Burke) 'Jeannie' Hanlon** (Member #1153) resides in Quincy, Massachusetts. She and her spouse, **Bill**, may be contacted at *TheJBHanlon5@msn.com*. In her membership application, she explains her Ewing heritage and genealogy work as follows:

*James Ewing (born 1734) is my great<sup>6</sup>-grandfather. He had two sons, John and William. John was born in 1762 and is my great<sup>5</sup>-grandfather. John's son, William, was born in 1789 and married Catharine Gorrell. William's son, Henry, was born in 1812 and married Elizabeth Hart. They had seven children including my great-great-grandfather, John Walter Ewing, who married Francis Bower. John and Francis had four children including my great-grandfather George W. Ewing (1887-1950) who married Flora Birkmeyer (1892-1949). George and Flora had four children including my grandmother, Marjorie R. Ewing who married Richard Backofen in Connecticut. They had one daughter, my mother Sandra Backofen. Sandra married George G. Burke, and they had five children, me included. My*

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<sup>13</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project)

husband, William Hanlon, and I have three children: Kathleen, William E. and Kerry. In summary:

great<sup>6</sup>-grandfather: James Ewing; b. 1734

great<sup>5</sup>-grandfather: John Ewing; b. 1762

great<sup>4</sup>-grandfather: William Ewing; b. 1789; m. Catharine Gorrell

great<sup>3</sup>-grandfather: Henry Ewing; b. 1812; m. Elizabeth Hart

great<sup>2</sup>-grandfather: John Walter Ewing; m. Francis Bower

great-grandfather: George W. Ewing, b. 1887; d. 1950; m. Flora Birkmeyer (1892-1949)

grandmother: Marjorie R. Ewing; m. (CT) Richard Backofen

mother: Sandra Backofen; m. George G. Burke

me: Jeanne M. Burke; m. William Hanlon

*I have been researching my family's heritage on Ancestry since May 2012. I have always been interested in my family history but have not, with three kids, had much time to work on it. Now that my children are seventeen, nineteen and twenty-one, I have more time to work on my heritage.*

*I would like to find more information about all of my ancestors, especially Henry Ewing, born 1812, and his wife Elizabeth Hart. I don't know when or where they died. I would very much like to communicate with relatives and add information about Henry and Elizabeth (Hart) Ewing, as well as my other Ewing ancestors, to my genealogy records.*

*I recently completed the DNA test offered on Ancestry. I hope that one of my Ewing cousins will participate in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project.<sup>14</sup>*

Jeannie's interactions with EFA Members began with a post to the EFA Facebook<sup>15</sup> Page and a follow-up message to EFA Genealogist Karen Avery (BKAVery2@comcast.net):

*My name is Jeannie Hanlon and I recently joined the Ewing Facebook Page. I left a note and you replied to it. I just left you a note and saw your EMail address.*

*My grandmother was Marjorie Ewing, her father was George W. Ewing who married Flora Birkmeyer. George's father was John Walter Ewing who married Francis Bower. John Walter's father was Henry Ewing who married Elizabeth Hart, and Henry's father was William Ewing who married Catharine Gorrell.*

*I would like to learn more about Henry as I do not know where and when he died.*

*I will join the Ewing Family Association and am interested in the Association's Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project; I have a son who can participate in the project.*

*By the way, where would be the best place to learn about Henry?*

Karen Avery responded:

*It's great that we have begun to collaborate on a search for your Ewing ancestors. The hunt is always a challenge, but also always fun and hopefully rewarding! If I am unable to personally help you, our 'conversation' will appear in one of the Ewing Family Journal's*

<sup>14</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project)

<sup>15</sup> [www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association](http://www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association)

*quarterly issues. It will then be seen by other EFA members and also by folks who discover the Journal in a library or elsewhere.*

*We would love to have you join the Association. The membership form may be filled out online via the EFA Web Site ([www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org)). Be sure to send your \$25 membership fee to the EFA Treasurer, Lynn Coughlin, at 1330 Vaughn Court, Aurora, Illinois 60504. Sometimes folks forget to send payment when they use the online Membership Form on the EFA Web Site.*

*To learn more about the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project, go to:*

*[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project).  
Take some time to read about Y-DNA testing and the project.*

*Unfortunately, your son is not a candidate project participant because he is not Ewing surnamed. The Y-chromosome is carried only by males. So your son would be able to join a Hanlon Surname Y-DNA Project but not the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project.*

*If you know of living Ewing-surnamed males in your line, one of them would be the appropriate person to join the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. I suspect (hope) there are several who would qualify.*

Jeannie Hanlon then responded:

*Thanks for replying so quickly. I have looked at the EFA Web Site. I didn't see the form to join. Can one pay online or does one have to download a form and mail it in? Is the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project only for males with the last name of Ewing? How much does it cost to participate in the project? If I get a cousin to join, will I have access to the results? I am not sure a cousin will want to join and pay for Y-DNA testing. Depending on the cost, I may pay the fee, but I would want to see the results.*

*If I join the EFA will I get help researching the Henry Ewing line? I am not even sure when he died. I have been researching my heritage on Ancestry for about ten months, but I am looking at more than the Ewing part of my heritage. It has been a lot of work, but also a great deal of fun.*

*By the way, my grandmother Marjorie R. (Ewing) Backofen lived in Connecticut.*

Karen Avery responded:

*With respect to your seeing the results of a Ewing-surnamed male relative's Y-DNA test: when arranging the Y-DNA test, there is a place for two EMail addresses for people who should receive the results and one could be yours.*

*With respect to paying your membership fee, the EFA's annual membership fee must be SnailMailed to our Treasurer: Lynn Coughlin, 1330 Vaughn Court, Aurora, Illinois 60504. We are hopeful that soon we can set up a system to allow online payments.*

*To find the online Membership Form, first go back to the web site's home page at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org).*

*When you hover over 'About Us', 'Organization' and 'Membership' pop up. Click on 'Membership', scroll to 'Regular Memberships', and find a link to the membership form there. You may fill it out online and submit it electronically, but note the name and address of our Treasurer, Linda (Ewing) Coughlin, and SnailMail your membership fee to her.*

*Our award-winning Ewing Family Journal is published quarterly and will be sent to you once you become a Member. You will be able to receive either a printed copy by SnailMail or a PDF copy by EMAIL.*

*Now for some great news: Originally, I could not find your line, with the names you sent, in my genealogy database. Upon further searching, I discovered Henry and Elizabeth (Hart) Ewing. The parents of Henry were William Ewing and Catherine Gorrell as you mentioned. I was using Catherine's maiden name in my search and there was no match. Soon, I discovered that my records incorrectly recorded Catherine's maiden surname as 'Correll'.*

*Correcting this error, I found that this is a well-researched, large line of Ewing folks, and several men in this line already participate in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project.<sup>16</sup> You can view a diagram of the Group 1c which includes these participants at:*

*dl.getdropbox.com/u/431003/Group1cRelationshipDiagram.pdf.*

*In this diagram, click on the initials of any of the participants to see his Ewing lineage. Note that the lineage of several women are included even though Y-DNA only comes through males.*

*It would be very helpful if a Ewing-surnamed male of your line joined the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. On the Group 1c diagram, your William (born 1793) should fit on the branch having John Jr., Jacob, and James – all sons of John S. Ewing (born 1762). As you can see, your male relative would be the first one from your line who descends from William.*

*The Y-DNA test would pretty certainly prove that your conventional genealogy is correct. An added benefit is that you will identify an enormous number of new-to-you Ewing cousins. I have cc'ed this message to one of the researchers for this group, Jill (Ewing) Spittler; I am certain she will soon be in touch.*

*To learn more about the cost and process for someone to join the EFA Surname Y-DNA Project, go to:*

*www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA\_Project/index\_Y-DNA\_ToJoin.html.*

*As stated there, it is best to order the 37-marker test. This test costs \$149 and is very simple using cheek swabs. If you have any questions, please let me know.*

Jeannie Hanlon responded:

*I know that I am a cousin of Jill (Ewing) Spittler but have not yet worked my way down to see the connection. I will join the EFA and hopefully arrange for a Ewing-surnamed cousin to join the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project.*

**Catherine (Ferrell) Novak** (Member #1151) and her spouse **Mark** reside in Columbus, Ohio. They may be contacted at [hj21lm@insight.rr.com](mailto:hj21lm@insight.rr.com).

*My great grandfather was Levi Curtis Ewing. His daughter, Mae Ewing, was my grandmother. Mae's daughter, Virginia (Coyer) Ferrell was my mother. Levi's father was Enoch McNeill Ewing. I believe Enoch's father was William Ewing and William's father was James William Ewing Jr.*

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<sup>16</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project)

*I just had a DNA test done at the 23andme web site and I am wondering if anyone in my family tree on the Ewing side has had their DNA tested through 23andme? If so, I would like to add them as family.*

Karen Avery responded:

*I cannot answer your question about your connections via the 23andme web site. But I assume you are speaking of having tested your mtDNA. I have forwarded this on to David Neal Ewing, Administrator of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project,<sup>17</sup> and also to Wally Ewing, our expert on your Ewing lineage.*

Wallace K. 'Wally' Ewing responded:

*Welcome to the Ewing Family Association! I am especially delighted to say 'hello', because you and I have a common ancestor: William 'Swago Bill' Ewing, who was my great<sup>3</sup>-grandfather. For you, probably one or two more 'greats' need to be added. I am descended from Swago Bill's son, Enoch, your William's younger brother. (Information about my heritage along these lines may be found in the descendency chart appearing on pages 30-33 of this issue of the Journal.)*

*I was tested for Y-DNA some years ago (I am participant 'WE' in David Neal Ewing's analyses). Please let me know if there is any genealogical information I might be able to provide to you. In the meantime, roam the EFA Web Site and, if possible, make plans to attend the 2014 Gathering in Fort Wayne, Indiana. This upcoming gathering would be a great time to use the research tools at the Allen County Public Library, view its extensive holdings of Ewing archival material, and connect with other genealogists and, possibly, a cousin or two.*

David Neal Ewing responded:

*23andme tests autosomal DNA for SNPs (single nucleotide polymorphisms). Autosomes are all of the chromosomes except for the sex chromosomes. These chromosomes provide information about all of your family lines, mixed together. Mixing tends to blur individual family traces, so this kind of test really can only help you sort out the last three or four generations. The good news is, of course, that either men or women can be tested, and more than one family line can be explored.*

*The Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project tests the Y-chromosome for STRs (Short Tandem Repeats). Only men have Y-chromosomes. Since they get the Y-chromosome only from one parent (the father, of course), there is no mixing and the specific family 'signal' can be followed for hundreds, even thousands of years into the past. But the only line the Y-chromosome gives information about is the strict paternal line of men. For a woman to learn about their paternal line using Y-DNA testing, she needs to persuade a Ewing-surnamed male relative to get a Y-DNA test.*

*If a man gets tested at 23andme, he won't get Y-chromosome STR testing; so far as I know, they do only autosomal testing. If you want to see how your Ewing family's Y-DNA lines up against other Ewing men in our Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project, you should have one of them tested in our project by Family Tree DNA ([www.FamilyTreeDNA.com](http://www.FamilyTreeDNA.com)). We*

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<sup>17</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project)

*recommend starting with the Y-DNA37 test, which tests thirty-seven different STR markers.*

## **Keeping Up With the Ewings**

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

**Karlyn Sue (Ewing) Benge** (Member #685, [Karlyn.Benge@yahoo.com](mailto:Karlyn.Benge@yahoo.com)), who lives in Canadain, Texas, was a Member from 1997 to 1999 and has rejoined in the hopes she can get some additional information about her Ewing ancestors. Her great-great-grandfather is George Shanklin Ewing and she has a family Bible that she just had restored.

Message from Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist ([BKAvery2@comcast.net](mailto:BKAvery2@comcast.net)):

*Aren't you the lucky one! Having an old Bible and being able to have it restored is great. To whom did the Bible belong and how old is it?*

*My genealogy database contains George Shanklin Ewing and his wife, Lidia Ann Tisdale, along with their seven children. I believe George (1832-1914) was a son of Joseph Ewing (c1794-1850) and Cecilia B. Shanklin (1795-1879).*

*I have no further information for their descendants (mainly because of a lack of time to study Census records). If you would care to share your lineage from George and Lidia, I would greatly appreciate it.*

*I do have several generations of George's ancestors although there are some conflicts in facts. This seems true in all lines when one attempts to follow it back to an early date.*

Additional information from Karen Avery:

*After my previous message to you, I was able to do some further research. I am fairly certain that I have your Ewing heritage back to Scotland.*

*I direct you to the book Ewing in Early America by Margaret (Ewing) Fife.<sup>18</sup> In Chapter 32 – William Ewing (c1696-1794) of Rockingham County, Virginia – Ms. Fife shares her research findings regarding William and his two wives. See pages 275-297 found on our EFA Web Site at*

[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/Document\\_Fife.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/Document_Fife.html).

*The surname Shanklin is shown on pages 292 and 295. There is much to digest within this chapter of the book, but I believe these are your ancestors.*

*We have three men who descend from these lines in our Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. To see their personal ancestry go to*

[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA\\_Project/SiteMap\\_YDNA.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA_Project/SiteMap_YDNA.html).

*Under 'Lineage Charts', go to the initials VC, HN and WM. These men are members of Group 5a. To view a diagram for this group, go to:*

[dl.getdropbox.com/u/431003/Group5RelationshipDiagrams.pdf](http://dl.getdropbox.com/u/431003/Group5RelationshipDiagrams.pdf).

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<sup>18</sup> Fife, Margaret (Ewing) (ed. James R. McMichael). *Ewing in Early America*. Family History Publishers (Bountiful, Utah), 2003. Available from [www.HigginsonBooks.com](http://www.HigginsonBooks.com) and online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org).

Additional information from Karen Avery:

*We recommend the 37-marker test. It costs \$149. There is just about all the information you might ever want to know about Y-DNA testing at:*

*[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project).*

*From this page you might want to also navigate the site via the links titled 'Search' and 'Results Directory'.*

*Be sure to join the project via:*

*[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA\\_Project/index\\_Y-DNA\\_ToJoin.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA_Project/index_Y-DNA_ToJoin.html)  
so that the Y-DNA test will be correctly handled.*

*The test comes complete with everything needed for a man to take two scrapings inside his cheek. An envelope is provided to return the samples. It takes about six weeks for the results. If you have any questions, I will try to answer them or feel free to contact David Neal Ewing, the project's Administrator. His contact information is shown on the project's home page.<sup>19</sup>*

Additional information from Karen Avery:

*I suspect your line falls into Group 5a in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. Without more careful study, I also think that some researchers thought that the immigrant from Scotland, William (c1695-1795), was a half-brother to Nathaniel (c1693-1748). Y-DNA tests prove this is not the case. So far, we have only Joseph Neff Ewing (Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project participant JN) as a proven descendant of Nathaniel. There are seven other men in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project who descend from William and his second wife. All of these participants are in the project's Group 2a.*

**Wally Ewing** ([WKEwing@charter.net](mailto:WKEwing@charter.net)) reports:

*If you decide to have a heart attack overseas, I recommend you make Singapore your destination. As I discovered, unexpectedly, that city-state has a renowned heart center, part of the Singapore General Hospital campus. Jane and I were in Singapore on March 21<sup>st</sup> to visit her son, Chad and his wife, Sue, who have lived there for five years and know it well. They were certain to take us to places most tourists wouldn't see, as well as the more traditional sites. Little did we think one such site would be Singapore General Hospital. The day after our arrival, I noticed clear signs that all was not well with my eighty-year old body. I couldn't climb stairs easily or ascend a modest incline without pausing to catch my breath. I told myself, "When I get home, I'd better see a heart specialist."*

*My body preempted my resolution. I awoke from sleep the night of March 27<sup>th</sup>, gasping for breath while my heart did a lively dance. In a dramatic understatement I announced, "Jane! I'm not doing well." In moments the EMTs arrived, sped me to the emergency room, and administered medication en route. English is the primary language in Singapore, so communication wasn't a problem. Initial tests confirmed that I had had a heart attack and procedures were started to correct that condition. My next five days were spent in a private room at Singapore General. It was comforting to have Jane sleeping on a little cot next to my bed. It was also comforting to be in the care of a competent staff and grow to realize the quality of the medical care there.*

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<sup>19</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project)

*My physician, Dr. Philip Wong, who studied at Massachusetts General Hospital, discovered I had had more than one heart attack, and my heart had been severely damaged at an unspecified time during the past year. Dr. Wong inserted two stents in one of my three clogged arteries. He attempted to put a third stent in an artery that was 95% blocked, but had to abandon this task after forty-five minutes; the artery was too hardened to continue. He suggested that the third artery would heal with medication.*

*After tests, procedures, observing, and anticipating, Dr. Wong decided that I was sufficiently healthy and gave me permission to take the thirty-two-hour flight home on April 11<sup>th</sup>. Chad and Sue were at my side from the moment of the emergency call to boarding the plane for our return trip to Grand Haven. They attended consultations, lingered with Jane in waiting rooms, entertained me in my hospital suite, took copious notes of every development and put them in a binder, created a spreadsheet of my medications, and were my guardian angels. They upgraded my return flight to business class, and that made a world of difference in the comfort and security I felt. Chad accompanied Jane and I all the way home and stayed with us for two nights before continuing on to New York City.*

*A few days ago I saw my general physician, who opined that I could resume driving, a seemingly small step but one that lifted my spirits immensely. Vigorous activity is prohibited, so being restricted from washing windows or raking leaves also lifted my spirits. In early May I will see a local heart specialist, who will monitor my medications and rehabilitation program. Jane and I are encouraged with my recovery and my return to a vigorous life. Within limits, of course. I feel remarkably well.*

*An outpouring of get-well wishes and prayers for a speedy recovery was heartwarming, and that is the best medicine for any illness. I am abundantly blessed with support from loved ones and will forever be grateful.*

In a recent post to the EFA Forum, **Steve C. Ewing** (Member #1129, [aquamv@gmail.com](mailto:aquamv@gmail.com)) asked for suggestions about where to go, what to do and what to see during an upcoming trip to Ireland:

*My wife Claudia and I are going to be in Inishowen, County Donegal, Ireland, for at least a week this August [2013]. We'll spend some time in Muff and Glentougher, where my Ewing ancestors lived, and see some of the megalithic stuff we're interested in. If anyone has any suggested 'must sees' please let me know. ☺ Any if you've been over there and left behind your wallet, passport, credit card(s), socks, or something else, let me know and I'll see what I can do to recover them.*

**Lynn Coughlin** (Member #1095, [LLCoughlin@comcast.net](mailto:LLCoughlin@comcast.net)) responded with information about a trip she and her husband **Bryan** took to Ireland several months ago:

*My husband Bryan and I spent two weeks in Ireland last August/September. We timed our visit in order to attend the Notre Dame vs. Navy football game played in Dublin. What a wild time that was! We spent most of our time, however, on the west coast of Ireland visiting places we didn't have time to see when we were in Ireland in October 2009. On this trip we were as far south as Kinsale and made our way north as far as Donegal, a wonderful town with great shops. We particularly enjoyed Glenveagh, the Slieve League by land and by boat (cliffs as beautiful as the Cliffs of Moher), and Adara, a small town not too far from Donegal, where we watched Eddie Robinson weave wool tweed to make beautiful men's hats and jackets. You may find his label in items sold at Magees in Donegal. The whole country is beautiful and in August the hedge rows that line the roads should be in bloom with red, yellow and orange flowers.*

In addition, **William Ewing** (Member #1106, [W.Ewing421@btinternet.com](mailto:W.Ewing421@btinternet.com)) responded with:

*I'm a Scot and have been often over to Ireland. There are some terrific places to go. Londonderry is a must; have a bus tour of the city, visit some of the small Pubs (drinking establishments), and have a Pint of Guinness, simply wonderful. Be sure to visit St Columb's Cathedral built in 1633 by the Plantation Scots; there is a document with Ewing signatures. The Ulster American Folk Park in Omagh, County Tyrone, is a very good practical description of what your ancestors experienced going from Ireland to America.*

*I visited a few graveyards in Ireland. The only Ewing I found was in a small churchyard in the church opposite the cathedral in Letterkenny. If you are in County Antrim, a lifetime experience awaits you in a little village called Cushendun, there is a hotel with a bar which has to be seen to be believed. The wallpaper is torn and patched (held by drawing pins), the clientele sit with their dirty wellies resting on the tables, the place smells like a farmyard (from all those dirty farmers wellies), and the barman is a Vet who was tending to a sheep at the bar. My wife and I could not believe it; but laughed all the way to our B&B. Failing being able to visit this particular bar, be sure 'experience' bars in the small villages.*

**Lou Lehmann** (Member #1028) has a new EMail address: [LouisLehmann24@gmail.com](mailto:LouisLehmann24@gmail.com).

**Bill Scott** ([WilliamScott@gmail.com](mailto:WilliamScott@gmail.com)), author of *The Buttercup: The Remarkable Story of Andrew Ewing and the Buttercup Dairy Farm*,<sup>20</sup> reports:

*The Edinburgh City Council has published its plans for the Buttercup Farm Park which will be located close to the border of the old poultry farm, just south of the hatchery. The park will be built in two stages, starting this summer with completion in 2015.*

*This has generated a fair bit of press interest. I have been contacted by STV.21 Articles about the Park have appeared in the Scottish Daily Mail and the Edinburgh Reporter.<sup>22,23,24</sup> The Edinburgh Reporter article has extensive information about the history of the Butterfield Farm as well as several pictures reflecting its history. There has also been a feature article<sup>25</sup> in The Scotsman about Andrew Ewing and another Scottish national newspaper is currently preparing a story.*



**Buttercup Farm Park will be the first new park in Edinburgh for ten years.**

<sup>20</sup> [www.buttercupdairycompany.co.uk](http://www.buttercupdairycompany.co.uk)

<sup>21</sup> [local.stv.tv/edinburgh/magazine/219845-buttercup-farm-park-to-be-built-on-site-of-andrew-ewings-poultry-farm](http://local.stv.tv/edinburgh/magazine/219845-buttercup-farm-park-to-be-built-on-site-of-andrew-ewings-poultry-farm)

<sup>22</sup> [www.theedinburghreporter.co.uk/2013/04/new-park-to-be-formed-at-drumbrae/comment-page-1](http://www.theedinburghreporter.co.uk/2013/04/new-park-to-be-formed-at-drumbrae/comment-page-1)

<sup>23</sup> [www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-edinburgh-east-fife-22002652](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-edinburgh-east-fife-22002652)

<sup>24</sup> [www.theedinburghreporter.co.uk/2013/04/memories-of-buttercup-poultry-farm](http://www.theedinburghreporter.co.uk/2013/04/memories-of-buttercup-poultry-farm)

<sup>25</sup> [www.scotsman.com/lifestyle/features/he-founded-the-buttercup-dairy-company-which-had-250-shops-at-its-peak-but-andrew-ewing-s-story-did-not-always-have-a-happy-ending-1-1817822](http://www.scotsman.com/lifestyle/features/he-founded-the-buttercup-dairy-company-which-had-250-shops-at-its-peak-but-andrew-ewing-s-story-did-not-always-have-a-happy-ending-1-1817822)

*Finally, three films, shot at the Buttercup Poultry Farm in the early 1930s, have been found by Andrew Ewing's great-niece and have been put on DVD. I have a copy and, much to my amazement, it contains footage of my mother when she was fifteen years old!*

## **Passings**

With sincere and heartfelt condolences to their family and friends, we note the passing of the following:

From **Michael Radcliffe** (Member #1107, [michael.Radcliffe@gmail.com](mailto:michael.Radcliffe@gmail.com)) we have heard:

*I am an EFA member (connected via my grandfather George Ewing). I wanted to advise you of the passing of my brother, Lee Ewing Radcliffe. Lee and I are connected to the Ewings through our mother, Irene Melvina Ewing, and our grandfather George E. Ewing, who was married to Anna Dell Cloud. Lee was born June 22, 1935, in Hammond, Indiana, and died on January 9, 2013, in Francesville, Indiana.*

### **Lee Ewing Radcliffe, M.D. (1935-2013)**

[clapperfuneralservices.com/memsol.cgi?user\\_id=864223](http://clapperfuneralservices.com/memsol.cgi?user_id=864223)

*Lee Ewing Radcliffe, M.D. formerly of Lafayette, died at 5:00 p.m. Wednesday, January 9, 2013 at Parkview Haven of Francesville. He was born June 22, 1935, in Hammond, Indiana and graduated from Francesville (IN) High School in 1953.*

*He served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps from 1955-1957, and was an Operating Room Specialist at the 121st Evacuation Hospital in Seoul, Korea.*

*Following honorable discharge from the military service, he graduated in 1962 from Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, where he was elected to Alpha Epsilon Delta, National Premedical Honor Society.*

*He received his Medical Degree from Indiana University School of Medicine in 1966. Dr. Radcliffe entered the practice of medicine in Indiana, where he was the founder, owner, and Medical Director of the Sycamore Clinic in West Lafayette. He assisted with the planning and development of Charter Hospital of Lafayette, serving as its first Medical Director, and was on the Adjunct Faculty of the Purdue University School of Nursing.*

*Dr. Radcliffe is survived by; three brothers: Barry Gene Radcliffe (Mary Ellen), of Crown Point, Indiana; Robert Leo Radcliffe Jr. (Cynthia), of White Stone, Virginia; and Michael Joseph Radcliffe (Angeline), of Wanatah, Indiana; and two sisters: Barbara Irene Sanders (Mrs. Lewis) of Columbus, Ohio; and Cherry Diane Clevenger (Mrs. Jon) of Monon, Indiana.*

*A daughter, Carla Christine Radcliffe, M.D. (Dan Friedman), their daughter, Maya, and son, Clay, all of Portland, Oregon, also survive him, as do several nieces and nephews.*

*He was preceded in death by a son, Stuart Bradley Radcliffe, and his parents, Robert Leo and Irene Ewing Radcliffe, Sr.*

*Friends may call from 9:30 a.m. until the time of funeral service at 10:30 a.m. Saturday, January 12, 2013 at Paul's Chapel Cemetery (located at 650 S. 600 W. Winamac, Indiana - Pulaski County) with the Ministers of the Church officiating. Interment to follow at Paul's Chapel Cemetery of Winamac.*

## **Archive News**

**Mary (Ewing) Gosline, EFA Archivist**



During February 2013, Beth (Ewing) Toscos and her husband Michael travelled to Tyler, Texas, to collect the James Roland McMichael Genealogy Collection and transport it to Fort Wayne, Indiana. For many years, Jim was the Ewing Family Association's (EFA's) Genealogist, the Editor of its *Journal*, and an EFA Board Member. (At the time of his participation, the association was known as Clan Ewing in America.)

Beth, who is the EFA Secretary, and Dan Ewing, an EFA Board Member who also resides in Fort Wayne, will spend the next several months sorting out and cataloguing Jim's material. It will then be moved to the Genealogy Center at the Allen County Public Library (ACPL) in Fort Wayne for storage and inclusion in the EFA Collection. Jim's original documents will be housed in the library for individual researchers to physically access during onsite visits. Ultimately, most of Jim's collection will be available online to researchers at the Genealogy Center as well as around the world via the Internet. Center personnel will determine which items will be digitized and available online.

The Genealogy Center currently holds materials donated by Wallace K. Ewing a year or so ago, some of which have been digitized ([www.genealogycenter.info/search\\_ewing.php](http://www.genealogycenter.info/search_ewing.php)) as well as the Ellsworth Samuel Ewing Collection which has been delivered to the Genealogy Center and is awaiting digitization. Other Ewing research collections in the EFA Archives – the Margaret Ewing Fife Collection and Myrtle Dorsey Roe Collection – will also be stored at the Genealogy Center and included in the EFA Collection.<sup>1</sup> Progress in creating the online database will be a subject at the 2014 Gathering in Fort Wayne, Indiana (see the preliminary information about the 2014 Gathering on page 55).

Jim's well-organized materials fill fourteen boxes. He took great care to leave his research in good order. There are specific files for Ewing lines, original letters from paid researchers as well as from Ewing family members, and early papers and documents from Clan Ewing in America, including the very earliest *Journals*. There are some ancillary lines and genealogic information regarding the McMichael family.

The EFA thanks Sam and Sherry Kidd of the Smith County Historical Society in Tyler, Texas, for accepting and taking excellent care of Jim's collection. As they explained to Beth, the Smith County Historical Society is a museum and does not make research materials available to the public. The Society is unable to accommodate requests for hands-on research and was very pleased to see the collection go to a good home because it is not in their mandate to store this type of data. Sam and Sherry indicated that at some future date the Society's only option would be to discard these materials. The EFA is very grateful that they reached out to us so that we could retrieve this exemplary work and preserve it for future generations of genealogists.

For future consideration, EFA members may wish to think about the disposition of their research materials. Immediate family members are often interested in their loved one's collection not so much for its historical value but because they know their mother, father, aunt, uncle, etc. took care in gathering information and enjoyed the pursuit of family heritage. If your relatives are not interested in family research or storage of your materials, please consider how you want to dispose of your materials.

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<sup>1</sup> For an index to the materials in these other collections, go to [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/resources/archive](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/resources/archive).

Options might include finding a local historical society or library that will care for your materials and make them available to researchers or donating them to the EFA Archives where they will be included in the EFA Collection at the ACPL's Genealogy Center. This will allow visitors to the Center to review the actual documents and eventually, after digitization, genealogists throughout the world to review the documents online via the Internet. Please contact Mary (Ewing) Gosline, EFA Archivist, at [Mary@gosline.net](mailto:Mary@gosline.net) for more information regarding this latter option.

## ***Pocahontas James Ewing Memorial: Status Report*** **Pioneer James Ewing, Lost But Not Forgotten**

### **Larry E. Ewing and Wallace K. 'Wally' Ewing**

The fund to establish a memorial to Pioneer James Ewing of Pocahontas County is well underway, with nearly a third of the needed \$3,000 already in hand. Now we need to finish the drive, order the stone, and put it in place in the Marlinton area of West Virginia, near James's final resting place.

Pocahontas James's father, John of Carnashannagh, is memorialized by a monument in Stephens City, Virginia, which was erected in 2008. Both of James's sons – Indian John Ewing and Swago Bill Ewing – have monuments in Vinton, Ohio. The proposed memorial to James will continue to memorialize this Ewing family.

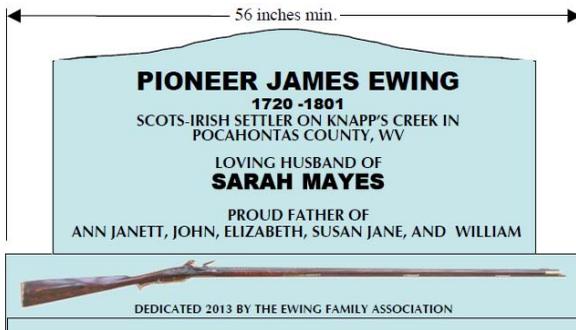
More than a hundred years ago, James's great-great-grandson, A. E. Ewing, considered it important to have family memorials erected where needed and actively campaigned to have memorials established in Vinton, Ohio. We visited these memorial stones during our 2012 Gathering in Gallia County, Ohio, and decided to work towards creating a similar marker for Pocahontas James at an appropriate location. His marker will recognize the work done by the large number of genealogists who are descendants of John of Carnashannagh and his sons, among them Pocahontas James, as well as support future genealogical work by other genealogists.



**Larry Ewing**



**Wally Ewing**



**Proposed Pocahontas James Ewing Memorial**

A.E. Ewing used a variety of creative means to raise money for the Vinton, Ohio, memorials. For Indian John and his wife Ann Smith he offered up a re-enactment play of the capture of Indian John by Chief Cornstalk in 1763 at his home in Grand Rapids, Michigan. After the play he passed the hat and collected enough to create the memorial. For his great-grandmother, Mary McNeill wife of Swago Bill, he drafted a convincing letter which he mailed to all Association members in 1913. His appeal resulted in collecting the required amount to set up a marker for her.

We have chosen the Marlinton area of West Virginia as the memorial's site because we know that James died near there in 1801. As illustrated on the previous page, the wording on the proposed memorial will reflect James's heritage, life span, spouse, and children. A flintlock rifle will be etched into the base, reflecting the family story about James retrieving his gun from the notorious Shockley Brothers. A dedication line will give the Ewing Family Association's support for erecting the memorial.

We encourage Ewing Family Association (EFA) members to contribute toward the Pocahontas James Ewing Memorial Fund. Failing a re-enactment or appeal letter, readers can read about Indian John's capture – and other aspects of his father's life and the lives of he and his siblings – in the *Journal* and on the EFA Web Site.

So, don't delay! Please join in on this worthy cause and send your tax-deductible contribution to the Association's Treasurer Linda Coughlin at 1330 Vaughn Court, Aurora, Illinois 60504. Please clearly indicate that your donation is in support of the *Pocahontas James Ewing Memorial*. The Association will formally acknowledge the tax-deductibility of donations in excess of \$75. If you have any questions or concerns, contact Larry Ewing at [rkt88ll@earthlink.net](mailto:rkt88ll@earthlink.net) or Wally Ewing at [WKEwing@charter.net](mailto:WKEwing@charter.net).

## **Breaking News**

**\$1 = \$3**

**An anonymous EFA Member will match, two-for-one, up to a total of \$500 of new donations to the Pocahontas James Ewing Memorial fund made before the end of July 2013.**

**EVERY \$1 DONATED OVER THE UPCOMING THREE MONTHS WILL BE TRIPLED!**

## ***Bylaws Amendment Committee: Status Report***

William E. Riddle (+1 505.988.1092, [Riddle@WmERiddle.com](mailto:Riddle@WmERiddle.com))



At its meeting on 23 September 2012, The Ewing Family Association's (EFA's) Board of Directors (BoD) reconstituted the Bylaws Amendment Committee (BAC) with me as the committee's Chair and an assignment to rewrite the EFA Bylaws. This continues the Bylaws Amendment activity that was initiated in the spring of 2012 and reported on at the General Meeting during the Gallipolis Gathering.<sup>1</sup> The BoD specified that the committee members should be the members of the current BoD and the current EFA Activity Coordinators.

### **Scope and Mandate**

The purpose of this activity is to help the BoD and Membership efficiently update the EFA's Bylaws by identifying needed changes and suggesting specific changes to the specifications of the Association's policies which appear in its Bylaws document. Many changes will serve to correct errors or make the Bylaws conform to the New Mexico Statutes for Non-profit Organizations (NM Statutes). Some changes will serve to remove inconsistencies and clarify ambiguities.

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<sup>1</sup> The report is included in the minutes of the General Meeting, published on pages 36-37 in this *Journal's* Vol. 18, No. 4 (November 2012) issue.

In the course of its deliberations the committee will encounter a few issues that concern the EFA's policies. The committee will identify these policy-related issues, develop pro/con arguments and present them to the BoD for resolution. The committee is not empowered to resolve these issues; in fact, according to the current EFA Bylaws, the committee is prohibited from resolving the issues.

The committee's mandate is to suggest to the BoD and membership ways to: 1) correct errors and internal inconsistencies in the current Bylaws; 2) clarify ambiguities in the current Bylaws, 2) make the Bylaws conform to the NM Statutes, and 3) identify issues that need BoD attention, present them (accompanied by pro/con arguments) to the BoD for resolution, and 4) re-write the Bylaws to reflect all the changes resulting from these considerations. In addition the BoD has specified that the BAC obtain a legal review of the proposed rewrite of the Bylaws and appropriately respond to any suggestions stemming from this review.

## **Current Status**

The committee has identified several major issues: the use of Absentee Voting (Proxies and Mail-in Ballots); the use of electronic communication technology (EMail, Video/Audio Conferencing, Collaboration Support Systems, etc.) to facilitate the conduct of Member Meetings; the use of secret, written ballots; alternative procedures to amending the Bylaws; and Member attendance at BoD Meetings. The committee is currently discussing these issues. The discussion is expected to continue until early-June.

In addition, the committee has identified a large collection of minor issues arising from errors/inconsistencies in the current Bylaws and changes required by having re-incorporated in New Mexico (rather than Pennsylvania). The committee is reviewing these minor issues to accommodate the details of any flexibilities allowed by the New Mexico Statutes governing Non-profit Organizations. This review will continue until early-June.

## **Membership Participation**

The BAC is a representative cross-section of the membership with the mandate to discuss and debate Bylaws changes on behalf of the membership. Input from the membership at large is quite welcome.

In my report presented at the Gallipolis Gathering, I asked members to let me know if they feel the Bylaws need to be changed in some way. This invitation was more broadly extended to the entire membership when the minutes of the General Meeting, which includes the text of my report, were published in the Vol. 18 No. 1 (November 2012) issue of the *Journal*.

This invitation is being repeated here. Please take a look at the current version of the Bylaws document<sup>2</sup> and the NM Statutes<sup>3</sup> and let me know – by EMail at [Riddle@WmERiddle.com](mailto:Riddle@WmERiddle.com), by Voice at +1 505.98.1092, or by SnailMail at 500 Rodeo Road #823, Santa Fe, NM 87505 – of any comments and suggestions you have.

Members interested in tracking the committee's deliberations may do so by looking at:  
[dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/447781/EFA\\_Bylaws/ProblemsIssuesDiscussion.pdf](https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/447781/EFA_Bylaws/ProblemsIssuesDiscussion.pdf)

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<sup>2</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/documents/BYLAWS.pdf](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/documents/BYLAWS.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [www.nmonesource.com/nmpublic/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm](http://www.nmonesource.com/nmpublic/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm)

which chronicles the committee's discussion. Comments and suggestions resulting from reading about our deliberation should be sent to me (Email: [Riddle@WmERiddle.com](mailto:Riddle@WmERiddle.com), Voice: +1 505.98.1092, SnailMail: 500 Rodeo Road #823, Santa Fe, NM 87505).

Beyond all of this: Should the BoD feel that some proposed change to the Bylaws requires discussion or debate by the membership at large, they are free to arrange for such a discussion. In any case, BoD actions are subject to membership confirmation and there can be a discussion and debate when that confirmation is sought.

## ***Genealogy How To's***

This section presents information about how best to carry out the 'work' of genealogy: search the Internet; explore libraries; capture found information; analyze conflicting information; make and test reasonable hypotheses; prepare 'bare bones' reports concerning one's ancestors and descendants; handle images; write narratives reporting the lives and times of one's ancestors; and write historical novels based on one's ancestors. It contains 'been there and done that' articles based on the authors' experiences. It also contains articles from technology 'experts' who can advise readers on the values of and differences among various software options and their usage options. The overall, long-range intent is to help readers more effectively and efficiently carry out their genealogy work and most helpfully disseminate their results to a broad audience.

### **The Art of Tombstone Rubbing An Artful Approach to Preserving History**

**Wallace K. 'Wally' Ewing**  
([WKEwing@charter.net](mailto:WKEwing@charter.net)) and **Jane Ewing**  
([JaneEwing@charter.net](mailto:JaneEwing@charter.net))

The monumental brasses of medieval and renaissance England are remarkable historical and genealogical records. They have preserved for us not only names and effigies of the British aristocracy and the landed gentry, but those with lesser titles. On incised plates of brass placed over tombs, the nobility, ecclesiastics, knights and their ladies, wool merchants, squires, and city burgers, for example, are pictorially commemorated. Their armor, costume, vestments, coats of arms, and other accessories observable on these church brasses reveal aspects of history (see Figure 1). Rubbings obtained from them, besides being a commentary on life in centuries long gone, are works of art and appreciated for aesthetic qualities in their own right.



**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**

As partially shown in Figure 2, the essential tools for rubbing are: rag paper, thin enough to transmit the engraving and tough enough to withstand the strains of rubbing; sticks of heelball, a cobbler's wax; adhesive masking or electrical tape; and a soft brush or rag to clean the brass of grit. Usually, we rub on white paper using a stick of black heelball. Other options are colored paper, often black, and colored heelball, often gold. To rub the image of the 16<sup>th</sup> century knight appearing in Figure 2, Jane firmly adhered the edge of the paper to the brass slab with strips of tape, beginning above the figure and gradually unfurling it as she methodically worked the image from head to foot. In the Figure, Jane has just started rubbing the inscription at the bottom. The completed rubbing should be polished with a duster to remove flakes of broken heelball and to make the wax shine.

Figure 3 shows Jane and Mary – an American friend who shared some of Jane's rubbing adventures in England – in the hamlet of Westley Waterless near Cambridge rubbing the brasses of Sir John de Creke and his wife, Alyne. They are dated 1325 and are 66" tall. These are superb double brass figures. Because this couple was positioned close to the wall, it was awkward to rub with an even, heavy pressure. We had to reposition ourselves often, taking care not to kneel on the brass. Mary is rubbing with black heelball on white paper; Jane is using gold on black.

The technique of brass rubbing can be applied to other surfaces that have incised relief, such as tombstones. From early times man has desired to perpetuate the memory of his kindred whom he loved and respected. Headstones are important records of our ancestors. Engraved on them are the names of those people, their birth and death dates, and sometimes annotations of their life and death. Figure 4 shows Jane in the churchyard of Kilfinan Parish Chapel, Argyle, Scotland, rubbing the headstone of a Ewing ancestor, Ann McEwen (1791-1851).

Many Ewing ancestors are buried in a private cemetery in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. During the 2008 Gathering, we gathered there to study genealogy, admire and appreciate the newly engraved headstones and restored cemetery, and to pay homage to those interred centuries ago. In Figure 5, Jane is making a rubbing from one of the new markers. Figure 6 shows Wally rubbing the same marker using black paper and gold heelball that will result in a decorative image.

**Figure 3****Figure 4****Figure 5****Figure 6**

The headstone for Wally's grandmother, Carlotta Parthenia 'Lotta' Walkley,<sup>1</sup> is in a Grand Haven, Michigan, cemetery. In Figure 7, Jane is cleaning away dirt from the incised letters and surface in preparation of rubbing the inscription. Near her are the provisions needed to make the rubbing – a roll of paper and a tin filled with tape and sticks of heelball. Figure 8 shows her rubbing the cleansed headstone. In recent years there has been a remarkable growth in the number of people who have taken to tombstone rubbing for historic reasons. Not only do genealogy researchers receive valuable genealogical documentation from monumental brass effigies, headstones, and grave markers, but the emotions we experience while rubbing them is gratifying as well.

Rubbing an ancestor's grave marker in its original setting moves one to think that this may be a remnant of the past meeting the present. Journeys to cemeteries may lead one to villages and towns rarely visited and to parish churches decades, perhaps centuries, old. Passing through churchyards among lichen and moss covered gravestones (see Figure 9), entering solemn sanctuaries damp with layers of history, listening to bronze bells toll and the doves coo from above, being warmed by sun beams or cooled by shadows that float in space, and sensing the presence of souls of the departed may send your own soul soaring. Rubbing a tombstone can be moving and haunting.



*Jane Ewing earned her bachelor's degree from Western Michigan University and master's degree from Wright State University in Ohio. She has been a lettering artist for the past twenty-five years, exploring traditional and abstract calligraphy. Her work has been published in Letter Arts*

*Review and accepted by the Smithsonian Institution and juried exhibitions.*



**Figure 7**



**Figure 8**



**Figure 9**

<sup>1</sup> She was born Carlotta Parthenia Walkley, the third daughter of Wyllys Seamans 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 most often referred to herself as Carlotta Bailey Ewing.

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.

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

## **Ewing Heritage Books**

### **Message to the EFA Forum from Christy Ewing ([RealNaturalGurl@icloud.com](mailto:RealNaturalGurl@icloud.com))**

*When I was a child in the early 1980s, I remember someone came to our house and tried to sell us a book that had my family's name in it. They said it was in relation to some castle somewhere, and they tried to sell us a travel package to visit this castle. I have been trying to find a copy of that book for a while now. Does anyone have any ideas on this?*

*My name is Christy Gene Ewing, daughter of Marvin Ray Ewing who was a son of Henry Ewing from the Kentucky/Indiana area.*

### **Response from Thor Ewing ([thor@historicalarts.co.uk](mailto:thor@historicalarts.co.uk))**

*I remember this too – maybe more like mid-1980's though. As far as I recall, on closer inspection of the brochure it turned out to be just a list of every Ewing address they had managed to trace world-wide world. I think the same company did the same for more-or-less every surname they could come up with. At the time I saw it simply as a way to sell me something no one would need, though I see now it might have its uses for a genealogist specializing in Ewings.*

### **Response from William E. Riddle ([Riddle@WmERiddle.com](mailto:Riddle@WmERiddle.com))**

*When I was a professor at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Michigan, one of my M.S. advisees from eastern Asia was contacted by a surname-schemer asking if he would like to get a book about his Foo-family ancestry and relatives. Norm Foo declined. Further, another advisee, who had a cat named Scotty, was contacted by a surname-schemer asking if her cat would like to get a book about his (her?) Scotty ancestry and relatives. These schemers are*

*out there in force and, with the Internet, able to entice people all over the world to get a totally worthless book concerning their ancestors. The books are totally meaningless with respect to genealogical research. Don't fall for these scams.*

---

## **Elizabeth Ewing, County Donegal**

**From jessie483 to RootsWeb ([boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1992.1.1/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1992.1.1/mb.ashx))**

*I am related to a line of Ewings who came from County Donegal, Ireland. I only know for sure that my great<sup>5</sup>-grandfather, James Ewing (1785-1869), had a family and died in the area between the Parish of Convooy and the Townsland of Stranorlar. I cannot be sure of where he was born or who his parents or siblings were. I do know that he had three Ewing nephews named Alexander, Samuel (1827-1899), and Samuel (b.1830). It is possible through looking at some old Irish letters in my family's memorabilia and Census information that my great<sup>5</sup>-grandfather may have had two brothers named Alexander and William. Everyone in Ireland used given names over and over again, so it is possible that he had several brothers and sisters with common given names.*

---

## **Francis M. Ewing (1826-1889)**

**Message to the EFA from Nick Ewing ([theEwingClan@gmail.com](mailto:theEwingClan@gmail.com))**

*In the material on your web site, you have James M. Ewing as a descendant of John of Carnashannagh. I am a direct descendant of Francis M. Ewing who I believe to be James's oldest son. I know from my own research on Ancestry that all the census records show there was a male child older than a daughter Nancy, although those early records didn't provide names. I was seeing that much of your information for James M. Ewing's family lists citation #40:*

*Ewing, George, "Descendants of John Ewing ..." E-mail to James R. McMichael, April 10, 2006 (Ewing Papers, Cecil County Historical Society, Elkton, MD), File: John Ewing (1754-1832).*

*Can this information be checked for any mention of Francis? Many people on different trees on Ancestry include Francis in this family but by the time census records included first names he had moved out, ultimately to Oregon.*

*Can I hire someone to help me with this project?*

*It's been five years since I originally researched all of this and, although I don't have all the details in front of me, I know Francis was James M. Ewing's son. Some places spell his first name 'Frances'. He was born in Pendleton County, Kentucky, in 1826.*

**Response from Wallace K. 'Wally' Ewing ([WKEwing@charter.net](mailto:WKEwing@charter.net))**

*I have reviewed some papers in my miscellaneous Ewing genealogy folder, and found some papers re: a James M. Ewing, born in Pendleton, Kentucky, in 1799. He and his wife, Mary, had eleven children. The first seven were: Thomas, b. 1823; Frances [sic?], b. 1826; Nancy, b. 1829; Loretta, b. 1831; John Milton, b. 1833; Elizabeth, b. 1836; James Milton, b. 1837. After their move to Rushville, Indiana, four more children were born: Mary, b. 1840; William T. , b. 1842; Margaret, b.1844; and Martha, b. 1847. The writer of the articles is not given, but he is the great-grandson of William. T. Ewing. There is much more detail in the articles, including*

*maps, photographs, and a copy of James M. Ewing's obituary. Is there anything here that would be helpful?*

---

## **James 'Pocahontas James' Ewing's Descendants**

**Message to the EFA Forum ([tinyurl.com/RandyQuery](http://tinyurl.com/RandyQuery)) from Merlin Randell 'Randy' Ewing**

*My name is Merlin Randell Ewing, and I go by the name 'Randell' or 'Randy'. James 'Pocahontas James' Ewing is my great<sup>4</sup>-grandfather. William 'Swago Bill' Ewing is my great<sup>3</sup>-grandfather. Jacob Ewing is my great<sup>2</sup>-grandfather. Charles D. Ewing is my great-grandfather, William Randell Ewing is my grandfather, and William Merlin Ewing is my father. My brother Grover and myself, besides our children, are the only survivors of this line. I am interested to know of any relatives who I can contact and find out where they relocated. I would like to visit Ewington, Ohio, one day soon, and meet all my relatives there. Any relevant information anyone can provide will be greatly appreciated.*

**Response from Wallace K. 'Wally' Ewing ([WKEwing@charter.net](mailto:WKEwing@charter.net))**

*You and I share common ancestors, in that James 'Pocahontas James' Ewing (1720-1801) is my great<sup>5</sup>-grandfather and take away one 'great' for my descent from William 'Swago Bill' Ewing. Last September the Ewing Family Association had its biannual meeting in Gallipolis, Ohio, and one of our side trips was to Ewington. I Wish you had been with us then! Please let me know what I might do to help with any genealogical questions you might have, and I will do my best to answer them.*

*By the way, I live in Grand Haven, Michigan, on Lake Michigan's east coast a few hours north of Chicago.*

---

## **Robert Ewing, b. c1740, Ireland**

**Posted to Rootsweb by Coleen Coleman ([tablemtn@optimum.net](mailto:tablemtn@optimum.net))**

*My Ewing ancestry started with a Robert Ewing who was born in Ireland about 1740. There perhaps may have been a MacLaughlin connection according to a cousin, Eddie Lee Ewing who is participant EL in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project.<sup>2</sup> My Ewing heritage is:*

*Robert Ewing (1<sup>st</sup>); born c1740 in Ireland*

*Robert Ewing (2<sup>nd</sup>); born 1766 in Ireland*

*Robert Ewing (3<sup>rd</sup>); born 1805 in Adams (now Brown) County, Ohio*

*One puzzle I have is as follows: It seems funny that the 2<sup>nd</sup> Robert Ewing was thirty-nine before he had the 3<sup>rd</sup> Robert Ewing. I guess anything was possible back then. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Robert Ewing's first child born was born c1791 when he would have been twenty-five. Is the 2<sup>nd</sup> Robert Ewing the father of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Robert Ewing? Or did the Robert Ewing born in 1766 have another son Robert who was the father of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Robert Ewing?*

*My major focus in this query is, however, the MacLaughlin family connection. Please EMail me if you have anything to add to my ongoing research w.r.t. MacLaughlins.*

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<sup>2</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project)

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## **Thomas Ewing of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania**

### **Message to the EFA Forum from Daniel Lutz ([DanLutz8858@comcast.net](mailto:DanLutz8858@comcast.net))**

*I am looking for a connection to a Thomas Ewing who moved to Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, before 1774. His daughter, Katherine, was abducted by natives in 1782 but later returned safely. This story and other details of his life are recounted in J. Simon Africa's The History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties (PA).*

*Is there any knowledge of who Thomas's ancestors are? It is said he moved from a southern part of Pennsylvania to the Huntingdon area which was part of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, at the time. Any information would be appreciated.*

### **Response by David Neal Ewing ([DavidEwing93@gmail.com](mailto:DavidEwing93@gmail.com))**

*The Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project<sup>3</sup> participants in Group 4d are descended from James Ewing of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, through his son William. He also had a son named Thomas, but as yet we have none of his descendants in the project. Margaret (Ewing) Fife, the author of Ewing in Early America,<sup>4</sup> thought that her line of Georgia Ewings were in this family, but Y-DNA evidence has conclusively proven that this not the case. What she says is informative but it is not gospel and she did not have access to the Y-DNA data at the time she wrote her book. You will see references to Fife's book in the Group 4d diagram posted on the EFA Web Site at:*

*[dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Group4dRelationshipDiagram2.pdf](http://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Group4dRelationshipDiagram2.pdf).*

*As it happens, Ewing Group 4d has a unique Y-DNA signature, which makes it easy to distinguish it from other Ewing lines. If you have a male Ewing in your line who would be willing to participate in the project, we could quickly determine whether he and you are a part of this family.*

### **Response by Thor Ewing ([thor@historicalarts.co.uk](mailto:thor@historicalarts.co.uk))**

*If this is indeed the right family (and I see you mention Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, rather than Hunterdon, New Jersey), then perhaps the Thomas Ewing cited in your enquiry might actually be the son of William, and therefore the grandson of the James, at the top of the tree.*

*Whatever the case, a Y-DNA test should shed some light on the general question of how your branch fits into the Ewing forest. Obviously, it won't tell you the exact pattern of relationships, but I would be surprised if you do not learn something worthwhile.*

### **Response by David Neal Ewing to Thor Ewing**

*Good heavens. I misread the initial posting in this thread and have embarrassed myself. The town name starts with 'H' and has three syllables – evidently that is close enough for a doddering old timer such as myself.<sup>5</sup>*

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<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>4</sup> Fife, Margaret (Ewing) (ed. James R. McMichael). *Ewing in Early America*, Family History Publishers (Bountiful, Utah), 2003. Available from [www.HigginsonBooks.com](http://www.HigginsonBooks.com) and online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org).

<sup>5</sup> From William Ewing 'Bill' Riddle: I quite frequently have similar problems. I'd be a rich man if I received \$5 for every such blooper. This all just goes to show that while much of the mis-information widely (wildly?) disseminated via the

*To be clear, Y-DNA evidence is certain to be informative with regard to men in Group 4d. It is not so certain to be especially helpful for men with families in Groups 1 and 2, because they are all so closely related that the Y-DNA does not reliably distinguish different family lines. Still, it is a bunch of fun.*

### **Response by Daniel Lutz to Thor Ewing**

It is indeed the right family. Thomas's will (see pages 83-84) is proof. If anything, it shows just how practical he was. I believe he favored his three younger sons (giving them his real estate) because the older sons already had property and the daughters were married.

Many of those mentioned in the will are buried in the Ewing Cemetery in Barree Township, Huntingdon Co, PA. Alexander Ewing, whose daughter Katherine was abducted by natives in 1882 is buried in the Manor Hill (Shavers Creek) Presbyterian Church just down the road.

There was an interesting court battle over fifty acres between Thomas and one of the Samuel Ewings in the area. The deed on page 85 reveals the case's resolution.

I agree with your conclusion based on what I've read in Fife Chapter 39. However, it seems to be based on "best evidence" not "direct evidence" and we all know how that argument goes. I'm hoping someone has come across some direct evidence over the last ten years since Fife published.

### **Subsequent message from Daniel Lutz**

*Other members have directed me to the Fife book in which Chapter 39 provides some of the information I am seeking. Unfortunately, there is a lack of direct evidence nailing down the linkages. Perhaps there is something out there in the records of EFA Members that is not been covered by Fife or has come to light since 2003.*

*To put the question more succinctly:*

*Besides the information in the 2003 version of Ewing in Early America by Fife and McMichael is there any more current information connecting Thomas Ewing (died 1800) of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, to William Ewing (1706-1774) [Chapter 39 in Fife] and connecting this William Ewing to James Ewing (born late 1600s) of Inch Island in Lough Swilly, Ireland [Chapter 41 - Fife].*

### **Response by William E. Riddle ([Riddle@WmERiddle.com](mailto:Riddle@WmERiddle.com))**

*I'm a well-proven descendant of James Ewing of Inch (see [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/EGD\\_Project/James\\_of\\_Inch](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/EGD_Project/James_of_Inch) for the nitty-gritty details. I have extensively researched my lineage from James of Inch, first with respect to the family's presence in the upper Chesapeake Bay area, and subsequently*

Last will and Testament } In the name of God Amen  
of Thomas Ewing } the Twenty seventh day of Octo-  
ber in the year of our Lord one

Thousand seven hundred and sev-

seven I Thomas Ewing of West Township and Hen-  
tingdon County Farmer being very Sick and Weak in  
Body but of perfect mind and memory thanked becom-  
ing unto god for the same and Calling to mind the Mortal-  
ity of my Body and knowing that it is appointed for all  
men <sup>one</sup> to die do make and ordain this my Last Will  
and Testament that is to say Principally and First  
of all I give and Recommend my soul into the hands  
of God that give it and for my Body I recommend it to  
the Earth to be Buried in a Christian like and decent  
Manner at the Discretion of my Executors nothing Doubting  
but at the General Resurrection I shall Reascend the same  
again by the Mighty Power of God and as touching <sup>part</sup> what  
by Estate Wherewith I hath pleased God to Bless me  
in this life I give Devise and dispose of the same in  
Manner and form following.

that is to say in the First place I give and Bequeath  
to Mary my Loving Beloved Wife his Bed and Bedstead  
and Kitchen Furniture likewise one Cow and one Mare  
which is called hiss which is to be kept on the place I  
now live on Clear of any Charge to her Likewise to have  
her Maintenance out of the Estate while she remains  
A widow Also I give to my oldest son Alexander two  
Dollars also to my son John I give seven Pound to be  
paid out of the Estate likewise I give to my Son John  
oldest son one yearling heifer also I give and Bequeath  
to my son James one hundred acres of Land to be severed  
off the East end of the place I now live on Likewise  
that horse that he Calls his and one Cow

also I give and Bequeath to my Son William ten Pound  
to be paid out of the Estate and to my Son Thomas I  
I give and Bequeath one hundred acres of Land

<sup>1767</sup>  
 off on the South Side of the Tract of Land I now Live  
 Beginning at the line Sixt Garness Run and to run  
 a Straight line to a run that is Called by his own Name  
 or as near as may be to include the hundred Acre  
 wise one horse Which he Calls his and one horse <sup>Coats</sup>  
 one year old last Spring, and thirty Pound to be paid  
 out of the Estate and one Cow and to my Son David  
 I give and Bequeath one hundred Acre of Land to  
 be Laid off the west end of the Tract to begin at the  
 line near the Mountain and run a Straight line <sup>to the line</sup> that  
 Divides my Son Thomas from the rest of the Tract or  
 as near as may be to Divide for the advantage of the  
 Tract and also one horse and one Cow and also I give my  
 Daughter Katharine two Dollars to be paid out of the Estate  
 also I give and Bequeath to my Daughter Marthie one  
 horse and I do likewise appoint and otherwise my son  
 Thomas to Collect all my Debts and to lay it out for the  
 use of ~~the~~ the Plantation and all the Remain-  
 der of my Stock and Debts after all Legiteys and  
 necessary Expenses is paid I do allow to be Equally div-  
 ided among the following persons Vizt Mary my Wife  
 and three Sons James Thomas and David  
 and I do likewise make and ordain my two Sons  
 Alexander and Thomas my sole Executors of this  
 my last will and Testament and I do hereby ut-  
 terly disallow revoke and disannul all and every  
 other former Testaments Wills and Legues Beque-  
 and Executors by me in any wise before named  
 Ratifying this and no other to be my last will  
 and Testament in Witness Whereof I have hereunto set  
 my hand and seal the day & year above written  
 Signed Sealed Published pronounced  
 and Delivered by the said Thomas Ewing  
 as his last will and Testament in the  
 presence of us who in his presence and in the  
 presence of each other have hereto Subscribed our names  
 Thomas Ewing  
 James Ewing  
 David Ewing  
 Mark

Release  
 Samuel Ewing  
 To  
 Tho: Ewing

Know all men by these presents that I Samuel  
 Ewing of the County of Huntingdon in the Commonwealth  
 of Pennsylvania for and in consideration of the contents  
 hereof specified have resigned released relinquished and  
 quieted claim and by these presents do resign release  
 relinquish and quiet claim all my right title interest property claim &  
 demand whatsoever of in to or out of a certain tract or parcel of land  
 situate lying and being on Shavers Creek settlement in the County and  
 Commonwealth aforesaid unto Thomas Ewing of the County & Common-  
 wealth aforesaid his heirs and assigns for ever and which said tract of  
 land adjoins lands of John Dickie, James Elliot & Robert M. Nutt  
 and is the same tract in which the said Thomas Ewing now lives and  
 for which an action of trespass was instituted by the said Thomas  
 against the said Samuel In consideration whereof the said  
 Thomas hath agreed & hereby agrees to pay off all costs of suit  
 due on the said action of trespass and to keep the said Samuel free  
 and discharged of the same in all time hereafter In testimony  
 whereof the said Samuel Ewing hath herewith set his hand and  
 affixed his Seal the thirty first day of January one thousand  
 seven hundred ninety nine Samuel Ewing Seal  
 sealed & delivered in presence of  
 David M: Murtrie James Rodie  
 Huntingdon County Jo. Before me one of the Justices of the peace and  
 for the County aforesaid came the within named Samuel Ewing and in due  
 form of Law acknowledged the within release to be act & deed & desired  
 the same may be recorded as such Witness my hand & seal the 31<sup>st</sup> day  
 of January A.D. 1799 Tho: M: Cassell Seal  
 A true copy compared with the original 31<sup>st</sup> January 1799  
 A. H. [Signature] Seal

*with respect to the migration of Squire James Ewing (James of Inch's son), Squire James's brother Moses, and Squire James's nephew Alexander to Allegheny County in southwestern Pennsylvania, just to the west of Pittsburgh. I have deferred to David Neal Ewing, Thor Ewing and others the task of sorting out the details of James of Inch's life 'across the pond' and his possible relationship to other living-near-Londonderry Ewings. I personally sense that James Ewing of Inch and John Ewing of Carnashannagh are related, possibly brothers or cousins. But the records of the relevant church in Burt, Northern Ireland, have been lost and I suspect we will never be able to prove a James-to-John relationship. Further, identifying and proving a relationship between James of Inch and your Thomas Ewing is, I suspect, quite impossible. I've never seen any data that supports, or even hints at, a link. But I will keep the possibility in mind as I continue my research.*

#### **Response from Daniel Lutz**

*My conjecture that there is a connection of Thomas Ewing (died 1800) of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, to William Ewing (1706-1774) is based solely on the information on pages 376-381 at the end of Fife's Chapter 39. I'm not sure if this is Fife or McMichael writing this but, whoever, it states his/her beliefs at the end of page 381 based on the circumstantial evidence given throughout Chapter 39. The writer certainly "hints" at a link via their arguments. However, I suspect you are correct that direct proof will be impossible to find at this time. One never knows when something might pop up.*

*By the way, If I can find a Ewing descendant of Thomas, can Y-DNA prove a link to James?*

#### **Additional response from Daniel Lutz**

*The link you provided lead me to*

*[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/EGD\\_Project/James\\_of\\_Inch/p1.htm#i14](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/EGD_Project/James_of_Inch/p1.htm#i14).*

*This page shows William (1706-1774) as a son of James Ewing of Inch.*

*This is one of the linkages I am trying to validate. Should I believe this as proven? If so, how?*

#### **Response from William E. Riddle**

*All the information I have about William (1706-1774) being a son of James of Inch is secondary. I'm just repeating what I have 'heard' from Fife and others. But these 'others' either relied on Fife or she on them. I'm afraid that this part of the 'story' is just the result of circular collaboration among Fife and the others.*

*I have noted the sources for the data in my database and genealogy reports. I haven't, however, done any personal work towards sorting out the source-reference chain, identifying the certainty of other researchers' work, or trying to track down the truth with some personal work. In short, I'm just passing on 'rumors', hopefully helping other researchers notice the questionable validity of what I pass on.*

#### **Additional response from William E. Riddle**

*In my most recent message, I forgot to respond to your question about whether Y-DNA testing could prove a link to James of Inch.*

*Y-DNA testing does not really prove anything. I think of it as helping to confirm or deny relationships resulting from traditional genealogic research using primary sources (Wills, Bibles, Court Records, etc.) and secondary sources (reports from other researchers). It's also quite helpful in focusing the attention of people who are just starting their genealogic research by indicating in which part of the Ewing forest at large they might belong.*

**Subsequent message from Daniel Lutz to David Neal Ewing**

*After browsing the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's web site, I think I finally have a grasp of what is possible.*

*I am encouraged by participant JG in Group 1b which links William (born 1706/7) with James of Inch Island. I believe that William (born 1706/07) in the lineage diagram should have a reference to Fife's Chapter 39. My lineage from the Ewing line is via Thomas, who Fife concludes is the son of William (born 1706/07) and an unknown mother.*

*I am hopeful that I will be able to find a living male Ewing from the Thomas lineage, which is necessary since I, unfortunately, am linked via Mary Ewing, Thomas's granddaughter via his son William. If one is found, I will be in touch.*

*Thanks for pointing me to this info.*

**Response by David Neal Ewing**

*You are probably right that the William Ewing in Fife's Chapter 39 is the same man as the William Ewing in the Group 1b Relationship Diagram, and if so, I should certainly put a link to that chapter into the diagram (which will be a pretty good trick because of space limitations – if there were more room, I would just stick it in now with a note asking for opinions about whether this is the same guy). Indeed, I should do it anyway, because on checking just now, I see that Fife opined as much in her Chapter 41 and we have mostly relied on her book for at least a framework for ongoing work.*

*I wonder if Bill Riddle, who sponsors the James Ewing of Inch EGD project, has an opinion about this. If you haven't looked at this marvelous genealogy, please do so. It is posted on our web site at*

[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/EGD\\_Project/James\\_of\\_Inch/index.htm](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/EGD_Project/James_of_Inch/index.htm).

*As for myself, I have focused on the Y-DNA study and have not done any significant amount of independent conventional genealogy research, so I am relying on the work of others to put these diagrams together.*

**Response from William E. Riddle**

*I already sent a couple of notes to Dan – which it appears I forgot to cc to you –with some thoughts about a connection between William/Thomas and James of Inch and the possibility of proving/disproving such a connection. They will appear in the record of the conversation in the next-up issue. The net sum of the messages is:*

- *Fife, James Gilbert Ewing (JG), I and others have a lot of circular referencing going on with each of us citing the others as a (secondary) source.*
- *I haven't done any personal work on trying to sort out 'who's on first' since I've spent next to no time trying to figure out the data regarding James of Inch's siblings.*
- *The crux of the matter seems to me to be whether James of Inch and John of Carnashannagh were related.*

**Response from Daniel Lutz to David Neal Ewing**

*I've seen Bill's genealogy for James Ewing of Inch. Marvelous is the right term for it. It is very informative, well-constructed, web page-wise, and easy-to-use. The same is true, by the way, of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's web site.*

*It's appears to be factual that Fife links William (born 1706/7) to James of Inch and the Y-DNA test results do not refute that. But, as pointed out in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's articles, Y-DNA testing cannot prove such linkages.*

*After reviewing all the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's lineage charts, it appears that no one covers the Thomas Ewing that Fife links to William (born 1706/7) in her Supplemental Section for Chapter 39. Unfortunately, that is the part of the Ewing tree us Lutzes are linked to. I hope to shake that branch of the tree to see if someone doesn't fall out who could participate in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. I hope to be in touch later when someone is identified.*

#### **Response from David Neal Ewing to William E. Riddle**

*We know James of Inch and John of Carnashannagh were related, we just don't know at what remove. It is remarkable that George W. Ewing (GW in Group 1a, the descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh) and I (DN in Group 1b, the descendants of James Ewing of Inch) have a 67/67 Y-DNA match. We cannot be more closely related than eighth cousins twice removed, and it is simply incredible that we would match this closely if the relationship were even more distant. That said, it is still true that we do not know exactly what the relationship of James of Inch and John of Carnashannagh was, and I am rather doubtful that we will ever work it out.*

#### **Message from Daniel Lutz to David Neal Ewing**

*Is the marker mutation rate for the sixty-seven markers the same as the thirty-seven markers? (.002 was the average you cited in your 18<sup>th</sup> article.) That would make an 87% likelihood of a father/son zero-genetic-distance on a 67-marker panel. Factored over eighteen episodes (8<sup>th</sup> cousins twice removed) would give us 8% (87% to the 18<sup>th</sup> power). Is this math correct?*

*The probability of your 67-marker perfect match goes down from there as the genealogic interval increases. So, if you could find twelve 8<sup>th</sup> cousins twice removed, only one would give you a 67-marker match. That makes you and GW pretty unique being in the same sample set.*

*Has anyone done the math using Chandler's mutation rates for a 37- or a 67-marker panel?*

#### **Response by David Neal Ewing**

*Wow! Somebody is reading this stuff! You have no idea how gratified this makes me.*

*I would like to give you a detailed answer, but my principal computer has died, a new one is in the mail, and I won't have access to some files I would like to send until I have loaded the back-up drive into that. God forbid that it doesn't work.*

*The short story is that you are thinking straight. I don't know whether anyone has tried using different rates for different markers, whether based on Chandler's estimates or otherwise. But it makes no sense to me to try to put too fine a point on this because the error bars will still be enormous.*

*Please write me again in a couple of weeks if you haven't heard from me.*

#### **Response from Daniel Lutz**

*Chandler gives the average mutation rate for each of the thirty-seven markers as .00492 or 18% for all thirty-seven which agrees with the Modal Comparison table if you add up the top line (I cheated and used Excel).*

*Using that average, the eighteen-episode number works out to be 2.8% instead of the 8% I previously calculated meaning one-in-thirty-six 8<sup>th</sup> cousins twice removed would match. You*

and GW finding each other was a very rare event. Adding in the other thirty markers for the 67-marker comparison test you did with GW would only make this number smaller.

Good luck with restoring your data. At least you have a backup disk! I'll wait to hear from you and will be in touch in a few weeks.

### **Message from Daniel Lutz to William E. Riddle**

*I can say without fear of contradiction that I am perplexed. I'm certain this is because I have just begun to understand Fife's material.*

*But my perplexity is heightened when I look at the fifth paragraph in Chapter 41 that says: "John Ewing of Inch island and John Ewing of Carnashannagh proved to be the same person based on family History (See Chapter 11)". I've not yet been able to digest Chapter 11 to come to the same conclusion.*

*Questions stemming from my parochial view regarding the ancestral lineage of William Ewing (1706/7-1774) and his companion Thomas Ewing (see Fife Chapter 39) are:*

- *Since Fife places much weight on the companionship of William and Thomas, what is to be made of the third Ewing living in Barree Township, Cumberland County, in 1768, Samuel Ewing (1743-1808)? There does not seem to be an accounting of this Samuel Ewing in Fife.*
- *However, Richard C. and Cheryl Lee (Ewing)-Jonsson in Samuel Ewin/Ewen/Ewing: His Life and Descendants<sup>6</sup> present the relevant data. But no information is presented as to his ancestral line.*
- *Richard and Cheryl also present a fourth Ewing who shows up in Barree Township in 1796, Samuel Ewing listed as Samuel 'Irish' Ewing. Church records indicate he is from County Donegal. A letter references his abrupt leaving from Ireland and claims his father is Charles Ewing. Neither Charles Ewing nor this new Samuel Ewing are referenced in Fife. Richard C. and Cheryl Lee Ewing-Jonsson conclude that since this Samuel seemingly moved directly from Ireland to Barree Township, he must have some familial connections with the Ewings there, i.e. either Thomas or Samuel.*
- *To extend this argument further, is it too much of a stretch to assume that William, Thomas and the two Samuels are from the same branch of the family or locality in Ireland?*

*It would be nice to know if anyone else out there has tried to gather direct evidence on these four Ewings over the last ten years.*

### **Response by William E. Riddle to Daniel Lutz**

*You are way ahead of me with respect to the questions you've raised regarding William, Thomas and the two Samuels. All I have time to do at the moment is note your well-founded observations and questions and second your appeal to the Ewing-Forest-at-large for help. Hopefully I will be able to more directly address the questions you have raised in the not-too-distant future.*

### **Response by David Neal Ewing to Daniel Lutz**

*Have you found the material from the Burt Register and the Londonderry Cathedral marriage/baptismal excerpts on the EFA Web Site? I should think you could find them in pretty short order with the web site's search engine, but I have made them directly available at:*

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<sup>6</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/documents/Jonsson\\_Samuel/Jonsson\\_Samuel.htm](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/documents/Jonsson_Samuel/Jonsson_Samuel.htm)

- [dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Burt\\_Kirk\\_Session\\_Bookintro.pdf](http://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Burt_Kirk_Session_Bookintro.pdf),
- [dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Burt\\_Session\\_Minutes.pdf](http://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Burt_Session_Minutes.pdf), and
- [dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Kirk\\_Session\\_Book\\_of\\_Burt.pdf](http://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Kirk_Session_Book_of_Burt.pdf).

*Note that Carnashannagh and Inch are a short walk apart, and one could walk from there to Londonderry in a half day or less.*

With respect to Y-DNA testing analysis, here are three little programs that you might find amusing:

- [dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/MRCA.exe](http://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/MRCA.exe)
- [dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/MRCAChart-b.4.exe](http://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/MRCAChart-b.4.exe)
- [dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/MutationCalculator.exe](http://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/MutationCalculator.exe)

*They are designed for older operating systems on PCs, but they run quite well on the virtual PC machine on my Mac. I have found the third one to be the most interesting and helpful. I think they are pretty well self-explanatory.*

*In addition, some material related to TMRCA calculations, mutation rates, etc. can be found at:*

- [nitro.biosci.arizona.edu/ftdna/models.html](http://nitro.biosci.arizona.edu/ftdna/models.html),
- [www.johnbrobb.com/Content/DNA/MarkerPanelsCompared.pdf](http://www.johnbrobb.com/Content/DNA/MarkerPanelsCompared.pdf), and
- [www.hawgoodfamily.co.uk/str%20data.html](http://www.hawgoodfamily.co.uk/str%20data.html).

## **Trip to Bath County, Virginia**

### **Message to the EFA Forum from Eric S. Ewing ([thehighwaymen123@gmail.com](mailto:thehighwaymen123@gmail.com))**

*I am taking a trip to Millboro, Bath County, Virginia in May 2012. Bath County was the early recorded home of Pocahontas James Ewing (1720/21-1801) who many of us are descended from. Does anyone know of any sites or places that pertain to James Ewing and his family in that area? According to various sources his land was described as 245 acres at or near the confluence of the Jackson River and Muddy Run Creek. I have looked into this in general geographic terms and it is likely they once lived in the general area I am staying. If anyone could recommend any places in that area specific to James Ewing, or in neighboring Pocahontas County (West Virginia, where it seems they lived soon after) I would be grateful.*

*By the way, the main purpose of my trip is for hunting deer with a flintlock, if anyone shares that interest.*

### **Response from Larry Ewing ([rkt88ll@earthlink.net](mailto:rkt88ll@earthlink.net))**

*I was in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, and Bath County, Virginia, last week looking for the same thing: where Pocahontas James lived. I believe the 254 acres on the confluence of the Jackson River and Muddy Run Creek are now under water in Lake Moomaw about ten miles southwest of Warm Springs, Virginia.*

*Pocahontas James also had 44 acres in 1853 on Knapps Creek, an additional 1000-or-so acres also on Knapps Creek in the 1790s, and sold the upper and kept the lower 400 acres. This land is around Marlinton, West Virginia. Also in the Marlinton area, Pocahontas James owned 190 acres on Stony Creek across the Greenbrier at the headlands to Elk Creek. Also he owned a cabin in the land in the Richlands between Clover Creek and Thomy Creek on the Greenbrier near present day Campbelltown just outside Marlinton.*

*I couldn't find any survey maps to show these specific areas. I went to the Bath County Historic Library and the Pocahontas County equivalent without success. Some say the records may be in Stauton or even Richmond as the County went from being Augusta, then to being Bath, then to being Pocahontas and then to being Greenbrier over this time period.*

*Hunting deer with a flintlock is just what James would have done over 200 years ago.*

*I wish we could find a burial site for James. I suspect he's buried on the lower 400 acres mentioned above, but where, I have no idea. I found no records of a James Ewing in any cemeteries in the area.*

*The best of luck to you in your research and please keep me informed as to what you find.*

## **Upcoming Events**

**Events in Scotland:** An exceptional source of information about genealogy-related happenings in Scotland is Visit Scotland ([www.ancestralscotland.com](http://www.ancestralscotland.com)). They periodically distribute a newsletter by EMail; you can signup for their EMail mailing list by making a request via their web site:

[www.americanancestors.org/home.html](http://www.americanancestors.org/home.html).

**2013 June 1:** *Clan Ewen Society's Annual General Meeting.* The Loch Lomond Arms, Main Road, Luss, Argyllshire G83 8NY. For addition information contact John McEwen at [jrhmcewen@btinternet.com](mailto:jrhmcewen@btinternet.com).

**2013 June 14:** *Exploring the Philadelphia City Archives* activity sponsored by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. An opportunity to enjoy docent-led access to the Philadelphia City Archives. Additional information available at [genpa.org/news-events/gsp-upcoming-events](http://genpa.org/news-events/gsp-upcoming-events).

**2013 June 17-22:** *Come Home to New England* program sponsored by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. An intensive week of family history discovery at NEHGS headquarters in downtown Boston. Staff experts provide individual consultations and useful lectures to guide researchers of all levels in their family history explorations. Participants also enjoy group meals and social events, making every moment of this fun-filled week a chance to learn more about their family history. Additional information available at [www.americanancestors.org/Event.aspx?id=27890](http://www.americanancestors.org/Event.aspx?id=27890).

**2013 July 11:** *DNA: Practical Applications to Genealogy* lecture by Donn Devine, CG, sponsored by the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. An opportunity to enjoy docent-led access to the Philadelphia City Archives. Additional information available at [genpa.org/news-events/gsp-upcoming-events](http://genpa.org/news-events/gsp-upcoming-events).

**2013 July 14:** *Franklin's Thrift: A Classic American Idea for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.* A teacher' Workshop, sponsored by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Learn for yourself about *Franklin's Three Pillars of Thrift – Industry, Frugality and Stewardship* at this summer's teacher workshop. Discover how these ideas apply to 21<sup>st</sup>-century American life and how teachers can share them with their students. Additional information available at [hsp.org/calendar/franklins-thrift-a-classic-american-idea-for-the-21st-century-0](http://hsp.org/calendar/franklins-thrift-a-classic-american-idea-for-the-21st-century-0).

**2013 July 21-26:** *Genealogical Institute of Pittsburgh.* Instructors are all experienced genealogical researchers, lecturers, and writers who bring their expertise into the classroom with case studies and problem solving exercises. The students come from a wide variety of backgrounds but all share their passion for family history and for learning how to efficiently break down 'brick wall' genealogical puzzles. Additional information available at [www.gripitt.org](http://www.gripitt.org).

**2013 July 24-28:** *Albany, New York, Research Tour* sponsored by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. The NEHGS's extremely popular trip to Albany is now in its third year. Join NEHGS as participants explore the vast resources of the New York State Library and the New York State Archives in Albany. The trip includes individual consultations, expert lectures, a reception, and a group dinner. Additional information available at [www.americanancestors.org/Event.aspx?id=27891](http://www.americanancestors.org/Event.aspx?id=27891).

**2013 August 14-24:** *Great Migration Tour: The Winthrop Fleet* sponsored by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Robert Charles Anderson, director of The Great Migration Study Project, leads a reprise of this very popular tour to Suffolk and its environs, focusing on the immigrants to New England who sailed in the Winthrop Fleet of 1630. Additional information available at [www.americanancestors.org/Event.aspx?id=27914](http://www.americanancestors.org/Event.aspx?id=27914).

**2013 August 21-24:** The Federation of Genealogical Societies holds its 2013 Conference, *Journey Through Generations*, at the Grand Wayne Convention Center in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Program and registration information is available at [www.fgsconference.org](http://www.fgsconference.org).

**2013 September 22 – October 1:** *New Brunswick Research Tour* sponsored by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. This tour allows genealogists to travel to New Brunswick, Canada, to research their family's history in Saint John, Moncton, Fredericton, and Saint Andrews. NEHGS experts and local historians will guide participants through the Saint John Free Public Library, the Archives of the Diocese of Saint John, Charlotte County Archives, New Brunswick Provincial Archives, the Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes, and more. Additional information about this tour is available at [www.americanancestors.org/Event.aspx?id=27893](http://www.americanancestors.org/Event.aspx?id=27893).

**2013 September 22 – October 7:** *Legacy Family Tree 2013 Genealogy Cruise*. Celebrity Cruise Line's Millennium Ship from San Diego, California, to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, via the Panama Canal and with stops in a variety of stops at Mexican and Central American ports. On many of the days at sea you will be able to attend genealogy classes taught by some of genealogy's leading speakers and educators. There will be a variety of genealogy and technology classes, as well as classes specific to Legacy Family Tree taught by its developers. You will learn a lot and best of all you will have a great time doing it. Additional information available at [www.legacyfamilytree.com/CruiseInfo\\_2013.asp](http://www.legacyfamilytree.com/CruiseInfo_2013.asp).

**2013 October 17-25:** *The Master Genealogist's 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Genealogy Conference and Cruise* aboard the Royal Caribbean's *Grandeur of the Seas* round-trip from/to Baltimore, Maryland, with stops in Portland and Bar Harbor in Maine, Saint John in New Brunswick, and Halifax in Nova Scotia, An educational and fun-filled voyage to Maine and Canada during which participants learn about genealogical research methods, sources, tools, and technologies from some of the foremost experts in those fields. The conference includes a series of software-neutral lectures that collectively rival any regional or national genealogy conference. TMG-specific training presentations are also included. Previous participants have found it particularly valuable to share a meal with a world-class genealogist or to schedule one-on-one time to discuss their specific research challenges. Come armed with your records and be prepared to hear about new resources, repositories, and finding aids that will help you to break down those brick walls. Additional information is available at:

[www.whollygenes.com/Merchant2/merchant.mvc?screen=CRUISE](http://www.whollygenes.com/Merchant2/merchant.mvc?screen=CRUISE).

**2013 November 3-10:** *Salt Lake City Research Tour* sponsored by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Visit the world's largest library for genealogy and family history as NEHGS returns to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City for its 35<sup>th</sup> annual research tour. Daily activities

include individual consultations with NEHGS genealogists, lectures, and other special events. Additional information available at [www.americanancestors.org/tours](http://www.americanancestors.org/tours).

**2014 September 19-21:** Thirteenth Ewing Family Association Gathering, Fort Wayne, Indiana. (See page 55 for further information.)

**??? Sometime in the Future:** Clan Ewen Family Convention, or *Derbhfine*  
From John McEwen ([clanewen@googlegroups.com](mailto: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](http://www.lyon-court.com). We shall try to keep Clansfolk informed of any further development.*

### **Phenomenal Two-letter Word ... UP**

'Up' in English has more meanings than any other two-letter word. It is listed in the dictionary as an adverb, preposition, adjective, noun and verb.

It's easy to understand 'up' as a noun, meaning toward the sky or at the top of the list, but when we awaken in the morning, why do we wake *up*?

At a meeting, why does a topic come *up*? Why do we speak *up*, and why are the officers *up* for election (if there is a tie, it is a toss *up*) and why is it *up* to the secretary to write *up* a report? We call *up* our friends, brighten *up* a room, polish *up* the silver, warm *up* the leftovers and clean *up* the kitchen. We lock *up* the house and fix *up* an old car.

At other times, this little word has special meaning. People stir *up* trouble, line *up* for tickets, work *up* an appetite, and think *up* excuses. To be dressed is one thing but to be dressed *up* is special.

A drain must be opened *up* because it is blocked *up*. We open *up* a store in the morning but we close it *up* at night.

When it threatens to rain, we say it is clouding *up*. When the sun comes out, we say it is clearing *up*. When it rains, it soaks *up* the earth. When it does not rain for awhile, things dry *up*.

We seem to be pretty mixed *up* about 'up'! To be knowledgeable about the proper uses of 'up', look *up* the word 'up' in the dictionary. In a desk-sized dictionary, its definition takes *up* almost 1/4<sup>th</sup> of a page and offers *up* about thirty definitions.

If you are *up* to it, you might try building *up* a list of the many ways 'up' is used. It will take *up* a lot of your time, but if you don't give *up*, you may wind *up* with (*up* to) a hundred or more.

One could go on and on, but I'll wrap it *up*, for now ... my time is *up*!

Oh . . . one more thing: What is the first thing you do in the morning, and the last thing you do at night?

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1, 15, 16, 17,		William	43	Virginia	64	Abram	9
18, 20, 21, 23,		<b>Chapman</b>		<b>Crabbe</b>		Alexander	79, 82
24, 25, 27, 28,		De Witt Clinton 'D. C.'	32	Clara	2, 11, 32	Alice (Raymond)	2, 3, 32
29, 33, 77		Elizabeth Parilla		<b>Cutcheon</b>	21	Alvin Enoch 'A. E.'	
Freeborn	15, 17	(Ewing)	32	<b>Cuthbertson</b>		1-25, 27-30, 32,	
Freeman	1, 77	John 'Johnny		Bennett	39	72, 77, 78	
Nettie	15, 17	Appleseed'	55	<b>Daigle</b>		Amelia (Bailey)	
<b>Banim</b>		Margaret	9	Leona	61	(Emory)	
John	27	<b>Cherry</b>		<b>Dalton</b>	22	38, 39, 43, 46	
<b>Barnes</b>		Martha (Ewing)	48	John	22	Andrew	9, 31, 69, 70
John	43	Peter	48	<b>Danhof</b>		Andrew Adam 'Andy'	
<b>Bartoe</b>		<b>Chestnut</b>	6	Emile (Walkley)	33	7, 32	
Clarissa Olive 'Clara'		<b>Cian</b>		Peter Jans	24, 33	Ann (Smith)	
2, 18, 32		Ewen	93	<b>Davis</b>		30, 31, 72	
<b>Barton</b>		<b>Clapperton</b>	19	Everett	59	Ann Elizabeth	33
Bertha Britton	38	George	19, 20	Jane (Clendenin)	31	Anna Dell (Cloud')	70
<b>Batcheler</b>	49	<b>Clendenin</b>		John	31	Arthur Henry	51, 52
<b>Beattie</b>	7	Archibald	31	Teri Choate	59	Barbara	2, 29
<b>Benge</b>		Archibald 'Archie'	31	<b>de Camp</b>		Beth	55, 71
Karlyn Sue (Ewing)	66	Charles	31	Gideon	44	Betty Jane (Pickel,	
<b>Bennett</b>	7	Jane	31	<b>de Creke</b>		Livingston)	
<b>Benoit</b>	14	Janett Ann (Ewing)	30	Alyne	76	33, 67, 68,	
<b>Birkmeyer</b>		Jennie Ann (Ewing)	30	John	76	75, 76, 77	
Flora	61, 62	Nancy Ann (Ewing)	31	<b>Deats</b>		Burke McKendree, I	
<b>Bishop</b>	46	<b>Clapperton</b>		Hiram	38, 39	1, 18, 19, 20, 21,	
<b>Blackwell</b>		George	19, 20	<b>Devine</b>		24, 25, 28, 33	
John	45	<b>Cledenin</b>		Donn	91	Burke McKendree, II	
<b>Bolt</b>	21	Archibald	31	<b>Dilts</b>		33	
O. T.	21	Archibald 'Archie'	31	Thomas	34, 45, 49		
<b>Bower</b>		Charles	31				
Francis	61, 62	Jane	31				
		Janett Ann (Ewing)	30				
		Jennie Ann (Ewing)	30				
		Nancy Ann (Ewing)	31				

Carlotta Parthenia	Flora (Birkmeyer)	Jennie Ann	30	Mary (Quick)	46
'Lotta' (Walkley, Bailey)	61, 62	Jill	57, 58, 64	Mary Ann	
1, 15-18, 20-29, 33, 77	Frances	John		(Fitzsimmons)	31
Catharine	3, 32	Frances M.	29, 30, 53,	Max Anderson	2, 32
Catharine (Gorrell)	79	Francis (Bower)	56, 61, 62, 79	Melissa	52
61, 62, 64	Francis M.	John A.	60	Merlin Randell	
Cecilia B. (Shanklin)	79	John Caleb		'Randy'	80
66	Frank Burton	2, 3, 6, 8, 18, 32		Nancy	79
Charles	2, 3, 6, 11, 32	John 'Indian John'	30, 72, 73, 78	Nancy Ann	31
Charles D.	Frank Henry	John Milton	79	Nancy Ann Hank	
Charles F.	George	John Morgan	56	Nancy Ann 'Nan'	
Charles Isaac	George E.	John S.	64	(Hank)	
Charlotte	George Shanklin	John W.	60	2, 5, 6, 9,	
Chatham	George W.	John Walter	61, 62	11, 12, 32	
Chatham, Jr.	Gideon De Camp	John Wilson	31	Nathaniel	56, 67
Cheryl Lee	43, 44, 46, 48	John, Jr.	64	Nick	79
Christy Gene	Grover	John, of		O. E.	7
Chuck	Hannah	Carnashannagh		Odell Rose	61
Clara (Crabbe)	50, 51, 52, 53		29, 30, 72,	Oliver Hart	45, 48
2, 11, 32	Hannah (Sargeant)		79, 86-89	Peter Gordon	44, 48
Clarissa Olive 'Clara'	56	Joseph	56, 66	Rachel (Porter)	56
(Bartoe)	Henry	Joseph Lyons	51, 52	Reuben	52
2, 18, 32	61, 62, 63, 64, 78	Joseph Neff	67	Robartus	53
Charles F.	Henry McKendree	Joshua	29, 53, 60	Robert	
Claudia	'Mack'	Karlyn Sue	66	30, 52, 53, 80	
Colin Stuart	2, 4, 5, 6, 7,	Katherine	81, 82	Samuel	
Daniel C.	11, 12, 13, 21, 32	'Katie'	58	30, 48, 56,	
David Neal	Hugh	Larry E.	72, 73, 90	79, 82, 89	
ii, 51, 57, 59,	Irene Melvina	Leona (Daigle)	61	Samuel Bailey	44, 47, 48
61, 65, 67, 81,	Isaac	Levi Curtis	64	Sarah	58
86, 87, 88, 89	Isabelle (Hank)	Lidia Ann (Tisdale)		Sarah (Gray)	60
Davis	Isabelle Virginia		66	Sarah (Maes)	30
Deborah (Kinney)	'Belle' (Hank)	Lillian Hazel (Buck)		Sarah (Mayes)	30
Deliverance	21, 32	Linda 'Lynn'	50	Sarah (Mays)	30
(Stathem)	Jacob	Loella	63, 68, 73	Steven Craig	60, 68
Doris Isabel	64, 80	Loretta	32	Susan Jane	30
3, 18, 20, 24,	James	Lydia	79	Susan Jean	30
26, 29, 33	7, 9, 29, 30, 34-49,	M. J.	38, 39	Susannah	
Eddie Lee	58, 61, 62, 64, 72,	Mae	52	(Radabaugh)	
Eleanor (Thompson)	81, 82, 86	Magdalene	64	5, 6, 31	
52	James Caruthers	Magdalene	56	Thomas	
Eleanor Jane (Rhea)	Rhea	Margalene	56	31, 58, 59, 79,	
52	James Gilbert	Margaret		81, 82, 86, 87,	
Elinor (Rake)	James Henry	29, 43, 56, 66,		88, 89	
Eliza (Milford)	51, 52	71, 79, 81, 82,		Thor	
Elizabeth	James Leander 'Lea'	86, 87, 88, 89		56, 59, 78,	
Elizabeth (Fonner)	6, 32	Margaret (Morford)	47	81, 82, 86	
Elizabeth (Hart)	79, 80	Margaret (Muckle)	35	Victoria	60
61, 62, 64	James M.	Marie Agness		W. L.	52
Elizabeth (Leigh)	James Milton	(Comeaus)	60	Walkley Bailey	1, 33
Elizabeth (Milford)	James Morgan	Marjorie Elizabeth		Wallace K. 'Wally'	
Elizabeth (Smith)	James 'Pocahontas	(Kelley)	33	1, 10, 14, 17,	
Elizabeth Parilla	James'	Marjorie R.	61, 62, 63	30, 33, 52, 56,	
Ellsworth Samuel	2, 29, 30, 72,	Martha	45, 48, 79	65, 67, 72, 73,	
Emily (Smith)	73, 78, 80, 90, 91	Martin S.	58	75, 76, 77, 78,	
Emily Jane	James William, Jr.	Marvin Ray	78	79, 80	
Enoch	64	Mary		William	
Enoch McNeill	James, of Inch	30, 48, 52, 55,		30, 44, 46, 49,	
64, 65	Jane	71, 72, 79, 87		52, 61, 62, 64,	
Eric S.	Jane (Hendricks)	Mary (McNeill)	31, 72	66, 67, 69, 79,	
Findley	Jane Berry (Hank)			81, 82, 86, 87,	
Finley	Janett (McElvaney)			88, 89	
53	Janett Ann				
	Janetta				

William Earl	52	<b>Gosline</b>		<b>Holmes</b>	7, 17	<b>Livingston</b>	
William Fredrick	59	Mary (Ewing)		E. H.	5	Betty Jane (Pickel)	
William H.	59, 60		55, 71, 72	Ed	7		33, 67, 68,
William Jordan 'Billy'		<b>Grant</b>		Martha	7		75, 76, 77
	8, 21, 32	Ulysses S.	4, 17	<b>Horton</b>	9	Chad	67, 68
William Merlin	80	<b>Gray</b>	42	<b>Hughes</b>		Sue	67, 68
William Randell	80	John	41	Mary	31	<b>Love</b>	
William Ray	52	Sarah	60	<b>Hukill</b>		Anne	58
William 'Swago Bill'		<b>Grove</b>		Lester	7, 8	Helena Margaret	
	30, 65, 72, 78, 80	John	47	<b>Jackson</b>		(Pacini)	58
William T.	79	<b>Hagist</b>		Howell E.	14	Winfield Jerome	58
William, Rev.	49	Don H.	35	<b>Jenkins</b>	7	<b>Luce</b>	
<b>Falgout</b>		<b>Hamer</b>	7	Charlotte (Ewing)	31	Cyrus	13, 14
Penny	60, 61	Hammer		James A.	31	<b>Lutz</b>	88
<b>Faltine</b>	59	Armand	50	Josiah	31	Daniel	
<b>Ferrell</b>		<b>Hammond</b>	17	Margaret 'Peggy'			5, 9, 81, 82, 86,
Catherine	64	Genevieve (Whitten)		(Radabaugh)	31		87, 88, 89
Virginia (Coyer)	64		17	<b>Jewell</b>	22	<b>Lyon</b>	
<b>Fife</b>		Jason	17, 23, 24	Harry D.	22	B. P.	10
Margaret (Ewing)		<b>Hank</b>		<b>Johnson</b>	7	Lord	93
	29, 43, 56, 66,	Alvin Ewing	9, 32	Andrew	17	<b>MacLaughlin</b>	80
	71, 81, 82, 86,	Caleb 'Doctor Hank'		Magdalene (Ewing)		<b>Maes</b>	
	87, 88, 89		32	Magdalene (Ewing)	56	Sarah	30
<b>Fischer</b>		Caleb R. 'Cale'	9		56	<b>Martin</b>	7
David Hackett	ii, iii	Hermione (Wicks)	32	<b>Jonsson</b>		<b>Massey</b>	
Maria Barbara	31	Isabelle	32	Cherly Lee (Ewing)		M.	51
<b>Fiske</b>		Isabelle Virginia			89	<b>Masters</b>	
D. M.	8	'Belle'	21, 32	Richard C.	89	A. E.	8
<b>Fitzsimmons</b>		Jane Berry	31	<b>Keeney</b>		<b>Mathews</b>	
Jennie	7	John William	8, 9, 10	Willard	19, 20	Mary Ann	32
Mary Ann	31	Mary Ann (Mathews)		<b>Kelley</b>		<b>Mayer</b>	
<b>Fleming</b>			32	Marjorie Elizabeth	33	Sarah	30
James	58	Mildred E. (Rice)		<b>Kidd</b>		<b>Mays</b>	
Sarah	58		8, 32	Sam	71	Sarah	30
Sarah (Ewing)	58	Nancy Ann 'Nan'		Sherry	71	<b>McClellan</b>	
<b>Fonner</b>			2, 5, 6, 9,	<b>King</b>		George	12
Elizabeth	48		11, 12, 32	Kate	15, 16	<b>McClung</b>	
<b>Forbes</b>		Rebecca Ellen 'Beck'		<b>Kinney</b>		Rebecca Ellen 'Beck'	
Archibald	37		9, 32	Deborah	48	(Hart)	9, 32
<b>Fox</b>		<b>Hanlon</b>	63	<b>Knox</b>		Robert	32
Annie	6	Jeanne M. 'Jeannie'		Henry	40	<b>McClure</b>	9
Bette	49	(Burke)	61, 62, 63,	Lucy	40	Margaret	9
<b>French</b>	49	64		William	40	Sal	9
<b>Frey</b>		Kathleen	62	<b>Kuiper</b>		<b>McDonald</b>	42
Sylvia	35	Kerry	62	G.	19	John	20
<b>Friedman</b>		William 'Bill'	61, 62	<b>Laron</b>		Jonathan	19
Carla Christine		William E.	62	Erik	17	Robert	41
(Radcliffe)	70	<b>Harrison</b>		<b>Leet</b>		<b>McElvaney</b>	
Clay	70	Benjamin	13, 14	Kelly	36	Janett	30
Dan	70	<b>Hart</b>		<b>Lehmann</b>	49	<b>McEwen</b>	
Maya	70	Elizabeth	61, 62, 64	Frances Elizabeth		Ann	76
<b>Fryberger</b>	59	Oliver	45	(Ewing)	47	John	91, 93
<b>Galloway</b>		<b>Harvey</b>		Louis		<b>McGuire</b>	40
Ed	15, 16	Fred	50		34, 48, 49, 53, 69	<b>McIntyre</b>	8
<b>Gates</b>		<b>Hayes</b>		<b>Leigh</b>		<b>McKinley</b>	
Horatio	40	Rutherford	4	Elizabeth	46	William	12, 18, 19, 20
<b>Gauguin</b>		<b>Haynes</b>		Joseph	47	<b>McMichael</b>	71
Paul	ii	Arthur E.	8	<b>Lequear</b>	44	James Roland	
<b>Gordon</b>		<b>Hendricks</b>		Lincoln			29, 30, 43, 56,
Peter	44	Jane	59	Abraham			57, 66, 71, 79,
<b>Gorrell</b>		<b>Hill</b>	7		13, 14, 21, 23, 55		81, 82, 86
Catharine	61, 62, 64	Joe	7				

<b>McNeill</b>		<b>Radabaugh</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Rogers</b>		<b>Tateum</b>	14, 15, 16
Gabriel	31	Anna Apolonia		Janett Ann (Ewing)		<b>Thompson</b>	
Jonathan	31	(Riegel)	31	(Clendenin)	30	Eleanor	52
Mary	31, 72	Catherine (Buzzard)		Jennie Ann (Ewing)		<b>Tilden</b>	
Mary (Hughes)	31		31	(Clendenin)	30	Samuel	5
Rebecca		Heinrich	31	<b>Roosevelt</b>		<b>Tisdale</b>	
(Stephenson)	31	Henry	31	Theodore	22, 23	Lidia Ann	66
Thomas	31	Henry, Jr.	31	<b>Russell</b>		<b>Toscos</b>	
William 'Billy'	31	Johann Adam	31	Nat	8	Beth (Ewing)	55, 71
<b>Milford</b>		Margaret 'Peggy'	31	<b>Sanders</b>		Michael	71
Eliza	30	Maria Barbara		Barbara Irene		<b>Tully</b>	
Elizabeth	30	(Fischer)	31	(Radcliffe)	70	Mark	36
<b>Minié</b>		Samuel	31	Lewis	70	<b>unk</b>	
Claude-Étienne	2	Susannah	5, 6, 31	<b>Sargeant</b>		Fagan	42
<b>Mitchell</b>		<b>Radcliffe</b>		Hannah	56	<b>Waldorf</b>	7
O. M.	6	Angeline	70	<b>Scott</b>		<b>Walkley</b>	
<b>Moody</b>		Barbara Irene	70	William 'Bill'	69	Carlotta Parthenia	
James	43	Carla Christine	70	<b>Shanklin</b>	66	'Lotta'	
<b>Morford</b>		Cherry Diane	70	Cecilia B.	66		1, 15, 16, 17,
Charles	47	Cynthia	70	<b>Sheppard</b>			18, 20, 21, 23,
Margaret	47	Irene Melvina (Ewing)	70	Josiah	39		24, 25, 27, 28,
<b>Morris</b>			70	Lydia (Ewing)	39		29, 33, 77
Ira K.	43	Lee Ewing	70	<b>Sherman</b>		Emile	33
<b>Muckle</b>		Mary ellen	70	William Tecumseh	17	Ida Celestia (Skinner)	
Margaret	35	Michael Joseph	70	<b>Shockley</b>	73		32
William	35	Robert Leo, Jr.	70	<b>Shumate</b>	9	Wyllys Seamans	
<b>Myers</b>		Robert Leo, Sr.	70	<b>Skinner</b>			1, 32, 77
Beck	9	Stuart Bradley	70	Ida Celestia	32	<b>Washington</b>	
<b>Novak</b>		<b>Rake</b>		Lafayette	32	George	
Catherine (Ferrell)		Elinor	48	<b>Smith</b>			26, 34, 41,
	64	<b>Rapp</b>		Ann	30, 31, 72		42, 45, 49
Mark	64	Sherry	39	C.	12	<b>Weippert</b>	
<b>Pacini</b>		<b>Rathbone</b>		Clifford Neal	41, 42	Jane (Ewing)	57, 58
Helena Margaret	58	Justus H.	27	Elizabeth	32	<b>Wesselius</b>	12, 19, 20
John Martin	58	<b>Raymond</b>		Emily	32	Sybrant	21
Sarah (Fleming)	58	Alice	2, 3, 32	<b>Snell</b>		<b>White</b>	7, 16
<b>Parke</b>		<b>Reese</b>	59	James P.	48	Ben	24
W. T.	36	<b>Revere</b>		<b>Spates</b>	49	Benjamin 'Ben'	31
<b>Payne</b>		Paul	26	<b>Spitler</b>		Jenetta (Ewing)	31
Charles	8	<b>Rhea</b>		Jill (Ewing)	57, 58, 64	<b>Whitney</b>	7
<b>Pearce</b>		Eleanor Jane	51, 52	<b>Sproul</b>		G. B.	7
Hugh	8	<b>Rice</b>		William W., III	29, 30	<b>Whitten</b>	
<b>Peebles</b>		Addie	9	<b>St. John</b>		Genevieve	17
Colonel	38	Mildred E.	8, 32	Frances	7	<b>Wicks</b>	
John	40	<b>Riddle</b>		<b>Stanley</b>		Hermione	32
<b>Pickel</b>		William Ewing 'Bill'		Henry Morton	16	<b>Wigent</b>	
Betty Jane		ii, iii, 57, 59, 73,		<b>Stathem</b>		Frank S.	11
	33, 67, 68,	78, 81, 82, 86, 87,		Deliverance	39	<b>Williams</b>	7
	75, 76, 77	86, 87, 88, 89		<b>Stephenson</b>		<b>Wilson</b>	
<b>Pingree</b>		<b>Riley</b>		Rebecca	31	Henry	4
Hazen	17	Frances (Ewing)		<b>Stirling</b>		Woodrow	22, 23
<b>Poole</b>			3, 32	Colonel	37	<b>Wong</b>	
Matthew	45	Frank Kitridge	3, 33	<b>Stockbridge</b>		Philip	68
<b>Pope</b>	49	William Ewing	3, 33	Francis B.	13, 14	<b>Wood</b>	
<b>Porter</b>		William Hart	3	<b>Strickler</b>		Molly	9
Rachel	56	<b>Robarts</b>	37	William	7	<b>Wright</b>	
<b>Powell</b>		<b>Robinson</b>	7	<b>Swarthout</b>	21	Steven	49, 54
Barbara (Ewing)		Eddie	68	Elvin	21		
	2, 29	<b>Rodgers</b>		<b>Sybrant</b>	12		
<b>Quick</b>		John	31	<b>Taft</b>			
Mary	46	<b>Roe</b>		William	22		
		Myrtle Dorsey	71	<b>Taggart</b>			
				Moses	19, 20		

<b>Y-DNA Participant</b>		HN	66	VC	66	WR2	52
DN	88	JG	87	WE	65	<b>Young</b>	7
EL	80	JM	52	WE2	52		
GW	88, 89	JN	67	WM	66		

### **Seven-word Obit**

A Scottish woman goes to the local newspaper office to assure that the obituary for her recently deceased husband is published.

The obit Editor informs her that there is a charge of 50 cents per word.

She pauses, reflects, and then she says, "Well, then, let it read *Angus MacPherson died.*"

Amused at the woman's thrift, the Editor tells her that there is a seven-word minimum for all obituaries.

She thinks it over and in a few seconds says, "In that case, let it read *Angus MacPherson died. Golf clubs for sale.*"



# ***EWING FAMILY ASSOCIATION***

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL  
GATHERING



*Mark  
Your  
Calendar*

**Fort Wayne, Indiana  
19-21 September 2014**

***See page 55  
for further information.***



Ewing Family Association  
1330 Vaughn Court, Aurora, Illinois 60504

The **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, 1330 Vaughn Court, Aurora, Illinois 60504

Forms are available at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://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 February 1995 issue was designated as Vol. 1, No. 3 as it was the third issue of the *Journal*. The *Journal* is currently published quarterly in February, 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](mailto:Riddle@WmERiddle.com). Hardcopy submissions should be sent to William E. Riddle, 500 Rodeo Road #823, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87505. If you would like to discuss a potential submission, please call William E. Riddle at +1 505.988.1092.