



# ***Ewing Family Journal***

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# Ewing Family Association

1330 Vaughn Court  
Aurora, Illinois 60504

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

## CHANCELLOR

Wallace K. Ewing

[WKEwing@charter.net](mailto:WKEwing@charter.net)

## PAST CHANCELLORS

2006-2012

David Neal Ewing

[DavidEwing93@gmail.com](mailto:DavidEwing93@gmail.com)

2004-2006

George William Ewing

[GeoEwing@aol.com](mailto:GeoEwing@aol.com)

1998-2004

Joseph Neff Ewing Jr.

[JoeNEwing@aol.com](mailto:JoeNEwing@aol.com)

1995-1998

Margaret (Ewing) Fife

1993-1995

Rev. Ellsworth Samuel Ewing

## OFFICERS

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

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Linda (Ewing) 'Lynn' Coughlin  
[LLCoughlin@comcast.net](mailto:LLCoughlin@comcast.net)

### Secretary

Beth (Ewing) Toscos  
[MBToscos@comcast.net](mailto:MBToscos@comcast.net)

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Karen Avery  
[BKAvery2@comcast.net](mailto:BKAvery2@comcast.net)

Linda (Ewing) 'Lynn' Coughlin  
[LLCoughlin@comcast.net](mailto:LLCoughlin@comcast.net)

Daniel C. Ewing  
[DC.Ewing@frontier.com](mailto:DC.Ewing@frontier.com)

David Neal Ewing  
[DavidEwing93@gmail.com](mailto:DavidEwing93@gmail.com)

Joseph Neff Ewing Jr.  
[JoeNEwing@aol.com](mailto:JoeNEwing@aol.com)

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

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

Eleanor (Ewing) Swineford  
[louruton@yahoo.com](mailto:louruton@yahoo.com)

Beth (Ewing) Toscos  
[MBToscos@comcast.net](mailto:MBToscos@comcast.net)

Jane P. (Ewing) Weippert  
[JaneWeippert@windstream.net](mailto:JaneWeippert@windstream.net)

## ACTIVITY COORDINATORS

### Archives

Mary (Ewing) Gosline  
[Mary@gosline.net](mailto:Mary@gosline.net)

### Clanship

David Neal Ewing  
[DavidEwing93@gmail.com](mailto:DavidEwing93@gmail.com)

### EGD Project

William Ewing Riddle  
[Riddle@WmERiddle.com](mailto:Riddle@WmERiddle.com)

### Genealogist

Karen Avery  
[BKAvery2@comcast.net](mailto:BKAvery2@comcast.net)

### Internet Services

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

### Journal

William Ewing 'Bill' Riddle  
[Riddle@WmERiddle.com](mailto:Riddle@WmERiddle.com)

### Membership

Jill (Ewing) Spittler  
[JEwingSpit@aol.com](mailto:JEwingSpit@aol.com)

### Merchandise

Virginia (Ewing) Okie  
[VMiniOkie@gmail.com](mailto:VMiniOkie@gmail.com)

### New Members

Jane P. (Ewing) Weippert  
[JaneWeippert@windstream.net](mailto:JaneWeippert@windstream.net)

### Y-DNA Project

David Neal Ewing  
[DavidEwing93@gmail.com](mailto:DavidEwing93@gmail.com)



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

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

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## From the Editor

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

### Folkways

In the journal's previous issue I continued to describe my struggle to understand my interest in my ancestors' lives and times and how it has affected my focusing of material in the *Ewing Family Journal*. In my message in the previous issue, I focused in on David Hackett Fischer's *Albion's Seed*<sup>1</sup> and it's somewhat pedantic definition of 'folkways' as "normative [structures] of values, customs and meanings that exist in any culture."



In his current message on page 37, Chancellor Wally Ewing quite succinctly describes what I have been struggling to express, I repeat it here to emphasize and highlight it:

*I am fascinated with the pioneering spirit of our ancestors who dared to create new lives for themselves. How did they 'get by' day to day? What were their dreams and their dreads? What were their realities? I have an almost insatiable longing for historical novels and factual histories. Resurrecting a fact or theory excites me and, given half a chance, I'm prepared to share it.*

### Punctuation

As Editor, I'm charged with assuring – among other things – that the journal's material is typographically and grammatically correct. This means that I'm constantly on the lookout for 'typographical' errors such as "great grandmother" vs. "great-grandmother" and grammatical errors such as the correct use of commas to separate the parts of a compound sentence ("We climbed the mountain and descended into the valley." vs. " We climbed the mountain, and we descended into the valley.").

Among the 'other things' I worry about is readability. With respect to this I have a very simple rule: If I have to stop reading, backup and re-read, then something's needed to make this not be the case.

In introducing his signature comedic routine, *Phonetic Punctuation*,<sup>2</sup> Victor Borge says

*When we read or write, we use punctuation marks to underline the meaning of our sentences. We do not use them when we speak, so why not integrate punctuation marks into our speech? Then we can underline what we intend to convey to each other verbally.*

Borge then introduces sounds for various punctuation marks – for example 'pffttz' for a 'period' – and uses these sounds to read a dialogue between two lovers. The audience is reduced to tears of laughter.

My readability rule is akin to Borge's verbal-understandability 'rule'. While observing the rules of 'good writing' as defined by the *Chicago Manual of Style*,<sup>3</sup> I tend to use punctuation to reflect the phrasing and

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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).

<sup>2</sup> [www.youtube.com/watch?v=IF4qii8S3gw](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IF4qii8S3gw)

hesitations a presenter would orally make to help his/her audience understand what he/she is saying. Compare a speaker saying:

*The moon that night was full bright golden.* (with no hesitations)

versus him/her saying:

*The moon that night was full ... bright golden.* (with "..." indicating a slight hesitation)

The verbally indicated difference between the moon being 'full' and 'bright' and 'golden' versus it being 'full' and 'bright golden' requires some punctuation to cue the reader:

*The moon that night was full, bright, golden.*

versus

*The moon that night was full, bright-golden.*

OK, I'm being a tad bit anal. But I'm quite sensitive to having to, when I try to speedily read through the journal's material, stop, backup and re-read the material in order to understand what an author is saying.

I figure that my somewhat over-use of punctuation makes it so that readers don't have to 'hiccup', backup, and re-read material to understand what the material's author is 'saying'.

*Wm E. Riddle*

#### **Mass Pike Roadkill**

Researchers for the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority found over 200 dead crows near greater Boston recently, and there was concern that they may have died from Avian Flu.

A Bird Pathologist examined the remains of all the crows, and, to everyone's relief, confirmed the problem was definitely NOT Avian Flu. The cause of death appeared to be vehicular impacts.

However, during the detailed analysis it was noted that varying colors of paints appeared on the bird's beaks and claws.

By analyzing these paint residues it was determined that 98% of the crows had been killed by impact with trucks, while only 2% were killed by an impact with a car.

MTA then hired an Ornithological Behaviorist to determine if there was a cause for the disproportionate percentages of truck kills versus car kills.

The Ornithological Behaviorist very quickly concluded the cause: when crows eat road kill, they always have a look-out crow in a nearby tree to warn of impending danger.

The conclusion was that while all the lookout crows could say "Cah", none could say "Truck."

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<sup>3</sup> [www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html](http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html)



# ***EWING FAMILY ASSOCIATION***

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL  
GATHERING



*Mark  
Your  
Calendar*

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

***See page 34  
for further information.***

# ***Ewing Family Journal***

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## ***Will of John Ewing, died 1609***

Thor Ewing ([thor@historicalarts.co.uk](mailto:thor@historicalarts.co.uk))

In a previous issue of the *Ewing Family Journal*, I presented an overview of my recent research into early Ewings in Scotland.<sup>1</sup> In this article, I look in more detail at just one document which that research uncovered, the testament of one John Ewing who lived in a part of Dumbarton called Heiddykkis of Kirkmichael<sup>2</sup> until his death on September, 8, 1609.

Knowing the customs of the time, we can work out much of what happened. When John Ewing died, his relatives (probably his sons) applied to the Clerk of the Commissary Court in Glasgow for a written Edict of Executry to pin to the door of his local church – probably the old parish church rather than the chapel of St. Michael. This edict invited anyone who had a claim on John Ewing's estate to come forward and make themselves known. The Commissary Court appointed John's sons, George, Alexander, Finlay and Humphrey, as executors. The sons then drew up an inventory of their father's moveable goods, which they took to the Commissary Clerk to be confirmed and inserted in the Register of Testaments of the Glasgow Commissary Court.

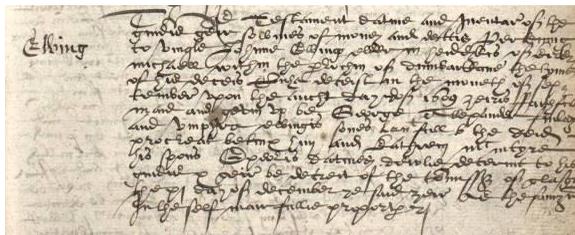
It is this record which forms the basis of the testament we can read today.

There were two kinds of testament. A *testament testamentar* was used when the deceased had composed a will before his death, while a *testament dative* was for those who had died intestate. Like most people of his day, John died intestate so this is a testament dative.

### **Literal Transcription<sup>3</sup>**

The text of John Ewing's testament is given below, first in a literal transcription prepared by genealogist Diane Baptie<sup>4</sup> and then followed by my own rough modernization. I hope that by looking at the two versions together, readers of modern English will be able to make some sense of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Scots of the original, and so be able to find their way round other transcriptions with only brief notes as a guide.<sup>5</sup>

*The testament dative and inventar of the guidis geir sowmes of money and dettis pertening to umq[ui]lle Johnne Ewing elder in Heiddykis of Kirkmichaell within the parochin of Dumbartane the tyme of his deceis quha deceist in the moneth of*



**John Ewing's Testament, dated 22 January 1610**

<sup>1</sup> Ewing, Thor. Overview of 2012 Ewing Research, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (February 2013), pp. 8-16. Further details including transcriptions are now available on my website at [thorewing.net/ewing](http://thorewing.net/ewing).

<sup>2</sup> *Kirkmichael* is the old name for the Strathleven district of Dumbarton, where there was a kirk or chapel to St. Michael in medieval times. *Heiddykis* refers to the *head* of a *dyke* or wall, probably the wall around the kirkyard there

<sup>3</sup> [bracketed] text expands abbreviations and short-hand.

<sup>4</sup> [www.genealogypro.com/dbaptie.html](http://www.genealogypro.com/dbaptie.html)

<sup>5</sup> I have found [www.scan.org.uk/researchrtools/glossary.htm](http://www.scan.org.uk/researchrtools/glossary.htm) and [www.dsl.ac.uk](http://www.dsl.ac.uk) particularly useful with respect to understanding the text.

September upon the aucht day th[ai]rof 1609 yeiris faithfully maid and gevin up be George, Allexander, Finlay and Umphra Ewing is sones lauchtfull to the deid procreat betwix him and Kathrein McIntyre his spous Exe[cut]oris datives dewlie decernit to his guidis & geir be decreit of the co[m]missar of Glasgow the xj day of December the said yeir as the samyn in the self mair fullie proportis

### **Inventar**

Item the said umq[uh]le Johnne had all and sundrie the guidis geir sowmes of money and dettis following of the avaiill and pryces eftir spe[cife]it pertening to him as his awin propir guidis the tyme of his deceis viz the sawing of thrie bollis m[ui]rland come estimat to the thirde come pryce of the boll w[i]th the fodder thrie pund Sum[m]a xxvij li Item the sawing of thrie firlottis beir estimat to the ferd come pryce of the boll w[i]th the fodder fyve lib Sum[m]a xv li Item four tydie ky pryce of the peice o[ve]rheid xij li Sum[m]a xlvij li Item four forrow ky pryce of the peice o[ve]rheid ten pund Inde fourtie pund Item ane auld forrow kow pasturand upone the Landis of Nobilstoun pryce ten pund Item twa stottis of twa yeir auld pryce of the peice sax pund Inde xij li Item aucht heid of schein young and auld pryce of the peice o[ve]rheid xxxij sh iijd Sum[m]a xij li vjs viijd Item ane auld broun meir by the heirezeld and airscheip hors pryce ten pund Item sax ellis of reid & blak cullerit claith pryce of the ell xl sh Inde twelf pund Item the insicht of the hous in utincillis & domicillis w[i]th the abuilzementis of the defunctis bodie estimat to twentie twa pund

Sum[m]a of the inventar – ijct ix li vjs viijd

### **Dettis awand to the deid**

Item thair was awand to the said umq[uh]le Johnne the tyme of his deceis foirsaid the sowmes of money underwr[it]t in be the persones eftirspecife]it viz Be Johnne Ewing in Kirkmichaell for twa bollis beir ellevin pund vjs viijd Item be Johnne Malynie in Murroich for ane ox bocht and ressavit be him saxtein pund Item be Patrik Porter in Corslet restand of c[er]tane come sylvir xvjs viijd Item be Johnne Wode of Geillistoun for ane boll beir v li vjs viijd Item be James Elder in Tounend of Dumbartane of borrowit money and uther comptis aughtein pundis Item be Thomas Cock in Sockoch and Jon Moresoun in Blairshalloch for ane boll beir equallie betwix thame fyve pund vjs viijd Item awand be Robert Workman in Strahachie at the heid of Halie Loch for malt and meill bocht and ressavit be him fra the defunct fourtie sax pund xijs iijd Item be Andro Glen in Glen twa bollis beir q[uh]lk he sauld to the defunct and as yit undelyverit for the q[uh]lk he ressavit ten pund xijs iijd Item be Mathow Neilie in Kilmalie & thrid of Kirkmichaell for ane ox bocht and ressavit be him fra the defunct saxtein pund mair be him of borrowit money xlvj sh viijd Item be Deame Margaret Howstoun spous to Sir W[illia]m Stewart of Heildoun capitane of the castell of Dumbartane and the said Sir Williame for his entres for twa bollis malt and ane multoun bouk coft and ressavit be the said Deame Margaret fra the defunct pryce fyftein pund sax sh viijd Item be Umphra Reid in Ardoch for ane f[ir]lot beir xxvjs viijd Item be Robert Sempill of Clois of borrowit money conforme to his obligatioune xxxij li vjs viijd Item be Robert Greinill mariner in Dumbartane for ane boll malt sax pund xijs iijd Item be Jonet Gibsoun relict of umq[uh]le Mathow Palmer for ane boll malt sevin pund Item be Robert Miller at the Castelwall of Dumbartane for beir meill and borrowit sylvir xvj li Item be Thomas McCalpein burges of the said burgh of borrowit money thrie li Item be James Fallusdail burges thair restand of half ane boll malt xv sh Item be Cristiane Bucha[n]nane spous to Robert Stewart skipper thair restand of malt sylvir thrie pund Item be Allane Lyoun wricht burges thair for ane boll meill fyve pund vjs viijd Item be the airis of umq[uh]le Tobias

*Smollat of Kirktoun conforme to his obligatioun fourtie sax pund Item be the said Finlay Ewing sone to the defunct of byrun a[n]nelrentis restand awand be him ten pundis mo[n]jey*

*Sum[m]ja of the dettis awand to the deid – ijct Lxxx li vs*

*Sum[m]ja of the Inventar with the dettis – iijct Lxxxix li xjs 8d*

*To be devydit in thrie pairtis*

*The deidis pairt is – jct Lxij li iijs xd*

*The quot of the testament abonewr[itt]in be compositioun extendis to – vij li*

*I David Forsythe of Dykis co[m]missar of Glasgow constitute be the richt reverend Johnne archbishop of Glasgow Eftir dew warning maid be edict oppinlie as effeirit Be the tenor heir of Ratifeis approvis and conformis this p[rese]nt testament and Inventar insasfar as the samyne is leillelie and trewlie gevin up nathing omittit furth of the samyne nor set within the just avall and gevis and co[m]mittis full power & intromissioun with the guidis and geir abonewr[itt]in to the saidis exe[cut]or datives abonespecifeit allanerlie w[i]th power to thame to call & persew th[air]foir Because they have maid faith as use is and hes fund cautioun as law will as ane act maid th[air]upone at lenth beiris At Glasgow the xxij day of Januar 1610*

*The q[ui]k day in p[rese]ns of the co[m]missar of Glasgow personallie compeirit Johnne Menteith merchand burges of Glasgow as cau[tio]ner and sovertie for Alexander and Finlay Ewing is twa of the exe[cut]oris nominat to umq[ui]lle Johnne Ewing in Heiddykis of Kirkmichaell that the guidis and geir contenit in the testament of the said umq[ui]lle Johnne salbe furth cumand to all pairteis haveand entres as Law will and the saidis airis and ex[ecuto]ris to become actit for thame thair airis and ex[ecuto]ris to warrand freith releif and skaithles keip thair cau[tio]ner abonenamit of all coist skaith dampnage expensis & intres th[air] he or his foirsaidis sall happin to sustein or incur th[air]throw Quhairupone they askit actis etc*

## Modernization<sup>6</sup>

The testament dative and inventory of the goods, gear, sums of money and debts pertaining to deceased John Ewing elder in Heiddykis of Kirkmichaell within the parish of Dumbarton [at] the time of his decease who deceased in the month of September upon the eighth day thereof 1609 years faithfully made and given up by George, Alexander, Finlay and Humphrey Ewing, sons lawful to the deceased, procreated between him and Katherine Mcintyre his spouse, Executors dative duly decernit [appointed] to his goods and gear by decree of the commissar of Glasgow the 11<sup>th</sup> day of December the said year as the same in the self more fully purports:

### Inventory

Item: the said deceased John had all and sundry the goods, gear, sums of money and debts following of the value and prices after specified pertaining to him as his own proper goods [at] the time of his decease viz.

- the sowing of three bolls<sup>7</sup> moorland corn estimated to the third corn price of the boll with the fodder three pound *Summa* £27.

<sup>6</sup> [bracketed] text provides: 1) explanations of arcane and/or Scottish terms; and 2) text added to improve readability.

<sup>7</sup> boll: measure of capacity for grain; six bushels in Scotland

- Item: the sowing of three firlots<sup>8</sup> bere<sup>9</sup> estimated to the fourth corn price of the boll with the fodder five pounds *Summa* £15.
- Item: four tidy<sup>10</sup> cows, price of the piece overhead £17 *Summa* £48.
- Item: four farrow<sup>11</sup> cows, price of the piece overhead ten pound *Inde* forty pound
- Item: one old farrow cow pasturing upon the Lands of Nobleston, price ten pound
- Item: two stotts<sup>12</sup> of two year old, price of the piece six pound *Inde* £12
- Item: eight head of sheep young and old, price of the piece overhead 33s 4d *Summa* £13 6s 8d
- Item: one old brown mare by the herald and heirship horse,<sup>13</sup> price ten pound
- Item: six ells<sup>14</sup> of red & black colored cloth, price of the ell 40s *Inde* twelve pound
- Item: the insicht [furniture] of the house in utensils & household domicillis [effects] with the habillements [clothing] of the defunct's body estimated to twenty two pound

*Summa* of the inventory – £199 6s 8d

#### **Debts owing to the dead**

Item: there was owing to the said deceased John the time of his decease foresaid the sums of money underwritten by the persons after-specified *viz.*

- by John Ewing in Kirkmichaell for two bolls bere eleven pound 6s 8d
- Item: by John Malynie in Murroich for one ox bought and received by him sixteen pound
- Item: by Patrick Porter in Corslet resting of certain corn silver [i.e. payment] 16s 8d
- Item: by John Wode of Geillistoun for one boll bere £5 6s 8d
- Item: by James Elder in Town-end of Dumbartane of borrowed money and other counts, eighteen pounds
- Item: by Thomas Cock in Sockoch and Jon Moresoun in Blairshalloch for one boll bere equally betwixt them five pound 6s 8d
- Item: owing by Robert Workman in Strahachie at the head of Holy Loch for malt and meal bought and received by him from the defunct, forty six pound 13s 4d
- Item: by Andrew Glen in Glen two bolls bere which he sold to the defunct and as yet undelivered for the which he received ten pound 13s 4d
- Item: by Matthew Neilie in Kilmalie & third of Kirkmichaell for one ox bought and received by him from the defunct sixteen pound more by him of borrowed money 46s 8d

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<sup>8</sup> firlot: any of various old Scottish units of dry capacity equal to ¼ boll or from ½ to 1½ Winchester bushels

<sup>9</sup> bere: barley

<sup>10</sup> tidy animal: pregnant animal

<sup>11</sup> farrow animal: non-pregnant animal

<sup>12</sup> stott: steer

<sup>13</sup> heirship horse: the best beast given to the landlord on the death of the tenant

<sup>14</sup> ell: an English unit of length for cloth equal to forty-five inches (about 1.14 meters; about one U.S. yard, 0.9144 meters)

- Item: by Dame Margaret Howstoun spouse to Sir William Stewart of Heildoun captain of the castle of Dumbarton and the said Sir William for his entries for two bolls malt and one mutton carcass purchased and received by the said Dame Margaret from the defunct price fifteen pound six shilling 8*d*
- Item: by Humphrey Reid in Ardoch for one firloft bere 26s 8*d*
- Item: by Robert Sempill of Clois of borrowed money conforming to his obligation £33 6s 8*d*
- Item: by Robert Greinill mariner in Dumbarton for one boll malt, six pound 13s 4*d*
- Item: by Janet Gibsoun relict of deceased Matthew Palmer for one boll malt seven pound
- Item: by Robert Miller at the Castle-wall of Dumbarton for bere meal and borrowed silver £16
- Item: by Thomas McCalpein burgess of the said burgh of borrowed money three pound
- Item: by James Fallusdail burgess there resting of half one boll malt 15s
- Item: by Christiane Buchanan spouse to Robert Stewart skipper there resting of malt silver three pound
- Item: by Allan Lyoun wright burgess there for one boll meal, five pound 6s 7*d*
- Item: by the heirs of deceased Tobias Smollett of Kirkcubright conforming to his obligation forty six pound
- Item: by the said Finlay Ewing son to the defunct of past annual rents resting owing by him ten pounds money

*Summa* of the debts owing to the dead – £280 5s

*Summa* of the Inventory with the debts – £489 11s 8*d*

To be divided in three parts

The dead's part is – £180 3s 10*d*

The quot [legal fee] of the testament above-written by composition extends to – £7

I David Forsythe of Dykies, commissar of Glasgow constituted by the right reverend John archbishop of Glasgow, after due warning made by edict openly as appropriate by the tenor hereof ratifies approves and confirms this present testament and inventory insofar as the same is loyally and truly given up nothing omitted forth of the same nor set within the just value and gives and commits full power and intromission with the goods and gear above-written to the said's executor datives above-specified singly with power to them to call and pursue therefore because they have made faith as use is and has found caution as law will as one act made thereupon at length bears at Glasgow the 22 day of January 1610

The which day in presence of the commissar of Glasgow personally compeired [appeared in court] John Menteith merchant burgess of Glasgow as cautioner and surety for Alexander and Finlay Ewing, two of the executors nominated to deceased John Ewing in Heiddykies of Kirkmichaell that the goods and gear contained in the testament of the said deceased John shall be forthcoming to all parties having interest as law will and the said heirs and executors to become acted for them their heirs and executors to warrant free relief and notice skaithles keip [without harm] their cautioner above-named of all cost skaith [harm] damage expenses and interest that he or his aforesaid shall happen to sustain or incur therethrough whereupon they asked acts etc.

## Observations

This testament is typical of Ewing testaments I have investigated. As more information becomes available from more testaments, I hope it will be possible to cross-reference and learn something about the inter-relationships between Ewing families at this time and also about their relationships with other local families. From this document alone, we can see that John Ewing was no pauper and that his business connections went beyond the Ewing family. Some of the surnames mentioned in his testament (notably Porter, Sempill and Smollett) have already been noticed in connection with Ewings elsewhere.

## Elder vs. Younger

One point of interest is that John Ewing is described as an elder in Heiddykis of Kirkmichael, which must distinguish him from another John Ewing there who would have been 'younger'. As it happens, the testament of another John Ewing in Heiddykis of Kirkmichael is recorded for the year 1614. It would be natural to assume that this later John was the eldest son and heir of John Ewing elder. But if so, it is curious that the younger John Ewing is not named among the heirs and executors of the elder.

To satisfy my curiosity, I recently asked Diane Baptie to transcribe the younger John Ewing's testament. The second John Ewing must have died young because his children are in their minority (under the age of twenty-one) but there's no hint of any connection between the two Johns in either testament.

So, it would seem most likely that the younger John Ewing was not in fact a son of the elder. Ms. Baptie has pointed out that "Heiddykis would be a farm, and farms in earlier times were multi-tenanted ... it could easily have been a farm town where more than one Ewing family was living." However, given that they lived so close by, it's likely that these two John Ewings could still have been closely related.

## Coloured Cloth



**Highland Scots serving in the  
Army of Gustavus Adolphus circa 1631**

Another interesting detail in the elder John Ewing's testament is the reference in the inventory of John Ewing's goods to 'sax ellis of reid & blak cullerit claith' ('six ells of red & black coloured cloth'). This must be a significant piece of cloth, as it warrants an entry of its own. What can be said about it?

First, this is not just cloth, but cloth that is described as being coloured red and black. The fact that it is in two colours means it must either be a check cloth or a brocade. Brocades were woven in silk and imported from Italy, and they were fabulously expensive. At 40s. an ell, John Ewing's 'reid & blak cullerit claith' is not nearly costly enough to be brocade, so it must be a red and black check.

We have to be careful here. It's always hard to get a real sense of the value of historical prices, since standards of living and indeed ways of life were so different from our own. If we try to establish a standard 'exchange rate' between the present and the past, some things work out to be surprisingly

expensive whilst others seem rather cheap. It is also important to be aware that the Scottish pound was counted at just a twelfth of the value of a pound sterling. However, at around this date in England one could buy seven ells of canvas for 5s. (£3 Scots) or a cheap suit of clothes for 15s. (£9 Scots). So, at £12 Scots, this is still a relatively expensive piece of cloth.

Traditionally, Northern Europe has known two basic types of cloth; wool and linen. Linen does not take dye easily – although the Gaelic peoples had a penchant for saffron-dyed linen shirts – and so colored cloth was invariably made of wool, and this is especially true of patterned cloth which had to be 'dyed in the wool'. In the early seventeenth century, cotton was becoming an inexpensive alternative to linen – the price slumped in 1599 when the East India Company began importing directly to England – but the days of gingham check were still a long way in the future.

This means that John Ewing's 'sax ellis of reid & blak cullerit claith' must have been a woollen check, woven in red and black. Mainstream sixteenth and seventeenth century fashion did not have a place for check cloth; check cloth was worn by Highlanders, and as such was eschewed by Lowland Scots. So, this is what we would call tartan and that this sort of cloth is specifically associated with Highlanders.

So, if this is tartan, why doesn't it say so? Oddly enough, the word 'tartan' wasn't applied to this kind of cloth at the time. 'Tartan' was a coarser check cloth, suitable for making the warm hose (or leggings) and jerkin<sup>15</sup> which were worn with the plaid but not for the plaid itself.

Thus, in 1538 the king's tailor ordered 'ijj elnis of heland tertane to be hois to the Kingis grace' ('3 ells of Highland tartan to be hose to the King's Grace') for James V, and this tartan fit for a king cost the Treasury just 4s. 4d. per ell.<sup>16</sup>

The London poet John Taylor visited Scotland around the time of John Ewing's death and described Highland dress in his *Pennyles Pilgrimage*<sup>17</sup> of 1618:<sup>18</sup>

*Their habite is shooes with but one sole apiece; stockings (which they call short hose) made of a warm stuffe of diverse colours, which they call Tartane: as for breeches, many of them, nor their forefathers, never wore any, but a jerkin of the same stuffe that their hose is of, their garters being bands or wreathes of hay or straw, with a plead about their shoulders, which is a mantle of divers colours, much finer and lighter stuffe then their hose, with blue flat caps on their heads, a handkerchiefe knit with two knots about their necke; and thus are they attyred.*

So John Ewing's cloth would have been his mantle or cloak (what we would call a plaid) and was made of the 'much finer and lighter stuffe' which Taylor describes.

Although we might think of tartan as usually having more than two colors, this was by no means always the case. Even today, many traditional tartans have just two colors, often red and black as here. Early portraits of Highlanders show that this was all the more true in the past, and although the subject of clan

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<sup>15</sup> jerkin: a man's short close-fitting jacket, usually sleeveless and worn over a doublet in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

<sup>16</sup> Balfour, Sir James, ed. *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland (Compota Thesaurariorum Regum Scotorum)*, Vol. 6 (1531-8), H.M. General Register House (Edinburgh), 1905

<sup>17</sup> Taylor, John. *The Pennyles Pilgrimage Or the Money-Lesse Perambulation of John Taylor: Alias the Kings Majesties Water-Poet*, Edw. Allde (London), 1618.

<sup>18</sup> cited in Dunbar, John Telfer. *History of Highland Dress*, Oliver & Boyd (Edinburgh), 1962

tartans in history would be worthy of an article in its own right, it seems to me that tartans in red and black may often have been distinctive of the Campbells and their allies.

Six ells of cloth is enough to wear as a full plaid, in what was then the traditional Highland manner of dress. John Ewing's tartan plaid was valued at £12 Scots. Given that all his other clothes along with furniture, utensils and household effects were valued together at a total of just £22 Scots, it is clear just how significant this item of clothing was.

Although technically he lived just south of 'the Highland line', John Ewing lived in an area which was culturally mixed. The county straddles the Highland line, and in seventeenth-century Dumbartonshire, Highlanders and Lowlanders coexisted. By wearing his plaid, John Ewing proclaimed his identity as a Highlander. We cannot know for certain that he wore it every day, but from the relative value of his possessions I think we can be sure that if he had ever had the opportunity to sit for a portrait, he would have been painted in traditional Highland dress, wearing his 'sax ellis of reid & blak cullerit claith'.

*Thor Ewing is a writer, historian and historical performer in the U.K. He has published studies of Viking and Anglo-Saxon culture and translations of medieval Scandinavian and Celtic poetry. He joined the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project in 2007 (he is JT in Group 2\*), and his own line comes through Lurgan, County Armagh, in Northern Ireland. He is webmaster for the Clan Ewen Society, and his recent New Notes on Clan Ewen<sup>19</sup> looks at how modern Ewings and MacEwens originate in the clans of medieval Scotland. His personal website is at ThorEwing.net.*



### **From the Mouths ... #1**

A grandmother was telling her little granddaughter what her own childhood was like. "We used to skate outside on a pond. I had a swing made from a tire; it hung from a tree in our front yard. We rode our pony. We picked wild raspberries in the woods." The little girl was wide-eyed, taking this all in. At last she said, "I sure wish I'd gotten to know you sooner!"

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<sup>19</sup> Ewing, Thor. *New Notes on Clan Ewen*. Private Printing, 2009. See [www.clanewen.org/shop/newnotes](http://www.clanewen.org/shop/newnotes).

## ***One American Family – Part VI***

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 'AE' 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 AE 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. AE'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 sixth article in the series; it concerns Dr. Wyllys Seamans Walkley, the father of Carlotta Parthenia 'Lotta' Walkley who was the wife of Alvin Enoch 'AE' Ewing. The previous five articles appeared in recent issues of this journal.<sup>4,5,6,7,8</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 others, as in life AE 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>9</sup> None of these articles would have been

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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> Ewing, Wallace K. One American Family – Part V, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (May 2013), pp. 1-33

<sup>9</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.

possible had it not been for AE's amazing diligence and tireless correspondence. I am thankful that he was such a prolific writer, threw nothing away, and catalogued and indexed everything.

In addition, much credit goes also to my sister Nancy Ann Hank Ewing, whose intensive research and monumental genealogy of the complete Pocahontas James Ewing family<sup>10</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.

## **Wyllys Seamans Walkley: The Family Doctor**

When Wyllys Seamans Walkley died in Grand Haven, Michigan, on August 29, 1917, the *Grand Haven Tribune* had many kind words to say about the gentle doctor who had lived in the area for the past forty years or more. The following paragraph is from an editorial written on that date:

*Few men are so touched by the Almighty hand as was he. And the greatest of these gifts of his were the kindness and sympathy, together with that rare happiness of nature, which made him kin to all men, no matter of what station. It may have been the mark of his own boyhood struggles which developed this richness of character. It may have been his constant touch with humanity during his long professional career. It may have been just himself. At any rate the rare God-given gift of true manhood was there.*

Wyllys was born in Cambria Township, Hillsdale County, Michigan, on January 17, 1846, the son of Oliver and Parthenia (Smith) Walkley. Oliver was born in Haddam, Connecticut, on April 30, 1809, and Parthenia, of Scotch descent, was born on April 20, 1812. The couple was married in Connecticut on November 16, 1830, and they provided Wyllys with nine sisters and three brothers. Wyllys's father died on March 23, 1894, and his mother passed away on March 11, 1895.

While in Hillsdale County the Walkley family lived in the same area as Enoch Ewing and his family for a year or so, but there is no evidence that the two families ever met while living there. Oliver had moved his family from New England to Hillsdale County in 1837, and migrated to Muskegon County in November 1854. Because Enoch and the other Ewings moved from Ohio to Woodbridge Township, Hillsdale County, in 1853 there was at least a year's overlap. Some handwritten notes indicate it was a gradual move for the Walkleys, with stops of indeterminate length in Monroe and Lenawee Counties in Michigan, then Bridgewater in Williams County, Ohio, and then to Cambria Township, Hillsdale County, in Michigan.

Oliver bought seventy-six acres of farmland, approximately the east one-half of the northeast quarter of Section 3, Casinovia [now Casnovia] Township, Muskegon County, a mile or so from the town of Bailey. Wyllys was brought up on this farm. His education, Wyllys wrote, began in a small log schoolhouse in Cambria Township when he was five-and-a-half years old. His schooling was unbroken for two years. He and his sisters walked two miles to school through thick woods, without homes or open fields, and saw deer and bear frequently. For the next ten years, evidently after the family moved to Muskegon County, Wyllys attended school for ten-to-twelve weeks each winter, leaving in March to assist with the sugar making. He kept up with classes: Wyllys remembered, "studying nights by the light of the fire

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<sup>10</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).

under the pans of boiling sap." His father filled the role of teacher, and Wyllys recalled that he used twigs and ashes to work out problems in mathematics – pencils and paper were not available.

Wyllys had an early leaning toward the practice of medicine. He recalled a time when he was about five years old. His oldest brother, Edwin, liked to tease Wyllys by falling off a stump and pretending to die, obstinately refusing to respond to his brother's repeated attempts to bring him back to life. On one occasion, Edwin played the same trick, and as usual did not respond to Wyllys's pleadings. Wyllys knew his brother was in a bad way, and wept long and loud. Still getting no response, he climbed on his brother's chest, parted his eyelids, and spit upon the eyeball. Wyllys concluded "[In] my 40 years experience in the practice of medicine, I have never seen a more instantaneous effect."

A picture<sup>11</sup> of Wyllys and five of his eight sisters, including twins, shows him to be a well-dressed young man, perhaps in his sixteenth year. He is wearing a dress shirt, tie, vest, and suit jacket with contrasting trousers, and the young women all appear to have on their best dresses. On February 16, 1864, about a month after his eighteenth birthday, Wyllys married fifteen-year old Ida Skinner.

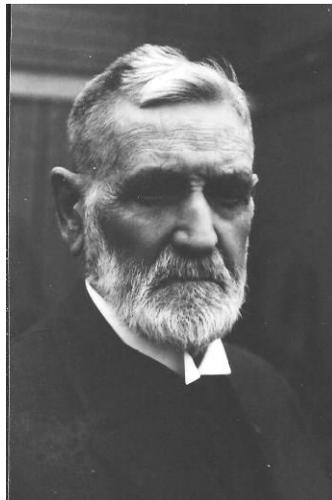
### **Lafayette Skinner**

Ida's father, Lafayette Skinner, farmed land in Section 16, Casnovia Township, only a few miles from Oliver Walkley's place. Born in Sherburne, New York, southeast of Utica, on September 17, 1824, Lafayette was the tenth of Alfred and Elizabeth (Coston) Skinner's thirteen children and was named after the famed French general who assisted the colonies in their effort to become free, and who, in 1824, visited the country he had helped nearly fifty years earlier.

Lafayette Skinner liked to tell the story of falling from the second floor to the cellar of a new home as it was being built. Whatever damage the fall may have done, it didn't shorten Lafayette's life, since he lived to be a week short of ninety-nine. He was married twice, first to Sarah K. Poultney on January 4, 1843. Sarah died in Casnovia Township on June 25, 1872. Lafayette then married Marion Robertson Thomas on August 6, 1873.

One of Lafayette and Sarah's children was Ida Celestia, born October 22, 1848, in Sherburne. A sister of Lafayette's by the name of Celestia C. Skinner had died at age two.

The year Lafayette and his family moved to Michigan is unknown, but he visited Grand Rapids in 1847. In 1856 he cleared land in Casnovia Township, and lived on that farm for nearly forty years. In 1893 he moved to Illinois, and nine years later he continued his trek west, stopping in Seattle, Washington. He remained there until 1922, then moved to Escondido, California, where he died on September 10, 1923.



**Figure 1: Lafayette Skinner, two years before his death at the age of 99**

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<sup>11</sup> Many pictures of my ancestors have been donated to the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center ([genealogycenter.org](http://genealogycenter.org)). They will eventually be available online via the Internet.

In the Civil War, Lafayette served in Company E of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Michigan Volunteer Cavalry under Captain Benjamin Whitman of Berlin [now Marne] in Ottawa County, Michigan, and participated in the battles of Perryville [Kentucky, October, 1862], Chickamauga [Georgia, August and September, 1863], and Franklin and Nashville [Tennessee, November and December, 1864]. On one occasion he was on duty not far from his son-in-law's regiment, and thought he would pay him a visit. He went to the company's quarters and looked from tent to tent. As he toured the camp Lafayette spotted a pair of boots protruding from one of the tents. Lafayette contemplated them, and finally determined from their size and style that they might belong to Wyllys. Further investigation confirmed his hunch, and he and Wyllys had a good visit. Lafayette's regiment was part of the Army of the Cumberland, and he served under Generals Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas, and Sheridan.

### **Wyllys and Ida (Skinner) Walkley**

Ida, like Wyllys, was raised on the family farm in Casnovia Township, and it is probable that she and Wyllys had known each other some years prior to marriage. A picture on their wedding day (see Figure 2) shows a dapper Wyllys and a very young Ida. Her new husband was known for the fastidious attention he gave to his appearance, and he always kept his hair combed and in perfect order, thus earning him the title of "Slicker" with his peers.

On February 12, 1864, four days before their wedding, Wyllys enlisted in Company C of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Michigan Infantry. While Ida returned to school two days after the wedding, her new husband was mustered in, under Colonel Oliver L. Spaulding of St. Johns, Michigan. When that unit was mustered out on February 28, 1865, he was assigned to the 23<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps of Ohio under the command of Major General John B. Schofield.

The 23<sup>rd</sup> Michigan Infantry was assigned to Fort Nelson, Kentucky, where Wyllys contracted measles on the last day of February. After recovering from that illness, he was appointed ward master and given charge of sixty-four beds. That was the beginning of his serious interest in medicine. On June 17, 1864, he rejoined his unit and was on the front lines, in battle, beginning the next day in the battles on Lost Mountain and Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, on June 27<sup>th</sup>, and on the Chattahoochee River on July 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>. He was part of the siege of Atlanta from July 22<sup>nd</sup> to August 25<sup>th</sup> and participated in the pursuit of General Hood, who was moving his Confederate troops northward through Georgia and Alabama to the Tennessee River during the fall and winter of 1864-to-65. Wyllys had had no combat training prior to his first battle.

Wyllys's unit, part of General Tecumseh Sherman's army, saw a number of battles, including the battles of Lost Mountain, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Peach Tree Creek, and the engagements around Atlanta, Jonesboro, Columbia, Nashville, and Franklin. In 1865 Wyllys was transferred to Company H of the 28<sup>th</sup> Infantry, commanded by Colonel Wheeler. Under General Schofield's command, Wyllys, on February 1, 1866, became the acting Superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau, Eastern District, North Carolina. There he began the regular study of medicine with Dr. John C. Cohoun of Elizabeth City, New Jersey, until he was discharged on June 5, 1866, in Raleigh, North Carolina. His discharge paper notes that Wyllys was "five feet 5½" high, fair complexion, dark eyes, brown hair, and by occupation, when



**Figure 2: Ida Skinner and Wyllys Walkley on their Wedding Day in 1864**

enrolled, a farmer." A document dated February 13, 1892, provided Wyllys with a pension of \$12 per month for "Disease of the nervous system" incurred during his military service.

After being mustered out, Wyllys returned to his wife's home in Newaygo County unannounced, and at the unexpected sight of him at her front door, Ida fainted. Perhaps Wyllys again used his medical expertise on a family member.

### **Wyllys and Ida (Skinner) Walkley's Children**

Wyllys and Ida had three children (see Figure 3): Emile born in 1867, Sarah Adeline 'Addie' born two years later, and Carlotta Parthenia 'Lotta' born on November 11, 1870.

Ida died on January 28, 1873, when Lotta was less than two-and-a-half years old. Wyllys soon married Olive E. MacDonald, a native of Vermont, who moved to Grand Rapids in 1858 and became a teacher. Wyllys and his new wife decided he should give up farming and pursue a career in medicine, so they set off for Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Wyllys and Olive felt they could manage to provide for the two older daughters, but they had other plans for Lotta. Sometime in the spring of 1873, Wyllys and the two-year-old walked from the farm in Casnovia Township to East Paris, Michigan, just south of Grand Rapids. There the little redhead became a member of the Ellen and Freeborn Bailey homestead, and there she stayed until she entered Hillsdale Academy, the equivalent today of a private high school, and then continued at Hillsdale College. Nearly a year after receiving her Bachelor of Arts degree, Lotta on April 5, 1893, married Alvin Enoch 'AE' Ewing, an attorney and representative to the Michigan legislature.



**Figure 3: The three Walkley sisters – Carlotta, Emile, and Addie – about 1880**

Emile married Peter J. Danhof, a prominent Grand Haven attorney. They later moved to Grand Rapids. Addie married Bret Hatch. They resided in Muskegon, a dozen miles north of Grand Haven.

Shortly after his return to civilian life, Wyllys studied medicine under Dr. Sinzs of Newaygo, learning anatomy and physiology, and at the same time he taught school. He entered the University of Michigan's medical school on October 14, 1876. He was able to complete one full term before financial difficulties forced him to begin medical practice before graduation. He located his first office in Hudsonville, Ottawa County, Michigan, in May 1877. He closed the office in September 1878, and returned to the University of Michigan, where he received his medical degree in March 1879. A picture of Wyllys taken in Ann Arbor about this time (see Figure 4) shows him with a full beard, still looking well groomed and handsome. In later years, his beard would turn into a goatee, but he always looked

distinguished. In April, following graduation, he moved to the village of Spring Lake, in the northwest corner of Ottawa County.

Wyllys chose Spring Lake because it was a "beautiful and thriving village," and it had one medical doctor, Cyril Brown. Wyllys took up residence at a hotel in the village and waited for something to happen. About eight o'clock one cloudy evening in May, Dr. Brown asked Wyllys if he had a couple of free hours. John Haney's child had walked into a bed of smoldering coals and was badly burned. They left in Dr. Brown's brand new buggy and a borrowed horse. Wyllys was in his "graduation suit," since he wasn't yet wealthy enough to build his wardrobe. They reached the Haney house without a problem and found the badly burned child. Using cotton and 'carron oil' the two doctors spent about an hour dressing the burns, which covered the youngster from her feet to her waist. By then it was ten o'clock and very dark. They borrowed a lantern, hitched up the impatient horse, got in the buggy, and started off. Wyllys continued the narrative:

*We had gone but a few yards when I saw there was a difference of opinion between the horse and the driver as to which was the proper direction to take for our next drive. Before I knew what the decision had come to, I was unceremoniously dumped out over the hind wheels to the now wet and muddy ground, and that graduation suit was very much desecrated and disintegrated. I gathered myself up together as quickly as possible and heard the doctor calling loud and often for God's sake, catch him, catch him. He was only a short distance away. I saw some object moving very strenuously and persistently, but not getting away. So as my lantern was still burning, I rushed to the horse's head and caught him by the bits, held the light up over my head and saw the doctor's boots and legs to the knees sticking up over the dashboard which was now considerably bent, his body where his feet should be, and his head resting on the seat where his body should be, still hanging on to the lines like a true soldier, with his hands high over his head to take up the slack in the lines, but it was wholly unnecessary, for the buggy was straddle of a high stump and the horse jumping for all he was worth, could not get away. So I held the horse and my friend unpacked himself and we got the buggy off the stump, and I found what the trouble was, that the horse wanted to go to the barn instead of to Spring Lake.*

The rest of the trip seemed like the plot from a Marx Brothers movie. After almost being tossed by the horse once again, Dr. Brown decided they were lost, a conclusion Wyllys had arrived at some time ago, and he admitted that by this time he "was losing confidence in his guide." But they continued on their way. Dr. Brown, Wyllys suggested, must have been a student of the Bible at some point in his life, because "he used a good many Bible words, but not in the same connection as they are generally used." The two appeared to be going in a circle, as Wyllys saw again some familiar landmarks, but nothing that looked like Spring Lake. He wrote that he was glad to have someone saying those cusswords for him.

Finally they came to a long bridge, and Dr. Brown admitted he really did not know where they were. Wyllys replied, "I know where we are, but I don't know how to get away." It turned out they were in Fruitport, some miles from their destination. On their way down the correct road they met John Haney. Dr. Brown asked him if he had anything to drink because he was "drier than dust." "Sure," was the Irishman's reply, "I'd have been dead long hours ago if it hadn't been for this comforter." He passed the bottle to the elder doctor, who, Wyllys reported, "held it lovingly, mouth down to his, and seemed to be taking astronomical observations through the bottom of it. I think he saw what he was looking for, as he seemed perfectly satisfied when he handed the bottle back to Haney, but not so Haney, who held it up, shook it, and with a withering look at Brown, tossed it [the bottle] into the brush." By 3:30 that morning

they arrived at the doctor's house, where the two ordered a "first class" hot meal, which was eaten with the hunger born of adventure. And that ended Dr. Walkley's first medical case in Spring Lake.

A January 31, 1880, edition of the *Spring Lake Republican* contains a couple of references to Dr. Walkley. One article says, in its entirety, "Mr Howey is threatened with a run of fever. Dr. Walkley is in attendance." In another article, it is noted that Dr. and Mrs. Walkley were elected officers of the Good Templars Lodge. The same edition of the newspaper contained this ad:

*W. S. WALKLEY, M.D. Calls from the country PROMPTLY ATTENDED to!  
Office over L.O Perham's Drug Store*

Dr. Brown, Wyllys's mentor, also had a small advertisement toward the bottom of the page.

### **Dr. Wyllys Walkley in His Prime**

Wyllys left Spring Lake in August 1883, and moved his family and office to Lamont, still in Ottawa County. Then, in May 1885, he moved into a house at 114 Fourth Street in Grand Haven, which remained his home – and sometimes his office – until his death. For some years Wyllys also had an office on Washington Street in downtown Grand Haven and one on Third Street, which an ad boasts is "Connected by telephone."

On February 14, 1887, Dr. Walkley was appointed Marine Surgeon of the United States Public Health System. In addition, he was City Health Officer and coroner, and at various times he was a member of the Board of Public Works and the School Board of Grand Haven.

Toward the end of his medical career, Dr. Walkley became vice-president of the Michigan State Medical Society and president of the Grand Haven and Spring Lake Medical Society from April 8, 1915, to April 13, 1916. As Marine Surgeon he gave hundreds of physical examinations to candidates for the U.S. Lifesaving Service, which had an active branch in Grand Haven, and treated the injured and sick sailors who came into the Grand River Port. On December 4, 1902, he was elected to the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

Wyllys was a member of the Lake Lodge of the International Order of Odd Fellows at Spring Lake and the Maccabees, and he also was active in the Weatherwax Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, located in Grand Haven. He was a confirmed Republican.

The growing affluence of American society following the Civil War created a demand for pleasant vacation spots. With easy access by railway and boat from Chicago and other large cities, Grand Haven was ideally suited to become a resort area, and the discovery of magnetic mineral springs in Grand Haven and Spring Lake already had established the area as a popular vacation destination. The waterfront was another asset to be developed, and Wyllys was one of the original incorporators of the Highland Park Association formed in 1886. The association built a large hotel on the bluffs of Lake Michigan, which soon became popular with vacationers from as far away as St Louis. Before long, cottages were built in the adjacent dunes, and from then on the Port City never lost its lakeside allure.



**Figure 4: Dr. Wyllys Walkley  
c1885 in Ann Arbor**

If Wyllys was an avid correspondent, there are few letters remaining to prove it. One surviving letter, to his daughter Lotta, is written on the official letterhead of the U.S. Marine-Hospital Service, Port of Grand Haven. Written on March 11, 1893, he congratulates Lotta on the announcement of her impending marriage the next month to AE Ewing. Despite an injury to his wife's foot, which would keep her from attending, Dr. Walkley assured his daughter, "I will be present if Mr E expects to be." In a second letter, dated April 4, 1893, Dr. Walkley expressed his regrets at being unable to attend his daughter's wedding, scheduled for the next day, because daughter Emile was about to give birth and would need his assistance. He added, however, that he and Olive had "a silver cake basket and two framed pictures" as wedding gifts. As it turned out, he was able to be at the wedding, and there is no record of Emile having a child on or around April 5, 1893.

On July 3, 1905, about seventy-five descendants of Oliver Walkley held their first reunion "at the old homestead," presumably the Walkley farm, now occupied by Alfred Walkley, born in 1859, and the last of Oliver and Parthenia's children. Emile was elected secretary of the newly-formed (and short lived) Walkley Reunion Association. A second reunion was held exactly one year later at the residence of Lucius Pickett of Newaygo, a few miles north of the Walkley farm. Emile was re-elected secretary. A picture taken of the family at that reunion shows about sixty people in attendance, including AE, Lotta, Emile, Addie, Wyllys and his wife Olive. Plans were made for a third reunion, to be held at Frank Bunker's home in nearby Fremont, but there is no record confirming that the reunion was held.

Wyllys's second wife, Olive, died on April 13, 1909, and the next year, on March 30<sup>th</sup>, he married Louise A. Lillie of Grand Haven. Louise, twenty-five years younger than Wyllys, outlived her husband by forty-six years, dying in Lansing in 1963. Throughout his remaining years Wyllys kept active in his medical practice, and he also kept his sense of humor, his devotion to the outdoors, and his love of the Grand Haven area.

## **The Mayflower Connection**

The early arrival of Wyllys's and Ida's families in America provide their descendants with a link to the Mayflower and to military service in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, in addition to the well-documented participation by various family members in the Civil War.

The first Walkley to emigrate to America was Richard,<sup>12</sup> who came from Edinburgh around 1640, settled first in Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1668 moved to Haddam on the Connecticut River some miles south of Hartford. The immigrant Walkley was a farmer and a Puritan. He was reputed to be "Independent in thought, upright in life, honoring God and fearing no man." Richard married a woman named Rebecca; no further information is known about her. He died on August 6, 1681. They had two sons, one of whom died young, and a daughter. The surviving son, Richard II, born in 1677, first married a woman named Agnes, about whom no details are known, and later he married again, this time to Abigail, once more a woman about whom little is known. Like his father, Richard II was a farmer. He owned a large estate in Haddam, including Walkley Hill, which was named after him. A contemporary picture of the Walkley homestead in Haddam shows a massive three story, with a gambrel-type roof and two chimneys; a large addition on the back of the house also has a chimney. The grounds are spacious, with lovely, large trees.

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<sup>12</sup> Compiled by Stephen Alkley, Flanksville, Connecticut. *Genealogical Index of Some Descendants of Richard Walkley of Haddam*, Reynolds Historical Genealogy Collection, Allen County Public Library ([www.archive.org/stream/genealogicalinde00walk/genealogicalinde00walk\\_djvu.txt](http://www.archive.org/stream/genealogicalinde00walk/genealogicalinde00walk_djvu.txt))

Richard II and Agnes had three daughters and a son named Ebenezer, who lived from 1712 to 1751. This son, who continued the family's tradition of farming, married Sarah Clark Solomon, one – Soloman Walkley – of their three sons and three daughters, was born in 1745. On September 1, 1768, Solomon married Rebecca Hazleton, approximately four years younger. Among their seven children, of whom five were sons, was another Solomon, born in 1771. Rebecca's father, James Hazleton, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War. The elder Solomon served as a sergeant in the same war under General Putnam. Rebecca died in 1806. The younger Solomon, a farmer, married Susanna Brainerd, fourteen years his junior, on December 31, 1805, and they lived in Haddam. They had one daughter and a son, born April 30, 1809, who was named Oliver after his grandfather. Solomon, who served in the War of 1812, died at his home on December 18, 1854. It isn't known when Susanna died, but Solomon was remarried on February 22, 1814, to Prudence Hubbard, and then for a third time at an unspecified date to a widow named Eunice Brooks.

The Skinners were another early arrival in the New World. Thomas Skinner, born in 1617 in Sussex, England, emigrated with his wife Mary and two sons to Malden, Massachusetts, sometime between 1649 and 1652, and died there in the very early 1700s, either 1703 or 1704. Nothing is known of his wife except that she died April 9, 1671.

One of their sons, also named Thomas, was born July 25, 1645, in Sussex. He moved from Malden to Colchester, Connecticut, with his wife Mary Pratt, whom he had married on November 24, 1708. Thomas was one of the original proprietors of Colchester, a town southeast of Hartford. Mary was born in September 1643, and died on March 26, 1704. Thomas's date of death is unknown. Of their six children, one by the name of Richard was born on January 2, 1675, and he married Hannah Pratt on November 24, 1708. Whether the two Pratt women were related is not known. Among the six children of Richard and Hannah was Richard II, who was born January 16, 1716. He married Patience Rowley on February 24, 1736 or 1737.

Descendants of these early Walkleys base their claim of being descended from a passenger on the Mayflower through the Rowley line. Patience's father was John Rowley, born in 1690 in Falmouth, Massachusetts. He married Deborah Fuller, born three years earlier. Deborah's father was John Fuller, born in 1656 in Massachusetts, the son of Samuel Fuller, born in England in 1614 or 1615. Samuel was the son of Edward Fuller, who, along with his wife whose name is not known, died in Plymouth Colony in 1621 at the age of forty-six. It was the Fullers who migrated to Massachusetts on the Mayflower with their young son Samuel.

Patience died on August 22, 1784, and her husband died six years later, on January 23<sup>rd</sup> in Westchester, Connecticut, a few miles west of Colchester. According to family legend, Richard II was blind all his life.

These Skinners had ten children. Among them was Stephen, born March 18, 1753. Stephen was married twice, first to Mary Foote, on October 17, 1775. She died ten years later, on April 14<sup>th</sup>, at the age of thirty-two. His second wife was Mary Chamberlain, whom he married on April 27, 1786. The second wife died on May 11, 1840, at the age of eighty-three, and Stephen died on Independence Day, 1842, making him eighty-nine years old.

Stephen and Mary had five children. Numbers three and four, born on April 25, 1781, were twins, including Alfred, Lafayette's father. Alfred left the family home in Connecticut around 1800 and settled near Utica, New York. There, in 1802, he married a school teacher from Frankestown, New Hampshire, named Elizabeth Coston. Elizabeth was born June 26, 1786, and died in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on

October 17, 1876. Her husband, Alfred, had died three years earlier, on October 25<sup>th</sup>, at the age of ninety-two. Lafayette Skinner was Ida's father, and Oliver Walkley was Wyllys's father. Ida and Wyllys were married on February 16, 1864, uniting the two families, whose roots go so far back in American history.

## **Additional Family Information**

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

- *Ewing in Early America*, by Margaret (Ewing) Fife, is a basic source of information about many immigrant Ewings.<sup>13</sup>
- My sister's book, *James Ewing – Pioneer*,<sup>14</sup> reports on the life, times and descendants of Pocahontas James Ewing.
- William W. Sproul III's articles<sup>15,16</sup> concern three early James/Joshua Ewing settlers of Augusta County, Virginia, including Pocahontas James Ewing.
- A genealogy of John Ewing of Carnashannagh, prepared by James R. McMichael, is available in the Ewing Genealogy Documentation material provided on the Ewing Family Association's Web Site.<sup>17</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 AEs lap listening to stories of their early Ewing ancestors: Pocahontas James, Swago Bill, and Indian John, among a host of others. AE 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

<sup>13</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).

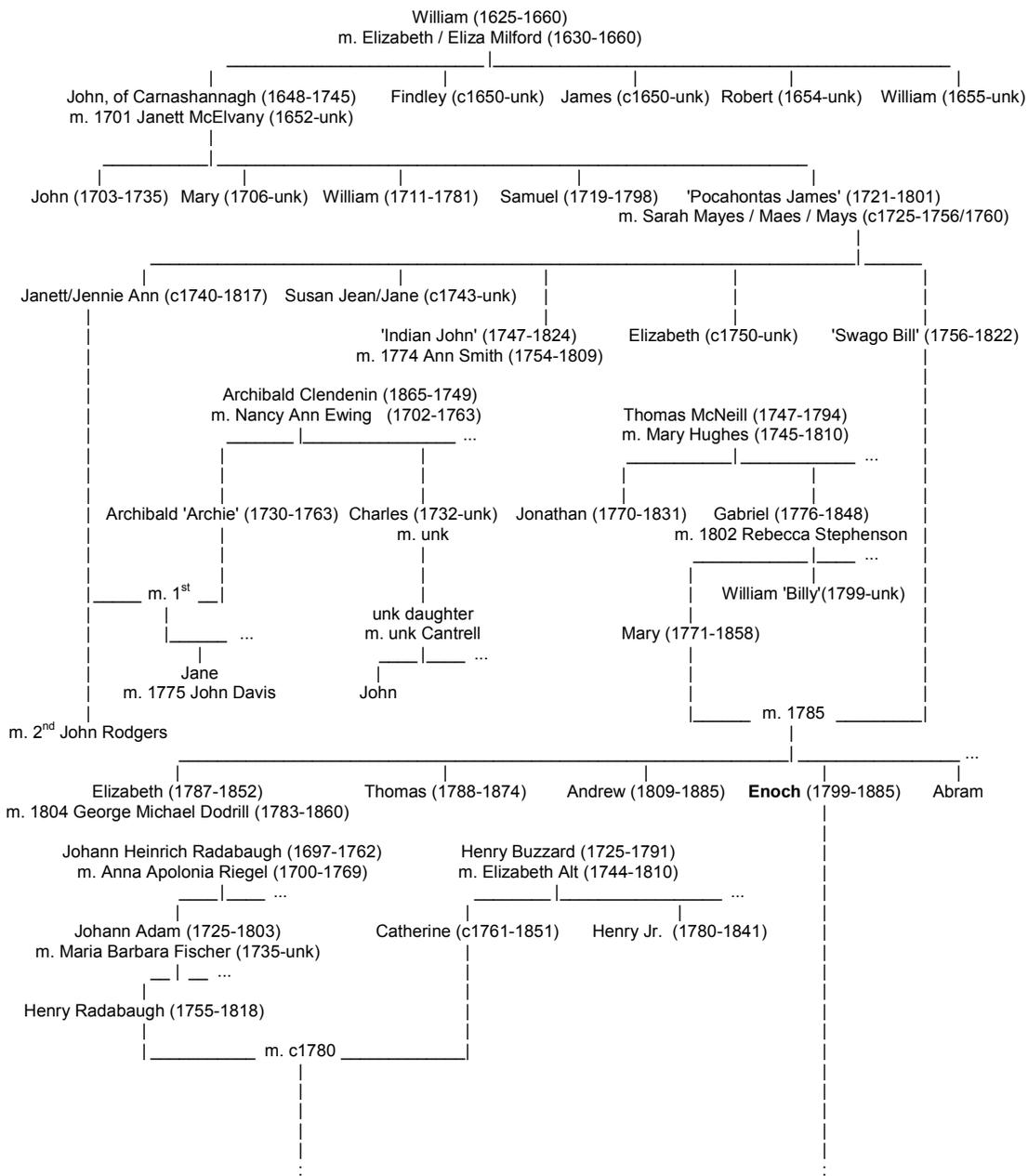
<sup>14</sup> Ewing, Nancy Ann Hank (ed. Barbara (Ewing) Powell). *James Ewing – Pioneer*, Self Published, 1994. Available online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/Document\\_JamesEwingOfPocahontas.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/Document_JamesEwingOfPocahontas.html).

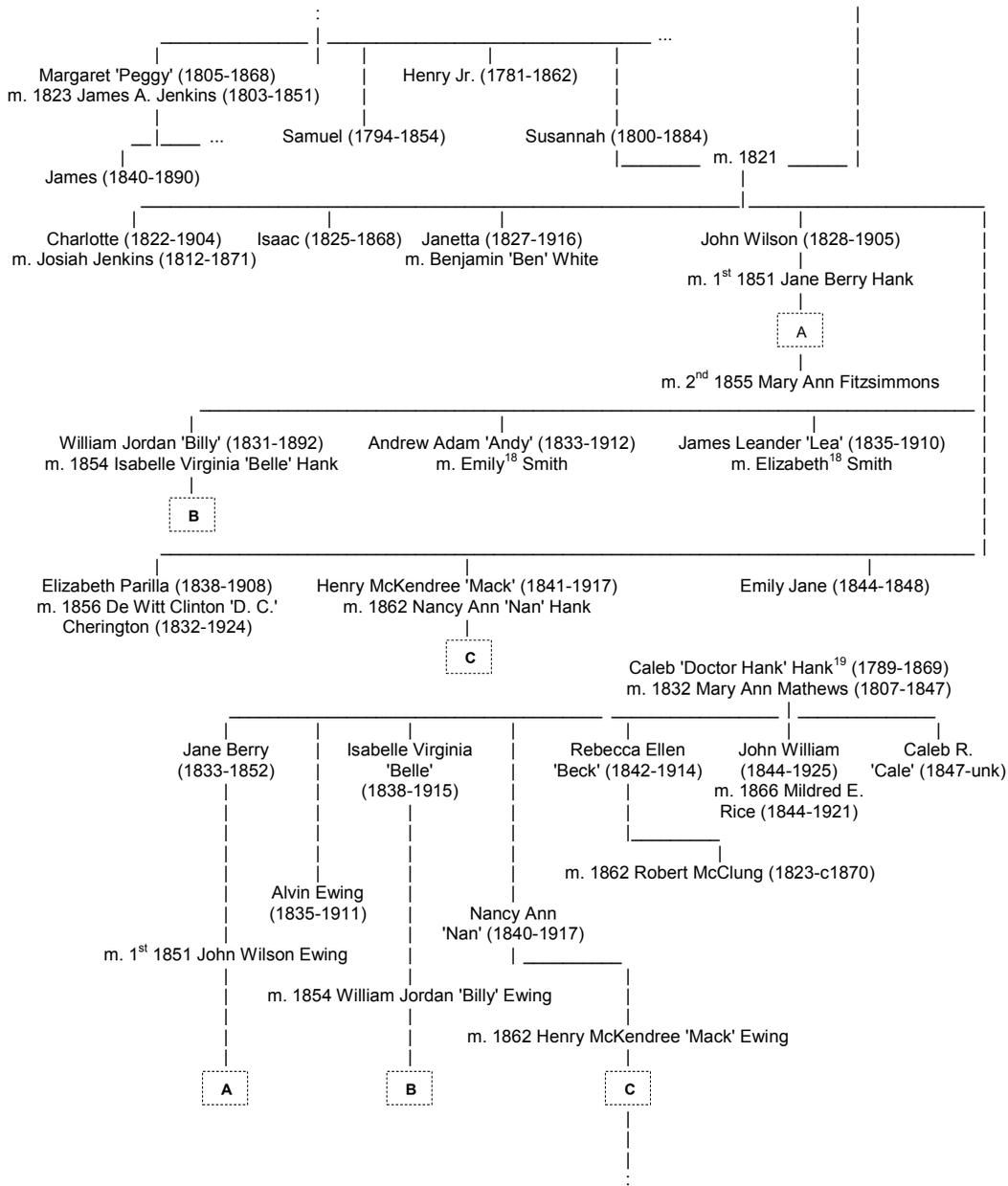
<sup>15</sup> Sproul, William W., III. The Early Ewing Families of Augusta County, Virginia: Part I, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (May 2009), pp 27-29. Available online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/documents/Sproul/Sproul\\_Part\\_1.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/documents/Sproul/Sproul_Part_1.html).

<sup>16</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>17</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/EGD\\_Project/Document\\_JohnOfCarnashannagh.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/EGD_Project/Document_JohnOfCarnashannagh.html)

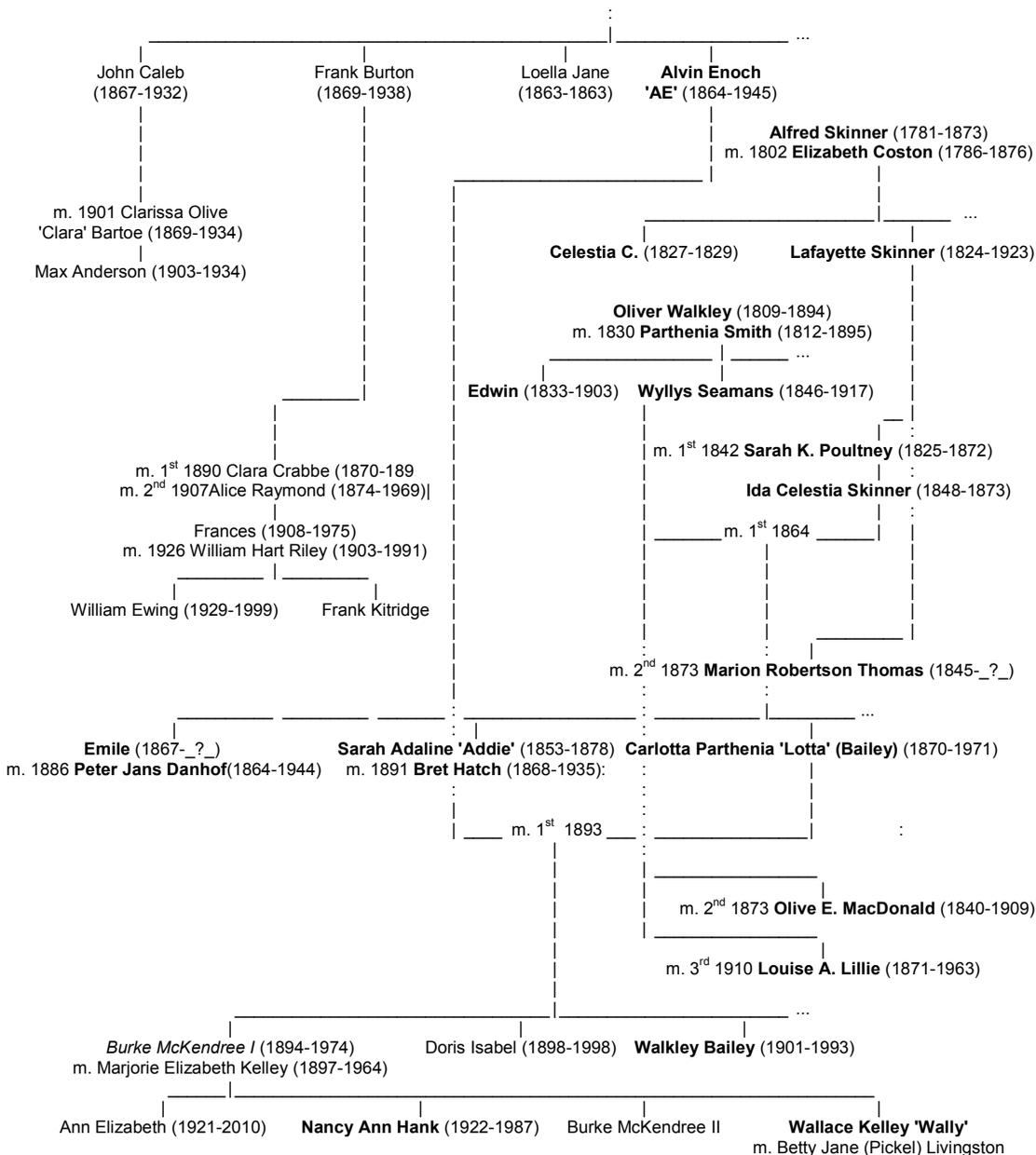
helpful in understanding the relationships among people mentioned in the collection of articles. Future articles will update this descendency tree to include additional people identified in the future articles.





<sup>18</sup> Emily and Elizabeth Smith were sisters.

<sup>19</sup> Doctor Hank's fourth wife was Hermione Wicks.



## **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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### **Celtic Symbolism**

<http://www.plaidepalette.com/celtic-symbolism.html>

The Celts were a group of people that dominated the regions of Central Europe from the Bronze Age (B.C.) well into the early Christian period. The areas that remained Celtic after Romanization were: The Isle of Man, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Brittany and Cornwall. These people excelled as artisans and as warriors. They invented the chariot and the idea of chariot warfare long before the Romans. They were one of the first people to use the horse as a beast of burden and then for warfare instead of hunting it for food. They were inventive storytellers and poets but none of their early literature was in written form, it was totally from memory. This is why so little is known about the Celtic lifestyle, except from early Greek and Roman writers.

The Celt's use of spirals and knotwork in their art and religion is a significant part of their heritage. These designs were developed from nature. Spirals unfold clockwise from their counterclockwise source and represent the inner and outer evolution of the spirit. The dark into light, winter into summer, the contraction and expansion of the sun. This polarity also formed the basis of the Celtic religion.

Knotwork is another significant aspect of Celtic art and religion. These knots are generally endless and signify the binding of the soul to the world and the spiritual progress of humanity through endless lives in search of the divine source, the sacred center.

The Celts believed in the "oneness" of nature and that nature had the ability to transform itself on all levels of existence. The shapes of their zoomorphic designs signified this belief and also their understanding of the seasonal and evolutionary changes of all creatures. Within their art:

- the fish symbolized clairvoyance,
- the serpent was divine wisdom,

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

- the hare was good fortune,
- the birds were spirits of prophesy,
- the horse represented sovereignty,
- the dragon was a guardian spirit.

Their ancient wisdom and understanding is thought, by many to be beyond other cultures.

Le dùrachdan (best regards)

Siu'saidh (Artist Siu/saidh (Susan) Moireach Miller, [celticart.com/artist](http://celticart.com/artist))

## **Drum Castle**

**From *The Scotsman*, an article by Frank Urquhart, 7 April 2013**

**([www.scotsman.com/lifestyle/heritage/archaeologists-find-secret-chamber-at-drum-castle-1-2989049](http://www.scotsman.com/lifestyle/heritage/archaeologists-find-secret-chamber-at-drum-castle-1-2989049))**



**Drum Castle, near Banchory, is the oldest intact building in the care of the National Trust for Scotland.**

*ARCHAEOLOGISTS have discovered a secret medieval chamber and its ancient loo - hidden for centuries - during a conservation scheme to protect the oldest castle keep in Scotland.*

*The remarkable discovery has been made at the 700-year-old medieval tower at the National Trust for Scotland's Drum Castle near Banchory*

*Drum Castle, the seat of the Chief of Clan Irvine for centuries, has the oldest keep in Scotland and is the oldest intact building in the care of the trust.*

*The trust is planning to bring in specialists to remove cement pointing on the ancient tower and replace it with traditional, breathable lime mortar to help preserve the historic keep.*

*And the hidden chamber - complete with its medieval toilet - was uncovered while initial archaeological investigations were being conducted by Dr Jonathan Clark from FAS Heritage.*

*Dr Clark explained: "We knew that there were hidden passages because there were window openings at first floor level, but we couldn't see from the inside of the tower where the windows were because they are hidden by the bookshelves of the nineteenth century library.*

*"So we set out to unblock two window openings on the west face of the tower to establish the form and condition of these interior spaces. Before we unblocked the windows we wondered if the passages had been filled up with rubble at some point in the history of the evolution of the ancient tower and that there would be nothing to see."*

*He continued: "We were surprised that when we carefully unblocked the windows and peered in, and through the dim light of a torch and the mists of dust and trapped for centuries, to find a perfectly*



preserved medieval chamber, complete with the remains of the garderobe (toilet) including the remains of the original toilet seat and the original entrance doorway for the medieval hall."

Dr Clark said: ""This adds greatly to our knowledge of how the interior of the Tower of Drum was used in the medieval period. In due course it should contribute to a greater knowledge of how fourteenth century towers were used in their heyday."

The archaeologists also discovered a second secret chamber in the tower today as their investigations continued.

Dr Clark revealed: "As work continued this morning, we made another exciting discovery – a second chamber which legend says is where Mary Irvine hid her brother for three years after defeat in the Battle of Culloden. This is a huge discovery for Drum.

"We will now be carefully photographing and measuring what we have discovered so that we can add it to the plans that we have been preparing on the Tower of Drum as part of the bigger project of conservation and archaeological investigation on this important castle."

Drum Castle, which also features a Jacobean wing and later Victorian remodelling, was developed by generations of Irvines from the 13<sup>th</sup> Century to 1975, having been given the land by King Robert the Bruce. Legend has it that the barony, and the holly on the Irvine crest, were awarded after William de Irwyn guarded the king sleeping under a bush of the spiky plant.

## Grace Stewart Ewing

Contributed by Dave McComb ([mccomb@domeisland.com](mailto:mccomb@domeisland.com))

Pictured to the right are Arthur B. McComb and his wife Ruth, holding a photograph of, and the Kaiser's Cup trophy won by, Arthur's father, Millington Barnett McComb. Arthur's mother was Grace Stewart Ewing. The history of the Kaiser' Cup sailing launch race, and Millington Barnett McComb's role, is:



## Kaiser's Cup

For several weeks during the summer of 1911, the United States battleship, KANSAS, lay at anchor in the harbor of Kiel, Germany. The occasion was the annual summer Regatta Week, instituted by Kaiser Wilhelm II, during which representative ships from the navies of the world were guests of the German Navy and in particular of the Kaiser himself, who was proud of the German fleet and not at all averse to displaying its might. A number of the visiting ships came early and took advantage of their stay to give "liberty" to officers and men to visit Berlin and other German cities. Kiel Week, itself, was a colorful affair with parties ashore and afloat, various races on the harbor and, at the end of the week, a ball given at the Kaiser's Yacht Club at which the Kaiser himself, members of his court and officers of the German Navy were hosts to visiting officers.

One race, in which each of the visiting battleships was invited to place a contestant, was that of the sailing launches – the regular, small work boats which took liberty parties ashore, carried small stores from shore to ship, and generally ran the errands performed nowadays by the

*motor-sailor. In all the navies these boats were sturdily built, rather beamy and bluff bowed, and for the most part propelled by oars, although a mast or masts could be stepped and the boat put under sail; hence the name, sailing launch. The executive of the KANSAS, Commander Noble E. Irwin, thought that putting such an un-yacht-like sort of boat into a sailing race was tommyrot, but the Skipper had decreed that the Kaiser's invitation must be accepted, so "Bull" Irwin set about carrying out orders; if it was to be done, the KANSAS should make as fair a showing as could be managed. He summoned M. B. McComb, Past Midshipman, a youngster rather hipped on sailing; anyway, more than once in other harbors where the KANSAS had dropped her hook, McComb had obtained permission to rig a ship's boat for sailing and had actually made the clumsy thing work to windward. "Get a crew together," instructed the "Bull", "take your pick of the boats and take 'em out on the course there and practice. The course is all staked out, although we don't yet know what day they will run the race. That probably depends on when we get the best wind." So McComb, delighted to have a crew freed from other duties whenever a brisk breeze blew over the harbor, practiced diligently over the course. His greatest difficulty was in getting the bluff bowed boat to go to windward. But he had discovered that excellent movable ballast was to be had by placing four husky sailor boys inside along the keel on windward tacks, so that the outside keel took hold in the stiff breezes that were usually to be found in Kiel Harbor and the boat did not make so much leeway. Mr. Irwin thought that was nonsense too: "How come you think you can win a race by putting six hundred pounds more into a boat than it has to carry?" But McComb managed to get away with it when practicing; the day of the race, the "Bull" decided, he'd have to put a stop to that.*

*Short notice was given the battleships when the day of the race arrived. In fact, when the word reached the KANSAS, McComb's favorite boat and a part of his crew were on a trip, carrying a shore party and fetching some ship's stores. And by the time they had returned, and McComb and his crew had rigged the boat for sailing and started on their way to the race starting line, the starting gun had already gone off. They shouldn't go out there and make the KANSAS look silly by trailing the other boats all around the course, the "Bull" decided. Grasping a megaphone he roared out to the departing yachtsmen, "Return to the ship! You won't even make the starting line!" Young McComb, having anticipated some such order when he heard the starting gun, never turned his head nor acknowledged the order, but said between his teeth to the coxswain, "You never heard that order. Keep going!" In those days, with no motor boats to send after them, there was nothing the "Bull" could do but let them sail on after the other boats over a course so far extended that he could not follow them with his binoculars.*

*Some hours later, when a weary and bedraggled sailing launch crew approached the KANSAS, the "Bull" again mounted the fo'c's'le and watched them come. Nothing was said as the boat was put in order and secured to the boom. But the "Bull" was waiting to say his word to McComb when that young man stepped on deck. "Well?" he inquired grimly, "What have you got to say?" McComb saluted smartly; "Sir," came the reply, "We did not get over the starting line first. But, Sir, we got to the finish line first."*

*The morning after the race, McComb was on his way by train to Berlin for five days leave, having been held from going with an earlier liberty party in order to function in the sailing event. Scarcely had he disappeared when there arrived aboard the KANSAS invitations for the senior officers of the ship to attend the Kaiser's ball to be given that night at the Royal Yacht Club. The presentation of awards for various events was to take place and of course the winners of all such awards, whatever their rank, were to be present and receive their awards from the*

*hands of the Kaiser himself. With McComb irrevocably on his way, Mr. Irwin scratched his head, then took his problem to the Captain. "Any Past Midshipmen left on board?" inquired the skipper. "Yes, sir, Rush Fay." "Hmmp, send him to me." When Fay appeared before him, the Captain said forthrightly, "Fay, you're McComb." "Excuse me, sir, no, sir; I am Fay." "For this day and until after the ball tonight, Fay, you are McComb," and the Captain explained the circumstances. "Go to Mr. Irwin and put yourself in his hands, learn the formalities you have to handle and practice being McComb." Not only Fay, but all officers on board quickly caught on and practiced Fay's being McComb all day long. Wherever he went, whatever he was doing, there was always a voice coming from somewhere: "McComb!"—and they saw to it that he responded snappily. But the worst was yet to come; Fay kept repeating to himself, "Six steps forward, click heels, bow and remain bowed until commanded to come forward – and don't forget to carry your hat across your left breast. Gosh, what if I forget somethin'!" By the time that the brilliantly arrayed company had assembled in the ballroom of the Yacht Club, Fay was perspiring so freely that he wondered miserably whether perspiration wasn't dripping from the tails of his heavy broadcloth dress uniform. Mr. Irwin had him by the arm as they stood amongst the group of American officers awaiting the entrance of the Kaiser and his staff – as if "McComb" would need to be reminded when his name was called! As Fay told it later, "It wasn't so bad once I got started walking and found my knees carried me alright. I made the proper approach, bow, hat and everything. And the bemedalled little man with the fierce mustache handed me the cup himself. But, fella, it was a good-sized cup and a detachable wooden pedestal went with it—and I had my hat! Nobody had told me what to do with all that! So I just tucked the hat under my arm, took a firm grip of the cup and its pedestal and backed away according to directions. Had to look around once or twice, but I made it. Never turn your back on royalty, you know." Fay was nothing loath to tell the story as many times as requested to McComb and his fellows when they returned from their Berlin leave. And Mr. Irwin and the Skipper were seen, more than once, listening in on the story.*

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## **John Ewing of Carnashannagh and Implications of Y-DNA Testing**

**Message from Ann-Adèle Lloyd (AALgeneal@aol.com) to David Neal Ewing (DavidEwing93@gmail.com)**

I have today undertaken to study the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's results<sup>2</sup> for Group 1a (former Group 4), the descendants of John of Carnashannagh. I am a fourth cousin of Wallace K. 'Wally' Ewing (we are both descendants of William 'Swago Bill' Ewing), so whatever he has is good for my line, too, give or take a mutation or two.

There has been some uncertainty expressed about James 'Pocahontas James' Ewing being one of the sons of John of Carnashannagh. Do you have an opinion based on the Y-DNA evidence? It was not until I joined the Ewing Family Association that I ever heard of John of Carnashannagh. I was aware only of Pocahontas James.

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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)

**Subsequent message from Ann-Adèle Lloyd to Karen Avery ([bkavery2@comcast.net](mailto:bkavery2@comcast.net)), David Neal Ewing, William E. Riddle ([Riddle@WmERiddle.com](mailto:Riddle@WmERiddle.com)), Wallace K. Ewing ([WKEwing@charter.net](mailto:WKEwing@charter.net)) and Larry Ewing ([rkt88ll@earthlink.net](mailto:rkt88ll@earthlink.net))**

Regarding the hesitation among some to accept Pocahontas James Ewing as a true son of John Ewing of Carnashannagh, in reviewing my family notes, I have come across the fact that James transferred some of his land to Joshua, son of John Jr., son of John of Carnashannagh. Unfortunately, I didn't note the name of the book I got this information from, but it was land records of early Bath County, which I read at the Warm Springs Historical Society in Warm Springs, Virginia.

Land records of Greenbrier County April 12, 1780, show a James Ewing owning a plot of 140 acres and another of 400. In 1782 he has 400 by right of settlement and 100 under the preemption law. There is another reference to James Ewing Sr., having the same exact acreage. There is also a James Ewing Jr., who has 260 and 400 acre plots, both by settlement. I do not have him in the family. There is also a Joshua. Apparently, James assigned a survey of land in Greenbrier in 1780 to Joshua, who was the son of John Jr. (son of John Ewing of Carnashannagh), and who had been raised by his Uncle William after his father was shot when Joshua was a toddler.

I would say that is a pretty strong indicator of relationship, and the uncle/nephew relationship fits right in. The big question is James Jr.! I have found no other progeny of James's brothers named James.

Note also from the a genealogy online at the Ewing Family Association's Web Site ([www.ewingfamilyassociation.org](http://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org)):

*Court of Common Pleas Chester County, Pennsylvania, 25th March 1785  
Petition of Peter Mather in behalf of Thomas Ewing. Peter Mather 'guardian of Thomas Ewing the eldest son and heir at law of John Ewing deceased who was the Eldest Brother of Thomas Ewing late of Nottingham in the said county, deceased. He also prays the court that Thomas Ewing, deceased, died intestate seized and possessed of a certain messuage<sup>3</sup> or tenement plantation and tract of land leaving a widow Anne, but no issue ... and the tract of land descends on your petitioner's Ward the said Thomas Ewing and the said widow in the following manner: one moiety<sup>4</sup> to the said widow and the other to the said Thomas Ewing, the said intestate's Heir at law.*

It is marked 'allowed'. (Note that a court accepted the nuncupative will of Thomas Ewing as legal in 1783.). In the Sheriff's Deed Book Vol. 1, CCA, page 30, is the following:

*High Sheriff ack. execution of a deed dated 1 March 1788 made to Wm. Allen of W. Nottingham tp. Co., of Cecil in Maryland for land in E. Nottingham twp. Chester; one containing 11 ½ acres and other 46a, the estate of Anne Ewing adm. of Thomas Ewing seized and taken in execution of a suit of William and Jacob Haines adm. of John Gartrile decd.*

This brother Thomas is also mentioned in the notes for Mary Ewing: "this land is adjacent to that of Samuel Ewing and Thomas Ewing brothers of Mary Ewing Collins." This Thomas had a wife Anne, but no children; perhaps that is why he is missing from our list.

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<sup>3</sup> messuage plantation: the house, the outbuildings, and all the elements of a working plantation

<sup>4</sup> moiety: an indefinite portion, part, or share; (anthropology) one of two units into which a tribe or community is divided on the basis of unilineal descent

My interpretation of all this is that John of Carnashannagh's eldest son, John Jr., died young, leaving his older son Thomas, a deaf mute, and younger son Joshua to be raised by their Uncle William for some spell of time. At some point, John of Carnashannagh's son Thomas (who is not listed as part of the family in the online genealogy) named Thomas, the deaf mute, as his heir, since he was childless. The petition above is made on behalf of the deaf mute to inherit from this Thomas, who was intestate. There seems to be no challenge to the fact that Thomas was a brother to John Jr., Samuel, and Mary. Since Joshua was the younger son and not an heir to his father's estate, nor to this Uncle Thomas, Joshua seems to have earned a right to some acreage in Bath County by right of settlement, but also, was transferred property by Pocahontas James. Does it not make sense that it would be his Uncle James who made such a gift to him?

I propose that "Thomas" be added to the online genealogy in the second generation for the descendants of John of Carnashannagh. I further propose that consideration of Pocahontas James as a member of this family be strengthened.

I have a note that Wally also includes a brother Alexander, also not shown online, but I have no information about him.

I do not know what to do with James Jr. He would seem to be a son of Pocahontas James, but not necessarily. However, I don't know who else he could be related to. Swago Bill's son James was not born by 1782.

### **Response by David Neal Ewing**

Sorry that you are having trouble. Try these links:

- Relationship diagram:  
[dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Group1aRelationshipDiagram.pdf](https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Group1aRelationshipDiagram.pdf)
- Group Discussion: [dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Group1Discussion.pdf](https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Group1Discussion.pdf)

I am interested to know where you found mention that Group 4 is descended from John of Carnashannagh. It is not. Indeed, except for some small subgroups the men in Group 4 are not related to one another at all.

I was interested to read your subsequent message. Maybe you would be interested in editing or re-writing the Group 1a Discussion? I would welcome that. As far as I know, the evidence you adduce is the first beyond some rather more flimsy circumstantial evidence.

What the Y-DNA tests tell us about the descendants of Pocahontas James Ewing is that they are related to one another. They all share a distinctive marker that the rest of the men in Group 1a do not have. Someone could plausibly argue that this is evidence they do not belong in Group 1a (i.e., they are not descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh). Our tentative assumption has been that the mutation giving rise to this marker (YCA11b = 22) occurred in Pocahontas James Ewing himself. But the Y-DNA test results are not where we can rest the case. Everything depends on conventional genealogical evidence.

I'm very glad to see that you are working on this problem.

### **Response by Ann-Adèle Lloyd**

Group 4 men as descendants of John of Carnashannagh was, I believe, mentioned in one of the early Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's discussions, I think by a woman but I'm not sure who. I wrote it down

as a note to check later, then I came across the Group 1a. I assumed that Group 4 was an early designation and, after you had more data, you split off Group 1a.

It's too bad that there are only four sons of Swago Bill represented, out of the ten sons that he had. My ancestry link, James, had only one son – Addison Blair Ewing – and he had no children, so that's a genealogical dead end. I know the other boys all had sons, but as how far the son line descended I am not aware. It's funny: William 'Swago Bill' Ewing had the vast majority of the boys (only two girls) and John 'Indian John' Ewing had the vast majority of the girls (only four sons out of ten children).

On one hand all those repeating first names can give one an idea that they are related, but it also is very difficult to know which one is referred to! I was named for both my grandmothers, and the one named Ann spelled her daughter's name Anne as a way to avoid confusion. Smart! It ended up she was known as 'Nan'.

### **Response by David Neal Ewing**

You are correct that we reworked the Group numbering scheme several years ago. The 'conversion table' appeared in "Results Introduction"<sup>5</sup>

Old Group	New Groups
1	1*, 1d, 1e, 1f, 3a, 3b
2	5b
3	1b
4	1a
5 part 1	2a
5 part 2	2*, 2b, 2c, 2d
6	4a
7	1c
8	4*, 4b, 4c
9	5a

### **Response by Ann-Adèle Lloyd**

I was wondering if you have ever published in the *Journal* an ancestry list for the Scots/Irish clans that show how we are related to the MacNeils, MacLaughlins, and Lamonts, etc.? I have such a family tree, and without any claims of accuracy, it might be interesting to map it out in relation to the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. Basically, McNeils, Macmillins, Maclachlans, Scrymgeours, MacSweeneys, MacEwens of Otter, MacSorleys and Lamonts all descend from one 11<sup>th</sup> century Aedh "Anradhan," [there are lots of guys named Aedh in this line] whose line goes back to Niall of the Nine Hostages.

This was published in the book *Simple Heraldry*.<sup>6</sup> The family tree is titled 'The Lyon Conjectural Tree'. It shows which lines have the rampant lion insignia on their coat of arms, which is considered a 'Royal

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<sup>5</sup> If you cannot get to "Results Introduction" from the Ewing Surname Y-DNA's web site ([www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project](http://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project)), you can get to it at [dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Results\\_Intro.pdf](http://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/431003/Results_Intro.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> Moncreiffe, Iain and D. Pottinger. *Simple Heraldry*, General Society of Mayflower Descendants (Plymouth, Massachusetts), 1979. Library of Congress Catalog Card #67-24611

Lyon'. (The MacEwens of Otter do.) This might give a little fuel to those who think the Ewings are Scottish, not British.

*Book of Ballymote*<sup>7</sup> and *Great Book of Lecan*<sup>8</sup> are early recorded pedigrees, but there is one earlier referred to as MS G2. I have found online a discussion of the Anradhan genealogy by Thor Ewing ([thorewing.net/clans/anradhan](http://thorewing.net/clans/anradhan)). He does not lay it out as a tree, though. In the tree, the MacEwens are closest to the MacSweeneys, both having descended from Suibhne.

### **Response by David Neal Ewing**

Have a look at the articles available at:

- [www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/DNA\\_Project/DNA\\_Articles/DNA\\_Articles/070814%20CEJ%20Y-DNA\\_WebSite.pdf](http://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/DNA_Project/DNA_Articles/DNA_Articles/070814%20CEJ%20Y-DNA_WebSite.pdf)
- [www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/DNA\\_Project/DNA\\_Articles/DNA\\_Articles/McLaughlinAlternative.pdf](http://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/DNA_Project/DNA_Articles/DNA_Articles/McLaughlinAlternative.pdf)

### **Response by Ann-Adèle Lloyd**

Well, this is all very confusing. Simple me, I look at the Network Diagram with the Ewings, McLaughlins and McNeills all close together. (Does spacing mean something? I assumed it does.) and I read that the M222+ was a marker for Niall of the Nine Hostages and most of the Ewings have that, and then I look at this ancestral tree from the Lord Lyon's office with those families and more being descended from offspring of Anradhan 1,000 years ago, who is believed to be a descendant of Niall 1,700 years ago, and I think, surely they are related!?! I wouldn't expect the haplotypes to be close matches at that ancestral distance.

The other thing to keep in mind is that pedigree was extremely important in Celtic culture, and oral tradition for reciting pedigrees was very strong. In my Welsh paternal line 900 years later they still knew who their chieftain patriarch was. Sometimes the link was through a female line and sometimes through the male line, but they knew the link. We tend to undervalue oral tradition in our culture because we are so attuned to the printed word that we give it much more weight in testimony than the spoken word. Remember that in 1000 AD few people read, so **all** evidence had to be oral (if not physical).

I think I mentioned to you once before that my Ewing ancestors married women of the McNeill family and the McMillan family, and I do consider that relevant evidence of relationship (living in proximity for one thing). By the way, the McNeills were comparatively wealthy compared to the other Scots-Irish and owned slaves in West Virginia.

I give up. Perhaps future Y-DNA test data will make things clearer.

### **Response by David Neal Ewing**

I think your confusion turns of the meaning of 'related'. A huge fraction of the people in Britain have a common ancestor maybe 6,000 years ago. They are related, but not related in a genealogic timeframe. Members of haplogroup R:M222 have a common ancestor something like 2,000 years ago (i.e., longer

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<sup>7</sup>*Book of Ballymote*, 1390. Reprinted in 1887 by Ams Pr. Inc, with an introduction by Robert Atkinson. Out of print; no online version available

<sup>8</sup> The *Great Book of Lecan* (Irish: *Leabhar (Mór) Leacain*) is a medieval Irish manuscript written between 1397 and 1418. It is in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy.

ago than Niall of the Nine Hostages lived by a few hundred). They are related but again not related in a genealogic time frame.

The men in Groups 1 and 2 have a common ancestor something less than 500 years ago. For the men in Group 1, maybe this is more like 400 years ago. This is getting close to a genealogic timeframe depending on where your ancestors are from. Sadly, Scotland, Ireland and Kentucky are places famous for burning down courthouses, so conventional genealogic records are spotty.

None of the other R:M222 subgroups are anywhere near as closely related to these Ewings than the Ewings are to one another. The McLaughlins you see are Irish McLaughlins, not the Scots McLaughlins that are supposed to be descended with the McEwans from Anradhan. Their common ancestor with the Ewings lived probably something like 1,500 years ago – which is considerably longer ago than Anradhanis supposed to have lived. As far as I know we have no Y-DNA test results on any Scots McLaughlins. And based on Y-DNA test results, the McNeills are no closer to the Ewings than any other R:M222 family.

### **Response by Ann-Adèle Lloyd**

Yes, I agree that the meaning of "related" can be different in varying contexts. Thanks for clarifying about the McLaughlins in your diagram of DNA being from Ireland, rather than Scotland.

My Welsh paternal haplogroup is G, so I wouldn't consider them paternally related to any of the Scots-Irish bunch in any way but the Cousinhood of Humanity.

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## **Mary Ewing, died 25 July 1937**

**Contributed by Becky Ewing ([teddybear3029@yahoo.com](mailto:teddybear3029@yahoo.com))**

**Originally appeared in the *Portsmouth Times*, Portsmouth, Ohio, on 26 July 1937.**

### **Mrs. Mary Ewing**

JACKSON, [ill] – Mrs. Mary Ewing, Jackson's oldest resident, died Sunday at 8:30 p. m. at her home on Pearl street at the age of 98 years.

Mrs. Ewing was the second oldest resident in Jackson county. She was two years younger than "Grandma" Crow of Liberty township. Infirmities caused death.

Mrs. Ewing was born near Centerville in Gallia county, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cherrington. She was the oldest of four children.

She was married Sept. 30, 1858, to Dr. G. A. Ewing. They made their home in Ewington, a small town near Vinton, Gallia county.

When the Civil war broke out, her husband joined the Northern army as a physician and Mrs. Ewing later joined the post where her husband located and served as a nurse throughout the war. She had left a two-year-old daughter in the care of RELATIVE. Her husband died several years ago.

Mrs. Ewing's mother was a cousin of President Abraham Lincoln.

She is survived by a son, Dr. Ulysses S. Grant Ewing of Richmond, Ind., and a granddaughter, Mrs. Bertram Stephenson of New York City.

Burial is to be in charge of John Thomas.

**Rick F. Ewing (1952-2009)****From The Free Press, Rockland, Maine, 3 July 2013****[www.freepressonline.com/main.asp?SectionID=46&SubSectionID=68&ArticleID=27017](http://www.freepressonline.com/main.asp?SectionID=46&SubSectionID=68&ArticleID=27017)*****Bartlett Woods North Wing Dedication Honors Rick F. Ewing***

*A dedication ceremony for the new north wing of Bartlett Woods in Rockland was held on Friday, June 28, to honor the retirement community's first executive director, the late Rick Ewing, who was instrumental in making the expansion at Bartlett Woods a reality.*

*The architect of Bartlett Woods, John Morris II, presented a Rick F. Ewing dedication plaque, which was placed at the entrance to the wing. Mrs. Ewing also spoke, as did former Representative Chris Rector, Bartlett Wood's current executive director, Mary Eads, and Reverend Seth Jones. Others were in attendance who helped make the addition a reality, including former Rockland Mayor Brian Harden and Senator Ed Mazurek.*

*Rick Ewing, the head of Bartlett Woods from 2005 to 2009, was committed to the dignity and rights of children, the disabled, and the maturing population. Having begun his career as a social worker for children in Portland, he then spent more than 30 years working as an advocate for senior citizens. He was one of the founders of Port Resources, a Portland-based agency for the disabled, and was a 15-year member of the Long Term Care Council at St. Joseph's College.*

*Having just retired in 2004, Ewing was encouraged to accept the position as Bartlett Woods' executive director by a longtime friend on the board of directors. Along with spreading his legendary good cheer at Bartlett Woods, he developed a set core of values that remain as the foundation of its mission and its commitment to respect, dignity and honesty.*



**The Bartlett Woods North Wing expansion (top), John Morris with Mrs. Ewing, who was given a smaller version of the dedication plaque (bottom left), and Chris Rector - photos by Marjorie Strauss**



**One of the new apartments (top), Ed Mazurek and Brian Harden (bottom left), and Mary Eads (bottom right)**

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## **What's in a Name?**

**Ramy Inocencio, CNN, 13 December 2012**

Some people might give you the shirt off their back for free. Others might give you their last name -- for a fee.

"I just saw an opportunity -- my mom is going through a divorce and I don't need this last name anymore," explained 30-year old entrepreneur Jason Sadler, who lives in Jacksonville, Florida. "I thought 'How am I going to find a new last name?' well 'Why not just sell it?'"

To many, the idea of selling off the family surname might be crazy. Sadler says he wants to reinvest the money he makes into other "fun marketing things" and "give 10% of it to charity."

The bidding ended December 13, 2012, on Sadler's web site -- *buymylastname.com* -- and the winning bidder will pay \$45,500 for Sadler to change his name to Jason Headsets.com.

For all of 2013, Sadler will legally assume the new surname decided by the winning bidder and will need to change all official forms of identification.

The legal process may take several weeks, according to the Florida state courts system, and involves submitting fingerprints for a state and national criminal check, the associated cost for processing, a court date to consider the name change request and a judge's final approval.

This is not Sadler's first attempt at a more creative -- if unorthodox -- moneymaking scheme. In 2009, the entrepreneur started wearing the shirts of other companies, serving as a walking ad space for a day. He pulled in more than \$66,000 on top of his regular day job that first year. That start-up still operates today at *iwearyourshirt.com*.

Sadler, interviewed earlier in the week by CNN, rejects the idea that he is selling out.

*The reason I say that is that I don't want this last name anymore. The name Sadler doesn't mean anything to me anymore. And for me I want to work with a brand. I live in this kind of online marketing world and I'm very passionate about it. If I said I'll take any casino or pornography site -- that would be selling out.*

Sadler set some guidelines before the winning bid.

*I had some legalese written up. If you read the terms and conditions -- nothing political, nothing religious, nothing defaming anybody. There's been a lot of talk on the internet about giving me a dumb last name. It's just not going to happen. I have the last right of refusal.*

Beyond 2013, Sadler says he might do it over again and represent someone new or just "pick a random name from the phone book."

## 2014 Gathering

### Preliminary Information

The Ewing Family Association's (EFA's) 13<sup>th</sup> biennial gathering will be held 19-21 September 2014 in Fort Wayne, Indiana ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort\\_Wayne](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Wayne)). Our primary venue will be the Allen County Public Library (ACPL), giving attendees the opportunity to: explore the ACPL's vast Genealogy Center<sup>1</sup> and use its extensive computerized resources including its PERSI periodicals index;<sup>2</sup> access the EFA Collection which has recently been established at the Genealogy Center and comprises some of the EFA Archives previously held at the Historical Society of Cecil County in Elkton, Maryland, as well as family pictures and memorabilia donated by Wallace K. Ewing; learn about how the EFA Collection is being handled by the Genealogy Center; and possibly visit the Center's prestigious Lincoln Collection housing memorabilia and a number of original documents signed by President Abraham Lincoln.

Overlapping the gathering will be Fort Wayne's annual Johnny Appleseed Festival<sup>3</sup> The Fort Wayne area also offers several other opportunities for day-long recreational activities or journeys back in time, for example to the Old Fort<sup>4</sup> with its Military Encampment and Trappers and Traders Living History areas.

Arrangements for hotel accommodation have been made with the Best Western Luxbury Inn in Fort Wayne,<sup>5</sup> located at Exit 302 (Coventry/US-24) off I-69, which is a quick seven-mile drive from the ACPL. The Luxbury Inn offers a complimentary hot breakfast, free WI-FI, both business and fitness centers, an elevator and a generously-sized meeting room. Although the majority of day-time meetings will occur in the ACPL's meeting facilities, we will hold informal and Board of Director meetings at the Luxbury Inn. Room prices will be \$75 plus tax per night.

More information about the 2014 gathering will be forthcoming in future issues of the EFA Journal. 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).



**Ft. Wayne, Indiana**



**Allen County  
Public Library**



**Genealogy Center**



**Johnny Appleseed Festival**



**Old Fort**

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

<sup>2</sup> For more information about PERSI, see the recent *Journal Gazette* article reprinted on the following page.

<sup>3</sup> [www.johnnyappleseedfest.com](http://www.johnnyappleseedfest.com)

<sup>4</sup> [oldfortwayne.org](http://oldfortwayne.org)

<sup>5</sup> [/www.roomstays.com/hotel/641885](http://www.roomstays.com/hotel/641885)

## **PERSI Scopes Out Genealogy Journals<sup>6</sup>**

**Index developed at ACPL gets to root of the issue**

**Dan Stockman | The Journal Gazette | [dstockman@jg.net](mailto:dstockman@jg.net)**



**Michael Clegg, associate director at the Allen County Public Library, points out a few genealogical periodicals.**

*FORT WAYNE – In the mid-1980s, Michael Clegg noticed that people using the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, which he oversaw, were like fast-food consumers.*

*"They came in and tried to get as much information as they could get as quickly as they could get it," Clegg said.*

*Which was fine, except that the library had a collection of thousands of genealogy periodicals they were ignoring because there was no way to know what the collection contained.*

*"The people in this quick snatch and grab were missing a lot of material," he said. "So I thought, 'The only way they're going to use it [is] to have an index. So how are we going to do that?'"*

*People who did research before the Internet may remember the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, which indexes major news magazines and journals, creating a subject reference. That let people search hundreds of sources at once for whatever they were interested in, then retrieve only the particular issue of the magazine with the article they needed.*

*Clegg, now the associate director of the library, wanted to create something similar for all the genealogy publications the library subscribed to, which ranged from polished, national magazines to newsletters mimeographed in someone's basement. The Allen County Public Library seemed to be the only one in the nation collecting them, and each contained information someone might be looking for, but there was no way to find it.*

*About the same time, the library created a foundation and received a \$60,000 bequest from a woman in Chicago. Library officials decided to use the money to create an index, then sell the index to other libraries to replenish the fund.*

*So in 1986, "Percy" was born. Technically, the index is PERSI, an acronym for PERiodical Source Index, but under Clegg's loving care it seems to have taken on a life of its own and is often referred to as if it were Clegg's offspring.*

*"When he takes a nap in his office, he wraps up one of the books in a blanket and sleeps with it," ACPL Director Jeff Krull jokes.*

*The first volumes were printed as books, and at the same time staff began indexing current periodicals, they also began going backward through the collection. Eventually, they produced about 30 volumes that went from 1996 back to 1847. Then, they began publishing on CD, which dropped the price*

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<sup>6</sup> Reprinted with permission from the 14 July 2013 issue of the *Journal Gazette*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. An online version is available at [www.journalgazette.net/article/20130714/LOCAL/307149942](http://www.journalgazette.net/article/20130714/LOCAL/307149942).

*dramatically – and thus the income – but also made it affordable to individuals and the increase in sales made up for the lower prices.*

*About the same time, the library began working with what was then a small startup company called Ancestry. Ancestry.com is now a powerhouse in the industry, but PERSI was Ancestry's first product. Ancestry paid ACPL for the index, then charged its customers for access to it. ACPL used the money to keep the indexing going – which is no small operation, as the library receives about 6,000 different genealogical periodicals and is always looking for more. The index includes another 6,000 or so periodicals that are no longer published but remain in the library's collection.*

*"It gives our accounting department fits, because each one of these is an individual subscription," Krull said. "Most libraries have a limited number of vendors. We have like 15,000 vendors."*

*The library's collection is so big, the index now contains about 2.5 million citations, and ACPL adds about 100,000 more a year.*

*Eventually, the deal with Ancestry ended, and the library contracted with Heritage Quest. Now that relationship has ended and ACPL is working with Brightsolid, an online publishing firm in the United Kingdom. Not only does the contract keep the index going, but Brightsolid hopes to do something no American firm has been able to do: Link the index to the full text of the article.*

*Because of copyright laws, providing the article would require getting permission from every publisher, difficult at best. But Clegg said Brightsolid has been able to do it in the United Kingdom and believes it can use its model to do so here. The best part, Krull said, is that Brightsolid does all the work.*

*Clegg and Krull are proud of PERSI but note the goal is just to provide access to the information the library has in its collection, and anything that does that furthers the library's mission.*

*"We are the guide to periodical literature for genealogical history, and family history as well," Clegg said.*

## **From the Mouths ... #2**

I didn't know if my granddaughter had learned her colors yet, so I decided to test her. I would point out something and ask what color it was. She would tell me and was always correct. It was fun for me, so I continued. At last, she headed for the door, saying, "Grandma, I think you should try to figure out some of these colors yourself!"

## **Chancellor's Message**

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



I like history. History and I resonate. I am fascinated with the pioneering spirit of our ancestors who dared to create new lives for themselves. How did they 'get by' day to day? What were their dreams and their dreads? What were their realities? I have an almost insatiable longing for historical novels and factual histories. Resurrecting a fact or theory excites me and, given half a chance, I'm prepared to share it. Not everyone has such curiosity. Many respond with glazed eyes and the desperate look of a trapped animal.

Why do I have this yearning to become an interpreter of the past? The explanation is that my grandfather's genes fit me well. Alvin Enoch 'AE' Ewing's career was in law, but his passion was preserving the lives of our ancestors and seeing how they echoed the drama of our national history. When I and my cousin Dibby (Elizabeth Ewing Purves) were four, five, and six years old, AE sat us on his knees and narrated stories about Pocahontas James and Swago Bill, about Enoch and Susannah, about Mack and Nan. We understood the push of civilization west and north, that took our predecessors across the ocean to Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan. AE's stories told of family migrations that echoed national movements as our young country flexed its muscles and filled empty space wherever it existed.

AE died in January 1945, two months beyond his 80<sup>th</sup> birthday. I inherited his Underwood typewriter, his wooden filing cabinets filled with correspondence, his oak bookcase filled with history books, his desk, and his itch to explore the past. Among his saved letters was a relatively current one from a Mr. Frederick See of Huntington, West Virginia. Mr. See asked a genealogical question about the connection between our families. AE's health had prevented him from answering, so I posed as an adult and sent Mr. See a response. My answer was based on the truth as I knew it, which was that my correspondent's missing link was the Clendenin Family of massacre fame. We communicated for over a year about our respective families. He seemed impressed with the breadth and depth of my genealogical awareness, little suspecting I was a brash youth, not even thirteen years old.

AE never learned to drive an automobile, but I am sure he would have responded positively to the easy access of genealogical data that is now available on the Internet. Yet, he would have been suspicious of its accuracy. He spent years trying to dispel the myths that Pocahontas James was a captain in the Revolutionary War and that he married Margaret Sergeant. I – his gene carrier – am still trying.

But, most important, AE's genes survive. Who will inherit them from me? Which of my grandchildren or great-grandchildren will claim this distinction now? Who will inherit my computer files, shelves of history books, published family history, and boxes of photographs? Who will pick up where I leave off?

Who will wear the genealogical genes in your family?

*Wally Ewing*

## 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))

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

**Charles 'Chuck' William Ewing** (Member #1156) and his spouse **Charlotte** reside in Dublin, Ohio. They may be contacted at [ce@goodpieces.com](mailto:ce@goodpieces.com). Regarding his Ewing heritage he reports:

*John Ewing, was born in Pennsylvania circa 1796. He located in Logan County, Ohio, circa early 1800's and married Deborah Mathis circa 1817. My great-grandfather was Oliver Ewing born 1835 and died 25 Mar 1924. Oliver had a child with an Anna Brown in the mid-1850's named Charles Ewing. He was married three other times and fathered four children. I have recently learned that Pamela (Ewing) Ferst (Member # 1148) and I are potentially both descended from John and Deborah (Mathis) Ewing, Deborah was from New Jersey. She and I will be trying to get together soon to share our ancestry knowledge and pin down our relationship. I am also joining the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project, again trying to try to pin down my descendency from John Ewing and my relationship to other participants in the project.*

*I have recently put the genealogy I have online at [ewing-online.com](http://ewing-online.com). I have not yet verified some of the information in this genealogy although there is a pathway for anyone to view if they wish.*

*For what it is worth the main site includes a story that until the recent IRS revelations seemed entirely unbelievable. Every word is, however, true and it's, in sum, a bizarre story. While I have no embarrassment for any of my conduct related in the story, up until my experience I always believed that a convicted felon and an ex-convict was likely guilty and should be avoided. It is that sense that causes me to stay out of the mainstream. What I have tried to avoid is to meet new folks and have them find out about my experience. My experience leads me to say that we should fear the government more than we fear terrorists. I put out my story in my words and let the chips fall as they may.*

*I have also prepared a compilation regarding the Mathis part of my heritage, focused on Great John Mathis (Mathews, Mathewes). It is at [ewing-online.com/Great\\_John\\_Mathis.htm](http://ewing-online.com/Great_John_Mathis.htm).*



Jill Spitler



Jane Weippert

### 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).*

**Eric Ewing** ([thehighwaymen123@gmail.com](mailto:thehighwaymen123@gmail.com)) announces the arrival of Phoebe Jane Ewing, born 1:08 am on June 28, 2013.

**Jeffrey D. Ewing** (Member #1036, [ewingjde@aol.com](mailto:ewingjde@aol.com)) has moved from Leesburg, Virginia, to Beaufont, North Carolina.

Information about the heritage of **Jill (Ewing) Spittler** (Member #502, [JEwingspit@aol.com](mailto:JEwingspit@aol.com)) may be found by 1) going to *Ancestry.com*, 2) selecting Search and then Public Member Trees, 3) entering 'James Ewing died 1776', and 4) selecting 'Ewing Starr Family Tree'.

## **Pocahontas James Ewing Memorial: Status Report**

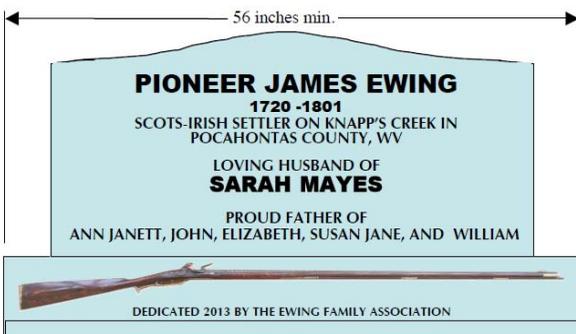
### **Pioneer James Ewing, Lost But Not Forgotten**

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

In late July the town of Marlinton offered three locations for the Pioneer James Ewing monument based on our goal. We want this to be a spot where our relatives and researchers can most easily find James now and in the distant future.

Two of the locations are at Mountain View Cemetery and the other is in town on city property near the Court House. The Mayor Joe Smith and city council have also offered to waive any fees but have asked us to contribute to the replacement of an existing tree with two cottonwood trees beside the monument. All three options are very good locations.

With the cooperation of Gail Hyer from Pocahontas County Visitors and Convention



**Proposed Pocahontas James Ewing Memorial**

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).



**Larry Ewing**



**Wally Ewing**

Bureau and the city of Marlinton we are ready to proceed with the carving of the Pioneer James Ewing stone. Randolph Monument Co. in

Elkin has estimated a cost of approximately \$2,500 but we are only about half-way to that goal today so if you want to see this happen now is the time to send in your tax-deductible donations to EFA treasurer Lynn Coughlin, at 1330 Vaughn Court, Aurora, Illinois 60504. Please clearly indicate that your donation

**Donation Deadline Extend \$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 September 2013.**

**EVERY \$1 DONATED OVER THE NEXT TWO 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.

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**

Very little progress has been made over the past three months. During the summer it seems that there's always way too much to do and way too little time!

### **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

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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.

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](http://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/447781/EFA_Bylaws/ProblemsIssuesDiscussion.pdf) 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.

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

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## **Celtic Life International**

The Fall 2013 edition of Celtic Life International Magazine will be published on October 3<sup>rd</sup> and distributed to over 900,000 readers around the world, including more than 650,000 in North America. A digital copy of our most recent edition is available at [www.celticlifintl.com/CLSummer2013.pdf](http://www.celticlifintl.com/CLSummer2013.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)

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**James V. O. Ewing, died August 16, 1861**

[boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/2078/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/2078/mb.ashx)

Corp. James V. O. Ewing, Company D, 37<sup>th</sup> Virginia, died on August 16, 1861. He is one of eighty-five confederate soldiers buried in a field in Monterey. The field is to be turned into a community park. We are looking for living relatives of Corp. Ewing to invite to the opening of the park. A small marker is to be placed on each of the known graves. At the gate, a large marker with the information on all eighty-five is to be placed for all visitors to view. If you are a relative of this soldier and would like to come to the celebration, or know someone who is a relative and interested in attending please send an EMail to The Highland Center -- [highlandcenter@htcnet.org](mailto:highlandcenter@htcnet.org).

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**Upcoming Ewing-related Books**

From the EFA Facebook Page ([www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association](http://www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association))

**Post by Dr. Cathy Mower**

I just wanted to let you know that I have written a children's book titled *Young Thomas Ewing and the Coonskin Library*. The illustrator is finishing up now and it should be available on *Amazon.com* in late summer or early fall.

**Subsequent Post by Marilyn Pavlovsky**

I'm so sorry I missed the reunion. I am an author who now lives in Georgia but was home last summer when the pastor at the Ewington Church asked me if I was going to be there to help with your gathering. He knew that I came from the Ewing family.

My married name is Marilyn Pavlovsky and my maiden name is Marilyn Dodrill. I am the daughter of Rev. Darrell George Dodrill who was not only a descendant of William 'Swago Bill' Ewing, but also of John 'Indian John' Ewing, strange as that may sound. I was raised in Ewington, Ohio. Daddy at one time owned a good bit of that tiny little town. He had a furniture store, bottle-gas business and a service station.

The way that I am connected to both of those pioneers is that my great-grandparents were third cousins. History writers (I believe it was Nancy Ann Hank Ewing who stayed in contact with my aunt) have said they probably did not know that, but I somehow wonder how they did not in that small community. Daddy said that, when he was a child, the family gathered for dinners, etc. at the Ewing home in Ewington. We have a picture of Sarah standing outside the back door. Elizabeth (Ewing) Dodrill would have been my great whatever grandmother. Then my great-grandmother was of the Holcomb connection.

Anyway, I do not know if anyone told you guys but there are still several of us around there. My sister, two brothers, and their families live there. My daughter was once the director of the Chamber of Commerce in Gallipolis and that is where she lives today. My dad's sister married a Twyman and she was the postmaster of Ewington when there was a post-office. Her grandson lives just the other side of the church and the property coming in behind the church and the hill is theirs. There are some Holcombs who live directly across from the church.

I would have loved to have been at the recent gathering; please let me know the next time you gather. I was particularly glad to see the pictures in front of the legion hall. It is so much a big part of my childhood.

#### **Subsequent Post by Marilyn Pavlovsky**

I do children's books as well. The Ewing family and their struggles are so interesting, I am glad you wrote about them. I am a historical-fiction author and the first three books I wrote were based on my family history, Then I went to strictly fiction. I am, however, in the process of a book called *A Settler's Cry*. Though completely fictional, I pull so much of that book from the Ewing History.

#### **Subsequent Post by Marilyn Pavlovsky**

By the way, I am in my late 60's and so much when I write, I pull from life in Ewington, Ohio. Being raised there, that is my roots. I even want to be buried in Ewington. Strange coming from a girl who could not wait to get out of that one-horse town.

#### **Subsequent Post by Dr. Cathy Mower**

Thanks for the information Marilyn. I know what you mean about returning to small towns. I traveled with my late husband all over the world while in the military. When he retired, we came back home, and I built a new house on the family farm. Strange that I tried so hard to get off the farm at one time. I look forward to reading your new book.

## ***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 sign-up 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 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 29 – September 10: The Battle of Lake Erie Bicentennial, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.** "In September of 1813, during the War of 1812, Oliver Hazard Perry of the U.S. Navy and his crew of 557 brave patriots prevailed over the British fleet in the Battle of Lake Erie near Put-in-Bay, Ohio. Two hundred years later, we will come together to celebrate Perry's victory, our nation's sovereignty and the enduring peace between nations." For further information, visit [www.BattleofLakeErie-Bicentennial.com](http://www.BattleofLakeErie-Bicentennial.com).

**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.*

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	31	<b>Foote</b>		<b>Holcomb</b>	42	<b>MacLaughlin</b>	29
Mary (McNeill)	19	Mary	17	<b>Hood</b>	12	<b>Macmillin</b>	29
Mary Ann		<b>Forsythe</b>		<b>Howey</b>	15	<b>MacNeil</b>	29
(Fitzsimmons)		David	3, 5	<b>Howstoun</b>		<b>MacSorley</b>	29
	20	<b>Fuller</b>	17	Margaret	2, 5	<b>MacSweeney</b>	29, 30
Max Anderson	21	Deborah	17	<b>Hubbard</b>		<b>Maes</b>	
Nancy Ann	19	Edward	17	Prudence	17	Sarah	19
Nancy Ann Hank		John	17	<b>Hughes</b>		<b>Malynie</b>	
	10, 18, 21, 42	Samuel	17	Mary	19	Johne	2
Nancy Ann 'Nan'		<b>Gartrile</b>		<b>Hyer</b>		John	4
(Hank)	20, 37	John	27	Gail	39	<b>Mather</b>	
Oliver	38	<b>Gibsoun</b>		<b>Inocencio</b>		Peter	27
Pamela	38	Janet	5	Ramy	33	<b>Mathewes</b>	
Rick F.	32	Jonet	2	<b>Irvine</b>	24	John	38
Robert	19	<b>Glen</b>		Mary	24	<b>Mathews</b>	
Samuel	19, 27, 28	Andrew	4	<b>Irwin</b>		John	38
Sarah (Maes)	19	Andro	2	Noble E 'Bull'		Mary Ann	20
Sarah (Mayes)	19	<b>Greinill</b>			25, 26	<b>Mathis</b>	38
Sarah (Mays)	19	Robert	2, 5	<b>Jenkins</b>		Deborah	38
Susan Jane	19	<b>Haines</b>		Charlotte (Ewing)		John	38
Susan Jean	19	Jacob	27		20		

<b>Mayes</b>		<b>Morris</b>		Maria Barbara		Hannah (Pratt)	17
Sarah	19	John	32	(Fischer)	19	Ida Celestia	
<b>Mays</b>		<b>Mower</b>		Samuel	20		11, 12, 13,
Sarah	19	Cathy	42, 43	Susannah	20, 37		16, 18, 21
<b>Mazurek</b>		<b>Neilie</b>		<b>Raymond</b>		Lafayette	
Ed	32, 33	Mathow	2	Alice	21		11, 12, 17,
<b>McCalpein</b>		Matthew	4	<b>Rector</b>			18, 21
Thomas	2, 5	<b>Niall</b>		Chris	32	Marion Robertson	
<b>McClung</b>		of the Nine		<b>Reid</b>		(Thomas)	11
Rebecca Ellen		Hostages		Humphrey	5	Mary	17
'Beck' (Hart)	20		29, 30, 31	Umphra	2	Mary	
Robert	20	<b>Palmer</b>		<b>Rice</b>		(Chamberlain)	
<b>McComb</b>		Janet (Gibsoun)	5	Mildred E.	20		17
Arthur B.	24	Jonet (Gibsoun)	2	<b>Riddle</b>		Mary (Foote)	17
David	24	Mathow	2	William Ewing 'Bill'		Mary (Pratt)	17
M. B.	25, 26	Matthew	5	ii, iii, 27, 40		Patience (Rowley)	
Millington Barnett		<b>Pavlovsky</b>		<b>Riley</b>			17
	24	Marilyn (Dodrill)		Frances (Ewing)		Richard	17
Ruth	24		42, 43		21	Richard II	17
<b>McElvaney</b>		<b>Perham</b>		William Ewing	21	Sarah K.	
Janett	19	L.O.	15	<b>Rodgers</b>		(Poultney)	11
<b>McEwan</b>	31	<b>Perry</b>		John	19	Stephen	17
<b>McEwen</b>		Oliver Hazard	43	<b>Rogers</b>		Thomas	17
John	44	<b>Pickel</b>		Janett Ann (Ewing)		<b>Smith</b>	
<b>Mcintyre</b>		Betty Jane	21	(Clendenin)	19	Ann	19
Katherine	3	<b>Pickett</b>		Jennie Ann		Elizabeth	20
Kathrein	2	Lucius	16	(Ewing)		Emily	20
<b>McLaughlin</b>	30, 31	<b>Porter</b>		(Clendenin)	19	Joe	39
<b>McMichael</b>		Patrick	4	<b>Rosecrans</b>	12	Parthenia	10, 21
James R.	18	Patrik	2	<b>Rowley</b>	17	<b>Smollat</b>	
<b>McMillan</b>	30	<b>Pottinger</b>		Deborah (Fuller)		Tobias	3
<b>McNeil</b>	29	D.	29		17	<b>Smollett</b>	6
<b>McNeill</b>	30, 31	<b>Poultney</b>		John	17	Tobias	5
Gabriel	19	Sarah K.	11, 21	Patience	17	<b>Solomon</b>	
Jonathan	19	<b>Powell</b>		<b>Sadler</b>	33	Sarah Clark	17
Mary	19	Barbara (Ewing)		Jason	33	<b>Spaulding</b>	
Mary (Hughes)	19		10, 18	<b>Schofield</b>	12	Oliver L.	12
Rebecca		<b>Pratt</b>		John B.	12	<b>Spitler</b>	
(Stephenson)	19	Hannah	17	<b>Scrymgeour</b>	29	Jill (Ewing)	38, 39
Thomas	19	Mary	17	<b>See</b>		<b>Sproul</b>	
William 'Billy'	19	<b>Purves</b>		Frederick	37	William W., III	18
<b>Menteith</b>		Elizabeth 'Dibby'		<b>Sempill</b>	6	<b>Starr</b>	39
John	5	(Ewing)	37	Robert	2, 5	<b>Stephenson</b>	
Johnne	3	<b>Putnam</b>	17	<b>Sergeant</b>		Bertram	31
<b>Milford</b>		<b>Radabaugh</b>		Margaret	37	Rebecca	19
Eliza	19	Anna Apolonია		<b>Sheridan</b>	12	<b>Stewart</b>	
Elizabeth	19	(Riegel)	19	<b>Sherman</b>		Christiane	
<b>Miller</b>		Catherine		Tecumseh	12	(Buchanan)	5
Robert	2, 5	(Buzzard)	19	<b>Sinzs</b>	13	Cristiane	
<b>Moireach Miller</b>		Heinrich	19	<b>Skinner</b>	17	(Buchannane)	2
Susan	23	Henry	19	Alfred		Margaret	
<b>Moncreiffe</b>		Henry, Jr.	20		11, 17, 18, 21	(Howstoun)	2, 5
Iain	29	Johann Adam	19	Celestia C.	11, 21	Robert	2, 5
<b>Moresoun</b>		Margaret 'Peggy'	20	Edwin	21	William	2, 5
Jon	2, 4			Elizabeth (Coston)		<b>Stockman</b>	
					11, 17, 21	Dan	35

<b>Strauss</b>		Ebenezer	17	Parthenia (Smith)	9, 10, 11, 12,
Marjorie	32	Edwin	11		13, 14, 15,
<b>Suibhne</b>	30	Emile	13, 16, 21	Prudence	16, 18, 21
<b>Taylor</b>		Eunice (Brooks)	17	(Hubbard)	<b>Weippert</b>
John	7			Rebecca	Jane (Ewing)
<b>Thomas</b>	12			Rebecca	<b>Wheeler</b>
John	31	Ida Celestia		(Hazleton)	<b>White</b>
Marion Robertson	11, 21	(Skinner)	11, 12, 13,	Richard	Benjamin 'Ben'
			16, 18, 21	Richard II	Jenetta (Ewing)
<b>Toscot</b>		Louise A. (Lillie)	16, 21	Sarah Adaline	<b>Whitman</b>
Beth (Ewing)	34			'Addie'	Benjamin
<b>Twyman</b>	42	Marion Robertson		Sarah Adeline	<b>Wicks</b>
<b>Urquhart</b>		(Thomas)	21	'Addie'	Hermione
Frank	23	Olive E.		Sarah Clark	<b>Wode</b>
<b>Walkley</b>	10, 16, 17	(MacDonald)	13, 15, 16, 21	(Solomon)	John
Abigail	16	Oliver		Sarah K.	Johnne
Agnes	16, 17			(Poultney)	<b>Workman</b>
Alfred	16			Soloman	Robert
Carlotta Parthenia				Susanna	<b>Y-DNA Participant</b>
'Lotta'	9, 13, 16, 21			(Brainerd)	JT
				Wyllys Seamans	8



# ***EWING FAMILY ASSOCIATION***

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL  
GATHERING



*Mark  
Your  
Calendar*

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

***See page 34  
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.