



# ***Ewing Family Journal***

**Volume 16 – Number 1  
February 2010**

**ISSN: 1948-1187**

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

## ***Ewing Family Association***

17721 Road 123  
Cecil, Ohio 45821

*www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org*

### **CHANCELLOR**

David Neal Ewing

*DavidEwing93 at gmail dot com*

### **PAST CHANCELLORS**

2004 - 2006

George William Ewing

*GeoEwing at aol dot com*

1998 - 2004

Joseph Neff Ewing Jr.

*JoeNEwing at aol dot com*

1995 - 1998

Margaret Ewing Fife

1993 - 1995

Rev. Ellsworth Samuel Ewing

### **OFFICERS**

#### **Board Chair**

James Earl Ewing  
*jeej at telpage dot net*

#### **Treasurer**

Jane Ewing Weippert  
*EwingFamily at windstream dot net*

#### **Secretary**

Eleanor Ewing Swineford  
*louruton at futura dot net*

### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Karen Avery  
*BKAvery2 at comcast dot net*

David Neal Ewing  
*DavidEwing93 at gmail dot com*

George William Ewing  
*GeoEwing at aol dot com*

James Earl Ewing, Chair  
*jeej at telpage dot net*

Joseph Neff Ewing Jr.  
*JoeNEwing at aol dot com*

Wallace K. Ewing  
*WKEwing at charter dot net*

William Ewing Riddle  
*Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*

Eleanor Ewing Swineford  
*louruton at futura dot net*

Beth Ewing Toscos  
*1lyngarden at verizon dot net*

Jane Ewing Weippert  
*EwingFamily at windstream dot net*

### **ACTIVITY COORDINATORS**

#### **Archivist**

Betty Ewing Whitmer  
*AirReservations at hotmail dot com*

#### **Editor and Web Master**

William Ewing Riddle  
*Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*

#### **EGD Project**

William Ewing Riddle  
*Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*

#### **Genealogist**

Karen Avery  
*BKAvery2 at comcast dot net*

#### **Members – Current**

Jill Ewing Spittler  
*JEwingSpit at aol dot com*

#### **Members – New**

Karen Avery  
*BKAvery2 at comcast dot net*

#### **Merchandise**

John C. Ewin  
*JCEwin2004 at yahoo dot com*

#### **Y-DNA Project**

David Neal Ewing  
*DavidEwing93 at gmail dot com*



# ***Ewing Family Journal***

---

Volume 16

Number 1

February 2010

---

Published by:

*Ewing Family Association*, 17721 Road 123, Cecil, Ohio 45821.

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

The *Ewing Family Journal* is published quarterly. Members of the *Ewing Family Association* receive the *Journal* as part of their membership. Copies of previous issues are \$5.00 each, and copies of previous volumes are \$20.00 (\$25.00 for overseas mailings). For copies of previous issues or volumes, contact William E. Riddle (+1 505.988.1092, *Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*).

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

All contributions are subject to editing. *Ewing Family Association* does not assume liability for statements of fact or opinion by contributors, but proven errors will be corrected. In addition, the opinions of contributors are not necessarily those of *Ewing Family Association* or its officers, board members or activity coordinators.

ISSN: 1948-1187

© 2010, *Ewing Family Association*. All rights reserved.

# ***From the Editor***

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

*[C]onventional genealogical research and Y-DNA studies have established conclusively that our members ... come from quite a number of different, genealogically and biologically unrelated Ewing families. The bonds among us do not depend on genealogic, blood or clan relationships, but rather on a shared passion for the genealogy and history of Ewing families that can only be strengthened by being inclusive.*

David Neal Ewing, EFA Chancellor, 2008

In 2008, Chancellor David Neal Ewing led an effort to expand the *EFA* organization's boundaries beyond those laid out by Rev. Ellsworth Samuel Ewing in founding the organization and later emphasized by Margaret Ewing Fife in her seminal *Ewing In Early America* book<sup>1</sup> regarding the descendants of some thirty-five-or-so Ewing immigrants to America.

I am personally amazed at just how large the world of Ewings – the Ewing genealogical 'forest' – is. Looking at the items in the Information Available and Sought section of this issue, I notice that hardly any of the many-dozen items have any easily noticed relationships to 'my' Ewings – those descended from James Ewing of Inch – or, for that matter, the Ewings treated in Fife's book. And this is all more the case when you consider – as Thor Ewing does in his article (pages 1-9) – possible relationships to Ewens, Ewans, McEwens, McEwans, MacEwens and MacEwans. Even further, we might expand this – as suggested by Chancellor David Neal Ewing's review (pages 37-38) of Thor Ewing's recent book – to include Ewins, McEwins and MacEwins.

A major reason for expanding the scope of the organization was to connect with overseas Ewings – especially those living in the British Isles and its Antipodes – in support of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. Chancellor Ewing, who is also Administrator of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project, hoped that the more across-the-ponds Ewings participate in the Y-DNA Project, the greater would be the possibility of American Ewings finding their roots in Scotland and Ireland.

In his Chancellor's Message (pages 47-50), David Neal Ewing reports on the progress to date with respect to attracting non-American *EFA* members and Y-DNA Project participants. He identifies seven non-American participants in the Y-DNA Project and discusses what their Y-DNA tests implies about Ewing over-the-seas origins. In addition, contributions from some of these participants in this and the previous issue elaborate on Chancellor Ewing's discussion.

However, the discussion in these additional contributions is largely very general. It remains to understand the hopefully significant extent to which Y-DNA test results can clarify and nail down our Irish and Scottish heritage. Future issues will hopefully have more specific, more definitive articles along these lines.

*Wm E. Riddle*

---

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

# ***Ewing Family Journal***

---

Volume 16

Number 1

February 2010

---

*From the Editor* ..... ii

## **CONTRIBUTIONS**

*Who Were the Ewings?*..... 1

*Ewing Settlers of Southwestern Pennsylvania: Part 6: Life on the Frontier: Frontiersmen and 'Boyz II Men'* ..... 10

Frontier Survival ..... 16

This Article's Focus ..... 17

Sources ..... 18

Frontiersmen Garb ..... 19

Learning the Skills ..... 20

Kentucky Longrifle ..... 21

Powderhorns ..... 23

In Sum ..... 24

A Look to Future Articles ..... 24

### *Ewing Digital Library*

Joseph Ewing (born 1716) – Part II ..... 25

Ewing Copper Coinage ..... 29

Descendants of William Ewing, Born About 1707 ..... 31

Lars Eighner – Introduction ..... 33

*Reviews*..... 37

Book: *New Notes on Clan Ewen* by Thor Ewing ..... 37

Book: *The Princes of Ireland: The Dublin Saga* by Edward Rutherford..... 38

## **EWING FAMILY ASSOCIATION'S 2010 GATHERING**

*Eleventh EFA Gathering: Bridge to the West* ..... 42

Where, When, What and Why? ..... 42

General Information..... 43

Lodging Reservations..... 44

Event Registration ..... 45

## CHANCELLOR / OFFICER / COORDINATOR MESSAGES

<i>Chancellor's Message</i> .....	47
The Ewington Hotel .....	47
International Participation in the <i>EFA</i> .....	48
Credit Cards and Tax Exemptions .....	50
<i>Bridge to the West</i> .....	50
<i>Summary of Our Finances</i> .....	51
<i>Secretary's Report</i> .....	51
<i>Membership News</i> .....	51
New <i>EFA</i> Members ... Welcome Aboard! .....	52
Keeping Up With the Ewings .....	52
Deaths .....	54

## INFORMATION EXCHANGE

<i>Information Available and Sought</i> .....	56
<i>Upcoming Events</i> .....	65

## INDICES

<i>Index for this Issue</i> .....	66
-----------------------------------	----

## ON THE LIGHTER SIDE ...

<i>Wait Just a Minute!</i> .....	10
<i>Now Give Three Cheers!</i> .....	40
<i>Circular Saw</i> .....	Inside Back Cover

## **Who Were the Ewings?**

Thor Ewing (*Thor at HistoricalArts dot co dot uk*)

The surname 'Ewing' first appears in Scotland around the year 1500. In his *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, E. W. R. Ewing<sup>1</sup> claims that the name was used in Lowland Scotland from a much earlier date, but all the examples he lists refer to the use of the name 'Ewan' as a forename rather than as a surname. However, from the late fifteenth century through the sixteenth century the surname becomes common, though spellings vary. The most usual spelling is 'Ewyne', which is also the standard sixteenth-century spelling for the forename 'Ewan', but the spelling 'Ewing' appears at a surprisingly early date (at least by 1566) and is used consistently in a fairly well-defined area centered on Loch Lomond.

Ewings across the world today can frequently trace their origins to this same small area of sixteenth-century Scotland. But where did these Ewings come from? Why do they suddenly appear here at this time?

The sixteenth century was marked in Scotland, as in other northern European countries, by the Protestant Reformation which reached Scotland in the 1560s. When the exiled priest John Knox returned to Scotland from Geneva in 1559, the country was crying out for real religious leadership. His return was the spark that set fire to the whole nation. In 1560, the Scottish parliament approved the Scots Confession, which adopted a Calvinist position; the Confession was finally given royal assent in 1567. As part of the process of Reformation, the monasteries and nunneries were suppressed.

This loss to the church was a windfall for any monarch wanting to reward faithful followers. So it is interesting to find that in 1589 the will of Findlay Ewing shows him settled on an estate at Ladyton, Dumbartonshire, which had previously been the site of a nunnery.

It can not have been before the Confession of 1560 that the Ewings were granted land at Ladyton, and perhaps not before 1567 when it was given royal assent. Findlay Ewing's will is dated 1589, so the Ewings must have arrived at Ladyton at some point between 1560 and 1589. Very likely, they arrived during or shortly after the Protestant Reformation of the 1560s, when the estate would have become available.

Around the same time as their settlement at Ladyton, it seems the Ewings were granted arms. The heraldic catalogue known as the Workman Armorial<sup>2</sup> records a grant of arms in the name 'Ewing' which can also be dated to the 1560s. The armorial belonged to Sir Robert Forman, who held the post of Lord Lyon (chief herald) from 1555 until 1567, and it bears the date 1566. It seems practically incontrovertible

---

<sup>1</sup> Ewing, Elbert William R. *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, Corben Publishing Co. (Ballston, Virginia), 1922. Available for purchase from [www.HigginsonBooks.com](http://www.HigginsonBooks.com) and online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/EwingEWR/index\\_ewr.htm](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/EwingEWR/index_ewr.htm). [Short Citation: *Ewing, E. W. R.*]

*Short Citations are used in later footnotes to refer back to full citations given in previous footnotes.*

<sup>2</sup> Information about registered Coats of Arms is available at [www.heraldry-scotland.co.uk/mitchell.html](http://www.heraldry-scotland.co.uk/mitchell.html). Information about the Workman Armorial may be found in Stoddart, R. R. *Scottish Arms, being a collection of armorial bearings A.D. 1370 – 1678, 1881*, which is available online at [www.archive.org/stream/scottisharmsbein01stoduoft/scottisharmsbein01stoduoft\\_djvu.txt](http://www.archive.org/stream/scottisharmsbein01stoduoft/scottisharmsbein01stoduoft_djvu.txt).

that these grants of land and arms in the 'Ewing' name were both made to the same man, probably in the year 1566 or thereabouts.

The 1560s were an interesting time in Scottish politics. Not only did John Knox's return in 1559 spark the Protestant Reformation, but it was in 1561 that Mary Stewart first set foot on Scottish soil as Queen of Scots. Everyone wanted to know who the young queen would marry; though she was already a widow, she was still just 19 years old, charming and beautiful. A good deal rested on her choice of husband, and in 1563 Knox famously admonished her over her apparent plan to wed Don Carlos of Spain. When she did marry in 1565, it was to Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley.

Darnley was the son of the Earl of Lennox, whose lands included the area around Loch Lomond where the Ewings lived. It is not improbable that the preferment of the Ewings in 1566 or thereabouts was in some way linked with the royal marriage. Certainly, this would have been a new opportunity for followers of Lennox seeking favor at court. But the good times were not to last. In 1567, Darnley was murdered.

Many suspected that the queen herself had been involved in the plot. She was imprisoned in Loch Leven Castle and forced to abdicate. However, on May 2, 1568, Mary escaped from her prison and quickly raised a small army. Less than two weeks later, Darnley's father, Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lennox, defeated her at the Battle of Langside. Mary fled across the border to England, never to return.

According to James Finnegan,<sup>3</sup> one of Mary's banners at Langside was carried by one William Ewing. This was a role of rank and responsibility; William Ewing must have been known to the queen before the battle and may have been appointed to his role before her imprisonment. It would seem highly likely then that it was this William Ewing who had been granted arms and land by her just a year before. All the more so, when we note that the Ewing arms portrayed in the Workman Armorial are *ensigned*, that is to say that they display a flag. Although the flag is not shown in detail in this



**The author carries the Red Ensign of Scotland at the International Gathering of the Clans, Edinburgh, 2009. This flag appears on the Ewing arms and was probably first borne by William Ewing in the reign of Mary Queen of Scots.**

(photo courtesy of Duncan McEwan)

<sup>3</sup> Finnegan, James. *History and Legends of Clan MacLachlan*, 1995. Information about this book may be found at [www.MacLachlans.org/cadets.html#H2](http://www.MacLachlans.org/cadets.html#H2). The book may be purchased at [www.MacLachlans.org/cmw\\_pubs.html](http://www.MacLachlans.org/cmw_pubs.html).

armorial, later armigerous tradition shows that it should bear the Red Ensign of Scotland.

Flags are very unusual as heraldic devices. Where they are used, it is often as a mark of special favor. In this case, it seems likely that the ensignment recognizes an official role for William Ewing as Bearer of the Ensign of Scotland. If so, this would have been a high honor indeed. The Bearers of the Royal Banner were the Scrymgeours, who had held the honor since 1298. It seems curious that such a role should have been bestowed on a man without any apparent ancestry – as we have said, the name 'Ewing' appears to have been more-or-less unknown before the sixteenth century.

Earlier Ewynes include merchants, burgesses and priests. Some of them do indeed seem to have been men of note, but not the sort of men to appoint as bannermen. What is more, none of them fits with the suggestion that the Ewings had come to prominence through their association with the Earldom of Lennox. So, who were these Ewings from the lands of Lennox? And, if the name is unknown before about 1500, why did they suddenly find favor at Queen Mary's court as if they sprang from an ancient and noble line?

The answer lies in the old, traditional understanding of the name 'Ewing', on which E. W. R. Ewing poured such scorn in his book of 1922. The name 'Ewing' is derived directly from the old highland clan, Clan Ewen of Otter. This clan had lost its traditional homeland in the late fifteenth century and had relocated to the lands of Lennox on the shores of Loch Lomond, precisely where the 'Ewing' name is commonest to this day.

It was this origin for the name which was believed by the leading Ewing families before 1922. Thus, E. W. R. Ewing recorded the tradition that "the Ewings of America trace their origin to six stalwart brothers of a Highland clan,"<sup>4</sup> and he quoted a letter from John G. Ewing, which states:

The name was originally MacEwen, and originated about 1400 in Argyllshire, in Cowal. The members of the clan about 1500-1600 took refuge in the adjacent Lowlands district of the Lennox, which includes Dumbarton and the greater part of Stirling. Here many lost the mac, and others Anglicized the Ewen to Ewing.<sup>5</sup>

I shall return to the issues raised by E. W. R. Ewing later in this article, but for now it is enough to point out that an origin in Clan Ewen of Otter is the only account of Ewing origins known to have existed before the twentieth century. In the case of the Ewings of Balloch, the belief in descent from Clan Ewen of Otter appears to represent an oral tradition with roots at least as early as the seventeenth century. Although based on the banks of Loch Lomond, the Ewings of Balloch seem to have gone out of their way to buy land on the Cowal peninsular, where the old MacEwen homeland had been; the estates of Bernice and Glenlean were in the possession of the Ewings before the reign of James VII (1685-89).

Yet it was not merely because he represented an ancient clan that William Ewing was treated as a man of rank by Mary Queen of Scots, but because he represented the chiefly line of that clan. According to accounts of the history of Clan Ewen, the clan fought for Mary at Langside under a new clan banner. A

---

<sup>4</sup> Ewing, E. W. R., p. 152.

<sup>5</sup> Ewing, E. W. R., p. 87. The letter is quoted from: Ewing, Rev. Joseph Lyons. *Sketches of the Families of Thomas Ewing and Mary Maskell ...*, The Stratford Commercial Job Printery (Stratford, N.J.), 1910. Available online via the list of books provided by the EFA at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/Project\\_RRoom\\_Books.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/Project_RRoom_Books.html).

new clan banner is dependent on a heraldic grant of arms to the clan chief. The only possible candidate for such a grant of arms is the shield recorded in the Workman Armorial in the name of 'Ewing'.

What is more, at this time the MacEwen clansmen were living on lands belonging to the Earl of Lennox, and so they would normally have been expected to turn out to fight for their feudal lord against the queen. The fact that they fought against him shows that they were loyal to an independent chief, who had been granted land directly by Mary Queen of Scots. Thus, in 1568 the men of Clan Ewen obeyed the call of their chief William Ewing of Ladytoun, and turned out to fight under his banner against their feudal lord.

What I think makes all this especially interesting to members of the *Ewing Family Association* is that many of us are probably descended from the same line. Y-DNA tests have shown that the great majority of Ewings in Ulster and America share the same genetic signature, making it likely that we all share a common ancestor some time around the sixteenth century.<sup>6</sup> Oral traditions tracing the family back through Ulster to Scotland are consistent with an origin in the Ewings of Ladytoun or a closely related family. The first Ewing in Ireland was one Finley Ewing, and the name Finley is so unusual that he must have been related to Findlay Ewing of Ladytoun. Somewhat more circumstantially, perhaps the commonest name among the Ewings of Ulster seems traditionally to have been William (according to data in Griffith's Valuation<sup>7</sup> and in my own family tree, where more than a quarter of all Ewing men are named William).

But what is particularly noteworthy is that two branches of the Ewing family in America have independently preserved a memory of the Ewing arms which were granted by Mary Queen of Scots. One branch descending from Nathaniel Ewing (1693-1748) is represented by Dr. John Ewing and Joseph Neff Ewing Jr.,<sup>8</sup> while the other is represented by the family of Hon. Thomas Ewing.<sup>9</sup> The earliest American records of the Ewing arms predate their publication in Stoddart's *Scottish Arms* of 1881.<sup>10</sup>

A coat of arms is often misunderstood to belong to a particular family. In fact, any given coat of arms belongs only to the man or woman who bears it. Thus in the sixteenth century, these arms were granted to William Ewing for his personal use alone. Only he could wear a shield emblazoned with the Ewing arms. William's clansmen at Langside would probably have marked their allegiance by wearing his crest of a red lion clutching at a star, perhaps accompanied by his motto *Audaciter*. Any banner bearing this arms was his, and to this day under Scottish law, items bearing a coat of arms without permission of the armiger may be confiscated by order of Lyon Court. On his death, the entitlement to the Ewing arms would have been inherited by William Ewing's eldest son.

---

<sup>6</sup> Personal correspondence with David Neal Ewing and Alexander Paterson.

<sup>7</sup> Griffith's Valuation 1847-1864. Online access available, for a fee, at [www.IrishOrigins.com](http://www.IrishOrigins.com). It may be searched, for free, at [www.AskAboutIreland.ie/griffith-valuation/index.xml](http://www.AskAboutIreland.ie/griffith-valuation/index.xml).

<sup>8</sup> Joseph Neff Ewing's lineage is at [dl.dropbox.com/u/431003/Lineages/JN\\_Joseph%20Neff%20Ewing,%20Jr..pdf](http://dl.dropbox.com/u/431003/Lineages/JN_Joseph%20Neff%20Ewing,%20Jr..pdf).

<sup>9</sup> McMichael, James R. Coat of Arms, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (August 1966), p. 16. Available online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/journal/JoCoatofArms.htm](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/journal/JoCoatofArms.htm).

<sup>10</sup> Stoddart, R. R. *Scottish Arms, being a collection of armorial bearings A.D. 1370 – 1678, 1881*. Available online at [www.archive.org/stream/scottisharmsbein01stoduoft/scottisharmsbein01stoduoft\\_djvu.txt](http://www.archive.org/stream/scottisharmsbein01stoduoft/scottisharmsbein01stoduoft_djvu.txt).

So, for the memory of these arms to be preserved in family tradition strongly suggests that the families in question are directly descended from William Ewing of Ladytoun. In the case of Nathaniel Ewing (1693-1748), we know that this branch of the family belongs to the group of closely-related Ewings identified by David Neal Ewing in his analysis of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's results.<sup>11</sup> This would mean that everyone in this group is descended from the same line as William Ewing of Ladytoun, very probably from William himself, his brothers and his cousins. This would also mean that the group of closely-related Ewings represents the descendants of the chiefly line of Clan Ewen of Otter.

The last acknowledged chief of Clan Ewen of Otter, Swene MacEwen, died without legitimate issue in 1493, so it is unlikely that the Ewings can claim descent from him. But there is no reason to imagine that the entire chiefly line died with him. We know the names of four generations of MacEwen chiefs and it is hard to imagine that none of them had surviving male descendants.

The few surviving charters of Swene MacEwen mention one William MacEwen, who seems to have acted as his right-hand man. Swene lived most of his life in the knowledge that his clan would have to leave its traditional lands when he died. Without an obvious heir in the shape of a legitimate son, he might have appointed a Tanist<sup>12</sup> from among his male relatives who would have acted as his deputy. Is it too much to suggest that this William MacEwen was Swene's chosen heir, and that it was William MacEwen or his son who led the clan to its new home on the banks of Loch Lomond? If so, then we are his descendants.

The results of Y-DNA testing raises another possibility. The group of closely-related Ewings are M222+,<sup>13</sup> which according to conventional wisdom means we are descended in the same line as the Irish King Niall of the Nine Hostages. This is in fact precisely what we would expect if we are indeed descended from the chiefly line of Clan Ewen of Otter. According to the medieval genealogy of the clan (preserved in MS146713), this line is descended from Anradhan, and Anradhan was descended from King Niall.

It is true that not everyone is willing to go along with the Gaelic genealogies as they are preserved in medieval manuscripts. But it is also true that they represent an unexpected window on how people believed the ancient families of Gaelic Scotland and Ireland were connected. And it seems unlikely that these genealogies, which once commanded great respect, were entirely concocted by later fantasists.

I have argued elsewhere<sup>14</sup> that whilst the conventional genealogy of Anradhan cannot be right in detail, it is also unlikely to be wrong in essence. If I am right, and Anradhan was indeed the descendant of King Niall of the Nine Hostages as has traditionally been claimed, then the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's results would appear to confirm the supposition that we are descended from the chiefly line of

---

<sup>11</sup> Ewing, David Neal. Discussion of Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's Group 2 Results. Available online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA\\_Project/DNA\\_ProjectResults/results/Group2Discussion.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA_Project/DNA_ProjectResults/results/Group2Discussion.html).

<sup>12</sup> From Wikipedia ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanist)): [A] Tanist was chosen from among the heads of the roydammna or 'righdamhna' (literally, those of *kingly material*) or, alternatively, among all males of the sept, and elected by them in full assembly. The eligibility was based on patrilineal relationship, which meant the electing body and the eligibles were agnates with each other. The composition and the governance of the clan were built upon male-line descent from a similar ancestor. The office was noted from the beginning of recorded history in Ireland, and probably pre-dates it.

<sup>13</sup> Ewing, Thor. *The Anradhan Kindred*, 2008. Available online at [ThorEwing.net/clans/anradhan](http://ThorEwing.net/clans/anradhan).

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

the MacEwens. Conversely – and I am aware that taken together these statements involve a certain element of circularity – the probability that the closely-related group of Ewings are descended from the chiefly line of Clan Ewen greatly strengthens the evidence provided by the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's results in support of the traditional genealogies. It does not much matter if other MacEwens and other Ewings do not yield the same Y-DNA signature. Despite the deliberate fiction that the whole clan was descended from a single founding father, it would be naive to expect a single male line for each clan, and there is in any case good reason to believe that MacEwen surnames have roots in several different clans.

So, how does this square with the theories set out by E. W. R. Ewing in *Clan Ewing of Scotland*? E. W. R. Ewing claimed that the 'Ewing' name was a distinctive Lowland Scots surname which had its origins among the ancient Brythonic princes of Dumbarton. At the time, the later medieval origins of British surnames were not so widely known, and a very early origin for the name clearly convinced many readers. Nowadays, I think that very few serious investigators would argue that the name could have existed as a surname from the ninth century up to the present day. However, the independent Lowland origin of the name is still a popular theory among Ewings today, at least in America.

Followers of the theory can point to the fact that, whereas the surnames MacEwen, MacEwan, McEwen and McEwan are common across the Scottish Highlands, the surname Ewing is common in the area around Loch Lomond, spreading into Argyll and across the Lowlands to the southwest. Whilst this does not quite represent the specifically Lowland distribution that E. W. R. Ewing claimed (Argyll and Loch Lomond are both in the Highlands), it is certainly distinctively different from the distribution of the group of names beginning in 'Mac' or 'Mc'.

However, the distribution actually varies significantly for every individual spelling of the name, not just for the 'Ewing' version. The spelling 'MacEwen' for instance is limited almost exclusively to Caithness and Sutherland in the far north. Furthermore, 'Ewing' is by no means the only spelling which has dropped the prefix 'Mac' or 'Mc'. The names 'Ewan' and 'Ewen' are common in the Lowlands of North East Scotland, while the name 'Ewans' is common around the River Forth. Looked at from this perspective, what is really remarkable is that the name 'Ewing' is the only variant without a prefix 'Mac' or 'Mc' which *does* occur with any frequency inside Highland areas.

A word of explanation needs to be given here about Scottish clan names. Nowadays, most people of Scottish descent can tell their ancestral clan by their surname. These surnames are derived from the clan names of history. But in historical times, a clan name was not exactly equivalent to a modern surname.

Let us assume that you are a Highlander in sixteenth-century Scotland by the name of Angus. Like your father Donald before you, you are a follower of Clan Gregor. Thus, you might be known by your clan name as Angus MacGregor. The 'Mac' part of the name simply means 'son of', an honor you may claim as a follower of the chief of Clan Gregor. If you transfer your allegiance to another clan, say Clan Dougall, then your clan name would change to MacDougall. Of course, your real father was called Donald, so you can also be known by your patronymic as Angus MacDonald, but this doesn't make you a member of Clan Donald.

All this might seem complicated to us today, but in the context of medieval Scotland the system worked very well. By late medieval times, people in the Scottish Lowlands had started to use surnames much as we use them today. It seems that when Highlanders moved into Lowland areas, they used their clan

name as a surname. Thus, men of Clan Dougall would take the surname Dougall, while men of Clan Donald or Clan Gregor used the surnames Donald or Gregor, respectively. The names of the clans themselves did not include the prefix 'Mac', which was used to show an individual's affiliation to a given clan. Each clan looked back to a founding father, who gave his name to the entire clan. The word *clan* means 'children', so that Clan Donald means 'Children of Donald'. Clan MacDonald would mean 'Children of the Son of Donald', and this form of clan name was not used in the sixteenth century when Gaelic was still widely spoken and understood.

Thus a follower of Clan Ewen adopting his clan name as a surname in the sixteenth century would have called himself 'Ewen' not 'MacEwen' (though he would probably have spelled it 'Ewyne'). Among Gaelic speakers, he would be known as Uilleam Mac Eoghainn, but to speakers of Scots (or English, as it is sometimes called) he was William Ewyne or Ewing. When Highlanders came to adopt their old clan names as surnames in the eighteenth century, they incorporated the prefix 'Mac' or 'Mc' in their new names, but it is evident that early settlers in Lowland areas usually did not do so.

E. W. R. Ewing also notes that the Ewing motto *Audaciter* is identical with the motto of the eleventh-century prince, Ewen (or Eugenius) of Dumbarton. It is likely that the Ewings of Ladytoun adopted this motto precisely because it gave them a spurious connection with an ancient local prince who shared their name. In all probability, they had never been conscious of a family motto before they were required to adopt one when they were granted arms in around 1566. At this time, *The Hystory and Chroniklis of Scotland* by Hector Boece<sup>15</sup> was widely available, and it was almost certainly from this source that they took the motto.

In short, there is no reason to doubt that the name 'Ewing' is in fact derived from the clan name 'Eoghainn' or 'Ewen', and there is no evidence to support the alternative origin suggested by E. W. R. Ewing.

History is in the past. But this historical information is not entirely without consequence in the present. Recent years have seen a remarkable revival of interest in the Scottish clans. Many clans still have a chief, who can trace his descent through the generations to the founding father of the clan. However, in some clans the tradition has been broken. Many of these chief-less clans are now actively looking to choose someone as their chief. As a part of this process, for example, the *Clan Ewen Society*<sup>16</sup> has instituted a chief-ship fund, in order to help the process of appointing a chief (or chiefs) for the clan (or clans) it represents.

Without certain knowledge of the line of descent from William Ewing of Ladytoun, it is impossible to know who might have the best title to be chief by right of ancestry. Unless direct descent from the last chief can be proven and legally documented, the new chief is appointed by a meeting of the armigers and landowners of the clan. In these circumstances there are various ways in which a chief may be chosen, but descent from the line of chiefs is by no means irrelevant.

---

<sup>15</sup> Boece, Hector. *The History and Chronicles of Scotland, Volume 1, Written in Latin by Hector Boece, Canon of Aberdeen; and Translated by John Bellenden, Archdeacon of Moray, and Canon of Ross*, Reprinted for W. and C. Tait (Edinburgh), 1821. This book forms parts of the original library of the University of Michigan bought in Europe in 1838/1839 by Asa Gray. An online version is available via the Google Books Project. Go to [books.google.com](http://books.google.com) and search for 'boece history chronicles'.

<sup>16</sup> [www.ClanEwen.org](http://www.ClanEwen.org)

One of the most interesting lines of descent would be through Thomas Ewing, born 1690. It was his family which held the sword given by King William III at the Battle of the Boyne to his father Findley, and they also preserved the memory of the coat of arms. So, there are some grounds to imagine that this might be the most senior Ewing line. Of course, there is no absolute reason to assume that King William bestowed his sword on the most senior Ewing rather than on the bravest. Nor can we necessarily assume that the sword was inherited by the eldest son; it could equally have been a parting gift to a younger son bound across the ocean. But we have no hard facts to work with, and this line has at least circumstantial evidence for historical precedence.

I have tried to trace the direct line of Thomas Ewing, born 1690, but so far to no avail. Using the excellent database compiled by Marilyn Price-Mitchell,<sup>17</sup> I have managed to get up to Wallace Maskell Ewing, born 1866. Wallace Maskell had four sons, but I have not been able to trace their descendants. The line of descent is as follows:

The eldest son of Thomas Ewing, born 1690, was Maskell Ewing who died in infancy; his second son was Thomas Ewing, born 1722 (individual #313 in Marilyn Price-Mitchell's data).

The eldest son of this Thomas Ewing was Joel Ewing who died in infancy; his second son was George Ewing, born 1754 (individual #69).

The eldest son of George Ewing was George Ewing, born 1779 (individual #2001).

This George's eldest son was Nathaniel Harris Ewing, born 1811 (individual #1555).

Nathaniel's eldest son was Maskell J. Ewing, born 1836 (individual #1775).

Maskell J.'s eldest son was Charles Walter Ewing, born 1861 (individual #2570).

Charles Walter is known to have had a daughter Laurel Mae, but Marilyn Price-Mitchell's database does not record a son, so the line reverts to other sons of Maskell J. Ewing. The second son Elmer Curtiss Ewing (individual #2575) seems to have died without issue, so the line goes through Wallace Maskell Ewing, born 1866 (individual #2576).

So, the direct heir would be descended from Wallace Maskell's eldest son Elmer Opie Ewing. If Elmer Opie has no direct male descendants, it would be in the line of one of his brothers (Walter de Alma Ewing, Cecil John Ewing or Wallace Ewing).

If any readers might know the whereabouts of their descendants, then I believe this line would have as good a claim as any, and better than most, to stake a claim for the chief-ship by dint of ancestry.

Of course, it is not just these folks who are descended from the chiefs of Clan Ewen. All of us who are in the closely-related group are descended from the line of chiefs, and even if you have not had your Y-DNA tested, it seems likely that the great majority of Ewings who made their way to Ulster and thence to America are part of the same family.

So, what about the other Ewings who are not part of this closely-related group defined by Y-DNA? Are they not also part of the same family? As far as I am aware, we can not prove this either way by Y-DNA tests. However, in most cases they probably will be descended from the same ancestral clan, it is just that their direct paternal ancestor was not the same. People commonly married within the clan, or within a small group of clans, so everyone from the clan is related. Thus, whilst I believe the closely-related

---

<sup>17</sup> [www.sandcastles.net](http://www.sandcastles.net)

group is directly descended in the male line from the fourteenth-century Ewan, Lord of Otter, his sister's children might have remained within the clan but will not have shared the same paternal Y-DNA. The 'Ewing' name seems to originate in the area around Loch Lomond where the descendants of Clan Ewen of Otter settled in the late-fifteenth century. Since it seems that all the Ewing families came from here, it can hardly be doubted that they all represent the descendants of the same clan, and that several families within the clan followed the lead of their chiefs in adopting the surname 'Ewing'.

This means that the answer to the question in the title of this article – Who were the Ewings? – is a simple one: They were a part of the sixteenth-century Clan Ewen of Lennox, and before this their ancestors had lived in Argyll as Clan Ewen of Otter. In particular, for the closely-related group of Ewings identified by the Ewing Y-DNA Project (which appears to represent the majority of Ewings in America and probably in Ulster today), it means that our Ewing ancestors come from the chiefly line of the clan, represented by William Ewing of Ladytoun, who fought at the Battle of Langside in 1568.

### **Additional Reading**

Black, George F. *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origins, Meanings and History*, Publishing Center for Cultural Resources (New York), 1946 (new edition 2007).

Ewing, David Neal. Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project – Article 11, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (August 2007). Available online 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).

Ewing, Oscar R. Oral History Interview with J. R. Fuchs for the Truman Library, 1969. Available online at [www.TrumanLibrary.org/oralhist/ewing1.htm](http://www.TrumanLibrary.org/oralhist/ewing1.htm).

Ewing, Thor. *New Notes on Clan Ewen: A history of the clans and families MacEwen, MacEwan, McEwen, McEwan, Ewen, Ewan and Ewing*, 2009. See [www.ClanEwen.org/shop/newnotes](http://www.ClanEwen.org/shop/newnotes) for availability.

MacEwen, R. S. T. *Clan Ewen: Some Records of its History*, John MacKay (Glasgow), 1904.

McEwan, John. Origins of the MacEoghainn clan: What information can Y chromosome markers provide?, *J. of Clan Ewing*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (August 2005). Available online at

[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA\\_Project/DNA\\_Articles/DNA\\_Articles/Origins\\_MacEoghainn\\_Clan.pdf](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA_Project/DNA_Articles/DNA_Articles/Origins_MacEoghainn_Clan.pdf).

McLaughlin, John D. The Clan Ewing of Loch Lomond - An Alternate View, *J. of Clan Ewing*, Vol.12, No. 4 (November 2006). Available online at

[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA\\_Project/DNA\\_Articles/DNA\\_Articles/McLaughlinAlternate.pdf](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA_Project/DNA_Articles/DNA_Articles/McLaughlinAlternate.pdf).

*Thor Ewing is a writer, historian and historical performer in the UK; 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 web master for the Clan Ewen Society, and his recent New Notes on Clan Ewen (2009) looks at how modern Ewings and MacEwens originate in the clans of medieval Scotland. His personal web site is at ThorEwing.net.*

## ***Ewing Settlers of Southwestern Pennsylvania Part 6: Life on the Frontier: Frontiersmen and 'Boyz II Men'***

William E. Riddle (+1 505.988.1092, *Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*)

### **The Early Frontier**

In the mid-to-late-eighteenth century, the western lands of Pennsylvania – roughly from Erie south though Pittsburgh to the border with West Virginia and then west into the Ohio Valley – were a hunting ground for the Six Nations of the Iroquois.<sup>1</sup> Game was plentiful in the dense forests: wolves, bear, mountain lions, elk and antelope. Medicinal oils were readily obtained from the area's geese, rattlesnakes, wild game and skunks. Medicinal herbs could easily be obtained from Sassafras, Snakeroot, Dogwood and the bark of several trees. There were large groves of tasty-fruit plants and trees – Wild Plum, Wild Cherry, Papaw, Crab Apple among others – and nut-bearing trees – Oaks, Hickory, Walnut etc.

The region was populated – very sparsely – by people from many heritages. Seneca had long resided in the area as keepers of the 'western door' on behalf of the Six Nations of the Iroquois. They protected the area from incursions by the Indians living in the Great Lakes region to the west.

The French claimed sovereignty by right of discovery, not only to connect their Canadian and Louisiana settlements but also as a source of pelts for their fur trade. They built forts in the area and established small settlements.

Refugee Indians from the east also resided in the area. The Iroquois had conquered the Delaware (Lenni Lenape) who primarily resided in New Jersey but also to the north into New York. The Iroquois had permitted the Shawnee to join the Delaware when the Shawnee were driven out of the Georgia-to-Florida area by the Cherokee and Catawba. The Delaware and Shawnee migrated to western Pennsylvania when the Iroquois sold<sup>2</sup> their east-coast land to the British and told the Delaware and Shawnee to "Go West."

Shawnee refugees established the village of Logstown about twenty miles downriver (west) from Pittsburgh along the Ohio. The French added several log cabins with stone chimneys. It was, however, a rather small settlement comprising thirty or so cabins and only slightly more Indian dwellings. Logstown became a major trade and council site.

The Mingo were a small group who migrated from the north – significant because of their role in the subsequent start of the French and Indian War (see below) and because one of the major trails that crisscrossed the area was named after them.<sup>3</sup> They were Iroquois who migrated to the area in the mid-

---

<sup>1</sup> Originally, five New England tribes comprised the Iroquois League – Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Mohawk. The Tuscarora subsequently joined the League, and the collective became known as the Six Nations.

<sup>2</sup> Indians did not – and still do not – believe in land ownership. To them, land is for everyone to share and revere. But the Iroquois soon learned, and capitalized upon, the concept of land ownership when they found that the immigrants were willing to trade valuable goods for land.

<sup>3</sup> The Mingo Trail passes very close to the land along Robinson's Run settled by Squire James Ewing (1732-1825).

eighteenth century. The English called them *mingos*, a corruption of *mingwe*, an Algonquin word meaning 'stealthy' or 'treacherous'.

In addition to the mix of French and Indians, trappers and traders travelled back and forth to support the eastern market for beaver, and other fur, pelts. The trappers' presence is reflected in the names of several runs – small creeks – along which they worked: Pinkerton's Run, Campbell's Run, Robinson's Run and Riddle's Run among them. Inter-marriage led to half-breed trappers and hunters who resided in the area.

There was a very high degree of camaraderie, bonhomie amongst the area's French, transient trappers/traders, resident half-breeds, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee and Mingo. The Indians trusted neither each other nor the non-Indians. But tolerance was high, helped along by various Indian councils, and there were few, if any, conflicts. The French did much to foster the general 'sense of peace' by not displacing the native residents and by respecting their customs and values.

Then came the worldwide Seven Years' War (1756-1763). It actually started in America – specifically in the Pittsburgh area – in 1754. As previously indicated, the French claimed the Mississippi and Ohio valleys both to support their valuable fur trade and as a right-of-passage corridor between their colonies to the north, in Canada, and to the south, in Louisiana. The British claimed regions along the coast and considered these claims to extend without limit to the west. They, too, looked to the west to support their blossoming fur trade as well as their perception of what 'colonization' meant. Conflicts inevitably resulted.

Assaults on each other's forts led to heightened sensitivities, indignation and strong feelings between the British and the French. In 1754, Robert Dinwiddie, the British Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, sent George Washington to the region with a gentlemanly but stern request for the French to leave the Ohio Valley Area.<sup>4</sup> The French did not feel "obliged to obey",<sup>5</sup> pointing out that they had explored and claimed the area nearly a century earlier. Washington's sole accomplishment on this western excursion was to liaise with a small band of Mingo who, for various reasons and unlike many of the area's other Indian residents, hated the French.

In response to the French rejection, Dinwiddie sent a platoon<sup>6</sup> to the area to establish a stockade as a base from which to expel the French. The platoon built the stockade on the site of the subsequent Fort Pitt at the confluence of the Allegheny, Ohio and Monongahela Rivers. The stockade was attacked by the French, and the British were over-run and allowed to retreat.<sup>7</sup> Dinwiddie also sent George Washington with a larger contingent<sup>8</sup> to support the first-on-the-scene platoon. Washington found the

---

<sup>4</sup> Virginia and Pennsylvania both considered the southwestern Pennsylvania area surrounding Pittsburgh to be within the westward extension of their colonies. This later led to conflicts when both colonies issued, first, warrants and, later, patents for the land. Much to the credit of the settlers, these conflicts were much more often than not resolved by congenial negotiation and a handshake.

<sup>5</sup> Wikipedia ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French\\_and\\_Indian\\_War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_and_Indian_War))

<sup>6</sup> Platoon: 75-200 soldiers led by a Lieutenant.

<sup>7</sup> Allowing a defeated adversary to retreat was a major principle of the European, gentlemanly style of warfare. In contrast, Indians, when they won a battle, would massacre any enemy combatants left living.

<sup>8</sup> I am not totally sure, but this contingent was probably a company comprised of several platoons. If so, George Washington would have been considered a Lieutenant Colonel; at least he was a Lieutenant who commanded Lieutenants who, in turn, commanded their platoons.

stockade deserted and re-connected with the Mingo. With a small group of soldiers and the Mingo, Washington approached a French scouting party. The exchange between the French and Washington (the British) was gentlemanly as was the practice in European-style warfare.<sup>9</sup>

The Mingo, however, did not subscribe to the British style of warfare. They set upon the French and massacred and scalped them, perhaps out of hatred, perhaps in an attempt to impress the British with their allegiance, most certainly because that was their way of conducting guerrilla-style warfare, well-honed through many engagements between Indian tribes for many decades. Thus began the French and Indian War.

The Seneca, Delaware and Shawnee readily sided with the French. They had, after all, been repeatedly displaced by the British from various regions. Spurred on by the French, and incentivized by bounties (typically \$100) for scalps,<sup>10</sup> the Indians fiercely and frequently attacked the British.

On the other hand, the Scots-Irish, among others, sided with the British. This included many Scots-Irish from the Upper Chesapeake Bay area who subsequently settled the southwestern Pennsylvania area. The Scots-Irish rejected the British gentlemanly and canon-based warfare style which had led to the spectacular defeat of Braddock's forces at the Battle of the Monongahela.<sup>11</sup> The Scots-Irish, instead, fought Indian-style with small, mobile squads<sup>12</sup> infiltrating an area, attacking the enemy from the shelter of trees or the high-ground in gullies, and then scattering (but not retreating) in many directions, eventually to re-group at some pre-identified location.

This guerilla-warfare style has been extensively described with respect to Rogers' Rangers, a 'rapidly deployable light infantry force tasked with reconnaissance and conducting special operations against distant targets',<sup>13</sup> To my knowledge, none of the Upper Chesapeake Bay-area Scots-Irish fought with Rogers' Rangers.<sup>14</sup> But they certainly learned, probably through terrifying experience, many of the same tactics.<sup>15</sup>

I have tried but have found nothing in the surviving records about the involvement of the Scots-Irish, or, more specifically, my Scots-Irish ancestors, in the French and Indian War. Therefore, let me fast-forward to the end of this war. The French and Indian War started to wind down, with British victories

---

<sup>9</sup> This and other aspects of the French and Indian War are well-treated in PBS's excellent video *The War That Made America*. Go to [shopPBS.org](http://shopPBS.org) to purchase this excellent, insightful video. Alternatively, watch for a rerun on your local PBS station.

<sup>10</sup> It appears, however, that very few bounties were actually paid for scalps. [Eckert, Allan W. *That Dark and Bloody River*, Bantam Books, 1996.]

<sup>11</sup> Wikipedia ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braddock\\_expedition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braddock_expedition))

<sup>12</sup> Squad: At most around ten-to-twelve men and often less than a handful of men.

<sup>13</sup> Wikipedia ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rogers\\_rangers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rogers_rangers))

<sup>14</sup> During the French and Indian War, Rogers' Rangers fought in the New England theater, primarily in western New York. They subsequently participated, in 1763/1764, in the response to Pontiac's Rebellion which was partially fought in the southwestern Pennsylvania area. I have not found, however, that any Upper Chesapeake Bay-area Scots-Irish (at least none of my ancestors) were ever part of a Rogers' Rangers corps.

<sup>15</sup> Robert Rogers developed a list of twenty-eight *Rules of Rangers* as a training manual. The manual makes for quite interesting reading and provides many insights into the frontier-warfare style which emulated the Indian-warfare style. See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rangers\\_Standing\\_Orders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rangers_Standing_Orders).

outweighing French defeats, toward the end of 1762. The French and Indian War (and the Seven Years War) was officially concluded by the Treaty of Paris in February 1763.

With the treaty's signing – with the 'scratch of a pen'<sup>16</sup> – the complexion of Pennsylvania's western lands changed quite dramatically, literally overnight. The land to the west of the Alleghenies, out to an unspecified point beyond Pittsburgh, was now in the hands of the British rather than the French.

The French were not entirely land-less however. They moved farther west into the Great Lakes region from where they encouraged the Indians to resist the British. The Indians became "savage allies, treacherously instigated by the French, [and] though professedly at peace with England, carried on a more furious and desolating war than ever against the frontier settlers."<sup>17</sup>

Thus began a thirty-year period in the history of Pennsylvania's western lands in general, and southwestern Pennsylvania in particular, during which settlers faced extreme, terrifying dangers in the course of establishing homesteads. The British had been awarded the land but, because their resources had been depleted by waging the French and Indian War (and the Seven Years' War in general), they concluded they could not protect settlers venturing west of the Alleghenies and prohibited settlement of the 'Indian Land' west of a Line of Demarcation that ran down the Appalachian ridges.

Settlement west of the demarcation line happened anyway, especially because Pittsburgh was an important gateway for shipping goods to and from the west and south, along first the Ohio and then the Mississippi River. Many settlers, Scots-Irish among them, migrated to the area and squatted, establishing tomahawk claims by marking the corners of their claims with notches in trees.<sup>18</sup>

Resistance first came with Pontiac's Rebellion, begun in mid-1763 and lasting, in the main, only nine months. After the end of the rebellion, settlement of the land was sporadic until the land west of the Alleghenies was officially opened for settlement in April 1769 as a result of the Treaty of Fort Stanwix.<sup>19</sup>

The Treaty of Fort Stanwix was signed at Fort Stanwix near Rome, N.Y., on November 5, 1768. ...

An agreement was reached with the Indians of the Six Nations, and their "nephews", the Delawares and the Shawnees, on a [boundary] line between the Indians and the Middle

---

<sup>16</sup> Calloway, Colin G. *The Scratch of a Pen: 1763 and the Transformation of North America*, Oxford University Press, 2006.

<sup>17</sup> Smith, Joseph (Editor). *Old Redstone or, Historical Sketches of Western Presbyterianism, its Early Ministers, its Perilous Times, and its First Records*, (Philadelphia) Lippincott, Gambo & Co., 1854, pg. 29. Available via Google's Books Project; go to [books.google.com](http://books.google.com) and search for 'old redstone joseph smith'. Also available for free download (PDF, 25MB) at [www.archive.org/details/oldredstoneor00smit](http://www.archive.org/details/oldredstoneor00smit). A reprint is available for purchase from [amazon.com](http://amazon.com). [Short Citation: *Smith - Redstone*]

*Short Citations are used in later footnotes to refer back to full citations given in previous footnotes.*

<sup>18</sup> I have heard that descendants of early Washington, Pennsylvania, area settlers did not think all that kindly of George Washington. It appears that when the land was eventually opened for settlement, in 1769, Washington went out to the many thousands of acres he was awarded for his 'successes' in the French and Indian War, evicted the squatters, and then offered to sell back to them the land which they had homesteaded.

<sup>19</sup> Eckman, Herbert Wm. *Treaty of Fort Stanwix in Armstrong County, Pa.*, 2008. See [www.pa-roots.com/armstrong/landwarrantees/treatyoffortstanwix.html](http://www.pa-roots.com/armstrong/landwarrantees/treatyoffortstanwix.html)

Colonies. Within this [boundary] a purchase was made by the Proprietors of the Province of Pa. This purchase by the Penns was called at the time "The New Purchase". ...

The New Purchase was a large swath of land that ran from the northeast corner of the colony to the southeast corner. In present Armstrong county the northern [boundary] of the New Purchase, called "The Purchase Line" ran on a course North 80° West from Cherry Tree on the present eastern Indiana County Line westward to Kittanning entering Armstrong County near Sagamore. From Kittanning the [boundary] went down the Allegheny River to the Kiskiminetas River, then up the Kiskiminetas River to the present southeast corner of the present county. In 1769 the New Purchase area in present Armstrong County was assigned to Cumberland County, then to Bedford County when it was formed in 1771, and then to Westmoreland County when it was formed in 1773. Warrants for land in the present Armstrong County area can be found in one of those three counties depending on the warrant date. ...

The Feb. 3, 1769 advertisement for the opening of the Land Office in Philadelphia stated that applications would be received on April 3, 1769 for lands within the New Purchase area with the terms being a maximum acreage of three hundred acres at the rate of 5 Pounds sterling per 100 acres, surveys to be made and returned within six months, the whole purchase money to be paid in one payment, and the patent taken out within twelve months from date of application with interest and quit rent from six months after application date.

Officer's and Gentlemen's Applications were accepted before the general opening of the New Purchase area on April 3, 1769.

The Land Office in Philadelphia received 2,700-plus applications in a matter of a few weeks. It is estimated that within two years there were ten thousand homesteaders in the upper Ohio Valley, the area along the Ohio from Pittsburgh west, with settlement mostly to the south of the Ohio.

As can be expected, the Indians – both those residing in the area and those who considered the area to be their hunting ground – reacted very negatively. The French had been cordial, even benign, conquerors, claiming the area but not usurping land or making extensive settlements. The British were quite the opposite. They considered the land to be available to anyone from the coastal regions willing to obtain a warrant, establish a claim, have it surveyed, homestead the land, and pay for a patent showing ownership. With the settlers, and to protect them, came British forts. The Line of Demarcation was eliminated in 1769 but, in reality, it just gradually crept farther and farther west, first to the Ohio River, and then to similar, landform-defined, lines farther and farther west.<sup>20</sup>

Indian resistance was sporadic and terrifying with frequent Indian raids resulting in extensive destruction to settlers' homes, cattle, horses and crops; the massacre and scalping of many settlers from babies to grandparents; and the taking of children, teens and mothers as captives, many of whom became subjects of Ancient Roman-style 'fun-and-game evenings' on the way back to the raiding Indian's

---

<sup>20</sup> Allan W. Eckert's extensive research has led to several historical novels that chronicle the history of the Ohio Valley before, during and after the French and Indian War. His *That Dark and Bloody River* (Bantam Books, 1996) is a summary of sorts; be warned that it is quite gory in spots and quite long, 880 pages. His other (equally long) books – among them: *The Frontiersman*, *A Sorrow in Our Heart*, *The Wilderness War*, *Wilderness Empire*, *The Conquerors* and *Twilight of Empire* – provide a wealth of well-researched, well-documented and well-explained information about the 1750-1800 history of the southwestern Pennsylvania area.

communities. Many descendants of these settlers – myself included – have contemporary and oral-history accounts of how stressful and terrifying this period was.<sup>21</sup>

Such was the state of affairs until 1793/1794 when hostilities between the Indians and the settlers finally, conclusively, ended. As reported in *The Pittsburgh Gazette*:

*The Pittsburgh Gazette*, Saturday, January 5, 1795. American Affairs. Stockbridge, Dec. 9.

A treaty is concluded between the United States and the Indians of the six nations. – A gentleman who late the place of treaty since its conclusion, has favored us with a copy of the principal articles of it: viz.

The United States relinquish all claim to the lands known by the Oneida, [Onondaga] and Cayuga reservations, and a tract of country bounded as follows – beginning at the North-West corner of a tract of land held by the six nations to Phelps and Gorham; thence [Westerly] along the South shore of lake Ontario, to Johnson's landing place; thence a straight line to the main fork of Stedman's creek, which empties into [the] Niagara river, above fort Slusher;<sup>22</sup> thence down said creek to said river; thence along said river and the South shore of lake Erie, to the North East corner of a tract of land sold by the United States to the state of Pennsylvania; thence along the Eastern boundary of said tract South to the North line of Pennsylvania; thence East to the South-West corner of Phelps and Gorham's tract; thence Northwardly along the Western boundary of Phelps and Gorham's tract to the place of beginning.

The United States agree to pay the six nations an annuity forever of 4,500 dollars, and to deliver to them at this treaty 10,000 dollars worth of goods.

In confirmation of which, the six nations relinquish their claims to all other lands (within the United States) to the United States, and also grant the privilege of [wagon] road ... sort ... in ... of the creeks or [harbors] within their country.<sup>23</sup>

For three decades – from 1763/1764 to 1793/1794 – Scots/Irish settlers of southwestern Pennsylvania had eked out a subsistence-level existence and faced all sorts of dangers from wild animals to disease to Indians raids. Why, you might ask? Most simply because they were Scots-Irish, constantly looking for

---

<sup>21</sup> To be balanced: the settlers were often equally vicious. Witness, for example, the atrocious Clendenin Massacre (see *John Ewing and the Clendenin Massacre*, West Virginia Archives and History, available at [www.WVCulture.org/history/settlement/clendeninmassacre01.html](http://www.WVCulture.org/history/settlement/clendeninmassacre01.html)).

<sup>22</sup> From Speirs, Harriet Strong. *A Brief Sketch of the Life of Louis Neeley, Sr.*, Privately Distributed Manuscript, 1935, available via Google Docs (go to [docs.google.com](https://docs.google.com) and search for 'harriet strong speirs'): 'Fort Slusher' was the colloquial spelling of what was properly Fort Schlosser. This fort was the southern terminus of the portage road around Niagara Falls from Lewiston. The fort was located a few miles south of the present Niagara Falls, New York and across the river from the present Chippewa, Ontario. Until the western forts were given to the United States following the July treaty in 1769, Fort Schlosser was a British post. However, from 1769 it has been American.

<sup>23</sup> I inherited an original of this two-page issue of *The Pittsburgh Gazette* from my father in 1973. For thirty-plus years, I have puzzled over why this single issue of the *Gazette* – no other issues accompanied it – was important enough to have been saved with my family's documents and memorabilia. I looked at the many advertisements to see if they referred to anyone from my family; none did. I looked at the stories about events to see how they might relate to my family; there was no clear connection. It was just now that I realized that, most probably, this issue was important because of this item announcing the end of hostilities with the Indians. My ancestors could finally, at this point, live in relative peace, free from Indian raids.

relief from religious and government persecution and seeking an honest, good life based solely on their personal values, heritage, beliefs, maxims, strengths and pride.

Another good question is: How did they do it? How did they survive in the face of almost overwhelming odds? That is what this and subsequent articles are all about, starting, in this article, with some basics.

## Frontier Survival

For one, the Scots-Irish survived by building forts here and there, one on my ancestor's, Squire James Ewing's, land.<sup>24</sup> These small forts were positioned so that no one had to dash more than about three miles whenever a Fort-Up alarm was shouted out to indicate an Indian raiding party in the neighborhood.

For two, the Scots-Irish survived by establishing a community protection service.<sup>25</sup>

Although there was no legal compulsion to the performance of military duty, yet every man of full age and size was expected to do his full share of public service. If he did not do so, he was "hated out as a coward." Even the want of any article of war equipments, such as ammunition, a sharp, flint, a priming-wire, a scalping-knife, or tomahawk, was thought disgraceful. A man who, without a reasonable cause, failed to go on a scout or campaign when it came to his turn, met with an expression of indignation in the countenances of all his neighbors, and epithets of dishonor were fastened upon him without mercy.

This mode of chastisement was like [that used by] the Greeks. It was a public expression, in various ways, of a general sentiment of indignation against such as transgressed the moral maxims to which they belonged. This commonly resulted either in the reformation or banishment of the person against whom it was directed.

Further:

The athletic sports of running, jumping, and wrestling, were the pastimes of boys in common with men. A well-grown boy, at the age of twelve or thirteen years, was furnished with a small rifle and a shot-pouch. He then became a fort-soldier, and had his port-hole assigned to him. Hunting squirrels, turkeys, and raccoons, soon made him expert in the use of his gun.<sup>26</sup>

For three, the Scots-Irish survived by falling back on the skills they learned, probably by participating in the French and Indian War, about how to fight the Indians on their own terms. The most capable fighters – Rangers, of whom my ancestor Squire James Ewing was one<sup>27</sup> – often risked life and limb to

---

<sup>24</sup> See [www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/Project\\_SWPA\\_OtherInformation.html](http://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/Project_SWPA_OtherInformation.html) for a map showing this fort's location.

<sup>25</sup> *Smith - Redstone*, pp. 103-104.

<sup>26</sup> *Smith - Redstone*, p. 102.

<sup>27</sup> Circa 1780, [Squire James Ewing] was a Ranger in Washington Co, PA. – From Arding, Dennis. *Descendants of James Ewing, Squire*, 18 July 1998. "James Ewing ... appears as a Ranger in Washington County. Reference, Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd series, volume 23, page 199." – From MacKinney, Gertrude (State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania), *James Ewing Revolutionary War Service*, 18 Jan 1933, a letter to Jane Rovensky, Greenwich, Connecticut. In 4 Sep 1782, [Squire James Ewing] served in 4th Co, Capt Robert Miller, Washington Co Militia. – From Riddle, William E. *Descendancy Charts for Allegheny Co Ewings*, December 1999. "James Ewing served in the 4<sup>th</sup> Company commanded by Captain Robert Miller, September 4, 1782, Washington County Militia, War of the Revolution. Reference, Pennsylvania Archives, 6th series, volume 2, pages 150 and 155" – From MacKinney,

protect the community. Two or three Rangers would go out on scouting forays to see if Indians were approaching on a raid. More often than not, they would return with an "All's Well" message; sometimes they would rush back shouting "Fort Up," announcing that a raiding party was in the area. Sometimes Rangers would infiltrate Indian camps, disguising themselves in Indian garb and face-paint, to get a sense of what the Indians were planning out into the future. Being a Ranger was a demanding, exciting life, well-suited to the at-the-edge temperament of some Scots-Irish frontiersmen.

For four, the Scots-Irish survived by having a community-based (and most often church-based) sense of what 'proper' people should do with respect to satisfying debts, courting and marrying, worshiping God, celebrating communion, punishing transgressions (thievery, fornication, brawls, etc.), settling land- and property-ownership conflicts, handling the orphaning of children, holding home- and barn-raising events welcoming new arrivals, satisfying a thirst for whiskey, responding to the (unthinkable!) taxation of whiskey production by a central government, and so forth.

At this point in the evolution of southwestern Pennsylvania – from the end of the French and Indian War through the Revolutionary war to the turn of the century – southwestern Pennsylvania settlers were very much on their own. They were free to do things as they saw fit but responsible to make sure, through community action, that anarchy was not result. All in all, they did a quite admirable job!

## **This Article's Focus**

Much can be reported about the life and times of the Scots-Irish who settled the southwestern Pennsylvania area and suffered through the difficult 1763/1764-1793/1794 period, a baker's dozen or so of my ancestors included. I have previously written about my Ewing ancestors who settled Allegheny County.<sup>28,29</sup> Others have written about their Ewing ancestors in Fayette County,<sup>30,31</sup> and these articles included information about the history of Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and the Nemaquin Trail, an Indian trail that traversed the area and was later the basis for, first, Braddock's Road, and then the National Highway, and, currently, Route 40.

---

Gertrude (State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania), *James Ewing Revolutionary War Service*, 18 Jan 1933, a letter to Jane Rovensky, Greenwich, Connecticut. 4 Sep 1982. "To Whom It May Concern: I hereby certify that the name of James Ewing appears on the list of Captain Robert Miller's Militia return of the Fifth Class of the Fourth Company, Washington Militia in the War of the Revolution – the name of James Ewing appears in the Fifth Class of the muster roll of Captain Millers of Militia in the Washington County, state of Pennsylvania, War of the Revolution." – From *Letter to Jane Ray Mullalley*. Notes from reviewing this letter concerning James Ewing (1733-1825)'s Revolutionary War service are in the author's notes: 1973-00-00:0002.

<sup>28</sup> Riddle, William E. Some James Ewing of Inch Descendants. *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (February 2007), pp. 21-28. Available online at [www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/SW\\_PA\\_Ewings/Document\\_SWPA\\_Part\\_01.html](http://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/SW_PA_Ewings/Document_SWPA_Part_01.html).

<sup>29</sup> Riddle, William E. William, Grandson of Squire James Ewing. *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (May 2007), pp. 33-40. Available online at [www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/SW\\_PA\\_Ewings/Document\\_SWPA\\_Part\\_02.html](http://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/SW_PA_Ewings/Document_SWPA_Part_02.html).

<sup>30</sup> Ewing, Joseph Neff Jr., Virginia Ewing Okie and William E. Riddle. Nathaniel Ewing (1794-1874), *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (June 2008), pp. 35-41. Available online at [www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/SW\\_PA\\_Ewings/Document\\_SWPA\\_Part\\_04.html](http://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/SW_PA_Ewings/Document_SWPA_Part_04.html).

<sup>31</sup> Ewing, J. David, Virginia Ewing Okie and William E. Riddle. Uniontown History, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (November 2009), pp. 62-66. Available online at [www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/SW\\_PA\\_Ewings/Document\\_SWPA\\_Part\\_05.html](http://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/SW_PA_Ewings/Document_SWPA_Part_05.html).

I have also previously written about the 1788 founding of the Montours Presbyterian Church – the first rural Presbyterian Church in the Allegheny County area.<sup>32</sup> This article provides some insights into what church life was like at the time. It also describes the homesteading by Squire James Ewing (1732-1825), my great-great-great-grandfather.

With this article, I turn from talking about my ancestors to talking about the life and times of the Scots-Irish in general on the southwestern Pennsylvania frontier in the period from the early 1760's to the end of the century. I may dip back to pre-1760's and sneak forward to post-1800, but these excursions will be brief.

The possible subjects are many: forts, rangers, home- and barn-raising, communion services, church-based 'courts', whiskey stilleries, Sunday Schools, the 'taking-in' of orphans, the Whiskey Rebellion, etc.

I'll start here, in this article, with a simple, extremely basic, focus on how adult males dressed, how they armed themselves, and how young males learned the skills needed as adults (Boyz II Men).

## Sources

I have already cited several sources. Among them, Wikipedia<sup>33</sup> is a very valuable general resource. Take a subject – for example, Pontiac's Rebellion – look it up on Wikipedia and you will find a wealth of (not always but very largely accurate) information.

I have also already cited Joseph Smith's history of the Redstone Presbytery: *Old Redstone or, Historical Sketches of Western Presbyterianism, its Early Ministers, its Perilous Times, and its First Records*, published in 1854.<sup>34</sup> His focus is on the southwestern Pennsylvania area's Presbyterian ecclesiastical history. But he also extensively treats historical and cultural aspects of the area's settlement.

Smith extensively quotes from Dr. Joseph Doddridge's personally printed *Notes on the Settlement Of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania from 1763 to 1783, inclusive, together with a Review of the State of Society and Manners of the First Settlers of the Western Country*.<sup>35,36</sup> Doddridge was born

<sup>32</sup> Riddle, William E. James Ewing and the Founding of the Montours Presbyterian Church, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (June 2008), pp. 44-51. Available online at [www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/SW\\_PA\\_Ewings/Document\\_SWPA\\_Part\\_03.html](http://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/SW_PA_Ewings/Document_SWPA_Part_03.html).

<sup>33</sup> [en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org)

<sup>34</sup> *Smith - Redstone*

<sup>35</sup> Doddridge, Joseph. *Notes on the Settlement and Indian wars Of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania from 1763 to 1783, inclusive, together with a Review of the State of Society and Manners of the First Settlers of the Western Country*. Privately printed at the office of the Wellsburg, Va., Gazette, 1824. The first edition is available online for free download (PDF, 19MB) at [www.archive.org/details/notesonsettlemen00dodd](http://www.archive.org/details/notesonsettlemen00dodd). A second edition, with a *Memoire of the Author by His Daughter Narcissa Doddridge* and edited by Alfred Williams was published by J. Munsell (Albany, N. Y.) in 1876. It is available online at [digital.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/t/text/text-idx?c=pitttext;view=toc;idno=00age8892m](http://digital.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/t/text/text-idx?c=pitttext;view=toc;idno=00age8892m).

A third edition was published by The New Werner Company (Akron, Ohio) in 1912 "with the addition of new and valuable material. By John S. Ritenour and Wm. T. Lindsey." This third edition is available via Google's Books Project; go to [books.google.com](http://books.google.com) and search for 'doddridge notes settlement'. A reprint of the third edition is also available for purchase from Amazon.com. [Short Citation: *Doddridge - Notes*]

in southwestern Pennsylvania in 1769, was educated at Jefferson Academy in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1792. Being one of the pioneers, his *Notes* ... provides a very important contemporary description, based on his personal experience, of the settlers' lives and times.

## Frontiersmen Garb

Southwestern Pennsylvania frontiersmen dressed according to the needs of their environment, the resources provided by their environment, and their day-to-day and community-protection activities:

On the frontier and particularly amongst those who were much in the habit of hunting, and going on scouts, and campaigns, the dress of the men was partly [Indian], and partly that of civilized Nations.<sup>37</sup>

"The hunting shirt was universally worn. This was a kind of loose frock, reaching halfway down the thighs, with large sleeves, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot or more when belted. The cape was large, and sometimes handsomely fringed with [an unraveled] piece of cloth of a different [color] from that of the hunting shirt itself." Both, however, were of 'Linsey-woolsey'.<sup>38</sup> The most common color was blue ...<sup>39</sup>

The bosom of this dress served as a wallet to hold a chunk of bread, cakes, [jerk], tow for wiping the barrel of the rifle, or any other necessary for the hunter or warrior. The belt which was always tied behind answered several purposes, besides that of holding the dress together. – In cold weather the mittens, and sometimes the bullet-bag occupied the front part of it. To the right side was suspended the tomahawk and to the left the scalping knife in its leathern sheath.<sup>40</sup>

The hunting shirt was generally made of linsey, sometimes of coarse linen, and a few of dressed deer skins. These last were very cold and uncomfortable in wet weather. The shirt and jacket were of the common fashion. A pair of drawers or breeches or [leggings], were the dress of the thighs, and legs.<sup>41</sup>



**Frontiersman**

(From: Wright, J. E. and Doris S. Corbett. *Pioneer Life in Western Pennsylvania*, (Pennsylvania) University of Pittsburgh Press, 1996)

<sup>36</sup> 'Personally printed' was evidently in the extreme. According to the Hon. S. W. Pennypacker, once a Governor of Pennsylvania and a lover of old books, Dr. Doddridge "folded the paper on which it was printed and tanned the leather with which it was bound."

<sup>37</sup> *Doddridge - Notes*, p. 113.

<sup>38</sup> Wikipedia ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linsey-woolsey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linsey-woolsey)): Linsey-woolsey: [A] coarse twill or plain-woven fabric woven with a linen warp and a woollen weft. Similar fabrics woven with a cotton warp and woollen weft in Colonial America were also called linsey-woolsey or wincey.

<sup>39</sup> *Smith - Redstone*, p. 97. (quoting from *Doddridge - Notes*)

<sup>40</sup> *Smith - Redstone*, p. 97.

A pair of moccasins answered for the feet much better than shoes. These were made of dressed deer skin. They were mostly made of a single piece with a gathering seam along the top of the foot, and another from the bottom of the heel, without gathers as high as the ankle joint or a little higher. Flaps were left on each side to reach some distance up the legs. These were nicely adapted to the ankles, and lower part of the leg by thongs of deer skin, so that no dust, gravel, or snow could get within the moccasins.<sup>42</sup>

The moccasins in ordinary use cost but a few hours' [labor] to make them. [It] was done by an instrument denominated a moccasin awl, which was made of the backspring of an old claspknife.<sup>43</sup> This awl with its buckshorn handle was an appendage of every shot pouch strap, together with a roll of buckskin for mending the moccasins. ... This was the [labor] of almost every evening. ...<sup>44</sup>

They were sewed together and patched with deer skin thongs, or whangs as they were commonly called. In cold weather the moccasins were well stuffed with deer's hair, or dry leaves, so as to keep the feet comfortably warm; but in wet weather it was usually said that wearing them was 'A decent way of going barefooted;' and such was the fact, owing to the spongy texture of the leather of which they were made.<sup>45</sup>

Owing to this defective covering of the feet more than to any other circumstance the greater number of our hunters and warriors were afflicted with the rheumatism in their limbs. Of this disease they were all apprehensive in cold or wet weather, and therefore always slept with their feet to the fire to prevent or cure it as well they could. This practice unquestionably had a very salutary effect, and prevented many of them from becoming confirmed cripples in early life.<sup>46</sup>

## Learning the Skills

According to Doddridge:<sup>47</sup>

One important pastime of our boys, was that of imitating the notes or noise of every bird and beast in the woods. This faculty was not merely a pastime; but a very necessary part of education, on account of its utility in certain circumstances. The imitations of the gobblers, and other sounds of wild turkeys, often brought the keen-eyed, and [ever] watchful tenants of the forest within the reach of the rifle. The bleating of the fawn brought its [dame] to her death in the same way. The hunter often collected a company of mopish owls on the trees about his camp, and amused himself with their hoarse screaming; his howl would raise and obtain

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> *Smith - Redstone*, p. 98.

<sup>43</sup> Wikipedia ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pocket\\_knife](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pocket_knife)): A pocketknife [also known as a claspknife] is a folding knife with one or more blades that fit inside the handle that can still fit in a pocket. Blades can range from 1/2 inch to as much as 12 inches in length, but a more typical blade length is 2 to 6 inches.

<sup>44</sup> *Smith - Redstone*, p. 98.

<sup>45</sup> *Doddridge - Notes*, p. 114.

<sup>46</sup> *Doddridge - Notes*, pp. 114-115.

<sup>47</sup> *Doddridge - Notes*, pp. 157-158.

responses from a pack of wolves, so as to inform him of their neighborhood, as well as guard him against their depredations.

This imitative faculty was sometimes requisite as a measure of precaution in war. The Indians, when scattered about in a neighborhood, often collected together by imitating turkeys by day, and wolves or owls by night. In similar situations, our people did the same. I have often witnessed the consternation of a whole neighborhood, in consequence of a few screeches of owls. An early and correct use of this imitative faculty was considered as an indication that its possessor would become, in due time, a good hunter, and a valiant warrior.

Throwing the tomahawk was another boyish sport; in which many acquired considerable skill. The tomahawk, with its handle of a certain length, will make a given number of turns in a given distance. Say in five steps, it will strike with the edge, with the handle downwards – at the distance of seven and a half, it will strike with the edge, the handle upwards, and so on. A little experience enabled the boy to measure the distance with his eye, when walking through the woods, and strike a tree with his tomahawk in any way he chose.

## Kentucky Longrifle

Early in the colonization of America, the musket<sup>48</sup> was the weapon of choice. It was widely manufactured in Europe, shipped to the colonies and used in hunting game and defending against natives.

The musket was soon replaced by the much more effective Kentucky Longrifle, named both for its extreme length and where it was commonly used – Kentucky – rather than where it was manufactured – mainly in southeastern Pennsylvania. The rifled Kentucky longrifle had triple the economy, range and accuracy of the smooth-bore Musket.<sup>49</sup>

There developed in the latter days of the American colonies, a uniquely American firearm. From early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century this unique weapon came to be known as the Kentucky Rifle. Extensive research over the past four decades makes it clear that the Kentucky Rifle, as it is popularly known, was produced along the frontier in many colonies and states following the westward expansion of our nation. We now commonly refer to the Pennsylvania rifle, Maryland rifle, Virginia rifle, North Carolina rifle and Tennessee rifle as well as the Kentucky rifle. Many just refer to it as a longrifle. It was simply known as a rifled gun during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. We will call it the American longrifle.

The American longrifle began to evolve from the European forms [originated in Germany in the 1400s] during the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century along the Pennsylvania frontier, in and about Lancaster, Pennsylvania. It emerged as an unique American creation following the French and Indian War. ...

No technological development occurs in a vacuum, and the American longrifle as a technological as well as an artistic development was no exception. It is generally accepted that the American longrifle evolved from the Jaeger rifle brought to the colonies by German

---

<sup>48</sup> Wikipedia ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musket](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musket)): Musket: [A] muzzle-loaded, smooth bore long gun, intended to be fired from the shoulder.

<sup>49</sup> [www.AmericanLongrifles.com/american-longrifle-kentucky-rifle-story.htm](http://www.AmericanLongrifles.com/american-longrifle-kentucky-rifle-story.htm)

gunsmiths in the early 1700's and most certainly imported in some quantity along with English arms up until the American Revolution. The Jaeger was a short, stocky, usually large caliber, flintlock<sup>50</sup> rifle designed for hunting by the well to do in the fields and forests of Europe. At one time, some thought that rifling and a patched ball were innovations unique to the American longrifle. They weren't. These things were known to European gunsmiths for at least two centuries before the American longrifle and were incorporated into the Jaeger. ...

That begs the question, why were changes made? Well, the standard answer has been something along the lines that the American longhunter needed an economical, accurate, and long range gun to put food on the table, take skins for cash, and protect their families from Indian raiders. The Jaeger rifle was accurate but it was not necessarily a long range gun or economical in terms of lead. It has been thought that in order to accommodate the needs of the longhunter, the early gunsmiths started to elongate the barrel and reduce the caliber of their rifles. These two design changes did three basic things; increase accuracy and range, and decrease the amount of lead used for bullets. It is easy to see how a longer barrel could increase accuracy for long range shots, but the added length also allowed for the effective use of larger powder loads to support those long range shots. The more powder you put down the barrel, the more time and therefore more barrel length you need for the powder to fully combust. The potential to use higher powder loads and the higher muzzle velocity that that produces also supports the use of smaller balls. A smaller ball with a fully combusted higher powder load can have the same impact energy as a larger ball with a smaller charge. The higher muzzle velocity will also give you a flatter ballistic trajectory and longer range. Lastly, the smaller ball size means less lead to buy and carry and less powder for small game at short distances. All in all, the American longhunter got economy along with the ability to make long range shots and take down large game if needed.

The Kentucky longrifle was very long:

Just why the [Kentucky] rifle developed its characteristic long barrel (up to four feet) is a matter of some conjecture. The German gunsmiths working in America would have been very familiar with German rifles, which seldom had barrels longer than 30 inches, and often had barrels much shorter. The main reason is the longer barrel gave the black powder — which burns slower than modern powders — more time to burn, increasing the muzzle velocity and hence the accuracy. (A rule of thumb used by some gunsmiths was to make the rifle no longer than the height of a customer's chin because of the necessity of seeing the muzzle while loading.) The longer barrel also allowed for finer sighting and thus greater accuracy. Although some speculation would have it that a longer gun was easier to load from horseback by resting the butt of the rifle on the ground, this was not a consideration, as the rifles were not exclusively used from horseback, and making rifles long enough to be loaded in this fashion would make them inconveniently long to be loaded while on foot. For whatever reason, by the 1750s it was

---

<sup>50</sup> Wikipedia ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flintlock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flintlock)): Flintlocks may be any type of small arm: long gun or pistol, smoothbore or rifle, muzzleloader or breechloader. Most flintlock firearms are single-shot muzzle loaders. Because of the time needed to reload (experts could reload a smooth-bore, muzzle-loading musket in 15 seconds), these weapons were sometimes produced with two, three, four or more barrels for multiple shots, but these designs tended to be costly to make and unreliable. It was less expensive and more reliable to carry several single-shot weapons instead.

common to see frontiersmen carrying a new and distinctive style of rifle that was used with great skill to provide tens of thousands of deer hides for the British leather industry.<sup>51</sup>

The Longrifle, used by skilled riflemen, was extremely accurate:

The longrifle is said by modern experts to have a range of 80 to 100 yards [about the same as a musket]. This figure is meant for the normal or novice user. A trained, experienced shooter who knows how to take variables into account such as (gunpowder) load, windage, drop, etc. can easily extend the medium range of the long rifle to 400-500 yards.<sup>52</sup>

In fact:<sup>53</sup>

Col George Hanger, a British officer, became very interested in the [Kentucky] rifle after he witnessed his bugler's horse shot out from under him at a distance, which he measured several times himself, of "full 400 yards", and he learned all he could of the weapon. He writes:

"I have many times asked the American backwoodsman what was the most their best marksmen could do; they have constantly told me that an expert marksman, provided he can draw good & true sight, can hit the head of a man at 200 yards."

Somewhat amazingly, the best Rangers – the best of the best – could reload their longrifles while on a dead run, dodging arrows and tomahawks and whatever, as they weaved from tree to tree and jumped from downed tree to downed tree. It was sort of a mid-1700s Darwinian exercise. Understandably, young frontiersmen, issued a longrifle practically at birth and hearing stories about the feats of their fathers and uncles, constantly and conscientiously practiced their rifle-handling skills.

## Powderhorns

Some of a frontiersman's longrifle-handling skills were due to their powderhorns. Powderhorns held the powder that, when dumped into the rifle, stamped down, followed by a rifle ball, and ignited, propelled the rifle ball toward, and hopefully into, the target. Powderhorns were essential to the effectiveness of the frontiersmen.

Powderhorns were an American invention, almost an art form. Most were crudely essential, only what was needed to hold powder and deliver it into a rifle. Some were made of elegantly



**Squire James Ewing's Powderhorn**  
(Currently owned by the author.)

Note the twist to the right indicating that it was hung on his left side and he was a right-handed marksman.

<sup>51</sup> [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long\\_rifle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_rifle)

<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

<sup>53</sup> Brown, M. L. *Firearms in Colonial America: The Impact on History and Technology: 1492-1792*, Smithsonian, 1980. Quoted on [frontierfolk.org/ky-lr.htm](http://frontierfolk.org/ky-lr.htm).

carved scrimshaw. All were a statement to the individualism of the frontiersman who carried it. A powderhorn documented the adventures and trials of its owner, sometimes by visible marks, more often by the marks' interpretations told by its owner.

Made of cow horn, a powderhorn had a left or a right twist. Right-handed frontiersmen would choose one having a right twist, thereby lying comfortably flat against his left side and allowing him to load a longrifle charge with his left hand. The opposite was true for a left-handed frontiersman.

To make a powderhorn, a hollow horn was cut at both ends and then scraped on the inside. Caps made of metal or wood were attached to the ends to hold the powder in. To load an Kentucky longrifle, the cap on the small end of the horn was removed, and the powder was poured to a measure for the correct charge.

## **In Sum**

The clothing, armaments and training of southwestern Pennsylvania frontiersmen were survival- and defense-oriented.

Bragging rights often spurred them on, and more than a small handful of particularly brazen frontiersmen took extreme chances. If they lived to tell about their exploits, these frontiersmen boasted to any and all who would listen as well as buy them a whiskey to loosen their tongues and embellish their memories.

The vast majority of frontiersmen, however, merely defended their homesteads and, whenever called upon, scouted out to the west in defense of their homesteads and communities. Their clothing was made from what was available – linsey-woolsey and deer skins. Their clothing and moccasin designs purposively and experientially evolved to allow stealthy movement in the wild without self-revealing noise and with a blending into the background. Their hand-to-hand defenses – knives and tomahawks – matched those of their Indian adversaries.

Their success depended on their innate skills and experiences. Their Kentucky longrifles gave them a slight advantage, being able to draw a bead on and engage their adversaries from a goodly distance. The Darwinian most-successful were able to agilely weave through the forest, in pursuit or in escape, jumping from downed tree to downed tree to cover their tracks, snuggling into rotted-out or lightning-struck trees to avoid detection, jumping into a pond and imitating frogs, reducing their heartbeat and breathing to less than a hovering butterfly. Whatever was needed to conceal their presence while remaining ready to fight at an instant.

## **A Look to Future Articles**

All of this was basically offensive – it allowed frontiersmen to seek out their adversaries and succeed whenever they decided to engage. But, what happened when the scouts returned to their communities and shouted "Fort Up"? What did the settlers do day-to-day when they were not under the threat of an Indian raid? What was the role of women? These and other aspects of Life on the Frontier will be the focus of future articles.

*William Ewing Riddle is a great-great-great-grandson of Squire James Ewing (a son of Alexander who was a son of James Ewing of Inch). Bill is Web Master for the Ewing Family Association web site and Editor of the Ewing Family Journal. Outside his genealogical work, he helps organizations certify that their software development procedures satisfy regulatory requirements and lead to high-quality products. He holds advanced degrees from Cornell and Stanford and has worked in academia, industry and government.*

## ***Ewing Digital Library***

This section of the *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. The information has been analyzed to varying degrees by its contributors. Some information is presented with no analytic commentary; some has been rather extensively analyzed. Sometimes, the information is annotated with various comments and data. All of the information is intended to help readers in their genealogy research.

### **Joseph Ewing (born 1716) – Part II** **Darrell Ewing (*PADSAttic at aol dot com*)**

In a previous contribution to the Ewing Digital Library,<sup>1</sup> I discussed Joseph Ewing (born 1716), his place in the history of Harpswell, Maine, and the connection with Bowdoin College and Henry Wordsworth Longfellow of his grandson – Benjamin Dunning Jr., born 1766 to Benjamin and Elizabeth (Ewing) Dunning.

In that discussion, I indicated that:

Joseph Ewing was the man selected by [the town of Harpswell] Sept 1774 to: "Meet a committee of the House of Representatives;" and "To consult together upon the Present State of the Colonies and Deliberate & Determine upon wise and Proper Measures to be by them Recommended to All the colonies for the Recovery & establishment of their Just Rights." <sup>2</sup>

The meeting took place in Falmouth (Portland) Maine. The meeting first convened at Mrs. Greele's Tavern before reconvening at the 'Old Town House'. [It appears that a lot of meetings in those days started in taverns!] This was prior to the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from September 5, 1774, to October 26, 1774, and the subsequent meeting of the Second Continental Congress, beginning on May 10, 1775, again in Philadelphia, and continuing until March 2, 1789, with various meeting periods and venues.

A report on the September 1774 Harpswell meeting appeared in *Windham in the Past* by Samuel Thomas Dole<sup>3</sup> and is reproduced below. It provides valuable insights into the mood of the country before the First Congressional Congress; you can just feel the passions of the time and that we were on the verge of open rebellion. After the meeting the attendees returned to their villages and had follow-up meetings where they, among other things, voted to provide money to set up militia and pay the men one pence a day when on duty in the village and two pence a day if they had to leave the village.

Along with Joseph, another attendee at the September 1774 meeting in Harpswell was Andrew Dunning, the father of Benjamin Dunning, Joseph Ewing's son-in-law. Yet another attendee was Steven

---

<sup>1</sup> Ewing, Darrell. Joseph Ewing (born 1716), *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (February 2009), pp. 23-24.

<sup>2</sup> Sinnett, Rev. Charles Nelson. *Historic Harpswell, Harpswell, Maine, Its Historic Congregational Church and Famous Ministers*. C. C. Morse & Son (Haverhill, Massachusetts), 1903. Available online courtesy of Google Books. To access the online version, go to [books.google.com](http://books.google.com) and search for 'historic harpswell sinnett'.

<sup>3</sup> Dole, Samuel Thomas (Auburn, Maine). *Windham in the Past*, Quintin Publications (Orange Park, Florida), 1916, pp. 195-201.

Longfellow Sr., the grandfather of Henry Wordsworth Longfellow. This was the first time I found the connection with the Longfellows.

journed to the old "Town House" at 3 P.M., their deliberations to be in public.

The convention met according to adjournment, and it was "Voted, That Mr. Samuel Freeman, Solomon Lombard, Esq., Stephen Longfellow, Esq., David Mitchell, Esq., John Lewis, Capt. John Waite, Samuel Thompson, Capt. Timothy McDaniel, Doct. Nathaniel Jones, Isaac Parsons, Enoch Freeman, Esq., David Barker and Capt. John Stover, be a committee to draw up the sentiments of this convention, and report the same at the adjournment."

They then adjourned to Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, September 22, 1774.

Having met according to adjournment, the committee presented the following report, which after being read, paragraph by paragraph, was unanimously accepted:

"The great concern with which the people of this country view the increasing differences, which now subsist between the mother country and the colonies, and the dark prospect which some late acts of the British parliament have in particular opened to them, has occasioned the several towns herein to choose committees for this convention. To consider what measures it would be thought expedient to adopt for the general interest of the country, in the present alarming situation of our public affairs.

"We therefore, the said committees pursuant to the request of our respective towns, guided by a strong attachment to the interests of our oppressed country, think it proper with respect and deference to our brethren of other counties, to make known our minds as follows: We think it the indispensable duty of every subject of the English constitution, for our own sakes as well as that of future generations, to use his utmost care, and endeavour, according to the station he is in, to preserve the same inviolate and unimpaired; for we regard it, not only as the foundation of all our civil rights and liberties, but as a system of government, the best calculated to promote the people's peace and happiness.

"And we lament that in the present administration there are men so lost to all the principles of honor, equity and justice,

send to the committee of correspondence for the town of Boston, their sentiments relating to our public affairs."

This the committee accordingly did, expressing in bold and energetic language their determination to adhere to and support their brethren in every measure touching the rights and liberties of the country.

We find that, at a meeting on Feb. 14, 1774, the proceedings of the committee were sanctioned and accepted by the town. On August 30, 1774, a meeting of the inhabitants of Falmouth (now Portland) was held, at which Jedediah Preble, Enoch Freeman, Stephen Longfellow, Enoch Isley, and Samuel Freeman were chosen a "committee to meet committees from the several towns in this county, to consider what measures it will be expedient to adopt for the general interest of the country, in the present alarming situation of our public affairs; and that the said committee write to the said towns acquainting them with this vote, and appointing the time and place of meeting."

Agreeably to this vote, a convention of delegates from nine towns in this county met at the tavern of Mrs. Greede in Falmouth (now Portland), on September 21, 1774.

The delegates were: "From Falmouth, Hon. Enoch Freeman, Stephen Longfellow, Esq., Mr. Richard Codman, Capt. John Waite, Mr. Enoch Isley, and Mr. Samuel Freeman; from Scarborough, Capt. Timothy McDaniel, Capt. Reuben Fogg, Mr. Joshua Fabyan; from North Yarmouth, Mr. John Lewis, David Mitchell, Esq., Jonathan Mitchell, John Gray, and William Cutter; from Gorham, Solomon Lombard, Esq., William Gorham, Esq., Capt. Edmund Phinney, Capt. Briant Morton, and Mr. Joseph Davis; from Cape Elizabeth, Dr. Clement Jordan, Peter Woodbury, Samuel Dunn, Capt. Judah Dyer, Dr. Nathaniel Jones, Mr. George Strout; from Brunswick, Samuel Thompson, Samuel Stanwood, Capt. Thomas Moulton; from Harpswell, Mr. Joseph Ewing, Capt. John Stover, Mr. Andrew Dunning; from Windham, Messrs. Zerubbabel Honeywell, Thomas Trott and David Barker; from New Gloucester, Messrs. William Harris and Isaac Parsons. Hon. Enoch Freeman, Esq., was chosen chairman, and Mr. Samuel Freeman, Clerk."

After adjusting certain preliminary matters, the convention then formed themselves into a committee of the whole and ad-

as to attempt a violation of the rights which we have long enjoyed, and which, while we profess ourselves, as we now declare we do, allegiant subjects to George the third, our rightful Sovereign, we have a right still to enjoy entire and unmolessted.

"And it is a melancholy consideration that the acknowledged head of this respected State should be induced to pass his sanction to such laws as tend to the subversion of that glorious freedom, which preserves the greatness of the British empire, and gives it reputation throughout all the nations of the civilized world.

"It is too apparent that the British ministry have long been hatching monstrous acts to break our constitution, and some they have at length brought forth.

"We think the colonies deserve a better treatment from his Majesty than this which he assents to. We are his loyal subjects, and merit his regard, and cannot help thinking that if he would pursue his own unbiassed judgment, and lay aside the selfish council of wicked and designing men, he and his subjects would be mutually happy, and provocations on both sides cease. But since the ministry have borne their tyranny to such a length as to endeavor to execute their wicked designs by military force in our metropolis we fear it is their aim to introduce despotic monarchy. But though their tyranny and oppression seems now with hasty strides to threaten all the colonies with ruin and destruction, we hope no vengeance will affront, or wiles allure us to give up our dear bought liberty, that choicest boon of heaven, which our fathers came into these regions to enjoy, and which we therefore will retain, while life enables us to struggle for its blessings.

"We believe our enemies supposed we must submit and tamely give up all our rights. It is true a vigorous opposition will subject us to many inconveniences, but how much greater will our misery be if we relinquish all we now enjoy, and lay our future earnings at the mercy of despotic men? We cannot bear the thought, Distant posterity would have a cause to curse our folly, and the rising generation would justly execrate our memory.

"We therefore recommend a manly opposition to these cruel acts, and every measure which despotism can invent to abridge our English liberties, and we hope that patience will possess

our souls till Providence shall dissipate the gloomy cloud and restore us to our former happy state.

"The late act for regulating the government of this province we consider, in particular, as big with mischief and destruction, tending to the subversion of our charter and our province laws, and in its dire example, alarming to all the colonies. This through the conduct of some enemies among ourselves, will soon bring us into difficulties which will require some able council to remove.

"We therefore recommend to each town in this county to instruct their several Representatives to resolve themselves with the other members of the House, at their approaching session, into a provincial Congress for this purpose.

"To this Congress we shall submit the general interest of the province, but for the particular benefit of this county, we do advise and recommend,

"1st. That the justices of the sessions and court of common pleas, and every other civil officer in this county, which no authority can remove, but that which constituted them agreeable to charter and our own provincial laws, would religiously officiate in their several departments, as if the aforesaid act had never been invented, and that every private person would pay a strict obedience to such officers, be always ready to protect and support them, and promote a due observance of our own established laws. And if any person whatsoever should henceforth in any manner dare to aid the operation of the said tyrannic act, they should be considered as malignant enemies to our charter rights, unfit for civil society, and undeserving of the least regard or favor from their fellow countrymen.

"2nd. That every one would do his utmost to discourage law-suits, and likewise compromise disputes as much as possible.

"3d. That it be recommended to the Hon. Jeremiah Powell, Esq., and Jedediah Preble, Esq., constitutional counsellors of this province, residing in this county, that they would take their places at the board the ensuing session as usual.

"4th. We cannot but approve of the recommendation given

by the convention of Suffolk county to the several collectors of province taxes not to pay one farthing more into the province treasury, until the government of the province is placed on a constitutional foundation, or until the provincial Congress shall order otherwise; and we recommend the same to the several collectors of this county. But we think it the duty of the several collectors of town, county and district taxes, to perfect their collections, and pay the same into their several treasuries as soon as possible. And here we think it proper to observe, that though we do not coincide in every instance with our Suffolk brethren, which may be owing to a want of knowing all the circumstances of affairs, yet we highly applaud their virtuous zeal, and determined resolution.

"5th. We recommend to every town in this County, charitably to contribute to the relief of our suffering brethren in our distressed metropolis.

"6th. Lest, oppression, which maketh even wise men mad, should hurry some people into tumults and disorders we would recommend that every individual in the county use his best endeavors to suppress at all times, riots, mobs and all licentiousness, and that our fellow subjects would consider themselves as they always are, in the presence of the great God, who loveth order, and not confusion.

"7th. That when a general non-importation agreement takes place, we shall look upon it to be the duty of every vender of merchandise to sell his goods at the present rates; and if any person shall exorbitantly enhance the price of his goods, we shall look upon him as an oppressor of his country. And in order to prevent imposition in this respect, we recommend that a committee be chosen in each town to receive complaints against any one who may be to blame herein. And if he shall refuse to wait on such committee, on notice given, or be found culpable in this respect, his name shall be published in the several towns of the county, as underving of the future custom of his countrymen.

"8th. That every one who has it in his power, would improve our breed of sheep and as far as possible, increase their number; and also encourage the raising of flax, and promote the manufactures of the country.

"9th. As the very extraordinary and alarming act for establishing the Roman catholic religion, and French laws in Canada, may introduce the French or Indians into our frontier towns, we recommend that every town, and individual in this county, should be provided with a proper stock of military stores, according to our province law, and that some patriotic military officers be chosen in each town to exercise their several companies, and make them perfect in the military art.

"10th. Our general grievances being the subject of deliberation before the continental Congress, renders it inexpedient to consider them particularly; on their wisdom we have great dependence, and we think it will be our duty to lay aside every measure to which we have advised, that may be variant from theirs, and pay a due regard to their result.

"And now we think it proper to declare, that we have been recounting the hardships we endure by the machinations of our enemies at home, we cannot but gratefully acknowledge our obligation to those illustrious worthies, our friends of the minority, who constantly opposed those wicked measures, and would heartily wish that some great and good men would invent and mark out some plan that will unite the parent state to these its colonies, and thereby prevent the effusion of christian blood.

"Then *Voted*, that every member of this convention be severally interrogated whether he now has, or will hereafter take any commission und the present act of parliament, for regulating the government of this province. (The members were accordingly interrogated, and each and every one of them answered in the negative.)

"*Voted*, that the several committees which compose this convention, or the major part of each, be, and hereby are, desired to interrogate the civil officers and other persons whom they may think fit, in their respective towns, whether they now have, or will hereafter take, any commission under the aforesaid act.

"*Voted*, That the whole proceedings of this convention be, by the clerk, transmitted to the press, and also to the town clerks of the respective towns of this county, as soon as may be.

"*Voted*, That this convention be continued, and that the committee of Falmouth, or the major part of them, be, and

herely are, empowered, on any occasion, that in their opinion requires it, to notify a meeting of the delegates thereof, at such time and place as they think proper, setting forth the occasion thereof.

*“Voted,* That, the thanks of this convention be given to the Hon. Enoch Freeman, Esq., for his faithful services as chairman.  
*“A true copy. Attest.*

SAMUEL FREEMAN, Clerk.”

Agreeably to the recommendation of the above convention, the inhabitants of Windham called a special meeting, which was held in the old Province Fort on Nov. 7, 1774, for the purpose of choosing “three officers to teach those, who are so inclined, in the military art.” At this meeting Richard Mayberry was chosen Captain, David Barker, Lieutenant, and Edward Anderson, Ensign.

At the annual meeting in March, 1775,

*“Voted,* that twenty seven Pounds be Raised as soon as Possible to Provide a Town Stock of ammunition for this Town.

*“Voted,* to allow interest to any man that will let the Town have the money to Purchase a Town Stock of Ammunition for this Town.

*“Voted,* that William Knights be Captain, for the militia for this town.

*“Voted,* that David Barker, be Lieutenant.

*“Voted,* that Richard Dole, be Ensign.

*“Voted,* to choose a man to fix up the great Gun and Swivels, as soon as possible.

*“Voted,* that Capt. Caleb Graffam be the man to fix up the Great Gun and Swivels, as soon as possible.”

The vote relating to the ordnance department of Windham will doubtless excite the risibility of the men of modern times, but let us remember that these guns had protected the stronghold of our ancestors during the Indian wars and had ever been regarded with a feeling akin to reverence, and the citizens now, in this hour of peril, determined that these should not be found wanting in case of emergency. All honor then to those sturdy

## Ewing Copper Coinage

Jon Lusk (*jon at lusk dot cc*)

In the last decade of the eighteenth Century the economic times were changing at an incredible rate. The paying of wages at the beginning of the industrial revolution tremendously altered the demand for small change. For both the seller of goods and the payer of wages this shortage presented a problem. It existed because the Crown really did not want to provide coinage of anything less than the silver shilling, worth twelve pence at the time. It may have been a throwback to the Elizabethan times when it was deemed 'not Royal' to have a monarch's head on a copper coin. This view had been relaxed in the 1760s, so that some copper coinage had been struck in that decade. The remnants of these and their counterfeits (along with the odd foreign piece) were all that the people of the late 1780s had to use in their daily commerce.

I have found two interesting illustrations of the impact of this shortage. The first was the paying of eight workmen a pound note as their weekly wage and having them march off to a store they could spend most of it at and hope to get the rest in change. The second was that some companies actually had a full-time person travel around to attempt to acquire enough small change to make the next payroll. The times were ripe for the private issuing of copper pieces.

A hundred years before this period there had been a small flurry of businesses that had issued tokens but those circulated only very locally, maybe only a few blocks when it was done in a larger town. Public houses were the main source of them, and it was most likely expected that they were given as change at the time of a purchase and then redeemed again at a subsequent visit. Generally, coins were not passed to a third person to pay a debt. They were used as an IOU, and not as money.

In 1787 things changed. Thomas Williams was at the head of a large mining operation and with lots of workers to pay. One difference was that he was mining copper. So, a natural extension was to make his own pence and half-pence tokens. He had them made even heavier than the official crown-issued pieces of twenty-five years earlier, and they took the entire kingdom by storm. It is calculated that he issued over 250 tons of pence and half-pence tokens. The Crown did not seem to care that these pieces were issued and being used as money, so within two or three years other companies and individuals saw the profit potential (because if produced at similar weight to the official coins, some money could be made) and it would also afford them some advertising. During the ensuing fifteen years, approximately 262 companies and individuals issued such tokens, mostly as half-pence pieces, but also as pence and farthing (a quarter of a pence) tokens. In the community these pieces were referred to as tradesmen's tokens.

As an aside, there were actually thousands of different tokens made during this period. Some were issued in support of causes (anti-slavery for example) and others were generic to the county and were wholesaled to shopkeepers. Another group of tokens were the counterfeits (same design as popular ones – but lighter weight). It was not a crime to counterfeit these. The largest grouping, however, was the combing of dies to produce fifty or a hundred examples to be sold to collectors and at an inflated price. Instant rarities!

One of those 262 tradesmen issuers was a grocer in Glasgow by the name of Alexander Ewing. He issued two different looking farthing pieces dated 1799 (pictured below). He is the reason for this article. As far as I know I am not a Ewing descendant. But I would like to know the date of his death and, if possible, his age when he died or his birth year. An additional bonus would be the street his shop was on. I am working on a book that will cover only these tradesmen and their tokens and I am attempting to have this type of information for all of them. If this Ewing is in your family records perhaps you can share it with me at the EMail address at the beginning of this article.



Obv: FARTHING PAYABLE AT THE SHOP OF

Rev: ALEX<sup>R</sup> EWING GROCE<sup>R</sup> \* GLASGOW \*  
1799

Approximate diameter: 22mm (7/8 inch)

Value: Because of condition and rarity about \$1,200



Obv: FARTHING PAYABLE AT THE SHOP OF

Rev: ALEX<sup>R</sup> EWING GROCE<sup>R</sup> \* GLASGOW \*  
1799

Approximate diameter: 23mm (9/10 inch)

Value: Because of condition and rarity about \$800

My research so far has unearthed three Alexander Ewings admitted as Burgess in Glasgow: A weaver in 1787, a merchant in 1796, and another without trade mentioned in 1801. So, if it is one of these three, then it would most likely would be the 1796 one. Let me know if you have a Ewing-surnamed, Glasgow grocer in your past.

## **Descendants of William Ewing, Born About 1707**

**Contributed by David L. Blausey (*dlbmlbgbbg at verizon dot net*) via the EFA Forum ([groups.google.com/group/ewingfamilyassociation](https://groups.google.com/group/ewingfamilyassociation))**

I have read through much of the information posted on the *EFA* Forum, but none of it seems to fit my Ewing family history. My mother, recently deceased, told me that our Ewings came to Pennsylvania from Cecil Co., Maryland. The oldest was a William Ewing born about 1707 in Antrim, Northern Ireland. His wife's name was Martha. Their children were:

- James Ewing - b.1737, Lancaster, PA. d. 1789 W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA.
- John Ewing - b. 1738 PA. d. 1796.
- Thomas Ewing - b. 1743, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA. d. 1823.
- William Ewing - b. 18 Jul 1749, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA. (my great-great-great-great-grandfather)
- Elizabeth Ewing - b. circa 1753, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA. d. 1779 Hopewell Twp Cumberland Co. PA.

William Ewing (1749-?) married Jean McBride (b. 19 Sep 1753, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA.; d. Before 1807, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA.) Their children were;

- Nancy Ewing - b. 4 Aug 1773, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA.
- Thomas Ewing - b. 8 Apr 1775, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA. d. 1775, W. Pennsboro Twp PA.
- Mary Ewing - b. 5 May 1776, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA. d. 1776, W. Pennsboro Twp PA.
- Robert Ewing - b. 29 May 1778, Cumberland Co. PA. d. 1853, Flemming, KY.
- William T. Ewing - b. 16 Aug 1780, Cumberland Co. PA. d. 16 Jul 1853, Mead Twp, Crawford Co., PA.
- Alexander Ewing - b. 22 Nov 1783, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA. d. 21 Nov 1857, Mahoning Co., OH. (my great-great-great-grandfather, whose birth/death information I have verified via his tombstone)
- Elizabeth Ewing - b. 25 Dec 1786, W. Twp, Cumberland Co., PA. d. 29 Apr 1829, Cumberland Co. PA.
- Ralph Ewing - b. 4 Mar 1788, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA. d. 21 Apr. 1866, Boone, IL.
- James Ewing - b. 5 Oct 1790, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA. d. 24 Jun 1849, Perry, PA.
- John Nailer Ewing - b. 25 Jan 1793, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA. d. 29 Jan 1883, Schyler II.
- George Ewing - b. 1 May 1795, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA. d. 29 Mar 1849 Cumberland Co., PA.
- Jean (Jane) Ewing - b. 11 Sep 1796, W. Pennsboro Twp, Cumberland Co., PA. d. Oct 1854, W. Pennsboro Twp, PA.

Alexander Ewing (1783-1857) married Mary Battles (b. 28 Aug 1792; d. 19 Nov 1871). Their children were:

- Infant, name unknown
- William Boyd Ewing - b. 23 Feb. 1813. d. 4 Jul 1895.
- John A. Ewing - b. 25 Dec 1814, Crawford Co. PA. d. 6 Oct 1890, Orange Twp, Hancock Co., OH.
- Beriah Ewing - b. 2 Apr 1817, Trumble Co. OH. d. 10 Jan 1901. (my great-great-grandfather)
- Benjamin Lane Ewing - b. 9 Jun 1819. d. 11 May 1881.
- Ralph Ewing - b. 27 Nov 1820. d. 1897.
- George Ewing (Dr. M.D.) - b. 8 May 1823. d. 18 Oct 1876, Pricetown, OH.
- Silas Ewing (Dr. M.D.) - b. 2 Mar 1826. d. 14 May, Bluffton, OH.
- Nancy Ewing - b. 19 Mar 1828, Jackson Twp, Mahoning Co., OH. d. 12 Apr 1865.
- Levi Ewing - b. 29 Apr 1831, Jackson Twp, Mahoning Co., OH.. d. 5 Nov 1871.
- Mary Ewing - b. 28 Oct 1833, Jackson Twp, Mahoning Co., OH. d. 28 Mar 1860.
- Asa Ewing - b. 14 Feb 1839. d. 12 Jan 1919.

Beriah Ewing (1817-?) married Hannah Henry (b. 23 May 1823; d. 23 Feb 1886). Their children were:

- Laura Ewing - b. 27 Mar 1843. d. 23 Feb 1886.
- John Henry Ewing - b. 26 May 1844. d. 28 Mar 1859.
- Harmon Reeves Ewing - b. 1 Mar 1846. d. 4 Jul 1905.
- Zopher Norton Ewing - b. 24 Jan 1848. d. 17 Mar 1926.
- Nancy Jane Ewing - b. 24 Oct 1850. d. 31 Oct 1933.
- Harrison Warren Ewing - b. 8 Sep 1854. d. 9 May 1881.
- Mary Matilda Ewing - b. 24 Nov 1857. d. 22 Feb 1860.
- Hannah Florilla Ewing - b. 8 Aug 1859. d. 9 Jul 1928.
- Harriet Ewing - b. 11 Feb 1862, Orange Twp, Hancock Co., OH. d. 9 Jan 1942, Bluffton, OH. (my great-grandmother)
- Orlo Oscar Ewing - b. 11 Oct 1867.

Harriet Ewing (1862-1942) on 18 Sep 1884 married Frank Herrmann (b. 25 Feb 1861, New Riegel, OH; d. 5 Sep 1929, Bluffton OH). Their Children were:

- Carl Hubert Herrmann - b. 3 Jan 1887, Bluffton, OH. d. 3 Jul 1958.
- Sylvan Armin Herrmann - b. 12 Oct 1888, Bluffton OH. d. 7 Jul 1962.
- Pauline Herrmann - b. 25 Jul 1891, Bluffton, OH. d. 1 Oct 1961, Oregon, OH. (my grandmother)
- Paul Herrmann - b. 25 Jul 1891, Bluffton, OH. d. 23 Sep 1919. (my grandmother's twin)
- Jerome Henry Herrmann - b. 17 May 1896, Bluffton, OH. d. 23 Jul 1962, Fremont, OH.
- Hannah Christine Herrmann - b. 21 Nov 1899, Bluffton, OH. d. 9 Sep 1901.
- Dean Deronda Herrmann b. 14 Dec 1901, Bluffton, OH d. 9 Jul 1913, Bluffton, OH.

Pauline Herrmann (1891-1962) on 16 May 1911 married John Aloisious Stein (b. 9 Jan 1884, Jackson Twp, Sandusky Co., OH; d. 5 Feb 1953, Fremont, OH). Their children were:

- Lucille Marie Stein - b. 15 Jan 1912, Fremont, OH. d. 22 May 2009, Bowling Green, OH. (my mother)
- Carl Herrmann Stein - b. 15 Feb 1914, Fremont, OH. d. 9 Dec 1999, Stafford, MD.
- Eileen Jane Stein - b. 12 May 1928, Woodville, OH. d. 20 Oct. 2002, Lucas Co. OH.

Lucille Marie Stein (1912-2009) on 15 Nov 1934 married Lowell F. Blausey b. 4 Sep 1907, Woodville OH d. 8 Nov 1981, Sylvania, OH. They had four sons, one of whom, Gary Carl Blausey (b. 11 May 1945) is deceased.

Much of this information was compiled by the great-grandchildren of Alexander Ewing: Judge Harrison W. Ewing of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Ethel Van Winkle of Alliance, Ohio; Victor E. Green of Findlay, Ohio; and Herbert T. O. Blue of Canton, Ohio. The information they compiled can be found in the Ohio State Library in Columbus, Ohio. It is titled *Alexander Ewing -- Mary Battles Family, Historic Notes and Genealogy 1782 - 1954*. The library's accession number is *Gen Cs 71 .E942 195X*.

#### **Note by David Neal Ewing (*DavidEwing93 at gmail dot com*)**

We actually have a fair amount of information about this family, which appears in Margaret Ewing Fife's book, posted on our web site.<sup>4</sup> One of the pertinent chapters is Chapter XXXVIII, which you can see at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/EwingInEarlyAmerica/Fife\\_Ch38.pdf](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/EwingInEarlyAmerica/Fife_Ch38.pdf).

Be sure to scroll down below the blank pages (which in the original contain copies of source documents) to see the descendant charts. Margaret thought that she was descended from this William born 1709, but the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project has shown that this very unlikely to be true.

We have four participants in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project who are descended from William Ewing born 1709; they constitute the Surname Project's Group 4d. You can see an outline of their lineages and the relationships between them at

[files.getdropbox.com/u/431003/Group4dRelationshipDiagram.pdf](http://files.getdropbox.com/u/431003/Group4dRelationshipDiagram.pdf).

This diagram also shows Margaret Ewing Fife's line and the two men in the project that are her relatives. You can get more detailed lineage information on these men from the project's web site, at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA\\_Project/index\\_Y-DNA.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA_Project/index_Y-DNA.html), by opening the Results Directory link (at the top of the home page).

## **Lars Eighner – Introduction**

### **Lars Eighner (*ewing at larseighner dot com*) via EFA Forum**

I was born Laurence Vail Eighner, 25 Nov 1948, in Spahn Hospital, Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas. Early in my publishing career I was often confused with a poet named Larry Eighner, so I used Lars Eighner for my professional name, Lars being a nickname by which I was known to co-workers and most friends I had made after settling in Austin, Texas.

I am the grandson of Alice Sweet Ewing. Alice Sweet Ewing was the daughter of Henry Wallis Ewing and Alice Elizabeth Sweet. My grandmother married John Arthur Vail and bore only one child, Alice Elizabeth Vail, my mother. My mother married Lawrence Clifton Eighner (note difference in spelling of given name) and bore him two children: me and John Wallis Eighner born October 15, 1951, in

---

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

Houston, Harris County, Texas. My mother's first marriage was a thing of the past a few weeks before my brother was born, but I do not know how long it took the legalities to catch up with the fact. In 1967 my mother married Robert Dean Harlow, a research chemist at the National Laboratories, and removed to the vicinity of Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Mr. Harlow suffered from congenital cerebral palsy. They adopted two girls who were natural sisters, Mary and Margaret, and later adopted the daughter of one of the girls, Chrissie. Eventually they moved again to Tulsa. My mother was a teacher of the deaf most of her working life and achieved several advance degrees in special education.

I am a confirmed bachelor and live in Austin, Texas, with my companion of more than twenty years, Clifton Bert Hexamer. My brother followed my mother and her family first to Tennessee then to Tulsa. He married (I believe transcriptions of the Tennessee marriage license spell his middle name 'Willis') and has a son and daughter, John Edward and Jane who has married and may have children. (Although Wallis is a common name in our Ewing heritage, I think Mrs. Simpson had something to do with my mother's thinking of it.)

I have seen a genealogy of my grandmother's aunt Ruth Stevenson Ewing, which seems to be incorrect in some details pertaining to my grandmother's father. So far as I know Henry Wallis Ewing was not born in Tarrant Co. Texas. (It is possible he expired there --- there is a headstone for a Henry Ewing there, but it clearly bears the Magen David.<sup>5</sup>) I believe he was born in Bloomington, Illinois, the same year (1867) his father Henry Anderson Ewing was admitted to the bar there. Henry Anderson was a busy man after he was discharged from the service: I cannot see the possibility of a family expedition to Texas. I am also suspicious of the birthplace given for another of Henry Anderson's sons, Richard Avery although it may be impossible to disprove as the given place (Edcough, Texas) is an extinct town, commemorated today only by a hyphenation in the name of a school district. (Edinburg, Texas, in the same county - Hidalgo - is and was at that time - well supplied with Ewings, so this may be a look-up error.)

Henry Anderson did move his family to Kansas about 1888 where he continued an illustrious political career. His son, my great-grandfather, Henry Wallis Ewing was a dentist, but apparently never practiced or gave it up soon. My grandmother had some of his dental instruments which she showed to me, but of course I did not notice if there were any signs of wear. At any rate, he married Alice Elizabeth Sweet. Contemporary accounts from Kansas say Alice Elizabeth Sweet was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

My grandmother, Alice Sweet Ewing, told me that her grandfather had been in the carriage business and had been approached by Mr. Ford to build the bodies for his cars, but had refused because he thought automobiles would be a passing fad. Well, of course, this story reeks of legend. So I was not surprised to find no such thing among the Ewings. However, it appears that Alice Elizabeth Sweet was the daughter of B(enjamin) F(ranklin) Sweet, who with his brother had a going concern B. F. and H. L. Sweet Company in Fond du Lac which produced wagons and sleighs, and B. F. had at least one patent related to a braking system for wagons. B. F. apparently was very prosperous, was mayor of Fond du Lac twice, and active in the Masons. This seems to fit the bill for my grandmother's story. I still do not believe the part about Henry Ford, but it is true that the company was prosperous even for a while after B. F.'s death (1903) but the factory was in ruins a generation later, perhaps owing to cheap motor cars. So the point of the story seems to be accurate in the main.

---

<sup>5</sup> Hebrew for 'shield of David'.

Henry Wallis Ewing is described in contemporary accounts from Kansas as a dentist who farmed instead in the vicinity of Iola, Kansas. He appears to have been active in the Presbyterian Church and wrote a small account of its history in early Kansas (most of which he could not have witnessed himself). In 1903, he was listed as an annual member of the Kansas Academy of Science, being listed as associated with the Iola Gas Company. The Iola Gas Company had failed to bring in the large field that everyone suspected was in the Iola area, but apparently it survived to participate when another company managed to strike the main deposit.

My grandmother often referred to herself as "only a gas man's daughter." This was a reference, I think, to a type of risqué joke that was long before my time. At any rate, I believe, Henry Wallis entered the gas business, which would explain several subsequent moves.

My grandmother (who was born January 6, 1906) claimed to have been school chums with Mary Martin. If Ms. Martin's publicized birth date is accurate (December 1, 1913), the friendship seems very unlikely. Nonetheless, my grandmother claimed to have exchanged cards and letters with Ms. Martin for many years, and suspected that the family of the TV show Dallas was named Ewing through Ms. Martin's doing (Ms. Martin was offered, but declined, the role of the mother of the character that was played by her son). However, Ms. Martin seems to have had a sister nearer my grandmother's age. Perhaps it was the sister who was my grandmother's chum. (But also, Ms. Mary Martin seems to have completed high school, gone to college, got married, and born a son at remarkably young ages if her given birth date is accepted.)

Well, the point of that is, I do not suppose my grandmother made the story out of whole cloth, so I think the Henry Wallis family spent some time in western Tarrant County or Parker County where there was gas exploration being undertaken some time after 1903 and before the war. In 1912, my grandmother's only younger sibling, Adlai Merriman Ewing, was born in Texas.

Eventually the family moved to Houston and my grandmother has pointed out a house in the Heights that they lived in, but I was a child in a strange neighborhood when she showed it to me, so I have no chance of locating the spot again. She recalls hearing the soldiers marching through the streets in WWI. Her explanation of this was that they were marching to make transportation connections. I have come to believe, however, that what she heard were movements associated with the 1917 riots. She believed she was of strong Abolitionist heritage, and so it may be that the nature of the event (a nasty racial incident) was concealed from her or she concealed it from me when she told the story.

My grandmother's brothers and sisters were:

Henry Wallis Ewing Jr., born in Kansas in 1894. To tell you the truth, I confuse Hank with Adlai, both of whom I seldom saw. I believe one of them was an architect in Houston. The other lived in Waco and Dallas at various times, and I do not know his business.

Abbie Jane Ewing, born 1897 in Kansas and died in Houston in 1971. Jane married E(dward) R(owland) Barrow about 1921. Mr. Barrow became extremely prosperous. Jane had a great interest in genealogy, but unfortunately it took the turn that one often sees in those who wish social status to accompany newly-acquired wealth. At any rate: DAR, Magna Carta Dames, you name it, she proved herself up and joined it, served as an officer in many of them and so forth. She and her husband were exceedingly generous with the First Presbyterian Church in Houston. She had a son, Edward Ewing Barrow. He was shot down over Korea, first missing in action and then presumed dead. Jane had a daughter Sarah Elizabeth Barrow. She married a man named Lewis and had a son Edward. Later she married William Lee Kemper Jr. and the

son Edward took the name Kemper. I believe there is at least one more son, but of which father I do not know.

Lucius Winchester Ewing and Lawrence Bodurtha Ewing were born twins in Kansas in 1901, but Lawrence survived only about a year. Luke was by far my favorite uncle (as I called him, you may recall my mother was an only child). He worked in accounting for Loomis Company. He often repeated a popular joke about the surviving twin never knowing which one of them had drowned (but Lawrence had not drowned). He survived Abbie Jane long enough to receive a small legacy from her and used it to take a sea cruise, which he had wanted to do for a long time. He had heart problems for many years and expired at breakfast on a cruise ship while at sea. He had a daughter Jane that I can remember.

Then there was my grandmother and her only younger sibling Adlai Merriman whom I have mentioned. As I say, I confuse Henry and Adlai. One of them had two daughters older than myself. I was often told I was the eldest male of my generation. But it just occurs to me I do not know of any surviving male bearing the surname of Ewing.

My grandmother wrote under the pseudonym Alice Ewing Vail. Her book is *The Big Thicket*, a long narrative poem, which is really a horror story about slavery doing evil things to men. I believe I have mentioned that she believed she had strong Abolitionist roots. She seemed to think one – or some – of her ancestors had ridden with John Brown. But of course, she had no antecedents in Kansas in either her male or female lines. Her grandfather, Henry Anderson, saw service during the war, but I cannot turn up any raiders. Perhaps she thought herself related to Gen. Thomas and misplaced some stories about his attempts to thwart the rebel Quantrill. '52 and '56 were difficult years for her. She considered herself a Taft Republican and thought Eisenhower was a usurper. She always made much of being double cousins with Adlai Ewing Stevenson (which is true), so the temptation to vote Democratic must have been very strong.

She was very active in the *Poetry Society of Texas*. Both she and her husband were students of New England poet Robert P. Tristram Coffin at the Corpus Christi Fine Arts Colony over a period of many years. (Her husband's book, *John Vail Ballads* was either issued or reissued by subscription before his death in 1989. They had divorced in the mid-50s.) She worked sometimes as a bookkeeper, but returned time and again to clerk at the Charles Cobbler Bookstore in the Rice University Village, Houston. She moved to be near her daughter in Tulsa and died in 1991.

I believe Henry Wallis Sr. died about December 1948. I was told he survived long enough to be given the news of my birth. I do not know where he died.

At one time my grandmother had a cabinet for Edison Cylinders<sup>6</sup> which was said to have belonged to him. It was a handsome thing of bird's-eye maple. She also had a few Chinese artifacts which she said had come to her from her Aunt Ruth, a missionary in China. I was taken once to meet the Scotts. But they were a relatively young family, so they must have been descended of my grandmother's Aunt Mary who married Charles Scott.

---

<sup>6</sup> Edison's *cylinder phonograph* was invented in 1877, and the first wax cylinders were mass-marketed in the 1880s. This technology lasted until the 1910s, at which time disc records became the medium of choice for at-home music listeners. After that, the cylinder business petered out, but it took thirty years for flat discs to mature and develop into the dominant player in the industry.

## Reviews

### **Book: *New Notes on Clan Ewen* by Thor Ewing**

David Neal Ewing (+1 505.764.8704, *DavidEwing93 at gmail dot com*)

I first learned about Thor Ewing when he joined the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. I imagined that he must have some Norwegian connection to end up with the name 'Thor', but this turns out not to be true. Thor's father was an Ulster Scot born in Belfast, and named him Thor because he dreamt that the Norse god Thor told him to name his son after him and promised a sign. The next morning as he told his wife about the dream there was a single clap of thunder in a cloudless sky, and it became clear that they should name their son Thor.

Thor was born in England and now lives in Shropshire, a county in western England on the border of Wales. Early in our correspondence I made the mistake of referring to him as English. He responded:



It's a bit of a shock to see myself described as English – of course, I was born and brought up in England, but I've never identified myself as English, just British. I think it's probably a Scots-Irish thing. The English tend to define nationality by place of birth, but the Scots and Irish by blood. I guess in America, everyone is American, with various other nationalities tacked on.

Thor is a Scot, never mind that his oldest known ancestor lived in Lurgan, County Armagh, Northern Ireland. He knows that his Ewing roots reach to Scotland, just as American Ewings know that their roots are there, and he is proud of his membership in Clan Ewen. Thor is a multi-talented historian, lecturer and musician and he has done a fair amount of research and writing about the origins of Scots clans in general and of Clan Ewen in particular. I visited his web site, *ThorEwing.net/clans*, and felt I had tripled my knowledge of Scots clans by reading just a few pages there.

In 2009, Thor published *New Notes on Clan Ewen*, a forty-two-page booklet reporting on some of his research into the origins Clan Ewen and of the surnames MacEwen, MacEwan, McEwen, McEwan, Ewen, Ewan and Ewing. (I don't know how he missed Ewin. ☺) He considers that there is some regional specificity to the spelling variants, mainly but not only that those spelled with an initial 'Mc' or 'Mac' tend to be found in the Highlands and those without in the Lowlands. But it is rather clear that some families who had been using the 'Mc' prefix in the Highlands ceased using it after moving into the Lowlands. Further, as we have seen in our own research, the second vowel changes or the terminal 'g' gets added or dropped sometimes between generations in a single family, so we cannot count on spelling to give us unambiguous evidence about origins.

I was most interested to learn that there are at least three distinct historically attested MacEwen families in Scotland.<sup>1</sup>

1. The MacEwens of Galloway are “descended from a branch of the Bissets (a Scottish family of Norman origin), who settled in Antrim, Ulster, and took the name of MacEwen from their chief John (Eoin) Bisset in the thirteenth century...” (p. 11), some of whom returned to Scotland and

---

<sup>1</sup> Don't let the fact there are four numbered branches below bother you – in this scheme, numbers 2 and 3 are the same branch. You can read a little more about these branches at [www.ClanEwen.org/histories](http://www.ClanEwen.org/histories), but detailed discussion is so far available only in the printed book.

settled in the southern Lowlands and some of whom remained in Ireland, where they are more likely to be known as McKeown.

2. Clan Ewen of Otter, “the traditional homeland of which lies in the parish of Kilfinan on Cowal [a peninsula in Argyll]; their neighbors to the north were MacLachlans, and to the south were the Lamonts.” (p. 17) It is possible that this Clan Ewen took its name from a fourteenth century chief named Eogain. Near the end of the fifteenth century, his great-grandson Swene MacEwen apparently died without an heir and the Otter lands were surrendered to the Campbells.
3. Clan Ewen of Lennox is thought to have arisen from remnants of Clan Ewen of Otter, who settled near Loch Lomond under the protection of the Stewart Earls of Lennox. Though many have thought that Swene MacEwen was the last legitimate Chief of Clan Ewen, Thor cites some evidence that the Clan still had an active chief through the sixteenth century, one William Ewing of Ladytoun, and “... his family remained at Ladytoun [Dumbartonshire, near Bonhill] for another hundred years, until in 1685 they seem to have supported the Earl of Argyll’s ill-fated rebellion and soon afterwards they left Scotland for Ulster.”<sup>2</sup> (p. 24)
4. The MacEwen Camerons. “Donald MacEwen was the son of Ewen Beag, 14<sup>th</sup> chief of Clan Cameron, born out of wedlock to a daughter of the MacDougall chief (c.1525-30).” (p. 25) Ewen MacEwen Cameron was his father’s uncle, and they ended up in warring factions over who should be chief of Clan Cameron. Some descendants of both men may have ended up calling themselves McEwen, and are probably the ancestors of modern MacEwens in Perthshire and Inverness-shire.

Thor also gives a number of other possible origins for unrelated McEwen families, but he finds no evidence for a Ewing line originating in the Lowlands, the idea that E. W. R. Ewing<sup>3</sup> favored. Thor points out that all of the very early occurrences of Ewan in the Lowlands that E. W. R. Ewing cited were given names, not family names, which came into general use much more recently.

My only criticism of the book is that it is shorter than I would wish, and for the most part it lacks footnotes and specific citations. I have an idea that Thor feels the same way, and this may be why he entitled the book *Notes*. He did include a bibliography for those of us interested in further reading or checking his sources. In any case, this fascinating booklet contains information that I had not run across in the course of reading everything I could find about the origins of the Ewing surname, and I recommend it highly. You can obtain a copy at [www.ClanEwen.org/shop/newnotes](http://www.ClanEwen.org/shop/newnotes).

### **Book: *The Princes of Ireland: The Dublin Saga* by Edward Rutherford William E. Riddle (+1 505.988.1092, [Riddle at WmERiddle dot com](http://Riddle.atWmERiddle.com))**

For many decades, I shied away from studying history; by nature, I'm not a fact-memorizer, I'm a fact-generator. As a Junior in High School, I suffered through an American History class, a required course

---

<sup>2</sup> I would dearly like to have had a reference for this statement. Thor's book has a bibliography, but no footnotes. He expands quite a bit on this statement in his article in this issue of the *Journal*: Ewing, Thor. Who Were the Ewings?, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (February 2010), pp. 1-9.

<sup>3</sup> Ewing, Elbert William R. *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, Corben Publishing Co. (Ballston, Virginia), 1922. Available for purchase from [www.HigginsonBooks.com](http://www.HigginsonBooks.com) and online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/EwingEWR/index\\_ewr.htm](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/EwingEWR/index_ewr.htm).

in my high-school's college-prep curriculum. Much more often than not, I could not fathom what the dull-and-dry facts had to do with me. With my family. With my future. Weren't the Pythagorean Theorem, the Law of Large Numbers and the Theory of Relativity more important, let alone more interesting? (And just what does that say about the abilities of my history teacher, as opposed to my math and science teachers, to engage us students?)

I said a silent thank-you-Lord when, in the middle of my junior year, the powers-that-be decided that the senior-year World History class would be an optional rather than a required part of the college-prep curriculum. Since then, I have delighted in reports – justifying my decision to leave the study of history behind – indicating that many history texts are flat-out wrong or do not relate a lot of revealing, interesting tidbits.<sup>4</sup> In short, I never studied history after my American History class way back in 1958.

Not, that is, until a decade ago when – at the ripening old age of fifty-seven – I discovered historical novels. These weave interesting, page-turner stories based on historical facts. Some are unfortunately very loosely based on history and get it wrong. Others – such as Raymond Khoury's and Steve Berry's novels regarding the Knights Templar and William Martin's books regarding the settlement of northeastern America – are based on well-documented facts and spin interesting stories based on the authors' interpretations, albeit that these interpretations are sometimes arguable. Still others – such as Allan W. Eckert's books on the settlement of the Ohio Valley and Edward Rutherford's books on the histories of many cultures – are based on extensive, carefully-conducted research revealing inarguable facts and contain extensive end-notes citing their sources and discussing viable alternative interpretations.

Most of these historical novels spin tales around the lives and times of hypothetical families. Some give – much to the delight of a genealogist like me – family trees for these families.<sup>5</sup>

Rutherford's *The Princes of Ireland: The Dublin Saga* is one of the latter sort of historical novels, the ones solidly based on exemplary research and which do not make questionable interpretations in order to preserve the story-line. Rutherford is a widely-recognized, widely-acclaimed, scholarly historian, the winner of many accolades for his work.

Rutherford's *Dublin Saga* focuses on a small area – Pool Dubh Linn – that lies, more or less, in the heart of present-day Dublin, Ireland. His book describes the hypothetical, but known-history-based lives of a family spanning nine generations, each focusing on a major step in the evolution of Ireland and its folk:

- Dubh Linn (circa 430): The early history in terms of festivals, the feats of Celtic warriors, and the family of Fergus, son of Fergus, who controlled and maintained the route across the river feeding the Pool of Dubh Linn and lived off the fees charged those traversing this route.
- Tara (again circa 430): The sometimes gory, human-sacrificing effect of the Druids in terms of the marriage and lives of Deirdre – daughter of Fergus, son of Fergus – and Conall – a superior Celtic-warrior descendant of Ireland's King of Kings (via Morna who married the sister of the King of Kings). Conall, pursuing his interests rather than his abilities, became a Druid rather than follow his birth-right as a Celtic-warrior leader of Ireland.

---

<sup>4</sup> See, for example, Seven Civil War Stories Your Teacher Never Told You on pages 72-75 in the previous issue of the *Ewing Family J.* – Vol. 15, No. 4 (November 2009).

<sup>5</sup> Some even, and all the better for me, incorporate the intrigue of mystery novels, but that's another story.

- Patrick (circa 450): The effect upon Deirdre and her siblings of the return of Patrick – originally a slave in Ireland for several years after being taken by an Irish raiding party upon Britain – as Saint Patrick.
- Vikings (circa 981): The effect of the invasion of the Vikings from Scandinavia as part of their many-century-long exploration and domination of the northern seas in terms of the eventual intermarriage of a Viking with a descendant of the marriage of Deirdre to Conall.
- Brian Boru (circa 999): The subsequent divisive effect – culturally and politically – of the Danish settlers.
- Strongbow (circa 1167): The effect of the failed invasion known as the 'coming of the Saxons/Normans [the English]' in terms of the life of an invader who married yet another descendant of Deirdre and Conall.
- Oakley (circa 1370): The effect of contending with the multi-cultural heritage and homesteading of the area which had been devastated by the Black Death for some four years starting in 1374.
- The Pale (circa 1487): The effect of the (failed) Irish attempt to conquer England.
- Silken Thomas (circa 1533): The effect of further attempts to consolidate and homogenize the disparate cultures who had, over time, come to populate Ireland; the start of Ireland's 'melting pot' culture.

I highly recommend this book to anyone who wants to entertainingly and engagingly get more than fact-based insights into the history of Ireland and, more importantly, its cultural evolution. The book is long (750-plus pages), and sometimes (but not all that often) a tad bit pedantic. All-in-all, it is much, much more than minimally well worth the time needed to absorb and understand its insights into the history of Ireland.

### **Wait Just a Minute!**

A tall, muscular man enters a bar and shouts, "I have a joke about the Scots-Irish!!"

Shaken by the outburst, a smallish man nursing a single-malt scotch at the bar equally loudly shouts, "Now wait just a minute! I'm Scots-Irish."

The new arrival responds, "OK, I'll tell the story very slowly."



World of Stock

## ***Bridge to the West***

Eleventh Gathering  
of the *Ewing Family Association*  
Summit Inn, Uniontown, Pennsylvania  
23-26 September 2010

The gathering's venue will be the elegant, historic ***Summit Inn***, close to Uniontown and Nemaocolin's Trail, a major route which supported migration from the East Coast to the southwestern Pennsylvania area and, from there, further west.

For additional information about the gathering, see the following pages



For the latest, up-to-date information about the gathering, visit:  
[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/2010\\_Gathering/index\\_Project\\_Gather\\_2010.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/2010_Gathering/index_Project_Gather_2010.html).

# ***Bridge to the West***

## **Eleventh Gathering of the *Ewing Family Association***

### **Where, When, What and Why?**



Pittsburgh Bridges (© World of Stock)

#### **Where and When?**

The Eleventh Gathering of *the Ewing Family Association* will be held in the Pittsburgh area at the elegant, historic *Summit Inn* in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, 23-26 September 2010.

#### **What? – The Gathering's Theme**

The Pittsburgh area was the target for many Ewings migrating to the frontier starting in the 1760s, as well as a doorway for many Ewings who later used their Pittsburgh-area relatives as stepping-stones to the Ohio Valley and farther west. Pittsburgh itself – lying at the confluence of three rivers: the Allegheny, the Monongahela and the Ohio – is popularly known as the *City of Bridges*, leading to the gathering's Ewing-migration theme: ***Bridge to the West***.

#### **Why? – Relevance to Ewing Genealogy**

The earliest migrants to the area, starting around 1730, were trappers and traders who traveled back and forth to the area when the French claimed sovereignty. There is only anecdotal evidence that Ewings were among them. As a result of the February 10, 1763, Treaty of Paris, ending the French and Indian War, the British were awarded the land west of the Allegheny Mountains. American Indians resisted this change from one relatively friendly foreign-nation conqueror to another they felt were oppressive, leading to Pontiac's Rebellion starting in May 1763.

With the end of Pontiac's Rebellion about nine months later, two things were true: For one, settlement was a bit safer. For two, the British decided that, nonetheless, settlement was still so dangerous that they could not – because the French and Indian War had depleted their resources – assure safety and declared that settlement was prohibited in the Indian Land west of the Alleghenies. It was not until 1769 that this land was officially opened for settlement.

Many of the Scots-Irish in the Upper Chesapeake Bay area –Ewings among them – were of a somewhat different mind. They had supported the British in the French and Indian War, they had received little (often no) compensation for their support, and they had, in their mind, won the western areas as the spoils of war. Net sum: they felt they had the right to settle this area. As a result, Ewings and other Scots-Irish settled the Redstone and Uniontown areas in current-day Fayette County, southeast of Pittsburgh, in the mid-to-late-1760s. Soon afterward, several descendants of James Ewing of Inch settled the current-day Robinson and Collier Township areas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, starting in 1770.

Many cousins, nephews, and other relatives followed the early settlers. Some remained in the area. Others stayed a while and then moved on further west, often accompanied by early-settler descendants who found the opportunities in the area to be limited and went farther west to find land and better their lives. The early settlers and their follow-on relatives left many genealogical records in the area's copious Ewing-related Census, Will, Guardianship, Land, Church, etc. records.

# ***Bridge to the West***

## **Eleventh Gathering of the *Ewing Family Association***

### **General Information**



Pittsburgh Bridges (© World of Stock)

### **Venue: *Summit Inn*, Uniontown, Pennsylvania**



The historic, elegant *Summit Inn* sits majestically atop Chestnut Ridge in the beautiful Laurel Highlands of Southwestern Pennsylvania, about fifty miles south of Pittsburgh. With its turn of the century splendor, the *Summit Inn* beckons travelers to stop, rest, and journey back to a simpler time. Situated on the historic National Road (Route 40) – America's first federally funded highway – the *Summit Inn* is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Visit [www.SummitInnResort.com](http://www.SummitInnResort.com) for additional information about the Inn's history and services as well as the area's attractions.

### **Arranging Your Participation**

Event Registration	Use the form on page 45 to register for the gathering.
Room Reservations	Use the information on page 44 to arrange your lodging at the <i>Summit Inn</i> .
Getting There By Land	The <i>Summit Inn</i> is 40-or-so miles southeast of Pittsburgh. Look it up on MapQuest ( <a href="http://www.mapquest.com">www.mapquest.com</a> ) for driving directions.
Getting There By Air	Pittsburgh International Airport (PIT) is the closest major airport. The <i>Summit Inn</i> does not have a to-from-airport shuttle. Information about commercial shuttle, car rental and limousine services is available at <a href="http://www.pitairport.com">www.pitairport.com</a> .

### **General Plan**

The gathering's plan and its schedule will evolve over time. An up-to-date plan and schedule will periodically be posted on the *EFA* web site ([www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org)). Registrants will receive periodic updates about the gathering's plan and schedule.

Meals	Breakfasts on Friday, Saturday and Sunday are included, as are a Welcoming Dinner on Thursday and an evening Gathering Banquet on Saturday.
Presentations	A variety of presentations will provide valuable, interesting information on beginning- intermediate- and advanced-level Ewing Family-related topics.
Research Room	The Ewing Family Archives and work tables in the Research Room will help participants carry out individual and collaborative research. Computer use and Internet connection will be supported.
Tours	There will be a tour of Uniontown, including its Courthouse where many Ewings have served as lawyers and judges. Other tours may be included depending on the interests of the participants.
Making Connections	Support will be provided for participants trying to connect with other-participant relatives as well as those wishing to organize/join groups working on specific topics, visiting local attractions, or having non-included meals at the <i>Summit Inn's</i> restaurant, in Uniontown (about six miles away) or at another of the area's excellent restaurants.

**Eleventh EFA Gathering – Lodging Reservations**

A block of reduced-rate rooms will be held at the *Summit Inn* until August 15<sup>th</sup>. Once these rooms have been reserved, the *Summit Inn* may, at their discretion, charge their regular lodging rates. Because late-September is the height of the fall-foliage season, they may not have any rooms available after August 15<sup>th</sup>.

In other words ... **Make your lodging reservation NOW!**

**Reduced Rate** \$109 per night – single/double occupancy – plus 9% tax.

**To Make Your Lodging Reservation** Contact the *Summit Inn* at  
+1 800.433.8594, or  
+1 724.438.8594 (locally), or  
+1 724.438.3917 (by fax)  
and mention the *Ewing Family Association* to get the reduced rate.

**Arriving Early or Staying Late?** The *Summit Inn* will provide the reduced rate for two nights (Tuesday, Wednesday) prior to the gathering and one night (Sunday) after the gathering for those who wish to come early or stay late. Note that the reduced rate does not include breakfast; breakfast on Friday through Sunday is part of the Event Registration.

**In Making Your Lodging Reservations, Please Note**

- The *Summit Inn* has a 72-hour cancellation policy. Cancellations after 72 hours before your check-in date will result in a charge for one night. (See the Event Registration form for the Gathering Registration Cancellation Policy.)
- The *Summit Inn's* check-in time is 4 p.m. Its check-out time is 11 a.m.  
You are welcome, however, to arrive prior to a 4 p.m. check-in and leave your luggage with the front desk or in your vehicle. Similarly, you are welcome to leave your luggage with the front desk or in your vehicle after an 11 a.m. check-out if you wish to stay longer in the area.

**If You Have Special Needs**

- The *Summit Inn* has handicap-supportive rooms. If you need such a room, request it when you make your reservation. They will work with you to match your needs.
- The norm is for one/two adults to occupy a room. If you are accompanied by children under 18 years of age, the *Summit Inn* will work with you to provide acceptable accommodations meeting your needs. Please work this out with them when you reserve your lodging.

**Should You Have Problems Arranging Your Lodging** Make your reservation and contact Barb McGuiness at *AirReservations at hotmail dot com* or +1 330.224.5771, letting her know your Confirmation Number and explaining the problem. She will sort out your reservation.

For your convenience, downloadable versions of the Lodging Reservations information and the Event Registration form are available on the *EFA* web site ([www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org)).

**Eleventh EFA Gathering – Event Registration**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Mailing Address** Street \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**EMail Address** \_\_\_\_\_ **Phone** (\_\_\_\_) (\_\_\_\_)-(\_\_\_\_)  
 (Please print legibly.) **Number** (Please print legibly.)

Please provide an EMail Address if you have one. It will be used to confirm your registration and send you news about the gathering's plan and schedule. The confirmation and news will otherwise be sent to your mailing address.

Full-event Registrants	Name (for your badge)	First-timer*	Adult	Child Under 12	Fee
			[\$225 prior to 8/10; \$250 on or after 8/10]	[\$100 prior to 8/10; \$110 on or after 8/10]	
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$ _____ .00
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$ _____ .00
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$ _____ .00
<b>Total Fee:</b>					\$ _____ .00

Do any registrants have access or dietary requirements? \_\_\_\_\_

Who is your earliest known Ewing ancestor? \_\_\_\_\_

**We Need to Know Your Preferences:** Yes No

Will you participate in the tour of Uniontown and its Courthouse?

Would you use a reduced-rate shuttle between the Pittsburgh International Airport (PIT) and the *Summit Inn*?

What topics would you like to have addressed by the presentations? \_\_\_\_\_

Would you participate in tours to the following sites:

Yes	No	<u>Historic</u>	Yes	No	<u>Genealogic</u>	Yes	No	<u>Cultural</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fort Necessity, Fort Ligonier, Bushy Run	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Penna Room at the Uniontown Pub. Library	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Andy Warhol Museum
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Heinz History Center	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	W. Penna Gen. Soc. Library at the Heinz History Center	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fallingwater / Kentuck Knob
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Meadowcroft						<u>Your Suggestions</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bradford House	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Penna Dept. at the Carnegie Library			_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LeMoyné House						_____

**Gathering Registration Cancellation Policy**

Cancellations prior to August 10<sup>th</sup> are subject to a \$25/person processing fee. Cancellations on or after August 10<sup>th</sup> are subject to a charge of 50% of the Total Fee.

**Make your check for the Total Fee payable to *Ewing Family 2010 Gathering* and send it with your registration to William E. Riddle, 223 N. Guadalupe #313, Santa Fe, NM 87505.**

**Questions? Contact William E. Riddle at *Riddle at WmERiddle dot com* or +1 505.988.1092.**

\* Attending a gathering for the first time.

tear along the dotted line

**Now Give Three Cheers!**  
**(Entrance of Sir Joseph, *HMS Pinafore*, Gilbert & Sullivan)**

Captain Corcoran	Now give three cheers, I'll lead the way – Hurrah! Hurrah!
All	Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!
Sir Joseph	I am the monarch of the sea, The ruler of the Queen's Navee, Whose praise Great Britain loudly chants.
Cousin Hebe	And we are his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts!
Chorus	And we/they are his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts!
Cousin Hebe & Chorus	His sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts!
Sir Joseph	When at anchor here I ride, My bosom swells with pride, And I snap my fingers at a foeman's taunts.
Cousin Hebe	And so do his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts!
Chorus	And so do his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts!
Cousin Hebe & Chorus	His sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts!
Sir Joseph	But when the breezes blow, I generally go below, And seek the seclusion that a cabin grants.
Cousin Hebe	And so do his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts!
Chorus	And so do his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts!
Cousin Hebe & Chorus	And so do his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts! His sisters and his cousins, Whom he reckons up by dozens, And his aunts!

..... tear along the dotted line .....

**Join dozens of your known and possible  
cousins and aunts (and uncles, parents, siblings, ...)  
at the  
Ewing Family Association's Eleventh Gathering  
23-26 September 2010, Summit Inn, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.**

**Read about the gathering's plans on the preceding pages  
and make your event and lodging arrangements NOW!**

## **Chancellor's Message**

David Neal Ewing, Chancellor (+1 505.764.8704, *DavidEwing93 at gmail dot com*)

### **The Ewington Hotel**



In 1996, Frankie and I had lunch at the Ewington Hotel in Glasgow. This is a small 'Victorian Residential Terrace' situated some distance from the City Center, overlooking Queen's park. The Ewington is proud yet, but a little worn and tired. The odd waft of must and creak of floorboard assure the visitor of an authentically nuanced experience of the antique. The Ewington boasts a formal Victorian dining room with heavy draperies and too much furniture. Each table is covered with layers of linen and a bewildering array of dishes and glasses and silver utensils. I would have expected to find the place packed with painstakingly coiffed and powdered old women wearing gloves and having tea, but we had the place mostly to ourselves. We had a more elaborate lunch than we had planned, and ate tidy scoops of haggis with Drambuie sauce from sherbet cups for dessert. Our earnest waiter was an older man with impeccable manners and an exceptional shoeshine. I was finding the whole experience uproariously funny, but somehow restrained myself until he brought our bill.



"Will there be anything else, sir?" he asked.

"The meal was delicious, thank you very much," I said. "But I would very much appreciate it if you would recalculate the bill, taking into account the family discount."

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said, looking at me over the top of his glasses.

"Yes, well, this is the Ewington Hotel and we are Ewings," I answered with as straight a face as I could muster. "Surely there is a discount for members of the family."

"I am terribly sorry, sir, but I know nothing of a family discount," he said uncertainly. "Would you like to speak with the manager?"

"Yes, please, I would like to speak with him, thank you very much."

Before long, the manager came. He was a younger man, still polite, but not in the vaguely unctuous way the waiter had been. "May I be of assistance, sir?" he asked. His nametag revealed that his name was Ewen.

"Please," I said. "We are Ewings visiting from America. We were excited to find the Ewington Hotel, which must be owned by some Ewing relatives of ours, and we feel certain that they offer a discount to members of the family."

"I see," said Mr. Ewen, who somehow refrained from rolling his eyes. "As it happens, this hotel was indeed once owned by two sisters named Ewing, but many years ago they sold it to a hotel chain. We have kept the name, but there are no longer any Ewings involved in the ownership, and I am afraid that there is no family discount."

"I understand completely," I answered gravely, and then added brightly, "But I can see that your name is Ewen, and since Ewing and Ewen are just variant spellings of the same name, you and I must be cousins at some remove. While I cannot expect your company to give us a discount, I can certainly buy a cousin a drink! What will you have?"

At last he realized that I had been having him on. I cannot imagine he found all this as amusing as I did, but he was good humored and graciously thanked me for the offer. He declined the drink, as it was early in the day and he was busy at work.

Travelling and learning about people in other lands is always interesting, but for me it is especially fascinating to find someone named Ewing. *Clan Ewing in America* was originally an organization just for some American Ewings, but to me that meant neglecting a large part of the family. For a long time I have thought it would be good for the *EFA* to recruit more international members. Indeed, this was an important part of the reason we changed the name to the *Ewing Family Association*. I would like to see us making better progress on attracting international members

## **International Participation in the *EFA***

Several international Ewings have joined the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project.

- John McEwan (JMc: Group 4\*) of New Zealand was one of our first participants. He traces his ancestry to a McEwing family on the Isle of Islay.
- Russell Maurice Ewing (RM: Group 4a) lives on Prince Edward Island in Canada. His third-great-grandparents immigrated to Nova Scotia in 1833 from Northern Ireland.
- William Skidmore Ewing (WS: Group 2\*) lives in Glasgow but has roots in Northern Ireland.
- John Thor Ewing (JT: Group 2\*) lives in Shropshire (in England) and also has roots in Northern Ireland.
- Peter Anthony Ewing (PA: Group 4b) lives in Perthshire, but has roots in Glasgow.
- James McCartney Ewing (JM3: Group 4\*) lives in the U.S. and immigrated here long ago, but he was born in Glasgow.
- Robert Gregory Ewing (RG2: Group 1\*) is a boy who got tested as a part of a genealogy report in school. Philip Ewing, his dad, was born in southern England, but has roots in Cardross, a village in historic Dumbartonshire that has subsequently become part of Argyll & Bute. Information about this family's heritage appears in an Information Available and Sought item in the November issue of the *Journal*.<sup>1</sup>

Sadly, at this moment only RM has joined the *EFA*, though I recently heard that WS intends to do so.

We have recently had some very interesting correspondence with Michael Flynn, an Australian who has researched his Ewin line. He brought to our attention that we have made it unnecessarily difficult and expensive for international Ewings to join the *EFA* because we are not equipped to accept credit cards or other forms of electronic payment. Sending a check from Australia in international funds would cost him roughly double what paying by credit card would cost. This is not just unfair, it's crazy, and we have been begun taking steps to correct it.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ewing, Philip. Robert Ewing, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (November 2009), pp. 80-87.

Meanwhile, in my last Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project Article,<sup>2</sup> I spoke about my thought that if someone could be found to take the initiative, it could be very helpful to working out the deep origins of the several Ewing families if we could find a reasonable number of Ewings in Scotland willing to have their Y-DNA tested. Larry Bryant, co-administrator of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project, has stepped forward and volunteered to work on recruiting more Scottish participants for the project. He has already arranged for an article about the project to be published in the journal of one Family History Society in Scotland and is working to get it published in several others. Larry and his wife Lynn are planning a trip to Scotland this year, and he hopes to find other ways to encourage participation in the project while he is there.

Thor Ewing is a multi-talented historian in Shropshire, England, who has done a fair amount of research and writing about the origins of Scots Clans in general and of Clan Ewen in particular. You can read about some of this at his web site, *ThorEwing.net/clans* and the web site of the *Clan Ewen Society*, *www.ClanEwen.org*, for which he is Web Master. We have been hoping to foster a closer relationship between the *EFA* and the *Clan Ewen Society*. I have reviewed a very interesting publication of Thor's elsewhere in this issue of the *Journal*.<sup>3</sup> In it, he points out that there are at least three historically attested Ewing families that are not related to one another. This is undoubtedly part of the explanation for the fact that we have found several genetically unrelated branches of the Ewing family among American Ewings. The question that arises is: Which Ewing Y-DNA cluster corresponds to which of the historically attested families?

Let's have a quick look at what the Y-DNA Project has found out about these six men.

- WS and JT both have roots in Northern Ireland and both are in Ewing Group 2, which is a part of the 'large closely related group of Ewings', many of whom also have roots in Northern Ireland.
- RG2 is interesting, because he has no known connection with Northern Ireland and his earliest known Ewing ancestor was born in 1666 in Cardross, a village on the north shore of the Firth of Clyde not so far from the area at the southern end of Loch Lomond where at least one branch of the ancestral Ewings lived. He is in Group 1, the largest Group and another part of the 'large closely related group of Ewings'.
- The other four men are all in Ewing Group 4, but their Y-DNA results do not suggest that they are closely related to one another.
  - JMc has Y-DNA very different from any other man in the project.
  - RM is in Ewing Group 4a, which consists of seven men who appear to be related, but none of the others know where their immigrant ancestor came from.
  - PA is in Ewing Group 4b, which consists of three men who appear to be related; the other two are known third cousins, but have a brick wall at Charles Alonzo Ewing (born 1836 in Illinois) and do not know where their immigrant ancestor came from.
  - JM3 also has Y-DNA very different from any other man in the project.

---

<sup>2</sup> Ewing, David Neal. Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project – Article 20, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (November 2009), pp. 67-69.

<sup>3</sup> Ewing, David Neal. Reviews: Book: *New Notes on Clan Ewen* by Thor Ewing, *Ewing Family J.*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (February 2010), pp. 37-38.

You will notice that PA and JM3 trace their conventional lineages to Glasgow. In each of these cases, the lineage is known only back to the nineteenth century, after the enormous migration of people from the countryside all over Scotland to the emerging industrial urban centers of Glasgow and Edinburgh in the eighteenth century, so cannot give us much confidence about the ultimate provenance of these branches of the family. Similarly, the earliest known ancestors of WS and JT lived in Northern Ireland and their ancestors returned to Scotland and England about the same time and presumably for some of the same reasons their kinfolk were immigrating to America, and we are in the same boat knowing where their families may have originated in Scotland as we are with most American Ewings. I could extend this discussion by including some American Y-DNA Project participants who have well-documented conventional lineages to specific locations in Scotland, but the bottom line will still be that we need quite a few more participants with conventional genealogies tied to specific locations in Scotland to come to any conclusions. Here's hoping that Larry can turn some up and that more members of the *Clan Ewen Society* in the UK will follow Thor's lead in joining the project.

## **Credit Cards and Tax Exemptions**

Partly because of the difficulty international Ewings have in joining the *EFA*, Martin Ewing volunteered to look into setting us up to take electronic payments. He discovered that it is a little less expensive to do this for organizations that have official 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status with the IRS as an educational organization. We had been thinking about applying for this for some time, and this was as good an incentive as any to get busy. We held an electronic meeting of the *EFA* Board of Directors, and on January 12<sup>th</sup> the Board amended the Bylaws to make it clear that the primary purpose of the *EFA* is educational, so that we can qualify for 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status as an educational organization. Beth Ewing Toscos has agreed to honcho the application through the IRS process, which we hope to have completed before the gathering this fall. If we succeed, the tax-exempt status should be retroactive to December 2008. Having this tax-exempt status and being able to accept credit cards will be beneficial in many ways. Members will be able to take a deduction for \$5 of their annual dues, and for the entire amount they contribute to libraries or in special gifts to the *EFA*. It will be easier to buy Ewing merchandise on the web site and to pay membership dues and gathering registration fees. And I am hopeful that making it easier for international Ewings to join us will result in more of them doing so. Thank you Martin and Beth for your help on these important projects.

## ***Bridge to the West***

I am starting to get excited about ***Bridge to the West***, the eleventh biennial gathering of the *EFA*, which will be held in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, this September. See pages 41-46 for preliminary information about the event as well as event registration and lodging reservation information. We are looking forward to seeing you there.

*David Neal Ewing*

## ***Summary of Our Finances***

**Jane Ewing Weippert, Treasurer (+1 419.399.2073, *EwingFamily at windstream dot net*)**

Income for the 2009 year came from the membership dues, library gifts, special fund operations and merchandise sales. The total income was \$13,985.09. Our expenses were from advertising, bank service charges, dues and subscriptions, the journal expense, office supplies, petty cash, postage and delivery, and the web site. The total of expense for 2009 was \$11,170.84. With bank interest of \$18.49 we had a net income of \$2,832.74. The total 2009 assets, liabilities and equity stands at \$27,806.27.

For a detailed report of our 2009 Profit/Loss and or 2009 End-of-Year Balance, please contact me.

*Jane Weippert*

## ***Secretary's Report***

**Eleanor Ewing Swineford, Secretary (*louruton at futura dot net*)**

### ***Ewing Family Association Board of Directors Meeting***

Electronic Board Meeting

January 12, 2010

Subject: Bylaws Changes

Chancellor David Neal Ewing called a Board of Directors meeting to consider changes in our Bylaws needed to correct some wording regarding the state in which we are incorporated and the organization's educational purpose. Copies of the proposed new Bylaws were electronically sent to Board Members by Chancellor David Neal Ewing. The members of the Board voted by EMail on the proposed changes, and the proposed changes were unanimously approved. The new Bylaws take effect immediately, subject, as always, to membership review and approval at the next gathering.

*Eleanor Swineford*

## ***Membership News***

**Jill Ewing Spitler, Coordinator - Current Members (+1 330.464.6378, *JEwingSpit at aol dot com*)  
and Karen Avery, Coordinator - New Members (+1 703.743.1293, *BKAvery2 at comcast dot net*)**

I wonder if I ever thought about retirement as anything but money coming back after paying in for so many years. The really sad side is it takes so long to just get things done. I run out of day before things get done. Of course there is always a card game or friends dropping by to prompt me to do things we never had time for when we were punching a time clock. I'm sure there is a happy medium somewhere.

I used to be so organized, I don't know what happened to me. I hope to soon get back to some *EFA* Membership duties. Please let me know if you have any suggestions for what I should focus on. I can use some fresh ideas.

*Jill (Ewing) Spitler*

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

### **Darla Ewing Weiser:**

My maiden name is Ewing. Until recently I had no information about my Ewing ancestors beyond my great-grandfather, Alexander Andrew Ewing, born March 27, 1883 in Sequin, Texas. Thanks to the *Ewing Family Association*, I have traced the lineage back to Alexander Ewing born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1676!

Darla's line corresponds with that of Thomas Glen Ewing (TG, Group 2\*) in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. This is also the line of James R. McMichael's ancestors. Jim's 1999 book about his ancestors – *Alexander Ewing (1676/7-1738) & Descendants* – is posted on the *Ewing Family Association's* web site at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/EwingAlexander/index\\_Book\\_JimMcMic.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/EwingAlexander/index_Book_JimMcMic.html).

**Tim** and **Diana Campbell** can be reached at *tim at TopNotchPersonnel dot com*. He identifies his Ewing ancestors and interests as follows:

Earliest proven Ewing ancestor: Green Berry Ewing (1802-1869). Ewing lineage: myself → Edith Ewing → Ed Ewing → Josephus M. Ewing → Green Berry Ewing. Interested in documented research concerning William Ewing of Marbury Creek, Barrow County, Georgia, who died circa 1827.

An article about Tim's ancestors will appear in the next issue of the *Ewing Family Journal*.

## Keeping Up With the Ewings

**Carol Ann Ewing** has a new EMail address: *Ewing.CarolAnn at gmail dot com*. She notes, however:

I do not do EMail very well these days because of additional vision loss. It seems as if everything takes more time to accomplish and I have placed EMail at the bottom of my to-be-done list.

She also notes:

I just 'termed out' after seven years as President of the Nevada Council of the Blind.

**Linda M. Ewing** has moved, within Virginia, from Lynch Station to Forest. Her EMail address has changed to *LMEwing at hughes dot net*. She reports:

I will be sending more information on the Nova Scotia Ewings soon. I spent three wonderful weeks connecting with my new family and learned much, saw much and am very excited. We are traced back to Henry Sr. who came from Ireland in 1836. I will try to plan a trip to Donegal in the near future to find out if there is still family there. It's so good to be retired and have the time to do all this!

Jill Spitler wrote to **Wilarlie Knight Barto** (*WilarlieKB at aol dot com*) to thank her for checking out the *EFA* web site. Wilarlie responded that she was related to our late genealogist (Jim McMichael), was an *Association* member, had read Jim's book, and appreciated how much he did for *EFA*. Further, it turns out Jill had met Wilarlie at a previous gathering:

Thanks for your sweet note. I have Jim's book, but I must admit that I have never read it straight through. I only read the part that relates to our families. I don't think I ever admitted that to Jim.

I attended the gathering in Nashville in either '98 or '99. Jim and Lynn had stopped in Huntsville, Alabama, on their way to the two previous gatherings and spent a night with us. I had grown up in Nashville and a lot of our ancestors lived in several counties in middle Tennessee, including Nashville. When he told me that some of my middle Tennessee cousins would be at the gathering, I had to go meet them.

The other gatherings have been a bit too far away for me to go to. I was told in 2005 that I was legally blind and must not drive. I've been battling Glaucoma for over twenty years and have had two laser surgeries, plus invasive surgery on the right eye twice and the left eye once. I am still losing vision. Hopefully the surgeries have and will continue to slow down the deterioration. I was also told about 2000 that I also have Muscular Degeneration. Either problem is bad enough, but a combination is pretty overwhelming.

I have been a paying member since at least the Nashville Gathering, and I think a few years before that time. We probably met in Nashville.

I think you do a great job with the web site. [JES: That's not me, and I send that "Thanks" along to Bill.] I think it is wonderful to have so many books online, especially those that are out of print. What a great service to researchers. I have referred several people to the *EFA* web site over the years.

I'm not sure if you know how Jim and I were related. My grandmother was a sister to Jim's grandfather, who went to Texas in early 1900s and settled there.

My ancestry is:

self	Joyce Wilarlie Knight (1927-) m. (1949) Eugene Milton Barto, Jr. (1927-1994)
parents	James Wilson Knight (1896-1961) m. (1925) Alma Jane Lannom (1903-2006)
grandparents	Frances Lee Ewing (1862-1949) m. (1877) Thomas Horace Knight, Jr. (1851-1934) [They both died on March 24 <sup>th</sup> .]
great-grandparents	James William Ewing (1825-1882) m. (1847) Elizabeth McCarty Allman (1827-1903)
great <sup>2</sup> -grandparents	James Ewing (1790-1866) m. (1814) (1) Nancy Smith (1798-1835)
great <sup>3</sup> -grandparents	Alexander Ewing (1752-1822) m. (c1788) Sarah Smith (1761-1840)

**Wallace K. (Wally) Ewing** has recently published an article – *Surrendering the Family Civil War Letters* – in the September/October 2009 issue of *Michigan History*. The article presents genealogical, historical and anecdotal information revealed by letters among his Ewing ancestors and their friends. Mark Harvey, Archivist of Michigan, assessed the collection of letters as "One of, if not the, largest collection of Civil War letters between the battlefield and homefront in the United States." Because of this, and for other reasons discussed in the article, Wally donated the letters to the Archives of Michigan, reasoning: "The letters had been in the family for nearly 150 years, and it became increasingly important to permanently store them in a protected environment where they could be easily accessible to professional researchers and readers interested in understanding the everyday details of life before and during the Civil War." The article contains several illustrations showing the letters themselves. It will soon be available online through the Articles and Reports list in the *EFA* web site's Ewing Reading Room.<sup>4</sup> To view digitized versions of the letters, visit [SeekingMichigan.org](http://SeekingMichigan.org) and search for 'Ewing'.

---

<sup>4</sup> [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/Project\\_RRoom\\_ArtsReps\\_Families.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/Project_RRoom_ArtsReps_Families.html)

## Deaths

With sincere, heartfelt condolences to their families, we note the passing of:

### **Guy Raymond Ewing, Jr. (1925-2009)**

Guy Raymond Ewing, Jr., age 84, passed away May 12, 2009, surrounded by his family, at Touchmark Assisted Living in Appleton, Wisconsin, after a long and courageous battle with Lewy Body Dementia. He was born March 19, 1925, in Warren, Ohio, son of the late Guy Raymond Ewing and Helen Marion Forbes of Lisbon, Ohio.

Guy served his country in World War II in the Pacific Theater, obtaining the rank of Staff Sergeant. He married Patricia Ferard Williams on April 2, 1947. Guy was an avid reader and had a life-long love of learning, with widespread interests in many areas including history, music, and art. He graduated with honors from the College of Wooster, Ohio, with a BA in History. He received an MA from Columbia University in New York City.

Guy was District Manager of the Social Security Administration, Racine, Wisconsin, retiring in 1985. He was always passionately interested in educating the public about Social Security and retirement issues, whether as a popular speaker or frequent writer in various publications. Over a period of roughly thirty years, he published numerous articles and letters on Social Security, Medicare, and local issues involving education, politics and the role of government in a variety of local publications including *The Racine Journal Times*, a column (*Social Security*) in the *Shoreline Leader*, the *Senior Sentinel*, and *United Seniors of Wisconsin*. He also had a *Social Security* radio program on WRJN, was a board member of the Racine County Skill Bank, served on the Racine County Commission on Aging (1985-1995) and helped set up various organizations in Racine such as Health Care Network, Inc.

Guy was a very active member of the Presbyterian Church – as Sunday School teacher, Elder, on various Presbytery and Synod committees, chairman of the Counseling Committee on Church and Society, Vice Moderator of Milwaukee Presbytery (1971), Moderator of the Milwaukee Presbytery (1972) and Commissioner to General Assembly (1976). Guy sang in the choir of every church of which he was a member throughout his life. He also sang in the Racine Symphonic Chorus and the Berkshire Choral Festival for a number of years.

Guy was very interested in genealogy and was a proud member of the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR). He was also in Kiwanis, the Belle City Stamp Club, the Lincoln Fellowship and the Civil War Book Club hosted by the Racine Public Library.

Guy lived in Racine for forty-four years and moved to Appleton, Wisconsin, in the fall of 2007.

Guy is survived by his beloved wife, Patricia Ferard Williams Ewing, his sons, Pastor David (Kathi) Ewing of Dallas Center, Iowa, Malcolm S. Ewing of Washington, D. C., and daughters Susan (William) Kyle of Louisville, Kentucky, Jennifer (Richard) Orr of Appleton, Wisconsin, and Kate Ewing of Appleton, Wisconsin, his brother Thomas (Jan) Ewing, ten grandchildren: Sean M. G. Malin, Teresa L. Van Handel, Margot A. Orr, Robert D. Orr, Charlotte A. Orr, Matthew P. Ewing, Jeffrey D. Ewing, Anna E. Ewing, Raymond G. Kyle and Brittany L. Kyle, and four great-grandchildren: Justin S. Malin, Michael Steidtman, Layla Kanazeh and Milo Kanazeh. His brother, Richard (Patricia Thornton) Ewing, preceded him in death.

Guy's family wishes to thank the staff at Touchmark Assisted Living and Theda Care at Home for their care of Guy and the many kindnesses extended to him and his family.

Visitation for Guy will be at Maresh-Meredith & Acklam Funeral Home, 803 Main Street, Racine, Wisconsin, on Thursday, May 14, from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. The Funeral Service will be at First Presbyterian Church, 716 College Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin, on Friday, May 15, at 11 a.m. Visitation will also precede the service from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. Luncheon will follow, with burial at 2 p.m., with military honors at West Lawn Memorial Park in Racine, Wisconsin. Donations may be made in Guy's name to First Presbyterian Church of Racine.

A Memorial service will be held for Guy on Sunday, May 17, at 1:30 p.m. at Touchmark Assisted Living, 2601 Touchmark Drive (off of West Prospect Avenue), Appleton, Wisconsin.

Guy loved people and was a born teacher. His generous and loving heart, embodied by his special smile, will live forever in the hearts of his family, friends and the many people whose lives he touched. To know him was to love him.

### **Robert Eugene Ewing (1935-2009)**

ROBERT EUGENE EWING, age 74, of Kendallville, died on Tuesday, October 6, 2009 at Lutheran Hospital in Fort Wayne.

Mr. Ewing was born in St. Joseph County, Indiana on January 21, 1935 to the late Theodore and Mildred W. (Hennon) Ewing.

Bob graduated from North Side High School in Fort Wayne and Purdue University on a track scholarship. He attained his bachelor of education degree from Purdue in 1956 and a master's degree from Ball State University.



His first wife was Stephanie (Bonahoom) Ewing who preceded his death in 1986. His second wife was Margaret Tarney Ewing who also preceded his death May 19, 2009.

Bob was a school teacher for 35 years at Garrett High School in Garrett, Indiana. He taught vocational drafting and industrial arts at Garrett and was the track and cross country coach for many years. Later in life [he] volunteer coached track at East Noble High School.

Bob also was a member of the Trinity Church United Methodist in Kendallville where he headed up and was active with the Divorce Care group.

Survivors include: Son, Paul and Connie Ewing of Waynesville, Ohio. Son, Robert Timothy and Carol Ewing of Churubusco. Daughter, Jennifer Kennedy of Garrett. Foster son, Lynn Gonzales of Fort Wayne. Seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Brother, Dr. Dean and Shirley Ewing of Colorado.

Visitation will be Friday, October 9, 2009, from 5:00-8:00pm at Hite Funeral Home in Kendallville.

Funeral Services will be Saturday, October 10, 2009 at 11:00am at Trinity Church United Methodist, at the corner of State and Rush Streets in Kendallville. Officiating the funeral service will be Pastor Scott Pattison. Burial will be later at Christian Union Cemetery near Garrett.

## **Information Available and Sought**

This section is intended to facilitate dialogues among members of the *Ewing Family Association (EFA)* as well as among them and non-members. It includes items sent directly to the *Journal's* Editor and the *EFA* Genealogist which offer up or request Ewing-related information.

This section also, as a service to members, reprints selected requests for information and offers of information posted to several sites focused on Ewings, for example, the Ewing-related rootsweb message board at [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/mb.ashx). With the same intent, selected postings to *EFA's* Forum at [groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation](http://groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation) are also included. Only the item itself is included here. Readers interested in further information for any of these items should go to the item's cited URL.

---

### **Loma Francis May Ewing**

***chdchds at peoplepc dot com*, via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1974/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1974/mb.ashx)**

I am looking for Loma Francis May Ewing. I can not find anything on her after the 1920 Federal Census. She is the daughter of Thomas Jefferson Ewing and Eliza Ann Watson. Born in 1883 Arkansas. I think she died in either Oregon or Washington.

---

### **Ewings in South Africa**

***socalmike51 at hotmail dot com*, via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1027.2/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1027.2/mb.ashx)**

I am trying to find out if you have any names in South Africa connected with Ewings. Looking for a Caruthers connection.

---

### **I. W. Ewing, died 1916 in Ohio**

***MaryEllenGrable*, via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1966/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1966/mb.ashx)**

OBITUARY: Dies of Apoplexy. While firing the furnace at eight o'clock Saturday night, I. W. Ewing, 80, dropped dead from apoplexy at the Park Hotel in Frazeyburg. He had been a store and hotel keeper there for years and was one of the best known residents of northern Muskingum county. Mr. Ewing had been in his usual health throughout the day, and his death came as a severe shock to his friends. He was a former postmaster of Frazeyburg and a member of the Masonic lodge and the Presbyterian church. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Miss Louise of home, and one brother, Joseph Ewing.

***thebears912*, via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1966.1/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1966.1/mb.ashx)**

Were I. W. Ewing and his brother from Pennsylvania originally? I am looking for information on a Joseph Ewing who married Mary Jane Pinkerton. They had a son named Harry Eugene Ewing, born in Alleghany City, Pennsylvania. in 1865.

***MaryEllenGrable*, via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1966/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1966/mb.ashx)**

Sorry, but I cannot be of more help. I found the obit in a box of obits that my grandmother and great-grandmother saved. I thought it might help someone.

---

## Which Ewing Books to Buy?

**MollyPere at comcast net, via rootsweb**

I would love to get some advice on which Ewing books to buy. I have two Ewing ancestral lines who married into my Huston family and don't know which of the books contain the information I need.

Here are my two EWING lines:

Samuel EWING 1772-1851 married Mary 'Polly' Huston daughter of William Huston of Lee Co. Virginia. Samuel's line, as far as I can tell, is: Patrick Ewing m. Jane Porter; son Joshua Ewing m. Jane; son William Ewing.

Stephen Saunders Ewing (b. 1789 in Virginia and died 1867 in Mississippi) married Mary 'Polly' Huston Carter, daughter of Charles C. Carter who married Sarah Huston. His line is William Ewing m. Elizabeth Saunders; son John; son Alexander Ewing m. Rebekkah.

**Wilarlie Knight Barto (*WilarlieKB at aol dot com*), via rootsweb**

If you have not already checked the *Ewing Family Association (EFA)* web site, I think you will find MUCH information there about Ewings. *EFA* was previously called *Clan Ewing*. Many of the books are available online and one in particular – written by a cousin of mine, James R. McMichael – traces many lines to the present. It includes my grandchildren!

Go to [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org) and browse all that is available there. Go to the Reading Room and check out the book: *Alexander Ewing (1676/7-1738) & Descendants* by James R. McMichael. There is a lot of information about several Samuel Ewings, but my vision is not good enough for me to look at all of them to find your Samuel. This book is out of print. Jim passed away a few months ago and is greatly missed by all Ewing genealogists.

---

## William F. Ewing (1870-1958) from Kansas

**katsumner2, via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1970/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1970/mb.ashx)**

I'm looking for information on this family - William F. Ewing: born 1870; died 1958 at Council Grove, (Morris County) Kansas; buried in Wilsey Cemetery, Kansas. He had a daughter (or she may have been a sister) named Naomi Ewing Young.

**katsumner2, via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1970.1/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1970.1/mb.ashx)**

I found more information in the 1910 census for Morris County, Kansas: William F. Ewing, 38, married to Mary 40. Their children were: Nona 15, Elsie 13, George 4, Danielle 7. Also living with them were George (aged 35) and John (aged 45).

As a correction from previous post: he did not have a daughter name Naomi, it was Wynona or Nona.

I also found an 1880 census record in Council Grove, Kansas for William S. Ewing, born in Missouri and married to Sarah, born Kentucky. They had a daughter named Nona, born circa 1862.

---

## Edmund and Lucinda Ewing from Colorado

**DonEwing2, via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1856.4/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1856.4/mb.ashx)**

My grandfather, Everett Eugene Ewing, was a child of Edmund and Lucinda. He was born on May 6, 1886, in Kansas. Other siblings were George Leroy, William J. , Lyle, and Gladys.

The information I have on Edmund is that his full name was Edward Edmund Ewing.

As to the parents of Edward Edmund Ewing, I have only his mother's name, Rebecca Burdsall, and a cryptic note saying that her children were by a "spouseless relationship."

Rebecca had two other children: Charles and Elizabeth.

I don't know how much of this is reliable, but the name Rebecca Burdsall is from my family records.

---

### **Catherine Ewing, born 1815 in Kentucky**

**Lynda Langston Fredendall (*silverleaf33 at sbcglobal dot net*) via rootsweb**

Catherine married John Levi Pendley in January 1833 in Muhlenberg Co., Kentucky. One source has her father as John Ewing, born 1770 in Ireland. Her first son, John Henry Pendley, was born in 1834 in Butler Co., Kentucky. Several later children were born in Hopkins Co., Kentucky. The family moved to Carroll Co., Arkansas, where John died. Catherine moved with her children to Plainview, Hale Co., Texas, where she died in 1904. My grandmother knew her great-grandmother but didn't know anything about Catherine's parents. There was a Catherine Mefford who married a John Ewing in 1807 in Rockingham Co., Virginia. I have put together a family for her and John. Although Catherine would have been only thirteen when she married, according to the various sources, I have made a chart on them. They seem like possible parents for my Catherine. This family has been a dead end for forty-five years for me. Any help would be appreciated!

**Coleen Coleman (*wyoeagle at webtv dot net*) via rootsweb**

I wish I can help. I have a John Calhoun Ewing, born in 1798 in Kentucky and married, 1822, in Brown Co., to Isabel Huston. I also have a John Ewing who was born in 1786 in Bourbon Co., Kentucky.

---

### **William and Sarah (Alcorn) Ewing**

**Mabel Lou Brown (*MLBrown626 at logonix dot net*) via rootsweb**

My triple-great-grandfather was William Ewing, born 1773, who married Sarah Alcorn. I don't know where they came from or have more information about their families. Can anyone help me? They had the following children: John, born 1792; William, born 1795; James, born 1802; Mary, born 1803; and Jacob T. , born April 8, 1807 in Virginia. Jacob T. is the only one for whom I have definitive birth dates and location. He was my double-great-grandfather. Jacob T. (Jacob Thomas I believe) married Sarah Catherine Sheets.

---

### **Ewings in Kentucky**

**dogscats6 via rootsweb**

My great-great-grandfather was John Ewing. He may have been born in Kentucky. His father was Charles Ewing who was born in Ireland and fought in the Revolutionary War. His mother was Barbara Boy (born in Ireland). All are buried in Madison County, Ohio.

---

**John L. Ewing in Kentucky, Illinois and Iowa**  
**HazelTarpley74 (HTar572057 at aol dot com) via**  
**boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/145.264/mb.ashx**

I am looking for a connection between the Donley and Ewing families. My father was Charles Ewing Donley. He was born on February 20, 1872, in Arcola, Illinois. His father was Thomas Donley who cited his birth as "Pennsylvania in 1830." When I asked my parents where the Ewing came from their answer was that it was a family name. By the way, a Martha Ewing did marry a Lancelot Donley.

---

**Martha (Ewing) Donley, Widow of Lancelot Donley**  
**HazelTarpley74 (HTar572057 at aol dot com) via**  
**boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1890.1.1/mb.ashx**

My father is Charles Ewing Donley. He was born in Arcola, Illinois, in 1872. My mother told me that his middle name – Ewing – was a family name but did not give me any details. My grandfather was Thomas Donley who gave information on his Civil War papers that he was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, in 1830. I have not been able to find any trace of him in Pennsylvania.

---

**Ewing-Donley Connection**  
**HazelTarpley74 via rootsweb**

I am looking for a connection between the Ewing family and my grandfather Thomas Donley. My father was Charles Ewing Donley. When I asked my parents where the Ewing name came from they said it was a family name. My father was born in Arcola, Illinois, in 1872. His father, Thomas Donley, listed on his Civil War papers that he was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, but I cannot find any trace of him being there. He did go to California in 1849 or 1850 for the Gold Rush. Any and all clues would be appreciated.

**jhawkins (jhawkins10 at verizon.net) via rootsweb**

In response to your post, I have nothing on that particular family. However, my ancestor James Ewing was in Logan County, Kentucky, in the late 1700s. He was married, had four-or-five children and migrated (after the birth of his children) to Smith Co. Tennessee. This was probably after the death of first wife.

Somewhere around 1802/04, he married – second – Ladussa Dillard, and had four more children. He left a will naming all of them. His son John, from first marriage, married Elizabeth Dillard, sister of Ladussa.

John and Elizabeth (Dillard) Ewing went to Illinois in the early 1800s, some time after the death of his father about 1810. There is some information on them – deeds, census records, children, etc. My lineage is from his second family, so I have not really looked for them in Illinois.

---

**John and Francis Ewing****leisa9861 via rootsweb**

In the vicinity of Monroe County, Missouri, my great-great-grandparents – John and Francis Ewing – died in 1880. I wonder if it was an illness or merely coincidence that they died the same year? I do not know what month or day they died.

---

**Thomas Burr Ewing (1849-1930)****Darrell Ewing (PADSAttic at aol dot com) via  
boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1961/mb.ashx**

I have posted a photo of Thomas Burr Ewing's and his wife Eliza Emma Allen's grave stones in Lowell, Penobscot County, Maine. Feel free to use this photo in your files.

---

**Sarah Merryman Ewing (1762-1849)****Darrell Ewing (PADSAttic at aol dot com) via  
boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1960/mb.ashx**

I have posted a photo of Sarah (Merryman) Ewing's grave stone behind the 'Old Meeting House' in Harpswell, Cumberland, Maine. Feel free to use this photo in your files.

---

**Peggy Ewing (1793-1804)****Darrell Ewing (PADSAttic at aol dot com) via  
boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1959/mb.ashx**

I have posted a photo of Peggy Ewing's grave stone behind the 'Old Meeting House' in Harpswell, Cumberland, Maine. Feel free to use to use this photo in your files.

---

**James Ewing (1796-1852)****Darrell Ewing (PADSAttic at aol dot com) via  
boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1958/mb.ashx**

I have posted a photo of James Ewing's grave stone behind the 'Old Meeting House' in Harpswell, Cumberland, Maine. Feel free to use to use this photo in your files.

---

**John and Mary (Speir) Ewing****Jennie Chapman via boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1005/mb.ashx**

John Ewing and Mary Speir are my quintuple-great-grandparents. Their daughter, Janet Ewing, married William Crawford c1809. Their daughter Jean Crawford was christened on October 12, 1828 at Largs, Ayr, Scotland, and married William Allan on December 8, 1848. Is there anyone who is connected to this family?

**gordon219 via boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1005.1/mb.ashx**

I am a descendant of this couple and of Janet Ewing and William Crawford.

---

**William J. 'Bill' Ewing (1900-1954)**

**t42MountOlivet via boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1954/mb.ashx**

I photographed his gravestone in the Mount Olivet Cemetery, Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas. Feel free to use this picture for your personal records. This is one of the 206,332 cemetery photos available for free at *teafor2.com*. If you know more about this person, please reply to this message instead of contacting me because this is most likely not my family.

---

***Ewing Exchange* Publication**

**Georgia (Ewing) Morgan (*geoiamorgan at att dot net*)**

I have a set of the Kinseeker Publications' publication entitled *Ewing Exchange*.

I leafed through my issues, which are not indexed, and the only reference I found to John Preston was in Vol. 12, No. 1, March 1998,

45-7 – I seek information on a EWING family from Ohio. John PRESTON b c. 1790 married Sophia EWING on October 13, 1814 in Miami Ohio. History of Defiance Co., Oh and other historical references suggest further that John m. Sophia EWING, a dau. of Judge EWING of Troy, Ohio. I des. Of John's brother William and am researching this PRESTON family. Would love to identify properly Sophia's line. *Sunskirt at aol dot com*.

Ewing researchers are aware that Sophia was a daughter of Col. Alexander Ewing (1763?-1827) and his wife, Charlotte Griffith (1780-1843). (Fort Wayne, Indiana, Ewings)

Sophia Charlotte Ewing – b. August 20, 1796 – married John Preston, as stated in the query. It is thought that they had one son, given name unknown. On February 3, 1827, Sophia married, as her second husband, William N. Hood in Allen County, Indiana. He died in 1838. This couple had at least three children. Sophia married for the third time to Smallwood Noel, Esq.

---

**A Site Worth Searching**

**Coleen Coleman via rootsweb**

*www.proni.gov.uk/index/search\_the\_archives/ecatalogue.htm*

---

**Henry Clay Ewing**

**James Ewing via boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/768/mb.ashx**

I'm looking for information regarding Henry Clay Ewing who was born in Ohio about 1844. I know he died in Wichita, Kansas, on December 28, 1906. He had several sons including my grandfather Milton McClintock Ewing, born February 10, 1867 in Indiana. Henry was married to Eliza Croy.

**srwyckoff1 via boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/768.771/mb.ashx**

I have a Hannah Jeretta Ewing who was born 1845 and who married James Jasper Chambers, who was born in 1842 at Nashport, Ohio. Could this be a relative?

**kermaja via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/768.772/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/768.772/mb.ashx)**

I am also looking for information on this family. From *The Ewing Genealogy with Cognate Branches*, Robert Allen Ewing was born March 4, 1792, and died December 8, 1857, near Jefferson City, Missouri. (Robert Allen Ewing was a son of Robert Ewing.) This source lists Henry Clay Ewing who was born on August 15, 1828, and died on March 22, 1907. Henry Clay Ewing was in the Missouri Legislature. I am looking for a daughter of Robert Allen Ewing, Maria L. Ewing, who was born on February 9, 1826, and who died on January 31, 1905. She married Alton Long who was a Judge and member of the Missouri State Senate. Alton Long was my great-great-grandfather.

**bynumlynne via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/768.772.1/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/768.772.1/mb.ashx)**

That line is on ancestry.com but there is only a Mariah not a Maria. You are welcome to look at the McHenry tree and see what I have posted there. Do you have any info on the Ewings? I am writing a book about Anne and Olive Ewing and would like to have any information or pictures that you might have of any of their famous relatives.

---

**Ewing/Barbour/Dorsey in Missouri, Mississippi, California and Texas****Inroberts via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1950/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1950/mb.ashx)**

I am looking for additional information about the Baker W. Ewing family – especially children – and Philip Barbour Ewing who married Susannah Lou Eleanor Dorsey in California in 1871. I have located him in the 1850 and 1860 censuses. But then he seemed to have avoided all contact with census-takers. After his death, his family is well-documented, but he really flew under the radar during his marriage. He had children in Cooper Co., Missouri. and Bexar Co, Texas; but I can't find any census data regarding this. Can anyone shed more light on this family for me? An unidentified contributor posted a tree on Ancestry.com - I would love to compare notes with that person!

---

**When was Henry Wallis Ewing Sr. in Tarrant Co., Texas?****Lars Eighner ([ewing at larseighner dot com](http://ewing.at.larseighner.com)) via rootsweb**

I am looking for information concerning when Henry Wallis Ewing Sr. might have been in Tarrant (or Parker) County, Texas.

In a pedigree of Ruth Stevenson Ewing (Henry's sister) on geocities, Henry Wallis Ewing's birthplace is given as Tarrant Co. This is almost certainly an error as Henry's parents (Henry Anderson Ewing and Elizabeth Julia Merriman) seem to have been in Bloomington, Illinois, at this time where Henry Anderson was admitted to the bar the year of Henry Wallis's birth and subsequently had a small political career before removing the family to Iola, Kansas, about 1888.

I am interested in knowing when the Henry Wallis Ewing family lived in the Tarrant or Parker County area, if they ever did.

*[Editor's Note: More information about Lars Eighner and his ancestors may be found on pages 33-36.]*

---

**From William and Eliza (Milford) Ewing to Joshua Ewing  
Lars Eighner (*ewing at larseighner dot com*) via rootsweb**

I am having difficulty getting a handle on Joshua Ewing who married Jane Gillespie. I have seen one account that makes him a son of a William who was a son of a William who married Eliza Milford, but this has a seven-year discrepancy between Joshua's birth and his date-of-birth as the husband of Jane.

Another account omits the middle William and has Joshua born to Eliza Milford when she was sixty-two years old!

All the accounts I've seen have glaring inconsistencies or obvious errors. Surely someone has noticed this before. Has anyone really figured it out?

*[Editor's Note: More information about Lars Eighner and his ancestors may be found on pages 33-36.]*

---

**Ewings in Morris County, Kansas****Kathy Sumner (*katsumner2*) via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1949/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1949/mb.ashx)**

Does anyone have information on Ewings in Morris County? I'm looking for the parents or siblings of Naomi Ewing Young, born around 1880 and married to William Young.

---

**Thomas Charles and Jeannine (Ewing) Hook****t42MountOlivet via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1947/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1947/mb.ashx)**

I photographed a gravestone in the Mount Olivet Cemetery, Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas. Feel free to use this picture for your personal records. This is one of the 205,583 cemetery photos free at *teafor2.com*. If you know more about this person, please reply to this posting rather than contacting me because this is most likely not my family.

---

**Daisy Belle Ewing of Georgia****Jeff Bagley (*jwbagley38*) via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1945/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1945/mb.ashx)**

My maternal grandmother was Daisy Belle Ewing who married Loy W. Norton in 1928. She had two sisters, Vashti and Anne. I am looking for any information on her parents (my great-grandparents) and their histories. Does anyone have any suggestions or information?

**George Ewing (*GeoEwing at aol dot com*) via  
[boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1945.1/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1945.1/mb.ashx)**

If you know the name of your grandmother's parents and perhaps the state where the family lived in 1920, you could check the census since she was married in 1928 she should appear on that census.

The following search was posted on rootsweb some time ago.

Hillside Cemetery, Purcell, McClain County Oklahoma ... Ann Ewing, Verta Elizabeth Emerson  
10-14-1907 - 03-05-1980 (76) Ewing, ... 01-18-1934 Western, Daisy Bell -- 10-17-1915 - 10-28  
2005 (83) w/o Elmer Earl ... 05-14-1912 - 08-20 1947 (83) h/o Daisy Bell Weatherford Western  
m. ...

---

**Ewings in Erie Co., Pennsylvania, or anywhere close to Erie Co., Pennsylvania****Rebecca Jones via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/153/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/153/mb.ashx)**

I'm looking for any information on Edna Ewing. Here's what I already know ... Edna Ewing was born sometime between 1880 and 1890, married Miles Curtis Jones (born between 1880 and 1890), and died in Union City, Erie Co., Pennsylvania. Miles Curtis' sister Sarah Frances married Edna's brother William F. Ewing. Edna's and Miles' children were: Kenneth E. Jones (born between 1900 and 1920 and most probably around 1914), Edith, Henry and another child but I have no clue as to what his/her name was. The children all married and lived in Union City, Erie Co., Pennsylvania. We think we are related to William Cox Ewing, son of General Thomas Ewing (from Lancaster, Ohio). Family stories say that we are and that the Ewings are descended from the General. If they are true, the descendency would be through William Cox Ewing. However, I cannot find any information on William F. and Edna Ewing's father.

---

**Carol Ewing Johnson (*NanaCJ at aol dot com*) via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/153.448/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/153.448/mb.ashx)**

I have an Edna listed in my records. She was the daughter of Thomas James Ewing and Nancy Rebecca Levy. My records also show William Finley Ewing (born 1877) as a brother of Edna. Thomas James' parents are Thomas Ewing (born circa 1808) and Rebecca Burke (born circa 1815). Could this be? Please feel free to EMail me at *NanaCJ at aol dot com*.

**Linda via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/153.448.1/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/153.448.1/mb.ashx)**

I am also looking for Ewings in Erie Co., Pennsylvania. I have no parents' names. The daughters were Cynthia Wilma (born October 6, 1874 and married August Brunswick), Jennie (married a Snyder), and Maud (married a Glover). Can anybody help me? I have been searching for a long time for this family.

**dsewing\_1 (*dsewing at comcast dot net*) via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/153.448.2/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/153.448.2/mb.ashx)**

I have some information for you on the Thomas and Rebecca (Burke) Ewing family. Please contact me at *dsewing at comcast dot net*.

---

**Edward Ewing in Texas****dsewing\_1 (*dsewing at comcast dot net*) via [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1943/mb.ashx](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1943/mb.ashx)**

I have very little on Edward (middle name unknown) Ewing. I believe his birth date is July 26, 1884 and that he was born in Pennsylvania. His death date is unknown. His parents were Zachariah and Agnes (Cook) Ewing. He had three brothers: John, Samuel and Earl. John was my grandfather, and I have lots of data on our family that I would be willing to share.

**Hannah (*rootdigger at earthlink dot net*) via rootsweb**

I can't directly help you with your Edward Ewing, but I do have an obituary for a Mrs. Edward Ewing of Texas. She born in 1885. Could this possibly be his wife? Her obituary does not name him, but it does name their children.

---

**Stephen and Rachel (Ewing) Dorsey**  
**Kent Kirkham (*kkirkham2021 at insightbb dot com*)**

I am a descendant of this couple and would be happy to provide data if anyone is interested.

**James R. McMichael**

As you may know, there is a double Ewing family connection for your line plus others that intermarried. Rachel Porter, who married Nathaniel Ewing, is a daughter of Josiah Porter and Margaret Ewing. Margaret is a daughter of Robert Ewing and my ancestor Alexander Ewing is a son of Robert Ewing.

If you have not seen my book, I would suggest that you look at it, available online at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/EwingAlexander/index\\_Book\\_JimMcMic.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/EwingAlexander/index_Book_JimMcMic.html). The early chapters explain the connection to and with Nathaniel Ewing's family as well as with some of the half-brother's families.

---

**Online Maps****William E. Riddle (*Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*)**

Several online map web sites are identified in the November 2009 issue of *Pennsylvania Legacies*, a Historical Society of Pennsylvania publication: [www.MapsOfPA.com](http://www.MapsOfPA.com), [www.PhilaGeoHistory.org/geohistory/index.cfm](http://www.PhilaGeoHistory.org/geohistory/index.cfm), [memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html), [secureapps.libraries.psu.edu/digital/projects.cfm?type=maps](http://secureapps.libraries.psu.edu/digital/projects.cfm?type=maps).

## ***Upcoming Events***

**2010 April 26-27:** Conference on Computerized Family History & Genealogy, Salt Lake City, Utah. Sponsored by Brigham Young University. Visit [ce.byu.edu/cw/cwcompu](http://ce.byu.edu/cw/cwcompu) for further information.

**2010 April 28 - May 1:** 2010 NGS Family History Conference, Salt Lake City, Utah. For up-to-date information about this event, visit [www.NGSGenealogy.org](http://www.NGSGenealogy.org).

**2010 August 13-21:** Clan Grant Third International Gathering 2010, Nethybridge, Scotland. While not Ewing-oriented, this gathering will include participants from the Cherokee Nation, half of which, it is believed could be descendants of Ludovick Grant, who was a laird's son from Creichie in Aberdeenshire. Some Ewings have noted Native American features in pictures of their ancestors. For further information about this (and other potentially interesting events) visit [www.VisitScotland.com](http://www.VisitScotland.com).

**2010 September 23-26: *Bridge to the West*:** Eleventh Gathering of the *Ewing Family Association* at the *Summit Inn*, Uniontown, Pennsylvania. See pages 41-46 in this issue of the *Journal* for preliminary information and surf on over to

[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/2010\\_Gathering/index\\_Project\\_Gather\\_2010.html](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/2010_Gathering/index_Project_Gather_2010.html)  
for the latest information.

**2011 May 11-14:** 2011 NGS Family History Conference, Charlestown, South Carolina. For up-to-date information about this event, visit [www.NGSGenealogy.org](http://www.NGSGenealogy.org).

## Index for this Issue

- Alan**  
Jean Crawford ..... 60
- Alcorn**  
Sarah ..... 58
- Allan**  
William ..... 60
- Allen**  
Eliza Emma ..... 60
- Allman**  
Elizabeth McCarty ..... 53
- Anderson**  
Edward ..... 29
- Anradhan** ..... 5
- Avery**  
Karen ..... 51
- Bagley**  
Jeff ..... 63
- Barbour** ..... 62
- Barker**  
David ... 26, 27, 29
- Barrow**  
Abbie Jane (Ewing) ..... 35, 36  
Edward Ewing ..... 35  
Edward Rowland ..... 35  
Sarah Elizabeth ..... 35
- Barto**  
Eugene Milton, Jr. .... 53  
Joyce Wilarlie (Knight) ..... 52, 53, 57
- Battles**  
Mary ..... 31, 33
- Beag**  
Ewen ..... 38
- Bellenden**  
John ..... 7
- Berry**  
Steve ..... 39
- Bisset** ..... 37  
John ..... 37
- Black**  
George F. .... 9
- Blausey**  
David L. .... 31  
Gary Carl ..... 33  
Lowell F. .... 33  
Lucille Marie (Stein) ..... 33
- Blue**  
Herbert T. O. ... 33
- Boece**  
Hector ..... 7
- Bonahoom**  
Stephanie ..... 55
- Boy**  
Barbara ..... 58
- Brown**  
M. L. .... 23  
Mabel Lou ..... 58
- Brunswick**  
August ..... 64  
Cynthia Wilma (Ewing) ..... 64
- Bryant**  
Larry ..... 49, 50  
Lynn ..... 49
- Burdsall**  
Rebecca ..... 58
- Burke**  
Rebecca ..... 64
- Calloway**  
Colin G. .... 13
- Cameron**  
Ewen MacEwen ..... 38
- Campbell** .... 11, 38  
Diana ..... 52  
Tim ..... 52
- Carter**  
Charles C. .... 57  
Mary 'Polly' Huston ..... 57  
Sarah (Huston) ..... 57
- Caruthers** ..... 56
- Chambers**  
Hannah Jeretta (Ewing) ..... 61  
James Jasper ..... 61
- Chapman**  
Jennie ..... 60
- Clan**  
Cameron ..... 38  
Donald ..... 6, 7  
Dougall ..... 6, 7  
Ewen ..... 3, 4, 6, 7, ..... 8, 9, 37, ..... 38, 49  
Ewen of Lennox ..... 9, 38  
Ewen of Otter ..... 3, 5, 9, 38  
Gregor ..... 6, 7  
MacDonald ..... 7  
MacEoghainn ... 9
- Clendenin** ..... 15
- Codman**  
Richard ..... 27
- Coleman**  
Coleen ..... 58, 61
- Cook**  
Agnes ..... 64
- Crawford**  
Janet (Ewing) ..... 60, 61  
Jean ..... 60  
William ..... 60, 61
- Croy**  
Eliza ..... 61
- Cutter**  
William ..... 27
- Davis**  
Joseph ..... 27
- Dillard**  
Elizabeth ..... 59  
Ladussa ..... 59
- Dinwiddie**  
Robert ..... 11
- Doddridge**  
Joseph, Dr. .... 18, 19, 20  
Narcissa ..... 18
- Dole**  
Richard ..... 29  
Samuel Thomas ..... 25
- Donald** ..... 7
- Donley** ..... 59  
Charles Ewing ..... 59  
Lancelot ..... 59  
Martha (Ewing) ..... 59  
Thomas ..... 59
- Dorsey** ..... 62  
Rachel (Ewing) ..... 65  
Stephen ..... 65  
Susannah Lou Eleanor ..... 62
- Dougall** ..... 7
- Dunn**  
Samuel ..... 27
- Dunning**  
Andrew .... 25, 27  
Benjamin ..... 25  
Benjamin, Jr. ... 25  
Elizabeth ..... 25  
Elizabeth (Ewing) ..... 25
- Dyer**  
Judah, Capt. ... 27
- Eckert**  
Allan W. .... 12, 14, 39
- Eckman**  
Herbert Wm. ... 13
- Eighner**  
Alice Elizabeth (Vail) ..... 33  
Jane ..... 34  
John Wallis .... 33  
Lars ..... 33, 62, 63  
Laurence Vail ..... 33  
Lawrence Clifton ..... 33
- Eigner**  
Larry ..... 33
- Eogain** ..... 38
- Eoghainn** ..... 7
- Eoighainn** ..... 7
- Eugenius** ..... 7
- Ewan**  
..... ii, 1, 6, 9, ..... 37, 38  
Lord of Otter .... 9

<b>Ewans</b> .....	6	Darrell .....	25, 60	Green Berry ....	52	Jane	
<b>Ewen</b>		David Neal		Guy Raymond		.....	31, 36,
.....	ii, 3, 6,	.....	ii, 4, 5, 9,	.....	54	.....	51, 57
.....	7, 9, 37, 47	.....	33, 37, 47,	Guy Raymond, Jr.		Jane (Gillespie)	
<b>Ewin</b> .....	ii, 37	.....	49, 50, 51	.....	54, 55	.....	63
<b>Ewing</b>		David, Pastor		Hannah (Henry)		Jane (Porter) ...	57
Abbie Jane		.....	54	.....	32	Janet .....	60, 61
.....	35, 36	Dean, Dr. ....	55	Hannah Florilla		Jean .....	31
Adlai Merriman		E. W. R.		.....	32	Jean (McBride)	
.....	35, 36	.....	1, 3, 6, 7, 38	Hannah Jeretta		.....	31
Agnes (Cook)		Earl .....	64	.....	61	Jeannine .....	63
.....	64	Ed .....	52	Harmon Reeves		Jeffrey D. ....	54
Alexander		Edith .....	52	.....	32	Jennie .....	64
.....	24, 30, 31,	Edmund .....	57	Harriet .....	32	Jennifer ....	54, 55
.....	33, 52, 53,	Edna .....	64	Harrison W., Judge		Jill .....	51
.....	57, 65	Edward .....	64	.....	33	Joel .....	8
Alexander Andrew		Edward Edmund		Harrison Warren		John	
.....	52	.....	58	.....	32	.....	15, 31, 57,
Alexander, Col.		Eleanor .....	51	Harry Eugene		.....	58, 59,
.....	61	Eliza (Croy) ....	61	.....	56	.....	60, 64
Alice Elizabeth		Eliza (Milford)		Helen Marion		John A. ....	32
(Sweet)		.....	63	(Forbes) .....	54	John Calhoun	
.....	33, 34	Eliza Ann (Watson)		Henry Anderson		.....	58
Alice Sweet		.....	56	.....	34, 36, 62	John G. ....	3
.....	33, 34	Eliza Emma (Allen)		Henry Clay		John Henry ....	32
Ann .....	63	.....	60	.....	61, 62	John L. ....	59
Anna E. ....	54	Elizabeth ...	31, 58	Henry Wallis, Jr.		John Nailor ....	31
Anne .....	62, 63	Elizabeth (Dillard)		.....	35, 36	John, Dr. ....	4
Asa .....	32	.....	59	Henry Wallis, Sr.		Joseph	
Baker W. ....	62	Elizabeth		.....	33, 34, 35,	.....	25, 27, 56
Barbara (Boy)		(Saunders)		.....	36, 62	Joseph Lyons,	
.....	58	.....	57	Henry, Sr. ....	52	Rev. ....	3
Benjamin Lane		Elizabeth Julia		I. W. ....	56	Joseph Neff, Jr.	
.....	32	(Merriman) ...	62	Isabel (Huston)		.....	4, 17
Beriah .....	32	Elizabeth McCarty		.....	58	Josephus M. ...	52
Beth .....	50	(Allman) .....	53	J. David .....	17	Joshua .....	57, 63
Carol .....	55	Ellsworth Samuel,		Jacob T. ....	58	Judge .....	61
Carol Ann .....	52	Rev. ....	ii	Jacob Thomas		Kate .....	54
Catherine .....	58	Elmer Curtiss ....	8	.....	58	Kathi .....	54
Catherine		Elmer Opie .....	8	James		Ladussa (Dillard)	
(Mefford) .....	58	Elsie .....	57	.....	31, 53, 58,	.....	59
Cecil John .....	8	Everett Eugene		.....	59, 60, 61	Laura .....	32
Charles .....	58	.....	57	James McCartney		Laurel Mae .....	8
Charles Alonzo		Findlay .....	1, 4	.....	48	Lawrence	
.....	49	Findley .....	8	James Squire		Bodurtha .....	36
Charles Walter		Frances Lee ....	53	.....	17	Levi .....	32
.....	8	Francis .....	60	James William		Linda M. ....	52
Charlotte (Griffith)		Frankie .....	47	.....	53	Loma Francis May	
.....	61	George		James, of Inch		.....	56
Connie .....	55	.....	8, 31, 32,	.....	ii, 17, 24, 42	Louise .....	56
Cynthia Wilma		.....	57, 63	James, Squire		Lucinda .....	57
.....	64	George Leroy		.....	10, 16,	Lucius Winchester	
Daisy Belle .....	63	.....	57	.....	18, 24	.....	36
Danielle .....	57	Georgia .....	61	Jan .....	54	Lyle .....	57
Darla .....	52	Gladys .....	57			Malcolm S. ....	54

Margaret ..... ii, 33, 65	Rachel ..... 65	Thomas Burr ... 60	<b>Finnegan</b>
Margaret (Tarney) ..... 55	Rachel (Porter) ..... 65	Thomas Glen ..... 52	James ..... 2
Maria L. .... 62	Ralph ..... 31, 32	Thomas James ..... 64	<b>Flynn</b>
Mariah ..... 62	Rebecca (Burdshall) ..... 58	Thomas Jefferson ..... 56	Michael ..... 48
Martha ..... 31, 59	Rebecca (Burke) ..... 64	Thomas, Gen. ..... 36, 64	<b>Fogg</b>
Martin ..... 50	Rebekkah ..... 57	Thomas, Hon. ... 4	Reuben, Capt. ..... 27
Mary ... 31, 32, 57, 58	Richard ..... 54	Thor ..... ii, 1, 5, 9, ... 37, 38, 48, 49	<b>Forbes</b>
Mary (Battles) ..... 31	Richard Avery ..... 34	Vashti ..... 63	Helen Marion ..... 54
Mary (Speir) .... 60	Robert ... 31, 48, 62, 65	Verta Elizabeth Emerson ..... 63	<b>Forman</b>
Mary Jane (Pinkerton) ... 56	Robert Allen .... 62	Wallace ..... 8	Robert, Sir ..... 1
Mary Matilda ... 32	Robert Eugene ..... 55	Wallace K. .... 53	<b>Fredendall</b>
Mary 'Polly' (Huston) ..... 57	Robert Gregory ..... 48	Wallace Maskell ..... 8	Lynda Langston ..... 58
Mary 'Polly' Huston (Carter) ..... 57	Robert Timothy ..... 55	Walter de Alma ..... 8	<b>Freeman</b>
Maskell ..... 8	Russell Maurice ..... 48	William ..... 2, 3, 4, 5, ... 7, 9, 17, 31, ... 33, 38, 52, ... 57, 58, 63	Enoch ..... 26, 29
Maskell J. .... 8	Ruth Stevenson ..... 34, 62	William Boyd ... 32	Samuel ..... 26, 27, 29
Matthew P. .... 54	Samuel ..... 57, 64	William Cox ... 64	<b>Gillespie</b>
Maud ..... 64	Sarah (Alcorn) ..... 58	William F. ..... 57, 64	Jane ..... 63
Milton McClintock ..... 61	Sarah (Merryman) ..... 60	William Finley ..... 64	<b>Glover</b>
Nancy ..... 31, 32	Sarah (Smith) ..... 53	William J. .... 57	Maud (Ewing) ..... 64
Nancy (Smith) ..... 53	Sarah Catherine (Sheets) ..... 58	William J. 'Bill' ..... 61	<b>Gonzales</b>
Nancy Jane .... 32	Shirley ..... 55	William S. .... 57	Lynn ..... 55
Nancy Rebecca (Levy) ..... 64	Silas, Dr. (MD) ..... 32	William Skidmore ..... 48	<b>Gorham</b>
Naomi ..... 63	Sophia ..... 61	William T. .... 31	William ..... 27
Nathaniel ..... 4, 5, 17, 65	Sophia Charlotte ..... 61	Zachariah ..... 64	<b>Grable</b>
Nathaniel Harris ..... 8	Stephanie (Bonahoom) ..... 55	Zopher Norton ..... 32	Mary Ellen ..... 56
Nona ..... 57	Stephen Saunders ..... 57	<b>Ewings</b>	<b>Graffam</b>
Olive ..... 62	Susan ..... 54	of Balloch ..... 3	Caleb, Capt. .... 29
Orlo Oscar ..... 32	Susannah Lou Eleanor (Dorsey) ..... 62	of Ladytoun ... 4, 5, 7, 9, 38	<b>Gray</b>
Oscar R. .... 9	Thomas ..... 3, 8, 31, ..... 54, 64	<b>Ewyne</b> ..... 1, 3, 7	Asa ..... 7
Patricia (Thornton) ..... 54		<b>Fabyan</b>	John ..... 27
Patricia Ferard (Williams) .... 54		Joshua ..... 27	<b>Greele</b> ..... 25
Patrick ..... 57		<b>Fife</b>	<b>Green</b>
Paul ..... 55		Margaret (Ewing) ..... ii, 33	Victor E. .... 33
Peggy ..... 60			<b>Gregor</b> ..... 7
Peter Anthony ..... 48			<b>Griffith</b>
Philip ..... 48			Charlotte ..... 61
Philip Barbour ..... 62			<b>Hanger</b>
			George, Col. ... 23
			<b>Harlow</b>
			Alice Elizabeth (Vail) (Eighner) ..... 33
			Chrissie ..... 34
			Margaret ..... 34
			Mary ..... 34
			Robert Dean ... 34
			<b>Harris</b>
			William ..... 27
			<b>Harvey</b>
			Mark ..... 53

<b>Hawkins</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Longfellow</b>	<b>Merriman</b>
J. .... 59	Clement, Dr. .... 27	Henry Wordsworth	Elizabeth Julia
<b>Henry</b>	<b>Kanazeh</b>	..... 25, 26	..... 62
Hannah ..... 32	Layla ..... 54	Stephen ..... 26	<b>Merryman</b>
<b>Herrmann</b>	Milo ..... 54	Steven, Sr. .... 26	Sarah ..... 60
Carl Hubert .... 32	<b>Kemper</b>	<b>Lusk</b>	<b>Milford</b>
Dean Deronda	Edward ..... 36	Jon ..... 29	Eliza ..... 63
..... 32	Sarah Elizabeth	<b>MacDonald</b> ..... 6	<b>Mitchell</b>
Frank ..... 32	(Barrow) ..... 35	<b>MacDougall</b> ... 6, 38	David ..... 26, 27
Hannah Christine	William Lee, Jr.	<b>MacEwan</b>	Jonathan ..... 27
..... 32	..... 35	..... ii, 6, 9, 37	<b>Morgan</b>
Harriet (Ewing)	<b>Kennedy</b>	<b>MacEwen</b>	Georgia (Ewing)
..... 32	Jennifer (Ewing)	..... ii, 3, 4, 5,	..... 61
Jerome Henry	..... 55	..... 6, 7, 9,	<b>Morton</b>
..... 32	<b>Khoury</b>	..... 37, 38	Briant, Capt. .... 27
Paul ..... 32	Raymond ..... 39	Donald ..... 38	<b>Moulton</b>
Pauline ..... 32	<b>Knight</b>	R. S. T. .... 9	Thomas, Capt.
Sylvan Armin	Alma Jane	Swene ..... 5, 38	..... 27
..... 32	(Lannom) ..... 53	William ..... 5	<b>Neeley</b>
<b>Hexamer</b>	Frances Lee	<b>MacEwens</b>	Louis, Sr. .... 15
Clifton Bert ..... 34	(Ewing) ..... 53	of Galloway .... 37	<b>Niall</b>
<b>Honywell</b>	James Wilson	<b>MacEwin</b> ..... ii	King, of the Nine
Zerubbabel .... 27	..... 53	<b>MacGregor</b> ..... 6	Hostages ..... 5
<b>Hood</b>	Joyce Wilarlie	<b>MacLachlan</b> .. 2, 38	<b>Noel</b>
Sophia Charlotte	..... 52, 53, 57	<b>Malin</b>	Smallwood ..... 61
(Ewing)	Thomas Horace,	Justin S. .... 54	Sophia Charlotte
(Preston) ..... 61	Jr. .... 53	Sean M. G. .... 54	(Ewing)
William N. .... 61	<b>Knights</b>	<b>Martin</b>	(Preston) (Hood)
<b>Hook</b>	William ..... 29	William ..... 39	..... 61
Jeannine (Ewing)	<b>Knox</b>	<b>Mayberry</b>	<b>Norton</b>
..... 63	John ..... 1, 2	Richard ..... 29	Daisy Belle
Thomas Charles	<b>Kyle</b>	<b>McBride</b>	(Ewing) ..... 63
..... 63	Brittany L. .... 54	Jean ..... 31	Loy W. .... 63
<b>Huston</b> ..... 57	Raymond G. .... 54	<b>McDaniel</b>	<b>Okie</b>
Isabel ..... 58	Susan (Ewing)	Timothy .... 26, 27	Virginia (Ewing)
Mary 'Polly' .... 57	..... 54	<b>McEwan</b>	..... 17
Sarah ..... 57	William ..... 54	..... ii, 6, 9, 37	<b>Orr</b>
William ..... 57	<b>Lamont</b> ..... 38	John ..... 9, 48	Charlotte A. .... 54
<b>Ilisley</b>	<b>Lannom</b>	<b>McEwen</b>	Jennifer (Ewing)
Enoch ..... 27	Alma Jane ..... 53	..... ii, 6, 9, 37, 38	..... 54
<b>Johnson</b> ..... 15	<b>Levy</b>	<b>McEwin</b> ..... ii	Margot A. .... 54
Carol (Ewing)	Nancy Rebecca	<b>McGuinness</b>	Richard ..... 54
..... 64	..... 64	Barbara ..... 44	Robert D. .... 54
<b>Jones</b>	<b>Lewis</b>	<b>McHenry</b> ..... 62	<b>Parsons</b>
Edith ..... 64	John ..... 26, 27	<b>McKeown</b> ..... 38	Isaac ..... 26, 27
Edna (Ewing)	<b>Lindsey</b>	<b>McLaughlin</b>	<b>Paterson</b>
..... 64	Wm. T. .... 18	John D. .... 9	Alexander ..... 4
Henry ..... 64	<b>Lombard</b>	<b>McMichael</b>	<b>Pattison</b>
Kenneth E. .... 64	Solomon .... 26, 27	James R.	Scott, Pastor ... 55
Miles Curtis .... 64	<b>Long</b>	..... ii, 4, 33, 52,	<b>Pendley</b>
Nathaniel, Dr.	Alton ..... 62	..... 53, 57, 65	Catherine (Ewing)
..... 26, 27	Maria L. (Ewing)	Lynn ..... 53	..... 58
Rebecca ..... 64	..... 62	<b>Mefford</b>	John Henry ..... 58
Sarah Frances	Mariah (Ewing)	Catherine ..... 58	John Levi ..... 58
..... 64	..... 62		

<b>Pennypacker</b>	<b>Scott</b> .....	<b>Stoddart</b>	<b>Waite</b>
S. W., Hon. .... 19	Charles .....	R. R. .... 1, 4	John, Capt. .... 26
<b>Pere</b>	Mary .....	<b>Stover</b>	<b>Washington</b>
Molly .....	<b>Scrymgeour</b> .....	John, Capt.	George
57	..... 3	..... 26, 27	..... 11, 12, 13
<b>Phelps</b> .....	<b>Sheets</b>	<b>Strout</b>	<b>Watson</b>
15	Sarah Catherine	George .....	Eliza Ann .....
<b>Phinney</b>	..... 58	27	56
Edmund, Capt.	<b>Sinnett</b>	<b>Stuart</b>	<b>Weatherford</b>
..... 27	Charles Nelson,	Henry .....	Daisy Bell (Ewing)
<b>Pinkerton</b> .....	Rev. .... 25	2	..... 63
11	<b>Smith</b>	Matthew .....	Elmer Earl .....
Mary Jane .....	Joseph	2	63
56	..... 13, 16, 18,	<b>Sumner</b>	<b>Weippert</b>
<b>Porter</b>	..... 19, 20	Kathy .....	Jane (Ewing) ... 51
Jane .....	Nancy .....	63	<b>Weiser</b>
57	Sarah .....	<b>Sweet</b>	Darla (Ewing)
Josiah .....	53	Alice Elizabeth	..... 52
65	<b>Snyder</b>	..... 33, 34	<b>Williams</b>
Margaret (Ewing)	Jennie (Ewing)	Benjamin Franklin	Alfred .....
..... 65	..... 64	..... 34	18
Rachel .....	<b>Speir</b>	<b>Swineford</b>	Patricia Ferard
65	Mary .....	Eleanor (Ewing)	..... 54
<b>Powell</b>	60	..... 51	Thomas .....
Jeremiah, Hon.	<b>Speirs</b>	<b>Tarney</b>	30
..... 27	Harriet Strong	Margaret .....	<b>Woodbury</b>
<b>Preble</b>	..... 15	55	Peter .....
Jebediah .....	<b>Spitler</b>	<b>Tarpley</b>	27
27	Jill (Ewing) .....	Hazel .....	<b>Y-DNA Participant</b>
<b>Preston</b>	51	59	JM3 .... 48, 49, 50
John .....	<b>Stanwood</b>	<b>Thompson</b>	JMc .....
61	Samuel .....	Samuel .... 26, 27	48, 49
Sophia (Ewing)	27	Patricia .....	JT .....
..... 61	<b>Stedman</b> .....	54	48, 49, 50
61	15	<b>Toscov</b>	PA .....
Sophia Charlotte	<b>Steidman</b>	Beth (Ewing) ... 50	48, 49
(Ewing) .....	Michael .....	<b>Trott</b>	RM .....
61	54	Thomas .....	48, 49
W .....	<b>Stein</b>	27	TG .....
61	Carl Herrmann	<b>Vail</b>	52
<b>Price-Mitchell</b>	..... 33	Alice Elizabeth	WS .....
Marilyn .....	Eileen Jane .....	..... 33	48, 49, 50
8	John Aloisious	Alice Ewing .... 36	<b>Young</b>
<b>Riddle</b> .....	..... 32	Alice Sweet	Don .....
11	Lucille Marie ... 33	(Ewing) .....	57
William E.	Pauline	33	Lucinda .....
..... ii, 10, 17, 24,	(Herrmann) ... 32	John Arthur .... 33	57
..... 38, 45, 65, 72	<b>Stevenson</b>	<b>Van Handel</b>	Naomi .....
<b>Ritenour</b>	Adlai Ewing .... 36	Teresa L. .... 54	57, 63
John S. .... 18	<b>Stewart</b>	<b>Van Winkle</b>	Nona .....
<b>Robinson</b> .....	Mary .....	Ethel .....	57
11	4	33	Sarah .....
<b>Rodgers</b>			William .....
Robert .....			63
12			Wynona .....
<b>Rutherford</b>			57
Edward .... 38, 39			
<b>Saunders</b>			
Elizabeth .....			
57			

## Circular Saw

It was autumn, and the Indians on the reservation asked their new chief if it was going to be a cold winter. Raised in the ways of the modern world, the chief had never been taught the old secrets and had no way of knowing whether the winter would be cold or mild. To be on the safe side, he advised the tribe to collect wood and be prepared for a cold winter.

A few days later, as a practical afterthought, he called the National Weather Service and asked whether they were forecasting a cold winter. The meteorologist replied that, indeed, she thought the winter would be quite cold. The chief advised the tribe to stock even more wood.

A couple of weeks later, the chief checked in again with the Weather Service. "Does it still look like a cold winter?" asked the chief.

"It sure does," replied the meteorologist. "It looks like a *very* cold winter." The chief advised the tribe to gather up every scrap of wood they could find.

A couple of weeks later, the chief called the Weather Service again and asked how the winter was looking at that point. The meteorologist said, "We're now forecasting that it will be one of the coldest winters on record!"

"Really?" said the chief. "How can you be so sure?"

The meteorologist replied, "The Indians are collecting wood like crazy!"



Ewing Family Association  
17721 Road 123  
Cecil, Ohio 45821

### ***Ewing Family Association***

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

Membership is open to all persons with the surname of Ewing or who are descended from anyone with that surname; to anyone who is, or has been, the spouse of such a person; and to anyone who otherwise supports the organization's purposes. To join, send a membership form to *Ewing Family Association*, 17721 Road 123, Cecil, Ohio 45821. Forms are available at [www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](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 (*Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*). Hardcopy submissions should be sent to William E. Riddle, 223 N. Guadalupe #313, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87501. If you would like to discuss a potential submission, please call William E. Riddle at +1 505.988.1092.