



# ***Journal of Clan Ewing***

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*Clan Ewing in America*, 513 Cherokee Drive, Erie, Pennsylvania 16505.

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

The *Journal of Clan Ewing* is published quarterly. Members of *Clan Ewing in America* receive the *Journal* as part of their membership. For members: copies of previous issues, \$4.00 each, and copies of previous volumes, \$12.00 (\$18.00 for overseas mailings). For copies of previous issues or volumes, contact William E. Riddle (+1 505.988.1092, *Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*).

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## Editor's Note

William Ewing Riddle, Editor (+1 505.988.1092, *Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*)

Two article series continue in this issue of the *Journal*:

- Two articles extend the genealogical and historical context for the upcoming 2008 Gathering, ***Echoes of the Shenandoah***, Winchester, Virginia, 18-21, 2008. The second part of Evelyn Jones Ewing's report on the descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh treats the descendants of John's son William (c1711-1781) and William's son Samuel (1767-1840/50). Darryl DaHarb's companion article details the descendants of William's son John (1754-1832). These two articles, along with Evelyn Jones Ewing's article in the previous issue of the *Journal*, provide very complete genealogical data on this branch of the Ewing family.
- David Neal Ewing's twelfth article on the results of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project speaks about participants in the project who are not related to one another or the large group of closely related Ewings. He explains how these men fit into the classification schemes of several other researchers. In a related article, Steven Colson talks about a DNA cluster that he believes is specific to Strathclyde, Scotland, and about how two of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project participants fit into this cluster. In a delightful third article in this issue, Jane Gilbert chronicles her search, using Y-DNA testing evidence, for the genealogical data for the father, Oscar Ewing, of one of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's participants, David Lee Ewing.

## Data vs. Information

I hope you have noticed my attempt to move the *Journal* from relating data to providing information. Data are important, but every day you and I discover additional new data, some of which brings existing data into question. As such, data should be provided in some malleable, easily changed medium—a place (for example the *Clan Ewing* web site) where the data can be continuously updated to provide "best known to date" data—rather than in an unchangeable medium—such as the *Journal*—in which once the data have "gone to press" they can not be changed.

The Y-DNA articles demonstrate one way to minimize data and emphasize information. They analyze traditional genealogical data with respect to Y-DNA test results and provide insight into how the results may be applied in practice. The articles providing a context for the 2008 Gathering give "sociological" information that goes beyond the facts and figures of birth/marriage/children/death/burial data provided by many genealogical reports to give insights about our ancestors' lives.

I will continue to actively seek articles that move the *Journal* in the direction of providing insightful, interesting information rather than merely reporting genealogical data.

## Go Green!

Previously, we invited members to receive issues of the *Journal* electronically rather than by regular, Snail, mail. The response was somewhat under-whelming. Please consider this option and let me know if you would like to get your issues earlier than they would appear in your mailbox, to receive color copies, and to help *Clan Ewing* reduce its expenses!

*Wm E. Riddle*

# ***Journal of Clan Ewing***

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## **Chancellor's Message**

**David Neal Ewing, Chancellor (+1 505.764.8704, [DavidEwing93 at gmail dot com](mailto:DavidEwing93@gmail.com))**

Our fund raising drive is in just short of a full-on fizzle. We have had another couple of very welcome small donations, and I have personally kicked in another fifty bucks over my original contribution by buying the facsimile book for Pat Hammond to transcribe, but we are still a little short of our year-end goal of \$4000. We have now had donations from a total of twelve individuals. Thank heavens I do not have to make a living at this. I do not want to start sounding like NPR, but we sure could use your help, so please send your contributions to our special fund to:

Robert Hunter Johnson  
Treasurer, *Clan Ewing in America*  
513 Cherokee Drive  
Erie, Pennsylvania 16505-2411

We have done a little better in recruiting volunteers to help with the work of *Clan Ewing*. Patricia Ewing Hammond (*Clan Ewing* Member # 1011) has pretty nearly finished transcribing E.W.R. Ewing's 1922 classic, *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, and a good fraction of it will be posted in the Ewing Reading Room on the *Clan Ewing* web site by the time this issue of the *Journal* gets to you. If any of you has access to a copy of the original book, we would dearly love to have a high-resolution scan of the photograph of E.W.R. Ewing facing the title page. Pat transcribed the book from a Xerographic facsimile, but while the text in that is perfectly fine, the photo suffered. If you own (or your local library has) a copy of the original book, please send a scan of the photo to our Web Master at [Riddle at WmERiddle dot com](mailto:Riddle at WmERiddle dot com). If you don't have access to a scanner, a photo-quality color copy of the black and white photo will also give acceptable resolution.

Janet Ewing Deaton (*Clan Ewing* Member # 733) has purchased a copy of *Dr. John Ewing and Some of his Noted Connections*, by Lucy E. Ewing, The John G. Winston Company, Philadelphia, 1930, and has offered to make it available to us for transcription. This is a book about the John Ewing who was Provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1779 until 1802, and would be an especially valuable addition to our online collection of books because no facsimile edition is available from [www.HigginsonBooks.com](http://www.HigginsonBooks.com) or other sources. This one is 139 pages—any volunteers?

Virginia Ewing Okie (*Clan Ewing* Member # 996) owns a couple of rare old Ewing-related books and has volunteered to prepare them for posting. They are *History of the Presbytery of Redstone: Organized by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1781, and under its care till 1788...*, Observer Book and Job Print, Washington, Pennsylvania, 1889, and *The History of Clan Ewen*, by R. S. T. MacEwen, form *The Celtic Monthly*, John MacKay, ed., Glasgow, 1904.

Meanwhile, Bill Riddle has been hard at it making some fundamental changes to the *Clan Ewing* web site. There will be some visible changes, including a tab system that should make the organization of the web site more transparent and navigation easier, but the main change will be an invisible automated system for updating and coordinating the pages without going through them one by one. Something like this has become increasingly important as we have added a large amount of material and many new pages and capabilities to the web site. If you have not visited recently, I urge you to do so and have a look around. There is some amazing stuff happening on our web site.

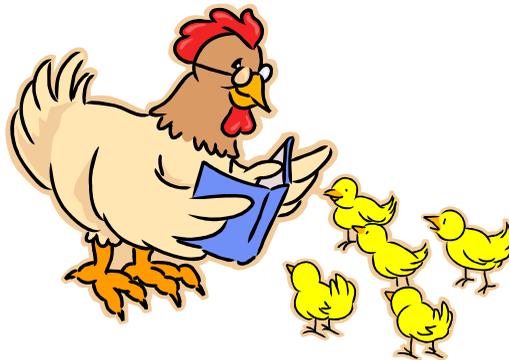
Thanks to the efforts of Bill Ewing (Y-DNA Project member WE2), we have recruited our first Y-DNA project participant that is a Scot who has not immigrated. He is Dr. Peter Ewing, born near Glasgow, educated in Aberdeen and at Oxford, and now living with his wife and three young sons in Crieff, a small town in Perthshire something less than twenty miles north of Stirling. He has offered to photograph headstones or the like for members of *Clan Ewing* who can tell him where to look; let me know if you have a request and I will forward it to him. His DNA results will be back in six weeks or so. We will all be quite interested to see them.

Speaking of the DNA project, we have quite a flurry of DNA-related articles in this issue of the *Journal*. I know that genetic genealogy is not everyone's cup of tea, and I sometimes worry that the *Journal* is beginning to have too large a fraction of these articles. Of course, the reason for this is that I am personally very interested in the subject, I am writing a lot, and I keep asking for articles from folks I correspond with. I think you will find Jane Gilbert's article accessible and entertaining; it gives a concrete example how DNA results are being used to assault a genealogic brick wall. Steven Colson's article about the deeper genetic history of two Ewing men and some of their distant cousins with different surnames is very interesting but much more technical, and will be hard to understand for those without a fair amount of experience reading about DNA studies. I think it will be helpful in understanding Steven's article if you first read my article in this issue of the *Journal*. My article starts off easy, and then begins to get more technical about half-way through, but the second half gives some background information that ties in with what Steven is talking about.

Let me assure you that we are not discouraging or discriminating against articles on conventional genealogy or historical topics. We especially welcome family stories that help us get a sense of the personalities and lives of our Ewing ancestors. Please join us in making the best *Journal* possible by writing and sending us articles on topics that you find interesting. If you are interested, others will be interested, too. We want *Clan Ewing* to have many facets and many faces—and don't forget that we want to see as many of those faces as possible in Winchester, Virginia, in September next year at ***Echoes of the Shenandoah***, the tenth gathering of *Clan Ewing*!

"Who will help me cut the wheat?" said the Little Red Hen.

*David N. Ewing*



## **Chair's Message**

Mary Ewing Gosline, Chair (+1 410.997.3719, *R.Gosline at worldnet dot att dot net*)

As Chancellor David Ewing mentioned in his August message, *Clan Ewing* wants to involve as many members as possible in its activities. In addition to the projects David has mentioned, there are other ways in which you can participate. One is to help get the word out about *Clan Ewing*. Tell your neighbors and friends, your genealogy correspondents, and your family—aunts, uncles, and cousins. It costs nothing except some enthusiasm when you speak with them and that personal touch makes all the difference! Please consider also our trial memberships designed to introduce a relative, friend or fellow genealogist to *Clan Ewing*.

Another way in which you can help is to publicize our 2008 Gathering. It is not too early! People will be planning their summer vacations right after the holidays. A registration packet for ***Echoes of the Shenandoah*** will be arriving in your mailbox in January. At the same time, information will be available on the *Clan Ewing* web site. In addition to registration materials, a list of local attractions and a preliminary schedule will be included. Copy and share these with your family, friends, and fellow genealogists! A flyer will be included in the February issue of the *Journal*. Help us out by dropping off copies at your local libraries and sending copies to the genealogical societies where you do your Ewing research. Help us get the word out about ***Echoes of the Shenandoah!***

Some years ago a Library Sponsorship Project was begun with the idea that mailing the *Journal* to libraries would be a worthwhile service to folks around the country who are researching the Ewing family. A secondary purpose stemmed from the feeling that people who are not members might see the *Journal* and decide to join. Members contributed \$5 to send the *Journal of Clan Ewing* to a library of their choice.<sup>1</sup> Many members sponsored one library; some members sponsored two or more libraries. Over the years, the number of libraries has grown, and we currently send the *Journal* to 104 libraries. However, at the present time only half of these are supported by payments from active members. Many of the sponsorships were initiated by former members, and *Clan Ewing* has continued them even though no one pays the annual fee. This has led to an annual unsupported expense of almost \$500. Bill Riddle is chairing a Library Committee, formed at our 2006 Board of Directors meeting in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, to correct the situation. The committee's first recommendation is to include reminders in annual dues notices about library sponsorships. When you receive your renewal notice, please thoughtfully consider the importance of this project, realize that without your support libraries will no longer receive the *Journal*, and renew your library sponsorships when you renew your personal membership. If you do not currently sponsor any libraries, please think about sponsoring a library which you use for your genealogy work.

In addition to the *Journal of Clan Ewing*, the *Clan Ewing* web site is a way that our family organization provides links to information about Ewing families to our members and other Ewing researchers. Please look at the web site ([www.ClanEwing.org](http://www.ClanEwing.org)) and send suggestions about increasing the breadth and depth of its coverage to Bill Riddle, *Clan Ewing's* Web Master. In addition, Archivist Betty Whitmer is working on ways to make the books and files in *Clan Ewing's* Archives more accessible. Please contact her if you have any suggestions and watch for her article in an upcoming issue of the *Journal*.

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<sup>1</sup> The cost has increased, but only to \$10 per library.

Our bylaws govern the election of Directors at the general meeting held during each gathering. The nominating committee will be announced in the next, February 2008, *Journal* issue. Please let me know if you are willing to participate on this committee. After the nominating committee is formed, members will have an opportunity to volunteer to be on the Board of Directors or nominate others, and the slate will be announced in the August 2008 issue of the *Journal*.

Finally, I would like to encourage you to begin writing up your family stories and your research in a form that can be shared with others. Several members of *Clan Ewing* have compiled notebooks, pamphlets, and books. I am sure they would be glad to help you with such a project. When you are assembling your family record, include photos, letters and maps to catch the attention of that relative who might not be interested in "genealogy" but is interested in "Aunt Susan." Small pamphlets about one person or one generation make great gifts and they are an easy way to begin. Remember to cite your sources, for example: letters from your grandparents; documents such as wills, deeds and diaries; book and article excerpts describing events in which your family participated; and your memories of Uncle Joe's and Gramma Em's stories told at family dinners. Once you have created a pamphlet or booklet then share it, especially with *Clan Ewing!!!* Send a copy to Bill Riddle, our *Journal* Editor, for his suggestions about how you might turn your story into a *Journal* article. He would be happy to help you. And be sure to bring a copy to the 2008 Gathering in Winchester, Virginia. Wouldn't it be fun if everyone who came to Virginia next September brought just one little pamphlet about one of their ancestors?

I'm looking forward to seeing you at the 2008 Gathering of *Clan Ewing in America!*

*Mary E. Gosline*

## **Membership News**

**Jill Ewing Spittler, Membership Director (+1 330.345.6543, *JEwingSpit at aol dot com*)**

I just can't believe we have reached the end of another year. They pass so fast. The holidays will soon be upon us, and this reminds me that I try to give at least one *Clan Ewing* Gift Membership to someone each year. A Gift Membership form is enclosed in case you would like to do the same.

I don't know how many of our trial members have joined, but I don't know why they wouldn't after learning about all the benefits: online access to valuable source material in the Ewing Reading Room (accessible through our web site's home page, [www.ClanEwing.org](http://www.ClanEwing.org)), hearing about the results of our Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project (and perhaps participating in this project), searching the results of our Ewing Genealogy Documentation (EGD) Project, attending our biannual gatherings, etc. It's true that people do not have to be dues-paying members to get these benefits because a major purpose of *Clan Ewing* is to provide these benefits to the community at large. But only dues-paying members receive the *Journal of Clan Ewing* which provides early access to articles, well before they are posted on our web site, as well as access to information that does not get posted to the web site such as new members' statements of their heritage and interests, and descriptions of materials and data that people have made available to help others in their research or need to support their own work.

If you are reading this and are not a member of *Clan Ewing*, please consider becoming one. Flip through this issue of the *Journal* to get a sense of the breadth and depth of the information that it provides. To get an even better sense, go back through previous issues (which you can hopefully find at your local library). Visit our web site, [www.ClanEwing.org](http://www.ClanEwing.org), and browse around to better understand the great deal of additional information that you can access but which does not appear in the *Journal* because the information is too voluminous or frequently changes. And then think about the fact that *Clan Ewing* can not continue to provide its services without a strong and large membership. Dues are just \$25 a year, a small price to pay to make sure you and others continue to have access to the results of *Clan Ewing's* work.

I have been trying to track down people whose memberships have lapsed to find out if it is because we have outdated addresses or because they didn't find membership to be valuable. I have sent out many letters to non-dues paying members, but I have not received many responses. Please let me know of anyone whose membership may have lapsed but who you think might be interested in re-joining. Successfully contacting them not only allows me the opportunity to attract them back, it also allows me to find out how *Clan Ewing's* benefits could be improved to better meet their needs.

From me to you, I send wishes not only that your holidays are merry and filled with fun but also that God provides you peace and joy for many years to come.

*Jill Ewing Spittler*

### **Membership Renewals**

You should have recently received a Renewal Reminder from Bob Johnson, *Clan Ewing's* Treasurer. It lists the Gift and Library Memberships that you sponsor. Note that those who benefit from your sponsorship will not be sent Renewal Reminders. It is up to you to renew these memberships. Please note that you should return your renewal form, along with your payment, to Bob by the end of 2007.

Printing and mailing the *Journal* is expensive; it is our largest expense, by far. Therefore, we have decided that the *Journal* will be sent only to those whose dues have been paid. While dues should be paid before January 1<sup>st</sup>, there is a grace period until March 1<sup>st</sup>. If dues are not received by the end of this two-month grace period, the member will not receive any further issues of the *Journal* until they have paid their dues. When dues are later paid, the member will receive copies of the *Journal* issues published during the calendar year in which the payment is made.

We do not want to loose *anybody*, so please renew your personal membership, and the Gift and Library Memberships you sponsor, right now! Thanks in advance.

## Deaths

With our sincere sympathies to her family, we convey the following about the passing of a member of the Ewing family:

**Ruth Ann Purtill**, *Clan Ewing* Member # 848 and sister of *Clan Ewing* Member # 854 David 'Mountain Dave' Purtill, passed away on August 9, 2007, in Michigan.

## New Members ... Welcome Aboard!

Several people have recently joined *Clan Ewing* and provided get-acquainted information about their heritage and interests. Please take a moment and send them a *Welcome* message, especially if you and they share a heritage.

**Billy Mac 'Bill' Ewing** of Stephens City, Virginia. Bill and his wife Jeannette are members of the 2008 Gathering Committee. His lineage is:<sup>1</sup>

self	Billy Mac Ewing m. Jeannette Wright
parents	James Earl Ewing, b. 1895, d. 1958, m. Anna Virginia Golladay
grandparents	Martin Luther Ewing, b. 1870, d. 1928, m. Rosa Jane Carper
great-grandparents	John Allemong Ewing, b. 1835, d. 1889, m. Ora Cordelia White
great <sup>2</sup> -grandparents	John Samuel Ewing, b. circa 1802, d. 1882, m. Elizabeth Owens
great <sup>3</sup> -grandparents	Samuel Ewing, b. 1767, d. circa 1840-50, m. Barbara Shipe
great <sup>4</sup> -grandparents	William Ewing, b. 1711, d. 1781, m. Elizabeth Tharp
great <sup>5</sup> -grandparents	John Ewing of Carnashannagh, b. 1648, m. Janet McElvaney

**Jeffrey D. Ewing** of Leesburg, Virginia. Jeffery is the son of James Earl Ewing Jr. and Evelyn Darden Jones. Jeffrey is a nephew of Lewis Ewing and Billy Mac Ewing (another new member whose lineage appears above). His EMail address is *EwingJDE at aol dot com*.

**John Frederick Ewing** of Santa Rosa, California. EMail: *westcoboy49 at sbcglobal dot net*.

I have investigated the heritage of my paternal grandparents, Samuel Preston Ewing and Lana Marie Hansen.

Nathaniel Ewing and his family settled first in northern Maryland, on the East side of the Susquehanna River in Cecil County, East Nottingham Township, near the Pennsylvania

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<sup>1</sup> This branch of the Ewings is discussed in Evelyn Jones Ewing's two-part report: Ewings of Shenandoah Valley: Ewings of Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, (Part 1), *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (August 2007) and Ewings of Shenandoah Valley, Virginia (Part 2) in this issue.

border. They were pioneer farmers. The area was afterward called Ewingville. Not the Ewingville we know of today.

Nathaniel and Rachel Ewing were married in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, on March 2, 1721. They had nine children, including a William born about 1723 in Cecil County, Maryland, or Little Britain, Pennsylvania. Nathaniel died in Cecil County on September 6, 1748, but at least two children were born in Little Britain Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which is about sixteen miles northwest of the historic Ewingville.

Joshua Ewing and his wife Jane had six children, the first of which was Catherine 'Kitty' Ewing, born about 1723 or 1725 in Cecil County, Maryland, or Little Britain, Pennsylvania. Joshua died August 16, 1753. About 1741 Kitty married William. There is evidence that Nathaniel and Joshua had purchased 600 acres in 1728, and that 300 acres came down to William and Kitty. This land was on the north side of Octoraro Creek, which puts it in Little Britain Township. The 1728 date is not unreasonable since the area had been first surveyed in 1704.

The Ewings were now firmly established in southeastern Pennsylvania. Their line was present in Little Britain Township for four generations.

William and Kitty produced a child named (you guessed it) William Jr. on April 17, 1749. In 1777 he married Margaret Patterson, born July 18, 1746, in Little Britain. They had eight children, all but one born in Little Britain.

William Ewing Jr. died May 3, 1814, in Little Britain. His seventh child, Samuel Ewing, was born August 12, 1789, and was a farmer and blacksmith. On April 17, 1828, Samuel married Esther Shaffer who was born on September 8, 1804, also in Little Britain. Samuel and Esther had ten children, all born in Little Britain. The last was James Clark Ewing, born March 2, 1845. The seventh was my great-grandfather, John Jackson Ewing, born May 12, 1835.

It is not clear to me when word reached the Presbyterians of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, but Ewings were among the very earliest to cross the plains and arrive in Utah. In his personal history, great-grandfather John Jackson Ewing states that his parents joined the LDS church in 1844. The family left Little Britain in 1846. His mother died sixteen miles south of Laramie on the Platte River, August 2, 1847. John Jackson was twelve years old. Brigham Young's company entered the Valley of the Great Salt Lake on July 24, 1847. The Ewings arrived in Salt Lake before the winter of 1847, and were among the first to settle in Provo and Lehi. Samuel died December 1, 1882, and is buried in the Old Provo City Cemetery.

John Jackson Ewing married Rebecca Florence Smith on November 30, 1861, at Salt Lake City. Rebecca was born in Selma, Alabama, on February 25, 1842.

In 1861 John and Rebecca Ewing came to Smithfield, Utah. Samuel Preston Ewing, my grandfather, was born in Smithfield on November 4, 1866, the fourth of fourteen children (the first three died at birth).

Samuel Preston Ewing's sister, Cordelia Jane Ewing—born August 14, 1873, in Smithfield—married Alma Raymond on April 14, 1892. A younger brother, Erle Ewing, born February 18, 1877, married Rose Ellen Phillipa Pitcher on January 16, 1900. After Cordelia died in 1913, Alma Raymond married Rose Pitcher Ewing on May 2, 1918.

#### **Mark E. Ewing** of Frankenmuth, Michigan.

My Ewing family is concentrated in Southern Illinois and family history holds we came to America somewhere in the Carolinas from Scotland, with perhaps a stop in northern Ireland along the way. My earliest known ancestor is my fourth great-grandfather James Ewing (b. circa 1790) and father of Charles Alonzo Ewing (born April 18, 1836, died October 23, 1877).

My goal is to proceed beyond James and get as far back as possible. I am married to Ellen L. Newman and my EMail address is *MESAK5 at aol dot com*.

**Michael 'Mike' Ewing** of Beaverton, Oregon.

I presently reside in Beaverton, Oregon, with my wife Carolyn. I am just beginning my genealogy research and have traced back to my second great-grandfather, James H. Ewing, who was born 1824-26 in Tennessee and was married, on December 24, 1850, to Sara Enaline Atkinson (born 1832 in Georgia). James was a Methodist Clergyman and lived in Georgia, Alabama and Missouri. I am looking for more details about James H. Ewing and his family background. I have submitted my DNA for the Ewing Surname Y-DNA project and am awaiting results. My EMail address is *Mewing at psgconsults dot com*.

**Michael Alan Ewing** of Stephens City, Virginia. Michael is the son of Lewis M. Ewing and Mary Jane Webber. He is nephew of James Earl Ewing Jr. and Billy Mac Ewing (another new member whose lineage appears above). He is married to Brenda Sue Williams. Michael's EMail address is *MAEwing99 at comcast dot net*.

**William Milne 'Bill' Ewing** of Marietta, Georgia. Bill's line goes from John of Carnashannagh through Samuel, William, and William to Joseph, then from Frank Ewing and William Milne Ewing to him. He is a cousin of Chair Mary Gosline and another new member, Robert P. Lambert. Bill's EMail address is *wmewing at aol dot com*, and he invites anyone who happens to be in the Marietta area to stop by for a visit with his wife Eva and their son William Milne Ewing, III.

**Robert P. Lambert** of Richmond, Virginia, who is a cousin of William Milne Ewing and *Clan Ewing* Chair Mary Gosline.

My mother, Helen Elizabeth (Ewing) Lambert, was the daughter of Robert L. Ewing of Arcola, Illinois, and the granddaughter of Joseph Ewing, also of Arcola, Illinois. I would enjoy finding out more about the family immigrations from Scotland, especially the path from Pennsylvania through Virginia to the Midwest. I am married to Patricia A. Lambert. I do not have an EMail address but can be reached at 1630 Rayanne Drive, Richmond, Virginia 23235.

**Margrett McCorkle** of Spokane Valley, Washington.

Though my maiden name is Richardson, I have always been more a Ewing. My father was raised by his maternal grandfather, William Marion 'Will' Ewing, and I grew up at the knee of this most beloved great-grandfather.

Will Ewing was born February 21, 1871, in Putnam County, Missouri, a third great-grandson of James 'The Pioneer' Ewing and his wife Sarah Mayes as indicated in the following:

self	Margrett Ann Richardson m. Michael C. McCorkle (five children; nine grandchildren; six great-grandchildren)
parents	Frederick Richardson m. Addie Lee Mann
grandparents	Evaline Mary Ewing m. Garland Blaine Richardson
great-grandparents	William Marion 'Will' Ewing m. Ellen Ann 'Ellie' Admire
great <sup>2</sup> -grandparents	John Anderson Ewing m. Evaline Mary Gardner
great <sup>3</sup> -grandparents	John Jordan Ewing m. Elizabeth Ann Viers
great <sup>4</sup> -grandparents	Thomas Ewing m. Anstis Killison
great <sup>5</sup> -grandparents	William 'Swago Bill' Ewing m. Mary McNeil
great <sup>6</sup> -grandparents	James 'The Pioneer' Ewing m. Sarah Mayes

As this line of Ewings is well documented, I have gained a lot of information about my ancestry and a lot about my grandmother's as well. However, I have found little on Elizabeth Ann Viers and wish I had more information on her.

In 2002, I was able to travel to West Virginia and visit the Pocahontas area where James 'The Pioneer' Ewing and his family had lived. My brother Bill Richardson, lived in Frost, West Virginia, just outside of Marlinton and across the road from Knapp Creek (also known as Ewing Creek). Bill did not know that this area had once been owned and lived on by our ancestors. I lost this beloved brother in 2005 due to cancer. His wife, daughter, son-in-law and granddaughter still reside in Frost.

It's a long story (like most!), but ... I was raised by my great-aunt who was the sister of my father's mother and daughter of Will Ewing. Her name was Anna Mae (Ewing) Miller and she died in 1954. I lived with her for most all of my childhood. So the Ewings were the dearest family I spent my youth and growing-up years with.

Grand-dad—that's what I called Will Ewing—was a loving, gentle man who taught me so very much. He lived in Casa, Arizona, and I spent much of each summer with him, fishing, blackberry picking, hunting for Indian arrow points, and sitting on his lap for long summer afternoons listening to his many stories. He wrote in that beautiful old script handwriting, and had a trunk filled with chronicles of many old stories that he spent hours telling me, many of which I have learned from my genealogy work to have been true. In his youth, he was a Telephone Lineman, among the first to run the lines in the Ozarks. He was a very talented wood carver and never failed to carve for me beautiful pieces of art, bugs and birds and anything I would ask him to render. He made all the furniture in his house, and had even made a small replica of a buckboard wagon that I loved.

He loved children and spent hours with me on our many adventures. He died July 1, 1956, when I was fourteen years old. His wife, who I never knew, had died in 1921, and from his stories about her she was a talented portrait artist. As my major hobby—my passion—is art, primarily painting, I feel a closeness to her as well as my Grand-dad and feel that their many talents live on a bit in me.

When it comes to Grand-dad, I often believe I could write a book, and I have put much down on paper for my children. He is a cherished memory, and I hope to sometime write a *Journal* article (or two) about him and his exceptional life.

My EMail address is *margrett42 at comcast dot net*. Please note the spelling of *margrett* (two t's) and take care when sending me messages.

### **Virginia Ewing Okie** of Lake Wales, Florida.

My maiden name was Virginia Ewing Hustead. When I married, I kept my middle name, Ewing, because I was named after my grandmother, Virginia Ewing Howell who married Charles Rowe. Her mother (my maternal great-grandmother) was Belle Kennedy Ewing who married Ben B. Howell.

When my brother developed cancer, I realized it was time for research on the family before he passed away. After a year of researching my father's family name, Hustead, I am "hooked" on genealogy. I am the family member who keeps all the photos and notes. I stumbled across the *Clan Ewing* site while googling the Ewing name. I recognized the name of the past chancellor, Joseph Neff Ewing, as the same name on a family chart I have among my father's papers. I Emailed Joseph Neff and asked if he might be that person. He wrote back and said: Yes, I am! What a delight it was to find a family member. Our common ancestor is John Kennedy Ewing (1823-1905). Joseph Neff is descended from John Kennedy Ewing's son, Samuel Evans

Ewing, and I am descended from John Kennedy Ewing's daughter Belle Kennedy Ewing, who is my great-grandmother.

I have a web site with family photos of several generations who lived in the Uniontown and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, area. Others are welcome to look at them. Just drop me an EMail at *vokie at digital dot net* or send me a letter at P.O. Box 448, Lake Wales, Florida 33859.

I'm looking forward to the 2010 Gathering in the Uniontown, Pennsylvania, area where both my parents, James Miller Hustead II and Margaret Loudon Rowe, were raised.

The people I am researching (besides Ewings) are: Charles Henry Rowe, Margaret B. Loudon, Eliza Evans, Alpheus P. Willson, and (on my father's side) Eleanor Jane McClelland and Henry Neille Willard. I have also gathered a lot of information on the Hustead and Howell families.

**Nancy D. Walby** of St. Cloud, Minnesota.

**Laura (Ewing) White** of Walnut, Illinois. Laura visited the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana, found Fife's book *Ewing in Early America*, and decided to join *Clan Ewing*. In her get-acquainted note, she said she did not know her Ewing line before finding this book.

self	Laura Ewing m. Stan White
father	Sidney A. Ewing
grandfather	Sidney L. Ewing
great-grandfather	Arthur M. Ewing
great <sup>2</sup> -grandfather	Sidney A. Ewing
great <sup>3</sup> -grandparents	John S. (or "C") Ewing m. Elizabeth Dillard

Contrary to some of the books listing locations of the graves for John and Elizabeth (Dillard) Ewing and their family, most of them are buried in the Lawndale Union Cemetery in Lawndale, Logan County, Illinois.

My husband and I have been married for twenty-nine years and we (along with our two cocker spaniels) now live in Illinois. I am the mother of two sons, one step-son and two step-daughters. We have fourteen grandchildren. My hobbies are: genealogy (of course!), horses and traveling. My EMail address is *whzee at yahoo dot com*.

**Dr. Scott Cabot Willis** of Portland, Oregon.

I presently reside in Portland with my wife Judy. I have two children Kimberly (15) and Greg (18), and two step-children Scott (22) and Stacy (24). I am a psychologist and the family genealogist.

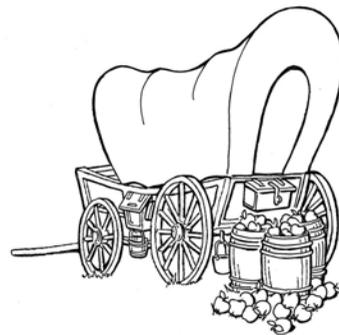
I was born in Elysian, Minnesota, in 1957 to David and LaRayne Willis. My paternal grandmother was Ethel Veronica Ewing (1893-1953) who married Herbert Willis (1884-1988). Ethel was one of four daughters born to Charles Harker Ewing (1867-1903) before he died of Tuberculosis at the age of 35. Charles was the tenth of fourteen children born to Isaac Newton Ewing (1825-1899) and Amanda Cusick (1830-1908). Isaac and Amanda and their family migrated from Edgar County, Illinois, to Eagle Lake, Minnesota, shortly after the Civil War. Isaac Newton Ewing was a veteran of both the Mexican War and the Civil War. There is some debate regarding Isaac's parentage as it may be that one or both of his parents died young and he may have been raised by a Ewing uncle and aunt.

I can be contacted at *scottcabotwillis at yahoo dot com* and you can view my Ewing heritage on my public ancestral family tree at *www.Ancestry.com*.

## ***Echoes of the Shenandoah*** ***Tenth Gathering of Clan Ewing in America***

***Echoes of the Shenandoah***, the theme for the 2008 Gathering of *Clan Ewing*, focuses our attention on the Ewing families who migrated to, settled in, and traveled through the lower Shenandoah Valley. Listen for the echoes of those early Ewings who were among the first settlers of Frederick County, Virginia, as well as their descendants who made their homes in the Shenandoah Valley through the past 270 years. The gathering is scheduled for September 18-21, 2008, in Winchester, Virginia.

The 2008 Gathering's logo<sup>1</sup> of overflowing apple baskets surrounding a wagon remind us of the pioneers who carried apple seeds in their pockets to begin new settlements in the valley and the importance of the Great Philadelphia Wagon road, the migration route which brought settlers to this area and beyond. Both symbols also relate to important industries in the Lower Valley. Apple orchards extend from the country roads of Frederick County over the hills for miles. Winchester, the center of the apple industry in the valley, is home to the annual Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival in May and the Apple Harvest Festival in September. From the 1790s to the 1850s, Stephensburg (Stephens City) was the center of the wagon making trade in Virginia.



Charlie Thorne

The Tenth Gathering will be organized in a similar fashion to those of past years. The Reference Room will be open on Thursday. Tours on Friday and Saturday mornings will enable us to see the historic sights in Stephens City and Winchester. During warm, friendly dinners you will be able to renew acquaintances and make new connections with cousins.

Other items on the schedule will bring back events of past years such as family group photographs which will be taken Saturday evening before dinner. One group might include the descendants of Alexander Ewing, the immigrant, while another group might represent the descendants of William Ewing, whose immigrant ancestor is not known. Please be sure to list your earliest known immigrant or ancestor on the registration form so the time schedule for the photographs can be arranged.

In response to suggestions for more fellowship time, a new plan for Friday and Saturday afternoons has evolved. Those afternoons will be free for participants to choose activities which interest them. One afternoon, some attendees might want to relax and visit with cousins and friends, do more sightseeing on their own, or do some research in the Reference Room. The other afternoon they might want to obtain help with their genealogy, or participate in short presentations and discussion groups. Some activities will be structured with a time and place, others will not. No commitments need be made in advance. With both the Reference Room and the adjacent Registration Area available, there will be

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<sup>1</sup> The 2008 Gathering logo was drawn by Charlie Thorn, a Stephens City artist.

time and space for a wide variety of events. Watch for registration information and forms on the web and in your mailbox in January 2008.

A series of reports supports the gathering's theme, ***Echoes of the Shenandoah***. Some provide historical and genealogical background for the gathering. Others showcase places of interest which guests may want to include in their visit to Virginia and the Frederick County area. Previous reports in this series are:

- Ewing, Evelyn Jones. Colonial History of the Shenandoah Valley, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (May 2007), pp. 11-14. An introduction to the settlement of the Shenandoah Valley by William Ewing and other descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh.
- Ewing, Jeannette. The Handley Library, Winchester, Virginia, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (May 2007), p. 15. A brief introduction to an important place to visit and conduct research while attending the 2008 Gathering, ***Echoes of the Shenandoah***.
- McClure, Jean. Great Philadelphia Wagon Road, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (August 2007), pp. 15-20. A discussion of the development of the migration path from Philadelphia into and through the Shenandoah Valley, with an emphasis on the use of this migration path by descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh who settled the Stephens City, Frederick County, Virginia, area.
- Ewing, Evelyn Jones. Ewings of Shenandoah Valley, Virginia (Part 1), *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (August 2007), pp. 15-20. A genealogy of the descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh emphasizing the children of William Ewing, his son.

Two new reports follow. The first continues Evelyn Jones Ewing's accounting of the descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh who settled in the Shenandoah. The second extends this accounting to cover, in greater detail, John Ewing (1754-1832) and his descendants.

***Echoes of the Shenandoah***

The tomb of Lord Fairfax, the home and grave of Revolutionary hero General Daniel Morgan, George Washington's headquarters and those of Stonewall Jackson – all within Winchester.

## **Ewings of Shenandoah Valley, Virginia (Part 2)**

**Evelyn Jones Ewing (+1 434.634.9227, *jeej at telpage dot net*)**

The two-part report, *Ewings of Shenandoah Valley, Virginia*, continues with a discussion of the descendants of William Ewing, son of John Ewing of Carnashannagh. As discussed in Part 1,<sup>1</sup> the John Ewing family emigrated from Ireland to America in 1729 and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania. William, born in Carnashannagh, Ireland, circa 1711 to John Ewing and Janet McElvaney, soon, with his brothers, sisters, and father migrated south to the Shenandoah Valley and endured life on the frontier of Virginia in the 1730-1780s. Those were extremely difficult years during the early settlement of the western section of Virginia. The frontier lands had been home to several Indian tribes. The Shawnees, the most powerful of the tribes in the area, had three Indian towns in the Shenandoah Valley with one where Winchester is today. The Indians felt that the beautiful valley was their valley. It was their roadway for traveling through the mountainous area, as well as their hunting ground for the buffalo attracted to the tall grasses of the valley.

The French and Indian War (1754-1762) increased the friction between the settlers and the Indians. The numerous Indian raids in the counties of Berkeley (now West Virginia), Frederick and Shenandoah, only a few miles north and west of William Ewing's property, must have been frightening for the family. After attacking the John Evans' fort in the Martinsburg (now West Virginia) area on the road to Winchester, one group of Indians "passed on to Opequon, and the next morning, attacked Neally's fort, massacred most of the people, and took off several prisoners, among them George Stockton and Isabella, his sister." Isabella, only eight or nine years old, grew up with the Indians. She was sold to a Canadian in Canada, and later bought by a Frenchman, who wanted to marry her. She insisted on returning home for her parents' permission and eloped on horseback with him when her father refused. Her brothers caught them in Pennsylvania and returned her and both horses. George also managed to return to the area after enduring years of captivity.<sup>2</sup> A son of James Ewing, William Ewing's youngest brother, is believed to be the fifteen year old John Ewing, who with his niece, six year old Jane Clendennin, became a prisoner in Lewisburg, Virginia, now West Virginia, in 1763. John Ewing and Jane were freed in 1765. John Ewing was known as 'Indian John' to distinguish him from the other John Ewings in the area.<sup>3</sup>

Deadly raids escalated the settlers' fears and led to the departure of many families carrying their possessions on their wagons to safer locations in the east. Determined William Ewing chose to stay. He joined the militia and served under Colonel George Washington in 1758. William and his neighbors later served under Colonel Adam Stephens, Colonel F. B. Martin and Colonel George Mercer as they, the militia, provided the needed security for the brave pioneers settling Frederick County and the Shenandoah Valley. William also supported Virginia and the Colonies in the American Revolutionary War of 1776-1781. Past the age for active service at that time, William Ewing was listed for patriotic

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<sup>1</sup> Ewing, Evelyn Jones. *Ewings of Shenandoah Valley, Virginia (Part 1)*, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (August 2007), pp. 21-26.

<sup>2</sup> Kercheval, Samuel. *History of the Valley of Virginia*, p. 63. Mr. Kercheval resided in Frederick County in 1850.

<sup>3</sup> Ewing, Wallace K. James, William, and Enoch: The Patriarchs, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (August 1999), pp. 10-26. [Appears in the Ewing Reading Room on *Clan Ewing's* web site. ([www.ClanEwing.org](http://www.ClanEwing.org))]

service in Virginia Revolutionary War Public Claims. The recorded aid for the War effort was "a contribution of five pounds of cheese and two pounds of butter," which was among other donations.<sup>4</sup>

William Ewing married Elizabeth (Tharp) Bakle or Buckley who had a son, Jonathan Bakle/Buckley. (The name was spelled Bukle on one record and thought to be Buckley.) Elizabeth, the daughter of neighbors Zebulon and Jane Tharp, may have been the widow of Joshua Buckley. Elizabeth Buckley's bond to be administrator of Joshua Buckley's estate, with Thomas Low and James Jones, her securities, was written May 15, 1750 in Frederick County. The Buckley estate inventory appraisement was recorded August 14, 1750.<sup>5</sup> William Ewing and Elizabeth (Tharp) Buckley married and began their family around 1753 just at the start of the anxious years of the French and Indian War. John, William, Robert, Elizabeth, Mary, Samuel, Jane and Thomas, the children of William and Elizabeth Ewing, were discussed in Part 1. The family lived near Stephensburg, now Stephens City, in Frederick County, Virginia on land William settled in the mid 1730s.

During all those dangerous years on the frontier, William, married with a large family, was also in contention with Lord Fairfax over a patent for his land purchased in the mid 1730s. As discussed in Part 1 of this report, William Ewing was one of many early settlers whose titles were delayed while the matter was in court. William sued in 1756, when he, after many years, received a patent for only 625 acres instead of the 1210 acres purchased. While waiting for the fifty-year lawsuit to be solved, William and Elizabeth purchased three other parcels of land. In 1763 William bought a parcel of 330 acres and between January 1762 and May 1763, William had two more parcels surveyed. The 386-acre parcel surveyed was adjacent to the lands of William Reemy and John Painter on the "drain of Crooked Run." Also surveyed was a parcel of 400 acres on Dry Run, "a draught of Shenandoah River," which was adjacent the lands of George Bowman, Christian Plank, Robert Wharf and Nicholas Perry. William and Elizabeth sold the 400 acres on Dry Run to John Jones for 160 pounds of current Virginia money in 1778. In 1772, William Ewing and Joseph Vance purchased 200 acres from George Wright that bordered the lands of David Vance and Jost Hite. The George Wright property was south of the William Ewing 625-acre tract.<sup>6</sup>

These parcels of land were worked, probably, by William and his family as there are few records of slaves or indentured servants for the family. In the 1820 census for Frederick County, Virginia, two sons of William are recorded with slaves: Samuel Ewing, with three and Thomas Ewing, with two. On the 1830 census Samuel had only one slave and Thomas had two. Robert Ewing and John Samuel Ewing were listed on the 1830 census but no slaves were recorded. Some of the acreage was probably forested and some in meadows. In the early years before the French and Indian War, large areas were burned regularly by the Indians. Burning the land encouraged the growth of tall grasses and brought the buffalo to their hunting grounds. In the 1786 *Jonathan Clark Notebook* account of dwelling descriptions, on page 165, was written: "Margaret Carr, tenant of William Ewings ... improvements: very old cabbins; a very indifferent half worn log stable about 20 foot square; land in cult. [cultivation] 15 a. [acres] of high

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<sup>4</sup> Abercrombie. *Virginia Revolutionary War Public Claims*, Vol. II, p. 383. Militia service prior to the 1776 Revolutionary War is no longer accepted as patriotic service by the DAR. Beverly Ewing Dugger, National No. 759575, established the DAR lineage line for William Ewing, 1711-1781, of Frederick County, Virginia.

<sup>5</sup> *Frederick County Will Book I*, pp. 393-395.

<sup>6</sup> Joyner, Peggy S. *Abstracts of Virginia Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, 1747-1780*, Vol. II, p. 52.

land in pretty good order.” The next item on page 165 was “John Ewings (Ewing’s tract) – improvements: half worn 2 story log dwelling house 24 by 18, end inside stone chimney; a very old round log kitchen 20 by 16 worth very little; land in cult. 40 a., high land in good order; 9 a. good meadow; 30 apple trees in meadow.”<sup>7</sup>

These descriptions mention the high land, the meadows, apple trees, a very old cabin and a two-story log house which convey the living conditions of the time. Of great interest is the fact that William and Elizabeth Ewing’s tenant house on the property was used in 1786 by William’s niece, Margaret Ewing Carr, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret Ewing. William died in 1781, but during and after his life, various family members visited and lived for a time with his family or elsewhere on the farm. The John Ewing in the second item must have been William’s eldest son, John Ewing, who had been in Greenbrier County, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1782 and who, with his wife Esther, returned to Frederick County to distribute the estate. The Jonathan Clark Notebook, page 166 described the improvements on the William Vance and David Vance (deceased) tract where one home was 15 years old. On page 167, Samuel Vance under James Vance had land in cultivation, a meadow, but no buildings. David Vance is believed a brother of Andrew Vance, husband of William Ewing’s sister, Jane/Jean Ewing Vance. Her son, Samuel Vance, was discussed on page 167. There is proof that William’s eldest brother, Alexander Ewing, moved to Frederick County, Virginia before 1762 and was there with his brother, William Ewing, and sister, Jane/Jean (Ewing) Vance the widow of Andrew Vance.<sup>8</sup>

The will of William Ewing named his wife, Elizabeth, her son, Jonathan Buckley, and the children of William and Elizabeth, except for Thomas, the youngest son. Thomas, who was born February 3, 1773, was a 26-day old infant when the will was dictated on February 29, 1773.<sup>9</sup> Perhaps the absence of Thomas was the reason the oral will was declared to be a nuncupative will after William’s death on December 27, 1781. The will was not recorded, but it was preserved in the papers of interest in the Frederick County Clerk’s Office and discovered years later. William stated that his sons William, Robert and Samuel should receive parcels of the 625 acres purchased from Lord Fairfax and the girls Elizabeth, Mary and Jane should receive equal parcels of the remaining property.

John Ewing, the first son of William and Elizabeth Ewing, lived in Greenbrier County, Virginia, (now West Virginia). As the eldest son, John, in 1782, was declared the legal heir and directed to distribute the property of his deceased father, William Ewing. John was to receive only 1 shilling, the same as Jonathan Buckley, but when John was made the heir he took a part of the land. John may have received his share of funds earlier in order to settle on the Greenbrier River in Greenbrier, Virginia. During the years 1786-1793, John and his wife, Esther (Cook) Ewing, were recorded of Frederick County. Later, John married Alice Caswell on March 3, 1794,<sup>10</sup> in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

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<sup>7</sup> Joyner, Peggy S. *Dwelling Descriptions of Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys*, Vol. IV, p. 165. Jonathan Clark served as a land agent and “was apparently one of the commissioners appointed to describe the improvements made on farms in a portion of the Northern Shenandoah Valley.” Jonathan Clark, who married Sarah Hite, daughter of Jost Hite, was the older brother of George Rodgers Clark and William Clark. [From Jean McClure’s research.]

<sup>8</sup> *Abstracts of Virginia Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys 1679-1784*, Vol. II.

<sup>9</sup> Ewing genealogists have suggested that the February 29, 1773, date was in error, since only February 1772, a leap year, would have had 29 days. Thomas would not have been born in 1772.

<sup>10</sup> In the report by Darryl DaHarb (on page 26) the marriage date is given as March 6, 1794. This difference needs to be resolved.

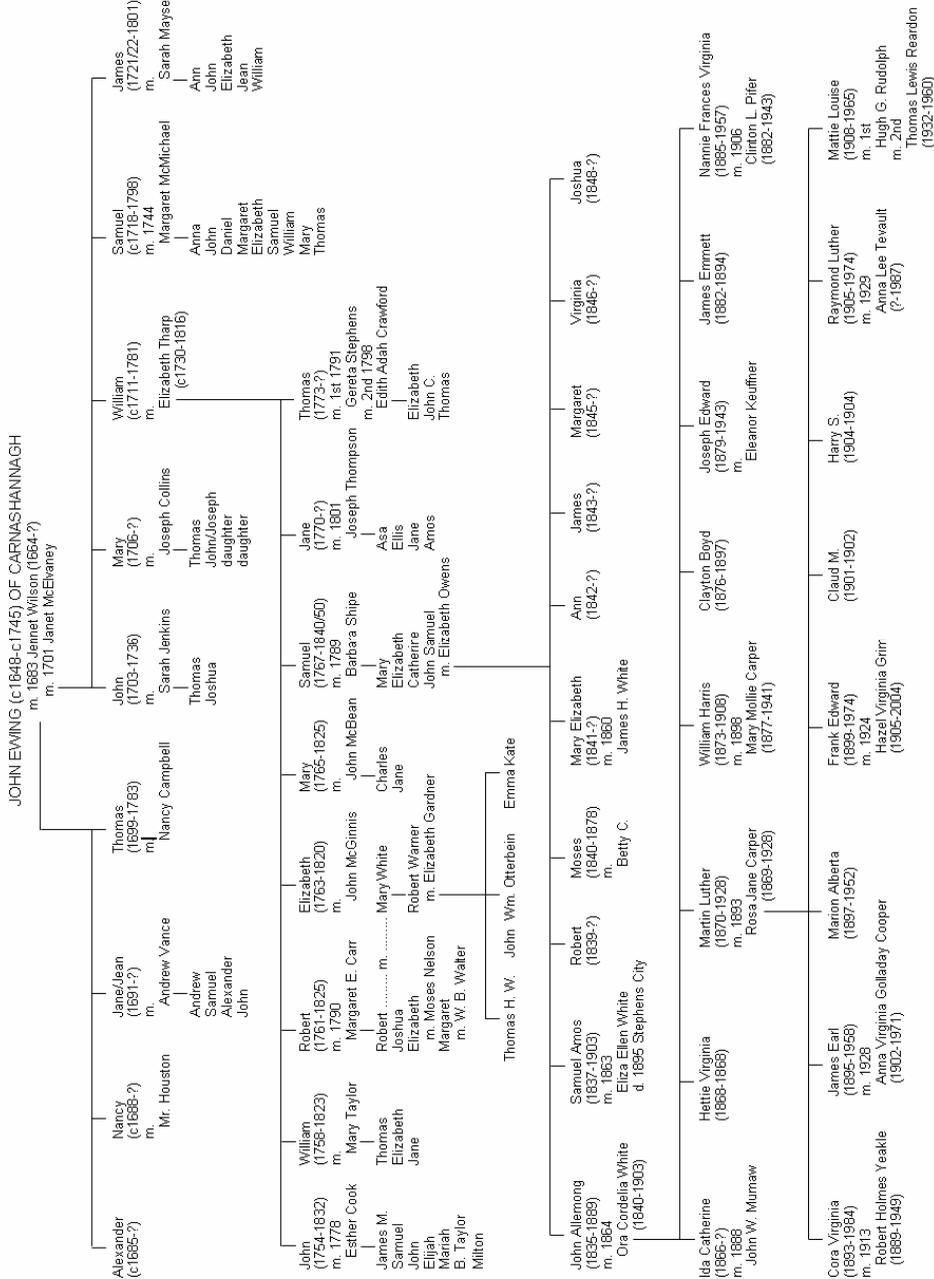
In the distribution of the land, William Ewing, second son of William, received 200 acres of land lying on the Lord Fairfax Road, the plantation where John Barr lived. Robert Ewing received 200 acres called the Glebe on the Indian Branch. Both of those parcels were from the 625-acre tract bought from Lord Fairfax. William was already living in Greenbrier County where he was known as Long William to distinguish between the three William Ewings in the area. William married Mary Taylor and eventually migrated farther west. In 1788 William sold his 200 acres of land on Lord Fairfax Road near Stephens City to his brother John and, later in 1791, John sold that land to their brother Robert. Robert then owned two adjoining tracts of land from the 625-acre tract for which his father William received a patent in 1756 from Lord Fairfax. Robert paid 250 pounds for the land William sold for 200 pounds.

In 1793, Samuel Ewing, received one-half of the plantation (191 acres) where John Campbell lived on a draw of Crooked Run and Thomas Ewing, now 20, received the other half of that plantation farm (191 acres) for five pounds each. That farm was the 386-acre property William and Elizabeth bought in 1763 from Lord Fairfax which was adjacent to lands of William Reemy and John Painter. That acreage was located near the southern border of Frederick County and some of it later became Warren County. In 1794, William's widow, Elizabeth, paid John Ewing five hundred pounds for the 200 acres remaining of the 625-acre tract after sales to William Taylor (53½ a.), Jacob Snider (191 a.) and Robert Ewing. This was the part John took for himself, giving Elizabeth, William's widow and John's mother, no property. Samuel and his wife, Barbara Ewing, sold their parcel on the Frederick and Warren County border to John Larrey in 1795 and then, in 1796, Samuel and Barbara paid five hundred pounds for 120 of the 200 acres bought by his mother, Elizabeth, from John Ewing. Elizabeth's will, written in 1795, was probated in Frederick County, in September 1816 after her death, May 17, 1816, at age 86. Elizabeth left Samuel, sole executor of the will, another 100 acres, and the rest of her property was to be surveyed and divided equally between her three daughters, Elizabeth McGinnis, Mary McBean and Jane Ewing. Elizabeth (Tharp) Ewing inherited 140 acres of land from the Tharp estate adjoining the Ewing property. That land was divided between her daughters Elizabeth, Mary and Jane.

Elizabeth Ewing, daughter of William and Elizabeth Ewing, was born March 2, 1763, in Frederick County and remained in the area all her life. Elizabeth married John McGinnis. Both Elizabeth and John witnessed many wills and family documents including the will of Elizabeth McGinnis' grandfather, Zebulon Tharp. Grandparents Zebulon and Jane Tharp received a patent for 438 acres of land from Lord Fairfax in March 1756, and another for 420 acres in October, 1756. The joining parcels were directly south of the Ewing 625-acre tract. Elizabeth McGinnis received part of the 140 acres given to her mother Elizabeth Ewing and after the death of Elizabeth McGinnis, that land was deeded to her brother Thomas Ewing.

Mary Ewing, daughter of William and Elizabeth Ewing, was born March 31, 1765, in Frederick County where she is believed to have remained during her life. Mary 'Pollie' Ewing married John McBean. They were the parents of Jane and Charles McBean. Jane McBean married Amos Thompson, her cousin, son of her aunt Jane Ewing Thompson, and Joseph Thompson. This family's property has not been thoroughly researched.

Jane Ewing, daughter of William and Elizabeth Ewing, was born September 21, 1770, in Frederick County where she married Joseph Thompson in 1801. Their four children were Asa, Ellis, Jane and Amos Thompson. Amos married his cousin Jane McBean, the daughter of Mary and John McBean. Amos and Jane Thompson were in Athens, Ohio when the deed in Frederick County, Virginia, Deed Book 52, page 212 was written. Jane and Joseph Thompson may have moved out to Ohio, also.



The sons of William and Elizabeth Ewing who remained in the Shenandoah Valley were Robert, Thomas and Samuel. Thomas and Samuel, in 1793, paid John Ewing five pounds each for one-half of the 386-acre farm on the southern border of Frederick County. The bottom section of this property became Warren County when Warren was formed in 1836.

### **Thomas Ewing**

Thomas Ewing, son of William and the youngest child of the family, continued to reside on his property from the William Ewing estate. The parcel was on Gardner's Run, a drain of Crooked Run which drains into the Shenandoah River, and on the tract of 386 acres William Ewing had received by patent from Lord Fairfax in 1763. Thomas Ewing married first Gereta Stephens and later, Edith 'Adah' Crawford. Adah was the mother of Elizabeth who married Rudolph T. C. Bonde, John C. who married Margaret Ritter and Thomas Ewing Jr. who married and lived in Warren County. A Thomas Ewing, farmer, with wife, Catherine, is on the 1850 Warren County Census. Thomas Ewing Jr. may also have been the Dr. Thomas Ewing, who with wife Katherine, lived in Warren County in 1863 at the time he deeded property to his cousin Margaret Ewing Walter and husband, William Walter. Dr. Thomas and Katherine Ewing were buried at Fairview Methodist Church on Double Churches Road in Frederick County.

### **Robert Ewing**

Robert Ewing, son of William and Elizabeth, inherited the 200-acre land called the Glebe and purchased the 200-acre tract that brother John bought from their brother William Ewing who lived in Greenbrier, Virginia. Robert's two adjacent tracts were part of the William Ewing 625-acre tract from Lord Fairfax. The property bordered the Lord Fairfax Road in Stephensburg, now Stephens City, and included both sides of the Double Churches Road. Robert married his cousin, Margaret Ewing Carr, on March 5, 1790. Their home was on the Double Churches Road on the property called the Glebe.

Margaret Carr, the daughter of Samuel and Margaret McMichael Ewing and granddaughter of John Ewing of Carnashannagh, had married John Carr in Pennsylvania. After her first husband died in 1785, Margaret moved to Stephens City with her children Ann, Thomas, John, Samuel and William Carr. Margaret Carr was listed in 1786 as a tenant on William Ewing's land. Samuel Ewing, her father, owned land in West Nottingham Township, Chester, Pennsylvania until March 26, 1787 when his property was released to his daughter Ann Hillis and her family. It is uncertain when Samuel Ewing migrated to Frederick County. He probably brought his daughter Margaret Carr and her children to Stephens City after her first husband died. Samuel Ewing was buried in the Ewing Family Cemetery in Stephens City after his death August 24, 1798. Margaret (Ewing) Carr Ewing died in 1815 and was buried beside her father, Samuel Ewing. The land of Robert Ewing was divided between his children after his death on October 7, 1825. A small stone engraved ROBE was seen near the stone of Robert's wife, Margaret Ewing, in the Ewing Cemetery but Robert's grave location is not certain.

The children of Robert and Margaret Ewing were Robert, Elizabeth, Margaret and Joshua, who drowned when he was 26 years old. Robert Ewing Jr. who was born December 11, 1790, married Mary White, the daughter of Warner and Mary White of Frederick County. This Robert Ewing wrote the letter to "Aunt Sallie Jamison," who was really his cousin in his mother's family. The letter, dated August 26, 1827, gave the family history as told him by his mother's sister, Elizabeth Ewing Jamison, daughter of Samuel Ewing in 1820. Researchers regard this "History of the Tribe," found in *Ewing in Early America*, page 54, as most valuable information.

Robert and Mary White Ewing had one son, Robert Warner Ewing, who married Elizabeth 'Kate' Gardner. The children of Warner and Kate Ewing were Thomas H. W., John William Otterbein and Emma Kate. Emma Kate never married and no other information of Thomas H. W. is known. John W. Otterbein Ewing married Laura Isola Hott on March 4, 1891. Three children, David Weldon, Joseph O. and Catherine were born before William Otterbein died seven years later at the early age of 32. He was an ordained pastor of the United Brethren Church who had pastorates at Winchester, Dayton and Vacluse, among others. The Rev. William Otterbein Ewing was buried at the United Brethren Friendship Chapel, at Double Churches near his property. Laura Hott Ewing later married Mr. Bailey. Emma Kate, Laura Bailey and her children later sold their part of the Robert Ewing estate.

Elizabeth Ewing, daughter of Robert and Margaret, was born October 28, 1793. She married Moses Nelson, who was born in Ireland, on February 15, 1831. Their property was on the east side of the Double Churches Road. Elizabeth Nelson died December 25, 1856, and was buried in the Ewing Cemetery near their two baby girls. Their other children were Ann Elizabeth Nelson, who was born about 1833, and George William Nelson, who died young.

Margaret Ewing, daughter of Robert and Margaret, was born on March 15, 1796, and on May 10, 1827, married William Bullitt Walter. The family lived near Winchester, Virginia with their children Elizabeth, Dorsey, Ann Carr, Robert William, Mary Jane, and Franklin Gardner Walter. Margaret Ewing Walter's death occurred on October 8, 1874, near Winchester. In 1863 Margaret and William Walter repaid a loan of \$2500 to Dr. Thomas Ewing, a cousin, and wife, Katherine, which returned the title of the property in Winchester on "the southside of Amherst between Braddock and Washington Streets" to the Walter family.<sup>11</sup>

Robert Ewing Jr. and his son, Warner Ewing, farmed the estate as their father and grandfather Robert had. Robert and Mary Ewing were living with Warner and Elizabeth 'Kate' when Mary White Ewing died June 23, 1870 at age 80. Robert Ewing's death occurred two months later, on August 20, 1870, just a few months before his 80<sup>th</sup> birthday. Warner Ewing died before August 4, 1879. His widow, Elizabeth Catherine 'Kate' Gardner Ewing lived on the Ewing homestead until her death before November 1922 when the 103-acre property was sold to Patrick Madigan for \$3500. Emma C. Ewing, Laura Ewing Bailey and her children, David Weldon Ewing, Joseph O. Ewing, and Catherine E. Terovalvas sold the home place, the last of the Robert Ewing estate. Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing was remembered by Hazel Ewing, Mrs. Frank Ewing, as a lovely elderly neighbor whose death occurred when Hazel was young.

Descendants of Robert and Margaret Ewing are not known to reside in the Winchester or Stephens City area today, but they are well known by the genealogists researching Ewing ancestors. Robert Ewing is believed to have received from William, his father, before his father's death in 1781, the *Presbyterian Confession of Faith*, printed in 1700 and brought to America by John Ewing of Carnashannagh, Ireland.<sup>12</sup> The *Presbyterian Confession of Faith* stated "John Ewing departed this life September 23, 1745 in the 97 Year of his age." That information, if so, means John's birth was 1648 and that he lived to 97 years of age! This book was passed down to Margaret Ewing from her father Robert, who died in 1825, when she lived at the family homestead on Double Churches Road, near Stephens City, before her marriage to William Walter. The book then passed down the Walter family to Frederick Dorsey

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<sup>11</sup> *Frederick County Deed Book 86*, p. 62.

<sup>12</sup> This *Presbyterian Confession of Faith* was last in the possession of D. W. Walter of Denver.

Walter. Earl Preston Carter of Florida, a great-grandson of Margaret Ewing Walter, has visited the Ewing Cemetery in Stephens City and shared a detailed family file with the author of this article.

## Samuel Ewing

Samuel Ewing, son of William and Elizabeth, was born February 26, 1767. Samuel was nearly fifteen years old when his father died on December 27, 1781, two months after the Revolutionary War ended. He may have joined the Frederick County Militia near the end of the war and remained in after the British surrender. Samuel Ewing, listed in Captain John Dowdall's Company of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment of Frederick County Militia records of June 3, 1796, was fined \$.75 for missing a muster. The marriage of Samuel Ewing and Barbara Shipe by Methodist Minister, Rev. Elisha Phelps on November 10, 1789, was recorded in Frederick County Marriage Register I, page 53. Samuel and Barbara Ewing are the ancestors of the Ewing descendants who still live in Stephens City, Winchester and Frederick County, Virginia.

In 1793, Samuel and younger brother, Thomas, were 26 and 20 years old when they paid their brother, John Ewing, five pounds each for their half of the 386-acre tract of land from their father's estate. Samuel and Barbara Ewing chose to sell their tract of land to John Larrey in 1795, and in 1796 they bought 120 acres from Samuel's mother, Elizabeth, for 500 pounds. (These 120 acres were part of the 200 acres Elizabeth Ewing had purchased for 500 pounds in 1794 from John Ewing, son of William Ewing.) This land was in the vicinity of Stephensburg, now Stephens City, on both sides of Stephens Run, and part of the 625 acres patented by Lord Fairfax in 1756. Samuel's land adjoined the lands of Snider, Taylor, and Clark. In 1827, Samuel and Barbara sold two acres of this property to John Niswanger. Barbara Ewing must have died before the 1830 census; Samuel was over 60 years on the 1830 census with only a slave under ten years of age in his home. Samuel Ewing left no will but Samuel and Barbara Shipe Ewing were the parents of four children who each received  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Samuel Ewing property. They were Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, and John Samuel.



**John Samuel Ewing**

Mary, born in 1790, and Elizabeth (Betsy), born in 1792, never married and both died in November 1870; Betsy, on November 15, at 78 years of age, and Mary, on November 20, at 80 years. Catherine Ewing was born in 1793. On May 19, 1818, she wed John S. Clark. They were named in an 1854 Meigs County, Ohio deed transaction of the sale at \$330 of her one-fourth share of the Frederick County land of her father, Samuel Ewing. Catherine sold the land on both sides of Stephens Run to John Samuel Ewing, her brother.

John Samuel Ewing was born about 1802. John and Elizabeth Owens were wed by Rev. John Allemong on March 1, 1832, in Frederick County. Their children were John Allemong, Samuel Amos, Mary Elizabeth, Robert, Moses, Ann, James, Margaret, Virginia, Joshua and unnamed. In 1866, Mary and Betsy Ewing deeded their land to nephew, John Allemong Ewing, in return for their care in his home. Mary and Betsy, who lived with the John S. Ewing family in 1850, lived alone in 1860. John S. and Elizabeth were not in the area. Their graves have not been found in Stephens City.

John Allemong Ewing was born December 31, 1835 in Frederick County, Virginia. John A. served in The War Between the States: he enlisted May 9, 1861, and served in Company A of the First Virginia Cavalry. He was wounded near Berryville, Virginia, August 21, 1864, and was married November 22, 1864 to Ora Cordelia White of Frederick County. The eight children of John A. and Ora were Ida Catherine, Martin Luther, William Harris, Joseph Edward, Nannie Frances Virginia and three children, Hettie, Clayton, and James Emmett, who died young.



**John Allemong Ewing and Ora White Ewing**

Samuel Amos Ewing was born in 1837. He married Eliza Ellen White, a sister of Ora White. They and their brother, James H. White, were children of Jesse T. and Catherine Stipe White of Frederick County, Virginia. The children of Samuel Amos and Eliza Ewing were Carene B., Mary Kate, James and Henry W. Ewing. Samuel Amos was buried in Meigs, Ohio in 1903. Eliza Ewing became ill and died while she and Samuel Amos were visiting Ora Ewing in December 1895. Eliza Ellen Ewing was buried in the Ewing Cemetery in Stephens City but her stone is among those that have not been located at this time. This Samuel Amos and Eliza Ewing information is from a second great-grandson, Melvin Ewing and wife, Paula of Lincoln, California, who plan to attend the 2008 Ewing Gathering in Winchester.

Mary Elizabeth Ewing was born in 1841 and married, on January 19, 1860, James H. White, brother of Ora and Eliza Ewing and a farmer in Frederick County. They moved to Meigs County, Ohio with their daughter Emma. John Edward, James Elsworth, Philo Dean, Myrtle Bell, Delos Monroe, Elizabeth May, Glennie Virginia, and Jessie Cordelia were born in Meigs County, Ohio. Melvin and Paula Ewing also shared this information about the James White family.

The family of John Allemong and Ora Ewing lived on Ewing Lane near the Ewing Family Cemetery in Stephens City. John A. farmed the remaining part of the 625-acre estate as his father, grandfather and great-grandfather had. The family attended Fairview Methodist Church at Double Churches near their home. John A. Ewing developed tuberculosis and died on June 1, 1889. Ora White Ewing died on December 6, 1903. They share a tall tombstone in the Fairview Methodist Church Cemetery.

Ida Catherine Ewing, the first child of John A. and Ora White Ewing, was born on March 8, 1866, shortly after the War Between the States. She married on February 15, 1888, John William Mumaw. Their children were Jessie, Mattie, Corinne and Clinton. The three girls married and have descendants in the area; Clinton died in his early twenties without marrying.



**Martin Luther Ewing  
and Rosa Jane Carper Ewing**

Martin Luther Ewing was born on November 12, 1870, in Frederick County, Virginia. Martin Luther, called Luther, was married to Rosa Jane Carper on June 14, 1893. Rosa Jane, known as Rosie, was born on June 3, 1869, to Stewart M. and Alberta Grim Carper of Clarke County, Virginia. Rosie's sister, Mary Mollie Carper, married William Harris 'Will' Ewing, Luther's brother. Rosie and Mollie were about sixteen and eight years of age when the Carper family sold everything and moved to Texas. Soon Stewart Carper realized it was a mistake. Without funds for transportation home, he brought his family back to Virginia on a covered wagon. Bill Ewing has Grandmother

Rosie's trunk that held all her belongings and served as her seat in the wagon for the long ride home. Also in the family is a quilt pieced by Rosie on the trip.

The children of Martin Luther and Rosa Jane (Carper) Ewing were Cora Virginia, James Earl, Marion Alberta, Frank Edward, Raymond Luther and Mattie Louise. The family attended Fairview Methodist Church at Double Churches as the John Allemong Ewing family had. Luther Ewing and his siblings attended a small one room school near Double Churches. Children of the next generation attended school in Stephens City.

Double Churches was the name given that area because Fairview Methodist Church, built in 1861, was near United Brethren Friendship Chapel, built in 1867. Later, the two log churches were replaced and Fairview Methodist is still used regularly today. Friendship Chapel is used for Thanksgiving services and occasionally for weddings. The Ewing families attended these churches so near their homes and began to use the cemeteries when they were available. The latest stone found in the Ewing Family Cemetery is that of Elizabeth Ewing Nelson, who died in 1856.

William Harris 'Will' Ewing was born on August 18, 1873. On October 19, 1898, Will married Mary Mollie Carper, who was born in 1877 and who was Rosa Jane Carper's younger sister. The two brothers married sisters. Will and Mollie had three sons: Emmett, Harry and Earnest. Will's death occurred in 1908 at 34 years of age. Will, Mollie, and Robert F. McIntosh, Mollie's second husband, were buried in Green Hill Cemetery, Stephens City. Emmett Ewing attended many Ewing family picnics in Stephens City.

Joseph Edward Ewing was born on January 31, 1879. Ed married Eleanor Laura Keuffner. The childless couple lived in Baltimore, Maryland where they were buried. Ed died April 5, 1943, at the age of 64.



**William Harris 'Will' Ewing  
and Mollie Carper Ewing**

Nannie Frances Virginia Ewing was born on January 23, 1885. Nannie Virginia married on March 15, 1906, Clinton Luther Pifer who was born on November 10, 1882. Their children were Graham, Aleene, Dorothy, Margaret, and Clinton. Nan and Clinton Pifer, who were buried in the Green Hill Cemetery in Stephens City, have descendants in the Frederick County area.

Ora White Ewing, widow of John Allemong Ewing, died in late 1903. In 1906, Luther and his brother, Will Ewing, bought the family interests in the farm. Will's early death in 1908 at 34 years was tragic for Will's young family and Luther, who worked the Ewing farm while leasing out a part on shares. It was eventually lost to the bank during the Depression of 1929. After having a leg amputated in 1927, Rosa Jane Ewing's death occurred on January 28, 1928. Martin Luther died on May 18, 1928, from Bright's Knee, a condition he had endured for years. They were buried in the Green Hill Cemetery, Stephens City, as most family members since the family left the farm in the early 1900s.

Cora Virginia Ewing, the first child of Luther and Rosie Ewing, of Stephens City, Virginia, was born on December 10, 1893. Cora married in 1913, Robert Holmes Yeakle, who was born in 1889 in Stephens City. Their daughters were Nettie Yeakle Lamden and Donna Lee Yeakle Coverstone Knepp. Cora Yeakle died on March 17, 1984 at age 90. Cora and Holmes Yeakle were buried in Green Hill Cemetery, Stephens City. Donna Knepp is looking forward to the 2008 Ewing Gathering.

James Earl Ewing was born on May 17, 1895. Earl Ewing and brother, Frank Ewing, worked on the neighboring McLeod farm. Later Earl worked and lived on the Robinson family orchard. Earl was married on March 25, 1928 to Anna Virginia Golladay Cooper, who was born on August 30, 1902. Earl remained a Methodist, but he attended Trinity Lutheran Church with Anna and the family. The children of this family were: Clara Cooper who married David Cook; Catherine Cooper who married Brown Lovett Jr.; James Earl Ewing Jr. who married Evelyn Jones; John Martin Ewing who married JoAnn Wilson; Nancy Ewing who married Donald Weller; Lewis Miller Ewing who married Mary Jane Webber; and Billy Mac Ewing who married Jeannette Wright.



**Ewing Family in 1944**

The home of Earl and Anna Ewing was often the place the Ewing families gathered after church on Sunday. Jim Ewing recalls turning the ice cream maker almost every week during the summers. In the 1944 photo above, standing from the left are: Frank Ewing, Douglas Brown (Marian's friend), Hazel Ewing, Marian Ewing, Cora Ewing Yeakle, Raymond Ewing, Anna Ewing, Anna Lee Ewing, Earl Ewing, Louise and Bud Reardon, Cecil Carper, Emma Carper and Jeff Webster. Seated are: Nancy Ewing, Betty Ewing, Jim Ewing, John Martin Ewing, Janet Ewing, Elizabeth Thornton (a friend), David Cook, Lewis Ewing, Catherine Cooper, Bill Ewing, Frances Ewing, Ray Ewing, Donnie Ewing, Tommy Reardon, and Dickie Ewing. Clara Cooper, the photographer of this family group, later married David Cook.

Earl Ewing's death, on December 14, 1958, and Anna Golladay Ewing's death twelve years later, on January 30, 1971, were caused by heart failure. Earl and Anna were buried in Green Hill Cemetery, Stephens City.

Marion Alberta Ewing was born on June 28, 1897. Marion died on January 14, 1952, unmarried. She was buried with her parents in the Green Hill Cemetery, Stephens City.

Frank Edward Ewing was born on May 19, 1899 in Stephens City, Virginia. Frank was married on January 15, 1924, to Hazel Virginia Grim, who was born on August 20, 1905. Frank worked with Earl as a farmer for a while before joining the Virginia Highway Department. Frank served on the Stephens City Town Council and was a charter member of the Stephens City Fire Department. The children of this family were: Frances Virginia who married Robert Carbaugh; Arthur Lee who married Mary Anna

Lineweaver; Ray Emory who married Mary Layman; Thomas Allen who first married Eleanor Franklin and later Dixie Richardson-Hrastich; Betty Lou who married Henry 'Ted' York; Donald Stewart who first married Betty Mauch, then Carol Langley and later Deborah Hubbell; and Janet who first married Jason Whetzel and later Richard Rice. Frank, Hazel and their children were active members of Stephens City Methodist Church. Frank Ewing died from an abdominal aneurysm on October 14, 1974. Hazel Ewing died on July 17, 2004, at age 98. They were buried in Green Hill Cemetery, Stephens City.

Raymond Luther Ewing was born on May 9, 1905, in Stephens City, Virginia. Raymond was married on June 21, 1929, to Anna Lee Tevault. Their children were: Anna Belle who married Leonard Richard; Raymond Edward who married Dolly Shifflett; and Charles Richard who married Avanel Hederick. The family attended Trinity Lutheran Church in Stephens City. Raymond, who was employed by the C. I. Brumback Company in Winchester, died on February 15, 1974. Anna Lee Ewing died on June 6, 1987. They are buried in Green Hill Cemetery with their son Raymond Edward Ewing who died on August 28, 1958.

Mattie Louise Ewing was born on April 3, 1908, in Stephens City, Virginia. Louise married first Hugh Grant Rudolph and, later, Thomas Lewis Reardon of Winchester, Virginia. The children of Louise Ewing were: Rose Marie Rudolph who married Jennings Webster; Betty Jean Rudolph Boxwell who married Mr. Brooke; and Thomas Lewis Reardon Jr. who married Barbara Lou Hannum of Winchester.

***Echoes of the Shenandoah*** committee members are descendants of these Frederick County Ewings. The Stephens City cousins invite all Ewing descendants to visit Winchester and Stephens City to experience this unique historic area with connections to so many families.

### General References

- *Ewing in Early America* by Margaret Ewing Fife (ed. James R. McMichael) [Appears in the Ewing Reading Room at [www.ClanEwing.org](http://www.ClanEwing.org).]
- *Ewings of Frederick County, Virginia* by James and Evelyn Ewing [Appears in the Ewing Reading Room at [www.ClanEwing.org](http://www.ClanEwing.org).]
- *Descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh* by James R. McMichael [Appears as part of the results of *Clan Ewing's* Ewing Genealogy Documentation (EGD) Project at [www.ClanEwing.org](http://www.ClanEwing.org).]

*Evelyn Jones Ewing is a former public elementary school teacher. Evelyn and her husband, James Earl 'Jim' Ewing Jr., authored The Ewings of Frederick County, Virginia which was written in 1986 before some of the information in this article was available. As members of the 2008 Gathering Committee, Evelyn and Jim will be Clan Ewing's hosts for ***Echoes of the Shenandoah***.*

## **John Ewing, Son of William Ewing, Grandson of John Ewing of Carnashannagh**

**Darryl Dene DaHarb (+1 703.451.3809, *dcubed at cox dot net*)**

Evelyn Jones Ewing wrote a very fine article in the August 2007 *Journal of Clan Ewing* in which she described the migration of William Ewing from Pennsylvania to Frederick County, Virginia. His son John Ewing was my ancestor, and the following is my direct ancestral Ewing line. As Evelyn reported, William married Elizabeth Tharp and that union produced eight children—the eldest being my third great-grandfather, John Ewing. John was born April 10, 1754, in Newtown (presently Stephens City), Frederick County, Virginia, and subsequently died on April 25, 1832, in Morgan, Pendleton County, Kentucky. The information that I have developed for the intervening years of those two important dates is somewhat sketchy, but does tend to clarify that it is this particular John Ewing who is my ancestor. For several years, many who responded to early queries regarding my ancestor rigidly maintained that my John Ewing originally came from New Jersey.

Because William Ewing was a farmer, John's early days growing up in Stephens City were probably filled with experiences centered on an agricultural upbringing. It is not known when he first moved to Greenbrier County, but I do know that when John was twenty-two years old, Captain George Elliott recruited him into the Navy of the Commonwealth of Virginia on June 14, 1776, for service in the Revolutionary War. I believe that Captain Elliott was from what is now Rockbridge County, Virginia, which is adjacent to Greenbrier County. This may or may not be a regional connection. John was assigned to the row galley *Safeguard*. According to the history of the ship, it had several brief encounters with the British Navy as it mostly ferried troops and supplies. John was identified as a Landsman—generally considered to be a new sailor. On June 20, 1777, the very same Captain Elliott discharged John from his service in the Virginia Navy.

It is not certain what John was doing or where he was residing during the next year, but he reportedly married Esther Cook on August 7, 1778, in Rockingham County, Virginia. She was reported to have been born circa 1754 in Northampton County, Virginia. I am not sure when John relocated—either temporarily or permanently—to Greenbrier County (now in West Virginia). Ewing families who may have been relatives were living there. While not knowing any specifics, it is possible to conclude that John and Esther were residing in Greenbrier County as attested to by a Conveyance of Bond in Frederick County, Virginia, dated June 21, 1782, for his brothers William, Robert, Samuel and Thomas. This bond was a result of John inheriting his father William's property, and was witnessed by his sister, Elizabeth Ewing Taylor and her husband, John Taylor.

Frederick County, Virginia, records further show several real estate transactions providing the knowledge that John Ewing and his wife Esther had relocated to Frederick County from Greenbrier County. While I have not yet been able to independently verify the facts, John and Esther reportedly had three children: John Jr. (born circa 1782), Samuel and William.

The very next record I have of John and Esther was the notice dated April 2, 1792, in Bowen's *Centinel* [sic] and *Gazette of Frederick County, Virginia*:

Whereas my wife ESTHER has conducted herself so base, as to pro the censure f [sic] every good citizens and without any reason has eloped from my bed and board, I do therefore

forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will not pay any debts she may contract ... John Ewing.

I assume that shortly after this separation, John relocated to Central Kentucky, as records show that he married Alice Caswell on March 6, 1794, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Alice was reportedly born in Pennsylvania, and died sometime before 1825 in Pendleton County, Kentucky. On October 1, 1794, John sold the property he had retained in Frederick County to his mother. This Indenture verifies that he had by this time relocated to the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Early Kentucky was part of Virginia and, as such, tended to provide Virginians a natural destination for those relocating west of the Shenandoah Valley. Many patriots had received land grants there for service in the Revolutionary War. Why John relocated when and where he did is not known. The history of county formation in Kentucky provides some clues to why later records for John and Alice appear in Pendleton County. Bourbon County, the location of John's marriage to Alice, was formed in 1785 from Fayette County; Harrison County was formed in 1793 from parts of Bourbon and Scott Counties; Campbell County was formed two years later in 1795 from portions of Harrison, Mason and Scott Counties; and finally in 1798, Pendleton County was formed from Bracken and Campbell Counties. It seems reasonable that John and his new wife Alice had settled in the same area that just happened to be situated in what ultimately would become Pendleton County—a county with fertile valleys situated just south of Cincinnati, Ohio, by less than thirty miles.

There is evidence indicating that John was an active participant in county affairs. He was appointed a trustee for the town of Falmouth in Pendleton County at a meeting of the trustees on April 12, 1794. Falmouth is the county seat of Pendleton County, and is located several miles east of what was originally known as Stower's Station and would become the small community of Morgan. How long he served in this capacity is not known. During September 1800, John Ewing and Samuel Cook (possibly a relative of his first wife Esther) purchased slightly more than 10,000 acres located partly in Harrison County and partly in Pendleton County. In April 1805, an excerpt from county court records show that John Ewing Esquire produced a Commission from the Governor of the Commonwealth appointing him Sheriff of Pendleton County. In May of 1811, he entered into a bond for \$333.1/3 and was granted a license for a tavern. John Ewing's farm was located on Fork Lick Creek, which is west of Morgan, in southwest Pendleton County. John and Alice had five children:

- Elijah Ewing was born on May 6, 1797, in Pendleton County, Kentucky, and married Elizabeth Susanna Makemson there on June 24, 1819. Elizabeth was born on June 5, 1800, in Harrison County, Kentucky. Elijah died on September 21, 1869, in Clark County, Missouri, after having migrated there sometime in the 1830s. During September of 1838, Elijah purchased several hundred acres of land in Clark County, and farmed them until his death. After Elijah's death, Elizabeth moved back to Pendleton County where she died on November 13, 1878. This union produced nine children: Elizabeth, John, William Brown, Nancy, Mary, Alice, Robert Milton, Susan and Elijah Hubbard.
- James M. Ewing was born on April 12, 1799, in Pendleton County, Kentucky, and married Mary R. 'Polly' McKenney there on December 24, 1822. Polly was born in Kentucky on June 3, 1807. James died on June 16, 1881, in Rush County, Indiana, after having migrated there from Kentucky either at the conclusion of the 1830s or in early 1840. (His daughter Mary, who was born there in August 1840, was the first of his children to be born in Rush County.) James worked as a farmer his entire life. Polly outlived him and died on August 20, 1888, in Rush

County. James and Polly had ten children: Nancy, Loretta, John M., Elizabeth, James M., Jr., Mary A., William T., Margaret J., Martha J. and George W.

- Mariah Ewing was born circa 1803 in Pendleton County, Kentucky, and married Henry H. Fugate there on February 1, 1825. Henry was born circa 1804 in Pendleton County, but I have no further information about him beyond the 1840 census record of Pendleton County. Mariah died circa 1840 in the county of her birth.
- Benjamin Taylor Ewing was born circa 1806 in Pendleton County, Kentucky, and married Eleanor Fugate there on March 2, 1828. Eleanor was born circa 1808 in Kentucky. Interestingly, her father John Henry Fugate was born in Frederick County, Virginia. Taylor died sometime after June 1880 in Pendleton County after living his life as a farmer, with Eleanor predeceasing him on July 27, 1876. Taylor and Eleanor are my second great-grandparents and they had six children: Lucy A., Mary Louise, John James (my great-grandfather), Benjamin F., Floyd H. and George Washington. More details about Benjamin Taylor and his family are found in the next subsection.
- Milton Ewing was born on January 14, 1810, in Pendleton County, Kentucky, and married Nancy Brann there on March 10, 1834. Nancy was born on January 6, 1816, in Kentucky. Milton and Nancy lived their entire lives farming in Pendleton County with Milton dying on May 11, 1878, followed by Nancy on July 10, 1884. Milton and Nancy had seven children: Samuel Taylor, William Newton, Joel Polk, John Milton, Amanda, Anna D. and Mary F.

After the death of his second wife Alice, John Ewing married Mary 'Polly' Dawson McCann in Pendleton County on September 3, 1825. Polly Dawson had first married Lantry McCann on September 1, 1814, in Bracken County, Kentucky, and was widowed circa 1820 in Pendleton County—according to Lantry's will, the couple had five children. After John's death, Mary applied for a Revolutionary War Pension based on John's military service, but the request was denied because John's service during that defining period was with the Commonwealth of Virginia and not with Continental military elements. The disposition of John's estate is unknown. Mary died on October 5, 1838, in Pendleton County, Kentucky. John and Mary had two children:

- William Dodd Ewing was born on June 11, 1826, in Pendleton County, Kentucky, and died on September 17, 1886, in Lewis County, Missouri. In the 1850s, twenty years after his stepbrother Elijah migrated to Clark County, Missouri, William migrated from Kentucky to Lewis County, Missouri. (Lewis County is south of and adjacent to Clark County in the northeastern part of the state.) William, a farmer, married Lois Rosalee Stevens on May 18, 1852, in Scotland County, Missouri. Lois was born on September 29, 1825, in Illinois and died after William on August 17, 1900, in Lewis County. Their union produced nine children: Mary Love, Martha Elizabeth, Lois Ann, Julia Thompson, Elizabeth, William H., Robert L., James A. and Hattie.
- Elizabeth B. Ewing was born circa 1830 in Pendleton County, Kentucky, and nothing further has been developed.

### **Benjamin Taylor Ewing, Son of John Ewing**

Most records that I have encountered suggest that my second great-grandfather was known by his middle name, Taylor. Taylor was a farmer throughout his life, living in a log cabin that he built near Morgan, Kentucky. He married Eleanor Fugate on March 6, 1828, in Pendleton County. I do not know the exact date of his death, but he was last listed in the 1880 census for Pendleton County. I know

nothing further about Taylor's activities as yet. Taylor and Eleanor had six children who were all born in the log cabin:

- Lucy A. Ewing was born September 22, 1831, in Pendleton County, Kentucky and died there on December 13, 1912. Lucy never married and, together with her brother George, lived her entire life in the very cabin in which she was born.
- Mary Louise Ewing was born in January 1834 in Pendleton County, Kentucky—the date of her death is unknown, although she is shown living there with her son Taylor Bryan Ingles on the 1900 census. Mary married James Jefferson Ingles on January 5, 1859, in Pendleton County. James also hailed from Pendleton County where he was born on August 6, 1825, and died on September 19, 1899. Mary and James had four children: Taylor Bryan, Jalia, Eleanor and Lucy.
- John James Ewing was born in April 1836 in Pendleton County, Kentucky, and died in 1909 in Parsons, Labette County, Kansas. John married Mary Ellen Springer on June 5, 1879, in Labette County. Mary was born on February 13, 1854, in Sangamon County, Illinois, and died on November 5, 1906, in Parsons, Kansas. John and Mary are my great-grandparents, and they had three children: Anna Clara, Charles Cleveland and Ruth Edith. More details about John and his family are found in the next subsection.
- Benjamin F. Ewing was born on March 31, 1842, in Pendleton County, Kentucky, and married Martha 'Mattie' Meyers there on October 14, 1869. Mattie was born in December 1843 in Kentucky, and died in Pendleton County on November 15, 1916. Benjamin also died there of a heart ailment on March 22, 1917, having worked as a farmer during his life. Ben and Mattie had four children: Ella Mildred, Hallie, Emma and Finley Myers.
- Floyd H. Ewing was born circa 1848 in Pendleton County, and died there on March 14, 1854, of an inflamed heart.
- George Washington Ewing was born on October 2, 1852, in Pendleton County, and died there of a stroke on June 4, 1930. George never married and, together with his sister Lucy, lived in the cabin in which he was born.



**Standing: Mary Ellen (Springer) Ewing and daughter Anna Clara. Sitting: husband John James and son Charles Cleveland Ewing.**

The family log cabin referred to above was reported in the *Falmouth Outlook* newspaper as having been destroyed by fire in 1934:

Possibly the oldest log house in Pendleton County, located on the Ewing farm near Morgan and now owned by Risk Makemson, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night, Jan. 31. The house was one and a half stories high and had been weather boarded. It was vacant at the time of the fire and was partially insured. This log house was built by the late Taylor Ewing about 130 years ago [Note: Timing is off]. His children, John, Ben and George Ewing and Miss Lucy Ewing, were born and reared in this old home. George and his sister, Miss Lucy, resided their entire lives at this home. It was built at a time when that section of the county was one vast forest and the logs were hewn from poplar trees and placed together with wooden pins. Not a nail was used in the building of this house, even the original clapboard roof was anchored with wooden pins.

### **John James Ewing, Son of Benjamin Taylor Ewing**

John fought the entire Civil War with the Confederacy, serving in the 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry. He was wounded during General Morgan's last raid into Kentucky, and subsequently captured in Benson, Kentucky, by Union forces. John was first sent to a military facility in Louisville, Kentucky, then to Camp Chase in Ohio, Point Lookout in Maryland, and eventually released from Camp Lee near Richmond, Virginia. I have no knowledge of what John did after his release by the Union Army until he was listed in the 1875 Kansas census as living with his first cousin William N. Ewing, son of Milton Ewing. John's cousin William was living at that time in Ladore Township in Neosho County, Kansas, located in the southeast part of the state. John eventually developed a large farm in the same township as his cousin and, according to my grandmother, even had a tennis court.

John's farm was located in the extreme southern portion of Neosho County. Parsons, the town nearest to his farm, was in Labette County. Hence, births, marriages and deaths of my relations in Neosho County typically occurred in Parsons. When John died, the farm was divided amongst his three children, but his son Charles worked the whole farm for his siblings. When my grandmother died, her portion of the Ewing Farm passed to my father.

As previously noted, John subsequently married Mary Ellen Springer in the home of her father George Washington Springer on June 5, 1879, in Labette County, Kansas, and they had three children:

- Anna Clara Ewing, my grandmother, was born on September 3, 1883, in Neosho County, Kansas, and died on April 3, 1976, in Labette County, Kansas. She married Frank Samuel DaHarb on November 20, 1912, in Labette County. He was born on August 13, 1884, in Springfield, Greene County, Missouri. Frank had relocated to Parsons, Kansas, from Springfield, Missouri, to work for the MKT 'Katy' Railroad. While working as a conductor, he was struck and killed by a train on July 29, 1930, in Wyandotte County, Kansas. When Frank married Anna Clara Ewing, he was a widower with two children, Leota Eleanor and Louis Ray. Anna and Frank had two children of their own: Mary Elizabeth and Frank Ewing (my late father).
- Charles Cleveland 'Kemo' Ewing was born on November 15, 1885, in Neosho County, Kansas, and died there on November 20, 1964. Kemo remained on his father's farm, working there until his death. Kemo married Maude A. Frieze circa 1920 and they had three children: Charles, Glen Neale and Mary Margaret.

- Ruth Edith Ewing was born on December 29, 1892, in Neosho County, Kansas, and died on November 18, 1984, in Solano County, California, where her son Arthur John 'Jack Jr.' was residing. She married Arthur John Weir on June 15, 1918, and they had two children: Aryle Jane and Arthur John, Jr.

There are too many references supporting the foregoing for me to list them all, but both Evelyn Ewing and George Ewing were very helpful in providing some of the early details. I would be happy to share more details or specific sources upon request. A descendant chart will appear on the *Clan Ewing* web site, showing the descendants of John Ewing discussed in this report as well as additional descendants.

*Darryl Dene DaHarb is a retired Security Engineer and Special Agent with the Bureau of Diplomatic Security in the U.S. Department of State. Prior to joining the Foreign Service, he previously worked at Bell Laboratories as a physicist and mathematician. During his career with the State Department he and his family resided in the People's Republic of China, Greece, Kuwait and Japan. He is a veteran of the Marine Corps and holds degrees from four different colleges and universities. Darryl and his wife Karin are the proud grandparents of five grandchildren.*

### ***Echoes of the Shenandoah***

Winchester, surrounded by vast orchards, constitutes one of the largest apple export markets of the nation and the largest apple producing area in Virginia.

## Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project – Article 12

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

This is the twelfth in a series of articles about the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. The previous eleven articles have appeared in the last eleven issues of the *Journal of Clan Ewing*. They are also available online through links at the *Clan Ewing* web site ([www.ClanEwing.org](http://www.ClanEwing.org)). Extensively cross-linked results tables, project participant lineages, group relationship diagrams and network diagrams are also available on the *Clan Ewing* web site.

### Update on the Ewing Y-DNA Project

In the last Y-DNA Project article, I promised to discuss more fully the DNA results of project participants that I have referred to in previous articles as “singletons.” On reflection, I realize that “singletons” was a pretty sorry choice of words, and it does not at all convey what it was I wanted to discuss in this article. What I want to discuss in this article is the results of those Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project participants who are *not* in the “large closely related group of Ewings” to which we have paid so much attention in preceding articles. As of October 12, we have results on seventy men in the Ewing surname Y-DNA project. Of these, forty-eight are in Haplogroup R1b1c7, and all but one of these are almost certainly descended from a common male ancestor, who lived near the limit of genealogic time, maybe 500 years ago or so. We do not (yet!) know who he was. The remaining twenty-two men in our project are plainly not related within a genealogic timeframe to the men in R1b1c7, and except for some sub-groups among them, they are not related to one another, either. This article is dedicated to a discussion of their results.

### Grouping Ewing Y-DNA Data

Let us review for a moment, in Figure 1, how we are sorting the Ewing Y-DNA data that we have collected so far. We have results on 70 project participants, and 37-marker results on all but five of

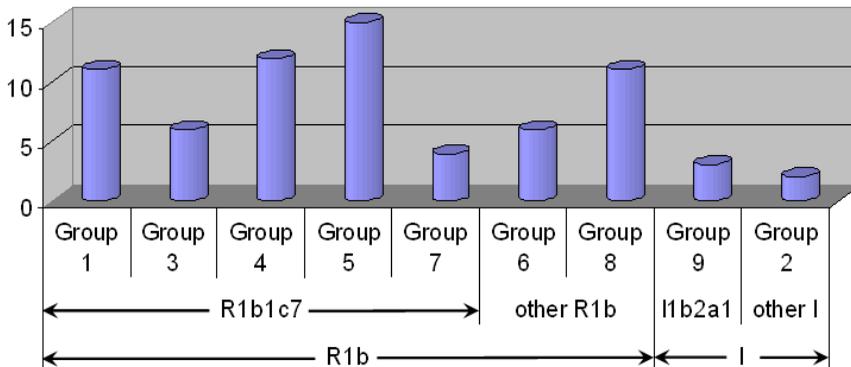


Figure 1: Ewing Y-DNA Project Groups

these. Of the 70 participants, 48 are in the R1b1c7 subclade of haplogroup R1b.<sup>1</sup> As you can see in Figure 1, Groups 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7 are all in R1b1c7, Groups 6 and 8 are in haplogroup R1b but not in R1b1c7, and Groups 9 and 2 are in different branches of haplogroup I (the letter “I” not the number “1”).

- Group 1 includes eleven men, ten of whom<sup>2</sup> have DNA results close enough to the others in R1b1c7 that we believe them to be close relatives, but we do not have conventional genealogical evidence proving this.
- Group 3 includes six descendants of James Ewing of Inch.
- Group 4 includes twelve descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh.
- Group 5 includes five descendants of Nathaniel Ewing and his half-brothers, plus ten other men who have similar haplotypes but are not known to be related on conventional genealogic grounds.
- Group 7 includes four descendants of James Ewing, born circa 1720/25.

The seventeen participants in Groups 6 and 8 are in haplogroup R1b, but not in the R1b1c7 subclade.

- Group 6 is a cluster of six men that appear closely related to one another based on their DNA results. Three of them have conventional genealogy documenting their relationship.
- We have changed the definition of and membership in Group 8 beginning with this article. Formerly, Group 8 consisted only of Stephen Lee Ewing (SL) and Mark Edwin Ewing (ME), who are known third cousins of one another, but are not related to any of the other men in the project. Now, Group 8 includes another nine men that are in R1b but not R1b1c7, most of whom were formerly in Group 2, Singletons. There is a second pair of related men (RL2 and PT) in the new Group 8, but the others are not related to one another in a genealogic timeframe.

Finally, we have five participants that are in haplogroup I:

- Group 9 consists of three descendants of William Ewing of Rockingham County, Virginia, known relatives who have very similar haplotypes.
- Group 2 consists of two men in a completely different branch of Haplogroup I.

As you can see, the Ewing Project groups are not defined in a uniform way. Some are defined on the basis of kinship groups, others on the basis of genetic clustering, Groups 5 and 6 use a hybrid of the two methods, and some groups consist of men who don't fit into the other groups. In this article we are discussing the results of the twenty-two men in Groups 6, 8, 9 and 2, and will be trying to understand the relationships among these “unrelated” men.

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<sup>1</sup> A current, detailed diagram of the subclades of haplogroup R is posted on the ISOGG web site at:

[http://isogg.org/tree/ISOGG\\_HapgrpR07.html](http://isogg.org/tree/ISOGG_HapgrpR07.html)

along with defining SNPs and extensive references. When we say “subclade,” we could as easily say “sub-haplogroup;” it means the same thing—a branch off a branch of a tree, all of the branch points of which are defined by SNPs. When we are speaking of subgroups characterized by specific patterns of STR haplotypes, we usually speak rather of “clusters.”

<sup>2</sup> Our participant TD is in R1b1c7, but is further from the Ewing modal than the other participants (TD is genetic distance 9 from the Ewing 37-marker modal, while those in the “related group” are genetic distance 5 or less) and up to now we have not considered him part of the closely related group. For the purposes of this discussion, I am going to include TD with the other men in R1b1c7, even though he may not be related to them in a genealogic timeframe.

I am going to try to stay away from technical details in this article to the extent possible, but just to give you a “quantitative” idea of the relative degree of relatedness among these various groups, consider these gross genetic distances with respect to the Ewing modal haplotype. The men in “the large closely related group” of Ewings are within genetic distance five (GD 5) of the modal and most of them are at GD 3 or less. TD, our “borderline” case, is at GD 9. Group 6 is at GD 19-20; Group 8 ranges from GD 15 to GD 27; Group 9 is at GD 43-45; and lonesome old JD in Group 2 is at GD 54. Squint your eyes, cock your head and don’t look too closely, but notice that men at GD 4-5 are “related,” men at GD 20-30 are in the same haplogroup, and men at GD 40-50 are in different haplogroups.

## Distinguishing Haplogroups

Actually, all men on the planet are related, because all are thought to descend from a single common male ancestor, who lived something like 60,000 years ago in Africa.<sup>3</sup> By comparing the Y-Chromosomes of living men, scientists have determined the relationships among several main branches of the family tree of this man’s descendants and have estimated the times at which various branches originated. They have done this by comparing “SNPs,” genetic markers of a different kind than we study in the Ewing project.<sup>4</sup> Have a look at a somewhat simplified version of the family tree in Figure 2.<sup>5</sup>

The twenty-one letters shown along the bottom of the tree are the haplogroups. (Don’t let it bother you that these are “branches” and the “root” is at the top.) Haplogroup C and all of the haplogroups shown to the right of it share a mutation<sup>6</sup> that Haplogroups A and B do not share.<sup>7</sup> Haplogroups A and B are found today only in Africa (and in recent immigrants from Africa, of course), and all human populations outside of Africa share the mutation that distinguish Haplogroup C and those to the right of it in the diagram from Haplogroups A and B. This is part of the reason we think human beings originated in Africa, but discussion of this is beyond the scope of this article. Similarly, Haplogroup P and all of the haplogroups to the right of it share a mutation that is not found in the haplogroups to the left of P. Haplogroups R, R1a and R1b all share a mutation not shared by the others, and R1a and R1b each have their own mutation as well. Perhaps you can see that Haplogroup R1b has the mutations that set

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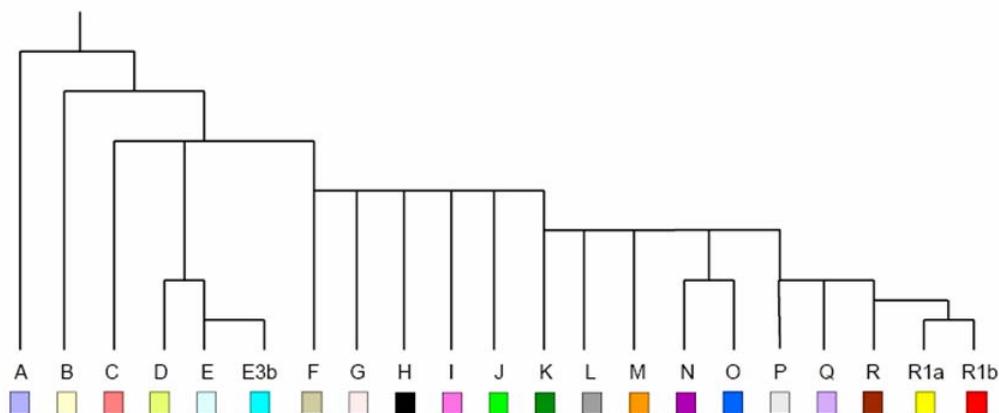
<sup>3</sup> Actually, they have common ancestors going back a lot further than that, too, and what I am speaking about is the ancestry of the Y-chromosome rather than of the men themselves. It turns out we can estimate how long ago it has been to the “common ancestor” of even individual genes, and many of these existed long before the human race came into being.

<sup>4</sup> SNP stands for “Single Nucleotide Polymorphism.” Discussion of the meaning and implications of this sort of marker is beyond the scope of this article, but you can read something about this in Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project: Article 7, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (August 2006), and more in a separate article, *Haplogroups, Haplotypes and Clusters for the Flustered*, both of which are available on the *Clan Ewing* web site ([www.ClanEwing.org](http://www.ClanEwing.org))

<sup>5</sup> For a really cool, full color PDF file showing both mtDNA and Y-DNA trees, as well as the world-wide distribution of haplogroup members, go to [www.scs.uiuc.edu/~mcdonald/WorldHaplogroupsMaps.pdf](http://www.scs.uiuc.edu/~mcdonald/WorldHaplogroupsMaps.pdf). If you can not or do not want to download a PDF file, you can see these diagrams in your browser by just leaving off the “.pdf” part.

<sup>6</sup> Please do not be misled by the common usage of the word “mutation.” SNP and STR mutations have no effect whatsoever on the appearance or functioning of men who have or inherit them, but the fact that they are passed on from generation to generation allows us to keep track of who is related to whom.

<sup>7</sup> The mutations (SNPs) are not shown on this diagram, but you can tell where they would be if they were because of the shape of the diagram. If you want to see a somewhat outdated version of the Y-DNA tree that does include the mutations, have a look at [http://ycc.biosci.arizona.edu/nomenclature\\_system/fig1.html](http://ycc.biosci.arizona.edu/nomenclature_system/fig1.html).



**Figure 2: Simplified Tree of Y-Chromosome Haplogroups**  
 ([www.scs.uiuc.edu/~mcdonald/WorldHaplogroupsMaps.pdf](http://www.scs.uiuc.edu/~mcdonald/WorldHaplogroupsMaps.pdf), page 3)

off Haplogroups C, F, K, P and R in addition to the one that is unique to R1b. We would say that in some sense, these haplogroups are ancestral to Haplogroup R1b, whereas Q, for example, is an “uncle” or a “cousin” rather than an ancestor.

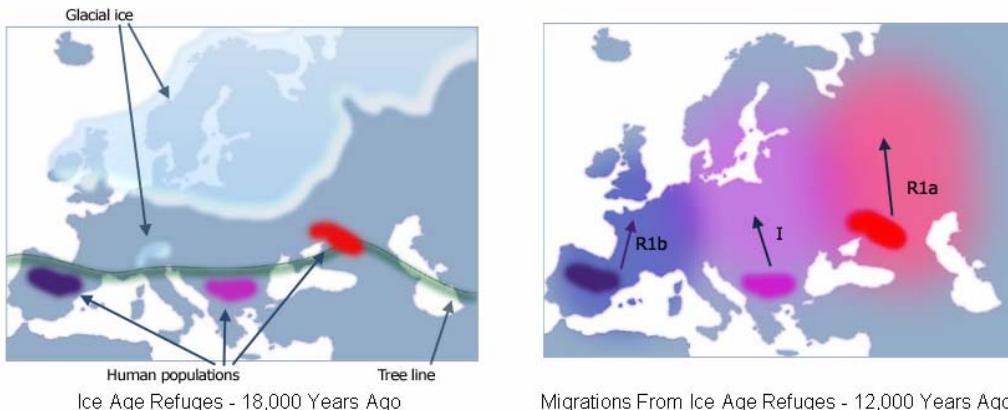
But I digress. I am trying to give you an idea of how distant the relationship is between the men in haplogroup I and the men in haplogroup R1b. Well, try this: a goodly fraction of American Indian men are in haplogroup Q. They are more closely related to our R1b men than the men in haplogroup I are. Amazing, isn't it? The most recent common ancestor of haplogroups I and R lived something like 45,000 years ago in the Middle East.

Men from both haplogroup I and haplogroup R are thought to have been in Europe before the last ice age 20,000 years ago, or so. Haplogroup R is thought to have arisen about 30,000 years ago in Central Asia north of the Black Sea from haplogroup P, and then to have spread across into Europe. (Haplogroup Q also arose from haplogroup P in Central Asia and then spread eastward across Siberia and eventually to the New World.) Haplogroup I seems to have arisen from haplogroup F in the Middle East about 25,000 years ago, and then representatives migrated up the Danube river valley into Central Europe. Then the ice came. People survived only in a few areas in Southern Europe south of the huge ice sheet that made most of Europe uninhabitable during the ice age. These areas are known as “refugia,” places where humans and other species took refuge from the ice. We think there were three such areas, that each developed its own genetic signature, that Europe was re-populated from these refugia as the ice began to recede 15,000 years ago or so, and that this is what is responsible for the main part of the regional structure we see in the haplogroups of modern-day Europe.

### Glacial Refugia

As shown in Figure 3 on the next page, the three glacial refugia were located on the Iberian peninsula (in modern-day Spain), in the Southern Balkans (in modern-day Macedonia/Serbia/Bulgaria maybe) and just north of the Black Sea (in modern-day Ukraine). There were also people in Italy through the last ice

age, but they seem not to have contributed to the repopulation of Europe. The lineages that survived in Spain were mostly in haplogroup R1b, the lineages that survived in the Balkans were mostly in haplogroup I, and the lineages that survived in the Ukraine were mostly in haplogroup R1a. You will find this idea stated as fact in many places on the web, but my experience is that anything that can be summed up this tidily is probably wrong—the “real deal” almost always turns out to be more complicated than anything we can diagram so neatly. Still, an idea like this has value, because it gives us a starting point from which to argue.



**Figure 3: Migrations from Ice Age Refuges**

([www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-news/1888093/posts](http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-news/1888093/posts))

As the ice receded, haplogroup R1b expanded from the Iberian refugium northward along the Atlantic façade;<sup>8</sup> haplogroup I expanded from the Balkan refugium northward through central Europe to Scandinavia; and, haplogroup R1a expanded to the north and west from the refugium north of the Black Sea into Eastern Europe and Scandinavia—interestingly, R1a is better represented in modern-day Norway than in the other Scandinavian countries.

So far, no one in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA project has been found to be in haplogroup R1a, notwithstanding that nearly 10% of Scots are in this haplogroup. Five Ewing men are in haplogroup I and all the rest are in R1b. This is neither surprising nor terribly informative: see the discussion under The Capelli Study, below.

We should also mention that based on archeological findings, the spread of farming into Europe beginning eight thousand years ago in the Neolithic seems to have followed two routes, one along the north coast of the Mediterranean and up the Atlantic façade, and the other from the Middle East up the Danube into Central Europe and points north—so just the routes that R1b and I would have taken from

<sup>8</sup> The R1b1c7 subclade of R1b probably emerged on the order of 4000 years ago, and most scholars think it probably emerged in northwest Ireland, though both the date and location are controversial.

the Iberian and Balkan refugia, respectively, six thousand-odd years before. Also, the most commonly cited theory of the spread of Indo-European languages into Europe a couple of thousand years later argues that they were brought by invading people, who originated in the vicinity of the Black Sea refugium (the putative R1a homeland).<sup>9</sup> Of course, this all creates fertile ground for discussion and dispute about which haplogroup, and especially about which specific branch of which haplogroup, came from where and when. You will find folks who are just beginning to learn about this stuff claiming that the R1b haplogroups in Britain must have come from Spain and the I haplogroups must have come from Scandinavia or Germany, but things are not that simple. Some sub-groups of Haplogroup I were probably in Britain before it became an island nine thousand-odd years ago, and there is some reason to believe they may have come up the Atlantic coast with the R1b folks. Furthermore, some of the invaders from the continent must surely have been in R1b.

## Haplogroup I

### Group 2

JD and our only Ewan participant are the only two project participants remaining in Group 2 after the recent reshuffling. We have only 12-marker data on Ewan, so even though he matches JD exactly at all twelve markers, we cannot speak with any great confidence about whether or not they may have had a common ancestor in a genealogic timeframe. JD knows of no Ewans in his background and we do not have lineage information on Ewan.

JD traces his Ewing lineage with some confidence to his second great-grandfather, James D. Ewing (1773-1850) who married Mary McCleary. This man appears in Fife's Chapter 26 on the descendants of Samuel Ewing (1705-1758),<sup>10</sup> who is the fifth son of "I believe his name was William," the progenitor of our Group 5, Part 1. Fife must have a mistake though, because JD's Y-DNA is completely different than the other descendants of this man.

I have corresponded with Ken Nordtvedt, an expert on haplogroup I, and he thinks that JD is probably in the I1b2\* subclade of haplogroup I, because he has some of the characteristic STR markers of this group. To be certain, JD would have to be tested for the specific SNP that defines this group. Dr. Nordtvedt says, "This variety is found well-dispersed in continental Europe from Italy and Iberia, in France and Germany, and up through Denmark."<sup>11</sup> Obviously, this does not narrow things down much. JD's ancestors could be among the Anglo-Saxons who invaded Britain beginning in the fifth century, or the Danes who invaded a couple hundred years later, or even among native Britons who were there thousands of years before any of the recorded invasions.

One thing is for sure: as new Ewings join the project, it will be easy to distinguish JD's close relatives, because he has a completely distinct type of DNA from the other Ewings.

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<sup>9</sup> This summary statement is laughably abrupt. Every claim in it is subject to endless controversy. Please do not quote it without a big disclaimer—I do not really believe or disbelieve a word of it; we simply do not have evidence adequate to reach definitive conclusions.

<sup>10</sup> Fife, Margaret Ewing. *Ewing in Early America*, Chapter 26, p. 220.

<sup>11</sup> I got this material from [www.northwestanalysis.net](http://www.northwestanalysis.net), but this page has been taken down and the material has not been re-posted. Dr. Nordtvedt's diagrams and calculations can be seen at <http://knordtvedt.home.bresnan.net>.

## Group 9

All three of the men in Group 9 are known on the basis of their conventional genealogies to be descended from William Ewing (c1696-1794) of Rockingham County, Virginia, whose lineage appears in Fife, Chapter 32. Interestingly, Family Tree DNA (FtDNA<sup>12</sup>) initially predicted that WM, the first member of this group, would be in haplogroup G. Haplogroup G is found in a very small percentage of modern-day British, and it is much more prevalent in Georgia—not Georgia next to Alabama, but Georgia next to Azerbaijan! We had some fun with that one, let me tell you. WM initially thought that this rather “far out” result confirmed his suspicion that his third great-grandfather had been adopted into the Ewing family. Then HN joined the project. He had also traced his lineage to William Ewing of Rockingham, who was the fifth great-grandfather of both him and WM. Their results were almost a perfect match, so it turns out that WM’s third great-grandfather was not adopted after all; he was the biological grandson of William of Rockingham.

Shortly afterwards, VC joined the project. He is known on the basis of conventional genealogy to be a third cousin of HN, and their results match closely, not surprisingly. What is surprising to the uninitiated is that VC’s results do not match HN’s results as closely as WM’s do. It is a little hard to get used to the idea that we are sometimes going to find sixth cousins who appear on the basis of their DNA to be more closely related than third cousins, but such are the vagaries of random events like mutations.

Furthermore, FtDNA predicted that HN and VC would be in haplogroup I. Something was wrong. It is simply impossible for close relatives with practically identical DNA results to be in different haplogroups, but FtDNA had predicted that WM would be in haplogroup G. What happened? The problem turns on the meaning of the word “predicted.” What is to predict? They were tested, were they not? Well, they were tested for STR markers, but haplogroups are defined on the basis of SNP markers. SNP mutations happen so infrequently that for all practical purposes they are unique and permanent, so they are the gold standard for tracing lines of descent. A good number of SNPs have been identified, but most of them are very old—on the order of tens of thousands of years old—so they are not helpful in distinguishing recent branchings, and they are all but useless in genetic genealogy. For the purposes of genetic genealogy, we test STR markers, which mutate about 100,000 times more often than SNP markers. This makes them much more useful for distinguishing branchings in a short timeframe, but it introduces a considerable degree of uncertainty when trying to sort out branchings that are a few thousand years old. This is because STR markers are subject to “back mutations,” where a marker can mutate away from the ancestral value and then mutate “back” to the original value in a subsequent generation, and “parallel” or “convergent mutations,” where two men can have the same value at a marker by coincidence rather than because they are descended from a common ancestor.<sup>13</sup>

You can imagine that the man in whom an SNP mutation first occurred would not only pass that on to his descendants, he would also pass on all of his STR values. Over many subsequent generations the SNP would persist (remember: SNPs are permanent for all practical purposes), and gradually STR mutations would begin to occur and would come to distinguish various lines among his descendants. Still, each of his descendants would have most of the original STR values, and there would be a

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<sup>12</sup> [www.FamilyTreeDNA.com](http://www.FamilyTreeDNA.com)

<sup>13</sup> The STR markers do not all have the same rates of mutation. Back mutations and convergent mutations become even more of a problem in the more rapidly mutating markers like CDYa/b.

considerable degree of overlap in the various lines. Of course, there will be indeterminate cases in which not enough markers match for us to be sure, and there will be cases where we are simply mistaken, especially if we are relying on only a very few markers. We could go on about the technical details at considerable length here, but the bottom line is that we can use certain characteristic patterns of STR marker results to “predict” what SNPs we would find in a man if we tested him, but we might make a mistake.

I called up FtDNA and brought their attention to the aberrant results of their haplogroup predictions for WM and his known relatives, HN and VC. They tested all three for the SNP that defines haplogroup I and found that it was present in all three. WM was not in haplogroup G after all. The poor guy keeps getting his hopes up that he is a completely odd-ball Ewing, and results keep coming back that suggest he is a regular Ewing. I have become well enough acquainted with him that I can certify with some confidence that he is definitely an odd-ball, regardless of what the results may say. Of course, the argument could be made that being an odd-ball is a fairly wide-spread trait amongst Ewings, but maybe we had best not explore that too deeply.

In any case, the three men in Group 9 are in haplogroup I, but they are not at all closely related to JD in Group 2.<sup>14</sup> Dr. Nordtvedt tells me that he thinks they are most likely in what he calls the “I1b2a1-Isles-Eng” sub-group of haplogroup I. He says, “I1b2a1-Isles is found almost exclusively in the British Isles, and heavily from Scotland at that...I1b2a1 is a candidate haplogroup which may have arrived in the British Isles in pre-Roman times, and perhaps directly from more southwesterly Europe instead of Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian sources.” As with JD, any new Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project participants that are closely related to the men in Group 9 will be easy to identify, because their DNA is quite different from the DNA of everyone else in the project.

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<sup>14</sup> JD is genetic distance 36-39 from the men in Group 9.

## Haplogroup R1b

Have a look at the genetic distance table in Figure 4 to get help orienting to the relationships among the Ewing men in haplogroup R1b outside of R1b1c7<sup>15</sup> and to see why we say they are “unrelated.”

		Genetic Distance																
ID	E w i n g	T D	P T	R L 2	J M c	J M 3	M K	S L	M W E	W C 2	T W	R M	J M	W E 2	D H	W R 2	D S	
Ewing	-	9	27	25	23	29	20	19	18	16	15	20	20	19	19	19	19	
TD	9	-	22	20	18	28	19	14	13	15	16	19	17	16	16	16	18	
PT	27	22	-	4	11	25	20	16	17	17	16	14	14	13	13	13	14	
RL2	25	20	4	-	11	27	18	14	15	15	18	12	12	11	11	11	12	
JMc	23	18	11	11	-	25	14	14	13	13	14	14	12	11	11	11	13	
JM3	29	28	25	27	25	-	28	25	24	24	21	28	26	25	25	25	27	
MK	20	19	20	18	14	28	-	12	11	10	13	14	14	13	13	13	14	
SL	19	14	16	14	14	25	12	-	1	10	17	12	12	11	11	11	14	
ME	18	13	17	15	13	24	11	1	-	9	16	13	11	10	10	10	13	
WC2	16	15	17	15	13	24	10	10	9	-	11	12	12	11	11	11	11	
TW	15	16	16	18	14	21	13	17	16	11	-	15	15	14	14	14	14	
RM	20	19	14	12	14	28	14	12	13	12	15	-	4	3	3	3	4	
JM	20	17	14	12	12	26	14	12	11	12	15	4	-	1	1	1	4	
WE2	19	16	13	11	11	25	13	11	10	11	14	3	1	-	0	0	3	
DH	19	16	13	11	11	25	13	11	10	11	14	3	1	0	-	0	3	
WR2	19	16	13	11	11	25	13	11	10	11	14	3	1	0	0	-	3	
DS	19	18	14	12	13	27	14	14	13	11	14	4	4	3	3	3	-	

**Figure 4: Genetic Distances**

You can see the genetic distance between any two individuals in this chart. “Ewing” is the modal haplotype for “the large group of closely related Ewings.” You can see the number 9 where TD and Ewing intersect on the chart—TD is genetic distance 9 from the Ewing modal. He is the only man in the R1b1c7 subdivision of haplogroup R1b shown in this chart. (The genetic distances from the Ewing modal to the other R1b1c7 Ewings, who are not shown in this chart, range from 0 to 5.) Notice that the genetic distances from the Ewing modal to the other men in this chart range between 15 for TW to 29 for JM3. We have been saying that anything over genetic distance 5 counts as “unrelated,” so they are all plainly unrelated to “the large group of closely related Ewings.” But now have a look at the genetic distances between them. I have drawn dark boxes around clusters of men who are (or appear to be) related to one another. The large box shows the genetic distances between the men in Group 6—these

<sup>15</sup> We have included in this analysis only those men who have 37-marker results.

range from 0 to 4, so we can consider them related to one another. The two smaller boxes show the genetic distances between the men in each of the two pairs of known relatives within Group 8: sixth cousins PT and RL2 are at genetic distance 4 from one another, and third cousins SL and ME are at genetic distance 1 from one another. Otherwise, everybody in the chart is at least genetic distance 9 from all the others.

## Group 6

Group 6 consists of six men so far. Three of them have identical 37-marker results and a fourth is different from them at only one marker. The other two differ at three or four markers from one another and the others. This cluster is tight enough that we can consider these men to be related to one another in a genealogic timeframe. Indeed, three of them (JM, WE2 and WR2) have conventional genealogies tracing their lineages to a common ancestor: William Ewing (c1730-1774) who married Eleanor Thompson (c1738-1774).<sup>16</sup> (Both died in Conemaugh Township, Indiana County, Pennsylvania.) WR2 and WE2 have identical test results and JM differs from them at only one marker. A fourth man in Group 6 has identical test results with WR2 and WE2, but he has been able to trace his conventional genealogy back only as far as his second great-grandfather, Thomas Ewing, born between 1808 and 1811 in New Castle, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, married Rebecca Burke (c1815-c1898), and has not been able to establish a connection with the William Ewing born circa 1730 line. We consider it to be a good bet on the basis of his DNA results that he is connected to this line, too, though.

The other two men in Group 6 (DS and RM) are each genetic distance three from the three men who have identical results. They share one marker, but each has two that the other does not, so they are genetic distance four from one another. The fact that they share a marker that the other men in this group do not have raises the possibility that they are more closely related to one another than they are to the others, but the marker they share<sup>17</sup> is a relatively quickly mutating one and it would not be impossible for this to have occurred by coincidence. It is also not impossible that they are also descended from William Ewing born circa 1730, but we think this is unlikely. DS traces his lineage back to John Ewing born 1759 in Pennsylvania, m. Elizabeth Gardner, died 1817 in Montgomery County, Ohio. He is the right age to be a son of William Ewing b. c1730, but William already has a son John born circa 1765 (the common ancestor of WR2 and JM), so this is unlikely. RM is a Canadian Ewing, whose immigrant ancestor was born in Ireland, probably Donegal, c1768 and came to Nova Scotia in 1833. One of his grandsons, Orlando Chester Ewing (1855-1926) moved to Massachusetts and has several living American Ewing descendants, but none has participated in the project. Unaccountably, the lineage for RM we have had posted on the web site shows William Ewing (circa 1730-1774) as a sibling of his third great-grandfather, but this information is not in the material RM sent us, so it is mistaken. I have an idea that it resulted from some fooling around and wishful thinking that I was doing in the database I maintain on project participants. We will fix this as soon as possible.

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<sup>16</sup> Interestingly, this family seems not to appear in Fife, but it does appear in Joseph Lyons Ewing's *Sketches of the Families of Thomas Ewing and Mary Maskell, William Ewing and Eleanor Thompson, James Ewing and Eleanor Rhea and their Descendants, with Historical Data and Reminiscences*, The Stratfor Commercial Job Printery, Stratford, New Jersey, 1910, which is available as a facsimile reprint from [www.HigginsonBooks.com](http://www.HigginsonBooks.com).

<sup>17</sup> DYS 458 = 17

## Group 8

We have redefined Group 8 beginning with this article. Formerly, it consisted of only two men (SL and ME), who are third cousins, both descended from Charles Alonzo Ewing (1836-1877) who married Mary Ellen Funkhouser (1841-1907). Both were born in Illinois and died in Wayne County, Illinois. Now, we have added a number of unrelated men to Group 8, because we have changed the membership criterion for this group to “R1b but not R1b1c7 and not Group 6.” Group 8 has become a catch-all group. Undoubtedly, as time goes along and we identify larger kindreds within this group, we will break them out into groups of their own.

## SL and ME

Steven Colson is a DNA researcher who has been working on a closely related cluster of haplotypes that he thinks is specific to Strathclyde. He contacted us when he discovered that SL and ME are close matches for this cluster, and we have persuaded him to write an article about his research, which appears in this issue of the *Journal*. You may recall that the Y-DNA article in the last issue of the *Journal* contained a fair amount of speculation that the Ewings originated among the Brythonic Celts of Strathclyde—well, here is some DNA evidence that at least two of them did! We are still scratching our heads trying to figure out why so many of us have DNA that is more closely associated with NW Ireland.

## PT and RL2

Two other men in Group 8 are also related to one another. This is actually one of the most interesting stories we have found in the DNA project, and it illustrates the power of the DNA project to illuminate old genealogical puzzles. PT and RL2 are sixth cousins, who have traced their lineages to their common fifth great-grandfather, John Ewing (1695-1751). He is the subject of Fife, Chapter 31; Fife believed him to be the eldest son of “I believe his name was William,” the patriarch of our Group 5, Part 1. Now, PT and RL2 have DNA results that match closely enough to support the notion that they are sixth cousins, but their results are nothing like the other men in Group 5, so they cannot have had a recent common ancestor with the men in Group 5. There are many possible explanations for this result, but an off-hand statement in Fife provides a clue that suggests a very plausible explanation. Fife says,

John Ewing ‘age about 55 in 1745’ (Q.A. 2:299) Deposition taken in Queen Annes Co., MD-1745. He died there in 1751 without a will. His children’s names and ages are in the settlement of his estate. I believe his age is in error and he was half-brother to Nathaniel. [See Chapter XXXI]. He, too, lived in Sadsbury twp. Lancaster Co., PA 1738-40.<sup>18</sup>

The man I have ponderously referred to as “I believe his name was William” married first a woman who may have been named Elizabeth and had with her one son, Nathaniel born 1693. He married second a woman who may have been named Ann. Fife believed that they had five sons. She thought the deposition mentioned above must be in error, because if John was “about 55 in 1745,” he would have been born in about 1690—before Nathaniel. She supposed that since John was the son of William’s second wife, he must have been born after the son of his first wife, so she supplied 1695 as his date of birth. The next son, also William, was born about 1700, then Joshua circa 1704, then Samuel circa 1705, then James 1712, then George circa 1715. But we have very little hard information about “I believe his name was William” and his wives; we don’t even know their names for certain. I think we

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<sup>18</sup> Fife, Margaret Ewing. *Ewing in Early America*, Chapter 24, p. 188.

should consider that the deposition in 1745 may have been correct, and if John was “about 55” then, he must have been “about 3” when Nathaniel was born and “about 5” when his mother had her first child with Nathaniel’s father. This all makes perfect sense if Nathaniel’s father married John’s mother when he was a small child, adopted him and raised him as his own. This would also explain why the DNA of PT and RL2 does not match the rest of the men in their family.

## **The Seven Others**

The seven other men in Group 8 are not related to one another or to anyone else in the project. About all that we have said about them so far is that they are all in haplogroup R1b (and not in R1b1c7 or Group 6), but that does not narrow things down a bit. Haplogroup R1b is far and away the most common haplogroup in Europe, and even more so along the Atlantic coast, reaching 90% among the Basques and in parts of Ireland. We said above that the men in Group 8 are at genetic distances ranging from 15 to 29 from the Ewing modal haplotype. But they are also at genetic distances ranging from 9 to 28 from one another. Is there a way we can talk about how long ago their ancestral lines diverged and where they came from?

## **Subdividing R1b**

As we discussed above, SNPs are the gold standard for identifying deep branches in the family tree. This is a rapidly evolving area of study and new SNPs are continually being discovered. As of this writing, nineteen different SNP-defined branches of R1b have been identified. Only four men in the Ewing project have had detailed SNP testing. Three of us in “the large closely related group” (one each in Groups 1, 3 and 5) have had this testing; all were found to be “M222+,” which is the definition of subclade R1b1c7. It would be a waste of money for other men in the closely related group to have this testing, because the result is a foregone conclusion. PT is the fourth man to have had detailed SNP testing. He did have the SNPs defining R1b1c, but did not have M222 or any of the other SNPs defining sub-branches of R1b1c. Now, RL2 is PT’s sixth cousin, so he would certainly have the same results as PT, but we don’t know about the other men in Group 8 or Group 6. We could start a campaign to get the others SNP tested, but this would cost them \$79 apiece, and once we had the results, we still could not get too far, because we do not have enough men that have been tested this rigorously for us to use as a comparison group.

A fair amount of work has been done using an alternative strategy, based on looking at “STR clusters.” Remember that we can speak with some confidence about the branch structure over maybe ten or fifteen generations using STRs, but if we try to go back the several thousand years since the various sub-branches of R1b arose, we are apt to make errors, especially if we use just a few markers.

## **The Capelli Study**

In 2003, Cristian Capelli and fourteen collaborators published an interesting study<sup>19</sup> that was intended to investigate the extent to which the “indigenous” peoples of Britain were replaced by populations of Anglo-Saxon, Danish and Norwegian Viking invaders. This group collected Y-DNA from 1772 British men, who were selected systematically from twenty-five small towns that were more or less evenly

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<sup>19</sup> Capelli, Cristian et al. A Y Chromosome Census of the British Isles, *Current Biology*, Vol. 13 (May 27, 2003), pp. 979-984. A PDF of this paper is available for free download at [www.ucl.ac.uk/tcga/tcgapdf/capelli-CB-03.pdf](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/tcga/tcgapdf/capelli-CB-03.pdf).

distributed across Britain. Only men who were living in the same town their paternal grandfathers had been born in were used as subjects. The Y-DNA was tested for eleven SNP and six STR markers.

The specimens collected were categorized into fourteen different “types.” The fourteen types consisted of eleven SNP-defined haplogroups (including some “sub-haplogroups” if you insist). Only three of these eleven<sup>20</sup> amount to more than 5% of any of the British or comparison populations. What do you suppose the three best represented haplogroups were? Of course, they were R1b,<sup>21</sup> I<sup>22</sup> and R1a. Capelli divided each of these three into two different “types” for the purposes of his analysis by breaking a haplotype cluster out from each. For Haplogroup R1b, he broke out a haplotype cluster he calls “AMH+1,” which means “Atlantic Modal Haplotype<sup>23</sup> plus its one-step neighbors,” or “everyone within genetic distance one of the Atlantic Modal 6-marker STR haplotype.”

Percentages of each of the fourteen different types present were tabulated for each of the towns, and were compared with percentages of these types that had been found in three comparison populations. One of the comparison populations was taken to represent the population in Britain before the Roman conquest, and consisted of men from Castlerae, Ireland, (a town in Central Ireland thought never to have suffered Anglo-Saxon or Viking occupation) and Basques. These two groups did not have significantly different percentages of the types of DNA identified, so were pooled. A second comparison group thought to represent Norwegian Vikings was composed of the pooled data from two towns in western Norway that were not significantly different from one another. The investigators had hoped to be able to distinguish Anglo-Saxons from Danes, so they compared data from a general Danish collection with some data from the Schleswig-Holstein region of northern Germany that is thought to be the homeland of the Anglo-Saxons, but these two populations were not significantly different from one another, and the third comparison group (“German/Danish”) was composed of the pooled data from these two regions.

The vast majority of genetic variation in the British samples was within the individual towns and only 3.65% of the variation could be apportioned to differences between the towns. This is another way of saying that there was no striking difference in the mixtures of types found among the locations sampled in Britain, but if you look really closely with powerful statistical techniques, you can see that some locations have a little more of this or that type. Furthermore, some patterns can be seen in the differences. The Capelli group concluded that there was overall less genetic input from invading

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<sup>20</sup> The eight haplogroups that were not found at greater than 5% in any of the populations sampled included E3b, J, J2 and N3. Their distribution is of some interest, but none of the Ewing men fall into any of these haplogroups, so I have decided to omit any discussion of them here.

<sup>21</sup> Capelli's data table does not show Haplogroup R1b as such, but rather “R1xR1a1,” which means “everyone in R1 *except* those in R1a1.” This would amount to pretty much the same thing. The reason he uses this ponderous locution is that M173 (which defines haplogroup R1) and M17 (which defines Haplogroup R1a1) were tested, but M343 (which defines R1b) was not tested.

<sup>22</sup> I'm glossing over something here. Actually Capelli found very few men in Haplogroup I1b2 but a good number of them in “I1b2,” which means “I but *not* I1b2.” Though Haplogroup I1b2 was found in only a small number of British men, those who had it were all in areas thought not to have received significant continental input and it was not found at all in the Norwegian or German/Danish comparison groups. The short story (based on other sources) is that I1b2 is a subclade of Haplogroup I that has a modern-day distribution and probably history more like Haplogroup R1b than the rest of Haplogroup I.

<sup>23</sup> The Atlantic Modal Haplotype is an STR cluster within Haplogroup R1b that includes the majority of haplotypes on the Atlantic fringe of Europe, and is found at its highest percentages in the Iberian peninsula and Ireland.

populations into Britain than has been thought by many, but that there is evidence that traditionally “Celtic” areas of Britain had the least continental input, the Central-Eastern part of England had the most, and Orkney and Shetland had the most Norwegian input.

So where do the Ewings fit into this data? There are no R1a participants in the Ewing project, so far. No one in the “large closely related group” of Ewings is in the Capelli AMH+1 group,<sup>24</sup> but fifteen of the seventeen Ewing men in R1b outside of R1b1c7 do fall into the AMH+1 group and five of these match the 6-marker AMH exactly: PT, RL2, JMc, WC2 and JM3. Five of the six members of Ewing Group 6 (all except RM) match one another exactly and are genetic distance one from the AMH; SL, MK, ME and Ewen match one another exactly and are genetic distance one from the AMH at a different marker; and, TW is genetic distance one from the AMH at yet another marker. RM is genetic distance two from the AMH and Js is three from the AMH, so they are not in the AMH+1 cluster, but they are in R1b. The Ewing project has two clusters of participants in Haplogroup I: the three-man kindred in Group 9 and two men not known to be related to one another in Group 2, JD and Ewan. These two clusters are at considerable genetic distance from one another; neither is in the I1b2 sub-haplogroup and neither is in the STR cluster that Capelli broke out of the balance of Haplogroup I.<sup>25</sup>

And what does this tell us? Well, precious little, in my opinion. Those Ewings in R1b that are not in R1b1c7 are almost all in the AMH+1 STR cluster of R1b, which is the most commonly found cluster not only in Britain, but in all of Western Europe. Those Ewings in Haplogroup I are in the part of it that Capelli does not differentiate from Haplogroup I at large. Can we get any more specific than this?

### Oppenheimer’s Data

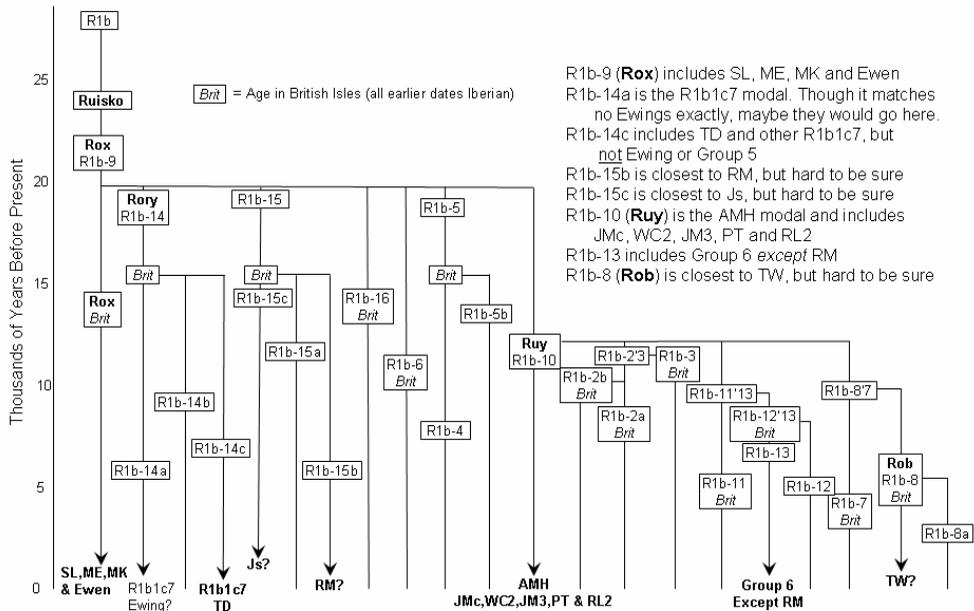
In his book *Origins of the British*,<sup>26</sup> Stephen Oppenheimer used the Capelli and other data he found in the public domain to a total of 3084 Y-DNA samples and came up with his own set of clusters. Twenty-one of them subdivide R1b. This tree has the virtue of making some very specific assertions, not only about the relationships among clusters, but also about the timing of the emergence of these clusters. Sadly, it does not have the virtue of being nearly as precise as it appears or, for that matter, correct. Before we criticize, let us have a look at Figure 5 on the next page to understand what the tree says.

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<sup>24</sup> The 6-marker Atlantic Modal Haplotype is 12 13 13 14 24 11 in Capelli’s order, which is DYS 388, 393, 392, 19, 390 and 391. The Ewing modal is genetic distance three from the AMH, and the Ewing Group 5 modal is genetic distance four from the AMH.

<sup>25</sup> I believe the 6-marker I1b2 modal is 13 13 11 16 23 10 for the six markers in Capelli’s order. Note that the terminology has changed since the Capelli article and this haplogroup is now called I1b1b—still, it is the haplogroup defined by the M26 SNP. Though our haplogroup I men are probably in branches of I1b2 in the “new” terminology, they are not in Capelli’s I1b2. The modal for the 2.47+1 STR cluster that Capelli broke out of the part of I not in I1b2 (IxI1b2) is 14 13 11 14 22 10.

<sup>26</sup> Oppenheimer, Stephen. *The Origins of the British, A Genetic Detective Story: The Surprising Roots of the English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh*, Carroll & Graf, New York, 2006.



**Figure 5: Ewings in Oppenheimer’s R1b Cluster Tree**

I have copied Oppenheimer’s tree, but have added arrows and designations across the bottom of the figure. The scale on the left side of the diagram shows the number of years before present and the blocks with cluster names in the tree appear across from the number of years ago Oppenheimer has calculated that they originated. For example, R1b-14a appears in the diagram across from about 6,000 years ago, and R1b-10 (Ruy) appears across from 12,000 years ago, or so. Oppenheimer has given some of the clusters male names beginning with “R,” such as Rusko, Rox, Rory, Ruy and Rob, thinking this might be more interesting and easier to follow for some folks than using names like “R1b-10,”<sup>27</sup> but has about driven me nuts. When the British variety of a cluster emerged at a different time from the parent cluster, Oppenheimer has made the note, *Brit*. The dating of the time of origin of these clusters is not as precise as it appears because the confidence intervals are huge. For example, Oppenheimer estimates the age of the R1b-14a cluster at 5,449 years, but the standard deviation is 2,090 years. Round numbers, this means that there is a 70% chance that the actual age of the cluster is between 3,359 and 7,539 years.

Maddeningly, Oppenheimer has not published the modal haplotypes for his clusters, perhaps because he has a deal with a commercial DNA testing company to test people and send them a certificate telling them what cluster they belong to. If you already have the test results, they will “interpret” this for you and send you the certificate for seventy bucks. This has not set too well with the genetic genealogy

<sup>27</sup> Incidentally, both these names and the letter/number designations for the clusters are used only by Oppenheimer. Sykes also uses names, but different ones. Other workers use different naming systems for the clusters they have identified. Keeping all of this straight can drive you crazy.

community, let me tell you. Folks have been collecting Oppenheimer test results and correlating these with known haplotypes and also with SNP-defined subclades unknown to Oppenheimer. Dennis Wright has kindly sent me his tabulation of a number of these. This has allowed me to place some of our Ewings on the Oppenheimer tree with full confidence, but has left me entirely in the dark about where to put others. Notice that I have put R1b1c7 below the R1b-14a cluster. I did this because Oppenheimer has assigned this cluster to a man, who has the same 6-marker haplotype (which also happens to be the modal haplotype for R1b1c7) as forty men who are SNP-proven R1b1c7. No Ewing project participant has this exact haplotype.<sup>28</sup> Oppenheimer also certified a man as belonging to cluster R1b-14c who has the same 6-marker haplotype<sup>29</sup> as seven other men who are SNP-proven R1b1c7. The only Ewing man who has this exact haplotype is TD. R1b-14b is almost certainly also in R1b1c7, but we don't have confirmation of that. Although we know the "large group of closely related Ewings" to be in R1b1c7, we do not know for sure where Oppenheimer would put them, and although I have an idea that he would put most of them in R1b-14a, I have no idea where he would put the men in Group 5. This is because the Ewing modal is genetic distance one from a 6-marker haplotype Oppenheimer certified as R1b-14a, but the Group 5 modal is genetic distance two from this haplotype and is no closer than genetic distance two to any of the other Oppenheimer clusters.<sup>30</sup>

Oppenheimer's cluster R1b-10 (Ruy) exactly matches the 6-marker Atlantic Modal Haplotype, and also five of the Ewing men, but of these only PT and RL2, who are known to be related to one another on the basis of their conventional genealogies, have 37-marker haplotypes close enough to consider them related in a genealogic time frame. Oppenheimer's cluster R1b-9 (Rox) includes Ewing project participants SL and ME,<sup>31</sup> who are known to be third cousins, but also MK,<sup>32</sup> who is genetic distance 12 and 11 respectively from them on the 37-marker panel, so cannot be related in anything like a genealogic time frame. Oppenheimer's cluster R1b-13 matches all of the men in Ewing Group 6, except for RM. I am just guessing on the placement of RM, Js and TW; none of them exactly matches any of the Oppenheimer clusters we have figured out, but they seem closest to those that I put them under.

Now, I said above that this tree is not "correct." Why do I say that? Remember that these clusters are based on 6-marker STR haplotypes. As Oppenheimer himself says,

STR types are less reliable than [SNPs] for building trees because they are made up of a combination of rapidly mutating genetic sites which can mutate forward and backwards, thus introducing ambiguity. None the less, they are used for this purpose, and their rapid mutation has the advantage of facilitating analysis of shorter time periods.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> The Ewing 6-marker modal differs from R1b1c7 only at DYS 19 = 15 (where the modal is 14), and the Ewing Group 5 modal differs from the R1b1c7 both at DYS 19 and at DYS 391 = 10 (where the modal is 11).

<sup>29</sup> This differs from the R1b1c7 modal only at DYS 390 = 24 (where the modal has 25).

<sup>30</sup> DYS 391 is one of the six markers that Oppenheimer considers. You will recall that the criterion for Ewing Group 5 membership is matching the Ewing modal closely, but having DYS 391 = 10 instead of the Ewing modal DYS 391 = 11. The other marker that both the larger Ewing modal and the Group 5 modal share but Oppenheimer's cluster R1b-14a does not share is DYS 19 = 15, where Oppenheimer (and the R1b1c7 modal) have DYS 19 = 14.

<sup>31</sup> See Steven Colson's article, page 55 in this issue of the *Journal*, on an interesting sub-cluster to which they belong.

<sup>32</sup> And also Ewen, but we have only 12-marker data on him.

<sup>33</sup> Oppenheimer, Stephen. *The Origins of the British, A Genetic Detective Story: The Surprising Roots ...*, p. 436.

There are a good eighteen or twenty SNPs now used to define subclades of R1b that Oppenheimer did not have available when he did his analysis, including the M222 SNP that defines R1b1c7. A tree accurately reflecting genetic kinship will have these SNP-defined subclades on its terminal branches, so a tree based on STR clusters will be “correct” to the extent that it matches the SNP tree. Oppenheimer’s tree does not stand up too well to this kind of scrutiny. We are forced to consider only those haplotypes for which we have been able to figure out the Oppenheimer cluster, and for which we also have at least one man with that haplotype who has been SNP tested. We have this information for sixteen of the twenty-one Oppenheimer R1b clusters: 2b, 4, 8, 8a, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14a, 14b, 14c, 15a, 15b, 15c and 16 (I have left off the “R1b-” prefix in each case). In eight of these there are men who have been SNP tested and found not to have any of the R1b sub-clade SNP markers; that is, they are R1b1c\*. Four, widely separated Oppenheimer clusters (9, 10, 11 and 8) have haplotypes that men who are SNP-proven R1b1c6 also have. SNP-proven R1b1c7 haplotypes are best represented in Oppenheimer clusters 14a and 14c, but 14a and 14b also have one man each in 9\*, and R1b1c7 also appears in clusters 15a and 11. Perhaps not surprisingly, Oppenheimer cluster R1b-10, which includes the Atlantic Modal Haplotype, has men in at least six different SNP-defined subclades: c\*, 6, 9, 9\*, 9a and 10.

How could this have gone so wrong? The problem is that Oppenheimer used so few STR markers to define his clusters that the resolution is abysmal. Folks in the genetic genealogy community have been calling these 6-marker haplotypes “bikini haplotypes,” presumably because the cover so little.

## Sykes’ Data

In his book, *Saxons, Vikings, and Celts*,<sup>34</sup> Bryan Sykes explains in a simplified and interesting way the implications of his analysis of some data from his Oxford Genetic Atlas Project.<sup>35</sup> His project included mtDNA data, but we are considering only the Y-DNA data, here. He collected DNA from English and Scottish men, which he analyzed for up to ten STR markers, and he borrowed a little Irish data.<sup>36</sup> He talks about “50,000 DNA sequences to work with,” but I had a look at the data posted on his web site,<sup>37</sup> and as near as I can tell he derived his clusters and bases his arguments on a total of 2,322 Y-DNA haplotypes. Of these, only about 1,500 haplotypes have full 10-marker data; most of the rest of the

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<sup>34</sup> Sykes, Bryan. *Saxons, Vikings, and Celts: The Genetic roots of Britain and Ireland*, W.W. Norton & Co., New York, 2006. This book was originally published in Britain under the title *Blood of the Isles: Exploring the Genetic Roots of Our Tribal History*, Bantam Press, 2006. It is intended for a general audience and does not include enough scientific detail to allow checking Sykes’ facts or methods. Kevin Campbell (see footnote 42) has written an excellent paper analyzing Sykes’ data, and fills in a lot of the detail missing from Sykes’ book.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 119. For discussion of his data, see [www.bloodoftheisles.net/ogap.html](http://www.bloodoftheisles.net/ogap.html).

<sup>36</sup> The markers he considers are DYS 19, 390, 391, 392, 393, 389i, 389ii, 388, 425, and 426. Seven-marker data was on the first seven of these. Capelli’s markers consisted of the first five and the eighth of these. The order of the makers in Sykes’ data tables is not the same as Capelli order and not the same as FtDNA order, but Campbell (see below) puts them in FtDNA order for his discussion, and also seems to have substituted DYS 439 for 425—perhaps this is just a typo. Since DYS 425 is not a part of the FtDNA 37-marker panel (it is in the 67-marker upgrade), most Ewing men have not been tested for this, so I just used their DYS 439 values when comparing them with Campbell’s OGAP chart. This may have introduced a confound, because while all but one of the OGAPs have twelve repeats at DYS 439, the Ewing modal and three of the men in Ewing Group 8 have thirteen repeats at this marker. Virtually all R1b men and all eleven of the Ewing men who have been tested have twelve repeats at DYS 425. Furthermore, the 389i/ii reporting convention Sykes uses is different from FtDNA. It is enough to drive you crazy trying to compare data across these different sets.

<sup>37</sup> For a PDF of his actual Y-DNA data, see [www.bloodoftheisles.net/OGAP\\_yDNA.pdf](http://www.bloodoftheisles.net/OGAP_yDNA.pdf).

haplotypes have 7-marker data. As it happens, the “additional” markers were not all that informative, anyway.<sup>38</sup> He grouped his data by regions, including eight regions in Scotland: Northern Isles, Hebrides, Highland, Grampian, Argyll, Strathclyde,<sup>39</sup> Tayside & Fife, and Borders. England is divided into seven regions. His map of regional borders<sup>40</sup> shows four regions in Ireland and three in Wales, but there is very little Irish data (only twenty-two men) and the data table on his web site does not distinguish regions within Ireland or Wales. He put haplotypes into regions based on the reports of DNA donors about where their paternal grandfathers were born.

Sykes’ most general conclusions are based on the distributions of haplogroups and are very much the same as Oppenheimer’s: mostly, modern British Y-DNA appears to be descended from ancestors who were natives of Britain before the historically attested invasions of the Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Norwegian Vikings, Danes or Normans. The exceptions to this are that there is a significant number (but still a minority) of descendants of Norwegian Vikings in the Northern Isles, and of continental types (remember that with this marker set, it is impossible to distinguish Anglo-Saxons and Danes) in East Anglia (20%) and other parts of what was once Danelaw, but interestingly much less so in the south of England (10%), the supposedly traditional stomping grounds of the Saxons and Jutes. To me, one of Sykes’ most interesting conclusions is that there is little genetic evidence that the “Celts” of Britain were particularly closely related to the Celts that originated in Central Europe,<sup>41</sup> but there is plenty of evidence for affinity with peoples of the Iberian Peninsula.

Sykes makes some claims that depend on his having performed STR cluster analysis of his data, but like Oppenheimer, he does not publish the definitions of his clusters. For this, we need to rely on the impressive analysis of Sykes’ data by Kevin Campbell.<sup>42</sup> This is really a terrific paper; I encourage everyone with more than a passing interest in these matters to read and study it. Campbell did the exercise of calculating modal haplotypes for each of the regions in Sykes data, but this was not informative because the modal haplotype of each region matched the Atlantic Modal Haplotype, the most commonly found haplotype in all of Western Europe.

Campbell was most interested in learning about the distribution of R1b STR clusters, so he made a list of all the R1b haplotypes in Sykes’ data and tallied how many of each there were. Once he had done this, he named the most commonly found haplotype in the R1b data “OGAP 1,”<sup>43</sup> the second most common haplotype “OGAP 2,” and so on. There were a total of fifty unique R1b haplotypes in Sykes’ data. The most common single haplotype (OGAP 1) was the Atlantic Modal Haplotype, not surprisingly, which accounted for a little over 16% of all the R1b haplotypes. Together, the twenty most common

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<sup>38</sup> In the R1b subset of his data, 97% of these three markers all had the same value (twelve repeats). Campbell, Kevin D. Geographic Patterns of Haplogroup R1b in the British Isles. *J. Genetic Genealogy*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Spring 2007), p. 3.

<sup>39</sup> The data from Strathclyde includes 120 haplotypes. The best represented cluster in Strathclyde is OGAP 8 (which corresponds with R1b1c7) and the next best is OGAP 4, which is a distinctively Scottish cluster and may have originated among the Picts.

<sup>40</sup> Sykes, Bryan. *Saxons, Vikings, and Celts: The Genetic roots of Britain and Ireland*, W.W. Norton & Co., New York, 2006, p. xvi.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 281.

<sup>42</sup> Campbell, Kevin D. Geographic Patterns of Haplogroup R1b in the British Isles. *J. Genetic Genealogy*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Spring 2007) which is available for free download at [www.jogg.info/31/campbell.pdf](http://www.jogg.info/31/campbell.pdf).

<sup>43</sup> “OGAP” for “Oxford Genetic Atlas Project.”

haplotypes accounted for a little over 60% of the haplotypes, and the twenty least common accounted for a little over 32%. Only the top nine were found in 2% or more of the R1b haplotypes. To give you a sense of scale, 33 haplotypes amounts to 2% of the data, round numbers.

Next, Campbell had a look at the “regional affinity” of the top twenty haplotypes; that is, he tabulated the number of each of the haplotypes that were found in each region, and then normalized these to correct for the very different sample sizes. Though in a couple of instances the relative imbalance was striking, for the most part even the differences one plainly sees do not have sharp boundaries. The most striking regional specificities were for:

- OGAP 15 and 18 in the Northern Isles
- OGAP 8 in Ireland and Argyll, and to a lesser extent in other Scottish regions (and Northumbria) that probably also had significant Dal Riata input. OGAP8 corresponds to the Uí Neill cluster, which in turn correlates highly with R1b1c7.
- OGAP 10 in the Hebrides and the Isle of Man, and to a lesser extent in Ireland
- OGAP 19 in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands
- OGAP 17 in North England, and to a lesser extent in East Anglia
- OGAP 16 in the Isle of Man, and to a lesser extent in Northumbria.
- OGAP 4 did not achieve the striking prevalence of OGAP 8, 10 or 19 in any individual Scottish region, but it was found at relatively high rates in all of the Scottish regions except the Northern Isles and the Borders, and it was found only in Scotland. We have not yet discovered an SNP shared by members of this cluster, but it corresponds with McEwan’s R1b cluster STR47Scots, and is thought perhaps to be characteristic of haplotypes of Pictish descent.

Campbell put these and a few less strikingly regionalized OGAP clusters on a map of the British Isles. There was no especially prevalent OGAP cluster in Wales, but OGAP 1 (the AMH modal) was well represented there, it is thought to be the ancestral haplotype of all the other clusters, and Wales is a reasonable guess for where the R1b Paleolithic settlers of Britain first established themselves, so he put OGAP 1 on the map in Wales. Then he drew arrows from the OGAP clusters “specific” for each region where he had identified these to haplotypes in other regions that differed by at most genetic distance one.<sup>44</sup> He gave the arrows direction based on his (non-genetically based) understanding of the paths and direction that settlement spread through Britain. In Figure 6, I have redrawn and considerably modified his diagram. Although I had left only the OGAPs that appeared in his diagram on the map, I have added modals for Ewing, and Ewing Groups 5 and 6 to the data table.<sup>45</sup> Notice that these are

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<sup>44</sup> Campbell, Kevin D. Geographic Patterns of Haplogroup R1b in the British Isles. *J. Genetic Genealogy*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Spring 2007), Figure 4. This is not true of the arrow that leads from OGAP 19 to OGAP 4, which is genetic distance 2 away. I have an idea he intended for the arrow to lead to OGAP 4 from OGAP 6 rather than from OGAP 19, because OGAP 4 & 6 are only genetic distance 1 apart.

<sup>45</sup> I put Ewing with the Irish group because on this 6-marker “affinity map panel,” it is genetic distance one from OGAP 8 (and also OGAP 9 and 10), but it is no closer than genetic distance 4 (GD 4) on the full 10-marker Sykes panel to any of the OGAP clusters (including OGAP 8, which has the R1b1c7 modal values). GD 4 on 10-markers is a long way, but we know Ewing is R1b1c7, so this is probably the best place to put it. Ewing Group 5 differs from Ewing at DYS 391 = 10, so it is GD 1 from Ewing on the 6-marker “affinity map panel” and also happens to be GD 1 from OGAP 17, 27 & 31. On the full 10-marker Sykes panel, Group 5 is still GD 1 from Ewing, but no closer than GD 4 from any of the OGAP clusters, these include 8, 17, 27 & 49. I put Group 5 next to OGAP 17 in the North

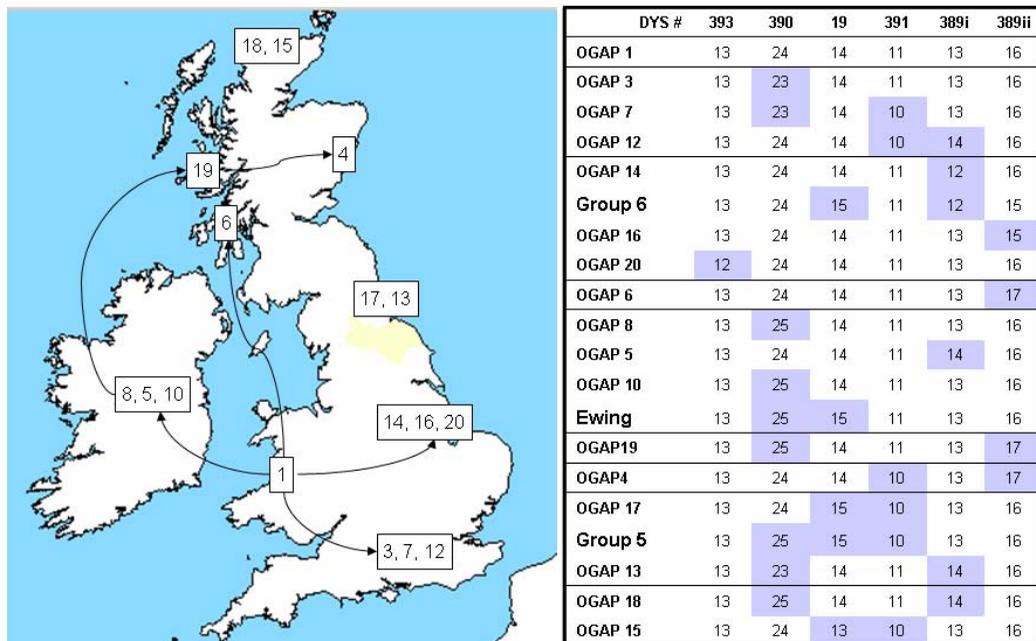


Figure 6: Geographic Affinities in Britain

6-marker haplotypes, but not the same as Capelli's six markers, and not the first six in the order that Sykes lists them.<sup>46</sup>

How do the Ewing men in R1b fit into this scheme? Remember that most of the men in the Ewing project are in a "large closely related group," which includes fifteen men in Ewing Group 5 that have a different value at DYS 391 (a marker considered in all of the data sets we are discussing here) than the rest of the men. I do not want to bother with re-calculating how these men fit in the 6-marker scheme used in the map, but in the full Sykes 10-marker panel:

- The Ewing modal is genetic distance 1 from OGAP 8, which is the same as the R1b1c7 modal and the modal for the cluster variously known as the NW Irish cluster of the Ui Neill cluster.
- The Ewing Group 5 modal is genetic distance 1 from OGAP 17 and also genetic distance 1 from the Ewing modal, and even though it is genetic distance 2 from OGAP 8 (the R1b1c7

English group, but I believe it really belongs next to Ewing, whether that be in the Irish group or somewhere else. Ewing Group 6 is GD 1 from OGAP 14 and 41 on both these panels and is no closer to any other OGAP, so I put it next to OGAP 14. Following Campbell's logic, I could have put the Group 6 modal up in Strathclyde, and drawn an arrow up to it from the Central English group

<sup>46</sup> I do not know why Campbell chose to do this, but among other things, it has resulted in OGAP 8 and 10 being identical in this table, because they are distinguished in Sykes' data at DYS 392, where OGAP 10 has the AMH modal thirteen repeats and OGAP 8 has fourteen repeats.

modal), we know that at least one man in Group 5 is SNP-proven R1b1c7, so we can conclude with some confidence that all of them are.

- PT, RL2, and WC2 all exactly match OGAP 1; JMc and JM3 are genetic distance 1 from OGAP 1 and match no OGAP cluster more closely than that.
- SL & ME exactly match OGAP 2. Remember that OGAP 1 and 2 are the most commonly found clusters in all of the data, and are pretty well evenly distributed over the “Celtic” areas of the British Isles, so do not give much in the way of regional information.
- The Ewing Group 6 modal is genetic distance 1 from OGAP 9.
- RM (the only Group 6 man who does not exactly match the Group 6 modal for these markers) is genetic distance 2 from OGAP 9 and 11.
- Our only Ewen participant matches OGAP 30 exactly, but this cluster was found in only nine men (0.06%) of the data, too small a sample size to say anything about regional specificity.
- The three remaining Group 8 men came no closer than genetic distance 1 to any of the clusters.
  - Js is genetic distance 1 from OGAP 7, 26 and 49.
  - TW is genetic distance 1 from OGAP 19.
  - MK is genetic distance 1 from OGAP 4.

**Bottom line:** based on an analysis of the markers in Sykes’ data, the men in Ewing Group 8 (so, in R1b but not in R1b1c7) are definitely not related to the men in R1b1c7 or to one another, except that Ewing Group 6 consists of a cluster of six men, some of whom are known relatives of one another and all of whom appear to be related based on their DNA results, SL and ME are known third cousins, and PT and RL2 are known sixth cousins. In the Sykes data, the Ewing modal is probably most closely identified with Ireland, and although the Group 5 modal appears most closely identified with North England, we do not believe this because of additional data in the STR markers Sykes did not consider and the SNP testing on one Group 5 member. PT, RL2, WC2, JMc and JM3 are in or closest to OGAP 1 (the AMH modal), which has no regional specificity. SL and ME are in OGAP 2, which has no regional specificity, but see Steven Colson’s article in this issue of the *Journal* for an interesting discussion of 37 and 67-marker data that he claims shows regional specificity for Strathclyde. Group 6 does not match an OGAP haplotype exactly; it is closest to OGAP 9, which has no striking regional specificity but is best represented in the Northern Isles, the Borders and North England. We can not come to any conclusions about regional specificity for Ewen, Js or TW. MK is genetic distance 1 from OGAP 4, which is the quintessential “Scottish” haplotype and may represent Pictish heritage.

### McEwan’s Data

Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project participant John McEwan is a prominent member of the genetic genealogy community, and may very well be the ranking expert on clusters within R1b. In 2005, McEwan gathered nearly four thousand 37-marker haplotypes, including 2,553 R1b haplotypes, from YSearch and other sources and performed a cluster analysis.<sup>47</sup> He identified fifty clusters within R1b and designated them R1bSTR1 through R1bSTR49. (You thought I said fifty? I did—those forty-nine

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<sup>47</sup> [www.geocities.com/mcewanjc/p3modal.htm](http://www.geocities.com/mcewanjc/p3modal.htm)

plus R1bSTR25a make fifty.) Let us see, in table below, how the fifteen R1b Ewings outside of R1b1c7 that have 37-marker data fit into McEwan's STR clusters. For the sake of comparison, I have also included the Ewing, Ewing Group 5 and Ewing Group 6 modals.

R1BSTR-	8	19	12	13	15	21	27	37	39	40	43	49
Ewing modal		7										
Group 5 modal		8										
PT			11		11					11		
RL2			9							9		
JMc				9						9		9
JM3								9				
WC2							6			6	6	
MK	8											
SL											6	
ME											5	
TW							9		9			
Group 6 modal/ WE2, DH, WR2						7						
RM						6						
JM						8						
DS						7						

The STR cluster names are across the top; the numbers below them in the table indicate the genetic distance of each participant (or modal) from the nearest STR cluster or clusters. You can see that the Ewing and Group 5 modals are genetic distance 7 and 8, respectively, from R1bSTR19, and PT is genetic distance 11 from each of three different clusters, R1bSTR12, R1bSTR15 and R1bSTR40.

On first consideration, it may be confusing that although Campbell has identified fifty 10-marker OGAP haplotypes and McEwan has defined fifty 37-marker STR clusters, these sets can not be mapped onto one another one to one. Indeed, twenty-two of McEwan's clusters exactly match OGAP 1 (the AMH modal) at the ten markers Sykes uses; differences among these McEwan clusters are in the twenty-seven markers that Sykes does not consider. On reflection, we should probably have been able to predict as much. What is a little more surprising, perhaps, is that eight of the OGAP haplotypes do match only one of McEwan's STR modals, and thirty-five of them do not match any! I am afraid that full discussion of this could easily get too long winded, but basically, I think this is a result of considering the larger panel of markers—what counts as a cluster is not going to consist of a group of exact matches. Loosely, a cluster will consist of haplotypes within a specified, relatively small genetic distance of a modal for the cluster.

We can see that none of the Ewing men or modals exactly match any of McEwan's STR cluster modals, but that is not surprising or distressing—remember how unlikely it is to find an exact 37-marker match. For 37-marker modals, we should expect to allow some slack. For example, we have defined our "large closely related group of Ewings" cluster on the basis of being within genetic distance five of the Ewing modal. On this diagram, we see that the Ewing modal is genetic distance seven from the R1bSTR19 modal—but we have said this a dozen times; this is the R1b1c7/Ui Neill cluster modal. Most of our participants are between genetic distance six and nine from candidate STR modals. This means that

any such group they belonged to would probably not represent kindreds in a genealogical time frame; for that, we would expect to see a genetic distance of less than five.

What can we make of all this? We can get some general idea of how distantly these Ewings are related to one another, and we can see roughly where they might fit in the big R1b phylogeny tree McEwan has constructed,<sup>48</sup> which will in turn allow interested people to see the surnames of other men in these clusters. It would be terrific if we could correlate these clusters with specific geographic areas, but for the most part this has been impossible. This is because these data have been collected from genealogy hobbyists who have been tested by commercial labs and have voluntarily uploaded their haplotypes to public data bases, where some of them have given their best guess as to where their oldest known paternal line ancestor lived. The vast majority of these folks are Americans of British or Irish extraction, and most of them are not at all certain of exactly where their remote ancestors in Britain may have lived. Many have not ventured a guess, and many of those who have ventured a guess might very well be mistaken. For example, different men in the Ewing project might very well answer the question "Where did your earliest known paternal line ancestor live?" by saying Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ireland or Scotland. As you can easily see, this sort of data is certainly not going to allow us to make conclusions about whether the earliest Ewings and their relatives lived in Argyll or Strathclyde.

## To Join or Get More Information

If you are ready to join the project, go to [www.familytreedna.com/public/ewing](http://www.familytreedna.com/public/ewing) and click on *Join this group* at the top of the blue section at the left of the page. Participation by Ewing women is also welcome; they can get valuable genealogic information by persuading a male relative to submit a specimen. You can see results tables showing participant haplotypes on the *Clan Ewing* web site. There are also links on the FtDNA web site to articles and FAQs. If you want to ask questions, call me at +1 505.764.8704 in the evening, or EMail me at [davidewing93 at gmail dot com](mailto:davidewing93@gmail.com).

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

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<sup>48</sup> This occupies four PDF files that are available as follows:

R1bSTR1-15: [www.geocities.com/mcewanjc/37strallhapr1bone.pdf](http://www.geocities.com/mcewanjc/37strallhapr1bone.pdf)  
R1bSTR16-27: [www.geocities.com/mcewanjc/37strallhapr1btwo.pdf](http://www.geocities.com/mcewanjc/37strallhapr1btwo.pdf)  
R1bSTR28-35: [www.geocities.com/mcewanjc/37strallhapr1bthree.pdf](http://www.geocities.com/mcewanjc/37strallhapr1bthree.pdf)  
R1bSTR36-49: [www.geocities.com/mcewanjc/37strallhapr1bfour.pdf](http://www.geocities.com/mcewanjc/37strallhapr1bfour.pdf)

## A Brittonic<sup>1</sup> Y-DNA Cluster

Steven R. Colson (*stevecolson at comcast dot net*)

In May 2005, I received my full 37-marker Y-DNA test results. Subsequently, a sixth cousin with a shared patrilineal fifth great-grandfather showed similar results. Standard genealogical research traced this Colson patriline back to early 17<sup>th</sup> Century Lincolnshire, England. My Colson Y-DNA shows the closest affinity with a group of McCorkles and Mitchells, both with known Scottish ancestry. The mystery of this genetic relationship prompted me to broaden my perspective and consider pre-surname relationships. My results fall within the R1bSTR43 cluster identified by John McEwan.<sup>2</sup> I noticed that eight individuals with 13 repeats at DYS 464a formed a unique sub-cluster within the R1bSTR43 cluster.<sup>3</sup> Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project participants Stephen Lee Ewing (SL) and Mark Edwin Ewing (ME) belong in both the R1bSTR43 cluster and the DYS 464a = 13 sub-cluster. A portion of the R1bSTR43 cluster from McEwan's phylogram<sup>4</sup> is shown in the shaded portion of the diagram in Figure 1, and the arrow points to the branch-point for the sub-cluster that is the subject of this article.

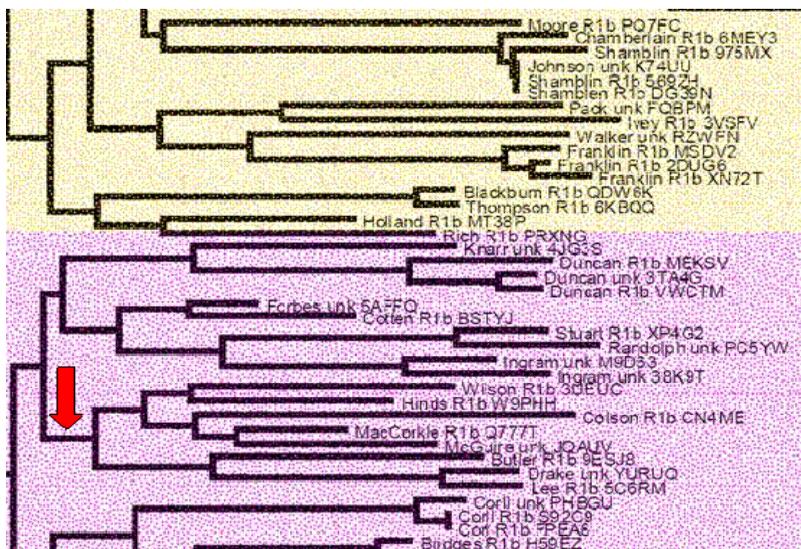


Figure 1. Segment of McEwan R1bSTR43 Cluster

<sup>1</sup> "Brittonic" is an alternate spelling of "Brythonic" and refers to exactly the same thing: p-Celtic speaking native Britons, who lived in much of what is now England before the arrival of the Romans.

<sup>2</sup> [www.geocities.com/mcewanjc](http://www.geocities.com/mcewanjc)

<sup>3</sup> I later learned that this sub-cluster is better defined by DYS 590 = 9 in the 67-marker panel.

<sup>4</sup> To see McEwan's entire phylogenetic diagram from which this portion was excerpted, go to: [www.geocities.com/mcewanjc/37strallhapr1bfour.pdf](http://www.geocities.com/mcewanjc/37strallhapr1bfour.pdf).

R1bSTR 43 appears in lavender and is the eighth cluster down. You will have to blow the PDF up 800% to read the names.

There has been much debate regarding the places of origin for McEwan's clusters, but I will not attempt to address plausible origins for R1bSTR43. Statistical analysis suggests that this cluster originated 6,675 ( $\pm 1,059$ ) years before present, which coincides with the beginning of the Neolithic Period in Britain. R1bSTR43 has wide-spread distribution throughout Europe and is not unique to the British Isles. The distribution of the R1bSTR43 cluster does not fit neatly into either Upper Paleolithic or Mesolithic theories of the settlement of the British Isles. R1bSTR43, along with R1bSTR32, R1bSTR35, R1bSTR42, R1bSTR44, R1bSTR45 and R1bSTR47-Scots, all fall into the grouping (see Figure 2) that has the highest haplotype frequency near the length of the Highland Boundary Fault of Scotland as revealed in Capelli.<sup>5</sup>

393	390	19	391	388	392
13	24	14	10	12	13

**Figure 2. Capelli 6-Marker Panel**

The 6-marker haplotype shown in Figure 2 is the source of Stephen Oppenheimer's R1b-9 Rox Cluster.<sup>6</sup> While his haplotype maps are quite useful, the jury is still out on the time of origin for his clusters—I don't see evidence to support a pre-Younger Dryas genetic "fingerprint" on the landscape of the British Isles. Kevin D. Campbell<sup>7</sup> does a wonderful job of summarizing the suppositions on R1b expounded by both Oppenheimer and Bryan Sykes.<sup>8</sup> Sykes' Oxford Genetic Atlas Project (OGAP) added four additional markers to the Capelli panel (see Figure 3), where the biggest distinction is made between haplotypes with 29 repeats at DYS 389ii (OGAP2) versus those with 30 repeats at DYS 389ii (OGAP4).<sup>9</sup> Kevin Campbell considers OGAP4 to be the quintessential Scottish haplotype, while OGAP2 shows diffuse distribution with a slight affinity for Ireland. At face value, it appears that OGAP2 is not of Scottish origin. However, adding DYS 449 to the OGAP2 panel leads to some interesting results.

393	390	19	391	426	388	439	389i	392	389ii
13	24	14	10	12	12	12	13	13	29

**Figure 3. Sykes OGAP 10-Marker Panel**

In data mining YSearch for 37-marker results, I found over 400 entries that were an exact match for the

<sup>5</sup> Capelli, Cristian et al. A Y Chromosome Census of the British Isles, *Current Biology*, Vol. 13 (May 27, 2003), pp. 979-984.

<sup>6</sup> Oppenheimer, Stephen. *The Origins of the British, A Genetic Detective Story: The Surprising Roots of the English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh*, Carroll & Graf, New York, 2006.

<sup>7</sup> Campbell, Kevin D. Geographic Patterns of Haplogroup R1b in the British Isles, *J. Genetic Genealogy*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Spring 2007). Available online at [www.jogg.info](http://www.jogg.info).

<sup>8</sup> Sykes, Bryan. *Saxons, Vikings, and Celts: The Genetic roots of Britain and Ireland*, W.W. Norton & Co., New York, 2006. This book was originally published in Britain under the title *Blood of the Isles: Exploring the Genetic Roots of Our Tribal History*, Bantam Press, 2006.

<sup>9</sup> Family Tree DNA (FtDNA, [www.FamilyTreeDNA.com](http://www.FamilyTreeDNA.com)) reports DYS 389ii as the sum of the values for 389i and 389ii. Some other companies report these separately, so if you see values for DYS 389ii in the range 15-18 or so, you must add the number of repeats at 389i to them before comparing results with those reported as FtDNA reports them.

10-marker OGAP2 panel. From this, I removed research modal, nonsensical, non-British Isles, and repetitive surname haplotypes which left only seventy-eight valid entries. Of this 44% were from England, 27% were from Scotland, 24% were from Ireland, and 5% were from Wales. Indeed, OGAP2 does not look Scottish but rather English. Among this group, 29 repeats is the modal value for DYS 449. This is found in McEwan clusters R1bSTR32, R1bSTR35, R1bSTR42, R1bSTR44, and R1bSTR45. However, when looking for DYS 449 = 30, as is found in R1bSTR43, only 15% were from England, 22% were from Scotland, 8% were from Ireland, and 1% were from Wales. Furthermore, when only considering the Scottish group, 81% had DYS 449 = 30. Although R1bSTR43 has widespread distribution, it shows a strong affinity for Scotland when considering only the British Isles.

Stephen Lee Ewing (SL) and Mark Edwin Ewing (ME), share a common third great-grandfather, who was born in Illinois in 1836. This family believes that their Ewing ancestors came from Scotland, although no paper trail makes this link. Along with 95 other men with different surnames, they fall into the R1bSTR43 sub-cluster that shares the DYS 464a = 13 mutation. I will attribute the modal haplotype of this group to a hypothetical person I have named Servanulus (Latinized diminutive for the Cumbric name Servan, meaning [God's] little servant). ME is a perfect 37-marker match with Servanulus, while SL differs only at CDYa. These Ewings, along with Kenneth Frank Doig, are nearest to the Servanulus haplotype. Unfortunately, The Doig Family Society has been unwilling so far to help us with this study by upgrading to 67 markers, but this research is vastly enhanced by having the Doigs as a historical touchstone. Kenneth Doig has documented ancestry back to Walter Doig who was born about 1365 in Kilmadock Parish, Menteith, Scotland.<sup>10</sup> The Doigs state: "The name Dog, or Doig, is derived from the Celtic 'Gille Doc' or servant of Saint Cadoc or Cadog." There are additional surnames that begin to branch directly away from modal, but none understand their ancient ancestry better than the Doigs.

Within the Servanulus Cluster, there is a group of Livingstons and Boggs that have known ancestry in western Fife. The Boggs surname was acquired by one member of the Livingston family after immigration to the Ulster Plantation. The better known Livingstons of Callendar were of Saxon origin and became a prominent family in the area of Stirling. St. Ninians Parish envelops Stirling, especially to the south, and is a region of special interest in this research. The Livingstons of Callendar acquired lands in Kilsyth immediately to the south of St. Ninians Parish. I speculate, but cannot at present prove, that the Livingston members of the Servanulus Cluster acquired their surname while living in close association with the Livingstons of Kilsyth, but they are not related by blood. "Our" Livingstons are currently members of the Clan MacLea DNA Study and believe that they are related to Highland Livingstones. I will not debate this line of reasoning in this paper.

Doune, a town important to the Doig family, is the 18<sup>th</sup> Century birthplace of Adam Roy and John McArthur. Their descendants are also members of the Servanulus Cluster; however, they are surname singletons and cannot lead us any further in an understanding of our cluster. The Munros, on the other hand, may prove beneficial. There is a large Servanulus sub-cluster of those with the Munro and Monroe surname. In personal correspondence, one Munro takes pride in claiming descent from the Highland Munros. The earliest known ancestry for one member is in the Port of Monteith, while another is much further west in Inveraray. Why would individuals with ties to the Highland Munros appear in the Servanulus Cluster? George Munro, the son of Sir Alexander Munro, was granted the land of Auchinbowie during the late 17<sup>th</sup> Century. Auchinbowie is located in St. Ninians parish, only a short

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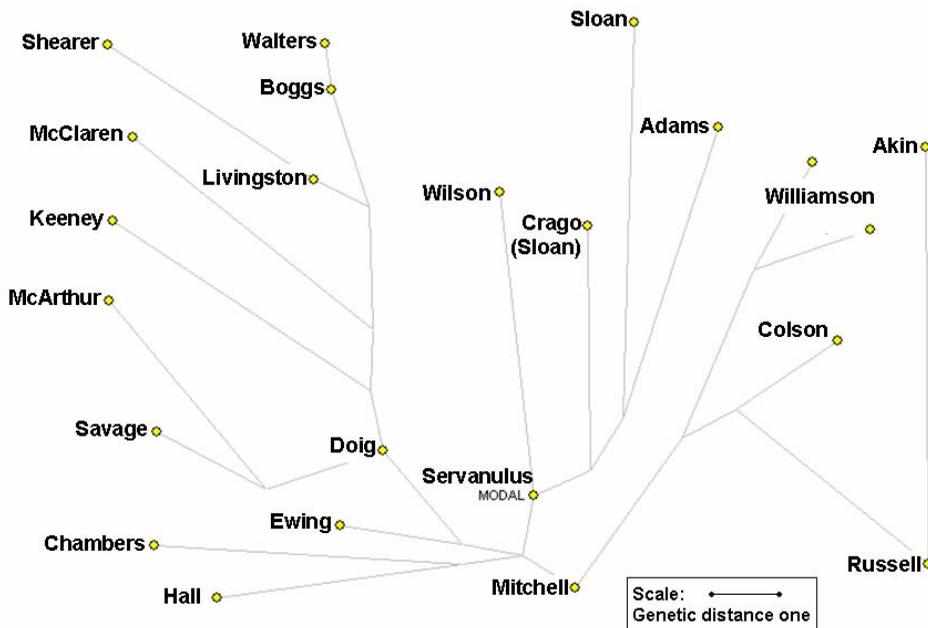
<sup>10</sup> [www.doig.net](http://www.doig.net)



men in the cluster once lived. The area within the dashed ellipse, with its center around Blair Drummond, is the most plausible zone of origin for the Servanulus Cluster. There is the appearance of a Servanulus genetic diaspora along the river straths radiating away from the Stirling area. We are therefore left with the question: From what culture and in what timeframe did Servanulus live? At this point, most theories are merely conjecture, but I hope to give the most reasonable and parsimonious explanation. There should be little doubt that Servanulus lived somewhere in Lennox (modern-day Dunbartonshire), Stirlingshire, or Menteith.

In trying to understand the relationship between members of the Servanulus Cluster, a phylogenetic maximum parsimony tree (MP Tree) was constructed using Fluxus Technology software.<sup>11</sup> The 37-marker MP Tree showed some basic structure, but the results are questionable with a few of the surnames. It became apparent that 67-marker Y-DNA tests were critical in sorting out accurate MP Trees and estimating a time to most recent common ancestor (TMRCA). This paper will “shift gears” and transition to exclusive use of 67-marker Y-DNA results. At the time this paper was written, there were twenty-one members (22% of the 37-marker group) with 67-marker results.

The MP Tree (Figure 5) shows three branches arising directly from the Servanulus (modal) node. We



**Figure 5. MP Tree showing phylogenetic relationships between descendants of Servanulus.**

Only Doig has estimated values for the final 30 of 67 markers, showing a relationship consistent with the 37-marker MP Tree.

<sup>11</sup> [www.Fluxus-Engineering.com](http://www.Fluxus-Engineering.com)

will not be discussing the branches that take off at approximately 12 o'clock (Wilson) or 2 o'clock (Sloan/Adams) in this tree, but will focus rather on the branch that takes off at 7 o'clock and further divides into branches that include most of the other men in the diagram. Chambers and Hall represent a unique English sub-cluster noticed prominently in the 37-marker group. The Chambers member has known ancestry in Guisborough, Yorkshire, England. Waltheof, Lord of Allerdale gave the gift of a church and manor in Bridekirk Township to the monastery of Guisborough. Recall that I claim that my Colson ancestry is related to Waltheof's subsequent position as Abbott of Crowland. My Colson haplotype is found in the Mitchell branch, where I am among Scottish families. Mitchell has earliest known ancestry in Barony, now the northern suburbs of Glasgow. Mitchell is a common surname in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Clackmannanshire, while the Mitchells of Arrochymore (near Balmaha) lived on the east side of Loch Lomond. There are two Galbraiths with only 25-marker results that share the DYS 464a = 13 mutation. Inch Galbraith, on the opposite side of Loch Lomond, is the property of the Galbraith "Clan." Doig and the Ewings form the remaining branch that typically shows lower repeat values at CDYa. In earlier 37-marker MP Trees, I referred to the Ewings as the "gatekeepers" of the Livingston/Boggs cluster. Indeed, they are in the same branch, but the Livingston/Boggs cluster appears to be descended from the Doig haplotype. McArthur, with known ancestry in Dunblane, has a haplotype found downstream of Doig, and has known association with the Dunblane diocese. McClarren does not represent the larger known haplotype groups within the Clan McLaren DNA Study. McLaren Clan lands about the feudal lands of the Livingstons of Callander (Auchtoo, which is deeper in McLaren territory, is only 18 km, 11 miles, from Callander).

I used Dean McGee's Y-Utility<sup>12</sup> to estimate the TMRCA for all members of the 67-marker cluster, which is an estimate of how long ago our hypothetical ancestor, Servanulus, lived. I chose the most conservative approach by selecting a 99% probability interval for the TMRCA. The time ranged from 690 to 1,650 years before present (YBP), with a group mean of 1,182 YBP and a standard error of the mean (SEM) of 55 years. If we use the year of my birth as the "present," the cluster originated in 780 AD ( $\pm 55$  years). At 37 markers, the cluster was 500 years older. At the 99% probability interval, I feel very confident in claiming that Servanulus lived in the 8<sup>th</sup> to early 9<sup>th</sup> Century. Divergence in the phylogenetic tree may have come much later for some.

We may now deduce that SL and ME had an ancient ancestor that lived somewhere in the environs of Stirlingshire during the eighth century. The Kingdom of Manau Gododdin had been overthrown about 200 years earlier. There was a long chain of indefinite kingships in the Kingdom of Alt Clut, while the better known Constantine mac Fergus was king of the neighboring Kingdom of Fortriu (Pictland). Regardless of the changes in sovereigns, or "breathing" of territorial boundaries, this land remained the realm of the Britons. Could Servanulus derive from the Britons of Fortrenn (Fortriu) mentioned in Skeen?<sup>13</sup> The ancient Britons living in the region of the Forth-Clyde Isthmus (Figure 6<sup>14</sup> on the next page), regardless of whose Kingdom they lived under, were descendants of the Damnonii whose territory was first mapped by Ptolemy circa 150 AD.<sup>15</sup> It is from this stock that SL, ME and other

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<sup>12</sup> [www.mymcgee.com/tools/yutility.html](http://www.mymcgee.com/tools/yutility.html)

<sup>13</sup> Skene, William F. *Celtic Scotland: A History of Ancient Alban*, David Douglas, Edinburgh, 1880.

<sup>14</sup> This map is archived at the University of Texas at Austin and may be found online at: [www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/united\\_kingdom.html](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/united_kingdom.html).

<sup>15</sup> Mann, J. C. and Breeze, D. J. Ptolemy, Tacitus and the tribes of north Britain, *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot*, 117 (1987), pp. 85-91.

members of the Servanulus Cluster, were left with the unusual genetic legacy of having 13 repeats at DYS 464a and 9 repeats at DYS 590.



**Figure 6. The British Isles in the age that Servanulus most likely lived.**

He likely lived in the region (highlighted) that formed the boundaries between the Kingdoms of Strathclyde, Pictavia, and Northumbria.

I had every hope of better developing my thesis related to Servanulus living and working among the cults of the saints, where his descendants primarily spread due to ecclesiastical work. I soon realized that this was beyond the scope of this paper. The Doigs have some ancient association with Saint Cadog. A church in Alva (near Stirling) was dedicated to Saint Serf<sup>16</sup> (also known as Servanus—not to be confused with my hypothetical Servanulus). Churches along the River Forth have known association with Saint Kentigern, as well as Saint Ninian and Saint Kessog. The Britons of Strathclyde held territory around Loch Lomond, the Lennox and Menteith,<sup>17</sup> and were the earliest Christian converts in northern Britain. In conclusion, there is enough evidence to indicate that the ancestors of SL and ME lived among these Britons, and I hope that this paper is the beginning of a growing body of knowledge for the Ewing Surname DNA Study.

*Steven Robert Colson is an eighth great-grandson of Adam Colson and Mary Dustin of 17<sup>th</sup> Century Reading, Massachusetts. During the Salem Witchcraft Trial hysteria, the Dustin women were accused of being witches but were later acquitted. Steven is an avid amateur genealogist and is now using genetics to further his understanding of his ancient family origin. He is formally educated as a marine biologist and has postgraduate certificates in wetlands restoration. He works in treatment operations for a large municipal water supplier headquartered in Oakland, California.*

*Steven would like to acknowledge the contributions of others: "The cooperation of many made this paper possible. I am deeply indebted to those that agreed to upgrade their DNA tests to 67 markers. I am also indebted to Clan Ewing in America for giving me a venue to share my knowledge. Special thanks to Alex Williamson for his willingness to share data and Phylip Clusters for comparison."*

<sup>16</sup> Watson, William J. *The Celtic Place-Names of Scotland*, 2004 Reprint of 1926 Edition, Birlinn Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland, 2004.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

## **Oscar Ewing and His DNA Odyssey**

Jane Gilbert (+1 410.569.9913, *hokiejane at yahoo dot com*)

For me, researching my family history is like putting together a jigsaw puzzle...a never-ending jigsaw puzzle with a big blue sky. After being at it for thirteen years, I am now at the point where I am working on that dreaded, uniformly-colored, blue sky and progress is painfully slow and arduous. To ease the frustration, I will sometimes just adopt other families to do some quick research on. This is how I came to be so involved with one Oscar Ewing born about 1870 in Maryland, parents unknown.

My Ewing saga begins with my good friend David Lee Ewing (DL) of York County, Pennsylvania. He expressed interest in his family history, and I jumped at the opportunity for a new family to dig into. What made it even more appealing was that he believed his Ewing line had deep roots in Harford County, Maryland, which is where I currently live. Being able to use local resources for research would be an unfamiliar and pleasant treat for me. Having gleefully found a new puzzle to work on, I told Dave that with relative ease I should be able to get his family lines at least back to the early-to-mid 1800s. Little did I know that in short order I would be smacked in the face with a good dose of humility.

I started his family research with his surname line which is of course Ewing. Dave's father could go as far back as his grandfather Oscar Ewing, but knew little about him other than he lived in Harford County. That was no problem, though, as with that unique name I was readily able to locate Oscar with his wife and children in the 1900 through 1930 censuses. Those censuses indicated that Oscar was born about 1870 in Maryland, so the next step was to find him as a boy with his parents to learn their names. And that is where my troubles began.

Oscar was nowhere to be found in the 1870 census, but that was no big surprise as I knew it was a possibility he may not have been born when the census was taken. What was a great surprise, however, was what I found in the 1880 census. Instead of living with his parents, he was living as "servant" in the household of a wealthy family in Peach Bottom, York County, Pennsylvania, which is right over the state line from Harford County. This was certainly a new twist I had never encountered before and one that left me scratching my head.

My first thought was that he was an orphan with no family to take him in. A subsequent discussion with Harford County's local genealogy expert shed some more light on the subject, though. Henry Peden told me that it was not at all uncommon back then for children who could not be adequately cared for by their parents to be sent to live as servants with other families where they would at least be fed and clothed. He said these "transactions" were rarely documented in official records which was not the news I wanted to hear. So Oscar could have been an orphan, but he also could have been one of these children Henry mentioned.

At this point, I started doing everything I could think of to identify Oscar's parents. Right off the bat, I requested his death certificate from the state archives. If his parents were known by Oscar's next of kin at his time of death in 1942, they would be named on the death certificate. No such luck. Since Oscar was preceded in death by his wife, his son provided the information for the death certificate. Unfortunately he apparently did not know the names of his grandparents because that area of the form was blank. Perhaps Oscar was orphaned after all, or maybe just estranged from his parents?

With hope springing eternal, I next scoured records in Harford County and Cecil County, Maryland. I was, and still am, convinced that Oscar was born in one of these two counties. Both counties had numerous Ewing households in the 1870-1880 timeframe, and both are also within a stone's throw of Peach Bottom, Pennsylvania, where Oscar was in 1880. Unfortunately the only record I found that mentioned Oscar was his marriage record in Harford County.

Without going into all the gory details, other steps I took at that point included talking with more of Dave's older relatives, networking with other Ewing researchers, communicating with researchers of the family with whom Oscar was living in 1880, and doing analysis on the 1870 and 1880 censuses looking for possible or probable parents. These were all fruitless, although I did identify one seemingly unusual family situation that developed from 1870 to 1880, but I had no way of learning more about it. I was officially at one of those dreaded genealogy brick walls and had run out of ideas except for one: DNA.

As the administrator of two Y-DNA surname projects, I know how valuable DNA testing can be for helping getting over research hurdles. In thinking about my problem with Oscar, though, I was a little skeptical that DNA would be able to help much. I suspected that all these Ewings in Harford and Cecil County were likely related, so what were the odds of DNA being able to help me isolate what branch Oscar might be from? It seemed to me that there would have to be something very unique in Dave's DNA marker values to help me hone in on a branch. I did not have high hopes that would be the case, but there was one definite thing DNA testing could likely tell me: whether Oscar was illegitimate. His circumstances in childhood made me wonder if he was the illegitimate son of an unmarried Ewing woman and took her surname. I felt having Dave's DNA tested would almost certainly help me there, so for that alone, I approached Dave with the idea. Being the good sport that he is, he was more than willing to donate a sample and gladly paid for the test.

About six weeks later, the results were back. Dave's DNA was a solid match with the established Ewing DNA baseline!<sup>1</sup> He differed from the baseline on three of 37 markers which is a characteristic he shares with many other known Ewing descendants in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA project. At least that was settled and I knew for sure the Oscar had indeed been a Ewing by paternity. Unfortunately that was about all I could conclude from the results at that point. He had no exact matches, and his closest match proved to have no known ties to Maryland or Pennsylvania. There was a glimmer of hope, though: Dave did indeed have something unusual about his DNA results. His DYS 390 marker had a value of 26 which was unique amongst Ewings in the project at the time. Virtually every other participant who matched well with the Ewing baseline had a DYS 390 marker value of 24 or 25. Dave's 26 on this DNA marker stood out like a sore thumb, and this is exactly what I was hoping for. All I needed to do was wait and hope that another Ewing would eventually be tested who had this same unusual marker.

That wait would last for one year and three months. In June of 2007, I received an EMail that would eventually prove to be the one I was waiting for. The EMail was from Esther Johnson of Cecil County, Maryland. She and another relative Francis McGrady had sponsored the testing of her cousin Harvey Brauer Ewing (HB), who was born and raised in Port Deposit, Cecil County, Maryland. She was writing to exchange information on our Ewing match. I knew Dave had a new match, but had not yet seen the actual DNA marker values. When I went to check them out on the project site, there I saw it: Harvey Brauer Ewing's DYS 390 marker was also a 26 like Dave's! Not only had a Ewing joined the project who

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<sup>1</sup> Here "baseline" means the same thing as Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project Group Administrator David Neal Ewing means when he says "Ewing modal haplotype."

had this same unique marker, but he was also from the geographic area I was looking for! This was the break I had been hoping for, but it was only the first step.

Despite having this unique marker in common, Dave and Harvey had differences on two other markers. Since the mutations of markers are supposed to happen infrequently, differing on two markers means Dave and Harvey's common Ewing ancestor probably lived a ways back in time. It was now time to dig into Harvey's Ewing line to understand his family better.

Thanks to information provided by Esther and also data posted on the *Clan Ewing* Y-DNA Project's site, I began to form a theory. Harvey, Esther and Francis descend from James Ewing of Inch Island via his son John who died in 1754 in Nottingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania (now Cecil County, Maryland). Five other Ewing project members descend from James of Inch, but they all descend from sons other than John, and none of them have the unique DYS 390 marker value Harvey has. So my working theory is that this unique marker in Harvey's line was acquired somewhere from John on down. If I am correct, then that means in all probability that Oscar also descends from John.

So how could this theory be proved? Essentially what is required is the DNA testing of more descendants of James of Inch's son John. If I could round up the right participants, it is conceivable I could determine exactly when this DYS 390 mutation took place. That in turn would let me hone in on which branch of the Ewing line Oscar descends from.

In an incredible stroke of luck, one such participant may have recently joined the project. Thomas Frederick Ewing (TF) of Maine decided to have his DNA tested after having run into a brick wall with his ancestor James Ewing born in 1793 in Maryland and died 1881 in Port Deposit, Maryland. Of course seeing Port Deposit made me hopeful, but there were an awful lot of Ewings in the area, so I was not getting my hopes up. Then the results for the first 25 of his 37 markers were returned, and lo and behold, his DYS 390 is also 26! So now we have two Ewings with ties to Port Deposit, Maryland, each with this unique DNA marker value. And adding to that, after poking around in the censuses, I discovered Tom's ancestor James was living right next door to Harvey's ancestor Alexander in one census. They were both born in the early 1790s, but there is no evidence they were brothers. We do not know how they might be related, but Esther is helping pursue that right now.

Assuming Tom's remaining twelve markers reasonably match Dave's and Harvey's and a relationship is confirmed, we have yet another clue as to when this DYS 390 mutation in the James of Inch line occurred. If Tom's ancestor James, born 1793, had this marker and Harvey's ancestor Alexander, born 1794, had this marker, then we know the mutation took place further back than the 1790s. The downside to this being the case (which is quite likely) is that my ability to hone in on Oscar's branch by using that marker will be diminished. If it had been a more recent mutation, I might have really been able to narrow in on Oscar's father. The further the mutation goes back, the more branches that remain in play.

But, there is yet another glimmer of hope from DNA. Dave and Harvey differ on two other markers which are known to mutate more readily and therefore more widely vary across the project. Both of these markers are in Tom's last twelve markers which we do not have the results for yet. The best case scenario is that Tom's values for these two markers are an exact match with Dave's. Should that be the case, I will immediately turn my attention to Tom's ancestor James and his descendants as possibly being Oscar's line. If it is not the case, then I will just be back to trying to find more participants from the John, son of James of Inch, line to try to find someone who more closely matches Dave or at least can

help narrow down where some of the mutations took place. We will know for sure in mid-October when Tom's final twelve markers are in, so stay tuned!

*Jane Gilbert is an avid genealogist researching her friend David Lee Ewing's line with roots in Harford County, Maryland. She is utilizing the Clan Ewing Y-DNA Project to help with a brick wall that conventional research has thus far failed to overcome. Not being a stranger to genetic genealogy, she has had cousins from four of her own lines tested and is the administrator of the Gilbert and Schneider Y-DNA Projects. Originally from Wadsworth, Ohio, Jane holds a bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from Virginia Tech and worked for nineteen years in high tech until deciding to take some time off and smell the roses. She currently resides in Bel Air, Maryland.*

*Note from the author: As you have read in the article, there is a good chance I will be needing more Ewing DNA donors from the John, son of James of Inch line. If you are a Ewing male or know a Ewing male who is a descendant of his and would be interested in being a DNA donor, please contact me. Or even if you do not know your exact Ewing lineage, but you have roots in Cecil County, I would also love to hear from you. Somewhere out there are exactly the donors we need!*

## Reviews

- Oppenheimer, Stephen. *The Origins of the British, A Genetic Detective Story: The Surprising Roots of the English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh*, Carroll & Graf, New York, 2006, 534 pages.
- Sykes, Bryan. *Saxons, Vikings, and Celts: The Genetic Roots of Britain and Ireland*, Norton & Co., New York, 2006, 306 pages.

**Reviewer: David N. Ewing (+1 505.764.8704, [DavidEwing93 at gmail dot com](mailto:DavidEwing93@gmail.com))**

The Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project article in this issue of the *Journal of Clan Ewing* refers extensively to this pair of interesting books. Each of them reviews the history of the peopling of Britain and Ireland and addresses how DNA evidence can be brought to bear on resolving some age old puzzles. Both conclude that the vast majority of modern-day citizens of Britain and Ireland are descended from people who were there long before the Roman conquest two millennia ago, and even before the “Celtic invasions” that were supposed to have occurred before that. It appears to both of these authors that the contributions to the gene pools of Britain and Ireland from Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Danes, Norwegian Vikings and Normans is much less than has been thought, though both claim to be able to see traces of these contributions in some areas.

Bryan Sykes is a professor of human genetics at Oxford University and is the founder and chairman of Oxford Ancestors, a commercial DNA testing company. He previously published *Seven Daughters of Eve*, a *New York Times* bestseller, and *Adam’s Curse*. He claims to have been the first scientist to extract analyzable DNA from ancient skeletal remains (the 12,000 year-old Cheddar Man), and he tells that story in his first chapter. Sykes is a legitimate scientist and a genuinely captivating writer, whose exposition of genetic science reads like a real page-turner of a mystery story. I also have an inkling that he may be a world-class egotist, somewhat over-given to hyperbole.

Stephen Oppenheimer is a medical geneticist at Oxford University. He previously published *Out of Eden: The Peopling of the World* and *Eden in the East: The Drowned Continent of Southeast Asia*. He has an arrangement with EthnoAncestry.com, another commercial DNA testing company. His book is not the breathless thriller that Sykes’ book is; it reads more like a history book, but it is very well written and is by no means dry or boring. Oppenheimer argues for the astonishing thesis that the Belgae, a tribe Caesar encountered in southeastern Britain and on the continent across the English Channel, were not a Celtic tribe as is generally supposed, but rather a Germanic tribe, and that the Germanic roots of the English people go much deeper than the Anglo-Saxon invasions of the fifth century AD. His evidence and logic are persuasive on first reading, but he has been criticized for picking through the linguistic and archeological evidence selectively.

It is a great mystery to me why neither author seems to recognize the existence of the other. They reach more or less the same conclusions, but neither has made mention of the other anywhere in his book. Both authors are involved in commercial genetic testing companies and each promises to tell

customers where they fit into the schemes outlined in their respective books—for a price.<sup>1</sup> I have an idea there is a rancorous academic rivalry at work here, and perhaps a measure of commercial competition as well, but I haven't been able to ferret out any gossip about it.

It is also something of a mystery to me that I recommend both of these books highly, notwithstanding that I found aspects of each to be downright irritating. I think the explanation for this is that both books are intended for a general audience with an interest in the history of the peoples of the Britain and Ireland, but with little background in genetics. Neither of these books is intended for a scholarly audience, so they are rather thin on citations—Sykes does not even offer a bibliography, but although this makes checking their facts more difficult, it makes following the stories much easier. Each author invented his own colorful names for “Clan fathers” when speaking of haplogroups (and, in Oppenheimer's case, some haplotype clusters).<sup>2</sup> Haplogroups already had perfectly good, though not so colorful, names and this had me endlessly flipping pages back and forth trying to figure out how what they were talking about correlated with what I already knew. Neither author published his specific criteria for defining the genetic sub-groups<sup>3</sup> they speak about. Perhaps this was because lists of haplotypes are impossibly dry reading, but that should not have prevented these criteria from appearing in an appendix or footnote. I am afraid that my cynical side leads me to suspect a commercial motive for this omission. The genetic genealogy community is well on its way to figuring out the “Clan” definitions that Sykes and Oppenheimer have used, and you will get a much better value for your money by testing through the Ewing DNA project and letting us help you figure out how you fit into their schemes.

Do yourself a favor and read both of these entertaining books, but maintain some healthy skepticism about their claims, and don't waste your money on their “Clan” tests.

<sup>1</sup> Oxford Ancestors will test the 10-marker STR panel Sykes uses for £180 (currently about \$368); EthnoAncestry.com offers the “Oppenheimer test” for \$170—I do not know this for certain, but presumably this includes only the six markers Oppenheimer talks about (their 27-marker test is \$249). For the sake of comparison, one can get twelve markers tested (including all six of the Oppenheimer markers and all ten of the Sykes markers) for \$99 at FamilyTreeDNA.com by taking advantage of the Ewing project discount. In the Ewing project, we strongly recommend participants have at least 37 markers tested (\$189) and sometimes we recommend 67 markers (\$269).

<sup>2</sup> Here is a secret decoder chart to help you figure out what they are talking about:

Haplogroup	Sykes Clan	Oppenheimer Clan
<b>R1b</b>	Oisin	Ruisko (and his offspring: Rox, Rory, Ruy, and Rob)
<b>I</b>	Wodan	Ivan (Ingert and Ian below are his offspring)
<b>I1c</b>	Wodan	Ingert
<b>I1a</b>	Wodan	Ian
<b>R1a</b>	Sigurd	Rostov
<b>J</b>	Re	other
<b>E3b</b>	Eshu	other
<b>E3a, G, Q</b>	other	other

<sup>3</sup> Here, “sub-groups” means “clusters.” See the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project article on page 32 in this issue of the *Journal* for discussion.

## Web Site News

William Ewing Riddle, Web Master (+1 505.988.1092, *Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*)

The *Clan Ewing* web site has a new look-and-feel! It has been changed for two major reasons:

- The web site had become large enough that it was tedious and error-prone to manually maintain. So I applied the technology I have developed to let my customers maintain their very large web sites (many in excess of 5,000 pages). As a side effect, all of the pages have the same "look and feel,"<sup>1</sup> making it easier for viewers to use the web site.
- The old web site was rather difficult to browse because it did not use many of the fairly standard navigation aids found on most web sites, and the ones it did use were not used uniformly. Pages in the new web site have the usual navigation bar providing an *About* link to information about the organization, a *Search* link to let viewers search the web site, a *Help* link to take viewers to hints about how to use the web site effectively and efficiently, etc. The new pages also have a main navigation bar with drop-down menus that reflect how the web site is organized. Finally, there is a *Site Map* navigation palette, not found in many other web sites, that provides a structured list of links to all the pages. Rather than having to follow and back-track along often-confusing navigation paths, viewers may now randomly browse the web site by using the *Site Map* navigation palette to move directly from one page to another.

Please take a look at the new web site, "surf" around, let me know what you like and do not like, and contact me if you have any problems, find any errors, or would like to offer any suggestions for further improvement.

*Wm E. Riddle*

## Recent Changes and Additions

Additions to the *Clan Ewing* web site since the last *Journal* issue include:

- A new web site section concerning the Ewings who settled and evolved southwestern Pennsylvania starting in the early 1770s. This section includes the *Ewing Settlers of Southwestern Pennsylvania* articles that have appeared in the last three issues of the *Journal*, making it possible to electronically search these articles.
- The eleventh in the series of Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project articles. It analyzes potential relationships to northern Irish Clans (Maclachlan, MacEwan, Lamont, MacSweeney and McNeill).
- All of Volume III of Nancy Hanks Ewing's book *James Ewing - Pioneer*. Portions of Volume III, which concerns James' son 'Swago Bill', were previously posted.
- An online version of John D. McLaughlin's article in the November 2006 issue of the *Journal*. It discusses an alternate view of the origins of Clan Ewing than that proposed in Chapter IX of E.W.R. Ewing's *Clan Ewing of Scotland* book.

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<sup>1</sup> This is not exactly true. There are still many pages that have to be converted to being maintained non-manually and, as a result, have the new look-and-feel.

## ***Information Available and Sought***

### **Ewing Family, Stephens City, Virginia**

The Ewing Family Cemetery Association would like to honor the Ewing ancestors buried in the Ewing Family Cemetery, Stephens City, Virginia, and their descendants, at the 2008 Gathering, ***Echoes of the Shenandoah***. If you are a descendant of William Ewing who was born circa 1711, married Elizabeth Tharp, and died in 1781, or Samuel Ewing who was born circa 1718, married Margaret McMichael, and died in 1798, please communicate with Jim and Evelyn Ewing. They may be contacted at 115 Walnut Circle, Emporia, Virginia 23847, +1 434.634.9227, *jeeja at telpage dot net*.

### **William Ewing and Eliza Milford**

**Kathie Terry (*angelsbesideyou at hotmail dot com*)**

I have a chart that was prepared in the mid 1800s of a good majority of this Ewing Family. I didn't even know I was related until in my third grandfather's desk I found this hand-drawn genealogical chart. I have worked on it for years and spent a month in Ireland this summer to get some things cleared up. Willing to share if you are interested. Some of the names are Betty McGhee, Thomas Ewing, Woods, McClure, Cottons and so many, many more!

### **E.W.R. Ewing Picture**

*Clan Ewing* is posting a transcription of E.W.R. Ewing's book *Clan Ewing of Scotland* on its web site. We would like to include a portrait of E.W.R. Ewing. The portrait in his book is, however, of rather poor quality since it results from scanning the portrait that appears in the Higginson Book Company's reprint. If you have an original copy of the book with a clearer portrait, or a separate portrait of E.W.R. Ewing, and would be willing to scan the portrait, please contact *Clan Ewing's* Web Master at *Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*. Thanks in advance for any help you can provide.

### **Ewing Automobile, Geneva, Ohio**

**Lawrence Edward Ewing, Seventh great-grandson of John Ewing of Carnashannagh (*rkt88ll at EarthLink dot net*)**

While searching through *Clan Ewing's* web site I noticed a member asking for information on a Ewing car. Being an auto buff I had been drawn to this same subject: the Ewing Automobile built by E. L. Ewing in Geneva, Ohio, in 1908 to 1910. Following are five references I have found confirming its existence.

- *The New Illustrated Encyclopedia of Automobiles* by David Burgess Wise. Quarto Book (reprint 1996): "EWING (automobile) USA 1908-1910. Designed by Louis Moores, formerly with Peerless & Moon, the 20 hp Ewing, from Geneva, Ohio, was unusual in being sold with taxicab bodywork. About 100 were built." [I have found that Moores also gets credit for designing an overhead valve and cam 4 cylinder engine for Moon 1907-1909.]
- *My Years With General Motors* by A. P. Sloan Jr.: When W. C. Durant was setting up General Motors Corporation around 1908 he purchased a number of companies including the Ewing Automobile Company. "[T]here were a number of other random gambles which I shall only name: the Marquette Motor Car Company, the Ewing Automobile Company, the Randolph

Motor Car Company, the Welch Car Company, the Rapid Motor Vehicle Car Company, and the Reliance Motor Truck Company." (page 6).

- *The Complete History of General Motors 1908-1986* by Richard M. Langworth and Jan P. Norbye: "The month the Ford deal fell through, GM paid \$63,150 for the Ewing Automobile Company of Geneva, Ohio. In November [1909] GM's capitalization was booted to a breathtaking \$60 million." (page 38)
- [www.genevaohio.com/city\\_history.htm](http://www.genevaohio.com/city_history.htm): "In the 1900's Geneva became known for its automobile industry. The first car to be manufactured here was the 'Geneva Steamer' in 1901. It was a steam driven horseless carriage, one of which is still on display at the Henry Ford Museum, Dearborn, Michigan. This company also made a racing model, named the 'Turtle.' Three years later the company sold out to the Colonial Brass Co. The second attempt at automobile manufacturing in Geneva began in 1908. E. L. Ewing began production of the Ewing Taxi with a plant crew of fifty men. This company was in business just two years and sold out to General Motors who moved the business to Flint, Michigan."
- *Clymers Motor Scrapbook 1950*: This provides a list compiled by Alex Telatco that identifies 82 makes of car made in Cleveland, Ohio, one of which was the Ewing 1908-1910 available in passenger car and truck.

Does anyone out there have more information on (and perhaps photos of) E. L. Ewing, the car, the company, or its plant and employees? Information about the plant's location in Geneva, Ohio, or any further stories would also be interesting.

## News and Resources from the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania

A new *Timely Resources* page has been posted at the GSP web site [www.genpa.org/TimelyRes.html](http://www.genpa.org/TimelyRes.html) with links to various kinds of records, information about organizations, technology news, etc.

## United States Genealogy Sleuth

An extensive list of links to genealogy-related links information may be found at :  
[www.progenealogists.com:80/genealogysleuthb.htm](http://www.progenealogists.com:80/genealogysleuthb.htm).

## Finis Ewing and His Family

Posted on [ewing@rootsweb.com](mailto:ewing@rootsweb.com) by Steve Long

The web site for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church ([www.cumberland.org](http://www.cumberland.org)) has a very in-depth history on Finis Ewing and his family ([www.cumberland.org/hfpcp/minister/EwingF.htm](http://www.cumberland.org/hfpcp/minister/EwingF.htm)).

## Clan Ewen, USA

Ewing researchers might find useful information at the web site for the Ewen family organization:  
[www.clanewenusa.org](http://www.clanewenusa.org).

## Ewing Y-DNA Surname Project Participants

Tammy Mitchell (*info at DowntownInteractive dot com*) is seeking help in supporting the Y-DNA testing of a male in her Canadian Ewing family that she feels is possibly related to participant JM2 in the Ewing Y-DNA Surname Project. Jane Gilbert (*hokiejane at yahoo dot com*) has a standing offer to pay for Y-

DNA testing of men who can satisfy her that they are descended from James Ewing of Inch through his son John born 1698/9. William Riddle (*Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*) is similarly willing to support the Y-DNA testing of descendants of James of Inch's grandson Squire James (son of Alexander) who married Mary McKown.

**James Wood and Winchester, Virginia**  
**Dorothy Wheat (*rlwheat at EarthLink dot net*)**

Winchester, Virginia, was founded and laid out by my fifth great-grandfather, James Wood. He was a close friend of George Washington. He is buried on the grounds of his home place, Glen Burnie, which is now open to the public as a museum. James was born in Winchester, England, and named the new town the same.

I descend through his daughter, Mary. Ewings are in my father's line and Woods are in my mother's line. But there appears to be no connection between the Woods and the Ewings; at least not that I have found.

The following information about John Wood is available at the Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society:<sup>1</sup>

James Wood Family Papers

173 WFCHS

This collection is comprised of the business papers of Col. James Wood Sr. and some of his family. The papers are accounts, diaries, receipts and various memorabilia of the family for the period from 1736 to 1868. Included are papers of the Frederick County, Virginia Clerk's office for the period from 1743 to 1769.

Col. James Wood Sr. (1707?-1759) was born, according to a grandson, in Winchester, Hampshire, England. He attended Oxford University, was a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and came to Virginia with one of the colonial governors. Around 1735, he acquired a tract of land "on the branches of the Opequon" from which, in 1744, a large part of Winchester was formed in accordance with his stipulations to the Justices of Frederick County. He built the first "Glen Burnie" in 1738. He married Mary Rutherford in 1738 with whom he had children (1) Elizabeth (b. 1739), (2) James, Jr. (b. 1741), (3) Mary (b. 1742), (4) John (b. 1743-44), and (5) Robert (b. 1747). He was a Colonel in the Frederick County militia and served with his friend Col. George Washington in the 1754 campaign against the French. He is buried in the family graveyard at Glen Burnie.

(5 boxes) Last updated 06/04.

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<sup>1</sup> This collection is available on microfilm (Boxes 1-3 on reel M-1972.1; Box 4 on Reel M-1972.1A) in the microfilm file cabinet. Microfilm may be photocopied; originals may not. Records on microfilm may be in different order from this inventory of documents. All items in this collection are manuscript unless otherwise noted. Microfilm is not available for interlibrary loan.

**Ewings and the Redstone Presbytery  
Virginia Okie (*vokie at digital dot net*)**

I recently received a book from my brother:

Barnett, John M. History of the Presbytery of Redstone: organized by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1781, and under its care till 1788; a Part of the Synod of Virginia, 1788-1802; of the Synod of Pittsburgh, 1802-1881, and now of the Synod of Pennsylvania, 1881-1889, Observer Book and Job Print, Washington, Pennsylvania, 1889.

It has "Samuel Evans Ewing April 1889" written on its inside cover. Samuel is my relative. It contains information about Hon. Nathaniel Ewing of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, who is also a relative to Joseph Neff Ewing, Jr. Please contact me if you would like me to consult this book for Ewing information.

**"The Ewing that Got Away"  
Jill Ewing Spitler (+1 330.345.6543, *JEwingSpit at aol dot com*)**

I recently received an anonymous message from someone who saw a car with a EWING license plate and followed them. The car stopped for just a moment in front of a store, but no one got out. By the time she drove up behind them, they had moved on to a parking lot area. She started to follow, thinking they would park, but they didn't. She felt they thought they were being followed and were trying to "ditch" her. So she decided it would be better to just go on her way. I have many times seen cars with EWING plates on the highway and have, while dangerous, followed them to roadside rests just to ask: What Ewing family? Have others seen cars with a EWING plate?

**Catherine Cogle Ewing  
Lynda Langston Fredendall (*silverleaf33 at sbcglobal dot net*)**

I am trying to solve some of my brick walls, and Catherine is one of them. She was born 1815 in Kentucky. She married John Levi Pendley in 1833 in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. John was from Butler County, Kentucky. Their children were: John Henry born 1834, Jacob James born 1836, Mary Jane born 1837, Joshua born 1838, Susan M. born 1843, Joseph G. born 1845, Nancy America born 1848, Thomas Elizabeth (yes, a female) born 1854, and Sarah Hester born 1860. Their first child was born in Butler County, Kentucky, the last eight in Hopkins County, Kentucky. Catherine and her husband moved to Carroll County, Arkansas, by 1866. John Levi died there and Catherine went to Hale County, Texas, with the rest of the family, where she died in 1904. Several people have John Ewing as Catherine's father. There is a John Ewing who married Catherine Mefford in that area of Kentucky, at the time that Catherine Ewing would have been there. Anyone out there have information on Catherine? I have a picture of her when they lived in Texas. My grandmother knew her and said she died from a fall from a horse. She also said Catherine lived to be 100, which is incorrect, but Catherine may have looked like 100 to a young girl!

## **Upcoming Events**

**2007 October/November:** A variety of events and activities are offered by the Adams County (Pennsylvania) Historical Society during October and November 2007. These include a trip to the National Mall in Washington, D.C., an all-day bus trip to the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park in Virginia, and classes regarding the care of heirlooms and calligraphy. Check the ACHS Society's web site—[www.ACHS-PA.org](http://www.ACHS-PA.org)—for details.

**2007 November 2-3:** *The Road Goes Both Ways*, Conference of the Virginia Genealogical Society highlighting the Great Wagon Road, co-hosted by the Virginia Room at the Roanoke Public Library, Roanoke, Virginia. For more information, contact the Society at 1900 Byrd Avenue, Suite 104, Richmond, Virginia 23230 or visit their web site, [www.VGS.org](http://www.VGS.org).

**2007 December 11 or 12:** *Beginner's Workshop*, New York City, New York. Organized by Elderhostel. A Day of Discovery at The New York Genealogical & Biographical Society. Learn how to hunt through a fascinating array of hidden records to dig up the roots of your family's past. See [www.elderhostel.org/programs](http://www.elderhostel.org/programs) for more information.

**2008 February 24 - March 2:** Salt Lake City Research Trip. Organized by the National Genealogical Society (NGS). See [www.ngsgenealogy.org/edutripsaltlake.cfm](http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/edutripsaltlake.cfm) for more information.

**2008 March 23-29:** *Beginning Research Techniques*, Brasstown, North Carolina. Organized by Elderhostel. Explore types of genealogy research, including vital records, courthouse research, religious and cemetery records, military records, passenger and immigration/naturalization data, census research, and Internet resources. Personal guidance provided. See [www.elderhostel.org/programs](http://www.elderhostel.org/programs) for more information.

**2008 March 26:** Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania's *Annual Meeting* at the Society's office, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Brief business session, an informative lecture, followed by fellowship and refreshments. See [www.genpa.org](http://www.genpa.org) for more details.

**2008 26 April:** *Genetics & Genealogy*. Presented by the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania at Solis Cohen Auditorium, 1020 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A full-day program featuring nationally recognized experts in the field of genetics and DNA technology as applied to genealogical research. Speakers will include: Bennett Greenspan, President and CEO of Family Tree DNA; Thomas H. Shawker, M.D.; and others to be announced.

**2008 May 14-17:** National Genealogical Society (NGS) Annual Conference and Family History Fair. Missouri has long been known as *The Show Me State*, with residents often saying: I'm from Missouri; you'll have to show me. This unofficial state motto will have special meaning for the nation's genealogists as they gather in Kansas City for *Show Me the Way to Our Nation's Records*, the annual NGS Conference. Program topics include: Adoption research, African American research, BCG skill-building track, Computer topics, DNA lectures, Genealogical essentials, German research, Homesteading records, Land records, Midwest topics, Migration topics, National Archives records, Writing lectures, Native American lectures, Military records and Methodology. There will also be a variety of workshops. See [www.eshow2000.com/ngs/2008](http://www.eshow2000.com/ngs/2008) for more information.

**2008 June 18 - July 2 or July 14-28:** *The Irish Isle: Intergenerational Enchantment*. Organized by Elderhostel. Enter an enchanting world of folklore, forts and faeries in the magical land of Ireland, where landscape, myth and tradition permeate the country. Two generations study the Emerald Isle, learning about traditional sheep farming, exploring the unique landscape of County Clare, the Irish art of storytelling, and your own family history through lessons on tracing ancestral roots! An evening of "limericks," as well as traditional Irish dance and music, introduces the rhythms of everyday life. See [www.elderhostel.org/programs](http://www.elderhostel.org/programs) for more information.

**2008 July 16-18:** A fun and educational twelve-day European genealogy cruise of the Baltic Capitals on the luxurious Norwegian Cruise Lines Jewel Ship. You will meet and learn from genealogy experts. You can enjoy the cruise even if you are not a Legacy Family Tree user. See:

[legacynews.typepad.com/legacy\\_news/2007/08/legacy-genealog.html](http://legacynews.typepad.com/legacy_news/2007/08/legacy-genealog.html)  
for more information.

**2008 September 3-6:** Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) Conference, *Footprints of Family History*, Pennsylvania Convention Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. See [www.fgs.org/2008conf/FGS-2008.htm](http://www.fgs.org/2008conf/FGS-2008.htm) for more information.

**2008 September 18-21:** ***Echoes of the Shenandoah***, Tenth Gathering of *Clan Ewing in America*, Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia.

**2009:** An exciting project known as *Homecoming Scotland* is underway in Scotland, which promises to be a year-long celebration of all things Scottish. Coincidentally, 2009 also is the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Scotland's beloved bard, Robert Burns, so it is a fitting time. Information about this event may be found at [www.HomeComingScotland.com](http://www.HomeComingScotland.com).

**2009 September 2-5:** Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) Conference, Little Rock, Arkansas.

**2010 Fall:** Eleventh Gathering of *Clan Ewing in America*, Pittsburgh area, Pennsylvania.

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## ***Echoes of the Shenandoah*** **Things to Know Before You Go**

### **Flying to Washington Dulles Airport?**

Washington Dulles International is the airport closest to Winchester. In making flight arrangements, please remember that traffic can be very heavy at any time of day for a variety of different reasons. Although the distance is roughly 90 miles, travel time can often be close to three hours. If you do plan to fly, early morning (for example, 7 AM) flights will require that you leave the hotel at about 3:30 AM in order to clear security in time for your flight.

### **Need a ride from/to the airport?**

Ground service is available between the Washington Dulles International and Winchester. Watch for more information in the registration packet arriving at your door in January, 2008.

### **Making Connections!**

We've found a terrific location for kibitzing with cousins! In addition to the Reference Room where we can peruse books, research, posters, etc., the Hampton Inn's unique reception area (adjoining the Reference Room) will be a great place to visit during the day or after dinner.

### **Breakfast? Will biscuits and gravy or waffles and sausages hold you over until lunch?**

If not, fill in with fresh fruit, pastries, yogurt, muffins, dry cereal or oatmeal. Wash it down with your choice of coffees, teas, juices and we'll see you on the bus!

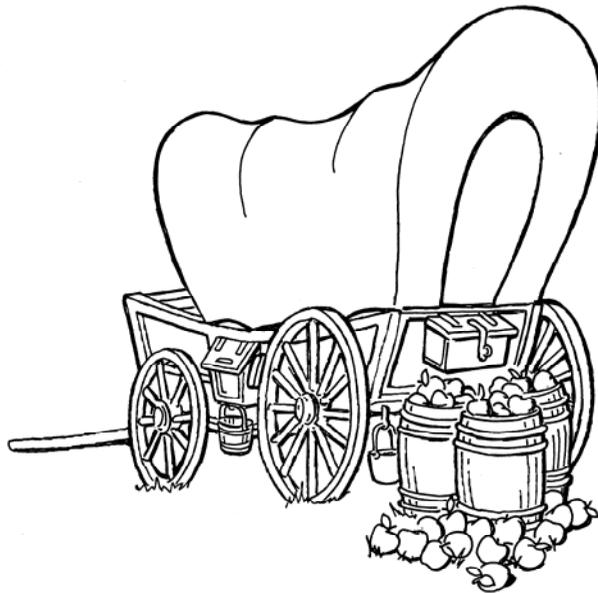
### **Elevators?**

Yes! The Hampton Inn Winchester–North at Berryville Avenue has elevator service!

### **Handicap accessible rooms?**

A limited number of handicap accessible rooms are available. If you are in need of one, please indicate so upon placing your reservation with the Hampton Inn Winchester–North at Berryville Avenue.

***Echoes of the Shenandoah***  
**Tenth Gathering of *Clan Ewing in America***



Charlie Thorne

Hampton Inn Winchester-North on Berryville Avenue  
Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia

September 18-21, 2008

# ***Clan Ewing in America***

*Clan Ewing in America* fosters interest in the Ewing family; promotes gatherings of the Clan; publishes a quarterly newsletter with information that is of a biographical, genealogical or historical nature; encourages identifying the relationships among the many Ewing families in America; and shares research findings with others.

## **The Journal of Clan Ewing**

Publishing of the *Journal of Clan Ewing* began in 1994. The first two issues were published in August and November 1994. They were not designated with a Volume and Number. The February 1995 issue is designated as Vol. 1, No. 3 as it is the third issue of the *Journal*. The *Journal* is currently published quarterly in February, May, August and November.

## **Membership**

Membership in *Clan Ewing in America* 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 purposes of the Clan.

To join *Clan Ewing in America*, send a membership form or write to *Clan Ewing in America* c/o Robert H. Johnson, Treasurer, 513 Cherokee Drive, Erie, Pennsylvania 16505. Forms are available at [www.ClanEwing.org](http://www.ClanEwing.org). Dues are \$25.00. Membership includes the quarterly *Journal of Clan Ewing*.

## **Contributions**

Contributions to the *Journal of Clan Ewing* are welcome. Electronic copy is preferred and should be sent to the Editor at [Riddle at WmERiddle dot com](mailto:Riddle at WmERiddle dot com). Hardcopy submissions should be sent to William E. Riddle, 658 La Viveza Court, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87501. If you would like to discuss your submission, call William E. Riddle at +1 505.988.1092.

## ***Clan Ewing in America***

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