



Journal of Clan Ewing

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Clan Ewing in America

513 Cherokee Drive
Erie, Pennsylvania 16505

www.ClanEwing.org

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DavidEwing93 at gmail dot com

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GeoEwing at aol dot com

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Mary at Gosline dot net

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ClanEwing at verizon dot net

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Riddle at WmERiddle dot com

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JEwingSpit at aol dot com

Beth Ewing Toscos
1lyngarden at verizon dot net

ACTIVITY COORDINATORS

Archivist

Betty Ewing Whitmer
AirReservations at hotmail dot com

Journal Editor

William Ewing Riddle
Riddle at WmERiddle dot com

Genealogist

James R. McMichael
JimMcMcl at gmail dot com

Membership

Jill Ewing Spitler
JEwingSpit at aol dot com

Merchandise

Robert Hunter Johnson
ClanEwing at verizon dot net

Web Master

William Ewing Riddle
Riddle at WmERiddle dot com



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From the Editor

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

Great discoveries and improvements invariably involve the cooperation of many minds.

Alexander Graham Bell, Inventor

I not only use all of the brains I have, but all I can borrow.

Woodrow Wilson, 28th President of the United States

A technique called *pair programming* has recently been defined to support software development. In it, two programmers collaborate on developing the code for a set of software routines. The programmers alternate the task of 'cutting' the code. While one works on a routine's code, the other kibitzes, watching 'over the shoulder' for typos and logic errors as well as making suggestions. The popularity of this technique stems from the fact that it not only leads to significantly higher quality software but also significantly increases programmer productivity.

This *Journal* issue indicates a similar possibility for increasing quality and productivity for genealogical research. James R. McMichael, in his article *Nailing Down Ewing Facts*, notes the potential value of collaboration among not just two but rather "an army" of genealogy researchers. It then demonstrates the potential value by discussing his collaboration with John McLaughlin, and his subsequent use of some of the Internet's mapping resources, to sort out some 17th and 18th century records from Ireland.

The next in the continuing series of articles about the upcoming gathering continues to provide historical background for the gathering and insights into the wide variety of opportunities offered by the gathering's venue and its surrounding area. It also provides preliminary information about the event's activities, prominent among them being a wide variety of opportunities to collaboratively share and compare notes, conduct collaborative research and join in collaborative group discussions.

In my *Ewing Digital Library* article, I describe an additional focus for the research material posted on the *Clan Ewing* web site (www.ClanEwing.org). To complement the posting of relatively polished material (genealogies, books, articles and reports) which primarily offer up information for consumption, the new focus will make 'raw' source material available for collaborative analysis. The article includes a hand-full of relatively short source-material items, some with a preliminary analysis intended to raise questions rather than offer answers.

In *EONS: The Clan Ewing GOONS Initiative*, David N. Ewing announces the formation of a new *Clan Ewing* activity intended to coordinate studies focused on Ewings and potentially related families. Among other effects, this new *Clan Ewing* activity will broaden the scope of collaborations among researchers and the coverage of the Ewing Digital Library.

An additional article—*Lineage Correction for Samuel Ewing* by James R. McMichael—provides a consolidation and analysis of data with the intent of initiating rather than terminating discussion.

And finally ... in his article *Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project – Article 13*, David N. Ewing not only reviews the project's recent results but also highlights a very valuable approach, Y-DNA testing, to identifying a collaborative group and focusing their attention upon well-defined questions.

Collectively, this issue's articles—in addition to offering up valuable information and data—highlight the value of collaboration among genealogy researchers, discuss mechanisms that will foster and facilitate collaboration, and provide some examples. Let the collaborations begin, broaden and multiply!

Wm E. Riddle

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Chancellor's Message

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

I have an idea that the new format of the *Journal* this issue may come as a pleasant surprise to many of our readers. Our indefatigable editor, William E. Riddle, has decided to produce the *Journal* with a slick new 'perfect' binding, giving the *Journal* a much more polished and professional feel. Incredibly, this has saved a little money in the overall cost of producing and mailing the *Journal*, primarily because it has allowed us to eliminate purchasing and stuffing envelopes. The printer has assured us that the *Journal* can be mailed this way without damage, but if any of you have a bad experience with this, please let Bill know (*Riddle at WmERiddle.com*) and he will send you a replacement copy.

It looks like my whining in the last issue of the *Journal* about the sorry progress of the Special Fund Raising Drive paid off. By the end of the year, a total of fifty contributors had stepped forward and we exceeded our goal for 2007. Our goal for the year was to raise \$4,000; we ended the year having raised \$4,750 and already have another \$75 toward this year's goal. This is terrific, but remember that \$2,000 came from a single contributor's kickoff and challenge grants. Our goal is to raise another \$4,000 by the end of 2008. Can we do it? You bet, but only if we all pitch in. Please send your contributions to our special fund to:

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

We are looking forward to discussing at the gathering how we should be spending the special fund money we have raised.

Robert H. Johnson, who has been Treasurer of *Clan Ewing* since Daisy was a pup, has announced his intention to retire as of the gathering in September this year. Bob has been a stalwart of *Clan Ewing* for many years; those of you who attended the gathering in Ft Wayne will recall that he received an award for outstanding service. I am sure everyone will join me now, and again at ***Echoes of the Shenandoah*** in September, in giving Bob our heartfelt appreciation for his service. Jane Ewing Weippert (*Clan Ewing* Member # 934) has graciously agreed to become our new Treasurer, and has already begun working with Bob to learn the accounting system, so we expect a smooth transition. Thank you, Jane, for stepping up to the plate.

We will need another volunteer to take over handling the *Clan Ewing* merchandise from Bob and Doralyn, who have also done this job through the years. The job presently involves mostly offering *Clan Ewing* logo merchandise for sale at the gatherings. There has been a negligible amount of mail order business as well, and though we would welcome an interested and energetic person who might promote sales in a way to increase this, we would be content to have a volunteer who is not interested in expanding the scope of merchandise sales. The current stock of merchandise comprises six boxes of a size that can be easily lifted and carried. Who will help with this?

In this issue we are also announcing a major new initiative for *Clan Ewing*—the Ewing One-Name Study (EONS) Project! We have joined the *Guild of One Name Studies* and registered the names Ewing,

Ewan, Ewen, Ewin, McEwan and McEwen. Please have a look at my article on page 24¹ for some preliminary ideas about this project. Of course, we need volunteers and a volunteer coordinator to do this work. As an incentive, we will provide T-shirts saying **Clan Ewing GOONSquad** for all volunteers to wear at the gathering!

In an effort to make *Clan Ewing* more welcoming and inclusive, I have proposed a change in the section of our bylaws on the purpose of *Clan Ewing*, changing Article I, Section 1.2 (iv)

from: to collect and preserve historical and genealogical records of the ancestors and descendants of immigrants to America who bore the surname of Ewing; and,

to: to collect and preserve historical and genealogical records of Ewing families around the world.

The Board of Directors of *Clan Ewing* has agreed that this is a good idea. Our bylaws require that any changes to the bylaws approved by the board must be submitted to the general membership at the next gathering, where the change can be accepted or rejected. We will do this at the gathering in September.

We will soon be receiving registration packets for ***Echoes of the Shenandoah***, the tenth biennial gathering of *Clan Ewing*. Because final commitments with the gathering facilities require knowing how many folks will be attending the gathering, it is very important for us to register as early as possible. The gathering committee is offering a discount for early registration and a prize for the first registrant who is not a *Clan Ewing* officer, board member, activity coordinator or a member of the 2008 Planning Committee.

David N. Ewing



¹ Ewing, David N. EONS: The *Clan Ewing* GOONS Initiative, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (February 2008), pp. 24-27.

Chair's Message

Mary Ewing Gosline, Chair (+1 410.997.3719, *Mary at Gosline dot net*)

Information about the 2008 gathering of *Clan Ewing in America* is out! It has been mailed to members' homes and posted on the *Clan Ewing* web site (www.ClanEwing.org). Hopefully by the time you receive this *Journal*, you will have already received the packet prepared by the 2008 Planning Committee and perused it from cover to cover! Please contact James E. Ewing Jr.,¹ our Registration Chair, if you have questions or did not receive this mailing.

We will visit several local historical sites in the mornings including the *Handley Regional Library*, *Newtown History Center*, the Ewing Family Cemetery, the *Historic House and Gardens At Glen Burnie*, and the *Museum of the Shenandoah Valley*. Articles about some of these places have been published in this and previous issues of the *Journal* and appear on the web site.

We are very pleased to have Michael Foreman, a native of Winchester and Professor at Shenandoah University, address our group. Mr. Foreman will speak at dinner on Friday evening on *Winchester and Frederick County 1744-2008, the Agony and the Ecstasy*.

We have responded to the wishes folks expressed at the last gathering, that is to have more time for informal conversation and more time to use the Reference Room. There will be a variety of afternoon activities on Friday and Saturday for people to participate in depending on their interests. Some may want to relax and visit with friends. Others may want to visit local attractions. The Reference Room will be open for members to display their family memorabilia and genealogies, as well as for individual or group research. In addition, several talks and discussion groups have been arranged for Friday and Saturday afternoons. Trish Ridgeway, Director of the Handley Regional Library, will give a presentation on *The Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley*. *Clan Ewing* members David Ewing, William Riddle, and Walter Ewing will provide presentations, or lead discussion groups, on various other topics.

If you would like to host a discussion about one of your ancestors, about your branch of the Ewing family, or on another subject, please contact me at the phone number or EMail address given above. I would be delighted to hear from you!

If you plan to arrive early or stay on after the gathering, Karen Avery's list of places to visit in the Virginia and Washington, D.C., area will be helpful. Included are some unique libraries quite valuable for genealogical research. Alternatively, if you are a Civil War buff, the Shenandoah Valley and the surrounding area are filled with historical sites and battlefields of that era. An extensive list of possibilities appears on page 15² of this issue.

As I mentioned in the November 2007 issue of the *Journal*, we are forming the Nominating Committee early so that there is time for all members to have an opportunity to participate. I am pleased to announce the Nominating Committee will be chaired by Hazel Daro,³ a long-time member of *Clan*

¹ James E. Ewing Jr., 115 Walnut Circle, Emporia, Virginia 23847, +1 434.634.9227, +1 434.594.4199 or *JimAndEvelyn at telpage dot net*.

² Avery, Karen. Local Area Attractions, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (February 2008), pp. 15-16.

³ Hazel E. Daro, 499 McKinley View Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99712. *HDaro at mosquitonet dot com*

Ewing from up north in Alaska. Assisting her will be J. David Ewing,⁴ from Florida, David Purtill,⁵ known to many as 'Mountain Dave' because he lives in the mountains of North Carolina. We will print the slate in the August 2008 issue of the *Journal* and the membership will vote on the slate at the General Meeting during the gathering. If you would like to nominate some one, please ask the individual for his or her permission before sending the name to the Nominating Committee.

I sincerely hope that you are beginning to think about writing your family stories to share with all of us. They can be about an individual or one generation or several generations. Please indicate what records or letters you use, what photos you have and some background information about the times when that individual or generation lived. As an adjunct to providing your stories, perhaps you would like to display a poster in the Reference Room.

The Planning Committee and I are looking forward to sharing fun and rewarding times with you in Winchester!

Mary E. Gosline

⁴ J. David Ewing, P.O. Box 16282, Tampa, Florida. *JDEFFloridaLLC at yahoo dot com*

⁵ David A. Purtill, 225 Tara Drive, Banner Elk, North Carolina 28604. *MountainDave at skybest dot com*

Nailing Down Ewing Facts

James R. McMichael (+1 281.367.2908, *JimMcMcl at gmail dot com*)

How do we nail down facts about the Ewings? For one answer, read the following realizing that the purpose is not to solve a specific problem or question but rather to generate some questions in your mind and stir an interest within you to dig deeper into your records, do some research outside of your specific line in hopes of being able to find something that will help with your own family line, and share the bits of information you find. If we can get a number of people sharing information and discussing the information—be it newly found or re-discovered—we may be able to put some of the pieces of the puzzle together.

James R. McMichael

Recently, David Ewing, William Riddle and I have discussed various pieces of information that have surfaced over the past few months. We noted that there are a lot of statements, facts, or other pieces of information hidden away in the research notes we all have in our files, the material we can find on the Internet, and the books we have on our shelves or can find at various libraries in our neighborhoods or located somewhere in the fifty states or, in fact, the world in general.

One result of our interactions is a new *Journal* section, Ewing Digital Library, discussed on page 17.¹ The purpose of this new section is to expose half-to-two-page "tidbits" of source information for readers to consider in their research and react to with similar tidbits that confirm, refute or merely question the items' implications. It is our hope that this section will foster and facilitate an active, open discussion of our Ewing heritage. Please join us in making this happen.

It is my belief that the totality of information pertaining to our Ewing heritage really does help us solve some of the genealogy questions that we have today. But we often fail to see the relevance or import when some tidbit of information first comes to our attention. What I have found is that when I go back to some information that I have had for a few years, a second or third reading reveals something that was not noticed in the first reading or is more understandable given what I have learned since previously considering the information. In short, the information and knowledge about various Ewing families that we pick up as we work along allows us to make better sense of some information that we did not recognize as good information on first or second reading.

For example, in notes I have from Myrtle Roe, there is the statement:

Lists children and states James, youngest child, married Sarah Mays or Sarah Edwards.

If the reader does not know anything about James Ewing of Pocahontas, the above statement would probably not mean much and they would probably read it to mean that he was married to one or the other. But it could also mean that he was first married to Sarah Mays and subsequently married to Sarah Edwards, or *vice versa*. What the *or* means—the key to successfully understanding Myrtle Roe's comment and using it to sorting things out—depends on what information the reader has about James Ewing's wives and families.

¹ Riddle, William E. Ewing Digital Library, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (February 2008), pp. 17-23.

As an other example, let me relate another recent experience which illustrates the value of active exchanges amongst a group of researchers. Hopefully, this will allow you to see how an "army of people" might accumulate a lot more proven information than one, two, or three people can on their own.

Over the past few months, I have researched some of the records for Ireland that are available on the Internet and corresponded with others that have researched these and other Ireland records. A couple of things grabbed my attention, and I must say that, were it not for the Y-DNA Project that David Ewing is doing and I am trying to track and understand, I doubt that I would have spent much time looking at what I noticed.

The period of interest in Ireland is not all that long. It seems that we are most interested in trying to find information for a period of about one hundred and twenty five years, 1600/10 to about 1730. We know about a number of people who were born between 1690 and 1730 and in some cases we know their parents. That takes us back to about 1660 plus-or-minus a few years. Now, to get that family back to Scotland, we only need one or two generations.

In correspondence with John McLaughlin, he furnished the following:

I found interesting ... a record for a Finlay Ewing which appears in [Part III of] a book by David Dobson:²

Ewing, Finlay, of Coole McItean, County Donegal, yeoman, was granted Irish denization on 19 July 1631 (IPR).

Ewing, John, of Letterkenny, County Donegal, merchant, was granted Irish denization on 19 July 1631 (the same day as Finlay).

Is this just a coincidence that both Ewings living very close to each other in or around Letterkenny just happened to be given Irish denization on exactly the same date?

I was struck by the fact that John and Finlay Ewing received their Irish denizations on *exactly* the same day. If nothing else it must mean they applied for them at exactly the same time—perhaps even together. It could imply they are somehow related. In addition, the Irish denization means they were Scots who needed Irish citizenship to buy land in Ireland. I would also have to suspect some kind of relationship with ... David Ewing,³ who seems to appear in no other source records.

From Part IV of Dobson's book,⁴ we find:

Ewan, John 'claims the quarter land of Gortree by deed of purchase from Alexander Coningham freeholder thereof', Parish⁵ of Taboyne, county Donegal, 1653. [Civil Survey of Donegal, Londonderry and Tyrone]

² Dobson, David. *Scots-Irish Links 1575-1725, Part Three*, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 2001. Available online at Books.Google.com.

³ John McLaughlin is referring to a person who received permission to plant a tree in Ireland around 1610 as discussed in: Ewing, Elbert William R. *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, Corben Publishing Co., Ballston, Virginia, 1922, available from www.HigginsonBooks.com and online at www.ClanEwing.org.

⁴ Dobson, David. *Later Scots-Irish Links 1575-1725, Part Four*, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 2001. Available online, for a fee, at www.AncestryLibrary.com.

Ewing, Alexander, a gentleman in Letterkenny town, parish of Conwal, barony⁶ of Killmccrenan, county Donegal, 1659. [Census of Ireland 1659]

Ewing, Robert, a Protestant and proprietor in the parish of Conwall, county Donegal, 1654. [Civil Survey of Donegal, Londonderry & Tyrone]

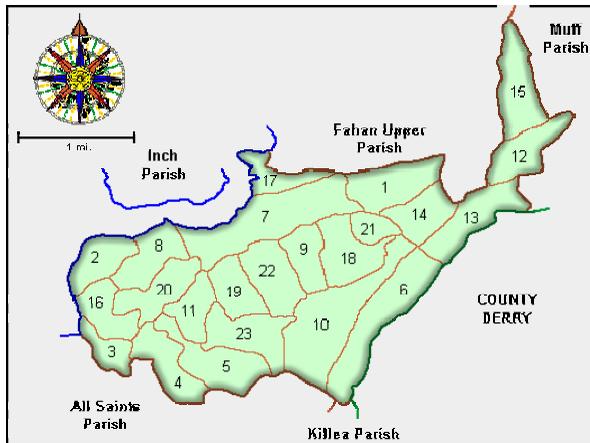
Porter, Hew, a former burgess of Irvine, Ayshire, settled at Lochlerne, Ireland, before 1665.

Porter, James, a son of Hew Porter in Lochlerne, Ireland was admitted as a burgess of Irvine, Ayshire, Scotland, on 26 May 1665.

The Inishowen Peninsula was granted, as a whole, to Sir Arthur Chichester in 1622. He made a series of leases in Inishowen. One lease was to:

Peter Benson, 57 years, Castle and land of Ellaughmore, Dundreine, Ellaghbeg

Elaghbeg, Dundrean, Elaghmore are the names used on today's maps. To see the relationships among these locations, consider the following maps:



Burt Parish
County Donegal, Ireland

(Source: freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bhilchey)



Liberties of Londonderry
County Londonderry, Ireland

(Source: John McLaughlin)

⁵ The *Parish* was the original unit of administration of the medieval church in Ireland and was used right up to the end of the 19th century for local and central government. Because of this, Parishes are extremely important for Irish genealogy, providing, in many cases, the only means of connecting a place name to the Roman Catholic records which cover it. [From: *Civil Parishes and Townlands of County Donegal* posted by Bob Hilchey at freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bhilchey/DonegalMain.html.]

⁶ Up to the end of the 19th century, counties were subdivided into *baronies*. These were not much used for administrative purposes and thus figure little in the records relevant to genealogical research. There were about 325 baronies in the whole of Ireland, with eight covering County Donegal. [From: *Civil Parishes and Townlands of County Donegal* posted by Bob Hilchey at freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bhilchey/DonegalMain.html.]

No. 14 on the Burt Parish map is townland⁷ Elaghbeg and No. 13 is Dundrean. And, from the Liberties of Londonderry map, No. 1, Elaghmore, borders on No. 13, Dundrean, of the Burt Parish map. Therefore, the lease of Peter Benson for 57 years is for three townlands that might be looked at as one large tract of land.

From The Register of Derry Cathedral, Parish of Templemore, Londonderry, we find the following:^{8,9}

Josia, the son of William Porter, baptized March ye 20th, 1661/2. Adam Porter, Knougher Doherty and Jennett Ewing gossips.

For the Burt Congregation, near Londonderry, there is an old register reporting births, baptisms, and burials from 1677 to 1716.¹⁰ It indicates that:

1678, March 26, Margaret, daughter to Robert Ewing, baptized

1678, November 17, Elizabeth, daughter to Robert Ewing (Elaugh Begg), that is Elagh Beg, baptized

1679/80, January 18, Alexander son to Robert Ewing (Elaugh Beg)

1711, July 5, Josia Porter (Elaghmore) Rachel [Kernohan adds that she had a brother, James, born 1699.]

To learn more about the Parishes where the Ewing families lived, go to:

freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bhilchey

When the page appears for the *Civil Parishes and Townlands of County Donegal*, scroll down until you see a map. From that point, you can see a map of any of the Parishes by clicking on the number for the Parish or the Parish's name in the list below the map.

For additional information, go to www.From-Ireland.net, then scroll down to the *County Pages* table, click on a county name (for example, *Donegal*), and then scroll down and click on the *Lewis Topographical Dictionary...* link. Then scroll down until you see the header *Civil Parishes (incl town*

⁷ Since at least the medieval period, every county and parish has been divided into small land units known generally as *townlands*. These units were formerly called by a variety of local and regional names, such as 'balliboes' in parts of Ulster, 'tates' in Fermanagh and Monaghan, and 'ploughlands' in some southern counties. Despite frequent enlargement and division, the basic townland pattern has survived to the present day.

Townlands vary in size from a few acres to several thousand, averaging 1.3km², large enough to contain a number of farms whose owners were kin and traditionally co-operated in various ways. Townland boundaries are often marked by streams or deep ditches, banks and old hedges. Townlands are characteristically larger and elongated in elevated areas but dense on the lowlands, and their orientation tends to reflect the local variations in land contour.

Numbering more than 65,000 in the 1851 Townlands Index for all Ireland, townlands no longer have significance as units of social and agrarian life, but in a country of dispersed rural settlement where farms lack individual names, the ancient units still have use for conveying topographical information and for postal addresses. The townland was and is the smallest officially recognized geographical unit in rural Ireland. [From: *Civil Parishes and Townlands of County Donegal* posted by Bob Hilchey at freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bhilchey/DonegalMain.html.]

⁸ Reported in Ewing, Elbert William R. *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, Corben Publishing Co., Ballston, Virginia, 1922. Available from www.HigginsonBooks.com and online at www.ClanEwing.org.

⁹ Only one entry from the records of Derry Cathedral has been used here. When all of the records for the Derry Cathedral are considered, a number of other questions surface.

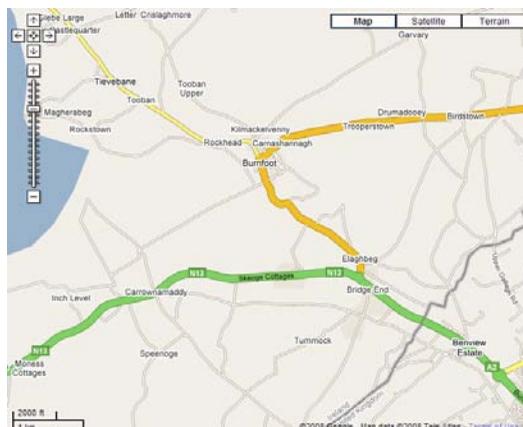
¹⁰ Reported in Ewing, Elbert William R. *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, Corben Publishing Co., Ballston, Virginia, 1922. Available from www.HigginsonBooks.com and online at www.ClanEwing.org.

descriptions of towns with same name). Click on a parish name and you will get a write-up about that parish.

To finish, I want to take you on a quick trip to Ireland by way of the Internet. If you do not have access to the Internet, maybe you can visit a library that provides access.

Go to maps.google.com. If Ireland is not shown on the screen, type *Ireland* in the text-entry field for *Search Maps*, then click on *Search Maps* and you will see a map of Ireland with some names of towns.

You may zoom in on the map by double-clicking your mouse on a specific spot on the map. Place your cursor just to the left of *Londonderry*. After one or two zooms (one or two double-clicks), you will see *Culmore*. Now, zoom in two or three times, each time with the cursor just to the left of *Culmore*, and you will see *Burnfoot* and *Bridge End* to the west of *Culmore*. Zoom in twice more, each time with your cursor positioned on *Bridge End*, and you will see *Elaghbeg* just north of *Bridge End* and *Carnashannagh* and *Kilmackelvenny* just north of *Burnfoot*. Your map should look something like the following:



At the top of the map, you will see *Map*, *Satellite*, and *Terrain* buttons. Click on *Satellite* and you will see all of the small fields, etc. That is about as close as you can get without actually making a trip to Ireland. Click on the *Map* button to go back to the map version.

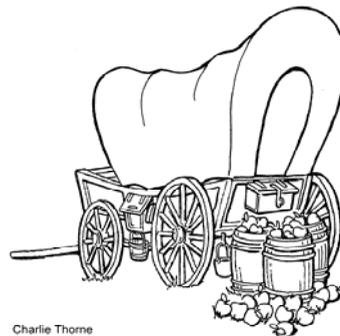
Using the arrow, "+", and "-" buttons on the left side of the map, you can move around, and zoom in and out on, the area where so many of the early Ewing, Porter and related families lived before they immigrated to the colonies.

James R. 'Jim' McMichael has been a member of Clan Ewing in America since 1990 and served as Journal Editor and Treasurer from 1993 through 2002. He organized the Clan Ewing research efforts, using professional researchers, in Scotland in 1991 and Ireland in 1995. He is the Genealogist for Clan Ewing. Jim published his Ewing history, Alexander Ewing (1676/7-1738) and Descendants,¹¹ in 1999. He is currently trying to sort out some of the Ireland information in order to provide a better picture of where our Ewings lived.

¹¹ Available online at the *Clan Ewing* web site (www.ClanEwing.org).

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

The gathering is just around the corner! A preliminary schedule appears on the inside-back cover of this issue of the *Journal*. Perusing it, you will first notice a program chock full of group events, for example, a tour of the Handley Regional Library and Stephens City and a banquet to celebrate *Clan Ewing's* 20th birthday. You will also discover several periods during which you may take advantage of the resources in the Reference Room, attend presentations on a variety of topics, or participate in focused discussion groups. Finally, you will find plenty of time to socialize with your cousins and friends, already-known and newly-found.



Charlie Thorne

The 2008 Planning Committee has listened to the suggestions of attendees at previous gatherings and tried to put together an event that meets the needs of all types of attendees, from those actively researching their heritage and those who wish to work with others to resolve some genealogical issue or puzzle to those who just want to kick back and have "fun times with folks!" The committee sincerely hopes you will find activities meeting your interests and needs when you attend the 2008 Gathering in Winchester in September.

To help you get the most out of your participation in the gathering, the 2008 Planning Committee has arranged a series of reports related to the gathering's theme, ***Echoes of the Shenandoah***, to be published in the *Journal* and then posted to the web site. By design, the series includes historical and genealogical reports providing background information about the Ewings who settled the Shenandoah Valley, their lives and their experiences. Also by design, the series includes reports which showcase places of interest, some of which we will visit during the gathering and others which you may want to include in your visit to the Virginia area in general and Frederick County in particular.

Previously featured 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.
- 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.

- Ewing, Evelyn Jones. Ewings of Shenandoah Valley, Virginia (Part 2), *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (November 2007), pp. 13-25. A continuation of the genealogy of the descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh emphasizing the children of William Ewing, his son.
- DaHarb, Darryl Dene. John Ewing, Son of William Ewing, Grandson of John Ewing of Carnashannagh, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (November 2007), pp. 26-31. A discussion of the descendants of John Ewing, son of the William Ewing who is the emphasis of the reports by Evelyn Jones Ewing.

The following three new reports provide additional background information as well as information you may find helpful in planning your trip.

One of the places we will visit during the gathering is the *Historic House and Gardens at Glen Burnie*, home of the founder of Winchester, Col. James Wood. The brand new *Museum of the Shenandoah Valley* is adjacent and gives visitors many insights into the founding and evolution of this region of Virginia. In their report, Ted and Betty (Ewing) York—docents at the museum and the house—provide a glimpse of what these beautiful sites have to offer.

In his report, Linden Fravel focuses our attention on one of the most common and essential tools of early America, the *road wagon*. Complementing the information about the Conestoga wagon in Jean McClure's previous report, Linden describes the Newtown wagon. This wagon was developed and produced in the town originally named Newtown and now called Stephens City, Virginia. It became much favored for hauling goods back and forth between the frontier and the eastern markets. In addition to details about the wagon itself and the wagon industry in Newtown, his report provides information about the history of the Frederick County area up to the Civil War.

The area bounded by Washington, D.C., on the north, the Allegheny Mountains to the west and Williamsburg on the south offers a plethora of stimulating attractions. If you plan to travel to the area early or stay late—and the 2008 Planning Committee hopes that you do—there are many places you might enjoy and want to visit during your extra days. In her report, Karen Avery provides a list of attractions you might consider. She gives information about many of the memorials and museums in Washington, D.C., as well as services that will help you get around the city efficiently. She also identifies attractions in the countryside to the north, east, south and west of Winchester. Finally, she cites web site addresses for a variety of genealogical research organizations so that you may do some homework prior to your trip and plan your attack on the resources they offer.

The Museum of the Shenandoah Valley and the Historic House and Gardens at Glen Burnie¹

Ted and Betty (Ewing) York (+1 540.723.8843, [hyork01 at comcast.net](mailto:hyork01@comcast.net))

The displays, videos and audio presentations in the *Museum of the Shenandoah* tell the story of the resources, products and people of the Shenandoah Valley. Locally-produced decorative arts, pottery and quilts, along with representations of early 18th, 19th and 20th century kitchens (centers of family life), capture the attention of children and adults of all ages.

In the *Julian Wood Glass Jr Gallery*, the visitor can enjoy selected paintings from the 18th century, including works of artists such as Beechey, Gainsborough and John Constable.

Miniature enthusiasts come from all around the country to view the *Lee Taylor Miniature Gallery* which includes the work of over seventy-five miniature artisans.

The *Historic House at Glen Burnie* is surrounded by the *Gardens at Glen Burnie*, six acres of Chinese, Water, and Rose Gardens, Garden Rooms, Decorative Flower Gardens and Vegetable Gardens.

The house was restored, renovated and furnished by the sixth generation and last owner of the property, Julian Wood Glass Jr. Some of the objects on display were inherited from his ancestors while others—such as silver, china, furniture and paintings—reflect his careful selections as a knowledgeable collector.

Informative tours of the house are conducted by knowledgeable docents daily during the seasons when the house is open to the public, while the museum offers self-guided tours with docents available to answer questions.

Ted and Betty (Ewing) York, who serve as docents at the Museum of the Shenandoah Valley and the Historic House at Glen Burnie, are active in their local church. Betty is a member of the local chapter of the PEO and belongs to an investment club and a reading group. Ted is a volunteer with the AARP Tax Assistance Program. He also volunteers at the Kernstown Battlefield and as a judge for the selection of the All Academic High School and College Teams for USA Today. Ted worked for over forty-seven years in the field of education, teaching sixth grade through graduate school and serving as a principal and a dean of a school of education. Betty studied art and interior design, one of her many interests.



Museum



House



Gardens

¹ The photographs to the right are used with the permission of the *Museum of the Shenandoah*. They and others appear on the museum's web site at www.ShenandoahMuseum.org.

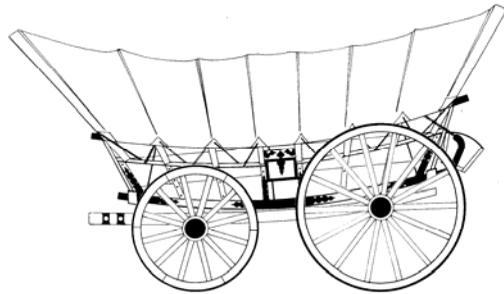
The Newtown Wagon

Linden Fravel (+1 540.869.4378, *Fravel at comcast dot net*)

The Newtown wagon falls into a class of wagons known as the Virginia Freight wagons. These wagons are usually referred to as *road wagons* as opposed to smaller *farm wagons*.

To the untrained eye, the Virginia Freight wagons made in the Shenandoah Valley look very similar to the Conestoga wagons from Pennsylvania. However, there are distinct differences that put them in a class of their own. In appearance they are, on average, a foot shorter and lighter in construction than Conestoga wagons yet fully

capable of hauling large loads. The iron work on the earlier known examples tended to be highly ornamented and artfully finished when compared to other contemporary wagons.



Newtown Wagon

The most notable difference between a Virginia Freight wagon and a Conestoga wagon was the way in which the wagon box or bed was constructed. A Virginia Freight wagon was made so that the wagon box could be readily disassembled into its separate components of floor, sides and end gates. This was accomplished by the simple removal of the pins that secured the end gate to the side rails and the unfastening of a few chains. The wagon box floated freely on the bolsters, the wooden component of the axles. It was held in place by bolster stops on the bottom rail of the bed and four stakes mounted vertically on each side of the bolsters. The Conestoga's wagon box was built as a complete or fixed unit that was bolted to the rear bolster and became fastened to the running gear. These and other distinguishing characteristics show that the Virginia Freight wagons were a hybrid or offshoot of Conestoga wagons and had a number of specialized design features that set them apart from their Pennsylvania cousins. According to contemporary accounts of the Newtown wagons, their "neatness, strength and durability were not surpassed."

In 1883, Major J. M. McCue of Staunton reported on Newtown's role in the Baltimore wagon trade:¹

I am sure that it must have been very near the first of the present century when this [wagon trade with Baltimore] began. It cannot now be explained why it was [that] the villages of Newtown and Front Royal became more prominent than any other points in Virginia or Maryland as identified with it. This was particularly so with Newtown, which for more than half a century retained the supremacy in building and fitting out the immense wagons capable of sustaining 4,500 to 5,000 pounds of freight. The wood work of the best material was made sometimes by the same man who had ironed them. The pitch [of the bows and canvas cover] in front and rear of the bodies surmounted by bows and sheet was such that four or five men could shelter under the projection. The harness was very heavy and the traces, breast and

¹ McCue, Major J. M. Some Accounts of the Wagon Trade of Baltimore with the West in Ancient Times Through the Valley of Virginia, *Industrial South*, Richmond, Virginia, 1883.

tongue chains [were made] of twisted links, and the tire and all iron used was of the best bar. ... [The wagons] cost from \$150 to \$200. The horses, six to a wagon, were the heaviest and best quality at that day and could be bought at from \$75 to \$125.

McCue lists the Newtown wagon makers as:

John Grove, Thornton McLeod, Jacob Cline, John Long, John Crider, Moses Barker, Peter Keeding, William Frailey, Jacob Lemley, John Stevens and Abraham Piper.

He also notes that:

At that day the prosperity of the town was in marked contrast to its present condition—its population 800 to 1000—now perhaps 500. The names [of the builders] on the [end gates] advertised the makers extensively.

From the early days of the settlement of the Shenandoah Valley, there was an ever increasing demand for wagons. The cultivation of hemp, flax, and later wheat was the initial catalyst for the wagon-building industry in Newtown/Stephensburg. By the 1760s, agriculture had transformed the wilderness into fertile fields and farms. The Shenandoah Valley, particularly Frederick County, had become a major wheat producing region by the time of the Revolutionary War. Wheat production had become a major factor in our national economy. The limestone soils and mild winter climate of the Shenandoah Valley were ideally suited for its production.

By the 1770s there was a surplus of grain above the immediate needs of the local community. By the time of the American Revolution, wheat was the second major commercial crop of the Valley. Nicholas Creswell toured the Lower Valley in the mid 1770s. He noted in his journal the increasing production of wheat there in 1774. He also noted that wheat was selling for three shillings a bushel in the Lower Valley but it was bringing five shillings in the port city of Alexandria. This vast difference in price made the trip to Alexandria profitable. By that time, Alexandria had become one of the leading importing and exporting ports on the east coast. Imported and manufactured goods were hauled back to Valley merchants on the return trip.

The beginning of the wagon-making trade in Stephensburg in the 1790s coincided with this increased production of wheat in the Shenandoah Valley and the resulting demand for additional wagons to transport the surplus flour to the port of Alexandria. The valley historian, Samuel Kercheval, noted:²

In the year 1794 the French Revolution broke out [and] bread stuffs of every kind suddenly became enormously high [priced]; in consequence of which the farmers in the Valley abandoned the cultivation of tobacco and turned their attention to wheat, which they raised in vast quantities for several years. It was no uncommon thing for the farmer, for several years after the commencement of the French Revolution, to sell his crops of wheat from one to two, and sometimes at two and a half dollars per bushel, and his flour from ten to fourteen dollars per barrel in our seaport towns.

The wheat was ground into flour by the local merchant millers of the Valley. The flour was then hauled across the mountain to Alexandria. Between 1779 and 1783, the Valley was producing over two million

² Kercheval, Samuel. *A History of the Valley of Virginia*, Second Edition, John Gatewood Printer, Woodstock, Virginia, 1850. Reprinted in 2005 by Clearfield Company and in 2007 by Heritage Books. Available online at Books.Google.com.

pounds of flour annually for sale.³ By the last decade of the 18th century the Shenandoah Valley had become one of the most important wheat and flour producing regions of the entire South. The production of wheat for export in the Lower Valley had jumped to about four million pounds in 1790 and to about ten million pounds by 1800. In 1810 it was estimated at over forty million barrels. There can be little doubt that this increased production of wheat in the Valley was directly proportional to the increased production of the Newtown wagons.

The presence of the iron furnace at Marlboro, six miles to the west of Stephensburg, also created a local need for wagons and wagoneers. Isaac Zane initially found it difficult to hire enough wagons to haul his ore, charcoal and farm produce to his Marlboro Furnace. He also experienced the same difficulty in finding sufficient transportation for the iron products that he produced. Many furnaces were virtually self-sufficient and employed their own wagon wrights. With two blacksmith shops, a saw mill and an unlimited source of wood, bar iron and wagon box castings, Isaac Zane certainly had all the essential elements and resources that he needed to build his own wagons. A list of wagoneers that hauled his castings and munitions to Falmouth during the American Revolution contains quite a few names of local teamsters such as Piper, Rhodes, and Barker. These are noteworthy because of their later connection to some of the known wagon makers of Stephensburg. Freeman H. Hart notes that sixty-five wagons were required to deliver one order from Zane's Marlboro Furnace to William Allison at the port of Falmouth on the Rappahannock River in the 1760s.⁴ The furnace operated from 1763 to 1794. By 1794 the production of iron products at Marlboro Furnace had ceased with the death of Isaac Zane. The Marlboro Furnace had been the life-blood of the Marlboro community and its 200 or more employees. The closure would have had an immediate effect on the blacksmiths, wood wrights and other skilled workers employed there. It appears that some of the families from the Marlboro community later became directly associated with the wagon-building industry in Stephensburg. The names of Piper, Rhodes, Keeler, Crider and Grove appear in the early deeds of the Marlboro area. The same names later appear in Newtown/Stephensburg as wagon makers after the closing of the furnace. It is probable that they moved to Newtown/Stephensburg and sought employment in the wagon-building industry.

Another important factor in the establishment of the local wagon industry was the post-Revolutionary War migration southward, primarily to the areas of Kentucky and Tennessee. By this time, most of the desirable agricultural land in the Shenandoah Valley had been purchased. The lure of inexpensive and agriculturally rich land in the areas west of the Cumberland Gap induced many young, non-land owning men from the Valley to migrate there. This migration increased the demand for the type of sturdy wagon that could withstand the rugged trip. The wagon had to be large enough to carry the many family possessions necessary to start a new life in the frontier. Virginia Freight wagons were sturdy and larger than ordinary farm wagons, and they undoubtedly filled the need. Once settled, the new immigrants had to be supplied with finished products that they could not secure locally. This again produced the two-way transport of raw or semi-processed goods from the expanding western frontier to the eastern markets and imported and manufactured goods from the east back to the west. As the area around Knoxville, Tennessee, became more uniformly settled, it became a supply and distribution point for the outfitting of settlers pushing further west. Hamilton Gibson and George Guard, both of Newtown, are

³ *Ibid.*, p. 174.

⁴ Hart, Freeman H. *The Valley of Virginia in the American Revolution 1763-1789*, Russell & Russell Publishers, New York, New York, January 1971.

said to have made three trips to Tennessee each year to sell their wagons. Until the coming of the locomotive an endless train of wagons hauled freight back and forth between the emerging port city of Baltimore and the new metropolis of Knoxville. The entire country was expanding and becoming more mobile. The increased production of wagons contributed uniquely to this mobility. They were not limited to the natural or constructed waterways as were bateaus or barges. Their only criteria were a passable road, a sturdy wagon and a strong team. With these elements secured they extended the ever widening boundaries of our nation while keeping it connected by maintaining a constant flow of commerce. The significance of the wagon during this early period parallels that of the present roles of planes, trains and tractor trailers. The wagoneers who drove them were the "cowboy truckers" of their day. Much like the independent truckers of today, they were intensely proud of their rigs and invested heavily in outfitting them.

Stephensburg was located at the juncture of the Great Wagon Road and the road to Alexandria via Ashby's Gap. It was the favored route of the wagoneers from Alexandria south to Knoxville via the Cumberland Gap. This location, at the intersection

Echoes of the Shenandoah

Newtown, Newtonfield, Stephensburg, Pantops, Stephens,
Stephens City—all names for the town where the road to
Alexandria intersected the Great Wagon Road.

of these two roads, gave the Stephensburg wagon makers the advantage of exposing their product to the many wagoneers who daily passed by their establishments. Additionally, the numerous ordinaries and taverns catered to the wagon traffic and made the town an overnight stop for rest and possible repairs. The abundant local supply of white oak, pine, wrought iron and the necessary castings of wheel boxes coupled with the availability of skilled labor furnished all the elements necessary to build a wagon. The increased demand for wagons probably gave the local wagon-building trade a source of economic stability and also lured additional wagon makers to this area. The *1820 Manufacturers Census* lists twenty-seven makers of wagons located within the county of Frederick, producing 329 wagons per year.⁵ This was the largest number of wagon makers per county in the Lower Shenandoah

⁵ One of these wagoneers was I. Ewing, a wheelwright of Frederick County, Virginia [Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts (MESDA), Winston-Salem, North Carolina, March 28, 2000, printout]. On November 2, 1833, Israel "Ewan" and Mary, his wife, signed a mortgage to Mager Steele (as Trustee) to secure debts to John Allemond and Joseph S. Ritenour in the amounts of \$532.88 and \$257.92 (due in three years). Items mortgaged include: "a certain house & lot ... #41 being the same whereon the said Isreal Ewan & family now resides." Also listed is "a quantity of wagon timber, a number of Waggon Makers tools, 1000 ft. 1 inch plank, 200 ft. bottom plank ... one new Waggon ... one woodwork of a Waggon." [Frederick County Deed Book 62, p. 101.]

On January 29th of the same year, an "Isreal Ewan, Jur." posted a bond for "Thomas Ewan, his father." Thomas appears to be living outside Stephensburg.

In 1847, Lot #41 is described in Frederick County Deed Book 77, on page 307, as "with dwelling house, shop & other improvements ... known as the Ewen Lot." This same lot was sold in 1842 by the Trustee, Mager Steele, to Wagon maker, John Stephens. This lot was previously owned by John and Christina "Kuper." (She was a daughter of Martin ("on the Cedar Creek") Crider and was a sister to "Jacob Grider [Crider].") The Coopers sold lot #41 to wagon maker, Israel Ewing. This lot certainly has a long tradition of wagon makers associated with it.

A marriage bond in 1819 shows James Brison to be married to Sarah Ewans, daughter of Thomas Ewins [Hackett, Joan D. and Good, Rebecca H. *Frederick County, Virginia Marriage Bonds*, Heritage Books, Westminster, Maryland, 1992, p. 133]. Thomas was also the father of wagon maker, Israel Ewan Jr. This makes James Brison a brother-in-law to Israel.

Valley. 'Old Frederick County' included at that time all of Clarke and much of Warren Counties. At least thirteen of these twenty-seven makers were from Newtown or had family origins there. From the report of the census it can be determined that these thirteen makers produced in excess of 166 wagons annually. That is well over half of the total production of the entire county. Collectively, the Newtown wagon makers were producing one new wagon every 2.2 days. This does not include the unspecified number of plows, harrows, wheat fans, carts and other products that they produced.

The construction of a wagon was a marriage of several trades, basically that of woodworking and blacksmithing. Initially, these two elements appear to have operated independently from one another, with each supplying their specialized components to the other as needed. Later, they appear to be operating in concert, whereby a partnership or association was developed that combined the two trades under the roof of one shop or in some cases near each another. Under this arrangement they shared the profit when the finished wagon was sold. This seems to be the case in the larger establishments and may have contributed to their success and dominance. In some instances, both occupations were to be found within the same family unit. This was often the case in the second generation and was the result of the intermarriage of a blacksmith's son to a wagon maker's daughter or vice versa. These unions were common and were often the outcome of business relationships that developed into social relations amongst the children or apprentices of the various shop owners or partners. These marriages bonded the two associated families closer together and carried the tradition of wagon making into the next generation. It is unknown if the relationships were encouraged by the families or were just a natural result of their increased contact.

The economic effect that the wagon industry had on Newtown/Stephensburg was similar to the influence that the iron industry at Marlboro Furnace exerted on its surrounding community. Both had a diversified work force and were essentially self-sufficient, but both economies were heavily dependant on the production of a single product. In the case of Newtown this industry involved the manufacture of wagons and the production of leather-based goods such as saddles and harnesses. In many instances, a new wagon was sold complete with new harnesses.

The first hint of public notoriety of the Newtown wagon appears in *Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia*. Newtown/Stephensburg is described as follows:⁶

Great numbers of wagons are made—no less than 9 different establishments being engaged in this business, which make and send wagons to almost every part of the State, which for neatness, strength, and durability, are said not to be surpassed in the United States.

Henry Howe described Newtown as it was just prior to 1845 as:⁷

Newtown or Stephensburg is a neat and thriving village. ... There are about 100 dwellings, 2 churches, a market house, about a dozen shops for the manufacture of wagons (for which the place is noted), together with other mercantile establishments, and a population of about 800.

At the sale (sometime between the years of 1822 to 1830) of fellow wagon maker, Jonathan McClun, Israel Ewing is shown as making the following purchases: "Tongue & hounds, handsaw, 2 plains, 3 tongues, lot of end gate pieces, 2 lots of gate stuff, lot of sliders [sp?], lot of [??], & a plain & chisel." [Frederick County Will Book 16, p. 51.]

⁶ Martin, Joseph (Ed.). *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*, Charlottesville, 1835. An online index can be found at

ajax.lva.lib.va.us/F/?func=file&file_name=find-b-clas69&local_base=clas69

⁷ Howe, Henry. *Virginia, its History and Antiquities*, 1845.

With the discovery of gold in California in 1849, coupled with the opening of the far Western Territories to settlement, the emphasis changed. The Western movement was on for land or fortune. In 1851, an agent from Staunton, Virginia, who was selling wagons there for Hamilton Gibson, instructed Gibson to get the wagon to him by the first of August because his customer "is going west early in August." The local historian, Thomas Cartmell, relates the following incident in his book:⁸

Stephensburg gained considerable notoriety as a manufacturing point. It grew famous for the demand by the teamsters who once traversed all roads leading to the South and West. ... The writer was told an incident relating to this [Newtown] make of wagon: An old Forty-Niner said, when his company started on that great expedition to the gold fields of California, they equipped the company with the best supplies procurable; and that the only wagon that survived the six months' usage, was the one marked Newtown Stephensburg.

Post-Civil War information about the wagon-making trade is lacking. The war had taken a terrible toll on all wagons of that time period. Private wagons had been constantly pressed into duty by both Northern and Southern armies throughout the four years of conflict. This probably explains the lack of any appreciable quantity of these wagons that have survived to this day. There seems to have been a period of ten to fifteen years immediately following the war of malaise or general economic depression for all businesses. It is probable that the industrial advancements made during the war years made these handcrafted wagons too expensive compared to those mass produced in the North. The average wagon of this period also appears to be reduced in overall size. The style of wagons was also changing from the gracefully curved beds with their sloping end gates to the more contemporary rectangular-shaped straight box, equipped with iron axles. The changing economic conditions were foreshadowed in an 1851 letter to Hamilton Gibson in which a prospective customer from Middleburg, Virginia, observed:⁹

I think your price will be too high for me. I do not see why you should ask me so much more than [asked for the one that] you sold Humphreys and Evans. Times are much tighter than they were then. Also there are less of those kinds of wagons used here than there formerly were. There [sic] place [having been] filled with the two horse yankee [sic] wagon. I can buy a couple of two horse wagons and still have some [money] left. I like your style of wagon very well but cannot purchase [it] at that price as I can do better elsewhere.

The cheaper, massed-produced wagons that were being manufactured in the North had forever changed the wagon-making industry in Newtown. The older wagon makers of this fifty-year dynasty were fading away and so were their wagons "which for more than half a century [had] retained the supremacy in building and fitting out ... which for neatness, strength and durability were not surpassed."¹⁰

Linden 'Butch' Fravel, a Stephens City businessman, is President of the Stone House Foundation and Vice President of the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation, is on the Stephens City Town Council, and owns The Flower Center in Stephens City. A local historian and re-enactor, he is a member of the Board of Directors for the Newtown History Center.

⁸ Cartmell, Thomas Kemp. *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants, A History of Frederick County, Virginia*, originally privately printed 1909 (available online at Books.Google.com). 1963 Edition, Eddy Press, p. 228.

⁹ David Powers Collection.

¹⁰ McCue, Major J. M. Some Accounts of the Wagon Trade of Baltimore with the West in Ancient Times Through the Valley of Virginia, *Industrial South*, Richmond, Virginia, 1883.

Local Area Attractions

Karen Avery (+1 703.743.1293, [bkavery2 at comcast.net](mailto:bkavery2@comcast.net))

Have you thought of extending your trip to Winchester for the 2008 Gathering? You might want to arrive in the area a couple of days early or leave a couple of days late in order to have time to visit local area attractions. There is an incredible variety of places to visit and sights to see. Many celebrate events that impacted the lives of your ancestors (and perhaps your life). Some are just plain fun to enjoy as a family or a group. Others offer the opportunity to revel in the glories of nature, especially as highlighted during the Fall. Finally, there are those that offer the opportunity to find answers to your genealogical questions.

The following lists identify these sites and provide contact information you can use to find out more about them, what they might offer to you, and the opportunities for visiting them. Also included is information to help you travel within Washington, D.C., a task that can be tiresome and time-consuming if you attempt touring the city by car.

National Sites: places to visit in Washington, D.C., and its environs

- White House (www.WhiteHouse.gov, +1 202.456.2200)
- United States Capitol (www.aoc.gov/cc, +1 202.225.6827)
- United States Supreme Court (www.SupremeCourtUS.gov, +1 202.479.3211)
- Washington Monument (www.NPS.gov/wamo, +1 800.967.2283)
- Thomas Jefferson Memorial (www.NPS.gov/thje, +1 202.426.6841)
- Lincoln Memorial (www.NPS.gov/linc, +1 202.426.6841)
- Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial (www.NPS.gov/fdrm, +1 202.426.6841)
- Pentagon (Pentagon.AFIS.OSD.mil, +1 703.697.1776)
- Arlington National Cemetery (www.ArlingtonCemetery.org, +1 703.607.8000)
- National WW II Memorial (www.WWII Memorial.com, +1 202.619.7222)
- Vietnam Veterans Memorial (www.NPS.gov/vive, +1 202.634.1568)
- Korean War Veterans Memorial (www.NPS.gov/kwvm, +1 202.426.6841)
- Iwo Jima Memorial (www.IwoJima.com, +1 703.289.2500)
- United States Navy Memorial (www.NavyMemorial.org, +1 202.737.2300)
- United States Air Force Memorial (www.AirForceMemorial.org, +1 703.979.0674)
- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (www.USHMM.org, +1 202.488.0400)
- Bureau of Engraving and Printing (www.MoneyFactory.gov, +1 866.874.2330)
- Mount Vernon Estate and Gardens (www.MountVernon.org, +1 703.780.2000)
- Smithsonian Complex – Including American History Museum, Natural History Museum, National Air and Space Museum, Museum of History and Technology, National Gallery of Art, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, and The Smithsonian Castle (www.SI.edu, +1 202.633.1000)
- National Air and Space Museum, Chantilly, Virginia (www.NASM.SI.edu/udvarhazy, +1 202.357.2700)

Washington, D.C., Transportation: getting around the Washington, D.C., area

Transportation around the D.C. Metropolitan Area (www.Washington.org, +1 800.422.8644)

Metro Area Transit Authority Trip Planner (www.WMATA.com, +1 202.637.1328)

D.C. Circulator Bus costs only \$1.00 (www.DCCirculator.com, +1 202.962.1423)

Tourmobile provides a daily or two-day pass for 25 stops (www.Tourmobile.com, +1 202.554.5100)

Gray Line offers many different options for local tours (www.GrayLineDC.com, +1 800.862.1400)

Exciting Nearby Places: historical sites and places to enjoy nature's beauty within easy reach of Winchester, Virginia

Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, Charlottesville, Virginia (www.Monticello.org, +1 434.984.9822)

James Monroe's Ash Lawn-Highland, Charlottesville, Virginia

(www.AshLawnHighland.org, +1 434.293.9539)

James Madison's Montpelier, Montpelier Station, Virginia (www.Montpelier.org, +1 540.672.2728)

Blue Ridge Parkway (www.NPS.gov/blri, +1 828.298.0398)

Luray Caverns (www.LurayCaverns.com, +1 540.743.6551)

Frontier Culture Museum, Staunton, Virginia (www.Frontier.virginia.gov, +1 504.332.7850)

P. Buckley Moss Museum, Waynesboro, Virginia (www.PBuckleyMoss.com, +1 800 343.8643)

Harpers Ferry, West Virginia (www.NPS.gov/hafe, +1 304.535.6029)

National D-Day Memorial, Bedford, Virginia (www.DDay.org, +1 540.587.3619)

Civil War Sites (www.CivilWarTraveler.com)

Williamsburg, Virginia (www.History.org, +1 757.229.1000)

Jamestown, Virginia (www.NPS.gov/jame, +1 757.229.1733)

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (www.Gettysburg.com, +1 800.337.5015)

Valley Forge, Pennsylvania (www.NPS.gov/vafo, +1 610.783.1077)

Major Research Facilities in Virginia and Washington, D.C.: places to visit and try to solve those puzzles and get around those brick walls

Library of Congress, 10 First St, Washington, D.C. (www.LOC.gov, +1 202.707.8000)

National Archives, Constitution Ave, Washington, D.C. (www.Archives.gov, +1 202.357.5000)

Daughters of the American Revolution Museum and Library (www.DAR.org, +1 202.628.1776)

Fairfax County Public Library, 3915 Chain Bridge Rd., Fairfax, Virginia

(www.FairfaxCounty.gov/library, +1 703.293.6227)

Bull Run Regional Library, 8051 Ashton Ave., Manassas, Virginia

(www.PWCGov.org/default.aspx?topic=040034001030001204, +1 703.792.4500)

State Library of Virginia, 800 E. Broad, Richmond, Virginia (www.LVA.lib.va.us, +1 804.692.3500)

University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Virginia (www.Lib.virginia.edu, +1 434.924.3021)

Northern Virginia has been home for Karen Avery since 1984. She has been actively researching her ancestors since 1995. Her mother's Ewing immigrant to America still proves to be elusive. She has amassed a Ewing data base of over 7,000 individuals with most information on people living east of the Mississippi. Karen is willing to share and compare as time permits.

Ewing Digital Library

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

A *collaboratory* is a "center without walls, in which ... researchers can perform their research without regard to physical location, interacting with colleagues, ... sharing data [and] accessing information in digital libraries."¹ One purpose of the *Clan Ewing* web site (www.ClanEwing.org) is to be a Ewing Digital Library,² that part of a Ewing Genealogy Collaboratory in which Ewing genealogy researchers can easily find and access information of value for their work.

Currently, the *Clan Ewing* web site provides access to a wide variety of electronically-indexed Ewing-genealogy materials: well-researched and well-documented genealogies in the *Clan Ewing* Genealogy being created by the Ewing Genealogy Documentation (EGD) Project and Ewing genealogy-related books, articles and reports provided via the Reading Room.

This section of the *Journal*—first appearing in this issue—reflects a new, third focus for the Ewing Digital Library. Genealogies, books, articles and reports focus on a specific topic, for example, the origins of the Ewing surname, the origins of the Ewing Clan, the genealogical and sociological history of a specific Ewing family or set of inter-related Ewing families, the cultural heritage of these families, etc. These works distill the information discovered by the author, coherently organize it and crisply present it to support the Ewing genealogy-research community's efforts.

This new section of the *Journal* concerns the voluminous piles of information "tidbits" which are discovered on the way to publishing a genealogy, book, article or report but which do not become, in their entirety or perhaps even at all, a part of the resulting material. The resulting material makes some of the source material visible. This new *Journal* section is intended to make more of the source material available for community consideration and analysis.

Included in this category of material are: family stories, letters among family members, traces of exchanges among researchers as they try to sort out some puzzle or answer some question, transcriptions of census and tax records, excerpts from books, research notes, maps, 'white papers' concerning some controversial statement or conclusion, and outlines of arguments supporting some conclusion. Some of this material's distinguishing characteristics are: the information is possibly wrong, conclusions are offered for discussion rather than acceptance, and the information pertains to several inter-related issues.

The primary purpose of launching this section of the *Journal* is to foster and support collaboration. Some of the tidbits appearing in this section may reveal new data. Some may confirm existing data and thereby make genealogical conclusions all the more definitive. Some may refute existing data, raise questions and lead to the resolution of conflicts through active exchanges among researchers.

¹ Wulf, William. The National Collaboratory, in *Towards a National Collaboratory*, an unpublished report of a National Science Foundation invitational workshop, Rockefeller University, New York, March 1989. [William Wulf, President of the National Academy of Engineering, is a computer scientist notable for his work in programming languages and compilers.]

² A *digital library* is a library in which collections are stored in digital formats (as opposed to print, microform, or other media) and accessible by computers. [from: Greenstein, Daniel I., and Thorin, Suzanne Elizabeth. *The Digital Library: A Biography*, Digital Library Federation, 2002.]

Regardless of the effect, making the material available should lead to the initiation and continuation of collaborative efforts focused on clarifying and resolving various issues regarding the Ewing genealogical record. The overall intent is to help Ewing genealogy researchers more quickly reach well-supported conclusions.

Another purpose is to get valuable research material off of one researcher's desk and onto the desks of other researchers. In his article on page 1,³ James R. McMichael, *Clan Ewing's* Genealogist, indicates the value of re-discovering material that has been filed away in file cabinets or piled on a desk, considering it in the light of knowledge gained since the material was last considered, and sharing it with others to develop a consensus about its validity and import. This new section of the *Journal* supports doing what Jim suggests.

The third purpose of launching this section is to complement the inclusion of genealogies, books, articles and reports in the Ewing Digital Library. Publishing source material tidbits in this section is a first step towards adding them to the Ewing Digital Library and linking them to other information already in this library. This staged publication, first in the *Journal* and then on the web site, broadly exposes them to Ewing-genealogy researchers to use as sources for their work.

The following contributions start the process of making short, half-to-two-page pieces of source material available for Ewing-research community review and analysis. In future *Journal* issues, this section will provide responses to these, and future, source-material tidbits as well as new tidbits offered up by their contributors for community consideration and analysis.

"... is obliged to take upon him the name of Ewing"

Contributed by James R. McMichael (+1 281.367.2908, *JimMcMcl* at gmail dot com)

As I was thinking about some of the results of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project, I came across a very interesting passage in a book by Sara Ewing Myers.⁴ I have a typescript copy of the book dated December 10, 1975. On page 67-A of that book, I found the following:

Bryson of Craigtown
Mr. Andrew Bryson

This family ended in two daughters, the eldest married Walter Ewing, writer to the signet [a lawyer in a Scottish Court]. They are the father and mother of John Ewing, writer to the signet, who purchased the lands of Craigtown which belonged to his grandfather by the mothers [sic] side, and by the fathers [sic] side he is the male representative of Ewing of Keppock, his grandfather, in the Shire of Dumbarton, which lands of Keppock were purchased by a younger son of the family, who had only one daughter, married to John Whitehall, whose son Thomas purchased the lands of Keppock and is obliged to take upon him the name of Ewing. The arms of Ewing are carried by John Ewing of Craigtown, writer to the signet.

³ McMichael, James R. Nailing Down Ewing Facts, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (February 2008), pp. 1-5.

⁴ Myers, Sara Ewing. *John Ewing, Immigrant from Ireland, 1660-1974: history & genealogy of the Ewing family & related lines, Thomas, Chisholm, McKenzie & my mother's people, Seigler, Adkison, Raiford, Steele, Helms, Terry, Stokes*, 1975. Available online, for a fee, at:

Content.Ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=BookList&dbid=25201&offerid=0%3a7858%3a0

Copied from: *Book of Heraldry*, Vol. I, pages 438, 421.

Note: The above Walter Ewing married Mary Bryson December 1, 1665, but the Ewing Coat of Arms is much older than that. In Bonhill cemetery, near Glasgow, Scotland, is an ancient tombstone dated 1600, with the name John Ewing and the Ewing Coat of Arms carved upon it. This same Coat of Arms is in a stained glass window in the Cathedral of Glasgow, and said Cathedral is several centuries old.

E. W. R. Ewing also mentions this in Chapter XXXII of his book, *Clan Ewing of Scotland*.⁵

So, a man who was Whitehall by birth took his wife's surname in order to take title to property that her father and grandfather had owned. We do not know if they had sons, but if they did, the sons were named Ewing but carried and passed on Whitehall Y-DNA. This is a kind of 'non-paternal event' that I had not thought of before, and could explain why some modern-day Ewings appear not to be related genetically to one another.

Ewin, Ewen, Ewing and Ewan

Contributed by John Ewin ([jcewin2004 at yahoo dot com](mailto:jcewin2004@yahoo.com))

Just before the last gathering at Ft Wayne, I joined the Y-DNA project in hopes of finding a link with other Ewings. Luckily a cousin, James Lithgow Ewin Sr, researched Ewing family history and in 1897, published—for immediate family members—a compilation of family records relating for our branch: *The Ewin Family - The descendants, ancestors and relatives of John Ewin and Margaret Moorhead*. A copy is found on our web site at www.Ewin.org. This document has since been updated by his son—James Lithow Ewin Jr—and attachments added by his son James Coe Ewin. His grandfather's widow Sarah Ewin shared many of his research records and documents with E. W. R. Ewing, as acknowledged in the Preface to his book *Clan Ewing of Scotland*.⁶ James has many very fragile documents and notes that were passed down to him, which I hope some day to scan and make available for online access. Also on our web site is a rendition of our family coat of arms, designed by my father, which first tweaked my interested in tracing our family history.

We have traced our family roots back to my great-great-great-grandfather, James Ewin Sr, son of William and Mary, and there we hit a genealogical brick wall. James Ewin dropped the 'g' while still living in Ireland. According to family lore there was another Ewing family in the town that he considered heavy drinkers and rowdies and being a religious man, he dropped the 'g' to avoid any association with them. He was born in Drumcliff, County Sligo, Ireland, about 1770 and married Deborah Dixon (or Dickson), the daughter of John William Dickson (or Dixon) and Margaret Baird, in Kinlough, County Leitrim or Finner—near Bundoran, County Donegal—about 1798. They immigrated to the United States around 1820 with their nine children, all born in Ballor in the townland of Tawley, County Leitrim, Ireland, between 1799 and 1819. Both James Ewin Sr and his wife Mary died in New York, New York County (now Manhattan), on the same day, August 23, 1831.

⁵ Ewing, Elbert William R. *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, Corben Publishing Co., Ballston, Virginia, 1922. Available from www.HigginsonBooks.com and online at www.ClanEwing.org.

⁶ *Ibid*.

Our particular branch of the family is descended from their son John Ewin and Margaret Moorhead of Banelly, County Tyrone, Ireland, who eventually settled in the Baltimore, Maryland – Laurel, Maryland – Washington, D.C., area.

James Ewin's father, William Ewing, had another son, also named William Ewing, who married Elizabeth Jonston (or Johnston). Their son William married Elinor Maxwell (or Maxwell). One of his sons, Robert Ewen, married Jean Young in 1893 when he was living at Drumcliff (Carney P.O.), County Sligo, Ireland. James Ewin Sr's brother, William Ewing, had two other sons, Henry and James. James Ewin Sr and William Ewing also had a sister, Mary Ewing, who married James Dickson. One of their descendants, John Dickson, a grandson, was still living in Ballor in 1893 "within a few yards of the spot on which the Ewin's house once stood."

James Ewin Sr dropped the 'g' from Ewing and Robert Ewen was taught the spelling of Ewen by a teacher in about 1795. Although the spelling on my grandfather Horace's birth certificate was Ewan, he used Ewin as his father did. So Ewin, Ewen, Ewing and Ewan are all spellings used in our family tree and we are all related regardless of the spelling of our surname.

Alexander Ewing in West Nottingham Township , Pennsylvania, in 1734 **Contributed by James R. McMichael (+1 281.367.2908, *JimMcMcl at gmail dot com*)**

With Google's help, I recently found the following on pages 69-70 in the third chapter of a book by Jack Marietta and Gail Rowe:⁷

Logan and Englishmen long before him had obtusely relocated the Scots-Irish for the expedient benefits they expected from such aggressive people. Logan and other responsible Pennsylvanians hardly gave a thought to the difficulty, and the irony, of inserting the Scots-Irish among a people who practiced nonviolence. ... An incident in 1734 encapsulated better than probably any other the issue of conflicting cultures. Representing the established nonviolent people was Quaker John Churchman, the Scots-Irish were represented by Alexander Ewing.

Alexander Ewing was a Scots-Irishman, born in County Donegal, Ulster, who migrated to Pennsylvania only in 1727. Churchman was surveying John Christy's land near Nottingham in 1734 when Alexander Ewing, Jr stopped him. Ewing told Churchman and his helpers that he would be the death of any man who proceeded with the survey. He pulled out a gun and threatened to shoot Churchman 'through.' John Barrett, an assistant to Churchman, charged Ewing and wrested the gun from him, but not before the gun discharged.⁸ Churchman was not harmed, and Barrett apparently escaped unharmed too. Word of the confrontation reached Logan and others in the Provincial Council and informed the philippics against the Scots-Irish. The problem of these two cultures clashing and threatening public peace in the province reached imperial proportions in the 1750s and beyond.

⁷ Marietta, Jack D., and Rowe, Gail Stewart. *Troubled Experiment: Crime and Justice in Pennsylvania, 1682-1800*. This book has been scanned and placed online as part of Google's Library Project. To access it online, do a search for "Marietta Rowe" and follow the link to their book.

⁸ John Churchman. *An Account of the Gospel Labours and Christian Experiences of a Faithful Minister of Christ, John Churchman*, Philadelphia, 1779, p. 34. Examination of John Barrett, Robert Porter, Thomas Churchman, and John Churchman, February 1734, CCQSP. Churchman was also from Nottingham Township, and therefore not an alien intruder to the neighborhood.

Note: On current maps of Pennsylvania, West Nottingham Township's south boundary line is on the state line between Pennsylvania and Maryland and is very close to where Alexander, Nathaniel and some other Ewings lived in Cecil County, Maryland.

From another source, we know that Alexander Ewing (1676/7-1738) emigrated in 1727 and records indicate that he was living in Cecil County in 1734. Based on the above information, it appears that he is Alexander Ewing, but I cannot identify Alexander Ewing Jr There is no record that would identify Alexander Jr as being a son of a Alexander Sr. The will of Alexander Ewing recorded in 1738 and a newspaper article about his Bible appear to identify all of the children of Alexander and Rebeckah, his wife.

Samuel and Oliver Ewing

Contributed by James R. McMichael (+1 281.367.2908, *JimMcMcl at gmail dot com*)

In reviewing my files, I found the following:

Grand Rapids, Mich.
June 19, 1937

J. M. Johnston
The Monroe Watchman
Union, W. Va.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

In yours of the 14th, you mentioned that you were publishing the court record of the trial in 1811 of the negro slave Moses, convicted of murdering another slave; that Moses was owned by Samuel Ewing. I shall be very glad to receive a copy of the Watchman containing the story – though it has not yet arrived.

Mention is made of this incident in Morton's History of Monroe Co., p.187. [Moses] belonged to Samuel Ewing and Will, his victim, belonged to Oliver Ewing.

Since a newspaperman ought to know everything, I venture to say a word about the Monroe Co. Ewings. It took me a long time to unconfuse myself regarding them. The early census of Virginia gave two lists of Ewings in Greenbrier Co. There was a James Ewing in each. The first American Ewing of my ancestral line was James Ewing who had sons John (1747) and William (1756), and three daughters, one of who was the wife of Archibald Clendenin who was killed [in] the Cornstalk Indian raid (Pontiac's War) in the summer of 1763, not far from Lewisburg. As Monroe was not formed until about 1799, all these Ewings were listed as of Greenbrier. Our Ewings, of the Jackson River settlement, made an early settlement on the Greenbrier River in what is now Pocahontas Co. The Ewing historian who preceded myself and who gave me the 'inspiration', in delving into Revolutionary War Ewings, found where a James Ewing had been granted a tract of land in Greenbrier Co., on Indian Creek. This James Ewing was described as a Captain, and he seemed to be related to or in some way connected with the McNutts. My predecessor went so far as to obtain from Richmond a copy of the grant. He failed to realize that there could be two James Ewings in Greenbrier Co., and for a long time we carried it in our data that our James was 'Captain James Ewing'. It led to all kinds of confusion. I soon located Indian Creek in present Monroe Co., and was satisfied in my own mind that our James never left the Swago bottoms in present Pocahontas. Nor was he a Rev. soldier, to say nothing of his being a Captain. The Indian Creek Ewings were of no traceable relation to the Swago Creek Ewings. The Indian Creek James may have come over from Augusta Co., near Staunton. Anyway there were some Ewings, including a James, living

there. Another James Ewing is known to have emigrated from Prince Edward Co., and it is possible that he is the one who had the military grant. I have always wished to know, but have never been able to contact any Ewing of the Monroe family.

In Morton's Hist. of Monroe Co., pg. 343, appears a brief sketch of the Monroe Ewings – James, his sons Oliver, Samuel, William, James, Joseph, etc. Joseph had a James and an Oliver, and Samuel had a James and an Oliver. James was a good old Scotch name that has been perpetuated in every Ewing family I ever heard of.

This already long letter ought to end here, and you are not required to read the following unless you wish to. It has ... a bit of the tragie [sic] in it, and has to do with the Turkey Creek Hanks and the Indian Creek Ewings.

My grandfather Caleb Hank, born in 1789, was married three times while a resident of Monroe. His first wife was Nancy Smith, [who died] leaving six children. His second was Elizabeth Rayhill. Her two children died in infancy. His third wife was Mary Ann Mathews, daughter of William and Jane (Berry) Mathews. Caleb Hank, at the age of 45, married Mary Ann Mathews, aged 25, supposedly in Monroe Co. – though I have never been able to find their marriage record. The tradition that I have heard repeated over and over is that May Ann [Mathews] was engaged to marry a Ewing – no doubt an Indian Creek Ewing, since Turkey Creek and Indian Creek are neighboring streams. Well, Mary Ann's intended was accidentally killed by a falling limb. That opened the way for widower Caleb Hank to win the hand of the bereaved Mary Ann, and they were married in 1832. Mary Ann's oldest step-daughter was but two years her junior. Mary Ann's second child was a son, born in 1835, and she named him Alvin Ewing Hank. The name Ewing was said to be in honor of her deceased intended. Alvin Ewing Hank was my uncle and he himself gave me this story. I never knew where 'Alvin' came from. I never saw it elsewhere in the Hank lines. I was named Alvin after this uncle. I will add that Mary Ann Mathews Hank gave Caleb seven additional children, of who my mother Nancy Ann, was the fourth. Mary Ann Matthews [sic] Hank died in Gallia Co., O., shortly after the birth of her 7th child in 1847, at the age of 40. I have often contemplated my grandmother's brief and eventful life.

I wonder if you happened to see my articles on page 266 of the June, 1936, and the July, 1936, numbers of the West Virginia Review (pp. 266 and 307, respectively), on "Cornstalk's Raid", and "Pontiac's War".

Yours very truly,

/s/ A. E. Ewing
Alvin Enoch Ewing

William Porter, Yeoman of Burt

Contributed by James R. McMichael (+1 281.367.2908, *JimMcMcl at gmail dot com*)

The following is from the book *The Porters of Burt*, pages 3-4:⁹

For additional information, I once wrote to the Inishowen Genealogical Center, Inch Island, County Donegal. My letter stated, "I would like evidence to link this family to that of William

⁹ Porter, Robert B. *The Porters of Burt*, privately printed, 1997. The author may be contacted at: 220 Summit Ave., PO Box 134, Center, Michigan 55012.

Porter who farmed several hundred acres of land and 'raised, during the Irish rebellion of 1798, a troop of yeoman in Burt, and kept a large district in order, services for which he received thanks of Parliament and an honorary commission in the army.'" As a letter writer to Ireland I should have been more sensitive to the ongoing crisis that existed there – represented by the continuing animosity [sic] between Catholics and Protestants. Being somewhat distant from that struggle, however, I confess to minimizing its seriousness. Having now apologized again, I will reprint their reply.

2 May 1995

In the wonderful area of North Donegal upon the lovely peninsula of Inishowen, history lies under the cover of only a few years. The fertile lands within the confines of your ancestors reach were, indeed, fought over by [your] family against my family. We are slowly gaining those lands back, not through confiscation, murder and rapine, as those of the past, but through an orderly transition of property from the invaders back to the Native Irish.

Your letter bites to the core. What, in the name of religion, have your people done to these Irish? We know, of course that religion was but an excuse for the above named violations of the Natives. The real reason was the greed for the soils of the Laggan Valley, some of the finest in all of Ireland.

That one would glory in the exploits of such an ancestor remains a mystery to us all. Such memories are better left dead, well buried in the past.

The Porters in this area have become Native. Over the centuries they have married Irish, changed religion and settled in to become very Irish and are well received.

At this centre, we have researched the Porter name back to the French country of Normandy, to the invasion of England in 1066, up to the boarder county of Scotland, across the Irish Sea to Donegal. We have followed le Portier from the probable lands of Scandinavia, to all parts of the world.

As in America, the English were eventually driven out of the Republic. They attempted many of the atrocities here in Ireland that they practiced in America. Here, the pawns to move around, and to exploit these natives, were the Scot Planters. They thoroughly accomplished what their masters told them to do. In return, they were thanked by the parliament and given honorary commissions.

We probably have more on the Porters than any centre in this land. But we are not very proud of it!! And less since receiving your letter.

In Minnesota, you have supplanted the Great Sioux and Chippewa Nations with the same ruthlessness shown here. We are attempting a peaceful way out of the terrible wreckage of an 800 year war. Your prideful letter only brings back the sores and remembrances of the "Year of the French," (1798), and of many, many other battles.

Hear no more, of that distant war, may it lie in the waste of 10,000 others. Talk no more of all we abhor, the loss of 100,000 brothers.

EONS: The Clan Ewing GOONS Initiative

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



What *Clan Ewing* needs is a GOONSquad. Before you think I have completely flipped my lid, consider what my wife says: David was born without a lid. With this issue of the *Journal, Clan Ewing* announces a major new activity—the Ewing One-Name Study (EONS) Project—which we hope will take a place alongside the Ewing Genealogy Documentation (EGD) Project and the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project as a way to focus and organize our collective efforts. We have joined the *Guild of One Name Studies (GOONS)*, an organization in Britain dedicated to fostering one-name studies. We need at least ten volunteers to form the *Clan Ewing* GOONSquad, and one to become the *Clan Ewing* GOONS Coordinator. (If the volunteers do not find the name GOONSquad as amusing and compelling as I do, they may prefer to be called the EONS team or something else.)

Here is an excerpt from a GOONS web page (www.One-Name.org/intro.html) that explains what constitutes a one-name study:

A one-name study is a project researching all occurrences of a surname, as opposed to a particular pedigree (ancestors of one person) or descendency (descendants of one person or couple). Some 'one-namers' may restrict their research geographically, perhaps to one country, but true one-namers collect all occurrences world-wide. ... A one-name study may concentrate on aspects such as geographical distribution of the name and the changes in that distribution over the centuries, or may attempt to reconstruct the genealogy of as many lines as possible bearing the name. A frequent aim is to identify a single original location of the name.

Now, *Clan Ewing* and its members have already done quite a bit of work of the sort done by one-name studies, but only a little of it is in easily-accessible form. The articles and references posted on the *Clan Ewing* web site (www.ClanEwing.org) about the origins of the Ewing name are one example of easily-accessible materials and the Y-DNA project is another. The EGD is another, but it is in its infancy and has been restricted to the first five generations of descendants of Ewing immigrants to pre-Revolutionary War America.

Not so easily-accessible information is tucked away here and there in the files of the members of *Clan Ewing*. There, a treasure trove of materials is stored, but they are useful only to the individuals that have collected them, and they are in danger of being lost as the next generation succeeds our own. There will always be Ewing genealogists, but rarely will there be an unbroken line of genealogists in a single family. Oh, how I wish that my great-great-aunt Ida, who died long before I was born, had taken some steps to insure that I would have access to her research materials. (The only reason that I even know she had research materials is that a scrap of a letter she had written was found in an old trunk by some third cousins, and the only remnant of her conclusions is in her DAR application.) *Clan Ewing* will persist and its web site will provide, via its Ewing Digital Library (see page 17),¹ a long-lived repository of information. What is more, the GOONS organization has both paper and electronic archives dedicated to storing the research of one-name studies that have gone inactive, so that it can be made available

¹ Riddle, William E. Ewing Digital Library, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (February 2008), pp. 17-23.

when another person or organization emerges that can reactivate and build upon the project in the future.

In the course of genealogical research all of us are looking at census records and indexes of various kinds. Often, we search for references to the Ewing name, and then sift through these looking for our own relative. Wouldn't it be nice if we had a big, electronically searchable database that contained abstracted references to individuals named Ewing in all these various sources? One long-term EONS project goal is to gather and organize all references to the Ewing surname and its variants in records worldwide. Woah! That sounds impossibly huge. Obviously, this is not a job for one person, and even if all of us worked on it full-time, we could not expect to finish it in a lifetime. But remember the old saying about how to eat an elephant: Just eat one bite at a time. And in this case, each bite is independent of the others and every bite has valuable information for Ewing researchers. Furthermore, many of you are already doing exactly what needs to be done as you pursue your individual genealogical interests, and we only need you to submit this information and find someone to organize it.

The idea here is that anytime any of us consults an index or census looking for Ewing and variants, we should submit what we find to the EONS project. At first, our collection will be spotty—we will have Ewing records abstracted from here and there in space and time. As time passes, "spotty" will become a patchwork, and eventually this will fill in and begin to coalesce. We hope that volunteers will step forward to work on records of especial general interest, such as the very earliest records in Scotland and Ireland. Consider *The Muster Roll of the County of Donegal 1630 A.D. As Printed in the Donegal Annual*,² which I think includes only one Ewing, a mcEuan and a half-dozen mcKeones—it would not take long to do a comprehensive extract of this information. The same thing goes for the *Hearth Money Rolls – 1665 – Donegal*,³ which I think includes only fourteen Ewing listings. The *Index to Griffiths Valuation of Ireland 1848-1864*⁴ has twenty-eight Ewings listed in Donegal—it would be interesting also to see how many references there are to variant spellings, and how many Ewings there may have been in the other counties of Ireland. There is a near inexhaustible supply of census and other records on the Internet. Volunteers can follow their own interests and work at their own speed, feeding information they may have gathered for other purposes to the EONS project, where it can be used by Ewing researchers into the future.

Another potentially invaluable source of information is stored in our individual genealogy database programs. The wisest among us have backed these up and stored copies in different locations, but what will become of them when we die? The EGD's Clan Ewing Genealogy has begun to collect genealogies for a limited number of generations of some specific lines, and it has set a very high standard—every single fact must have a source citation. My own genealogy database does not meet that standard, but it has a lot of information potentially useful to future researchers salted away among its numerous mistakes. Karen Avery has a Ewing database including many Ewing lines containing records on thousands of individuals. Jim McMichael has quite a number of genealogies that have been sent to him as a part of the What's My Line? Project conducted by *Clan Ewing* a number of years ago. The EONS project could solicit and collect Ewing genealogies and make them accessible in one place. Perhaps we could even figure out how to make a master index for them. Some of these genealogies would meet a

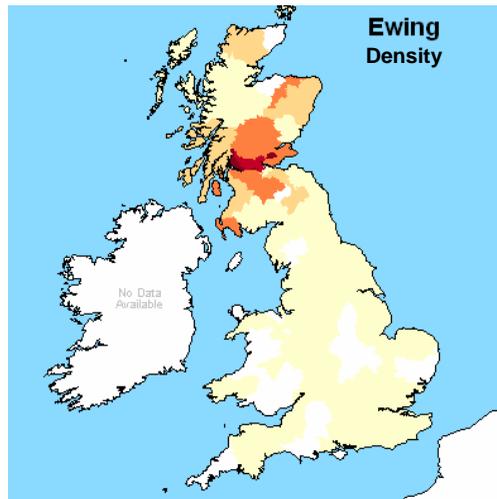
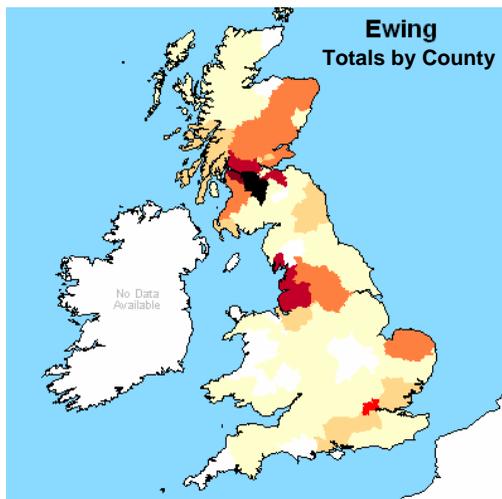
² www.GreenCastleMuseum.org/muster1630.htm

³ Members.AOL.com/lochlan2/donega10.htm

⁴ www.FailteRomhat.com/griffiths.php

high standard and be fully supported by references, others would be highly speculative, and all would contain mistakes. The repository would have to have a prominently displayed disclaimer explaining how we collected these genealogies and encouraging researchers to verify references independently, but my experience is that no genealogic record is so slipshod that it does not contain a lead for productive research.

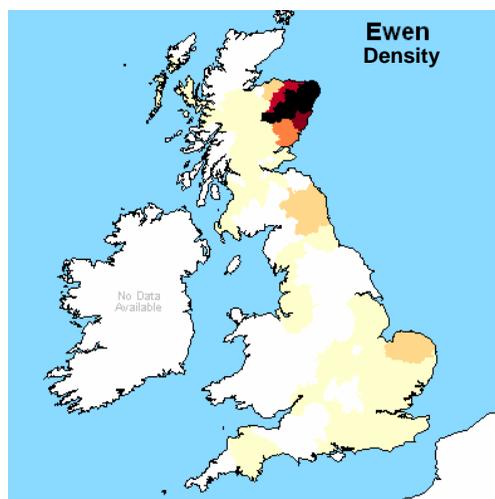
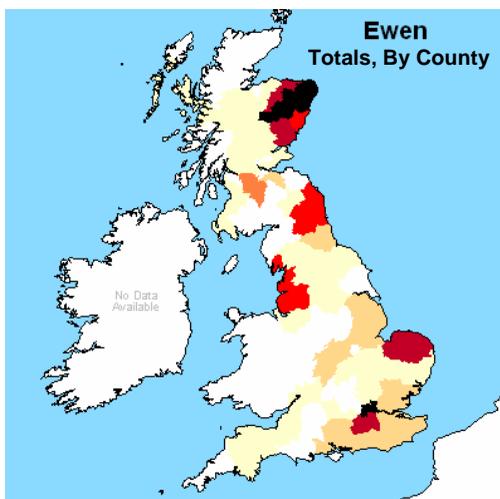
In addition to just listing sources and the extracted Ewing data, EONS can use mapping programs to display the data in interesting and informative ways. Here is a simple example of the sort of thing I am talking about. I have purchased a \$20 program⁵ that automatically maps data from the 1881 Census of Great Britain⁶ onto a map. (There is also a simplified version of this program⁷ which has the added capability of displaying 1998 Census data on the map. In addition, a more advanced version of the program allows importing virtually any kind of data and displaying it on the map. There are also similar programs for displaying data on U.S. maps, and I would not be surprised to find that this could be done on a world-wide basis, as well.) There were 2,764 individuals named Ewing and 1,274 named Ewen living in Great Britain in 1881 (excluding Northern Ireland, the data for which has been lost). The following four maps display where they were living in absolute numbers on the left and as a percentage of the total population on the right. Darker colors signify greater numbers on the left and greater concentrations on the right.



⁵ *Surname Atlas v1.05*, by Archer Software, available at www.ArcherSoftware.co.uk.

⁶ Available for searching at www.FamilySearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp?PAGE=census/search_census.asp

⁷ Available for free use online at www.Spatial-Literacy.org/UCLnames/Surnames.aspx.



You can see that most Ewings and Ewens were living in the urban areas of Scotland and England, but that their highest concentrations were to be found in Strathclyde and in the vicinity of Aberdeenshire, respectively. The program can be made to display the actual numbers for each county on the maps, but that is a mess when they are printed as small as this. I could add some city names on the maps and make more detailed versions of these fascinating maps for the web site—and that would not be too difficult to do—but for the purposes of this article, I am only trying to give a hint of the amazing things that could be done with the data collected by the EONS project.

The ideas sketched here are just a beginning. Let's brainstorm and think about what to do and what to do first. I look forward to discussing this and what other things *Clan Ewing* should do at the upcoming gathering. Possibilities are limitless. What I am suggesting is that we plant a seed. What sort of tree grows depends on what we do in the way of watering, fertilizing, cultivating and pruning the plant as it grows. Maybe in our lifetimes this will become no more than a scrawny bush in the yard, but by the time our grandchildren become interested in genealogy, it could become a lovely tree with spreading branches—bearing fruit for generations to come.



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 to 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.

Lineage Correction for Samuel Ewing

James R. McMichael (+1 281.367.2908, *JimMcMcl* at gmail dot com)

The Samuel Ewing discussed in this article was born circa 1740 and died in 1817. The name of his wife is unknown. His parents were Joshua Ewing (c1704-1753) and Jane Patton.

In *The Ewing Family* compiled about 1897 by Col. Wm. A. Ewing, he names the five children of this Samuel Ewing but he incorrectly has them as the children of another Ewing. On page 42, Col. Ewing incorrectly states:⁸

Joshua & Rachel (Craig) Ewing had five children, viz.

Samuel Ewing	m. Mary Davis, Abingdon, Va. Rose Hill, Va.
Joshua Ewing	m. Mary Jones
Margaret Ewing	m. George Ewing, (son of Geo. & Eleanor Ewing)
Jane Ewing	m. Oliver Huges [sic]
Nancy Ewing	m. Isaac Hayes (6 or 7 children moved to Ky.)

In 1922, when Elbert William R. Ewing published his research in *Clan Ewing of Scotland*,⁹ he repeated (on pages 188-190) the same error made by Col. Wm. A. Ewing:

Then after showing the children of Captain Patrick, 1737-1819, one of the sons of this older Joshua, the chart discloses that Patrick's son 'Joshua, born September 25, 1763, married Rachel Craig of Abingdon, Virginia; [and that] he was a government surveyor; removed to Rose Hill now Ewing, Virginia; moved to Missouri and there died subsequent to 1840'. Then as the children of this Joshua, A. B. Ewing has added: (a) Samuel, (b) Joshua, 'married Mary Jones, six sons and three daughters'; (c) Margaret, married George Ewing; (d) Jane, 'one daughter, Sallie, who married Frick'; (e) Nancy, 'who married Isaac Hayes, six or seven children'.

Below is the correct lineage compared to the incorrect lineage:

Correct Lineage (as argued below)	Incorrect Lineage (as given above)
Joshua Ewing (1704-1753) (Immigrant)	Joshua Ewing (1704-1753) (Immigrant)
	Patrick Ewing (1736/7-1819)
	Joshua Ewing (born September 25, 1763)
Samuel Ewing (1740-1817)	Samuel Ewing
a. Margaret Ewing (1770-1837)	a. Samuel
b. Joshua Ewing	b. Joshua
c. Samuel Ewing (1774-1826)	c. Margaret
d. Jane Ewing	d. Jane
e. Nancy Ewing	e. Nancy

⁸ Ewing, Col. Wm. A. Ewing. *The Ewing Family*, 1897. Edited, arranged and indexed by F. N. Trevor, Lockport, New York, 1901. Available online at www.ClanEwing.org.

⁹ Ewing, Elbert William R. *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, Corben Publishing Co., Ballston, Virginia, 1922. Available from www.HigginsonBooks.com and online at www.ClanEwing.org.

In 1971, an article was published in *Colonial Genealogist*, Vol. VI, No. 1 (Winter 1971)¹⁰ that included the will of Samuel Ewing followed by some additional comments based on deed records. A quote from this article, with emphasis added to highlight the children and acquaintances of Samuel Ewing, follows:

Samuel Ewing's Will:

Russell County, Virginia
Wills Book 3, p. 208

Will of Samuel Ewing, dated 20 February 1815, probated 11 March 1817.

I Samuel Ewing of the county of Russell in the state of Virginia being of sound and disposing mind and memory do make this my last will and testament in the manner following. I give and bequeath to my *daughter Margaret Ewing* the sum of one thousand dollars to be paid to her by my executors in three equal annual installments the first of which is to be paid one year after my decease. I give and bequeath to my *son Joshua Ewing* one hundred and fifty four acres of land adjoining the tract this day conveyed by me to him in Elk Garden, and also a negro boy between the age of twelve and fifteen years which is to be purchased by my executors out of the proceeds of my estate for him. I give and bequeath to my *daughter Jane* the tract of land on which I now live in the County of Russell containing about two hundred acres during her life after the death of *her husband Oliver Hughes* should she survive him, and not before, and after her decease, I give and bequeath the same to my *grand daughter Sally Ewing Hughes*.

During the life of the said [*son-in-law*] *Oliver Hughes* and previous to the death of his present wife, I further direct that the said tract of land be rented out by my executors and that the profits thereof be equally divided between the said *Sally Ewing Hughes* and my *grand daughter Sally Ewing* daughter of my *son Samuel Ewing* – I give and bequeath to my *daughter Nancy Hays* my tract of land in the County of Russell which I purchased of *Drury Woods* [and] also *my two slaves Ben & Dine*. I also direct that my executors purchase a horse and furnish the said slaves with money enough to bear their expenses to the State of Kentucky to the residence of my *said daughter* – the horse so to be purchased to be of the value of fifty dollars.

I give and bequeath to my *son Samuel* One dollar only to be paid to him by my executors, and recommend him to the bounty of my other devisees as his necessities may require. I direct that *my slave Calo* be sold by my executors, but not without permitting him to make choice of a master. I direct that 7291 acres of land or thereabouts conveyed to me by *Joseph Scott*, Marshall of the district of Virginia by seven separate deeds of conveyance be equally divided between my children aforesaid except my *son Samuel* whose children is to have the portion of one of my other children and he is excluded. I direct that all my personal estate of every description be sold by my executors on the usual credit and after the payment of all my just debts and funeral expenses. I further direct that all the residue of my estate not herein specifically divided be equally divided between my children above named, except my *son Samuel* who is excluded from any part of the residuum of my estate.

¹⁰ *Colonial Genealogist* is published by *The Augustan Society, Inc.* Orlando, Florida (www.AugustanSociety.org).

I hereby constitute ordain and appoint my *friend Robert Craig Sen'r* of the County of Washington, *Andrew Russell* of the same County and *Col. John Tate* of the County of Russell executors of this my last Will and testament revoking all former wills and declaring this only to be my last Will & testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this twentieth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Sam'l Ewing (Seal)

Test

Henry Parrott

John Mitchell

Andrew Russia [Russell] April 2 1822¹¹ Virginia

As we can see this establishes without a doubt the children of SAMUEL EWING and verifies the errors made by E. W. R. Ewing.¹²

The marriage record of Samuel and Mary (Polly) (Davis) 29 May 1806, shows him as Samuel Ewing, Jr Reg. #1, p. 132, Washington Co., VA.

Russell Co. DB XIII. 342, shows that Margaret Jordon and Christopher Jordon deeded an interest in property received by will of Samuel Ewing, her grandfather: also, records showing he was the grandfather of Rebecca who married Skidmore Munsey.

Sally Ewing Hughes, daughter of Jane Ewing and Oliver Hughes, married William Frick and had two children: Oliver Hughes Frick and Christopher Frick. There are many records in Russell Co. regarding these children showing that they were grandchildren of SAMUEL EWING.

For some unknown reason researchers working on various lines in the southwest part of Virginia completely overlook the fact that Russell Co., VA was formed from Washington Co. in 1786, and fail to check these Court Records. They go from Washington to Lee, Wythe, Scott and so on and skip over Russell Co. That is apparently what E. W. R. Ewing did.

In 1793, [Cecil Co.] DB XVIII, 110, 123, Deed explains the immigrants Nathaniel and Joshua having purchased in equal partnership a tract of 600 acres in Cecil Co. MD called "The DIVIDING" from Edward Nicholas, in 1728.

We will now go back to Item #6 in the will of Joshua Ewing probated 1753, Cecil Co., MD, to establish proof of lineage of Samuel Ewing 1817. As was noted in the will he named his wife Jane and four sons and one daughter.

Catherine (Katherine) d ca1794, m. William Ewing, son of the immigrant Nathaniel who m Rachel Porter. By this marriage there was one son, Nathaniel, who m. Jane Elinor Ewing.

A summary of the four sources that name the five children of Samuel Ewing is:

¹¹ This date appears in the article as shown in this quote, but it does not appear the date is in the correct place since the will was probated in 1817

¹² Ewing, Elbert William R. *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, Corben Publishing Co., Ballston, Virginia, 1922. Available from www.HigginsonBooks.com and online at www.ClanEwing.org.

Col. Wm. A. Ewing¹³	E. W. R. Ewing¹⁴	Margaret Ewing Fife¹⁵	Will
Joshua Ewing and Rachel Craig had 5 children:	Joshua Ewing, A. B. has added:	Samuel Ewing married name of wife unknown	Will of Samuel Ewing dated 1815. No wife is named.
Samuel Ewing married Mary Davis	Samuel Ewing married Mary 'Polly' Davis	Samuel Ewing married Mary 'Polly' Davis	son Samuel Ewing
Joshua Ewing married Mary Jones	Joshua Ewing married Mary Jones	Joshua Ewing married Mary Jones	son Joshua Ewing
Margaret Ewing married George Ewing, a son of Geo. and Eleanor Ewing	Margaret Ewing married George Ewing	Margaret Ewing married George Ewing II, son of George and Eleanor Ewing	daughter Margaret Ewing
Jane Ewing married Oliver Huges [sic]	Jane Ewing married	Jane Ewing married Oliver Hughes	daughter Jane Ewing husband Oliver Hughes
Nancy Ewing married Isaac Hayes (6 or 7 children moved to Kentucky)	Nancy Ewing married Isaac Hayes, 6 or 7 children	Nancy Ewing married Isaac Hayes	daughter Nancy Hays resides in state of Kentucky
			Granddaughter, Sally Ewing Hughes
			Granddaughter, Sally Ewing daughter of my son Samuel Ewing

If Samuel Ewing had actually been a son of Joshua Ewing born September 25, 1763, he would have been born about 1790 or later. Based on the will and other information presented in the article's quote above, it is not very likely that is the case since Samuel Ewing had married children in 1815 when he wrote his will. The will of Samuel Ewing identifies his children and a couple of grandchildren.

All of the sources above agree on the names of the five children. The will would be, in my opinion, the best source for the name of the father of the five children as being Samuel Ewing. This appears to be a case where the original source had put the five children, listed above, in the wrong family. When the information appeared in the *Colonial Genealogist*, it was new information to some researchers and it allowed more recent genealogists to properly identify the correct lineage.

¹³ Ewing, Col. Wm. A. Ewing. *The Ewing Family*, 1897. Edited, arranged and indexed by F. N. Trevor, Lockport, New York, 1901. Available online at www.ClanEwing.org.

¹⁴ Ewing, Elbert William R. *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, Corben Publishing Co., Ballston, Virginia, 1922. Available from www.HigginsonBooks.com and online at www.ClanEwing.org.

¹⁵ Fife, Margaret Ewing (ed. James R. McMichael). *Ewing in Early America*, Family History Publishers, Bountiful, Utah, 84101. Available from www.HigginsonBooks.com and online at www.ClanEwing.org.

In 1995, the information from the *Colonial Genealogist* article was available to Margaret Ewing Fife and with that information she was able to correctly identify the father of the five children. We have used information from Chapters XXV and XXVI from her book, *Ewing in Early America*,¹⁶ for this family.

Also, in her book, Margaret Ewing Fife lists Rebecca Ewing as married to Skidmore Munsey and Margaret Ewing as married to Christopher Jordan. Rebecca and Margaret are daughters of Samuel Ewing [Jr] who was disinherited by his father. The will states: "I give and bequeath to my son Samuel One dollar . . . except my son Samuel whose children is to have the portion of one of my other children and he is excluded." Additional information in Fife's book contains some of the other names mentioned in the *Colonial Genealogist* article.

James R. 'Jim' McMichael has been a member of Clan Ewing in America since 1990 and served as Journal Editor and Treasurer from 1993 through 2002. He organized the Clan Ewing research efforts, using professional researchers, in Scotland in 1991 and Ireland in 1995. He is the Genealogist for Clan Ewing. Jim published his Ewing history, Alexander Ewing (1676/7-1738) and Descendants,¹⁷ in 1999. He is currently trying to sort out some of the Ireland information in order to provide a better picture of where our Ewings lived.

Author Note: If you have copies of the will or any of the deeds mentioned above, I would be interested in receiving a copy. In addition, I would be interested in receiving any additional information or corrections for this family. Please contact me at JimMcMcl at gmail dot com.

¹⁶ Fife, Margaret Ewing (ed. James R. McMichael). *Ewing in Early America*, Family History Publishers, Bountiful, Utah, 84101. Available from www.HigginsonBooks.com and online at www.ClanEwing.org.

¹⁷ Available on the *Clan Ewing* web site (www.ClanEwing.org).

Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project – Article 13

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

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

Big Changes in the Y-DNA Project Web Site

Web Master William E. Riddle and I have been completely overhauling the project's web site, hoping that the new design will be both easier to use and easier to maintain. Meanwhile, the overhaul itself is a gigantic project. Bill is doing the lion's share of the work on the software machinery behind the scenes, but by the time we have finished, I will have rewritten every page, redrawn every diagram and expanded the content by at least double. I work on this almost every day, but 'finishing' the job will take many weeks—not that a work in progress of this kind can ever actually be finished. What is more, a reorganization of this scale is bound to create some broken links and other sorts of outdated references. As you encounter these, please send Bill (*Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*) or me (*DavidEwing93 at gmail dot com*) a note so that we can make repairs and corrections. Please bear with us.

We have also decided that the web site is the best venue for detailed reports on the Y-DNA project, mainly because it offers significant opportunities for easily working through and understanding the material. Reading about the project on the web site allows one to quickly check a definition or read more about an unfamiliar concept, easily flip back and forth among lineages, results tables and relationship diagrams, and access near limitless resources for learning more about the subject—all in living color! (Anyone who does not use a computer but has specific questions or wants more details about some aspect of the project should call or drop me a line. I will be happy to print out and mail you some information. My postal address is 1621 Roma NE, Albuquerque, NM 87106 and my telephone number is at the top of this page.)

British Ewings Join the Project

I mentioned in the November Chancellor's Message that Peter Anthony Ewing (PA) of Crieff, Perthshire, Scotland, had joined the project. Now we have his results and were quite excited to discover that his results are rather close to those of project participants SL and ME, a pair of third cousins in Group 8, who were not clear about where their immigrant ancestor may have come from. Now, they are corresponding with Peter to see whether they can make a connection with his ancestors in the vicinity of Glasgow. Jim McMichael also persuaded Thor Ewing (JT) of Shropshire, England, to join the project. His results are expected to be reported on February 8th, too late to make it into this issue of the *Journal*.¹ We are looking forward to seeing JT's results and hoping that our having recently joined the

¹ News Flash! We just got preliminary, 12-marker results on JT and he matches the 12-marker modal for Group 5! It turns out that he is descended from some Methodist Ewings in Lurgan, County Armagh, Northern Ireland. We will have more to say about this once we get the remainder of his results and his full lineage.

*Guild of One Name Studies*² will help us recruit more participants for the project from Britain, Ireland and around the world.

Differentiating Closely Related Families

As a pilot project, on November 5, 2007, I invited all Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project participants who are within genetic distance 1 of the Ewing modal to order an additional Y-DNA test called DYF399X. DYF399X consists of three very rapidly mutating markers that we hope will help us differentiate branches within the large group of closely related Ewings. So far, thirteen men have ordered the test and we have results on nine of them. A detailed DYF399X Report and a table of actual results will soon be available on the project's web site.

So far, we have results on three men in Group 1, three men in Group 3, two men in Group 4 and two men in Group 5. On the DYF399X markers, the two men in Group 5 cannot be distinguished from the overall group of closely related Ewings, but the two men in Group 4 and two of the three men in Group 3 have distinct patterns that may be helpful distinguishing these groups. Perhaps more interestingly, one of the men in Group 1 (WC3—William Curtis Ewing) matches the Group 4 pattern and the other two match the undifferentiated Ewing pattern.³ This DYF399X result is a pretty good lead for WC3; based on this result, we think the odds are good that he is also descended from John Ewing of Carnashannagh. This is exactly the sort of result we are hoping for from the project.

The DYF399X results are not unequivocal or conclusive (after all, these are Y-DNA tests), but they are promising enough that we are now recommending that all men in the large group of closely related Ewings (the men in Groups 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7) order this test. Adding this test costs a little less than \$25 and does not require submitting a new Y-DNA sample. Project participants who want to add this test can find instructions for doing so in the DYF399X Report posted on the project's web site. Remember, this test will probably *not* be useful for project participants in Groups 2, 6, 8 and 9.

To Join or Get More Information

If you are ready to join the project, go to www.FamilyTreeDNA.com/surname_join.aspx?code=M44915. Participation by Ewing women is welcome; they can get valuable genealogic information by persuading a male relative to submit a specimen. For more information, visit the project's web site and the FtDNA web site.⁴ 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 to 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.

² Ewing, David. EONS: The *Clan Ewing* GOONS Initiative, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (February 2008), pp. 24-27.

³ Remember that Group 1 consists of men who have a DNA pattern showing that they are related to the large group of closely related Ewings, but who do not know their conventional genealogic connection with the others.

⁴ www.FamilyTreeDNA.com/public/Ewing

Archive News

Betty Ewing Whitmer, Archivist (+1 330.879.5766, *AirReservations at hotmail dot com*)

I hope many of you are planning to attend our September gathering in Winchester, Virginia. I am sure you will not be disappointed by the program that has been planned for us.

As in the past, there will be a Reference Room available for you to do individual and group research. Margaret Ewing Fife's materials, which includes wills, deeds, tax records, family histories and much more, will be available. A collection of books by Rev. Ellsworth Samuel Ewing and others and the research of Myrtle Roe will also be available. An index for this material is available on the *Clan Ewing* web site (www.ClanEwing.org), and you may want to look at it before coming to the gathering. A copy machine and a laptop with Internet access will be available for you to use in the Reference Room.

I will be bringing a collection of pictures from previous gatherings which you can review. I encourage you to bring along any pictures or family histories you would like to share with us. If you have material to donate to the archives, this would also be welcome.

I am looking forward to seeing many who have attended previously and meeting new friends and family who can attend this year.

Betty Whitmer

Summary of Clan Ewing Finances

Robert H. Johnson, Treasurer (+1 814.455.8940, *ClanEwing at verizon dot net*)

Our income for 2007 came from Library Gifts, Membership Dues, Merchandise Sales and Special Fund donations. The total income was \$14,452.13. Our expenses were for Advertising, Bank Service Charges, Dues and Subscriptions, the *Journal*, Office Supplies, Postage and Delivery, and the web site. Total expenses were \$6,604.88. Our Bank Balance, Inventory, Petty Cash, and Equipment (depreciated) at the end of 2007 were valued, in total, at \$18,269.49.

For a detailed report on our 2007 Profit/Loss and our end-2007 Balance, please contact me.

Bob Johnson

Membership News

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

When George William Ewing, our Past Chancellor, asked me to handle membership, we discussed two major areas that we felt needed attention. First, of course, was to find some new members interested in furthering the work of *Clan Ewing*.

The second focus was to check with membership list and see why we haven't heard from some members in many years. It was not the intent to remove those who wanted to remain a member, but rather to reduce mailing costs and encourage 'inactive' members to become active again. I have had many favorable results, have collected many things for our family history file, and have received many leads to family members who are interested in genealogy. In addition, most all of the people I contacted expressed gratitude and admiration for the work being done by *Clan Ewing*.

I started with people who had become members before 2000 and first tried E-mails; I found that many of the E-mail addresses were unusable. I then mailed letters to members' current addresses; many of them were returned. Finally I called them trying to get updated contact information. I found that there were a few who chose to drop their memberships because of health reasons or because they had been signed up by someone else and were not themselves interested. I also found that a few had, sadly, passed away.

If you are an old-timer (i.e., you joined five-plus years ago), have been inactive but are interested in re-connecting, and did not receive a contact from me, please let me know. We welcome, value, appreciate and need your active participation in our activities.

Trial and gift memberships have increased our membership roll, and we thank those who sponsored these memberships. We continue to need to increase the number of members in order to support *Clan Ewing's* good work. In addition ... there are no paid workers; a lot of time is donated by those of us who do the organization's work. Won't you volunteer and see what you can do for *Clan Ewing*?

Jill Ewing Spittler

Deaths

With our sincere sympathies to his family, we convey the following about the passing of **Dr. Richard Ewing**, a member of *Clan Ewing*.

From *The Washington Post*, Sunday, December 9, 2007
Richard Ewing, Texas A&M University Official

Richard Ewing, 61, a Texas A&M University vice president who resigned this summer as head of the school's troubled biodefense research program, died Dec. 5 of a heart attack in College Station, Tex.

He became vice president of research in 2000, leading a federally funded program to conduct biodefense research.

A watchdog group revealed this year that the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention had been investigating the university's failure to report a lab worker's brucellosis infection and three other workers' exposure to Q fever.

The university faces suspension of funding or other penalties from the U.S. Health and Human Services Department's inspector general if the findings show wrongdoing. As vice president for research, Mr. Ewing was directly responsible for all lab work on campus, regardless of whether it involved federally protected agents. It is unclear whether Ewing played a role in the failure to report the lab accidents.

From *The Washington Post*, Saturday, December 22, 2007
The Richard Ewing I Knew, Thomas Russell, Arlington

In an Associated Press obituary that you published Dec. 9, Richard Ewing was portrayed negatively because of developments around a biodefense lab at Texas A&M University, one of a vast number of units he oversaw as vice president for research. His scientific colleagues, myself included, view the lab matter as a minor footnote to an exemplary, outstanding life and career. Ewing was an extraordinary connector of people, institutions and countries. He was instrumental in establishing a Texas A&M campus in Qatar, traveled to China 37 times to build U.S.-Chinese scientific relations and was elected to the European Academy of Sciences. His expansion of research at A&M was envied by universities nationwide.

His remarkable ability to recruit talented people to work together was due to his unquestioned integrity and commitment to doing the right things for the right reasons. His prodigious output of high-quality research in scientific computation advanced fields of major importance, including energy and environmental applications. He was a devoted colleague and mentor to countless researchers and young scientists.

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.

Martin S. Ewing of Branford, Connecticut.

My family descends from George C. Ewing (1810-1888), one of the founders of Holyoke, Massachusetts. My earliest known Ewing ancestor is his father, Noble Ewing who was born about 1786 in Williamsburg, Massachusetts. Noble was married to Miriam Wolcott and was probably a carriage maker at various times in Hudson, New York, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Charleston, South Carolina. Noble is said to be the grandson of Alexander Ewing, who came to Massachusetts between 1718 and 1740 and is presumably from the family of Major Finlay Ewing. I am interested in any information about Noble and his parentage. I can be contacted at *Ewing at alum dot mit dot edu*.

Linnea Shaw of Charlotte, Michigan. Linnea's maiden name is Cedarstaff. She married Barney Shaw and is now divorced. Linnea's email is *LShaw at hline dot org*.

parents	Burton Cedarstaff m. Loreen Chaffee
grandparents	Chester Chaffee m. Mildred Ewing
great-grandparents	Hugh Ewing m. Sarah Barker
great ² -grandparents	Thomas Ewing b. 1842, d. 1911, m. Frances Bates
great ³ -grandparents	John Ewing b. 1818 (County Donegal), d. 1872, m. Charlotte Carns

Nancy D. Walby of St. Cloud, Minnesota. Nancy is married to John M. Walby. She is the great-granddaughter of Abigail Blossom Ewing and Greenbury Jackson Livingood. Abigail was the only Ewing

she knew about. She saw a *Clan Ewing*-related advertisement in *Highlander* and decided to join up. She has found out a lot about her family since joining. She says that when she and her husband retired she gave up fighting with her computer. So, she does not have EMail; her address is 2732 Clearwater Road, Charlotte, Michigan 56301-5909.

great-grandmother	Abigail Blossom Ewing
great ² -grandparents	George Ewing m. Hannah Boyles
great ³ -grandparents	George Ewing m. Rachel Harris
great ⁴ -grandparents	Thomas Ewing m. Sarah Vickers
great ⁵ -grandparents	Thomas Ewing m. Mary Maskell

Charles M. Ewing of Claresholm, Province of Alberta, Canada. Charles is the son of *Clan Ewing* member Sherman Ewing of Great Falls, Montana. He is a seventh grandson of immigrant Thomas Ewing who was born in the Parish of Londonderry on October 10, 1695, and died in Greenwich, New Jersey. He and his wife Sheryl can be contacted at *SNRanch1 at telus dot net*.

Nancy Ewing Weller of Raleigh, North Carolina (*PollyBelle at mindspring dot com*) and **John M. Ewing** of Lakeland, Florida (no EMail address). They are both children of James Earl and Anna Virginia (Golladay) Ewing and their parents are among the hosts for the 2008 gathering in Winchester, Virginia, later this year.

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 ² -grandparents	John Samuel Ewing b. circa 1802, d. 1882, m. Elizabeth Owens
great ³ -grandparents	Samuel Ewing b. 1767, d. circa 1840-50, m. Barbara Shipe
great ⁴ -grandparents	William Ewing b. 1711, d. 1781, m. Elizabeth Tharp
great ⁵ -grandparents	John Ewing of Carnashannagh b. 1648, m. Janet McElvaney

Larry Ewing of San Jose, California (*RKT88LL at earthlink dot net*)

I am very happy to be able to share my lineage, shown on the opposite page. First about me: Lawrence 'Larry' Edward Ewing. I was born in San Francisco just before W.W.II on August 18, 1941. I am the second of four children of Lawrence Isaiah Ewing (born March 31, 1912, in Walla Walla, Washington). Lawrence's father was Erle Edward Ewing (born October 22, 1889, in Lincoln, Nebraska) who moved from the Seattle area down to South San Francisco during the Great Depression. Erle and his son both found work related to the meat packing industry. Erle became a U.S. Government meat inspector and Lawrence, after some schooling, went into the steel industry as a design draftsman during the war. He held that job for approximately thirty years. I did near the same but as an illustrator with the aerospace industry for approximately forty years.

A few years ago, while browsing on the Internet, I found my family included in a pedigree line on *Family Search*. I knew my great-grandfather Isaiah was born in Bonaparte, Iowa, and in a few clicks I was all the way back to 1625, Stirlingshire, Scotland, with William Ewing I as my seventh great-grandfather. Almost too good to be true!

With this renewed interest in lineage, I obtained a copy of the *Journal of Clan Ewing* and noticed that member Frank Ewing of Bremerton, Washington, was looking for information on Isaiah, my great-grandfather and his grandfather. After contacting Frank, a person I was not previously aware of, it was confirmed that I was from the above mentioned lineage as Frank has done extensive research on his Ewing family and knew much about me and my relatives.

Information Available and Sought

Ewing Family Cemetery, 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, +1 434.594.4199 or *JimAndEvelyn at telpage dot net*.

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 1698/99. William E. 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 (a son of Alexander) who married Mary McKown.

Battle of Gettysburg Research Center Adams County Historical Society (+1 717.334.4723, info at achs-pa dot org)

The mission of the *Battle of Gettysburg Research Center* is to compile, synthesize, digitize and make publicly available research materials related to the Battle of Gettysburg and the Gettysburg campaign including the fields of battle inside Adams County, Pennsylvania, as well as act as a portal to identify primary source material related to the same. The center contains a wide variety of primary source documentation related to the Battle of Gettysburg. Holdings include but are not limited to, bound research sets on loan from the *Association of Licensed Battlefield Guides (ALBG)*; digitized keyword searchable battlefield guide files down to the regimental level also courtesy of the ALBG; digitized civilian accounts; hi-resolution photographs, courtesy of the Center for Civil War Photography; and manuscripts, images, books, articles and many other resources.

Free Ancestry.com Access

FamilySearch and *The Generations Network, Inc.*, parent company of *Ancestry.com*, have agreed to provide free access to *Ancestry.com* to patrons of the *Family History Library* in Salt Lake City and the thirteen largest regional family history centers.

Upcoming Events

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

2008 March 4: Adams County Historical Society (ACHS) Monthly Meeting. Carol Hegeman: *Eisenhower National Historic Site: Eisenhower's Gettysburg Legacy*. 7:30 PM, Alumni Auditorium, Valentine Hall, Lutheran Theological Seminary Campus at Gettysburg, 61 Seminary Ridge, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. (+1 717.334.4723, *info at achs-pa dot org*).

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 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 for more details.

2008 April 1: Adams County Historical Society (ACHS) Monthly Meeting. Dr. Charles Glatfelter, *Alms House History*. 7:30 PM, Alumni Auditorium, Valentine Hall, Lutheran Theological Seminary Campus at Gettysburg, 61 Seminary Ridge, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. (+1 717.334.4723, *info at achs-pa dot org*).

2008 April 26: *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. See www.GenPa.org for more details.

2008 May 6: Adams County Historical Society (ACHS) Monthly Meeting. Betty Dorsey Myers, *Gettysburg, Adams County USCT Veterans*. 7:30 PM, Alumni Auditorium, Valentine Hall, Lutheran Theological Seminary Campus at Gettysburg, 61 Seminary Ridge, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. (+1 717.334.4723, *info at achs-pa dot org*).

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 for more information.

2008 June 3: Adams County Historical Society (ACHS) Monthly Meeting. John Winkleman, *Historic Taverns of Adams County and Gettysburg*. 7:30 PM, Alumni Auditorium, Valentine Hall, Lutheran Theological Seminary Campus at Gettysburg, 61 Seminary Ridge, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. (+1 717.334.4723, *info at achs-pa dot org*).

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 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
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
for more information.

2008 September 18-21: *Echoes of the Shenandoah*, Tenth Gathering of *Clan Ewing in America*, Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia. See www.ClanEwing.org for more information.

2008 October 7: Adams County Historical Society (ACHS) Monthly Meeting. Karin Bohleke, *Hidden Adams County Costume Treasures*. 7:30 PM, Alumni Auditorium, Valentine Hall, Lutheran Theological Seminary Campus at Gettysburg, 61 Seminary Ridge, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. (+1 717.334.4723, [info at achs-pa dot org](mailto:info@achs-pa.org)).

2008 November 12: Adams County Historical Society (ACHS) Annual Dinner Meeting. S. Roger Keller, *Music of the Civil War Era and Their Stories*. 7:30 PM, Alumni Auditorium, Valentine Hall, Lutheran Theological Seminary Campus at Gettysburg, 61 Seminary Ridge, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. (+1 717.334.4723, [info at achs-pa dot org](mailto:info@achs-pa.org)).

2008 December 2: Adams County Historical Society (ACHS) Monthly Meeting. Jim Thomas, *History and Tour of Prince of Peace Episcopal Church*. 7:00 PM, Prince of Peace Episcopal Church, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. (+1 717.334.4723, [info at achs-pa dot org](mailto:info@achs-pa.org)).

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 250th 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.

2009 September 2-5: Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) Conference, Little Rock, Arkansas. See www.FGS.org for more information.

2010 Fall: Eleventh Gathering of *Clan Ewing in America*, Pittsburgh area, Pennsylvania. See www.ClanEwing.org for more information.

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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 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 very early (for example, 2:30 AM) in order to clear security in time for your flight.

Need a ride from/to the airport?

Transportation between IAD and Winchester is available by rental car or AES Limousine Services. If you choose limousine service, please ask for Mike or John at +1 800.832.6561.

Reservations must be made no less than 72 hours prior to date of needed service in order to guarantee availability of car. AES will try to consolidate reservations so as to reduce the per-person charge.

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!

Need a handicap accessible room?

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

Bringing the children?

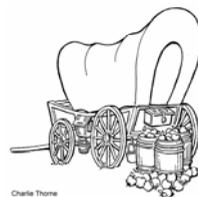
Jim Barnett Park has paths for hiking and biking, plus a large playground! The location of our Fun Run/Walk on Thursday, it will be the site of the *Apple Harvest Festival* on Saturday and Sunday. In addition, for an interactive, hands-on, learning experience for the entire family check out the Shenandoah Valley Discovery Museum.

Echoes of the Shenandoah

Tenth Gathering of *Clan Ewing in America*

Hampton Inn Winchester–North at Berryville Avenue
Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia

Gathering at A Glance



Charlie Thorne

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 2008

Morning:

- 6:00 - 10:00 Breakfast in the Hampton Inn's Lobby
8:00 ... (optional) Fun Run/Walk in Jim Barnett Park
9:00 - 11:30 Reference Room open for Individual and Group Research
11:30 - 12:30 Board Meeting and Lunch

Afternoon:

- 12:30 - 5:30 Reference Room open for Individual and Group Research
2:00 - 5:30 Registration Desk open

Evening:

- 6:00 - 8:00 Buffet Dinner and Welcome
8:00 - 9:30 Dessert Café Sponsored by the Board

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2008

Morning:

- 6:00 - 10:00 Breakfast in the Hampton Inn's Lobby
9:00 - 12:30 Bus Tour of Handley Library, Ewing Family Cemetery and Stephens City
12:30 - 1:30 Lunch at Stephens City United Methodist Church

Afternoon:

- 2:00 - 5:00 Afternoon activities such as visiting with friends, sightseeing, individual and group research in the Reference Room, and attending presentations and discussion groups.

Evening:

- 6:00 - 8:30 Dinner and General Meeting at the Wayside Inn
Speaker: Michael Foreman
Winchester and Frederick County 1744-2008, the Agony and the Ecstasy

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2008

Morning:

- 6:00 - 10:00 Breakfast in the Hampton Inn's Lobby
9:00 - 11:30 Bus Tour of Glen Burnie House and Gardens and the Museum of the Shenandoah Valley
11:30 - 12:30 Lunch at the Museum

Afternoon:

- 1:30 - 5:30 Afternoon activities such as visiting with friends, sightseeing, individual and group research in the Reference Room, and attending presentations and discussion groups.

Evening:

- 6:30 - 8:00 Banquet: *Clan Ewing's* Twentieth Birthday Celebration
8:00 - 8:45 Skyline Country Cloggers

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2008

Morning:

- 6:00 - 10:00 Breakfast and Farewells in the Hampton Inn's Lobby

Have a Safe Trip Home!

Afternoon Presentations will include:

- David Ewing: *Update on the Y-DNA Project*
- William Riddle: *James Ewing of Inch*
- Walter Ewing: *Ewing Civil War Letters*
- Trish Ridgeway: *The Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley*

Afternoon Discussion Groups will be dynamically arranged, onsite, to match attendee needs and interests.

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

Membership is open to all persons with the surname of Ewing or who are descended from anyone with that surname; to anyone who is, or has been, the spouse of such a person; and to anyone who otherwise supports the organization's purpose. To join, send a membership form to *Clan Ewing in America*, c/o Robert H. Johnson, 513 Cherokee Drive, Erie, Pennsylvania 16505. Forms are available at www.ClanEwing.org. Annual dues are \$25.00. Membership includes the quarterly *Journal of Clan Ewing*.

Journal of Clan Ewing

Publishing of the *Journal* 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.

We welcome unsolicited contributions to the *Journal of Clan Ewing*. Electronic copy is preferred and should be sent to the Editor at *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

c/o Robert Hunter Johnson
513 Cherokee Drive
Erie, Pennsylvania 16505-2411

