



Ewing Family Journal

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

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

From the Editor

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

What human beings know is remarkably intricate and subtle.

Noam Chomsky – Linguist, Philosopher, Cognitive Scientist, Political Activist and Author – born 1928

Genealogy research is just plain difficult. We prove that to ourselves every minute and day and month and year we pursue information about our ancestors. And we often make it more difficult by failing to make note of our sources in the heat of the moment pursuing some tantalizing piece of information we stumble upon. Even if we do record our sources, there is the difficulty of carefully citing the sources when we report-out the results of our research.

This issue has several examples of successfully coping with these difficulties:

- John Fredrick Ewing (participant JF in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project) details the results of his family research done by tracking down relevant conclusions by others, consulting with his family, and adding-on his personal research regarding his more-recent ancestors.
- William W. Sproul III, in an article based on the first chapter of a recently prepared manuscript, gives the details he discovered about a James Ewing of Monroe County, West Virginia, who was a contemporary of 'Pocahontas James' Ewing.
- Margrett McCorkle continues to tell us stories heard 'at the knee' of her great-grandfather that affected her life and beliefs. This is a totally different direction for genealogical research, one that relies on oral-history rather than documented evidence. It tells others a little about their genealogical heritage; it tells others a lot about their ancestors' lives and times.
- David Neal Ewing, in his latest Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project article, moves us in the direction of scientifically supported genealogical analyses. His article addresses the extent to which Y-DNA testing results can support/deny traditional genealogical research and vice-versa. This article takes us to a new level: using biological, genetic evidence to confirm or deny, or drive, our more-traditional genealogical research based on primary and secondary documents.

In addition, this issue indicates how to get 'from here to there' as we stumble along:

- David Neal Ewing's lead-off article reports how he was intrigued by a simple statement in Fife's *Ewing in Early America* and what he did to understand it. His article provides valuable lesson-learned observations about what he did right and what he did wrong in his 'journey' trying to clarify Fife's statement.
- Martin Sipple Ewing's article discusses the many ways in which the new *Ewing Family Association* discussion forum can help researchers report-out their tentative results, seek the help of other researchers and, in general, collaborate.
- Several items in various parts of this issue highlight the value of the back-and-forth between researchers as they work out what they know and what they need to know. Look for items that track exchanges among several genealogists. These items show that the relatively the rapid exchange of relatively small tidbits allowed by EMail can quickly result in significant conclusions and a facilitating narrowing of attention upon important, key questions.

Wm E. Riddle

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Bridge to the West

Eleventh Gathering
of the *Ewing Family Association*
Uniontown, Pennsylvania
Late-September 2010

PLAN AHEAD!
Pencil It In On Your Schedule

For more information, see the Inside Back Cover of this issue of the *Journal*.
For the latest, up-to-date information about the gathering, surf on over to:
www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/2010_Gathering/index_Project_Gather_2010.html.

Research Report: Euline Benbow's Files

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

One passage from Margaret Ewing Fife's book, *Ewing in Early America*,¹ has been especially puzzling and interesting to me, mainly because I am pretty sure that Robert Ewing, the 'eighth child of the ninth child' near the end of the passage quoted below, is my fourth great-grandfather: The paternal grandfather of my paternal grandmother's maternal grandmother. Dad always said that the fact we had Ewings on both sides of his family explained why we had such pointy heads. Anyhow, here is the passage as it appears in Fife:

Sometime before May 13, 1983 Ono Ruth Klemann² of Temple, TX sent me a copy of a letter she had received from Euline Benbow of El Camino Courts, 2102 Highway 21 East, Bryan, TX 77801. All attempts to contact Ms Benbow have failed. Ms. Benbow's note read:

I took this from an old letter I found in a trunk that I was blessed to receive. The letters are all 75 to 100 years old. Really thought you might enjoy this and tie some of it in with yours. If so, let me know.

The following is exactly as Ms. Benbow sent it, the spelling and designations are hers:

An old geneological [sic] record of the Ewing Tribe as it was told verbally by Elizabeth Ewing Jamison, daughter of Samuel and Margaret McMichael Ewing, to one Robert Ewing, July 12, 1820, a year before she died, and written off and sent by him in a letter to Aunt Sallie Jamison, dated August 26, 1827, seven years after he got it from Elizabeth Ewing Jamison.

The record says #John Ewing, Senior, was of Scottish descent and born in North of Ireland about the year 1660. [MEF: 1648] Married, name of first wife unknown, [proves to be Jennet Wilson] about 1685. Fought in the Irish Armies of James II.

Within the walls of Londonderry, Derry, the place of Oaks, 105 day of the year of 1690, his eldest son #Alexander S. Ewing, then a child of 4 years, was starved very nearly to death before the siege was raised, but survived and lived to old age and never married.

[The second through fourth children are then listed.]

John Ewing, Senior, then married his second wife, Janet McElvaney and embarked to America in the year A.D. 1715. John Ewing, Senior had by his second wife the following children: viz

[The fifth through eighth children are then listed, along with some of their offspring. The eighth child is Samuel Ewing, who married Margaret McMichael, and they are the grandparents of 'Aunt Sallie Jamison'.]

#Ninth child - fifth, James Ewing youngest son of John Ewing, Senior, married Sarah Mays and had three children:

¹ Fife, Margaret Ewing (ed. James R. McMichael). *Ewing in Early America*, Family History Publishers, Bountiful, Utah, 84101, Chapter XI, pp 54-55. Available from www.HigginsonBooks.com and online at: www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org.

² She turns out to be Ono Ruth Ewing Klemann, descended from Edley Ewing (1775-1844), who came from Tennessee to Texas with his family in 1835.

First child - William Ewing

Second child - John Ewing

Third child - Jennie Ewing

His first wife dying, he married his second wife, Sarah Edwards by whom he had five children:

Fourth child - James Ewing

Fifth child - Edward Ewing

Sixth child - Mary Ewing

Seventh child - Sallie Ewing

Eighth child - Robert Ewing

#James Ewing was born in America, February 14, 1721, and died in 1801 at the age of 80 years.

John Ewing, Senior, the progenitor of this family, is the man we have referred to as John Ewing of Carnashannagh, and he is the progenitor of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's Group 1a. As near as I can tell, the "letter to Aunt Sallie Jamison" is the only source of the idea that Pocahontas James Ewing (shown as "#ninth child – fifth" above) is the son of John Ewing of Carnashannagh, and it is also the only source of the idea that Pocahontas James married a second time, to Sarah Edwards, whose son is my ancestor. I have found Jean McClure's arguments that Pocahontas James could not have married a second time because his first wife survived him persuasive, but as you can imagine, I am interested to know who was the husband of Sarah Edwards, and what his Ewing line may be. I also was perturbed by the statement that John Ewing, Senior, "Fought in the Irish Armies of James II." Our ancestors were Presbyterian and they certainly would have been fighting on the side of William of Orange against James II. Plus, of course, it was forces of James II that were besieging Londonderry and the protestant Williamites that were defending it. I figured that this clear mistake might be an indication that there were other mistakes as well.

Through the years, I have asked other genealogists what they thought about this passage, but I never found (or took) the time to do any serious checking personally until last fall. I was planning a trip to Houston for the Family Tree DNA Conference, and this is not so far from Bryan, so I went to work trying to find Ms. Benbow. Using online white pages, I found a newer address for her that seemed to be a retirement or nursing home and a couple of telephone numbers, but these proved to be dead-ends. Then it occurred to me to check the Social Security Death Index on *Ancestry.com*, and I was saddened and disappointed to learn that she had died in November 2007. I had been wondering about this for at least four or five years, and I kicked myself for not trying to contact her earlier.

I did not give up, though. I contacted the Brazos County Genealogical Society in Bryan and asked whether they had known her and if perhaps she or her estate had donated her research files to the genealogical society. They did not know her or where her papers might be, but I persisted and asked whether they could put me in touch with a genealogist in the area who might be willing to try to locate any children she might have had, thinking they might know what became of her papers. They gave me the name of Ruth Hary, who spent a couple of hours and found Ms. Benbow's obituary in the local paper, looked in the City Directories, made a couple of phone calls and located one of her sons, Evan Benbow. She asked only that I make a donation to the Brazos Genealogical Society, which I did.

Ms. Hary got permission from Mr. Benbow to give me his contact information, and I Emailed him a few times, but he did not respond. I was a little discouraged, but I was still not ready to give up, so I called him on the telephone. I left messages on his answering machine a couple of times and had about decided he did not want me bothering him when I got a call back. It turns out that he is not much of a computer guy and only rarely looks at the EMail one of his kids or grandkids had set up for him, but he was happy to be as helpful as he could. He did not know about any Ewing connections in his ancestry, but he did know that his grandmother had been a Jamison. He told me that his mom had a huge collection of research materials and old letters. He thought that looking for one letter in this collection would be like looking for a needle in a haystack.

I really wanted to get my hands on that haystack. Mr. Benbow tried to discourage me, and I worried that I was being too pushy, but I finally realized he was not concerned about me bothering him; he just did not want me to waste my time. I looked in Fife and the Ewing Family Genealogy of the descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh on the *Ewing Family Association* web site and sent him probably more information than he wanted to know about his Ewing connection: his fourth great-grandmother was Elizabeth (Ewing) Jamison, who was the fifth child of Samuel Ewing and Margaret McMichael.³

To make a perhaps already too long story shorter, I finally was able to persuade Mr. Benbow to allow me to visit and have a look at his Mom's records. And as a great bonus, Larry Bryant, who was also attending the DNA conference as a Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project co-administrator, agreed to go with me. We spent most of the day with Evan and his brother Charles Benbow, at Charles' home near Bryan and got a look at the haystack, or at least at a good part of it. We also drank a couple pots of coffee and ate a half of the pan of coffee cake that Charles' wife graciously fixed for us, and we reluctantly turned down a drink of whiskey (Charles had a good supply of Jameson Irish whiskey, not surprisingly, one of my favorites, though I quit drinking this with coffee cake at breakfast, long since).

As we had been warned, there were too many papers to go through one at a time. Though there was no index or obvious system of organization, I think these papers were better organized than my own, and probably better than those of most of you. There were papers on a number of different family lines. One well-organized box was full of file folders labeled with the names of different individuals with the Love surname (Ms. Benbow's maternal grandmother was a Love), and we did not go through those. Another big box had lots of letters dating back about a hundred years that appeared to be mostly the personal correspondence of Ms. Benbow. We looked at only a sampling of these, and most of them had no obvious genealogical value, though I am sure that a dedicated scholar willing to spend several weeks could construct a telling biography of Ms. Benbow and some of her near relatives and friends from this resource. Another box had some wonderful old photographs, but sadly, as is so often the case with collections of old photographs, there was no way of identifying the individuals pictured in most of them. Another box contained what seemed to be the most valuable original documents of interest to genealogists, including original wills and deeds going clear back before 1800, but most or all of these seemed to involve Jamisons, and we did not spend too much time looking at those.

³ Elizabeth (Ewing) Jamison is individual 33 in the John Ewing of Carnashannagh EGD Genealogy available in the *Ewing Family Association's* web site (www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org). She is also referred to by 45, her record's ID in the database underlying the genealogy; this ID allows users to distinguish her among the many Elizabeth Ewings in the Name List.

I guess it is not impossible that Ms. Benbow's Jamison papers could yield some information about remote Ewing lines because these families have been intertwined for generations. For example, as I look at the materials we copied from Ms. Benbow's files now, I see that the Elizabeth Ewing mentioned in the passage from Fife (the daughter of Samuel Ewing and Margaret McMichael) was married to James Jameson (born 1751), and his maternal grandmother was Esther Ewing Cowden (born 1697), the daughter of James Ewing of Inch. This means that Evan, Charles and I are eighth cousins, all descended from James Ewing of Inch, regardless of the rather doubtful connection through John Ewing of Carnashannagh. I did not realize this until after we had left the papers, and now regret not looking more thoroughly at the Jamison deeds and wills, but my sense is that the majority of them were more recent and involved transactions in Texas and Indiana, but not so much in Pennsylvania where the immigrant ancestors initially settled.

But what about the document we went looking for, the original letter from Robert Ewing to Aunt Sallie Jamison? Mrs. Benbow had a couple of thin files labeled 'Ewing.' In one of them was a two-page unattributed typescript that is very nearly identical to the passage from Fife I quoted above and some letters she had received from Ms. Klemann. Indeed, I first thought it might have been copied from Fife, but closer inspection showed several mostly irrelevant typographical differences (for example, a differently placed comma or dash here or there, and the ordinal numbers like fifth and sixth often spelled "fift" and "sixt" in Ms. Benbow's copy). The only substantive difference I could find is that in Ms. Benbow's copy, John Ewing, Senior is said to have "Fought the Armies of James II." Of course, I cannot be sure how that became "Fought in the Armies of James II" in Fife's book, but it looks like someone just made a transcription error. In any case, when we found this typescript, I quickly (and perhaps prematurely) concluded that this was the source of the information that Ms. Benbow sent to Mr. Klemann and Ms. Klemann forwarded on to Margaret Fife. Now, as I re-read the passage quoted above, I see that Ms. Benbow says "I took this from an old letter I found in a trunk that I was blessed to receive," suggesting that she had transcribed the letter for Ms. Klemann, and I am kicking myself for not at least looking at the addresses on the envelopes in the big box of correspondence to see if one of them was addressed to Sallie Jamison or had a return address showing Robert Ewing. I remember standing before that intimidating box, stirring it with my finger and thinking how long it would take to open each letter, how many I would damage by doing that, and how many fifty year-old Valentine's Day cards I would have to read before I gave up on the idea. I actually could have looked at every single address in a half-hour, but it did not occur to me to do that until just now.

I have told this story in what you may think is unnecessary detail because I think it illustrates a number of pitfalls and opportunities for genealogists. Anyone who takes a serious interest in genealogy ends up spending thousands of hours and thousands of dollars over the course of many years, and sometimes over the course of a lifetime. Though non-genealogists sometimes think we are crazy, we get deeply involved with genealogic puzzles and sometimes downright excited when we are hot on the trail of a new lead. The very nature of ancestry is that as we go back in time, the number of our ancestors increases exponentially, and the connections among them by a multiple of that. It is hard to get organized and near impossible to stay organized, especially when we get excited. We flip through resources in a flurry, jotting down evidence without taking time to document the source. We draw conclusions, whether in a flash of insight or after careful thought, but we neglect to document our thinking. When we write up our results, we rarely give enough detail about how we reached our conclusions to allow future genealogists to check our work. And because we never can be sure that an apparently irrelevant Valentine's Day card will not contain a crucial detail, important documents end up buried in a haystack.

And then we die. Sometimes, we have a close relative who is interested in genealogy and adds our haystack to his or her haystack, and the new double-sized haystack contains two copies of a lot of stuff. More often, no one who is very interested in genealogy is at hand when we die, and our treasured files become a storage or waste-disposal problem for our children. Pictures of folks we knew so well that there was no reason to write a name or date on the back are discarded or become enigmas for future generations of family historians. A record that may have cost us hundreds of hours and hundreds of dollars to locate is destroyed or buried and is lost to future generations forever. I suppose that the main reason we do genealogy is that it holds a fascination for us, and that the excitement of the chase and the satisfaction of making discoveries is enough to justify the time and money we spend, but don't we all also harbor the hope that we will be able to preserve our work and the stories of our ancestors for future generations? When you find careful notes or revealing letter written by a remote ancestor, don't you feel grateful to him or her?

So what did I do right and wrong in this case? One thing I did wrong was to wait too long before trying to find Euline Benbow. Her son told me she was "very sharp" right up until just before she died less than a year before I started looking for her. She knew way more about where stuff was in her files than anyone else could ever know, and she might have been able to lay her hand on the very letter I wanted to see. I will never know. One thing I did right was not to give up easily when I learned that she had died; by persisting, I was able to find her records and her sons and to make some new friends and meet some new cousins. Another thing I did wrong was not to plan my research carefully enough. I knew what I wanted to find: the original of the 1827 letter from Robert Ewing to 'Aunt' Sallie Jamison.⁴ But when I confronted the actual records, I was overwhelmed by the volume, and I lost focus as I started looking through them. It is important to keep your mind open enough to recognize the chance discovery of an important document, but I am a little too much like a dog — every new scent takes me off on a new trail, and it is all too easy for me to forget what I came for in the first place. I think I have never made a research trip where I collected a bunch of records when I did not realize in retrospect that there had been something else right at my fingertips that I should have checked. Advanced planning and focus would help with this, but perhaps even more helpful would be to allow enough time on your research trip to do at least some preliminary analysis of the data you have collected before you leave. As you study what you have copied, almost always you will think of another piece of information that you could have checked in the same place.

And how about Euline Benbow? She was a dedicated and accomplished genealogist, and I certainly would not presume to say that she did anything wrong. She worked in the pre-computer age and she accomplished a tremendous amount. She collected a surprisingly complete genealogy, including several of her maternal lines back to the immigrant ancestor, and she saved a lot of original source documents. I wish she had written on the back of all her photographs. I wish she had had a system in place to systematically cite references and give their location. I wish she had kept the letters with explicit genealogic information separate from the Valentine's Day cards. I wish she had not died before I got a chance to meet her.

Ms. Benbow's son Evan knew how important her records were to her and he has saved them, but he is more interested in other things, and he will not last forever. I have urged him to donate the records to

⁴ Fife Chapter XI, page 73, says that Robert Ewing (1790-1870) wrote the 1827 letter to his cousin Sallie Jamison. If I have puzzled out the relationships right, she was his second cousin (and Fife says they were double cousins, but I have not taken the time to get clear about that). I am not sure why she is called 'Aunt' in this context.

the local library or to the county genealogical society. And I have resolved to begin using a system to index and store my resource documents. I recently read about one such system that sounded pretty good to me. I will look to it and will perhaps write an article for a future issue of the *Journal*. If any of you use or know of a good system, we would appreciate if you would write that up for the *Journal*, too.

David Neal Ewing has been a member of the Ewing Family Association since 1996 and has served as its Chancellor since 2006. He previously served as Chair of its Board of Directors from 2004-2006. He is also Administrator of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project, which he founded in 2004, and he is a regular contributor to the Ewing Family Journal. 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.

Ladies and Gentlemen - the Tartan!

by Murdoch Maclean

Here's to it!

The fighting sheen of it,
The yellow, the green of it,
The white, the blue of it,
The swing, the hue of it,
The dark, the red of it,
Every thread of it!

The fair have sighed for it,
The brave have died for it,
Foemen sought for it,
Heroes fought for it,
Honor the name of it,
Drink to the fame of it!

THE TARTAN!

Contributed by Christie Harrison via Jill Spittler

John Fredrick Ewing's Family History (So Far)

John Fredrick Ewing (WestCoBoy49 at sbcglobal dot net)

This is a summary of information on my ancestors gathered primarily from Internet sources. Especially useful were data from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS Church), the *Ewing Family Association* (previously *Clan Ewing in America*), and web sites of the Carlsen, Raymond, Olney and Sam (Susanne) Behling families. The lines investigated were those of my paternal grandparents, Samuel Preston Ewing and Lana Marie Hansen, and my maternal grandparents, Moroni Mac Olney and Eliza Beatrice Smith. My personal recollections and photographs, correspondence with a few relatives, and a handful of documents and photographs handed down from my parents are my only original contributions to this history. I am not a professional genealogist; all information on ancestors prior to my grandparents is the work of others. For easy reading, this history is told in narrative form. Sources are listed at the end of the narrative.

Hansen

I never met my grandmother, Lana (Hansen) Ewing, because she died seven years before I was born. I knew from my parents that she was born in Denmark, but could not locate the town from information provided by my cousin, Gordon J. 'Buck' Ewing. From the Raymond family tree, I learned that she was known as Lana or Lena, but her given name was Abalone Marie Hansen and she was born March 7, 1864, in Hatting, Vejle, Denmark. Her mother was Bertha Marie Jorgensen and her father was Lars Hansen. Among my parents' papers I found four yellowed pages from the Smithfield (Utah) Sentinel datelined January 9, 1931, containing a front-page article: *Lana Ewing Laid to Rest*. From it I learned that she suffered a stroke on New Year's Day 1931 and died the next day. According to this news story, she was born in Brakenborg, Denmark, and came to America with her mother, sister and younger brother in 1872. An older brother, Hans Hansen, had come to America a year or two earlier. Her father remained in Denmark. The family settled in Hyde Park, Utah, and later moved to Smithfield, Utah. Beginning at age fifteen, she worked as a clerk and then a bookkeeper for seventeen years. She married Samuel Preston Ewing in November 1897, at the age of thirty-three. Sam Ewing was thirty-one at the time.

Grandmother Lana was a devout Mormon, as verified by testimony of my late uncle Scott Preston Ewing. He said she would spend the entire summer preaching Mormonism to him, and, as a consequence, he acquired a lifelong disinterest in the Church.

Ewing

The farthest back I could get with our Ewing line is a possible succession of three William Ewings who lived in the vicinity of Stirling Castle, Scotland, in the period 1580-1700. It is difficult to go further back because of variant surname spellings (MacEwen, Ewen, Eweine, Yoeman, Young etc.) and the choice of given names seems to have been very narrow. There are simply too many Ewings named Robert, William, Alexander, Thomas, James and John to be certain to any degree of accuracy.

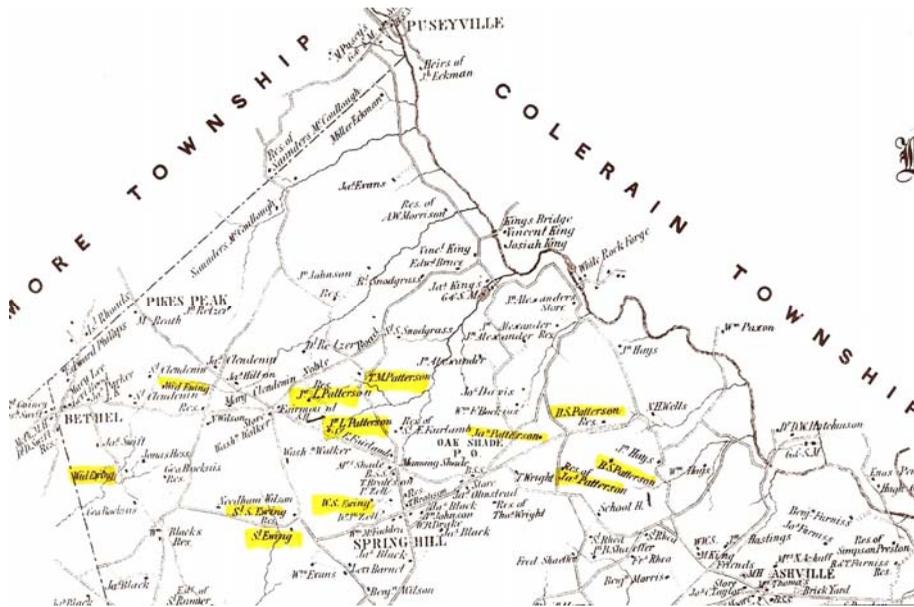
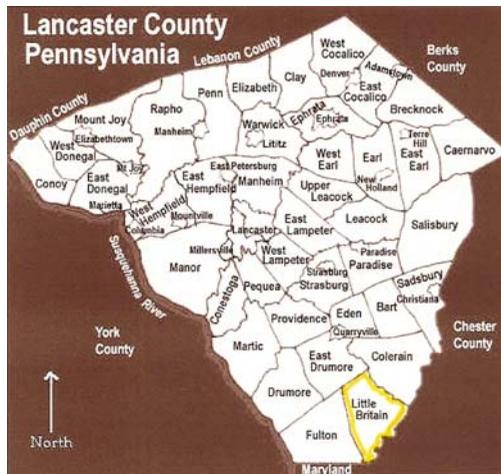


**Lana Hansen about the time
of her marriage to Samuel
Preston Ewing in 1897**

At the end of the 17th century many Scots could not write, and even if they could, most records about them were made by clerks and other professionals. Spelling, in any case, was not fixed. The plague struck Stirling in the summer of 1606, wiping out 20-30% of the population. Disease, war and famine took their toll on the continuity of life. Many written records have been lost. So, in many respects, these earliest family connections are very speculative.

A likely progenitor is 'William Ewing in Raploch' as discussed in John Harrison's Scotland research for *Clan Ewing in America* (1992). On November 14, 1612, this William (who I subsequently refer to as William₁) and his wife Jonet Henderson (or Henryson) were given formal legal title to some land in the Castlehill area of Stirling. From this and other records, I speculate that William₁ was probably born around 1570-80. Other records indicate William₁ had a son Thomas, a son William₂ and a daughter Jane who married Andrew Jaffray in 1622. In 1629, William₂, the "eldest lawful son of William Ewing in Raploch," is heir to the lands which his late father acquired in 1612. On October 9, 1629, William₂ signed this property over to Thomas. Nothing more is known of William₂ from the local records. After signing over the Castlehill property to his brother, did he move out of the area? Is he the father of the William₃ Ewing who married about 1648 and subsequently emigrated to Coleraine, Northern Ireland? William₃ was among the multitude of Protestant Scots, including other Ewings, who went to Ireland to escape religious persecution. Some records show he had three sons: Robert, Francis and William₄. The latter may have been born May 27, 1655, or later, in Londonderry, Northern Ireland. William₃ died there in 1717. He had two wives, one of whom, Agnes Anderson, he married in 1683. There were eight children total. One son, Nathaniel, born 1692/93 of William₃'s first wife, married Rachel Porter, a cousin born about 1706 in Ulster, Ireland. They were married in Templemore, Londonderry, on March 2, 1721. Sometime between 1723 and 1727, Nathaniel and Rachel, and their children then born, emigrated to America accompanied by Nathaniel's half-brother Joshua and Joshua's wife Jane Gillespie (born about 1700), members of the Porter family, and William's half-sister Anne. Anne may have been born on shipboard.

The Scots-Irish descent of many Ewings did not involve intermarriage with the Irish. Rather, in the period 1608-1618 perhaps thirty to forty thousand Scottish protestants (mainly Covenanter Presbyterians) were induced by the English crown to emigrate to the Ulster area in a bold social-engineering plan designed to supplant (diffuse) the native Catholic Irish. The leases granted by the crown were subject to renewal. During the reign of James II, who joined the Roman Church about 1670 and whose second wife Mary of Modena was a devout Catholic, sentiments turned against the Presbyterian Scots in Northern Ireland. The costs of renewing leases became exorbitant, and many began emigrating to the colonies in the New World. In England, James made enemies of the Anglican hierarchy, and in 1688 a group of leading Englishmen invited William of Orange to bring an army and assert the rights of his wife to succession. Within weeks, the army and the public deserted James, and he fled to France. In 1688, he joined with the Irish Catholics, but was soundly defeated in the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. Many Scottish Protestants joined with William in this battle, including a number of Ewings. Captain Findley Ewing, born about 1650, was a decorated veteran and father of Thomas Ewing Sr., who became the first American immigrant of a prominent Ewing line in New Jersey. Some list Findley as the son of William Ewing and Elizabeth Milford; others maintain he was the son of James Ewing of Glasgow, Scotland, who was born about 1630, placing him outside the direct line of my family.



The northern part of Little Britain Township in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is shown in the second figure (from an atlas dated 1863). The residences of numerous Ewings and Pattersons are highlighted.

The Nathaniel Ewing and his family mentioned above settled first in northern Maryland, on the east side of the Susquehanna River in Cecil County, East Nottingham Township, near the Pennsylvania border. They were pioneer farmers. The area was afterward called Ewingville. The name is now only historical; there is another community named Ewingville in Maryland, on the east side of Chesapeake Bay.

Nathaniel and Rachel Ewing had been married in Templemore (an Anglican parish) in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, on March 2, 1721. They had a total of nine children, including another William born about 1723 in Cecil County, Maryland, or Little Britain, Pennsylvania. Nathaniel died in Cecil County on September 6, 1748, but at least two children were born in Little Britain Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which is about sixteen miles northwest of the historic Ewingville. Rachel died December 30, 1771.

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

The Ewings were now firmly established in southeastern Pennsylvania. The line traced here was present in Little Britain Township for four generations. Historically, there were two public churches in the township, one Quaker and one Presbyterian, the latter founded in 1732. The Ewings were of course Presbyterians. William served as an officer in the Revolutionary War and died intestate in 1785. William and Kitty produced a child named – you guessed it – William Jr. on April 17, 1749. In 1777, he married Margaret Patterson, who was born on July 18, 1746, in Little Britain. They had eight children, all but one born in Little Britain.

The Patterson line is also Scots-Irish and fits nicely into the historical outline of Scottish emigration to Ireland in the 1600s and subsequently to the colonies in the 1700s due to the persecutions by the Church of England. The father of Margaret Patterson was James Patterson, born in February 1720 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. His father was Arthur Patterson who died in 1763 or 1765 in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1640 in Hillsborough, County Down, Ulster, Ireland. Arthur's mother, Ann Knox, was born about 1640 in Scotland. Arthur married Ann Scott in 1706 in County Antrim, Ireland.

William Ewing Jr. died May 3, 1814, in Little Britain. His seventh child, Samuel Ewing (born August 12, 1789) was a farmer and a blacksmith. On April 17, 1828, Samuel married Esther Shaffer who was born on September 8, 1804, also in Little Britain. Esther's ancestors can be traced back to at least 1385 in Switzerland via the Bowman (or Buman) line.

Samuel and Esther had ten children, all born in Little Britain. The last was James Clark Ewing, born March 2, 1845. The seventh was my great-grandfather, John Jackson Ewing, born on May 12, 1835.

The LDS Church had been officially organized in New York state and the Book of Mormon published in 1830. In the same year, missionaries were sent to other states and to Indian reservations, and a movement to Kirtland, Ohio, was planned. By 1833, members who had settled in Jackson County, Missouri (a slave state), came into conflict with earlier settlers because of their abolitionist views and were run out of the county. About 1,200 died of exposure. Membership continued to grow in spite of the opposition and the financial panic of 1837. Missions spread to Canada and England. Missouri members were able to form their own county in 1836, but there were further clashes and bloodshed. The

Mormons were forced out in 1838, and a new settlement was created in Hancock County, Illinois. In 1840, the first of many groups of converts began to arrive from Great Britain and Europe. Leaders Joseph and Hyrum Smith were murdered in June 1844. The church did not disintegrate, but additional mob violence led to a wintry exodus from Illinois in 1846, and the trek to Utah began under the leadership of Brigham Young.

It is not clear when word reached the Presbyterians of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, but Ewings from this region were among the very earliest to cross the plains and arrive in Utah. In his personal history, my great-grandfather John Jackson Ewing states that his parents joined the LDS Church in 1844. The family left Little Britain in 1846. His mother died sixteen miles south of Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, on the Platte River on August 2, 1847. John Jackson was twelve years old at the time. Brigham Young's Company had entered the Valley of the Great Salt Lake on July 24, 1847. The Ewings arrived in Salt Lake on October 2, 1847, with the Jededia M. Grant Company and were among the first to settle in Provo and Lehi. John Jackson's father, Samuel, married Ann Whitfield in 1852 and Susanna Behunin Smith in 1853, but neither apparently produced children of their own. Samuel died on December 1, 1882, and is buried in the Old Provo City Cemetery.



John Jackson Ewing

John Jackson Ewing married Rebecca Florence Smith on November 30, 1861, at Salt Lake City. Rebecca was born in Selma, Alabama, on February 25, 1842. Her ancestors on the side of her father, John Mitchell Smith, can be traced to North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee; those of her mother, Maria Amanda Foscue, to Florida, North Carolina, Massachusetts, and England. The John Mitchell Smith family had moved to San Antonio, Texas, and in 1849 joined the LDS Church. They set out for Utah in 1850, but father John died en route at the Platte River Camp in Nebraska.



Rebecca Florence Smith

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

John and Rebecca had each lost a parent on the trek west. John made two return trips part way across the Plains to rescue stranded Companies and had some harrowing encounters with hostile Indians. After settling down in Smithfield, he helped build irrigation canals and canyon roads and improved streets. He also served as City Marshal. As a farmer, he was adept at caring for livestock and horses. During the 1880s and 1890s, he developed a community salt enterprise. He died on August 22, 1914, and Rebecca died on March 17, 1920.



Samuel Preston Ewing, 1888



The three sons of Samuel Preston and Lana Ewing – (L to R) Scott Preston, Gordon Jackson and Matt Elmo – in front of the family home in Smithfield, Utah.

My middle name, 'Fredrick,' does not appear in the Ewing line until the third child of John and Rebecca: Frederick Miles Ewing, born August 15, 1865. The name probably comes from the Smith side: Rebecca's brother was Frederick Wickliff Smith, born March 11, 1846, in Guadalupe, Texas. He died on May 13, 1881, and may be buried in Blackfoot, Idaho.

I remember my grandfather Samuel Preston Ewing from my parents' annual summer trips from California to Utah. I remember attending his funeral in 1950. I have no memory of his character, but I do remember that he was quite rotund in old age and wore his khaki trousers with suspenders and the top button undone. This image was preserved in a tiny group photo (shown on the next page) I found in the family album. Sam was a farmer and dog breeder. After their marriage in 1897, Sam and Lana had three children, all boys:

Scott Preston Ewing, born May 26, 1898, and died January 20, 1973

Gordon Jackson Ewing, born May 4, 1902, and died April 23, 1941

Matt Elmo Ewing (my father), born September 25, 1905, and died April 4, 1980

The 1900 census lists Sam's occupation as bartender. I have not been able to confirm this; I find it unlikely considering his wife's zealous Mormonism.

On the Cleve and Anita Raymond family web site, which contains a biography of John Jackson Ewing, it is stated that the oldest son, Samuel, attended Brigham Young College and became a school teacher. The next son, Jackson Elmer, went to the Butte, Montana, mines as a young man and never returned to Smithfield. The next son, Wickliff Anderson, became well-to-do in the cattle business and horse trading. Samuel died on May 19, 1950, at Smithfield, Utah.

Samuel Preston Ewing's sister, Cordelia Jane Ewing (born August 14, 1873, in Smithfield, and pictured on page 14) married Alma Raymond on April 14, 1892. A younger brother, Erle Ewing (born February 18, 1877) married Rose Ellen Phillippa Pitcher (also pictured on page 14) on January 16, 1900. After



Top right, in the suspenders, is Sam Ewing. To his right are my father and mother, Matt and Frances Ewing. To their right is Scott Preston Ewing, my father's older brother, then Gwen Ewing, mother of Buck Ewing. Next is Ireta Raymond, very short in the rimmed hat. She is the wife of Clayton Raymond, the son of Cordelia Ewing, one of Sam's sisters. (I suspect that Clayton was the photographer.) Last to the left on the back row is Gordon Jackson Ewing, my father's other brother, husband of Gwen and father of Buck. In the front row, right to left, are: Buck Ewing, Cleve Raymond, Samuel Paul Ewing (my brother), Rhonda Raymond, Bud Raymond, and Barbara Raymond. All of the Raymonds in the front row are children of Clayton and Ireta Raymond.

My cousin, Gordon J. 'Buck' Ewing, was able to identify everyone in this photo. He was born in the Samuel Ewing residence and his parents built a home less than a block away after they married. Buck spent a lot of time at Grandpa Ewing's house especially after his father died.

Cordelia died in 1913, Alma Raymond married Rose Ellen Phillipa Pitcher Ewing on May 2, 1918. As shown in the following discussion of my mother's ancestors, this was not an uncommon practice.¹

Olney

The Olneys beat the Ewings to America by almost a hundred years. Like the Smiths, the Olney side of the family came from England.

Thomas Olney was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1600. On September 16, 1629, he married Marie Ashton, daughter of John Ashton, at St. Albans Abbey, Hertfordshire. His wife was baptized on August

¹ At some time in the future, I hope to run down the lines of the other siblings of my grandfather Samuel Preston Ewing.



Cordelia Jane Ewing, daughter of John Jackson and Rebecca Florence (Smith) Ewing. She married Alma Raymond in 1892 and was the mother of six children.



Rose Ellen Phillipa Pitcher. She married Erle Ewing in 1900 and was the mother of six of his children. She later married Alma Raymond in 1918 and was the mother of three of his children.

25, 1605, at St. Albans. Thomas was a shoemaker by trade. In April 1635, he and his wife and their two sons (Thomas, age three, and Epenetus, age one) set sail for the New World on the ship *Planter* and arrived in Boston on June 7, 1635. They settled in Salem, Massachusetts, where their third son, Nebediah, was baptized on August 27, 1637. In that same year, Thomas was appointed to serve as a juror to hear cases before the Essex Quarterly Courts. He was also appointed Surveyor and was made a freeman and granted three acres of land from the town of Salem. In 1638, the family moved to Providence, Rhode Island, where Thomas was a signer of the first compact. He was one of twelve persons to whom Roger Williams deeded land which had been purchased from the Indians. Thomas was the first Treasurer for the town of Providence and also served as Court Assistant, Town Councilman, and Clerk. He served as Commissioner of Providence in 1656 and 1662 and was named Justice of the Peace and Tax Collector several times. He was also a land surveyor and a major player in the controversy over the boundaries between Rhode Island and her sister colonies, Connecticut and Massachusetts. He was one of the original members of the first Baptist church in America which was founded in Providence with the assistance of Roger Williams in 1639. About 1653, a second congregation was formed, and Thomas became a lay pastor for this smaller group until his death in 1682.

The original settlement of Providence by Roger Williams and his companions in 1637 was founded upon the basis of complete religious toleration. Like the Olneys, Williams had first settled in Salem. As a theologian, he soon fell out of favor with the ecclesiastical authorities and the authorities of the Massachusetts Bay Colony for asserting, among other things, that the civil power of a state could properly have no jurisdiction over the consciences of men and that the crown could not convey just title to the lands of the colonists, which should be purchased from the rightful owners, the American Indians. For such views he was tried and banished. He fled to Rhode Island. In 1638, the Olneys were asked to leave the Massachusetts Bay Colony because of their sympathies with the views of Roger Williams.

Thomas and Marie had a total of seven children. Epenetus, one of the two sons born in England, was appointed with others in 1662 to select the timber and frame a bridge which was built over the Mashassuck River. He married Mary Whipple of Dorchester, Massachusetts, on March 9, 1666. Though not as prominent in public matters as his older brother, Epenetus served as a member of the Colonial Assembly and the Town Council. He resided in Providence all his life and also kept a tavern there. He died on June 3, 1698.

The fifth child of Epenetus and Mary was John Olney, born on October 24, 1678. John married Rachel Coggeshall of Providence on August 11, 1699. He was a blacksmith. They had nine children, some born in Providence and some born in Smithfield, Rhode Island. Smithfield is about three miles northwest

of North Providence. The sixth child was another Nebediah, born on February 10, 1714. About 1745, this Nebediah married Nancy or Marcy Davis who was born about 1718 in Smithfield, Rhode Island. A single child, Nebediah Jr., was born in 1744 or 1746 in Smithfield, Rhode Island. While still a teenager, Nebediah Jr. went with his father to New York state. In 1762-63, he was captured with forty-two others by Indians and carried to the border of the Ohio River. All were subjected to torture and all perished except young Nebediah Olney Jr. and one other, who were adopted by the chief's wife. After several years of captivity, they made their escape and found their way back through the wilderness to their homes.

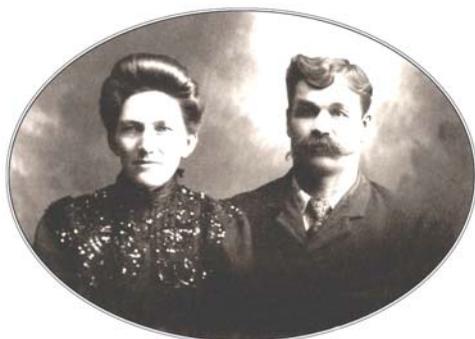
In 1773, Nebediah Jr. married Susanna Mann, born in 1736 in Smithfield, Rhode Island. Four children resulted from this marriage, all born in Smithfield, Rhode Island. Nebediah Olney Jr. died on March 6, 1832, in Henrietta, New York. Henrietta is just south of Rochester, which is situated on the south shore of Lake Ontario, about 300 miles west of Rhode Island.

The second son of Nebediah Jr. and Susanna was Daniel Olney, born on July 2, 1776, in Smithfield, Rhode Island. His first wife was Hannah Luce, but no marriage date or children are shown in various records. His second wife was Phebe Negus, born in 1777 in South Hadley, Massachusetts. They were married about 1796 and had six children, the first being Davis (or David) Mack Olney, who was born on February 24, 1797. In one source, all six children are shown as born in Rutland, Jefferson County, New York. In another, Davis is shown as born in Fairhaven, Rutland County, Vermont. If you follow the shore of Lake Ontario east and north, you come to Watertown, New York. Rutland is near Watertown. There was a third wife, Sarah Smiley, born in Rutland about 1774, by whom Daniel fathered another son, James B. Olney, born in 1812. Daniel died August 7, 1845, in Henrietta, New York. Phebe died in 1848. Daniel's occupation is unknown.

At the age of thirty, Davis Mack Olney married Lucy Sally Downey on April 3, 1826, in Johnstown, Leeds City District, Ontario, Canada. Lucy was born March 31, 1804, in Sheldon, Vermont. Their first five children were born in Ontario, Canada; three others were born in Nauvoo, Illinois, between 1841 and 1845. The city of Nauvoo, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, was founded by the Mormons following their 1838-39 mid-winter exodus from Missouri. A temple was built there, and a university projected. Converts began to arrive from many places, including all parts of the United Kingdom. For a time, Nauvoo was the largest city in Illinois. Joseph Smith was Mayor. Internal dissention, religious opposition, and fear of the growing political power of the Mormons lead to the murder of Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum by an armed mob in 1844. The temple was burned, Mormons were forced to evacuate Nauvoo in 1846, and the trek west began.

Davis Mack Olney's life work was as a Mormon Priest, and his family's movements parallel the Mormon movement at the time. His wife Lucy died on the way west on August 20, 1846, in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Davis married again in 1851-53, but there were no children from this second marriage. He died on July 1, 1867, at the age of seventy-one in Cottonwood, Utah, and is buried in Salt Lake City.

The fifth child of Davis and Lucy Olney was Moroni Downey Olney, my great-grandfather, who was born on November 15, 1837, in Burgess Township, Leeds, Ontario, Canada. On June 30, 1861, he married Lovisa Hamilton in Alpine, Utah. She was born in Mendon, Illinois, on September 25, 1837. She had married previously and had one child; her first husband died in 1860. Lovisa and Moroni had ten children, all born within a twenty five-mile radius of Salt Lake City. The third was Moroni Mac Olney, my grandfather, who was born December 7, 1865, in Midway, Wasatch County, Utah.



Beatrice (Smith) and Moroni 'Rone' Olney – 1906

Beatrice (Smith) Olney already had three daughters — Venetta Rae, Beatrice Anna, and Josie Henrietta — by a previous marriage to Joseph Henry Weeks, who she married on August 15, 1894. Joseph Henry Weeks was fatally injured in a Logan Canyon snow slide in February 1899. After the death of Rone Olney on April 11, 1908, and the birth of Mack in May 1908, Beatrice Olney took on the responsibility for all the Olney offspring, bringing the total to nine. On March 29, 1928, her youngest sister, Phosa Larsen, died, leaving five minor children. Beatrice also took on the responsibility for these children, and in 1929 she married her brother-in-law, Rastus M. 'Rast' Larsen. Rast was born in Denmark on April 18, 1878, and came to the U.S. at the age of six with his parents Rasmus and Christina Madsen Larsen. In 1901, he married Phosa Smith. He was a farmer and a carpenter. In 1936, he developed a heart condition, and in 1943, he had to stop work entirely. In 1945, he had a stroke which left him paralyzed. He died on November 19, 1949. In addition to her family responsibilities and church work, Beatrice appears to have been an astute business woman who also found time to serve two terms as City Treasurer of Smithfield. She died on March 9, 1956, at the age of eighty-one. I met her at least twice. A quote from her autobiography hints at her personality:

When beet harvest came and I had the winter hats well along, the sugar factory sent a man to see if I would weigh beets at the Rees pile, the largest on the line. Vern would be pile boss and Jose could tare. We all went to work. Vern and his family were moving here so Venetta could look after things. Vern's brother came and was employed at the same pile. This was good pay and such an easy job. I got along with the farmers so well that it seemed like a good rest and I was still serving the public, only in a different way.

Repeatedly they kept asking me to take the office of City Treasurer. I had had it before, but refused it again for different reasons. The biggest reason was that the office was in your home and men felt it ok to come and pay their assessments at night. One night when we got home from work, Bishop William L. Winn, who was my brother-in-law, came in and said, "Tomorrow

Moroni Mac Olney married Alice Adelia Merrill on December 19, 1889. Alice was born in Smithfield, Utah, on February 10, 1870. They had four children: Ervin, Viva, Melba and Delilah 'Lial.' Alice died on March 9, 1902. On March 29, 1905, Moroni, who was known as 'Rone,' married Eliza Beatrice Smith Weeks who was born in Brigham City on September 29, 1874. This marriage produced two additional children:

Frances Olney (my mother), born January 3, 1907, and died December 21, 1989

Moroni Mack Olney (my uncle), born May 2, 1908, and died September 18, 1956



My uncle Moroni Mack Olney in Smithfield, Utah, in 1952. He was the only full sibling of my mother, Francis Olney Ewing.

is election day and at last you are going to be our treasurer." "Oh, no" I said, "I know nothing about it, so there is some mistake; for I don't want it." He laughed and said, "I'll bet you a box of candy you will be." "Alright," I said, "I'll bet you." The next morning every man who came in to the beet pile congratulated me. On September 10 Melba, my daughter, had just married a Hyde Park boy, Harvey Seamons, in the Logan temple. He was a very nice young man and knowing that the Benson Ward and Hyde Park families were very friendly and much related, when Mr Rees came in with his load and congratulated me, I said, "For being a good beet weigher, or because my daughter married the Hyde Parker of her choice?" He laughed and said, "Don't you know? It is election day and Smithfield is sure pleased that you are to be their treasurer."

When we got home, Mr. Winn came in and asked if we were not going to the polls. All that were 21 went: Vern, Venetta and myself. When I went in to vote, I looked on the ballot and saw my name. I looked to see who was my opponent, and saw my name again. ...

The next night there were four of us in the buggy and when we were coming to Depot Street, the Mayor, George Miles, and City Marshal, John Hadfield, stopped us and said, "Here are the books. See if you can do anything with them so as to get a report for New Year's." ²

Smith

Perhaps the most prominent and polygamous member of my Mormon family was Samuel Smith, father of Eliza Beatrice Smith. Whereas my grandmother seems to have turned the idea of Mormon polygamy on its head by having three husbands and fourteen children, her father had five wives and fifty-two children. In addition to his religious and paternal duties, he was appointed Postmaster of Brigham City, Utah, in 1855 and served for seventeen years. He was elected Probate Judge of Box Elder County in 1859 and served for fifteen years. He was also Notary Public for Box Elder County and a School Board Member. He was twice elected Mayor of Brigham City, serving from 1879 to 1883. He was Superintendent of Construction on the Utah Northern Railroad and one of the company's Directors after its completion. He was also involved in many business activities, including a woolen mill, flour mill and co-op store. He died at the age



Beatrice Larsen in 1953. Seated to her left is her daughter, Venetta Weeks Bush of Ogden, Utah. They are surrounded by later generations of the Bush family.



My great-grandfather Samuel Smith

² See Beatrice Larsen's autobiography — *The Life of Beatrice Larsen, An Autobiography* — for additional details of the lives of the Weeks, Olney and Larsen children.

of seventy-seven on October 3, 1895, in Smithfield, Utah, at the home of his third wife, Frances Ann. His funeral was held in the Box Elder Tabernacle with Lorenzo Snow the principal speaker. He is buried in the Brigham City Cemetery.

Samuel Smith, the son of Daniel William Smith and Sarah (Wooding) Smith, was born on May 22, 1818, in Sherington, Buckinghamshire, England, and was baptized into the Church of England. He was the second son in a family of twelve children. He married Mary Ann Line in Hemel Hempstead, Hertford, England, on October 12, 1837, moved to London in 1838, and was baptized into the LDS Church on December 26, 1841, by a proselytizing American missionary named Lorenzo Snow. Snow later became the fifth President of the Mormon Church. Smith sailed from Liverpool with his parents and family on the ship *Swanton* on January 15, 1843, arriving at New Orleans on March 16, 1843. The *Swanton* was the nineteenth shipload of LDS Church converts to leave England for America.

The 212 people aboard the *Swanton* included Lorenzo Snow and the Richard Griffith family, the latter being responsible for bringing the orphaned Sarah Jane Ingraham and Frances Ann Ingraham to Utah. Sarah Jane was later to become Samuel's second wife and Frances Ann his third. They were daughters of Susanna Griffith and her second husband William Ingraham who sailed for America with other relatives on March 20, 1843, on the ship *Yorkshire*.

From New Orleans the Smith family and others boarded the river boat *Amaranth* for the thousand-mile journey up the Mississippi River to Nauvoo, Illinois, the Mormon colony on the east bank of the Mississippi River. Richard and Mary Griffith elected to stay in New Orleans to await the arrival of the *Yorkshire* carrying other members of their family. Unfortunately, William and Susannah contracted black measles and died shortly after reaching America, leaving five children to the mercy of relatives and friends. The three smaller children, Richard, Sarah Jane and Frances Ann were taken in by the Griffiths for about five years. About a year after arriving in the Salt Lake Valley in 1848, Richard Griffith got the 'gold fever' and went to California, leaving the three children homeless again.

Daniel Smith died in Nauvoo on the 10th or 16th of September 1845 at age fifty-three. Two of Samuel's children had died in England and two more died at Nauvoo. He and his remaining family were driven out of Nauvoo in the Spring of 1846. They relocated to Iowa where Samuel found work. His family moved on to Mt. Pisgah (near present-day Creston, Iowa) with Lorenzo Snow and others. Many died there, including two more of Samuel's children.



**My great-grandmother
Frances Ann (Ingraham)
Smith, the third wife of
Samuel Smith**

The remaining Smith family came to Utah in 1850 with the Aaron Johnson Company, arriving at Salt Lake City in September. In April 1855, Smith was called to Brigham City, Box Elder County, where he was appointed counselor to Lorenzo Snow, a position he held for twenty-two years.

Smith was a small but energetic man, not over five feet tall. He is said to have been of a humorous and loving disposition. He had ten children by his first wife, Mary Ann Line; nine by his second wife, Sarah Jane Ingraham; thirteen by his third wife, Frances Ann Ingraham (my great-grandmother); eight by his fourth, Janett Maria Smith; and twelve by his fifth, Caroline Smith. Details of these many marriages are shown on the following page. My grandmother Eliza Beatrice was the ninth child of his third wife, Frances Ann Ingraham.

Wives and Progeny of Samuel Smith (1818-1895)



Mary Ann Line
born ~1811 in
Middlesex, England;
died 1903; married 1837

1. died as child; unchristened
2. Mary Ann (1839-1840); died in Hereford, England
3. Mary A. (1841-1843); died in Nauvoo, Illinois
4. Samuel Lorenzo (1843-1880)
5. Sarah Ann (1845-1846)
6. Eliza Jane (1845-1846)
7. Hyrum James (1847-1929)
8. Maretha (1850-1923)
9. Hannah Line (1852-1861)
10. David John (1855-1855); died in Salt Lake City, Utah



Sarah Jane Inghram*
born 1836 in
Worcestershire, England;
died 1872; married 1852

1. Thyrsa Ann (1853-1919)
 2. Daniel William (1855-1873)
 3. Isaac (1857-1914)
 4. Sarah Eliza (1860-1923)
 5. John Wooding (1862-1884)
 6. Susannah (1864-1953)
 7. Frances Mary (1867-1935)
 8. Franklin Richard (1869-1870)
 9. Alice Rosezella (1871-1942)
- * No picture of Sarah Ann Inghram is available. The picture is of Thyrsa Ann, the eldest daughter.



Frances Ann Inghram
born 1840 in
Worcestershire, England;
died 1923(?); married 1856

1. Esther Ann (1858-1938)
2. Priscilla (1860-1944)
3. Elias Inghram (1861-1862)
4. Mary Elizabeth (1863-1864)
5. Olivia Jane (1865-1887)
6. Phoebe Elen (1867-1874)
7. Roxy Althea (1870-1874)
8. Viola May (1872-1874)
9. Eliza Beatrice (1874-1956)
10. Warren Samuel (1876-1928)
- 11s. Everett (1879-1959)
12. William Rufus (1881-1933)
13. Phosa (1884-1928)



Janett Maria Smith
born 1839 in
Buckinghamshire, England;
died 1928; married 1857

1. Abraham (1858-1932)
2. Letitia (1860-1929)
3. Thomas (1862-1946)
4. James George (1865-1934)
5. Leslie (1869-1869)
6. Lester (1870-1874)
7. Ernest C. (1875-1927)
8. Charles Eli (1879-1952)



Caroline Smith,
born 1841 in
Hertfordshire, England;
died 1929; married 1857

1. Delina Caroline (1859-1923)
2. Jacob (1861-1865)
3. Rose Emma (1863-1864)
4. Eliza M. (1865-1878)
5. Nettie (1867-1874)
6. Lorenzo D. (1869-1874)
7. Cynthia (1871-1874)
8. Vilate (1873-1958)
9. Edessia (1875-1913)
10. Janett Laura (1878-1890)
11. Theodore (1890-1889)
12. Tobias G. (1883-1889)

Source Unknown

Polygamy had been practiced by Joseph Smith and others in Illinois and had been perpetuated by the founders of Utah. Those who did so believed it to be a religious principle. Congress passed a law prohibiting polygamy in 1862, and other laws followed. Vigorous prosecutions were carried out in Utah, Idaho and Arizona. Men and women were fined and imprisoned, and certain church leaders driven into exile. The laws were questioned because it was thought they were an infringement upon religious liberty as guaranteed in the constitution. The Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the laws in 1890, and the president of the LDS Church issued a manifesto, which was sustained by the general conference of the church, and the sanction of plural marriage was withdrawn. Today, the penalty would be excommunication. Polygamy had been practiced at certain periods in biblical times, righteously and with divine sanction, and those who entered into it in the 19th century did so with a conviction that it was also sanctioned for them. The church does not apologize for its practice in the past.

Samuel Smith and his first wife Mary Ann were fully convinced that plural marriage was a true principle. Mary Ann helped train the other four wives in the management of a home and the care of young children, and there was no marriage relationship until each was installed in her own home. In 1874, the Smiths lost a total of seven children, and Sam contracted rheumatic fever. He was also arrested under the anti-polygamy laws and spent a short time in jail. In 1882, the passage of the Edmunds Act forbade those engaged in plural marriage to hold elective or appointive office at the federal level. A special Postal Agent was dispatched to Brigham City to induce Smith to give up polygamy so that his job as Postmaster would be secure. Smith refused and as a result lost the job. Upon his death, each wife had a good home and farm land, as well as cash in the bank equivalent to the price of the farm; each was also given stock in the woolen mills, flour mill and co-op. Plural marriage as practiced at that time, openly and with the sanction of the local community and the church, does not seem to have much in common with present-day instances that occasionally appear in the news.

My Parents: Matt Elmo Ewing and Frances Olney



Graduation photos (North Cache High School, Richmond, Utah) of Matt Elmo and Frances (Olney) Ewing

Born just fifteen months apart, Matt Elmo Ewing³ and Frances Olney lived in households only a few blocks apart in Smithfield, Utah. They both graduated from North Cache High School, and they married on December 23, 1925. My father attended Utah State Agricultural College (now named Utah State University) in Logan, Utah, where he received his degree in Irrigation Engineering (now Civil Engineering) in 1927. During at least those years (1925-27) they lived in a humble cottage — shown in a picture on the next page — located on the property of Samuel Preston and Lana Ewing. After graduation, Matt began work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture

³ While researching my Ewing family, I have never encountered my father's middle name: 'Elmo.' Just as my own middle name, 'Fredrick,' likely morphed from Frederick Wickliff Smith or Frederick Miles Ewing, perhaps 'Elmo' morphed from my father's uncle, Jackson Elmer Ewing.

and various other federal agencies, including the Bureau of Public Roads and Biological Survey. It was the Great Depression and many of those jobs were sub-professional. Work took him to Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, New Mexico and finally California. No doubt it was on these trips that he learned to drink,



In the photo on the left, my brother Paul is on the back of the horse. The Samuel Ewing residence is in the background. In the shadows to the left is the old house where my parents lived for a time after Paul was born. The old house is gone, but the main house remains, little changed as shown on the right in a 2008 photo taken by my grandniece Stacy Lee Green.

smoke and swear. Sometimes the family accompanied him, and sometimes they remained behind. This meant a variety of schools for the eldest son, Samuel Paul, who was born on March 29, 1927, in Smithfield. In California, Matt worked in King River Canyon for the U.S. Forest Service, and in 1937, he joined the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) at Placerville, California, and remained there for ten years. SCS at that time was a division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture providing farmers with sound advice on land use practices and engineering services for the construction of drainage, irrigation and water conservation.

I — John Fredrick Ewing — was their second son, born in 1938.

Samuel Paul, my brother, joined the Navy in 1944, and was later recalled during the Korean conflict. He married Virginia Pimental in 1947 and raised a family in Placerville, where he still resides. His wife died July 9, 1993.

My parents and I moved to Morgan Hill, California, for nine months, and then to Sebastopol, California. My father became an SCS Supervising Engineer for the North Coast counties, specializing in the design



**John Fredrick Ewing
(Sebastopol, California)**

~1958



Samuel Paul Ewing

1944



**Samuel Paul's Wife, Virginia
(Pimental) Ewing, with
their first daughter, Paula Jean**

1951

of large farm reservoirs. He retired in 1970 after thirty-five years of federal service. He died in Sebastopol on April 4, 1980, at the age of seventy-four.

My mother, Frances Ewing, was a homemaker. In addition, she had a keen interest in crafts, particularly ceramics, embroidery, crocheting and other kinds of needle work. During her youth in Utah, she worked in a movie theater, accompanying silent films on the piano. She died December 21, 1989, just a few days short of her eight-third birthday.

In Conclusion

When I began working on this history several years ago, I had a number of questions in mind. Some have been answered, but of course many new questions arose along the way. I delayed submitting this article to the *Journal* until results came back from my participation in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project on the off chance that I might have been left in a basket on the hospital steps, or came into this world as the result of a woodshed liaison. I am pleased to report that nothing I have learned to date denies my Ewing heritage.

David Neal Ewing, Administrator of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project, after taking a first look at my results, has suggested that a descendency from Nathaniel Ewing and Rachel Porter is possible but unlikely. I have a high level of confidence that my paternal line as presented here is correct to the sixth generation (William Ewing and Margaret Patterson). Beyond that, the lineage presented follows that of the McNutt Family Association's online charts. The same line occurs in numerous other online web sites. The extent to which these charts are grounded in hard-nosed genealogical research is unknown. Perhaps the similarities are based more on simple borrowing, one from another.

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John Fredrick Ewing is a native Californian, living in Sonoma County since the age of nine. After studying Civil Engineering and Photography at Santa Rosa Jr. College, he worked as an engineering technician for twenty-seven years at the Sonoma County Water Agency. During military service with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, he served as a construction surveyor and still photographer. Now retired, he joined the Ewing Family Association in 2006 and is participant JF in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project.

The Early Ewing Families of Augusta County, Virginia: Part I

William W. Sproul, III (+1 304.645.5332, *Sproul3 at verizon dot net*)

In the early Western Virginia settlement period of the mid-1700s, most of the area from the Blue Ridge to the Mississippi was Augusta County, Virginia. There were at least three early James Ewing settlers in Augusta County plus a Joshua Ewing settler, all with large families using similar names and living in close proximity within this area:

- James Ewing of Monroe County (c1722 – <1800)
lower Greenbrier River area — Indian and Turkey Creeks
- James Ewing of Pocahontas County (1720 – 1801)
upper Greenbrier River — Ewing/Knapp Creek
- Joshua Ewing of Pocahontas County (1734 – 1810)
upper Greenbrier River — Locust Bottom
- Captain James Ewing (c1721 – 1796)
Staunton and Middlebrook areas

I have developed a discussion of these four Ewing families whose overlapping records of the 1700s and early 1800s in the Augusta County area cause so much confusion. Source documentation is identified where available, providing references for further investigations. Only an overview of the Pocahontas James and Joshua Ewing families is included in the manuscript since these families are well-known and have been well-documented previously. The Monroe-county James Ewing family and the Staunton-area Capt. James Ewing family genealogies both are newly developed. The first is presented in this article; the second will be presented in a future *Journal* article. The full manuscript will be available on the web site with transcriptions of reference material.

The James Ewing Family of Indian and Turkey Creeks in Monroe County, West Virginia

James Ewing was an early settler of what is now Monroe County, West Virginia. He is most probably of the Scots-Irish Ewing families of Northern Ireland, but no evidence has been found proving this. He simply appeared, with full family, settling land on the Indian and Turkey Creeks in Monroe County about 1770. That area was in Augusta County or became part of the newly-established Botetourt County (1770), subsequently becoming Greenbrier County (1778), and then Monroe County (1799). The arrival of James Ewing to the Monroe County area was not noted since that area was sparsely populated and beyond most governmental cognizance. The marriage of his daughter Susanna to William Sproul in Augusta County in 1773 is recorded, so the family was in the vicinity by then. His first land record there (Greenbrier County at that time) was in 1787 "by virtue of a certificate in right of settlement," meaning he established occupancy of the land some time prior to June 15, 1782.

His wife's name has not been found. But there were ten children in this James of Monroe family, all well documented in records mostly found in the Monroe County Court House in Union, West Virginia. Using the spelling appearing in the will, these ten children of James Ewing of Monroe County were:

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
Oliver Ewing		1823		no heirs, Monroe Co
Susanna (Ewing) Sproull [sic]	c1755	1806	William Sproul, 1773	had heirs
James Ewing	1738	1807		had heirs, Augusta Co, Va
Fanny (Ewin [sic]) Ewing		<1818	_____ Ewing	had heirs
Sidney (Ewing) McNutt	c1761	<1818	Lt. James McNutt, 1781	had heirs, Ohio
Samuel Ewing		1815	Isabella McNutt, 1790	Monroe Co
Joseph Ewing		1822		Monroe Co
John Ewing		<1818	Sarah Davis, 1787	had heirs
William 'Turkey Bill' Ewing		Feb. 1818		no heirs, Monroe Co
Jean (Ewing) Patterson		1830	Matthew Patterson	no heirs

These ten siblings are specifically identified in the will of Oliver¹ (died 1823). The will of William² and estate appraisals of Samuel³ and Joseph⁴ give further information. Primary source documentation exists

¹ Monroe County, West Virginia, Will Book 2, p.196-198, 17, *Oliver Ewing Will*, written Jan 1818, probated June 1823. Oliver was a son of Settler James Ewing. The transcription is from the original will; spelling has been maintained; punctuation has been added.

My last Will and Testament in Maner and form following that is to say:

1st I Desire that All My Just debts and Funeral Expenses Be Paid Out of My Stock; to Wit Cattle and Horses –

2^{ndly} I give My Nefew Oliver Ewing, Son of My Brother Samuel Ewing My Two Negro boys, Moses and Wilson, to him And his heirs forever –

3^{rdly} I give to My Nees Sidney Ewing, Daughter of My Brother Samuel Ewing, My Negro Girl Named Sue

4^{thly} I give to Fanny Ewin, Daughter of My Brother Joseph Ewing, My Negro Woman Lucy –

5^{thly} I give to Gean Charlton, Daughter of My Sister Fanny Ewing, My Negro Girl, Winney, To them and Their Heirs for Ever With their increase if any the Shout heave –

6^{thly} I give to My Brother William Ewing One dollar Current And lawful Money of the United States –

7^{thly} I give to the Heirs of My Brother James Ewing One dollar Current and lawful Money of the United States –

8^{thly} I give to My Sister Gean Patterson One dollar Current and lawful Money of the United States –

9^{thly} I give to the Heirs of my Sister Fanny Ewing One dollar Current and lawful Money of the United States –

10^{thly} I give to the Heirs of my Sister Susana Sproull One dollar Current and lawful Money of the United States –

11^{thly} I give to My Brother Joseph Ewing One dollar Current and lawful Money of the United States –

12^{thly} I give to the Heirs of My Brother John Ewing One dollar Current and lawful Money of the United States –

13^{thly} I give to the heirs of My Sister Sidney McNutt One dollar Current and lawful Money of the United States –

All the Rest of My Estate of What Nature and kind source[?] It May Be Not herein[?] before Particularly disposed if, I desire May Be Equally Divided Amongst My legaters Herein Before Named to which I give them, their heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns forever –

And lastly I do hereby constitute and appoint My friends Isaac Hanly and Joseph Ewing, Son of My Brother Samuel Ewing, Executors of this My last Will and testament, hereby revoking All other former Wills or Testaments By Me heretofore Made –

In witness Where of I have hereunto Set My hand and afixed My Seal this Seventh day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen –

Sealed, Signed, Published, and declaired as and for the last Will and testament of the above Named Oliver Ewing in the Presence of Us

Andrew Walker
John W Tackitt

Oliver Ewing {seal}

Outside: *Ewing, Oliver Will*
Record Examined
Book No 2 page 198

for most of the family listing above, verifying most of the first generation and family structure. Each of these children and their families are addressed in the following sections. The *Summary of References* section on page 36 identifies the nature of all of the sources for the data presented here.

Descendents of James Ewing of Monroe County

Oliver Ewing

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
Oliver Ewing ¹		1823 ¹		no heirs, ¹ Monroe Co ¹

The will of Oliver Ewing¹ provides the most complete record of the family of settler James Ewing of Monroe County. This 1818 will identifies the ten children of settler James Ewing of Monroe County. It identifies his four children who were alive in 1818 and which of his children had heirs. Oliver was one of the few of that family that remained in Monroe County, being recorded there in the 1810 Census with himself and one female, both over 45, and again in the 1820 Census, then with a male of eighteen to twenty-six living with them. When he died in 1823, his will was probated in Monroe County and mentions all of his siblings but no wife or direct heirs, so he is presumed to have had no descendents. However, although he had no direct descendents, he did have at least four nephews named Oliver, two being Ewing and two being sons of his sisters, thus rendering records mentioning Oliver sometimes ambiguous. His appraisal lists his estate, valued at \$1,155.12.⁵

Susanna Sproul⁶

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
Susanna Ewing ¹	c1755	1806 ⁷	William Sproul, ¹ 1773	had heirs ¹
Jean Sproul ⁸	Feb 24, 1775	1837	John Weir	Raphine, Va
Sidney Sproul ⁸	May 11, 1776	<1817	Joseph Beard	local
Mary Sproul ⁸	Jan 21, 1778	>1825	died single	Locust Grove
Joseph Sproul ⁸	Aug 15, 1779	>1822	Rachael Davis	Stanford, Lincoln Co, Ky

Table continued on next page.

² Monroe County, West Virginia, Will Book 1, p. 379-80 *William Ewing; Will*, 7 Dec 1816, probated 17 Mar 1818. William was a son of Settler James Ewing. His brother, Joseph, appears to have at least one more child born after this will was written. This is a Samuel as evidenced by the family tree cited in footnote 20.

To brother Joseph of same county and his heirs, viz six sons and 2 daughters whose names are as follows in order of age: Robert Ewing, William Ewing, Joseph Ewing, Oliver Ewing, John Ewing, James Ewing, Fanny Ewing, Sidney Ewing

Exec: brother Joseph and Oliver his son

Wit: John Perry, James Ewing, Oliver Ewing

³ Monroe County, West Virginia, Court House Records: *Samuel Ewing 1815 Appraisal*

⁴ Monroe County, West Virginia, Court House Records: *Joseph Ewing 1822 Appraisal*

⁵ Monroe County, West Virginia, Will Book 2, p.208: *Oliver Ewing Appraisal*
Nov 7, 1823 \$1,155.12

⁶ Sproul, William. *Early Western Virginia "Sproul" Families*. Available online at www.sproulfamily.net/ewvsf-4.pdf.

⁷ Airy Knoll Cemetery, Augusta County, Virginia

Gravestone Inscription: *William Sproul & Susannah his wife Died 1806*

⁸ *William and Susanna Sproul Family Bible*

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
Oliver Sproul ⁸	Dec 15, 1780	>1825	Mary Davis	Frankfort, Ky
Martha Sproul ⁸	Dec 10, 1782	1859	Robert Hutcheson	Brownsburg, Va
John Sproul ⁸	Mar 28, 1784	1749	Matilda King Scott	Locust Grove
Fanny Sproul ⁸	Jan 29, 1786	1867	Thomas Thompson	Swoope, Va
Samuel Sproul ⁸	Jul 19, 1789	<1817, while finishing education		Locust Grove
Charles Sproul ⁸	Sep 28, 1792	1817	Margaret Humphreys	Frankfort, Ky

William Sproul was a Scots-Irishman from County Donegal who is first recorded in 1754 in the upper Cowpasture River area, not far from where Pocahontas James was located on the Jackson River at that time. Susanna Ewing married William in 1773, establishing the earliest known date by which the James Ewing family was documented in the area. Susanna and William lived at their Locust Grove farm, near Middlebrook, Virginia. The Sproul Family Bible⁸ records the children of Susanna, beginning in 1775. The 1773 marriage of William Sproul was recorded in now-lost Augusta County records cited in Chalkley's *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*⁹ although the name of the bride is not listed. A great deal is known about this family and each of its lines, all well-documented in *Early Western Virginia "Sproul" Families*,⁶ by this author.

James Ewing

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
James Ewing ¹	1738 ¹⁰	1807 ¹¹		had heirs, ¹ Augusta Co, Va ¹¹
James Ewing Jr.			Mary Hunter, 1795, Rev Arch Scott	
Anne Ewing			Thomas Deverick 1815	
Mary Ewing			George K. Harris 1820, (2 nd) Isaac Johns -> Illinois	
Jane Ewing (?)				
Other Heirs ¹				

This James Ewing is believed to have moved to the Middlebrook, Virginia, area of Augusta County, living near his sister Susanna. There he lived to the age of sixty-nine and was buried in the North Mountain Meeting House Cemetery in 1807. Because this 'North Mountain' James family has been recently identified (previously confused with the Capt. James of Staunton family) and not positively documented to be of the Monroe family, his records are addressed separately in the section *James Ewing of North Mountain Cemetery, Augusta County, Virginia, near Staunton/Middlebrook* on page 31.

Fanny Ewing

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
Fanny Ewing ¹		<1818 ¹	_____ Ewing ¹	had heirs ¹ Table continued on next page.

⁹ Chalkley, Lyman. *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*. Available online at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~chalkley.

¹⁰ North Mountain Cemetery, Augusta County, Virginia

Gravestone Inscription: *In memory of James Ewing who departed this life April 14, 1807, aged 69 years. He was an affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, a good member of society.*

¹¹ Augusta County, Virginia, Will Book: *James Ewing 1806 Appraisal*

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
Jean Ewing ¹	1781	1855	Joseph Charlton, 1807 ^{12,13}	Line to Present Available
Oliver Charlton ^{12,13}	1810	1888		
Thomas Charlton ^{12,13}	1812	1888		
Frances Charlton ^{12,13}			single	
James Ewing Charlton ^{12,13}			Wilda Bell Boslee	
Letty Charlton ^{12,13}	1818	>1880		
Jane Charlton ^{12,13}	1820	>1870	single	
Joseph P. Charlton ^{12,13}	1822	1858	Lydia Keeney	
Other Heirs ¹				

Fanny Ewing must have married a Ewing cousin, thus keeping her Ewing name since her brother Oliver's will mentions "I give to Gean Charlton, Daughter of My Sister Fanny Ewing...", and her sister Janet Patterson's 1814 will mentions "to her sister's daughter Janet Ewing now Janet Charlton...." Fanny had other heirs since Oliver's 1818 will mentions "to the Heirs of my Sister Fanny Ewing ...," in addition to the mention of her daughter Gean. While there is little known about Fanny, her daughter Jean in 1807 married Joseph Charlton in 1807. Their family includes a James Ewing Charlton and another Oliver; this family has been documented in detail and referenced to source material by Mary Bess-Boswell in *Descendants of Joseph Perry Charlton*¹² as well as being briefly noted in Oren F. Morton's *History of Monroe County*.¹³

Sidney McNutt

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
Sidney Ewing ^{1,14}	c1761	<1818 ¹	Lt. James McNutt, ^{1,14} 1781 ¹⁵	had heirs, ¹ Ohio
James McNutt ¹⁴	c1780	>1833	Mary Laverty	
Joseph McNutt ¹⁴	c1781	>1833		Ohio
John McNutt ¹⁴	c1783	>1833	_____ Rossel	Ohio
(Female) McNutt ¹⁴	1783		James Blair	Illinois
Ewing McNutt ¹⁴	c1787	<1829	Mary _____	Indiana
Samuel H. McNutt ¹⁴	1788	>1833	Mary Susanna Blair, Susanna Jeffries	Indiana
Rhoda Lyle McNutt ¹⁴	1789		Michael Blair, 1833	Illinois
Frances 'Fanny' McNutt ¹⁴	c1800	<1833	Samuel Blair	Illinois
Jane McNutt ¹⁴	1798	>1833	Michael Blair, 1816	Illinois
Oliver McNutt ¹⁴	c1801	1854	Mary Jordan, 1821	Indiana
Nancy McNutt ¹⁴	1803	1860	John Martin Laverty	Iowa

The family of Sidney and Lt. James McNutt are most thoroughly documented and referenced in Laura Cooper's *The McNutt Family of Monroe County, West Virginia*.¹⁴ Married in 1781, they remained in Monroe County for about twenty-five years before migrating to Madison County, Ohio, along with others including Charles and John Ewing. Their children subsequently continued the migration, settling in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

¹² Bess-Boswell, Mary. *Descendants of Joseph Perry Charlton*.

¹³ Morton, Oren F. *A History of Monroe County, West Virginia*, Ruebush-Elkins Co., Dayton, Virginia, 1916. Available online at Google Book Search (books.google.com).

¹⁴ Cooper, Laura. *The McNutt Family of Monroe County, West Virginia*. Available online at www.mcnuttfamily.org.

¹⁵ Greenbrier County, West Virginia, Marriage Record: 1781 Sidney Ewing & James McNutt

Samuel Ewing

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
Samuel Ewing ^{1,14}		1815 ³	Isabella McNutt, ¹⁴ 1790 ¹⁶	Monroe Co ³
Joseph Ewing ¹		>1847	Martha _____ ¹⁷	
Sidney Ewing ¹	1791	c1855 ^{18,19}	_____ Alford	Lewis Co, Mo
Oliver Ewing ¹	1796	1886	Mary 'Polly' Legg ¹³	Lewis Co, Mo
Thomas B. Ewing ²⁰	1835	1886	Mary E. Jones	
Charles Ewing ²⁰	1864	1953	Mary Graham	
Robert Ewing ²¹				
John Ewing ²¹	1797	1842	Isabelle Berry Matthews, ¹⁴ 1829	Lewis Co, Mo
Susan Jane Ewing ²⁰	1831	1860	John Mell Howell	
Joseph Howell ²⁰	1852	1916	Mary C. Shouse	

Samuel remained in Monroe County and, in 1790, married Isabella McNutt, sister of Lt. James McNutt who in 1781 had married Samuel's sister Sidney. This family of Samuel and Isabella is also well-documented and referenced in Laura Cooper's *The McNutt Family of Monroe County, West Virginia*.¹⁴ They had at least five children: Joseph, Sidney, and Oliver, mentioned in Oliver's 1818 will, and Robert and John, mentioned in an 1820 deed as "sons of Samuel, dec'd." At least three of these children migrated to Lewis County, Missouri. The children of Oliver and John have been identified through an old handwritten family tree²⁰ of uncertain origin provided by Dr. Wallace Ewing. This tree depicts four lines of the Monroe Ewing family that went to Lewis County, Missouri. These are the lines of Oliver and John, sons of Samuel, and William and Samuel, sons of Joseph.

Joseph Ewing

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
Joseph Ewing ¹		1822 ⁴		Monroe Co ⁴
Sidney Ewing ²	c1789		William Nelson, ²² 1818 ²³	
Margaret Nelson				

Table continued on next page.

¹⁶ Greenbrier County, West Virginia, Court House Records: *Marriage Bonds and Consents* [Currently held by Greenbrier Historical Society.]

¹⁷ Monroe County, West Virginia, Order Book A: *1813 Sale from Joseph and Martha Ewing to John McNutt*

¹⁸ Census 1850

¹⁹ Census 1860

²⁰ Handwritten family tree of Monroe Ewings in Lewis County, Missouri. From Dr. Wallace Ewing's papers.

²¹ Monroe County, West Virginia, Deed Book G: 1820 Deeds note John and Robert as sons of Samuel Ewing, dec'd.

²² Monroe County, West Virginia, Will Book 1: *Oliver Ewing 1847 Will*. Oliver was a son of Joseph who was a son of Settler James.

Devisees:

1st to sisters, Frances Ewing and Sidney Nelson; after their death to the children of brothers Joseph and John Ewing.

2nd to sister Frances Ewing (Margaret M. Nelson d/o Sidney is to have foal)

Executor Wm Nelson.

Wit: Wm M. Nelson, Wm F. Nelson

²³ Monroe County, West Virginia, Marriage Bonds

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
Frances 'Fanny' Ewing ^{1,2,22}	1790 ²⁴	c1865 ²⁵		Monroe Co
James Ewing ²	c1792	1833 ²⁶	Elizabeth Massy, 1797 ¹⁶	
John Ewing ^{2,22}	1793 ²⁴	c1865 ²⁵		Monroe Co
Oliver Ewing ²	c1799	1847 ²²		Monroe Co ²²
Joseph Ewing ^{2,22}	c1805			
William Ewing ²	1811	1849 Mo.	Elizabeth Creacy	Lewis Co, Mo
Benjamin F. Ewing ²⁰	1845	1933 Ill.	Anna Eliza Herring	
Ella Katherine Ewing ²⁰	1872	1912 Mo.		'Giantess' (8' 4" tall)
George Henry Ewing ²⁰	1849		Caroline Martin	
Florence Eva Ewing ²⁰			____ Schofield	
Samuel J. Ewing ²⁰	1850		Nancy Mell	
John D. Ewing ²⁰	c1890		Elizabeth _____	
Robert Ewing ²		1826 ²⁷		Monroe Co ²⁷
Samuel Ewing ²⁰	1819	<1847 ²²	Jane _____	Lewis Co, Mo

Most of the children of Joseph seem to have remained in Monroe County although William and Samuel migrated to Lewis County, Missouri, probably with their cousins of Samuel's line. The 1847 will of Oliver,²² son of Joseph, reiterated the names of five of that family but adds little additional information. Census data indicates that the siblings Fanny and John lived together in Monroe County until they died about 1865. They were the last of the Ewing family found in Monroe County in the 1800s.

The familial relationship of the Missouri 'Giantess' Ella Katherine Ewing is based on a handwritten family tree,²⁰ of uncertain origin and provided by Dr. Wallace Ewing. This tree — Appendix C in the version of this article available online at the *Ewing Family Association* web site, www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org — depicts four lines of the Monroe Ewing family that went to Lewis County, Missouri. Ella's grandfather was William Ewing, shown here as a son of Joseph. It was believed by a Ewing historian, Nancy Hanks Ewing,²⁸ that Ella's grandfather was another William, son of Oliver. But there is strong evidence in Oliver's 1818 will that he had no children, since he named all nine of his siblings and many of his nephews and nieces, but made no mention of a wife or children of his own. The 1810 Census of Monroe County does list Oliver with a female of equal age (wife, presumably) but no other household members. Thus Ella's grandfather is shown in Joseph's line.

John Ewing

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
John Ewing ¹		<1818 ¹	Sarah Davis, 1787 ²⁹	had heirs ¹

²⁴ Census, 1850

²⁵ Census, 1860

²⁶ Monroe County, West Virginia, Court House Records: *James Ewing 1833 Appraisal/Sale*

²⁷ Monroe County, West Virginia, Court House Records: *Robert Ewing 1826 Sale/Settlement*

²⁸ Ewing, Nancy Hanks (ed. Barbara Ewing Powell). *James Ewing – Pioneer*. Available online at www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/Document_JamesEwingOfPocahontas.html.

²⁹ Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), *First Marriage Records of Augusta Co, Va. 1784-1813 [Rev Archibald Scott, minister of North Mountain Meeting House]*

Almost nothing is known about this John Ewing. He has not been proven to be the John Ewing who was married to Sarah Davis in 1787 by Rev. Archibald Scott. Rev. Scott was the minister of the North Mountain Meeting House and minister to John's brother James who was buried there as well as father-in-law to one of his sister Susanna's children.

William Ewing

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
William ¹ 'Turkey Bill' ²⁸ Ewing		Feb. 1818 ²		no heirs, ^{1,2} Monroe Co ²

Almost nothing is known about this William Ewing. His will, written in 1816, further identifies the eight children of Joseph in order of age.

Jean Patterson

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
Jean (Ewing) Patterson ¹		1814 ³⁰	Matthew Patterson ^{1,13}	Monroe Co, no heirs

James Ewing of North Mountain Cemetery, Augusta County, Virginia, near Staunton/Middlebrook

While the James Ewing, son of the Monroe County James Ewing settler, is believed to be the James buried in the North Mountain Meeting House Cemetery, the evidence of this is circumstantial and not altogether clear. Here is information concerning North Mountain James.

First, the gravesite:

James Ewing Gravestone – North Mountain Cemetery

James Ewing 1738-1807

*In memory of
James Ewing
who departed this life
April 14, 1807
aged 69 years.*

*He was an affectionate husband,
an indulgent parent,
a good member of society.*



This gravestone identifies a James Ewing in the Middlebrook area who is probably the brother of Susanna Ewing who lived nearby and is of the Monroe Ewing family. The North Mountain Meeting House was one of the early Presbyterian meeting houses located about five miles southwest of Staunton, Virginia, along Route 252 and predecessor to today's Bethel Presbyterian Church. Susanna

³⁰ Monroe County, West Virginia, Court House Records: *Jean Patterson 1814 Will*

married William Sproul — whose first wife had recently died — in 1773 and came to live near Middlebrook, some ten miles southwest of Staunton, Virginia. James appears to have come to this area a few years later. There are no records suggesting that James remained in the Monroe County area, and his brother Oliver's will, written in 1818, mentions "the heirs of brother James Ewing," indicating both that he was dead and that he had heirs. This James is first mentioned in the Middlebrook area in William McPheeter's 1881 List of Tithables. That list also includes Capt. James Ewing of Staunton who had land and lived near Middlebrook.

While no deeds of this James Ewing seem to have been recorded, the Augusta County Land Book from 1792 to 1816, for land tax purposes, lists two parcels of 146 and 150 acres for this James, identified because after 1807 the listing changed to James Ewing "heirs." This would not be confused with land of Capt. James as both he and his son James Jr. died in the late 1790s, and that land went to his son Joseph. In 1816, this listing was changed to the name of Jane Ewing. The Jane of the Capt. James family had died in 1794, so this may be presumed to be a daughter of North Mountain James. No will for this James has been found, but his estate appraisers met at his dwelling and noted "a mare sold by James Ewing jun," thus defining yet another James Ewing! This is fortuitous since having just discovered that the other three local James were dead, one wondered how there could still be a James in the subsequent records.

Both Susanna (Ewing) Sproul and North Mountain James would have attended the North Mountain Meeting House. James was buried there indicating his association. It was the closest meeting house for Susanna and one of her children married the daughter of Archibald Scott, the minister there who also performed the marriage of James Jr. to Mary Hunter in 1795. North Mountain was also the meeting house of the Capt. James Ewing family, although they all were buried at the nearby Glebe Burying Grounds.

The fact that there were four James Ewings living here within a few miles of each other in the Staunton/Middlebrook area creates confusion in the records until each died:

Capt. James Ewing	d. 1796
James Ewing Jr. (son of Capt. James)	d. 1799
James Ewing (North Mountain James)	d. 1807
James Ewing Jr. (son of North Mountain James)	d. after 1820

Year	Records Related to North Mountain James	
1773	Sprowl, William and _____, June 23, 1773 license only. This is presumed to be the marriage license of William and Susanna Ewing of the Monroe James Ewing family. They lived at Locust Grove Farm, near Middlebrook, Virginia.	Ch*
1781	Tithables, 1781; William McPheeter's List, including: Wm. Sprowl, James Ewing, James Sprowl, Alex. Sprowl, James Ewing. One of these James's is probably Capt. James and other is probably North Mountain James.	Ch*
1795	Augusta County Marriage Bond, 15 Dec 1795, Bondsmen James Ewing and William Patterson, Marriage of James Ewing and Mary Hunter. William Patterson was Mary's guardian.	c*
1795	DAR, Col. Thomas Hughart Chapter, First Marriage Record of Augusta County, Va., 1785-1813: James Ewing to Mary Hunter, Rev. Archibald Scott	

Table continued on next page.

1792-1816	Augusta County Land Book, District 1: James Ewing listed for 145/146 acres and 150 acres for 1792 thru 1807. Thereafter same land listed as "James Ewing heirs," until 1816 when same acreage listed as Jane Ewing.	c*
1807	James Ewing Gravestone – North Mountain Cemetery James Ewing 1738-1807 - In memory of James Ewing who departed this life April 14, 1807 aged 69 years. He was an affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, a good member of society	p*
1808	Augusta Co - Will Book 10 1805-1811, p.199-201: Appraisal of estate of James Ewing, decd. April 1808. Total value \$468 Agreeably to an Order of Augusta County to appraise the Estate of James Ewing deceased, We the subscribers met at the late dwelling of the said Ewing and after being duly sworn made the appraisement hereunto annexed, Vizt. inc: a mare sold by James Ewing jun. Given under Our hands this 6th day of April 1808: Jacob Swoope, Robert Hanna, William McCutchen	
1814-1816	Augusta County Land Book, District 1 – James Ewing listed for 172 acres. This was probably James Jr., son of North Mountain James	c*
1815	Augusta County Marriage Bond, 9 April 1815, Bondsmen James Ewing and Thomas Deverick, Marriage of Anne Ewing and Thomas Deverick	c*
1818	Monroe County Will Book 2, p.196-98: Oliver Ewing Will, 17 Jan 1818, probated Jun 1823. Including bequest to "heirs of brother James Ewing."	c*
1820	Augusta County Marriage Bond, 19 June 1820, Bondsmen James Ewing and George Harris, Marriage of Mary Ewing [daughter of James Ewing of Augusta County] and George K. Harris	c*

*Ch - Chalkley's Chronicles

*c - copy available

*p - photo available

North Mountain James Ewing Family

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
James Ewing	1738	1807		buried in North Mountain Meeting House Cemetery, Middlebrook, VA
James Ewing Jr.			Mary Hunter 1795, Rev. Arch Scott	
Anne Ewing			Thomas Deverick, 1815	
Mary Ewing			George K. Harris 1820, (2 nd) Isaac Johns -> Illinois	
Jane Ewing (?)				
Other Heirs				

Descendents of James Ewing of Monroe County - Summary

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
Oliver Ewing ¹	1823 ¹		no heirs ¹ , Monroe Co ¹	
Susanna Ewing ¹	c1755	1806 ⁷	William Sproul, ¹ 1773	had heirs ¹
Jean Sproul ⁸	Feb 24, 1775	1837	John Weir	Raphine, Va
Sidney Sproul ⁸	May 11, 1776	<1817	Joseph Beard	local
Mary Sproul ⁸	Jan 21, 1778	>1825	died single	Locust Grove

Table continued on next page.

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
Joseph Sproul ⁸	Aug 15, 1779	>1822	Rachael Davis	Stanford, Lincoln Co, Ky
Oliver Sproul ⁸	Dec 15, 1780	>1825	Mary Davis	Frankfort, Ky
Martha Sproul ⁸	Dec 10, 1782	1859	Robert Hutcheson	Brownsburg, Va
John Sproul ⁸	Mar 28, 1784	1749	Matilda King Scott	Locust Grove
Fanny Sproul ⁸	Jan 29, 1786	1867	Thomas Thompson	Swoope, Va
Samuel Sproul ⁸	Jul 19, 1789	<1817,	while finishing education	Locust Grove
Charles Sproul ⁸	Sep 28, 1792	1817	Margaret Humphreys	Frankfort, Ky
James Ewing ¹	1738 ¹⁰	1807 ¹¹		had heirs, ¹ Augusta Co, Va ¹¹
James Ewing Jr.			Mary Hunter, 1795, Rev Arch Scott	
Anne Ewing			Thomas Deverick 1815	
Mary Ewing			George K. Harris 1820, (2 nd) Isaac Johns -> Illinois	
Jane Ewing (?)				
Other Heirs ¹				
Fanny Ewing ¹		<1818 ¹	_____ Ewing ¹	had heirs ¹
Jean Ewing ¹	1781	1855	Joseph Charlton, 1807 ^{12,13}	Line to Present Available
Oliver Charlton ^{12,13}	1810	1888		
Thomas Charlton ^{12,13}	1812	1888		
Frances Charlton ^{12,13}			single	
James Ewing Charlton ^{12,13}			Wilda Bell Boslee	
Letty Charlton ^{12,13}	1818	>1880		
Jane Charlton ^{12,13}	1820	>1870	single	
Joseph P. Charlton ^{12,13}	1822	1858	Lydia Keeney	
Other Heirs ¹				
Sidney Ewing ^{1,14}	c1761	<1818 ¹	Lt. James McNutt, ^{1,14} 1781 ¹⁵	had heirs, ¹ Ohio
James McNutt ¹⁴	c1780	>1833	Mary Laverty	
Joseph McNutt ¹⁴	c1781	>1833		Ohio
John McNutt ¹⁴	c1783	>1833	_____ Rossel	Ohio
(Female) McNutt ¹⁴	1783		James Blair	Illinois
Ewing McNutt ¹⁴	c1787	<1829	Mary _____	Indiana
Samuel H. McNutt ¹⁴	1788	>1833	Mary Susanna Blair, (2 nd) Susanna Jeffries	Indiana
Rhoda Lyle McNutt ¹⁴	1789		Michael Blair, 1833	Illinois
Frances 'Fanny' McNutt ¹⁴	c1800	<1833	Samuel Blair	Illinois
Jane McNutt ¹⁴	1798	>1833	Michael Blair, 1816	Illinois
Oliver McNutt ¹⁴	c1801	1854	Mary Jordan, 1821	Indiana
Nancy McNutt ¹⁴	1803	1860	John Martin Laverty	Iowa
Samuel Ewing ^{1,14}		1815 ³	Isabella McNutt, ¹⁴ 1790 ¹⁶	Monroe Co ³
Joseph Ewing ¹		>1847	Martha _____ ¹⁷	
Sidney Ewing ¹	1791	c1855 ^{18,19}	_____ Alford	Lewis Co, Mo
Oliver Ewing ¹	1796	1886	Mary 'Polly' Legg ¹³	Lewis Co, Mo
Thomas B. Ewing ²⁰	1835	1886	Mary E. Jones	
Charles Ewing ²⁰	1864	1953	Mary Graham	
Robert Ewing ²¹				
John Ewing ²¹	1797	1842	Isabelle Berry Matthews, ¹⁴ 1829	Lewis Co, Mo
Susan Jane Ewing ²⁰	1831	1860	John Mell Howell	
Joseph Howell ²⁰	1852	1916	Mary C. Shouse	
Joseph Ewing ¹		1822 ⁴		Monroe Co ⁴
Sidney Ewing ²	c1789		William Nelson, ²² 1818 ²³	
Margaret Nelson				
Frances 'Fanny' Ewing ^{1,2,22}	1790 ²⁴	c1865 ²⁵		Monroe Co

Table continued on next page.

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>notes</u>
James Ewing ²	c1792	1833 ²⁶	Elizabeth Massy, 1797 ¹⁶	
John Ewing ^{2,22}	1793 ²⁴	c1865 ²⁵		Monroe Co
Oliver Ewing ²	c1799	1847 ²²	Monroe Co ²²	
Joseph Ewing ^{2,22}	c1805			
William Ewing ²	1811	1849 Mo.	Elizabeth Creacy	Lewis Co, Mo
Benjamin F. Ewing ²⁰	1845	1933 Ill.	Anna Eliza Herring	
Ella Katherine Ewing ²⁰		1872	1912 Mo.	'Giantess' (8' 4" tall)
George Henry Ewing ²⁰	1849		Caroline Martin	
Florence Eva Ewing ²⁰			Schofield	
Samuel J. Ewing ²⁰	1850		Nancy Mell	
John D. Ewing ²⁰	c1890		Elizabeth _____	
Robert Ewing ²		1826 ²⁷	Monroe Co ²⁷	
Samuel Ewing ²⁰	1819	<1847 ²²	Jane	Lewis Co, Mo
John Ewing ¹		<1818 ¹	Sarah Davis, 1787 ²⁹	had heirs ¹
William ¹ 'Turkey Bill' ²⁹ Ewing		Feb. 1818 ²	no heirs ^{1,2} , Monroe Co ²	
Jean (Ewing) Patterson ¹	1814 ³⁰	Matthew Patterson ^{1,13}		Monroe Co, no heirs

Land of Settler James Ewing of Monroe County

The Monroe County settled by James Ewing prior to 1782 was not formally recorded and granted to him by the Commonwealth of Virginia until 1787. At that time, the land was part of Greenbrier County. This land is readily found at the junction of the Indian and Turkey creeks about three miles south of Union, county seat of Monroe County, along Route 219 and a little above the old Indian Creek covered bridge.

1787	James Ewing, Sr. and Francis McNutt adj. Wm Shanks and Alex. Clark "by virtue of a certificate in right of settlement [meaning they were there prior to 15 June 1782] and in consideration of the ancient composition of two pounds sterling." Dated 9 May 1787... in the County of Greenbrier on the waters of Indian Creek ... and on the bank of Turkey Creek, 380 acres (copy available)	Indian and Turkey Creeks	Greenbrier
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Prior land grants of others recognized his land as being adjacent:

1785	Alexander Clark: adj. lands of James Ewing, 330 acres	Indian Creek	Greenbrier
1785	Francis McNutt: adj. land of Samuel Ewing, 250 acres	Indian Creek	Greenbrier

There were numerous land transactions by the family, recorded in Greenbrier and then Monroe counties.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ewing</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>County</u>
1785	Samuel	Indian	350	1	74	Greenbrier
1787	James, Sr. et al.	Indian Creek	380	1	268	Greenbrier
1795	William and Joseph	Swoopes Knob	170	3	180	Greenbrier
1796	William	County Line	170	3	198	Greenbrier
1801	William	Swoopes Knob	210	1	10	Monroe
1822	Joseph	Turkey	32	1	358	Monroe

Additional Records of James Ewing of Monroe County

There are hundreds of records of the Monroe James Ewing family in the libraries and court houses of Augusta, Botetourt, Greenbrier and Monroe counties. Most of these await investigation, correlation, and analysis. While Chalkley's *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*⁹ seems to note items relating to Monroe James in 1779, there is a great deal of ambiguity in many of the references to 'James Ewing.' Many of the Augusta County records refer to Capt. James and North Mountain James. Greenbrier records may refer to either Pocahontas or Monroe James. And the strays such as those from the Frederick County William Ewing family occasionally further confuse the records. Greenbrier County surveys in the (now) Monroe County area note James and Samuel as early as 1780.

To support further investigation, Appendix B in the version of this article available online at the *Ewing Family Association's* web site, www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org, contains a listing of several hundred references thought to pertain to the Monroe James Ewing family. Also the records of Botetourt County from 1770 to 1778 and Greenbrier County from 1778 to 1799 contain a wealth of undiscovered information on this family.

Summary of References

Primary Sources from Monroe County , West Virginia, Court House Records:

- ¹ Oliver Ewing 1818 Will
- ² William Ewing 1816 Will
- ³ Samuel Ewing 1815 Appraisal
- ⁴ Joseph Ewing 1822 Appraisal
- ⁵ Oliver Ewing 1823 Appraisal
- ²² Oliver Ewing 1847 Will
- ²⁶ James Ewing 1833 Appraisal/Sale
- ²⁷ Robert Ewing 1826 Sale/Settlement

Other Primary Sources:

- ⁷ Airy Knoll Cemetery Gravestone for William Sproul and Susanna, His Wife
- ⁸ William and Susanna Sproul Family Bible
- ¹⁰ North Mountain Meeting House Cemetery Gravestone for James Ewing
- ¹¹ James Ewing 1806 Appraisal (Augusta County)
- ¹⁵ Sidney Ewing) and James McNutt 1781 Marriage Record (Greenbrier County)
- ¹⁶ Marriage Bonds and Consents (Greenbrier County)
- ¹⁷ 1813 Sale from Joseph and Martha Ewing to John McNutt (Monroe County)
- ²¹ 1820 Deeds Noting John and Robert as sons of Samuel Ewing dec'd (Monroe County)
- ²³ Marriage Bonds (Monroe County)
- ³⁰ Jean Patterson) Patterson 1814 Will (Monroe County)

Secondary documentation sources:

- ⁹ Chalkley, Lyman. *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia* (www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~chalkley)

- ¹³ Morton, Oren F. *A History of Monroe County, West Virginia* (books.google.com)
- ²⁰ Handwritten family tree of Monroe Ewings in Lewis County, Missouri (www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org)
- ²⁸ Ewing, Nancy Hanks (ed. Barbara Ewing Powell). *James Ewing – Pioneer* (www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/books/Document_JamesEwingOfPocahontas.html)
- ²⁹ DAR, *First Marriage Records of Augusta Co, Va. 1784-1813*

Full family-line genealogical documentation:

- ⁶ Sproul, William. *Early Western Virginia "Sproul" Families* (www.sproulfamily.net/ewvsf-4.pdf)
- ¹² Bess-Boswell, Mary. *Descendants of Joseph Perry Charlton*
- ¹⁴ Cooper, Laura. *The McNutt Family of Monroe County, West Virginia* (www.mcnuttfamily.org)

Bill Sproul did not know he was a Ewing descendent until a few years ago when, while researching the Sproul family, he found that his great-great-great-great-grandfather was a James Ewing who settled Monroe County, West Virginia. James' daughter Susanna married the Scots-Irish settler William Sproul, originally from County Donegal, Ireland. Susanna and William built the family's homestead in the Shenandoah Valley in Augusta County, Virginia. Now, Bill is retired from a career in aerospace systems development and living in the Greenbrier Valley of West Virginia, near the land and records of several early Ewing settlers.

Ultimate Living Will



I, _____, being of sound mind and body, do not wish to be kept alive indefinitely by artificial means. Under no circumstances should my fate be put in the hands of pinhead politicians who couldn't pass ninth grade biology if their lives depended on it, or lawyers/doctors interested in simply running up the bills.

If a reasonable amount of time passes and I fail to ask for at least one of the following – Glass of Wine, Chocolate, Margarita, Martini, Cold Beer, Chocolate, Chicken Fried Steak, Cream Gravy, Mexican Food, Chocolate, French Fries, Chocolate, Pizza, Ice Cream, Cup of Tea, Chocolate – it should be presumed that I won't ever get better. When such a determination is reached, I hereby instruct my appointed person and attending physicians to pull the plug, reel in the tubes, let the 'fat lady sing,' and call it a day!

Grand-dad Will's Stories – Part III

Margrett McCorkle (+1 509.924.3482, Margrett42 at comcast dot net)

In my previous articles,^{1,2} I introduced my great-grandfather, William Marion Ewing who I have always called Grand-dad Will, and provided some of his life-illuminating stories which had an incredible influence on my childhood and beliefs. Memories are wonderful things, and during Grand-dad Will's and my life together, he greatly relished both recalling his memories and sharing them with me. At the time he was in the autumn of his years, and I was very fortunate to be there and able now to pass on his stories. This article continues to deliver on my promise to pass Grand-dad Will's stories on to you and my children. Additional stories will appear in future articles.

Petit Jean Mountain

William Marion Ewing was buried on the top of Petit Jean Mountain, Arkansas, in the Petit Jean Cemetery. His grave, along with those of two sons, are unmarked.

I do not know when Grand-dad Will first saw **his** mountain — Petit Jean Mountain. Nor do I know when he fell in love with the area of the Petit Jean. But after his discovery he remained close by her the rest of his life.

I have been told that it was not long after his wife, Ellie, died in 1921 that Grand-dad Will obtained his homestead and began building his home. The best estimate is it was around 1925-35 when he started building his home in the shadow of Petit Jean Mountain.

The beauty of this area of Arkansas is well-known. The three mountains — Mt. Magazine, Mt. Nebo and Petit Jean Mountain — in this region are spectacular. It is no wonder this Ewing, a descendant of James 'Pioneer' Ewing, would love the mountains for their beauty and their ruggedness.

Grand-dad Will and I spent many hours hiking through this wondrous wilderness, with me hearing many stories of the secrets of the Petit Jean. One of these stories was how this mountain got its name.³ According to Grand-dad Will: A beautiful young girl, not wanting to be left in France as her future husband sailed to America, disguised herself as a boy and became the cabin-boy aboard his ship. She called herself Jean, and no one knew she was a girl. After a while the other sailors called her Petit Jean — which in French means Little John — because she was not all that tall. Everything went well, and not even her future husband knew who she was.

They arrived in America and spent the summer on the mountain. When it was starting to become fall, they prepared to leave and go back to France, but Petit Jean became ill and soon died. Before she died it was discovered she was a girl. She had requested that she be buried on the mountain. Her wish was granted, and legend tells it that her beauty and enchanting ways gave the mountain all the qualities that draw people to it today.

¹ McCorkle, Margrett. Grand-dad Will's Stories, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (May 2008), pp. 27-29.

² McCorkle, Margrett. Grand-dad Will's Stories – Part II, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (November 2008), pp. 13-18.

³ Grand-dad Will's story varies somewhat from what you hear from others about how the mountain was named but, in essence, the sense is the same.

Grand-dad Will had a dog that I remember from my youngest years. His name was Bonze. He was a mixed breed of some kind of Sheppard, quite unlike the common dogs of the area which were usually a breed of hound. Bonze was constantly by Grand-dad Will's side. He would do anything Grand-dad Will told him to do. If Grand-dad Will told Bonze to stay by me, the dog would not leave my side. As a young child I loved this. Bonze would attack snakes and push me aside if I got too close to the river bank. He was a small, black-and-tan dog with perky ears. He sparked my love for the Sheppard type dogs that I have owned most of my life. I was about seven-or-eight years old when Bonze failed to be there one summer on our visit to Grand-dad Will's. But he is not forgotten. He was a constant companion of Grand-dad Will and I as we traipsed through the woods of Petit Jean Mountain.

Petit Jean Mountain is full of magnificent wonders. The wondrous Bluff Shelters were once the home of Native Americans hundreds of years ago. They are a beautiful State Park today. But in the time of my life with Grand-dad Will (the late 1940s and early 1950s), it was a fantastic place to hike and picnic on our days of adventure together. As we paused along beside the Petit Jean River, or in other great hiking sites, for our picnic lunch and a bit of rest from the mid-day sun, Grand-dad Will would tell a story, most often about the Native Americans who lived there so many years ago.

Indian Lore

I have, from my earliest memory, been fascinated with Native Americans, their beliefs, their stories and their culture. Perhaps it is because I was told that I was part Choctaw Indian on my mother's side. Perhaps it is because Grand-dad Will told me many stories about the Choctaws.

My favorite — if I can pick a favorite — was the one about the 'little people.' Remember that Grand-dad Will was every bit — 110% — Scot-Irish, and enjoyed telling tales of 'wee people' — Leprechauns — as much as I enjoyed hearing them.

This little-people story goes like this: Back in Mississippi — where the Choctaws lived long, long ago — there were strange little people living in the Forest. They lived in caves and under large rocks. They were quite short, only a couple of feet tall. And they hid well in the forest so as not to let 'grown-up' people see them.

The young children of the grown-ups loved to play and hunt in the forest and would often slip away from their mothers and fathers. The little people would capture them, taking them far, far away from their homes. When they reached the caves where the little people lived, the little people would take each child into the cave to meet three wise little men. The little men were very old and had long white beards. They offered the child three things, requiring the child to choose just one.

The first would be a knife. If the child chose the knife, the child would grow to be a 'bad' person. The second was a selection of poisonous herbs. If the child chose these, the child would never be able to help his/her people. The third was a selection of 'good-medicine' herbs. If the child chose these, the child was destined to be a healing person and would become very important to his/her family as well as the family's tribe. The little men would teach a child who chose the good-medicine herbs many things and share many secret, mystical things, only for the child to know. After three days of teaching, the child would be returned to his/her tribe and would grow up. The child would never tell where he/she became so wise. The child would become an important member of his/her tribe, held in the highest regard by other tribal members. However, very few children chose the good-medicine herbs and that is why there are so very few great leaders and healers.

The one thing I remember most about Grand-dad Will's stories of little people was these stories teaching me that a willingness to accept what we do not understand and the differences among people is a great gift. He would always say that if I ever happened to see little people, I should be happy rather than afraid, and that I would surely be rewarded.

This is one of many stories, told by Grand-dad Will and others, about the beliefs of Native Americans — Choctaws and others — that use mysticism to expose the extreme value of a healthy respect for and commitment to the innate goodness of others and the environment. Rather than recount other of this sort, however, I want to turn to stories about the interactions between Native Americans and settlers.

Some of these stories were entertaining. For example, one story about 'Swago Bill' Ewing — the one where he outran the Indians — was one of my favorites. Grand-dad Will had a way of making the running down through the gully, and Swago Bill's escaping the Indians hot on his heels, seem more fun than fearful. I am sure that it was not at all amusing to Swago Bill, but Grand-dad Will's telling of it would create an image in my mind that was very entertaining.

Other stories were decidedly more serious. For example, there were stories about the Trail of Tears, the Choctaw Road and the difficulties of travelling the many trails that went through parts of Arkansas. Many people perished, and the land still echoes their moans and cries. I learned these were wrongful actions and the overage message was that history was just that, and we should learn from it and not repeat it.

As another example, there were Grand-dad Will's stories about the Clendennin Massacre. Most of us know the story in one of its numerous variations. This story was told to me many times during my childhood. When Grand-dad Will told it, he managed to keep it in the perspective of the times and reflect his respect for the Native American. I never, in any of the tellings, heard the Clendennin name. Rather, the focus was upon the capture of 'Indian John' Ewing, his sister and her children. Other than that, the story changed often in the telling. It has been close to 250 years since the Clendennin Massacre, and it is amazing to me how such a story continues to be told and hold (in its essence) over time. I have told my children the Clendennin Massacre story, and hopefully they will tell their children. It is a part of history as well as a critical part of who they are.

Grand-dad would make each story a learning experience. For example, he told me how Native Americans used all the meat they hunted down; they would not let anything go to waste. The overall sense was that everything is put this earth for a reason, and it is always up to us to figure out that reason. There are the pests: the rodents in the corn crib, the beetles and bugs in the flower beds, and the pesky rabbits that eat the greens in the garden. Rabbits are quite cute, but they can do much harm at times. So we often set traps for them. And then we skin the rabbits, tack their furs on the shed door to dry, and with a little help from Auntie we make Rabbit Fur Mittens. In this way, the Rabbits turn out to be very useful rather than merely harmful.

Margrett McCorkle was born a Richardson but has always felt more to be a Ewing as she did not grow up with her Richardson ancestors but rather with her Ewing family. She has worked on her family genealogy since she was a teenager, but seriously pursued her ancestry only after she purchased her first computer in 1994. Art is her first love, and she has taught art on a private basis. In the past, she has been a home health-care worker, worked in the graphic arts field for several years (among other things, helping to develop the first printed Mylar circuit boards for KeyTronic Corp.), and worked at daycare centers focusing on disadvantaged-child education. She may be reached at Margrett42 at comcast dot net but be careful about using the two t's in her given name when trying to contact her.

Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project – Article 18

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

This is the eighteenth in a series of articles about the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. The previous seventeen articles have appeared in the last seventeen issues of this journal, which until this year had been called the *Journal of Clan Ewing*. They are also available online through links at the project's web site (www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA_Project/index_Y-DNA.html).

Discussing the Y-DNA Project requires using some terms and abbreviations that will be unfamiliar to beginners. Definitions and explanations of these can be found in the early Y-DNA Articles and elsewhere on the project's web site. Extensively cross-linked results tables, project participant lineages, group relationship diagrams and network diagrams are also available on the project's web site.

Ewing Project Presented in Houston

I and Ewing Project co-administrator Larry Bryant attended the 5th International Conference on Genetic Genealogy for Y-DNA Surname Project Administrators in Houston, March 14-15, 2009. I was one of two group administrators invited to make presentations on their surname projects.¹ I reported on the results of the Ewing Project and showed some of the novel methods for presenting results that we have developed, but the main point of the talk was to illustrate the limitations of genetic distance in determining how closely related two men might be. This very problem has resulted in a considerable amount of confusion among Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project participants, and it seemed like a good subject for this issue's article.

I am sure you will be able to get something out of this article by simply reading it, but if you are ready to spend an hour and really move your understanding of genetic genealogy forward, I suggest that you go to your (or your grandchild's) computer and print out the following documents to refer to as you read:

1. Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project: Article 3, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 11, No. 3, August 2005, pp. 15-22 (tinyurl.com/cua4hg)
2. Modal Haplotypes (dl.getdropbox.com/u/431003/ModalHaplotypesDiscussion.pdf)
3. Network Diagram: Overview (dl.getdropbox.com/u/431003/NetworkDiagramOverview.pdf)
4. Genetic Distance from Overall Ewing Modal (dl.getdropbox.com/u/431003/GD-BarDiagram.pdf)
5. Group 2 Results Table (dl.getdropbox.com/u/431003/Group2_ResultsTable.pdf)

Genetic Distance

If you are less than fully confident that you understand what is meant by the terms 'marker' and 'genetic distance,' it would be a good idea to get clear about that before reading further. There is a short discussion of these terms in *Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project: Article 3*, which is available in the August 2005 *Journal*,² and via the first link above. The excruciatingly short story is that genetic distance is a

¹ For brief synopses of the presentations at the conference, have a look at stephendanko.com/blog/2009/03.

² *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 11, No. 3, August 2005, pp. 15-22 (tinyurl.com/cua4hg).

coarse measure of the difference between the Y-DNA test results of two project participants. On average, we expect men related more closely to be separated by a smaller genetic distance than more distantly related men, but the words *on average* must not be skipped over lightly. It is tempting to think that genetic distance should be proportional to conventional genealogic relatedness, so that brothers or first cousins are always at a smaller genetic distance from one another than, say, tenth cousins. This is emphatically not the case.

Usually, father and son have identical Y-DNA test results, so they are at genetic distance 0 from one another. Indeed, we expect to find genetic distance 0 between father and son on the 37-marker panel nearly 93% of the time. But this means that we will find a genetic distance 1 or more in father-son pairs almost 7% of the time, and 0.006% of the time we will even find them to be at genetic distance 3. Tenth cousins are more likely to have slightly different Y-DNA test results; they will be at genetic distance 1 or 2 from each other 58% of the time. But almost 20% of the time they will be at genetic distance 0, and 0.65% of the time they will be at genetic distance of 6 or more. We commonly say that men who are at a genetic distance of more than 5 are not likely to be related to one another in a 'genealogic time frame,' but tenth cousins is a reasonable estimate of genealogic time frame and 0.65% is not zero. And if we double our estimate of mutation rate³ and re-do these calculations, we would find that about 10% of tenth cousins are expected to be at genetic distance 6 or more.

Since genetic distance cannot definitively distinguish tenth cousins from father-son pairs, is it completely useless? No, not completely. We cannot confidently reach conclusions about relationships on the basis of genetic distance 0 versus genetic distance 5, but we can be very confident that when we find differences in genetic distance of 15 or 50 between two men, there is no relationship between them in a genealogic time frame. Genetic distance can tell us that two men are 'related,' but it cannot tell us exactly how closely they are related or whether they both fall into the same branch of a family tree.

Large Genetic Distance

Genetic Distances from the Ewing Modal

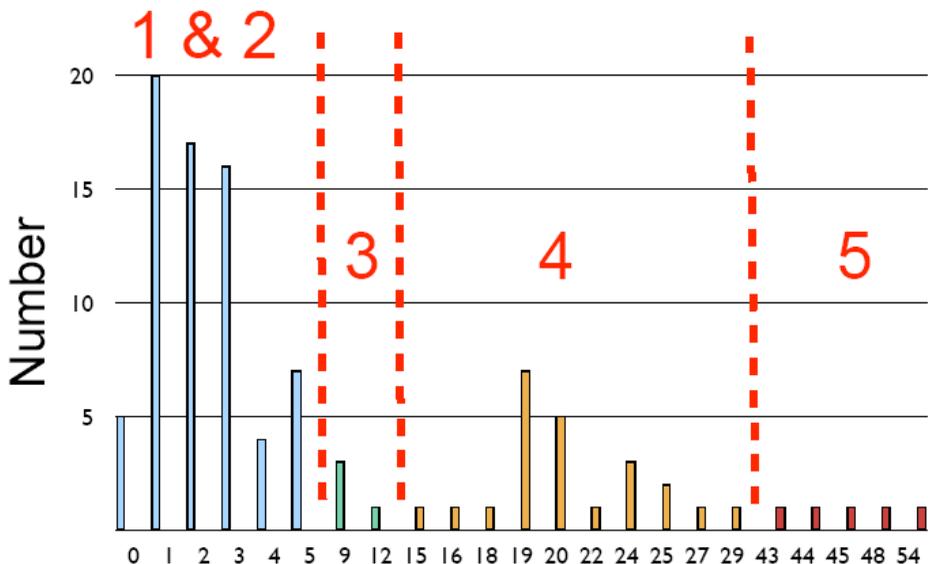
The bar diagram on the following page shows how many participants are at given genetic distances from the Ewing modal haplotype. It will be easier to read and interpret this diagram if you print it out larger and in color by using the fourth link above.

Notice that the first bar on the left shows that there are five men⁴ who exactly match the Ewing modal haplotype, so are at genetic distance 0 from it. Moving to the right, notice that there are twenty men at genetic distance 1 from the modal, seventeen at genetic distance 2, sixteen at genetic distance 3, and so on across the page. The vertical dotted lines show how we have divided the groups.⁵ Groups one and two are thought to have the same common ancestor in a genealogic time frame, because all the men in these groups are within genetic distance 5 of the Ewing modal.

³ In this paragraph, I have used the rate 0.002 per marker per generation.

⁴ In fact, there are now six men in the project who exactly match the modal, but I have not added the most recent one to this diagram.

⁵ The Groups are further subdivided on the basis of conventional genealogy. To read about our rationale and the composition of the groups, have a look at Results Introduction via the link in the Results Directory of the project's web site, and at dl.getdropbox.com/u/431003/Results_Intro.pdf.



Genetic Distance from Overall Ewing Modal

Network Diagram: Overview

The diagram on the following page displays genetic distances in the Ewing Project graphically. Have a look at this diagram. It will be much easier to read and interpret it if you print it out larger and in color by using the third link above.⁶

Genetic distance is proportional to the length of the light gray lines connecting project participants. The important things to notice here are how Groups 1 and 2 are practically piled up on top of one another, Group 3 is at a little distance from them, and Groups 4 and 5 are at considerable distance and rather spread out. The black node labeled R1b is genetic distance 15 from the Ewing modal, and the men in Group 4 are all at some additional distance further than that. Notice also that there are five clusters of men, labeled 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d and 5a, that are within genetic distance 4 or 5 of the others within the same cluster, but that each cluster is at a considerable distance from the others. I am just eyeballing it, here, but it looks like the Group 4 clusters are about genetic distance 15 from one another, and they are something like genetic distance 50 from Group 5a.

⁶ You can read about how network diagrams are constructed and interpreted in greater detail at the current discussion of Network Diagrams (www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA_Project/DNA_ProjectResults/AboutDiagrams.html - Network Diagrams).

Limitations of Genetic Distance

The take-home lesson here is that large genetic distances (over 10 or so) rule out a paternal-line relationship in a genealogic time frame. Small genetic distances (5 or less) suggest that a paternal-line relationship could very well exist in a genealogic time frame, but one cannot conclude with any confidence that two men at genetic distance 0 are more closely related than two men at genetic distance 3.⁷

Off-Modal Markers

To follow this discussion, it is important to understand the concept of 'modal haplotype' and its implications. Refresh your understanding by reading the short discussion in *Modal Haplotypes*, which is available through a link in the Resources Directory on the project's web site, and through the second link above. Again, the excruciatingly short story is that the modal haplotype of a group of related men is almost certain to have been the haplotype of their common ancestor, and since mutations are rare events, all of the descendants of a common ancestor will match this haplotype at almost all of the markers. Each marker where a man does not match the modal haplotype is called an off-modal marker. In our Results Tables, these are highlighted to make them easier to see.

As you look at one of our Results Tables for groups of related men, you will see highlighted off-modal markers sprinkled here and there in the table. Some participants will have none because they exactly match the modal haplotype. Most will have one or two, and a very few will have three or more differences from the modal haplotype. This is because mutations occur at random and do not give us any particularly interesting genealogic information. We do not start to get excited until we see that two or more men match one another at one or more off-modal markers.

Matches at Off-Modal Markers

What follows here is really the central idea of this article and of genetic genealogy itself. Because mutations are rare and occur at random, we do not expect to see many instances of the *same* mutation, even in a good-sized kindred. I do not want to use too much math here, but consider that if the average mutation rate is 0.002 per marker, we expect to see a mutation at a specific marker only once in five hundred transmission events.⁸ On the other hand, we expect to see a mutation at any of the 37 markers under consideration once in $500/37 = 13.5$ transmission events, on average. This means that the odds are pretty good that tenth cousins, who are separated by twenty-two transmission events, will differ at a couple of random markers. But what are the odds that each of them will have exactly the same mutation; that is, they will match at an off-modal marker? Remember, if we are looking for just any mutation, we expect to wait 13.5 transmission events to see one, but if we are waiting for a mutation at

⁷ Keep in mind that we are and have been talking about genetic distance on the 37-marker panel.

⁸ A 'transmission event' is an opportunity for a mutation to occur. A father and son are separated by one transmission event. Two brothers are separated by two transmission events, because there was a chance of a mutation when each of the sperm cells leading to them was made by the father. Tenth cousins are separated by twenty-two transmission events. This is eleven generations down from the ninth great-grandfather to each of the tenth cousins.

a specific marker, we would expect to wait five hundred transmission events.⁹ Suppose that one of the tenth cousins has a specific mutation. The other cousin has only eleven transmission events in which to match it, and on average it would take five hundred transmission events to match it. So matches at off-modal markers are not so likely to occur by coincidence.

But mutations occur at random. What other way is there for matches to occur except 'by coincidence?' The other way is for the mutation that created the off-modal marker to have occurred a single time and for both cousins to have inherited it from a common ancestor. Now we have to let go of the tenth-cousin relationship and go back to the situation that we have more often: we have test results for two men, but we are not sure exactly how they are related. Based on genetic distance, we have concluded that they are in a related group and have a common ancestor with the others in the group, but that is all that genetic distance can tell us. But if they differ from the group modal and match at an off-modal marker, our first guess should be that they are descended from a common ancestor more recent than the common ancestor of the whole group. In other words, we should suspect that they are in the same sub-branch of the larger family.

I cannot emphasize this too strongly. Two men having markers that match the modal of their loosely defined 'closely related' group is nothing more than we would expect and follows from the definition of 'closely related group.' But two men matching at markers that do not match the modal (off-modal matches) may very well be more closely related to one another than they are to the whole comparison group.

Using Group 2 as an Example

Have a look at the Ewing Group 2 Results Table on the following page. It will be much easier to read and interpret this table if you print it out larger and in color by using the fifth link above.

At the very bottom of the table you can see three men in Group 4c and one in 5b. I have included them in the Group 2 table because their conventional genealogies suggest that they are descended from the progenitor of Group 2a. But as you can see, the Y-DNA test results show this is impossible. These men are at a huge genetic distance from the men in Group 2. WD is at genetic distance 25 from the Ewing modal and each of the others is further than that.

Next, notice that all of the other men in this table share the off-modal marker DYS 391 = 10, where the Ewing modal is DYS 391 = 11. We have distinguished Group 2 from Group 1 not on the basis of genetic distance but rather on the basis of this off-modal marker.¹⁰ Next, notice that there is a scattering of off-modal markers here and there, mostly at random. To the extent that these are random, they give us no genealogic information. Now, notice that all seven men in Group 2a have the off-modal marker CDYa =

⁹ Since markers can mutate either up or down at about the same frequency and we are looking for a mutation in the same direction, we would really have to wait for a thousand generations. The point I am trying to make is only that in a genealogic time frame, it is highly unlikely for two men to end up with the same mutation by chance.

¹⁰ Even though GR also has DYS 391 = 10, we have put him into Group 1b rather than somewhere in Group 2, because we have not been able to find a mistake in his conventional genealogy showing his descent from James Ewing of Inch, the progenitor of Group 1b. You can be sure that this has driven us crazy, but we have finally decided that he must have had a parallel mutation at this marker. Parallel mutations are discussed briefly below.

35 and no one else in Group 2 has this.¹¹ We put the members of Group 2a into this group on the basis of their conventional genealogy, and we know who their common ancestor was (though we do not know his name for sure). The fact that all of the men in this branch of the family match at an off-modal marker is an excellent illustration of the potential usefulness of off-modal matches. If you look at the Group 2a Relationship Diagram, you will also be able to figure out where the DYS 442 = 12 mutation shared by TNS and WW must have happened,¹² why they both have it, and how it now serves as a branch marker for the descendants of the man who appears in this diagram as 'Samuel Jr.'¹³

Those of you who are really on your toes will be wondering: How about the fact that there are some other pairs of men who share an off-modal marker?

- EN and WW share the off-modal marker DYS 439 = 12
- ST and TG share the off-modal marker DYS 449 = 32
- TNS and TG share the off-modal marker DYS 464a = 16
- AL and RF share the off-modal marker DYS 576 = 19
- WE, ME2 and JC2 share the off-modal marker CDYa = 36
- EG and JL share the off-modal marker CDYb = 39
- Three men in Group 2a and ME2 share the off-modal marker CDYb = 37

Precisely. This is where the action is. The fact that RC, SA and JM2 are at genetic distance 0 from one another and the Group 2 modal makes us very confident that they are all in Group 2, but it tells us almost nothing about which sub-branch they belong to.¹⁴ Establishing a closer relationship and choosing a sub-branch requires us to look for off-modal matches. We are especially interested when we see that someone in Group 2* (which consists of those men who do not know their conventional genealogic connection with any of the others in Group 2) matches one of the men in another of the Group 2 subgroups at an off-modal marker, because this can give us a lead about what branch of the family he may belong to.

It is beyond the scope of this article to go through a detailed analysis of each of these off-modal matches, but I would be happy to do this for any or all of these cases privately with any of you who may be interested. Suffice it to say here that I do not think that EN and WW are in the same branch notwithstanding the fact that they both have DYS 439 = 12 for these reasons: We have good conventional genealogy that RC and EN are third cousins, both descended from John Ewing (born 1775). We have established that WW and TNS both descended from Samuel Ewing Jr., were born about the same time, and TNS does not have DYS 439 = 12, so the mutation at this marker that WW inherited must have occurred somewhere between him and his great-grandfather. Furthermore, EN does not have the CDYa = 35 marker shared by all the men in Group 2a. We are forced to conclude

¹¹ The fact that the four men outside of Group 2 at the bottom of the chart also have this is due to coincidence. They are at such a large genetic distance from the men in Group 2 that we cannot make anything of this.

¹² It had to have happened as Samuel (born ~1740) was fathering Samuel Jr. because if it happened before that, WR would also be expected to have this mutation. If it happened afterwards we would not expect both WW and TNS to have it.

¹³ Group 2a Results Table (dl.getdropbox.com/u/431003/Group2aRelationshipDiagram.pdf).

¹⁴ I say 'almost nothing' because if they were in Group 2a, we would expect them to have CDYa = 35, and they do not, so they probably do not belong there.

that the off-modal match at DYS 439 = 12 must be coincidental, and that EN and WW did not inherit it from a common ancestor.

Dad-burned Complications

If I could teach my children and grandchildren just one thing, it would be this: There ain't no always. Nothing is certain, nothing lasts forever, and there is always an exception to the rule. And this is certainly true about genetic genealogy. This discussion would not be complete if I did not at least mention two sorts of exception to the rule.

Parallel Mutations

I mentioned that any single specific marker is likely to mutate only once every five hundred generations on average. So when we see that two men have the same mutation (for instance, they match at an off-modal marker), we should have a high degree of suspicion that they inherited it from a common ancestor. The fact is, though, mutations can and do arise independently and coincidentally. We speak of 'parallel mutations' when this happens. Two men are said to have inherited parallel mutations when they both have the same off-modal marker, but they did not get it from a common ancestor. What is more, though it may be true that, on average, markers only mutate once in five hundred generations, some markers have much faster than average mutation rates. In particular, the CDY markers are thought to mutate nearly twenty times as fast as this average.¹⁵ And while I have not tallied or estimated the total number of transmission events in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project and done the math, my impression is that we have found way more parallel mutations than the mutation rate estimates might suggest that we should find.

Back Mutations

We expect all descendants of a man in whom a mutation occurred to inherit the same mutation. This is to say that the descendants will match the mutated value and not the ancestral value. So if your father had a mutation at some marker, you would match him rather than your grandfather at that marker. Of course, eventually there could be another mutation at the same marker. Markers are more or less equally likely to mutate in either direction; that is, they are about equally likely to add a repeat or lose one (the number is as likely to increase or decrease). Suppose your grandfather had CDYb = 37, and your father had a mutation to CDYb = 38. We would expect you and your offspring also to have CDYb = 38. Of course, your son could have another mutation to CDYb = 39, in which case he would be one step different at that marker from you and your father, and two steps different from your grandfather. But your son could as well have a mutation from CDYb = 38 back down to CDYb = 37. In this case, your son would match not you and your father; he would match your grandfather. When a mutation occurs that results in matching an ancestral value, we say that a 'back mutation' has occurred. This makes it appear that a line has not had a mutation, when in fact it has had two, but in opposite directions so that the second 'cancels' the first and both become invisible.

¹⁵ If you want to see one take on per-marker mutation rate estimates, they are shown at the top of the Modal Comparison Table available at the Modals comparison chart (dl.getdropbox.com/u/431003/ModalComparisonTable.pdf).

This is what appears to have happened in Group 2a at CDYb. To follow this, you should look at the Group 2 Results Table and Group 2a Relationship Diagram. Notice that the Ewing modal at CDYb is 38, but that JN, DG and TW2 all have CDYb = 37. This makes us think that William? must also have had CDYb = 37. If so, his son Joshua should also have had CDYb = 37. But Joshua's three descendants through his son Samuel (born c1740) — WR, WW and TNS — all have CDYb = 38, and his descendant through his son Nathaniel (born c1741) — JW — has CDYb = 36. What is going on here? There must have been a back mutation in Samuel (born c1740) to CDYb = 38 and so all of his descendants match the ancestral Ewing modal notwithstanding that they have a couple of common ancestors (Joshua and William?) who had CDYb = 37. And JW has CDYb = 36 because there was another mutation (from CDYb = 37 to CDYb = 36) somewhere along the line between Nathaniel, born c1741, and JW.

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 site¹⁶ and the FTDNA web site.¹⁷ If you want to ask questions, call me at +1 505.764.8704 in the evening, or EMail me at davidewing93@gmail.com.

David Neal Ewing has been a member of Ewing Family Association since 1996 and has served as its Chancellor since 2006. He previously served as Chair of its Board of Directors from 2004-2006. He is also Administrator of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project, which he founded in 2004, and he is a regular contributor to the Ewing Family Journal. 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.



“You don’t look anything like the long haired, skinny kid I married 25 years ago. I need a DNA sample to make sure it’s still you.”

¹⁶ www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA_Project/index_Y-DNA.html .

¹⁷ www.FamilyTreeDNA.com/public/Ewing

Ewing Digital Library

This section of the *Journal* provides various genealogical data 'tidbits' — will abstracts and transcriptions, abstracts and transcriptions of other primary-research documents (deeds, administration papers, guardianship papers, etc.), newspaper articles, etc. They have been analyzed to varying degrees by their contributors. Some are presented with no analytic commentary. Others are annotated with various comments and data. Still others have been rather extensively analyzed. All are intended to help readers in their genealogical research.

Forty Shilling Reward

Contributed by Louis Lehmann (*LouLehmann at comcast dot net*)

I have been poking around in a Historic Newspaper archive and found the following item. I don't know if this is the William Ewing of Little Britain township described in Chapter 12 of Margaret Ewing Fife's book¹ but it seems possible. A fascinating Ewing item at any rate.

Publication: The Pennsylvania Gazette

Date: December 26, 1771

Title: FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward. STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the night of the 12th of December, 1771, a large chestnut sorrel HORSE, about 9 years old, in good order, about 15 hands high, short rumped, with a short switch tail, shod before, paces and trots though heavy, a little heavy eared, carries himself largely, well built, is a remarkable good leader in a team, has a star in his forehead, and two hind feet white. Said horse is supposed to be stolen by one WILLIAM EWING, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, slim made, smooth faced, black hair, and wants some of his fore teeth, is very talkative and inquisitive about other mens [sic] business, he frequently keeps about the Frontiers and New Purchase; had on him a blue strait coat, goslin coloured velvet breeches, good shoes and silver buckles, he also wears a watch. Whoever takes up the thief and horse, and secures the thief in any of his [Majesty's goals], and sends me word of the horse, shall have the above reward, if in the province; but if out of the province, THREE POUNDS reward, paid by ROBERT FULTON.

McCabe / Young / Ewing

Contributed by Craig Young (+1 301.471.5214, *CraigY7169 at aol dot com*)

I was born Craig Harris Young on April 27, 1950, in Washington D.C. My father was born Eliot Richard McCabe on February 11, 1920, in Washington D.C. to Mathilde Young and Harry Edwin McCabe. Several years after Eliot was born, my grandparents separated and were later divorced in 1923. Growing up in the Washington area, Eliot never knew his father, Harry McCabe, and there was no known direct contact between my father and my grandfather for the remainder of their lives. Eliot grew up a Young, though his name was not legally changed from McCabe to Young until his sixteenth birthday.

¹ Fife, Margaret Ewing (ed. James R. McMichael). *Ewing in Early America*, Family History Publishers, Bountiful, Utah, 84101. Available online at www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org.

Growing up, my brother, sister and I never discussed our grandfather with my father. Whatever we learned about him came from my mother, Louise, and she knew very little. We knew his name was Harry McCabe, he was born and raised in the Washington D.C. area, and that he was, according to my mother whose information was all second-hand, "not a good man." My siblings and I knew little about our grandfather, and further, insofar as my father was concerned, he was not a subject open to discussion. My mother did tell us, years later, that shortly after my brother Rick was born in 1947, my mother received a call at home from Harry McCabe inquiring about his new grandson. My mother said she was polite to Harry and spoke with him for several minutes. When my mother informed Eliot of the phone call from his father, he became very angry. That was the last known contact between Harry McCabe and anybody in our family. My grandmother, the former Mrs. Harry McCabe, died in 1957.

In 1958, my family moved from Northwest Washington D.C. to the suburbs in Bethesda, Maryland. My parents chose a prominent D.C.-area builder to build their new home in Bethesda, the place we all called home and my parents occupied until 1984. Later on we found out that the builder's wife was the granddaughter of Harry McCabe's (my grandfather's) sister. It is a long story which I will not belabor here. Ironically, years later while attending high school, my sister dated the son, Bob, of the daughter of Harry McCabe's sister. One day Bob came to my father Eliot and asked if Harry McCabe was his father. My father said "yes," inquired if he was still alive — "yes" was again the answer — and returned to mowing the lawn. It was never brought up again.

Eliot died in 1998; my mother lived until 2007. Before her death and particularly after her passing, my sister and I frequently spoke of finding out more about our grandfather, a man about of whom we knew so little. We had never seen so much as a photograph of Harry McCabe. My sister and I spoke of hiring a genealogist to come up with answers. It had been close to twenty-seven years since my sister and my cousin Bob had broken up, and I had not seen or spoken to Bob since the split. I knew that Bob and Harry were related, so I decided to EMail Bob at his company and inquire into our McCabe lineage and into Harry specifically. Bob was most cordial and we agreed to meet for lunch. At lunch, Bob shared with me a very thorough McCabe family history that his sister (my second cousin) Ellen had researched. Thanks to Bob and Ellen, in one day we had learned not only about Harry, but we now had the entire McCabe family tree laid out before us. Ellen and I began EMailing one another. Ellen asked if I would be willing to participate in the McCabe Surname Y-DNA Project for the purposes of further defining the ancestral history of the McCabes from Ireland to America and specifically in regard to an Owen McCabe, who was supposedly one of the first Irish settlers in the Lancaster Valley area of Pennsylvania. If not for my grandmother's decision to change my dad's name from McCabe to Young, I would today be a McCabe, and therefore I met the requirements and agreed to have my Y-DNA tested.

What the 67-marker test revealed was quite interesting. First the test revealed that as far as being genetically linked to Owen McCabe, the result was a resounding 'no.' In addition, my Y-DNA test results did not match any of the participants in the McCabe Surname Y-DNA Project. However, there were a number of identical matches with participants in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project despite the fact that I have no known Ewings in my paternal family history! So apparently my brother, sister and I are Ewings. I am sure there are a number of possibilities, but not being a geneticist, I would love to know how this may have come about and if somebody in the *Ewing Family Association* might read this and possibly provide some answers.

Since we are Ewings — there is little doubt based on the test — I would love to communicate with others of the *Ewing Family Association*. I can be reached by EMail at *CraigY7169 at aol dot com*.

Albert Leon 'Ab' Ewing (1919-2007)

Contributed by Eleanor Ewing Swineford (*louruton at futura dot net*)

I found the following article in my files. I am not sure who these people and this organization are, but someone may recognize them or the organization and help the rest of us figure out what this organization was, who these people were, and how all of this relates to us.

From the *Cecil Whig*, Elkton, Maryland, Friday, September 1, 1939

Elected President of Ewing Clan First Reunion on Sat.

Over 150 members of the Ewing Clan, descendants of John Ewing, held its first reunion at St. John's Methodist Church, Lewisville, Pa., on Saturday, August 26.

The group spread a basket lunch on long tables at the rear of the church where members of the various groups renewed old acquaintances.

While a reunion of the Clan had been discussed for some time, it remained for Mrs. Anna Ewing Horn, of Philadelphia, Mrs. W. Palmer McFadden, of Elkton, and Harry Ewing of Andora, to arrange for the first reunion.

Murray J. Ewing, of Elkton, son of the late Rev. Dr. Harvey W. Ewing, presided over the meeting and was elected first president of the group when a permanent organization was formed following the luncheon. Harry Ewing was chosen vice-president with Mrs. Horn, secretary and treasurer. The Rev. Frank Ewing, a former pastor of Oxford, Pa., Methodist Church, was elected historian. The officers elected were named as a committee to select the time and place for the next reunion. The Rev. F.[?] H. Truitt, pastor of the church, extended an invitation to meet at Lewisville next summer.

The following program was given in the afternoon:

Group sing, "Old favorites"; children, group singing, Evelyn, Kathryn, Louise Armacost and Lois Kay of Finksburg, Md., grandchildren of Nora Ewing Kay; reading, Grace Ewing, daughter of Leon Ewing, Blake, Md.; solo, Anna Ewing Horn, daughter of Harry Ewing; reading, Mr. Robert Montgomery Ewing, Bowers Beach, Del.; solo, Grace Ewing; violin solo, Mazie Ewing Ottley, of Oxford, Pa., daughter of Wesley Ewing; quartette, Bessie Ewing, Nettie Ewing Lamborn, William Ewing, children of Wesley Ewing and Harvey, son of William Ewing; solo, Rev. Melvin Kay, of Worton, Md., son of Nora Ewing Kay; family history, Rev. Frank Ewing; duet, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Scarborough of Wilmington, Del., son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. Florence Ewing; reading, Mrs. Willet Ewing, Coatesville, Pa.; solo, Lillian Kirk Brown, granddaughter [sic] of Lillis Ewing Kirk; song, ending with "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

One of the outstanding features of the day was an original poem by Edith Holt Ewing of Coatesville, Pa., wife of the late Willett Ewing. The poem was printed and distributed to those present as a souvenir of the first reunion.

There's a shout in the Camp!
There's a song in the air
Up at dear old St. John's!
Can it be the World's Fair?



**Murray J.
Ewing**

Oh, no, it's a reunion
 The Ewings are a staging
 And true to their form
 A real jubilee is raging
 There's the uncles and aunts and cousins
 The grandmas and grandpas too
 All glad to be there to greet you
 With a hearty "How do you do?"
 And I'm not one bit fearful to wager
 That ere this day comes to a close
 A many a leg of fried chicken
 Will in many a Ewing repose.
 So, all hail to the great Ewing family!
 Who've gathered from far and near
 And may this most happy reunion
 Be repeated for many a year!

Fondly submitted
 Edith Holt Ewing

Another innovation was a song composed by Lillian Kirk Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellis Brown of Appleton for the clan and sung to the tune of "Sweethearts."

Mrs. Margaret Irwin, age eighty five, was the oldest member attending on Saturday.

Further Information from Karen Avery (+1 703.743.1293, *BKAvery2 at comcast dot net*)

This is the line that includes Albert Leon 'Ab' Ewing (1919-2007), AL in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's Group 2d. His lineage may be found at:

http://dl.getdropbox.com/u/431003/Lineages/AL_Albert%20Leon%20Ewing.pdf.

So far as I know, he is the only representative of this line in the Project. For those who attended the 2004 Gathering in Cecil County, Maryland, Ab was the gentleman who stepped up in the bus and took us for a tour of his farm and surrounding lands. He also pleasantly surprised Beth Toscos, Jane Weippert and I because he looked exactly like one of our uncles.

Two people from this family group have shared information with me. I have done additional research using Census records, Social Security records, the November 2007 issue of the *Journal*² and Fife's book.³ I think I have most of the people mentioned in the article in my database.

Samuel G. Ewing [1842-1928]

Contributed by Eleanor Ewing Swineford (*louruton at futura dot net*)

Samuel G. Ewing was the grandfather of Ellsworth Samuel and Harold Ewing of Canton. It was quite a story that Ellsworth and Harold told us at our gathering in Ohio about twenty years ago.

² *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (November 2007), p. 17.

³ Fife, Margaret Ewing (ed. James R. McMichael). *Ewing in Early America*, Family History Publishers, Bountiful, Utah, 84101, p. 160. Available online at www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org.

Obituary, Ashland, Ohio, newspaper, 1928

Final tribute was paid Thursday afternoon to Samuel G. Ewing, prominent Ashland County citizen, who died at the home of his daughter in Santa Clara, California.

Funeral rites were held at the Shaw Funeral Home on Center Street, with Rev. Harold E. Andrews of the First Presbyterian Church in charge. Burial was made in the family lot in Hayesville cemetery.

High tribute was paid to Ewing by the local Presbyterian pastor. Rev. Andrews took [as] his text the quotation, "I fought a good fight --." He spoke of Ewing's faithful religious life and his consistent and loyal work for Christ. He stated that Samuel Ewing was not only a soldier of the Republic, as he served in the Civil War, but was a loyal soldier of the Cross. A tribute to Ewing by President Wishart of Wooster College who is a great friend of the family was read. Dr. Wishart was unable to attend the funeral rites.

In charge of the funeral services in Santa Clara Calif., where Ewing died, were members of the G. A. and Dr. John Wishart of San Anselmo, Calif.

Among those from out of town who attended the rites yesterday were Thomas E. Ewing of Deland Fla., A. R. Ewing and family from Canton, Miss Neva Gregg of Santa Clara Calif., Rev. Dr. W. L. Ewing and family of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Dr. Amos Ewing of Columbus and Miss Jennie Barnett of Mansfield.

An interesting phase of Samuel Ewing's life was the fact that he carried in his head for 46 years an ounce bullet which was inflicted by a sharpshooter during the Civil War. The bullet embedded in bone at the base of his nose, between his eyes, was overlooked by probably 50 doctors in examining Ewing. It was discovered about 16 years ago by Dr. Rieble⁴ of Ashland Ohio, who performed an operation to remove the piece of metal, the dimensions of which were three-fourths of an inch long and five-eighths of an inch in diameter.

The bullet will be given to Dr. Riebel³ to keep for about a year, when it is to be returned to Thomas Ewing, the eldest son.

Joseph Hoch Ewing

Contributed by Robert Hunter Johnson

Obituary, *The Washington Post*, August 24, 1906

On Friday, August 18, 2006, Joseph Hoch Ewing of Silver Spring, MD. Beloved husband of Jacqueline J. Ewing; father of Joe Ewing, Jr., Jackie Pearson and Bill Ewing; grandfather of Abe Aksal, John Pearson, Gerri Pearson Weisser, Tonja and William Ewing and Jenna Ewing Kole. Also survived by four great-grandchildren. Relatives and friends may call at Collins Funeral Home, 500 University Blvd., West, Silver Spring, MD, Friday, 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m. Mass of Christian Burial at Shrine of St. Jude, 12701 Veirs Mill Road, Rockville, MD on Saturday, August 26 at 10 a.m. Interment Gate of Heaven Cemetery. Memorial contributions may be made to [the] Alzheimer's Association, National Capital Area, 11240 Waples Mill Road, Suite 402, Fairfax, VA 22030.



**Joseph Hoch
Ewing**

⁴ Transcription Note: Both 'Rieble' and 'Riebel' appear in the article.

Article: Lt. Col. Joseph Ewing, 97; Former Army Museum Curator. Joe Holley, Washington Post Staff Writer, *The Washington Post*, August 25, 2006.

Joseph Hock Ewing, 97, a retired Army lieutenant colonel and former curator of the U.S. Army Museum System, died Aug. 18 of congestive heart failure at Mary Washington Hospital in Fredericksburg. He was a Silver Spring resident.

Col. Ewing was born in Roselle, N.J. After receiving his undergraduate degree from the University of Notre Dame in 1932, he worked for several weekly newspapers and edited *Town*, a community magazine in Roselle.

He enlisted in the Army in 1942 and graduated from Officer Candidates School and the Officer Advanced Course at Fort Benning, Ga. He joined the 29th Infantry Division of the Maryland-Virginia-D.C. National Guard in 1944 as the unit prepared to storm the city of Brest on the French Coast. In Germany, he led his rifle platoon on the assault crossing of the Roer River, and his platoon captured a number of German soldiers.

During quiet periods on the Roer, he edited and typed a small newspaper he called *Chin Strap*. Because of his combat experience and his journalism background, he was chosen to write an account of the 29th Division's wartime experience that initially was published as a pamphlet. After the war, he wrote *29 Let's Go!* (1948), the official history of the division.

From 1950 to 1953, he served on the historical staff of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Far East Command headquarters in Tokyo. From 1953 to 1965, he was assigned to the 1st Army Headquarters on Governor's Island, N.Y., where he worked in public relations and eventually became the 1st Army's historian and curator of its historical museum.

As a civilian, he served from 1965 to 1980 as curator of the U.S. Army Museum System, supervising more than 60 Army museums in the United States and overseas. He also edited the system's newsletter.

His decorations include two awards of the Bronze Star and the Army Department's Distinguished Civilian Service Award.

In retirement, he wrote *Sherman at War* (1992), a book that relied on 27 letters that Gen. William T. Sherman, a Ewing family relative, wrote during the Civil War. The letters were undisturbed for a half-century in the Ewing family attic in Roselle. He also wrote *The 29th: A Short History of a Fighting Division* (1992).

Col. Ewing, who ran the Notre Dame track team and twice was the New Jersey Amateur Athletic Union steeplechase champion — at two miles in 1932 and 3,000 meters in 1933 — took up running again at age 57. He celebrated his 80th birthday by running 10 miles.

Survivors include his wife of 55 years, Jacqueline Van Hovel Ewing of Silver Spring; three children, Joseph Hoch Ewing Jr. of West Palm Beach, Fla., Jacqueline A. Pearson of Silver Spring and William Tecumseh Sherman Ewing of Fredericksburg; six grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

Marion Anna (Ewing) Sanford [1923-2007]

Posted on rootsweb's Ewing Board (boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/mb.ashx)

Marion Anna Sanford, the daughter of Carl C. and Anna Dykast Ewing was born November 3, 1923 on the family farm west of Loretto, Nebraska. She was baptized and confirmed at the Loretto Methodist Church, and attended Boone County School District #40. Marion graduated from Albion High School and continued her education at Wayne State College where she received her Teachers Certification.

On June 1, 1947 she was united in marriage to V. Wayne Sanford at the Loretto Methodist Church. Marion taught school at Boone County District #40 for 10 years before staying at home to raise her family. She was a longtime member of the Loretto Methodist Church and the United Methodist Church of Albion, along with being a member of the Y M Club, and the V.F.W. Auxillary [sic].

Marion passed away on Thursday, May 3, 2007 at the Boone County Health Center in Albion following a severe stroke.

Surviving Marion is her husband Wayne of Albion; four children: Craig W. Sanford & wife Kathryn of Phoenix, AZ; Cynthia Kugler & husband Scott of Kearney, NE; Bryan Sanford & wife Barbara of O'Neill, NE; Constance Scott & husband Steve of Broken Bow, NE; 9 grandchildren: Heather Verkest & husband Todd and Ashley Sanford, all of Phoenix; Stephanie Ourada & husband Doug of Myrtle Beach, SC; Anna of Kearney, NE; Shelby & Logan Sanford of O'Neill; Stephanie Paulsen & husband Heath of Oconto, NE; Melissa Pandorf & husband Jesse of Houston, TX; Michael of Broken Bow; 1 great grandchild Kaden Paulsen ; 1 brother Raymond Ewing of Colorado Springs, CO; along with many nieces and nephews.

She was preceded in death by her parents and one brother Randall Ewing.

Services are 2:00 p.m. Monday, May 7, 2007 at the United Methodist Church in Albion. Visitation will be 4-8 p.m. Sunday at Levander Funeral Home in Albion. Burial will be at the Rose Hill Cemetery in Albion.

If ...



If you can start the day without caffeine.
 If you can always be cheerful – ignoring aches and pains.
 If you can resist complaining and boring people with your troubles.
 If you can eat the same food every day and be grateful for it.
 If you can understand when your loved ones are too busy to give you any time.
 If you can take criticism and blame without resentment.
 If you can conquer tension without medical help.
 If you can relax without liquor.
 If you can sleep without the aid of drugs.
 Then you are probably The Family Dog!

Contributed by Karen Avery

Reviews

Smith, Ronald D. *Thomas Ewing Jr.: Frontier Lawyer and Civil War General*, University of Missouri Press, 2008.

Reviewer: Brian Burnes, *The Kansas City Star*, February 21, 2009

Thomas Ewing Jr. biography follows the missteps that led to a Kansas City tragedy



George Caleb Bingham painted “Order No. 11” or “Martial Law” in 1869-70, about six years after the Union Army threw Confederate sympathizers out of the Kansas City countryside. The painting hangs at the State Historical Society in Columbia

In south Kansas City, along the north side of Red Bridge Road, Kansas City's worst wartime disaster is noted on a marker.

A solitary boxlike structure bears the words "Order No. 11" and the date it was issued in 1863.

The minimal information assumes any visitor knows the rest.

General Order No. 11 depopulated several western Missouri counties, Jackson County among them, and turned much of modern Kansas City into a moonscape. In the interest of removing support of families sympathetic to Confederate-leaning "bushwhackers," the order displaced thousands.

Their crops often were confiscated or burned, their belongings often scavenged, their homes sometimes set aflame. So rich was the outrage that the Red Bridge Road monument was dedicated in 1975 by those who, more than a century after the event, still felt it appropriate to commemorate the tragedy.

Nowhere on the marker is the name of the man who issued the order: Union Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing Jr.

Today the monument, with cracks around its base, needs attention. The reputation of Ewing, meanwhile, would seem beyond repair.

But that's what drives the reader to *Thomas Ewing Jr.: Frontier Lawyer and Civil War General*, apparently the first biography of perhaps the most reviled man in 19th-century Missouri, at least among some.

Here, author Ronald D. Smith reveals Ewing as an unlikely polarizing figure.

[Thomas Ewing Jr.] was a child of privilege, the Brown University-educated son of Thomas Ewing Sr., senator from Ohio and Interior Department Secretary under President Zachary Taylor. As a teenager the younger Ewing served as a secretary to Taylor; later, in Ohio, he was admitted to the bar.

With his being so well placed, it's easy to imagine the younger Ewing choosing to push paper in Ohio or Washington. But lawyers were plentiful in both places, and in 1856 Ewing rode a steamboat from St. Louis to Leavenworth, in Kansas Territory.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 had left the status of slavery in both districts up to those on the ground. At the time Ewing would have answered to the description of free-stater.

But he had come to Kansas not so much to see freedom ring but to get in on the ground floor of statehood.

To Ewing, that meant speculation in Indian lands, angling for various posts (in 1861, at 32, he would become the state's first Supreme Court justice) and the possibility of holding part of the Kansas franchise in the transcontinental railroad.

With a partner he opened a Leavenworth office and, using front capital forwarded by East Coast investors, got ready to make hay. "We will be regarded as half attorney and half land shark," Ewing wrote his brother Hugh.

Other things happened instead. Drought hurt eastern investment in 1859 and 1860. And war — when it finally arrived in April 1861 — cleared the courtrooms.

Ewing, who had zero military training, was shrewd enough to know that postwar politics would demand veteran status of any candidate. He was made a colonel in 1862.

The next year he was placed in command of the Missouri-Kansas border district.

That, writes Smith, was "a truly grim command."

The August 1863 raid on Lawrence, led by guerrilla leader William Quantrill, was horrific, and it happened on Ewing's watch. He had to convince higher-ups, including President Abraham Lincoln, that the region could be secure.

He issued General Order No. 11 on Aug. 25.

It was, Smith writes, "the most aggressive nonracial civilian relocation order in American history."

And yet Smith's summary of Ewing's postwar career suggests that the fallout ultimately didn't damage him. After the war, Ewing's Washington address was a 19th-century version of K Street. His access to new president Andrew Johnson brought him clients.

George Caleb Bingham, the Missouri artist, hounded Ewing about the order, even rendering a painting depicting its enforcement and including a horse-mounted Union officer bearing a great resemblance to Ewing.

Ohio voters nevertheless sent Ewing to Congress in 1877.

But Smith suggests Ewing still paid a price.

More outspoken Kansas politicians, such as Sen. James Lane, called Ewing a "rebel, traitor and coward" after the order was issued. Daniel Anthony, Leavenworth newspaper publisher and Susan B.'s brother, called Ewing "a puppy, a cur, a dog..."

There's evidence Ewing went into a physical decline after the order, Smith writes, battling fevers for much of the fall of 1863. One Union Army scout took a pistol shot at him in a Leavenworth dance hall.

Smith also finds it telling that, in 1864, when Ewing was offered a position by Union Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman he turned it down. (Remarkably, Sherman was Ewing's foster

brother and was then planning his own burnt district between Atlanta and Savannah, the result of his "March to the Sea.")

One reason, Smith writes, may have been his personal safety.

"If for any reason he were captured, there was no telling what Southerners might do to the author of General Order Number 11," Smith writes.

But another may have been sheer fatigue.

"He had seen the devastation of Lawrence, the widows' staring eyes, the burned homes and businesses without men to run them," Smith writes. "He had seen the desolate farms of western Missouri when Missourians had been forced to move south under Order Number 11. He had done his share."

Smith, a lawyer in Larned, Kan., chooses to frame Ewing's story not so much in terms of blue and gray but advice and consent, detailing Ewing's role, for example, in framing the Kansas constitution.

This emphasis on Ewing's legal career has the curious effect of rendering Bleeding Kansas bloodless, at least at first.

But the lawyer's perspective has its own rewards.

Just because a party was found liable for debt, Smith writes, didn't necessarily mean any money could be collected. The laws of territorial Kansas predated the usual practice of garnishments, and in mid-19th century Kansas many residents often carried most of their assets on their person.

That meant debt collecting often involved a personal frontier encounter, at gunpoint.

Given the order he issued in 1863 and what he endured in the subsequent years, Ewing's actual demise was almost an insult to drama. He died of injuries sustained after being hit by a streetcar in New York City in 1896.

At his funeral one speaker included Order No. 11 as among Ewing's "monuments to his efforts to build America."

Maybe those monuments don't include the one out on Red Bridge Road. Still, Smith writes, "Ewing's order worked as intended." His ultimate consolation probably was that "Lawrence was the last Kansas town to be raided by Missouri guerrillas."

Genealogist's Prayer

Lord, help me dig into the past and sift the sands of time.
That I might find the roots that made this family tree of mine.

Lord, help me trace the ancient roads on which my fathers trod,
And led them through so many lands to find our present sod.

Lord, help me find an ancient book or dusty manuscript,
That's safely hidden now away in some forgotten crypt.

Lord, let it bridge the gap that haunts my soul when I can't find
The missing link between some name that ends the same as mine.

New Online Forum for the Ewing Family Association

Martin Ewing (*M.Ewing at snet dot net*)

Our *Association* is taking a bold step to build an active online community. In January 2009, we began a 'Google Group' dedicated to discussion among members (and others) about Ewing genealogy, history, and *Association* affairs. Many of you have already received an invitation to participate. If you have not, we either do not have your current EMail address, or the message may have landed in your spam folder. We currently have over 140 Group members, and we are hoping for many more.

We have already seen active discussion of people's genealogical research and pointers for further work. It would be very appropriate to discuss *Journal* articles online, and to announce *Association* activities and plans.

The online group is called *Ewing Family Association* and is available at:

groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation.

Participation is available at different levels. If you simply go to the Group's web site (as a member of the public) you can read all the discussions to date and view some other Ewing resources, including pointers to our main 'traditional' web site, www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org. If you wish to post (contribute) a message or inquiry, you may do so, but posting (by non-members) will be delayed pending approval by the group administrators.

We suggest that *Journal* readers take the next step and become members of the Group. (You can become a Group member without joining the *Association*. Group membership is free.) You do this by following the 'Apply for group membership' link given at the Group's home page (the address appears above). You will be asked to set up a free Google account if you do not already have one. As a Group member, you can post directly, and you can see the membership list and other resources not available to the public.

Along with the Group's web site, there is a parallel EMail mailing list. Most members receive an EMail each time a new item is posted on the discussion Group. The Group offers you the chance to minimize or even cancel the EMail, if you only want to consult the Group. However, we believe that many members interact mainly by EMail. You can ask to join the EMail list without becoming a member of the Group.

As we developed this EFA Google Group, we realized that many of the EMail addresses we have on file for *Association* members are inaccurate or out-of-date. The *Association* officers request that you help us keep our records up-to-date. Please send your current contact information (EMail and SnailMail) to Jane Weippert (*EwingFamily at windstream dot net*) so we can keep you informed of *Association* developments.

Many thanks to William E. Riddle and David N. Ewing, who encouraged and supported the development of our new forum.

Martin S. Ewing is a retired physicist, astronomer, and university administrator, with degrees from Swarthmore College and M.I.T. His Ewing line traces back to Noble Ewing (born about 1786) and his family that settled in central Massachusetts. When not researching ancestors, Martin volunteers in church finance and web site development. He is also a developer of open source software and a long-time amateur radio operator.

Chancellor's Message

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

Update on Jim McMichael

When I was in Houston for the Family Tree DNA Conference in March, I stopped in to see Jim McMichael, who lives near there. As most of you know, Jim was instrumental in founding our organization. He was the founding editor of the *Journal*; he served many terms on the Board and held many offices. For the last several years, he has been the organization's Genealogist. Past Chancellor George W. Ewing has called him 'Mr. Clan Ewing'¹ for good reason.

Jim went in for gall bladder surgery last year and was diagnosed with metastatic pancreatic cancer. His doctor has told him that he is not expected to recover from this, but that chemotherapy treatment will slow the progress of the disease, so he is taking that. Jim has lost a bunch of weight, but he still has his hair and his sense of humor. On days that he gets his chemo, he is pretty knocked out, and some days he has too much pain to be able to accomplish anything, but he is on a pretty good regimen of pain medications and on 'good days' he is still working a little on some genealogy projects and enjoying his family. He is not much interested in EMail anymore, so we have been referring Ewing genealogy queries to Karen Avery.

Jim was having a good day when I stopped by to see him, and we had a really nice visit for a couple of hours. He did not have too much to say about his illness, except that no one knows how long he has and he is just taking it one day at a time. He is as excited as ever about his ongoing quest to sort out the Ewing families that were in Donegal three hundred years ago. Mainly, we talked about that and about some of the history of the *Ewing Family Association*.

New Ewing Family Discussion Forum

As I mentioned in my last message, Martin Sipple Ewing has organized a *Ewing Family Association* online discussion forum. (See Martin's article about this forum on page 61.) So far, 143 people have signed up for the forum. There have been some interesting discussions, but the message volume is still rather low, so you can sign up without worrying about being overwhelmed with messages. You can also choose from several options about how often you want messages sent to you, ranging from 'never' to 'every time one is sent to the list.' The forum also allows members of the forum to post files that others can read or download, so it is a terrific way to share research information and post queries. Archives of all the postings are maintained, so it is possible that someone will turn up your query or the information you wanted to share on an Internet search long into the future. This is one of a number of ways to minimize the chance that your hard-earned research findings will be lost to posterity. There is no charge for joining the discussion group, and it is even open to people who are not members of the *Ewing Family Association*. If you would like to join, go to groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation and click on the 'Apply for group membership' link on the right side of the web page.

As more and more members are using computers and EMail, we are trying to collect and keep current the EMail addresses of as many members of EFA as possible. Communicating with members by using

¹ *Clan Ewing in America* was the name of our organization until we changed it at the gathering last year.

EMail and the discussion forum is much more efficient and economical than using 'snail mail' and it will allow us to stay more closely in touch. Please send EFA Treasurer Jane Weippert a quick EMail to insure that she has your correct current EMail address. Her EMail address is *EwingFamily at windstream dot net*.

Volunteers Needed

If the following looks familiar, it is because I decided to repeat exactly what I said in my February message; everything is now as it was then. We can always use new ideas, new energy and more help. The effectiveness of the *Ewing Family Association* depends on the efforts of its members. I am very gratified with the progress being made by a gradually increasing number of energetic volunteers, but there are many more things we could be doing, including many we have not even thought of yet.

- We are still looking for someone who may be interested in working with *Clan Ewen USA* to help us coordinate our efforts with them, and perhaps to work toward creating liaisons with other similar organizations.
- We also need that special someone who will take the lead in finding a location for and organizing the 2012 Gathering.
- There are near endless opportunities to transcribe important Ewing resources for posting on the web site.
- There are some really cool new web-based resources on the world-wide distribution of the Ewing name,² and someone willing to do some research and fool around with images could write a terrific article for the *Journal*, which could also be added as a resource to the web site.
- I personally would really like to see an African-American Ewing working group within our organization and would welcome help in promoting and organizing that.
- Your new idea may be the best ever — tell us how we can support you.

David Neal Ewing

Membership News

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

Corrections

We apologize to Ward Benschopf for mis-quoting his surname in the last issue. We also thank him for his graceful, forgiving note about our error:

[This is] a common error, and the reason is that we Benschoffs/Benschoffs have sown the confusion ourselves.

The Benschopf side of my family traces itself back to Christof Banzhaf who arrived in Philadelphia, from Germany, in the mid-1700s.

² One example is www.publicprofiler.org/worldnames, but there are many others.

Family oral tradition has it that when Washington's colonial army was forced to retreat to Valley Forge, they rounded up all the Germans nearby as likely Hessian sympathizers. Whether or not that is true, we know that Christof spent some time imprisoned at the Carlisle Barracks, and, sometime about 1783, when he got out, he changed his name to 'Benshoof' (apparently to sound less German). Yet, some of his descendants seemed to have preferred 'Benshoff' because about half of them seem to have adopted that spelling.

My side, however, has always spelled it 'Benshoof.'

Keeping Up With the Ewings

Chancellor **David Neal Ewing** is proud to announce that his third grandchild, Zoë Frances Veitch, was born on April 7, 2009, in Albuquerque. Her parents are Bill and Heather Ewing Veitch of Albuquerque and her full siblings are Isabel Marie Veitch, age six, and William Ewing 'Liam' Veitch, age three. Zoë also has a half-sister, Olivia Veitch, age eighteen. Dr. Ewing claims that the Scrabble score for Zoë's initials (ZfV = 10+4+4 = 18) is in contention for a world record, and he will be happy to tell you more wonderful things about her as soon as he discovers them or makes them up.

With sincere, heartfelt condolences to his family, we note the passing of:

Howard Daniel Ewing, 89, of Blairsville (Blacklick Township) [Pennsylvania], passed away Friday, Jan. 23, 2009 at his home. The son of Roy and Alice Howard Ewing, he was born March 24, 1919 in Conemaugh Township. Mr. Ewing was a member of the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, where he was a ruling elder and trustee. He was secretary of the Ebenezer Cemetery board, member of Acacia Lodge No. 355 F&AM, Blairsville, Blairsville Grange No. 2012, Pamona Grange, Pennsylvania State Grange and the National Grange. He worked for over 50 years on his parents' farm. Surviving are his wife of 61 years, Mary A. McLaughlin Ewing, whom he married Oct. 23, 1947; a daughter, Susan Leonard and husband Harry J., Blairsville; two grandsons, Daniel Leonard, Homer City, and James Leonard, Latrobe; twin brother, Harry E., and sister, Dorothy Minarcik, both of Blairsville. He was preceded in death by his parents; a son, Wayne H. on March 4, 2000; and a sister, Mabel Fleming Wilson. Friends were received at the Shoemaker Funeral Home, Inc., Blairsville, where funeral services were held Tuesday with Rev. Susan Porch Lantz officiating. Interment was in Ebenezer Cemetery, Lewisville. Masonic services were held in the funeral home Monday.

Sherm Ewing writes:

Dear Friends:

Claire and I are leaving Great Falls, where we have happily lived for the past 27 years, and moving a couple hundred miles north to Lethbridge, Alberta, nearer the ranch where we raised our family between 1955 and 1982 and, happily, still have many friends, kids and grandkids.

As of March 1st, 2009 we can be reached at a very nice retirement place perched on the banks above the Oldman River within sight (in clear weather) of the Porcupine Hills:

The View #118
110 Scenic Drive North,
Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada T1H 5L9
phone: 403.524.0027

Come See Us ... Sherm and Claire

With sincere, heartfelt condolences to his family, we note the passing of:

Rick F. Ewing, 56, of Windham died Feb. 8, 2009, at Maine Medical Center in Portland. Rick was born in Lincoln on Oct. 6, 1952, the son of Randall and Jean Ewing. He grew up in East Millinocket and was a 1972 graduate of Schenck High School. He graduated from the University of Southern Maine in 1977 with a bachelor's degree in social welfare. He began his career as a social worker for children in Portland. For the past 30 years he worked as an advocate for senior citizens. At the time of his death, Rick was executive director at Bartlett Woods, an independent and assisted-living retirement community in Rockland where he will be sadly missed by the residents, staff and board members. Rick was a 15-year member of the Long Term Care Council at St. Joseph's College. He was one of the founders of Port Resources, a Portland-based agency for the disabled. Throughout his career, Rick was respectful of the dignity and rights of children, the disabled and the elderly. He treated his many clients as valued members of society and worked hard to create safe, nurturing homes for them. Rick was a family man who enjoyed holiday traditions, many happy times with his wife and memorable events in his sons' lives. He also enjoyed outdoor activities, especially camping, hiking and fishing. He was an avid cyclist who biked up to 4,000 miles a year throughout Maine and the White Mountains. He played guitar, always had a woodworking project going on, and finished the interior of his home. His annual Bean Hole Bean weekend gatherings, complete with a secret recipe, were always a success with family and friends. He will be missed by so many people in so many ways. Rick is survived by his high school sweetheart, Norma, who was his best friend and beloved wife of 35 years; his two wonderful sons, Adam Ewing of Gorham and Eric Ewing of Windham; Eric's daughter Keely; his father, Randall Ewing; his brothers, John Ewing and Jim Ewing, and his sister Diane Ewing. The family thanks the nurses and staff at Maine Medical Center who took such good care of Rick. A memorial celebration will be held Friday, Feb. 13 at 2 p.m. at Bartlett Woods in Rockland. In the spring a private celebration of Rick's life will be held at his home. In lieu of flowers, memorial donations may be made to the National Kidney Foundation of Maine, 470 Forest Ave., Suite 302, Portland, ME 04101.

New Members ... Welcome Aboard!

Donna Brown and her husband **Norm** reside in Colorado.

I am the daughter of Vernon Lewis Ewing (who was born in Sedgwick, Colorado, on January 19, 1909, and died on July 23, 1949, in Sterling, Colorado) and the granddaughter of Howard Otis Ewing (who was born on May 3, 1879, in Fenton Township, Whiteside County, Illinois, and died on December 6, 1937, in Sterling, Colorado). Howard moved to Colorado in (approximately) 1907.

My great-grandfather is Hiram Lewis Ewing who was born on December 22, 1846, in Ewington, Gallia County, Ohio, and died on July 5, 1917, in Colorado. My great-great-grandfather is James Robert Ewing (July 1820 – April 27, 1901).

I am very excited to have found *the Ewing Family Association*, and I am very much looking forward to reading the *Journal*, (hopefully) attending the 2010 Gathering, and the possibility of hearing from other Ewings. Any information on my line would be greatly appreciated. My address is 8167 North County Road 11, Wellington, Colorado 80549. I can be reached at *nebrown32 at yahoo dot com* or +1 970.568.3318.

Linda M. Ewing of Lynch Station, Virginia, indicates that her Ewing family is from Nova Scotia:

I know very little. My grandfather, Percy B. Ewing, was born in 1891 in Factorydale, Nova Scotia, and died in 1967 in Massachusetts. He married Harriet Beatrice Crocker in 1912 in Aylesford, Nova Scotia. Percy had a brother, Fred, and a sister, Viola. Percy's children were Raymond (my father), Mildred and Berwell. All were born in Harmony, Nova Scotia. The family re-located to Worcester, Massachusetts, about 1928. I am interested in any and all information others can send me. My known lineage is:

me	Linda M. Ewing
grandfather	Raymond A. Ewing (1915-1992)
great-grandfather	Percy Berwell Ewing (1891-1967)
great ² -grandfather	Albert E. Ewing

Linda may be reached at 447 Wileman Road, Lynch Station, Virginia 24571. Her phone number is +1 434.851.1666, and her EMail address is *LMEwing at directv dot net*.

Gary A. Murrell and his wife, **Marilyn**, reside at 3512 Yellow Sky Circle, Edmond, Oklahoma 73013. Gary may be reached by phone at +1 405.570.5052 and his EMail address is *garymurrell at yahoo dot com*. Gary says:

I have two fourth great-grandmothers whose maiden names were Ewing: Margaret (Ewing) Edmiston (c1740-1807) of Burke and Iredell Counties in North Carolina, and Ann (Ewing) Thompson (1745-1815) of Rowan County, North Carolina and York County, South Carolina. I am quite certain (95%) they were sisters. I believe them to be siblings of Nathaniel Ewing, the husband of Rebecca Osborne.

I am writing up my research analyses, explaining the facts that I have that my Ann and Margaret are indeed siblings of Nathaniel Ewing. I cannot vouch for Nathaniel being the son of Joshua (who died, with a will, in 1753), but other Ewing researchers apparently think that this has been proven. Many of these others have credited Joshua with a daughter named Margaret and some say she was born in 1730, based on a totally unsubstantiated entry in an ancient LDS IGI file. I guess they were half right; Margaret was born 1740-1745. My analysis will appear in a future issue of the *Journal*.

Betty Lou Paglia and her husband, **James**, reside at 4875 El Verano Ave., Atascadero, California 93422. Betty may be reached by phone at +1 805.462.2511 or by EMail at *grannytwoshoes at att dot net*. Her Ewing-related heritage is:

grandmother	Lulu Viola Smith, born 1892 in Astoria, Fulton County, Illinois
great-grandparents	Winnie Estaline Ewing, born 1856 in Virginia; married William J. Smith
great ² -grandparents	James White Ewing, born 1829 in Virginia; married Anna 'Frances' Switzer
great ³ -grandparents	Jacob Ewing, born 1802/1809 in Virginia; married Sarah Catherine Sheets

Terry L. Ewing Schulz and her husband, **Thomas**, reside at 3990 Embarcadero, Waterford, Michigan 48329. Terry may be reached at +1 248.673.5921 and via EMail at *schulz912 at comcast dot net*. Terry is looking for more information about her great-grandfather, Harry Eugene Ewing, born June 3, 1865, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Harry died March 14, 1945, in Kansas City, Missouri. Terry writes:

My great-grandfather, Harry Eugene Ewing, married Mary Adeline Weir in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, in 1887. In 1890 they took up residence in Tarkio City, Missouri, where my grandfather, Leonard Zenas Ewing, was born in 1892.

Shirley Holman Sels and her daughter, **Cynthia Sels Frank**. Shirley and her husband, **Wally**, reside at 15110 W. Carbine Way, Sun City, Arizona 85375. She may be reached at *gteam2 at aol dot com* or +1 602.909.2227. Cynthia and her husband, **Thomas**, live at 5401 North Shore Drive, Shawano, Wisconsin 54116. Cynthia may be reached at *cscow at aol dot com* or +1 715.526.5896. Shirley writes:

My Ewing-related lineage is:

father	Fred H. Holman (1905-1975)
grandfather	Harry Holman (1871-1942)
great-grandmother	Danella 'Ella' Branstetter (1849-1917)
great ² -grandmother	Mary Elizabeth Ewing (1823-1888)
great ³ -grandfather	John James Ewing (1804-1838)

Danella 'Ella' Branstetter – my great-grandmother – usually signed her name Ella, even on legal papers.

I found Mary Elizabeth Ewing while searching for Danella's husband Daniel last month. There was more than one Daniel Branstetter, and when I went on Family Search, I found a reference to a Daniel Branstetter's marriage to Mary E. Ewing in the book *Clan Ewing of Scotland* by Elbert William R. Ewing.¹ I found Danella's death certificate and obituary online. They indicate that her mother's name was Mary Ewing from Virginia which confirms the Ewing connection.

Information Available and Sought

Was John of Carnashannagh a Son of James of Inch?

Contributed by Cheryl Ewing Bird (*cbinred at gmail dot com*) and William E. Riddle (*Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*)

Bird: On page 392 of *Ewings in Early America*,² Fife, citing information she received from John Gillespie Ewing, implies that John of Carnashannagh was a son of James of Inch. Can this be true?

Riddle: This is extremely unlikely. In particular, John of Carnashannagh was born 1649 but John Ewing of Inch (James of Inch's son) was born 1699, at least one and probably two generations later. I think that the best interpretation that we can make is that John Gillespie Ewing provided information in which he cited 'John Ewing of Inch' but that Margaret cited 'John Ewing of Carnashannagh' (and treated in Chapter XI). After a careful read of the material on page 392, it occurs to me that Fife's saying that she received information from John Gillespie Ewing that had information about John of Inch (James of Inch's son) that maps to the information she had on John of Carnashannagh. Seems to me that she is more noting the similarity of the data about these two people rather than saying that they are the same person.

Bird and Riddle: Can anyone help us sort this out?

¹ Ewing, Elbert William R. *Clan Ewing of Scotland*, Corben Publishing Co., Ballston, Virginia, 1922. Available for purchase from *www.HigginsonBooks.com* and online at *www.ClanEwing.org/books/EwingEWR/index_ewr.htm*

² 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.EwingFamilyAssociation.org*.

Pennsylvania's Counties Over Time

Contributed by Cornelia Browne (*cecebrowne at yahoo dot com*)

www.familyhistory101.com shows the growth and changes of Pennsylvania's counties over time. It has maps to download.

Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project Participants Sought

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 Surname Y-DNA 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 Y-DNA testing of descendants of James Ewing of Inch's grandson Squire James (a son of Alexander) who married Mary McKown.

Robert Irvin Ewing (1835-1898)

Contributed by Brenda Comstock (*Comstock.Brenda at yahoo dot com*)

My husband's grandmother was a Ewing, and I have been trying for quite some time to research this family without any success. I have traced back to Robert Irvin Ewing who was born on January 26, 1835, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, married Orilla Jane Harris on December 20, 1866, and died on March 10, 1898, in Hardin County, Ohio. According to an 1883 Hardin County History Book: "He is a son of James F. and Isabelle Fleming Ewing, natives of Chester County, Pennsylvania, where the latter is now residing." His obituary states: "Mr. Ewing had four brothers and one sister. His sister and but one brother survive him." His surviving brother was James A. Ewing who was born in 1823 in Pennsylvania and lived in West Liberty, Logan County, Ohio. Logan County is just to the south of Hardin County, Ohio. That is all I have to date on this branch of Ewings. I am beginning to think we are a very lost branch indeed! If you have any information that can help me, please contact me by EMail (*Comstock.Brenda at yahoo dot com*) or at 3816 C.R. 135, Dola, Ohio 45835

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

I tried a few quick searches [via the Search capability on the *Ewing Family Association's* web site (*www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org*)] and found a 'Robert Irwin Ewing,' but his dates were wrong for you. I did not find 'Isabelle Fleming' or 'Isabella Fleming' or 'Orilla Jane Harris' or even 'Orilla.' I encourage you to play with this — best results come from using phrases enclosed in quotes to keep from getting too many hits.

I did find a James F. Ewing, who does not match your criteria exactly, but it is at least biologically possible that he is the father of your Robert Irwin. He appears on page 52 of Chapter IX of Margaret Ewing Fife's *Ewing in Early America*, which is posted in the *Ewing Family Association's* Reading Room on its web site (*www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org*).

If you can identify a living male cousin with the surname Ewing, you might be able to learn something interesting by persuading him to participate in our Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project. You can read about this project through links on the *Ewing Family Association's* web site or by going directly to the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's web site at *www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org/DNA_Project/index_Y-DNA.html*.

Further Information from Karen Avery (+1 703.743.1293, *BKAvery2 at comcast dot net*)

I think I can help you a bit on the line of James F. Ewing and his wife, Isabella Fleming. I have attached a short genealogy report of the data I have on this line.

I suggest you go to *genforum.genealogy.com*. Ask for 'Ewing'. In the left top where it says, 'Search this forum', type 'Fleming'. The result of the search includes many messages, some of which are quite recent. There is some very detailed information among these messages which will help you.

Descendants of James F. Ewing**Generation No. 1**

1. James F. Ewing was born Bet. 1800 - 1812 in Ireland [must have arrived in America about 1834 if 1880 census is true for Robert & James], and died in Chester Co., PA [probably]. He married **Isabelle Fleming**. She was born Bet. 1800 - 1816 in Ireland, and died in Chester Co., PA [probably].

Children of James Ewing and Isabelle Fleming are:

- 2 i. James Ewing, Jr., born Abt. 1832 in Ireland.
- + 3 ii. Robert I. (see note) Ewing, born Jan 26, 1835 in Lancaster Co., PA; died Aft. 1883 in Hardin Co., Taylor Creek Twp, OH [probably].

Generation No. 2

3. Robert I. Ewing (James F.) was born Jan 26, 1835 in Lancaster Co., PA, and died Aft. 1883 in Hardin Co., Taylor Creek Twp, OH [probably]. He married **Orella Jane Harris** Dec 20, 1866, daughter of Isaac Harris. She was born Nov 7, 1842 in OH, and died Aft. 1883 in Hardin Co., Taylor Creek Twp, OH [probably].

Notes for Robert I. (see note) Ewing:²

ROBERT I. EWING, merchant, Silver Creek, was born in Lancaster County, PA, January 26, 1835. He is a son of James F. and Isabelle (Fleming) Ewing, natives of Chester County, PA, where the latter is now residing. Our subject was reared on the home farm, and acquired a common school education. In 1853, he came to Logan County, Ohio, settling in West Liberty, where he resided till 1858; then went to Carroll County, Mo., and remained there till his enlistment in the army. He enlisted December 28, 1861 in Company G, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps. He fought in the battle at Pittsburg Landing. He veteranized February 1, 1864, and re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, of which he was commissioned Second Sergeant. He accompanied Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea. His company was detailed as provost guards soon after the evacuation of Atlanta, and served on that duty to the close of the war. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1865. At the close of the war, he came to Logan County, Ohio, and, in June 1866, to Silver Creek and engaged in merchandising, in which business he has since been occupied. On July 1, 1866, he was appointed Postmaster of Silver Creek and has since filled that position; he is also serving in the capacity of Township Clerk. He was married, December 20, 1866, to Mrs. Orella J. Stevenson, widow of Robert Stevenson and daughter of Isaac Harris. She was born November 7, 1842, and has had a family of five children, viz.. Nettie M., Alpharetta, Le Roy, De Moine and Marvin G. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Ewing belongs to the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 558 at Belle Center, Ohio. He has an annual business of \$6,000, and carries a stock of \$1,500.

Hardin P. 856 Taylor Creek Twp.

More About Robert I. (see note) Ewing:

Fact 1: 1850, to Logan Co., West Liberty from PA

Fact 2: 1858, to Carroll Co., MO

Fact 3: Bet. Dec 28, 1861 - Jul 18, 1865, Served Co. G, 18th MO Vol. Inf. & Army of Cumberland, TN in 16th & 17th Corps.

Fact 4: Jun 1866, Moved to Hardin Co., Silver Creek and engaged in merchandising. Was Postmaster and filled other offices.

Fact 5: Aug 5, 1870, 36, grocer. 'Aurilla J.,' 28; Samuel P. Stevenson, 8; Netta Mary Ewing, 2⁵

Fact 6: 1880, 45, Orella, 37; Nettie, 12; Alfaretta, 9; LeRoy, 7; Demoice, 4; and Stepson Samuel Stevenson, 17. KAA 1211⁶

Children of Robert Ewing and Orella Harris are:

- 4 i. Nettie Mary Ewing, born Abt. 1868 in Hardin Co., Taylor Creek Twp, OH.
- 5 ii. Alpharetta Ewing, born Abt. 1871 in Hardin Co., Taylor Creek Twp, OH.
- 6 iii. LeRoy Ewing, born Abt. 1873 in Hardin Co., Taylor Creek Twp, OH.
- 7 iv. DeMoine Ewing, born Abt. 1876 in Hardin Co., Taylor Creek Twp, OH.
- 8 v. Marvin G. Ewing, born Abt. 1881 in Hardin Co., Taylor Creek Twp, OH.

Endnotes

1. *Comstock at brendayahoo dot com*, Comstock, Brenda.
2. Warner & Beers Co., Chicago, 1883, Hardin Co., OH History, P. 856 Taylor Creek Twp..
3. *Comstock at brendayahoo dot com*, Comstock, Brenda.
4. Warner & Beers Co., Chicago, 1883, Hardin Co., OH History, P. 856 Taylor Creek Twp..
5. 1870 Hardin Co., Taylor Creek Twp., OH Census, P. 13/535 99/98.
6. 1880 Hardin Co., Taylor Creek Twp., OH Census, P. 269 [nearby are James and Matilda Ewing].

Adams County Historical Society

Contributed by William Riddle (*Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*)

The Adams County Historical Society (ACHS) in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, has monthly meetings that may be of interest to *Ewing Family Association* members. Upcoming meetings are included in the Upcoming Events section of this issue of the *Journal*. ACHS also organizes bus tours — for example, to President Lincoln's Cottage and Historic Congressional Cemetery in Washington D.C. and the National Museum of the Marine Corps in Triangle, Virginia — that may also be of interest to the *Association's* members. Information about the bus tours may be obtained by contacting the Society at +1 717.334.4723 or *info at achs-pa dot org*. General information about ACHS and its activities may be found at the Society's web site: *www.achs-pa.org*.

New England Historic Genealogical Society **Contributed by Martin Ewing (*M.Ewing at snet dot net*)**

I have been doing Ewing research in New England — Massachusetts, specifically. My earliest well-documented ancestors are from the Northampton-Holyoke region. In connection with this, my wife Eva and I recently spent an enjoyable three days at the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS) in Boston. NEHGS (www.newenglandancestors.org) is a wonderful institution with incredibly knowledgeable staff researchers and deep library and online resources, one of the 'nine genealogy libraries to visit before you die.'

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

I can certainly attest to the pleasures of genealogical research in New England. The records are much better preserved and accessible there than in many of the places our Scot-Irish ancestors traveled. I was astonished at how much I was able to learn about my Rice line there in just a one-week visit a couple of years ago.

Even more amazing to me was my discovery that most of Massachusetts is very rural and small-town country, full of the sort of helpful folks we have come to expect in such settings. From the perspective of New Mexico, it is all too easy to get the idea that the eastern seaboard states are nothing but big cities full of politicians and other sorts of trouble. I am slowly coming to realize that there are beautiful places and people everywhere, and visiting is a lot more fun when we leave our expectations and prejudices at home.

Chester County Historical Society **Contributed by William Riddle (*Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*)**

If your ancestors settled in or passed through Chester County, Pennsylvania, or if they lived in the surrounding areas, the Chester County Historical Society (CCHS) offers you many opportunities to find out about their lives and the challenges they faced. The Society offers interpretive exhibits on a variety of life-impacting events and activities. It also provides a series of evening talks and one-to-two day seminars and workshops. Upcoming talks are indicated in the Upcoming Events section of this issue of the *Journal*. Visit their web site (www.cchs-pa.org) or give them a call (+1 610.692.4800) for information about the Society and their exhibits, talks and seminars/workshops. Better yet, visit them when you are in the West Chester, Pennsylvania, area.

The Top Fifty Genealogy Web Sites **Contributed by David Neal Ewing (+1 505.764.8704, *DavidEwing93 at gmail dot com*)**

Here's an interesting list of the top fifty genealogy web sites:

www.progenealogists.com/top50genealogy2009.htm.

Two Y-DNA web sites make the top fifty: *Genebase* with rank 18th and *Family Tree DNA* with rank 26th. I was surprised to find *Genebase* so highly ranked. From a British perspective it's encouraging to see the volunteer-run *Genuki* web site is ranked so highly on what is essentially an all-American list

Miscellaneous Sources (James Dallas Ewing and William P. Ewing) **Contributed by James R. McMichael (*JimMcMcl at gmail dot com*)**

I received an article from Karen Avery regarding a James Dallas Ewing. It was from a book *History of Wheeling City and Ohio County, West Virginia and Representative Citizens* by Gibson Lamb Crammer.

The article was a biography of James Dallas Ewing. He is part of the Ewing family to which WE (Wilbur Earl Ewing Jr.) belongs. I found the book in the Google Library.

I also found a book *History of the Pan-Handle, West Virginia, 1879* by J. H. Newton. It also has a biography of James Dallas Ewing.

In another book, *Men of West Virginia*, I found another write-up for a William P. Ewing, born 1821 in Rockbridge County, Virginia, and his father who was born in Rockingham County, Virginia.

William Ewing and Mary Gaunt Polson Query by Rhonda Frank (*rf4him at yahoo dot com*)

My grandmother was Augusta Ewing Uphus. She resided in Dayton, Kentucky, for most of my young life. She died around 1988 or 1987 in Newport, Kentucky. My grandmother's sister was Elizabeth Ewing. She resided in Newport for many, many years. She died in the 1980s in Indianapolis, Indiana. Her son, Michael, resided there the last I knew.

Further Information from Karen Avery (+1 703.743.1293, *BKAvery2 at comcast dot net*)

I do not have any information about your Ewing line, but from Social Security records I find that your grandmother, Augusta E. Uphus, was born November 19, 1909, and died August 3, 1988, in Newport, Campbell County, Kentucky. Her Social Security Number is xxx-xx-xxxx.³

You mentioned the sister of Augusta, Elizabeth Ewing. Did she marry? What was her married name? You probably could also find her social security records using her married name. There are thirty Uphus listings in the social security index. Frank Uphus, February 28, 1883, to July 1968, died in Dayton, Campbell County, Kentucky. Frank R. Uphus July 15, 1907, to March 13, 1993; last residence was Newport, Campbell County, Kentucky.

You can find the social security index at:

<http://ssdi.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/ssdi.cgi>.

I also discovered the *Ancestry.com* communications among you and some of your Uphus family written about nine years ago. My suggestion is to begin your search in the 1930 census and work your way backwards.

One possible census find is: 1910 Kenton, Covington Ward 6, KY with William, 27, Mamie, 31, Rolland, 6; Katherine, 4; Retta May, 1; and Augusta, 0/12. This is probably wrong as the ink is faint and it may actually say she is five months old. The census was taken April 22, 1910, so if your Augusta was born in November 1909, the calculation would work.

If this is the correct family in the 1920 census, find them in Clifton, Campbell County, Kentucky, with additional children: Elizabeth, William, Louise, Elmore and Woodson/Woodrow.

When you get your group worked out, I would love to add them to my database and perhaps we will be able to discover your ancestors: William Ewing and Mary Gaunt Polson

³ Social Security Numbers are not published in the *Journal* (or on the *Association's* web site), and this SSN, appropriately appearing in the person-to-person communication, has been redacted.

William Ewing and Mary Gaunt Polson**Posted by Terry Lodge on rootsweb (*jcarrgensearch at earthlink dot net*)**

Looking for ancestors of William Ewing and Mary Gaunt Polson. Both were born in Grayson County, Kentucky, William in 1773 and Mary in 1777. They had a daughter, Nancy Ewing, born December 19, 1799, in Grayson County, Kentucky. She married a Charles E. Wortham.

Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland**Posted by John Carr on rootsweb (*tmlodge at hotmail dot com*)**

Does anyone have information on the Ewing families who resided in the Omagh area of Ireland in the period 1800 to 1850? I am searching for the family of Nancy Ewing, who married Robert Watson in Newtown Stewart, Ireland, during that period. They emigrated to New York around 1850. She may have been born in Scotland.

Thomas Ewing and Julia R. Ewing – Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1871**Posted by B. Mills on rootsweb (*Bmills1129 at aol dot com*)**

Death of Daughter: Anne J. Ewing, May 20, 1871; Presbyterian Banner, July 26, 1871; "Ewing, Jennie (died) – on May 20th 1871 at the residence of her parents in Pittsburgh. Eldest daughter of Thomas and Julia R. EWING in the 9th year of her age." *WPGS Quarterly*, Vol. 35, No. 2, 2008, p. 25.

John T. Ewing b. 1827 Beaver Co. PA, migrated 1879 to Douglas County, KS**Posted by B. Mills on rootsweb (*Bmills1129 at aol dot com*)**

John T. Ewing and wife Nancy L. of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and later migrated to Kansas, had a son Willis W. Ewing, a.k.a. 'JWW,' who is buried with them and found on family census records. John served in Co. H 5th PA H A in the Civil War. John's son, Florence A. Ewing, and his wife Lucy are buried in the Ewing family plot in Lawrence, Kansas, Oak Hill Cemetery and photos of their graves can be found on the FIND-A-GRAVE web site. Please contact me if you know of any descendants of this family.

Subsequently Posted by B. Mills on rootsweb (*Bmills1129 at aol dot com*)

I didn't have the children of John T. Ewing when I posted the query on him. I do now after consulting the 1860 and 1870 Census records of Raccoon Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, the 1880 Census record of Willow Springs, Douglas County, Kansas, and, on FIND-A-GRAVE, finding their tombstone photos. John T. Ewing and his wife Nancy L. Ewing had the following children: Florence Ewing, Albina A. Ewing, Alvin or Albert Ewing, Byron A. (could be the same as Alvin?) Ewing, Minnie Ewin, and infants who died, Ralph Ewing and Zella Ewing. Was Agnes Ewing his mother? She was 70 and lived next to him in 1870.

Francis Willard Ewing, Son of Smith H. Ewing – Springfield, Ohio, 1871**Posted by Cheryl Ewing Bird on rootsweb (*cbinred at gmail dot com*)**

I am looking for anyone related to Francis Ewing (born 1896) to Smith and Addie Ewing in Ohio. I believe there is some family connection to my grandmother, Lavicia Theresa Brandt (married George Robinson), born in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, in 1869. Her mother, Jane Villars Brandt, died when she was young and she lived with family in Ohio for a few years after her mother's death. She had a sister, Dora, and a brother, Villars Brandt. Let me know if any of these names are connected to you.

Response by markano3 on rootsweb

Several years back, I did extensive research on a Thomas Ewing, baptized in 1704, who is believed to be the father of John Ewing, born August 27, 1727, in Chester, Pennsylvania. John Ewing married Sarah Yeates at Christ Church in Philadelphia in 1749/50. Their children included sons Jasper and John, as well as a daughter Catherine (called 'Kitty'). Jasper was active in the Revolutionary War but never married to the best of my knowledge. After the war, he made his home in Sunbury and died there in 1800. John and his wife Elizabeth had one daughter Margaret. After his early death, his widow remarried Jonathon Hillborn. There were many Ewings that migrated from Northern Ireland, originally migrating there from Scotland. I am descended from the Ewings I have reported on. I'm not certain, but your Thomas might have been related to my Ewings. I'm sorry that I cannot give you more definitive information.

Thomas Ewing of Chester County, Pennsylvania – Died 1828

Posted by Claudia Sladen on rootsweb (boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1915/mb.ashx)

I am looking for more information on this Thomas Ewing. Fife⁴ has him as living on land called *Endeavour* in Lower Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Supposedly, he was the youngest son of Alexander and Anne Ewing, one of the sons of James of Inch. He had children, but I can not locate their names and would appreciate any help. His wife's name was Hestor or Esther.

Sandra Ewing, Bloomington, Illinois

Posted on rootsweb (boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1925/mb.ashx)

I have found, on www.shopgoodwill.com, some pictures with the inscription: Emily Gardner's grandchildren and Sandra Ewing in Bloomington, Illinois. The item number is 4651574. I do not research the Ewing family, nor am I associated with goodwill.com. I just want to help families find pictures that have been 'left behind.'

Response by Margrett McCorkle (*Margrett42 at comcast dot net*)

I have a Ewing-Gardner marriage in my family line: John A. Ewing and Evaline Mary Gardner. He was from Gallia County, Ohio, and she was from Preble County, Ohio. They moved to and lived out their lives in Putnam County, Missouri. I have no record of my Gardners or Ewings in Illinois.

Upcoming Events

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 May 5 and 6: *Gettysburg Train Station*, Dr. William Aldrich. Reserved Seating; the May 5th presentation will be filled first. Adams County Historical Society Monthly Meeting. Contact the ACHS (+1

⁴ Fife, Margaret Ewing (ed. James R. McMichael). *Ewing in Early America*, Family History Publishers, Bountiful, Utah, 84101. Available online at www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org.

717.334.4723, *info at achs-pa dot org*) to make a reservation and get information about time and location.

2009 May 11: *Genealogy Research in Germany*, Thilo Agthe. 6:00 AM to 8:00 PM. Thilo Agthe will discuss the challenges of researching family history in Germany. After an overview of records that may reveal your German origins, and of useful guides to resources in Germany and at the LDS, the talk will feature an in-depth discussion of what researchers need to know about German history and geography (including former German territories now part of other countries, such as Poland), the particulars of German laws (especially the data protection regime) that complicate genealogical research, and how to get the most out of trips to Germany for onsite research at archives and churches. Thilo will also translate and explain your German documents, including those written in the old German script, so bring your problem documents. Free Library of Philadelphia, 4th Floor, 1901 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Call the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania (+1 215-545-0391) for further information.

2009 May 13-16: *31st National Genealogical Society (NGS) Conference in the States and Family History Fair*, Raleigh, North Carolina. The 2009 Conference in the States in Raleigh will take place in the brand new Raleigh Convention Center. Hotel accommodations are in the adjoining new Marriott Hotel, or nearby at the Sheraton hotel. Online registration will open December 1, 2008. From the Society: "The program for the NGS Conference in the States to be held in Raleigh, 13–16 May 2009, has as its theme, Building a Nation: From Roanoke Island to the West. Many of you were in Richmond in 2007 and learned about the movement into Virginia from its beginning at Jamestown to the flood of individuals who moved down the Shenandoah Valley. Others attended Kansas City where many of the speakers provided information on tracking individuals in their move westward. North Carolina is the bridge between the two. You'll learn about the economic forces that drove our ancestors to migrate, sessions will focus specifically on the Germans, Scots, Irish and Scots-Irish as well as Presbyterians, Moravians and other religious sects. You'll learn about the Carolina and Wagon roads as well as Daniel Boone's Wilderness Road, visit the West Indies and travel with the Cherokees on the Trail of Tears. There will be presentations on the states that people came from and went to, on 19th and 20th century immigration and on new ways to collaborate using Wikis and other resources. New online resources, the latest in DNA and the traditional records and methodology will round out the program. Whether your ancestor arrived in 1720 or 1920, lived in on the coast, in the Appalachians or the city, there will be something for everyone." For more information visit: <http://ngsgenealogy.org/Conferences/2009>.

2009 May 30: *Genealogy Software Seminar*, David Kleiman and Kate Myslinski. 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM. The Chester County Historical Society, 225 N. High Street, West Chester, Pennsylvania. Call the Society (+1 610.692.4800) for further information.

2009 June 2: *Lutheran Theological Seminary and the Battle of Gettysburg*, Benjamin Neely. 7:30 PM Adams County Historical Society Monthly Meeting. Alumni Auditorium, Valentine Hall, Lutheran Theological Seminary Campus at Gettysburg, 61 Seminary Ridge, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Contact the ACHS (+1 717.334.4723, *info at achs-pa dot org*) for further information.

2009 June 3: *A Painter's Approach to Quilt Design*, Velda Newman. 7:30 PM. In conjunction with Layers: Unfolding the Stories of Chester County Quilts, Velda Newman, an internationally known quilt artist from Northern California, will lecture about inspiration and evolution. Through looking at quilts she brings with her as well as slides, Velda show how she started quilting and how she works now. She will share what she has learned and the obstacles she has encountered throughout her 20-plus-year

creative journey. Her intention is to encourage by example. The Chester County Historical Society, 225 N. High Street, West Chester, Pennsylvania. Call the Society (+1 610.692.4800) for further information.

2009 June 11: *West Chester: Going to Town Part of Chester County Town Tours and Village Walks Program.* 6:30 – 8:30 PM. Chester Countians have come in to 'town' for their business, legal, and shopping needs for over two centuries. Come explore the oldest section of West Chester - from its beginning as the crossroads at 'The Turk's Head' to its role today as the county seat. All tours will begin at the Chester County Historical Society where you can sign up for themed walks before the kick-off ceremonies, and return there for refreshments after your walk. The intention is to encourage by example. The Chester County Historical Society, 225 N. High Street, West Chester, Pennsylvania. Call the Society (+1 610.692.4800) for further information.

2009 August 26-30: *2009 Genealogy Conference and 'Land Cruise,'* Orkney Springs, Virginia. Sponsored by Wholly Genes, developer of The Master Genealogist (TMG). "In this, our fifth year of the event, we continue the tradition of a robust genealogy conference marked by first-class speakers and a great educational opportunity. But this year it will not be on a cruise ship but in a 19th century hotel in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, about two hours from Washington D.C. and Dulles International Airport." More Information may be found at the event's main web page:

www.whollygenes.com/Merchant2/merchant.mvc?screen=CRUISE.

Note that the event is 89% sold out as of February 17th.

2009 September 1: *An Evening in New Oxford,* Dr. Charles H. Glatfelter, Tim Smith and Patrick Sullivan. 7:30 PM. Adams County Historical Society Monthly Meeting. Alumni Auditorium, Valentine Hall, Lutheran Theological Seminary Campus at Gettysburg, 61 Seminary Ridge, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Contact the ACHS (+1 717.334.4723, *info at achs-pa dot org*) for further information.

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

2009 September 5-17: The 6th *Annual Legacy Genealogy Cruise* will leave Barcelona and sail to Rome, Naples/Pompeii/Capri Italy, Dubrovnik Croatia, Venice Italy, Katakolon Greece, Piraeus/Athens Greece, Ephesus Izmir Turkey, and Istanbul Turkey. Join the Legacy Family Tree experts for some of the best classes we have ever had. In addition to classes on using Legacy, learn about other genealogy technology. For detailed information, go to:

http://legacynews.typepad.com/legacy_news/2008/12/legacy-genealogy-cruise-2009-mediterraneangreece-sep-5sep-17.html.

2009 October 3: *The David Wills House: The Journey of Bringing Its Stories Back to Life,* Barbara Sanders. 7:30 PM. Adams County Historical Society Monthly Meeting. Alumni Auditorium, Valentine Hall, Lutheran Theological Seminary Campus at Gettysburg, 61 Seminary Ridge, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Contact the ACHS (+1 717.334.4723, *info at achs-pa dot org*) for further information.

2009 December 1: *Bender's Church: Preserving the Past, While Forging the Future,* Glenda Dove. 7:30 PM. Adams County Historical Society Monthly Meeting. Alumni Auditorium, Valentine Hall, Lutheran Theological Seminary Campus at Gettysburg, 61 Seminary Ridge, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Contact the ACHS (+1 717.334.4723, *info at achs-pa dot org*) for further information.

2010 late-September: Eleventh Gathering of *Ewing Family Association,* Pittsburgh Area, Pennsylvania. See www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org for more information.

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Bridge to the West

Eleventh Gathering of the *Ewing Family Association*

Uniontown, Pennsylvania
Late-September 2010



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The eleventh gathering of *the Ewing Family Association* will be held in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in the Fall of 2010. Pittsburgh lies at the confluence of three rivers: the Allegheny, the Monongahela and the Ohio. Pittsburgh is popularly known as the *City of Bridges* because of the dozen-plus bridges that span the rivers linking the city's neighborhoods.

Ewing-genealogy speaking, the Pittsburgh area was both a target for Ewings emigrating to the frontier in the mid-to-late-1770s and a doorway — a bridge — for many Ewings who used their Pittsburgh area relatives as stepping-stones to Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and other farther-west parts of America.

The earliest migrants to the Pittsburgh area, around 1730, were trappers and traders who came to the area when the French claimed sovereignty. There is only anecdotal evidence that Ewings were among them. After the 1763 end of the French and Indian War, the British were responsible for the land west of the Allegheny Mountains. American Indians resisted this change from one foreign 'conqueror' nation to another, leading to Pontiac's Rebellion during the first three-quarters of 1763.

With the settling of Pontiac's Rebellion, two things were true. For one, settlement was a bit safer. For two, the British decided that settlement was still so dangerous that they could not (because of severely diminished resources) assure safety and declared that settlement was prohibited in the 'Indian Land' lying west of the Alleghenies. It was not until 1769 that this land was officially opened for settlement.

Many of the Scots-Irish in the Upper Chesapeake Bay area were of a somewhat different mind. They had supported the British in the French and Indian War, they had received little (hardly any) compensation for this support, and they had (in their mind) 'won' the western areas as the spoils of war. Net sum: they felt they had the right to settle this area. As a result, Ewings settled the Redstone and Uniontown areas in (now) Fayette County, southeast of Pittsburgh, in the early-to-mid-1760s. Soon afterward, several descendants of James Ewing of Inch settled the (now) Robinson and Collier Township areas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, starting around 1770.

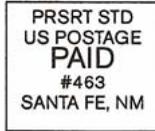
Many cousins, nephews, etc., followed their relatives to the Pittsburgh area. Some settled and stayed. Some moved on further west, accompanied by Pittsburgh cousins who found the opportunities in the Pittsburgh area to be limited and 'went west' to better their lives. These 'followers' left genealogical records which have survived in the Pittsburgh area's Census Records and its records of Wills, Land Transfers, etc.

Please *plan ahead* and look to the 2010 Gathering in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, area as a way to discover new information, and confirm your suppositions, about your late-1770 and early-1800 ancestors.



Ewing Family Association

17721 Road 123
Cecil, Ohio 45821



Ewing Family Association

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

Membership is open to all persons with the surname of Ewing or who are descended from anyone with that surname; to anyone who is, or has been, the spouse of such a person; and to anyone who otherwise supports the organization's purposes. To join, send a membership form to *Ewing Family Association*, 17721 Road 123, Cecil, Ohio 45821. Forms are available at www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org. Annual dues are \$25.00. Membership includes the quarterly *Ewing Family Journal*.

Publication of the *Ewing Family Journal* began in 1994. Through 2008, the publication was titled *Journal of Clan Ewing*. The first two issues were published in August and November 1994. They were not designated with a Volume and Number. The February 1995 issue was designated as Vol. 1, No. 3, as it was the third issue of the *Journal*. The *Journal* is currently published quarterly in February, May, August and November.

We welcome contributions to the *Journal* from *Ewing Family Association* members and others. Electronic copy is preferred and should be sent to the Editor (*Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*). Hardcopy submissions should be sent to William E. Riddle, 223 N. Guadalupe #313, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87501. If you would like to discuss a potential submission, please call William E. Riddle at +1 505.988.1092.