



Journal of Clan Ewing

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Editor's Notes

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

The only thing constant in life is change.

François de la Rochefoucauld

This issue of the *Journal* brings you some new Sections as well as discussions and demonstrations of other changes:

- Chancellor David Neal Ewing's *Chancellor's Message* explains changes that the Board of Directors has decided to make in order to expand and amplify *Clan Ewing's* activities and services to its members as well as some changes the Board has decided *not* to make.
- Taken together, Beth Ewing Toscos' *Our Ninth Gathering* report and Chair Mary Ewing Gosline's *Chair's Message* mark a shift in attention from the most recent gathering in Ft Wayne to our Tenth Gathering to be held in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, in the Fall of 2008..
- Jill Ewing Spittle's *Membership News* message includes a new Section that identifies our new *Clan Ewing* members, in many cases describing their Ewing heritage and genealogy research interests.
- Clan Genealogist James R. McMichael's *Making "Cousin Marriage" Connections* contribution initiates a new consideration of the relationships among people related to Nathaniel Ewing.
- David Neal Ewing's *Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project – Article 9* contribution reveals a new approach to understanding the Project's results through the definition of seven participant groups and the use of these groups to discuss some major conclusions.
- My *Ewing Settlers of Southwestern Pennsylvania* contribution initiates a new analysis of the relationships among the Ewing families which settled Allegheny and surrounding Counties in Pennsylvania.
- An *Upcoming Events* Section now lists activities of general interest happening in various locales.

Enjoy!

Wm E. Riddle

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CONTENTS

<i>Editor's Notes</i>	ii
<i>Chancellor's Message</i>	1
<i>Chair's Message</i>	3
<i>Our Ninth Gathering</i>	4
<i>Membership News</i>	5
New Members ... Welcome Aboard!.....	5
Births and Deaths	7
<i>Summary of Our Finances</i>	7
<i>Making "Cousin Marriage" Connections</i>	8
<i>WebSite News</i>	10
Recent Changes and Additions to the <i>Clan Ewing</i> WebSite	10
Many Thanks to CarolSue McAllister.....	10
<i>Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project – Article 9</i>	11
Status of the Project.....	11
Genealogically Useful Markers	18
Feedback Requested	20
To Join or Get More Information	20

<i>Ewing Settlers of Southwestern Pennsylvania (Part 1: Some James Ewing of Inch Descendants)</i>	21
British Isle Settlers of Southwestern Pennsylvania	21
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.....	23
Settlers Descended from James Ewing of Inch.....	23
Sources.....	28
For More Information	28
Please Help	29
<i>Up to Your Ears in Alligators!</i>	29
<i>Upcoming Events</i>	30
<i>INDEX</i>	31

Chancellor's Message

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

Clan Ewing is a group effort. To date, the exceptional service of a relatively small number of individuals has brought the organization to a point that reflects favorably on the entire Ewing family, and we can all be justifiably proud. Let us now join together to move the Clan to a new level. There is no reason we cannot become *the* best family organization in the country, and that should be our goal.

The *Clan Ewing* Board of Directors has had quite a discussion over the past several weeks about how the organization got to be where it is now and where we want to see it go from here. As you can imagine, there are a variety of opinions and suggestions, but we have a clear consensus about the most important points. These are discussed in the remainder of my message.

First and foremost, we are unanimous in the opinion that *Clan Ewing* should remain true to its statement of purpose, which is to:

“...foster interest in the Ewing Family; promote gatherings of the Clan; publish a newsletter periodically with information that is of a biographical, genealogical, and historical nature; encourage research identifying the relationship among the many different Ewing families in America; and share our research findings with others.”

The Board also agrees that if *Clan Ewing* is to fulfill this purpose, we need to build on the past, improve the quality of our research and reporting, and involve as many interested people as possible. As we discussed ways to do this, it became clear that there are differing opinions that must all be respected and balanced. These healthy differences of opinion are reflected in all the conclusions and suggestions for "movin' on" discussed here.

As in all aspects of life, fiscal needs must be considered, and the Board has carefully analyzed our financial resources as we look to the future. The financial resources of *Clan Ewing* have always been small but sufficient. While this has allowed us to keep the cost of participating very low and to offer many free services to our members, it has also constrained our ability to do as much as we might like. Imagine what we could do with quadruple the budget!

But also imagine what the impact might be in terms of raising membership dues or charging for access to the material we have made available via our WebSite. We would fail to fulfill the purpose of *Clan Ewing* if we thoughtlessly squeezed out interested people on limited budgets as surely as if we neglected to foster research, publish the *Journal* or provide our WebSite. The Board is unanimous in feeling that we should not raise dues, and a majority of us believe that we should not charge for access to the information posted on the WebSite.

So where can we find the savings or additional income needed to support the desired growth of *Clan Ewing's* activities and services?

Practically all of our operating expenses are for our mailings. The Board is unanimous in feeling that we must continue to print and mail hardcopy versions of the *Journal* to every member who wants this, and that we must welcome full participation in every aspect of the Clan by people who do not use computers. Nonetheless, one area of potential savings would be to increase our use of the Internet to communicate and distribute information, including the *Journal*. We will soon offer this option to those

who are interested, with our sincere thanks to those who take this option for their contribution to reducing our expenses.

What else can we do? We can and will cut costs where this won't reduce the quality of our work or limit/exclude participation. In addition, we are already beginning to move forward on a Membership Drive, under the direction of Membership Chair Jill Ewing Spittler, which will not only enhance the abilities of all of us to connect with potential cousins and other researchers who share our interests but also generate additional income from dues. A first step in this direction is the offer of reduced price "trial memberships" that is discussed in Jill Spittler's *Membership News* section of this issue.

It is plain that cutting costs and increasing the membership roll are not going to be enough to fund the budget we need to take *Clan Ewing* to its next level of excellence. The Board decided that an additional, valuable step is to make an appeal to all members and supporters of *Clan Ewing* for voluntary financial contributions. I know of several members who have quietly paid expenses out of their own pockets from time to time. But we believe that the purpose of *Clan Ewing* will best be served if we have a comfortable budget surplus that allows us to begin the planning of improvements and expansions to our activities and services. We have concluded that this budget surplus cannot be achieved by "picking pockets."

Therefore, this issue of the *Journal* marks the kick-off of a major *Clan Ewing* fund raising drive. We have set the objective of raising \$8000 over the next two years. I am very pleased to announce that a member has generously made a contribution of \$1000 to kick off the fund-raising drive and further offered to match every dollar contributed by other financial contributors, during 2007, up to an additional \$1000. Successfully matching this member's challenge for 2007 fund-raising would put us well on the way towards our 2007 objective.

The Board considered whether we should give special recognition or privileges to financial contributors, perhaps by establishing a series of "contributor levels" such as is done by your local symphony or similar non-profit organizations. However, we decided that special recognition or privileges would not be appropriate for a family organization such as ours. It is important that each and every member of the Clan feel equally welcome and equally valued, regardless of their level of financial contribution. Further, we feel that those who contribute financially to the Clan do so not for recognition, but rather because they support the purposes of the Clan and feel privileged to contribute. Indeed, the generous benefactor who made the kickoff donation and challenge grant did so on condition of anonymity for exactly this reason.



The Board recognizes, as we always have, that not everyone will be able to make a financial contribution and that not everyone who is able will be willing. Therefore, we feel it equally important to continue to solicit, and highly value, contributions of materials, time and services. We continue to welcome the contribution of material for the *Journal* and WebSite. In addition, we hope to organize volunteers to provide needed support for our activities, for example, by scanning and entering data to support the Ewing Genealogy Documentation (EGD) Project. We are also very hopeful that the fastidious genealogists among you will offer to undertake detailed documentation of the first five generations of your immigrant line for posting on the WebSite. Jim McMichael has generously done this for the John of Carnashannagh line, but he's feeling like a lonely soldier. William Riddle has begun documenting the James of Inch line for the EGD, but the majority of his attention and data is

concentrated on the sub-branches of this line that settled in Southwestern Pennsylvania (see his article in this issue), and I know he could use some help on the other sub-branches. Finally, we sincerely hope that those of you who qualify will participate in the Ewing Y-DNA Project so that we may broaden its coverage and, therefore, its value in support of traditional genealogical research.

The Board sincerely hopes that you agree that the continued growth of *Clan Ewing* deserves an appropriate part of your precious resources, financial and otherwise. Let me make a personal request to those of you who are able to give, financially and through non-financial contributions, to do so to a level that matches your interests in moving *Clan Ewing* to its next level of excellence.

David N. Ewing

Chair's Message

Mary E. Gosline, Chair (+1 410.997.3719, [R.Gosline at worldnet.att.net](mailto:R.Gosline@worldnet.att.net))

As we begin to prepare for the 20th Anniversary Celebration of *Clan Ewing in America*, I want to entice you with background information on the site of our next gathering and share some of my reasons why the area is such a fun place to visit! Old Frederick County, founded in 1743 from Orange County, Virginia, encompassed an area that now includes twelve counties of Virginia and West Virginia. Here George Washington made his home for ten years. Situated near the north end of the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, Winchester, the county seat, is an "independent" city. (Records for Winchester are separate from the county records.) The oldest town west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Winchester was settled in the 1730s. George Washington's office is located in the historic section of town. The Apple Capital of the country, Winchester changed hands 72 times during the Civil War.

In addition to rich history, the area is known for its beautiful scenery. The valley, nestled between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains, was a migration route for many folks from the Mid-Atlantic States – Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland – to points South – Virginia and the Carolinas. While our family has driven alongside the apple orchards, camped along the scenic Skyline Drive, and made many trips along Interstate 81 to take our daughter to James Madison University, one of the loveliest spots in the Valley is the view from the Ewing Cemetery. Located in Stephens City, just south of Winchester, it was established on land owned by William Ewing (1711-1781).

I first became interested in the area many years ago when I tried to solve a Ewing family puzzle. My mother insisted that my father's Ewing chest of drawers had come from Virginia. I had no knowledge of our Ewing branch *ever* being in Virginia. I thought they had moved through Western Pennsylvania and taken the Ohio River to Kentucky. But Mother had an excellent memory and remembered my great-aunt Mary Ewing emphasizing the fact that the chest had traveled with the Ewing family from Virginia. A few years later, Bob and I spent a day in the Handley Regional Library and Frederick County Courthouse where we located records for William Ewing (1711-1781) and his family. I sent those to Margaret Fife, but I did not find any records for William's brother, my Samuel Ewing (1718-1798), in Winchester. Time passed and my best friend and neighbor moved to Martinsburg, West Virginia, just a "stone's throw" from Winchester. She introduced me to Nancy Ewing Weller and that led to our meeting Nancy's family who were William Ewing's descendents. (A very gracious group of cousins, they will be our hosts for the 2008 Gathering.) The climax of our first trip to meet these wonderful folks and to work in the Ewing

Cemetery was to see Samuel Ewing's gravestone in Stephen's City, *Virginia*. One of the few stones to be unbroken, it even has Samuel's dates on it! I felt like a "history detective." That chest probably did come from Virginia. Now I need to double my efforts to find documentation of Samuel's residence in Frederick County. I believe I'll work on his daughter Margaret who married William's son Robert.

Perhaps some of you will find nuggets of Ewing family history when you visit "The Valley." Begin planning now for a fantastic Ewing Family Gathering in the fall of 2008. Along your way to or from Virginia you may want to tour Charlottesville and Williamsburg, Virginia; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Annapolis, Maryland; and/or Washington, DC. In addition to the rich history that each of these cities offers, wonderful research facilities are also available.

Mary E. Gosline

Our Ninth Gathering

Beth Toscos, Ninth Gathering Coordinator (+1 260.432.4538, [1lyngarden at verizon.net](mailto:1lyngarden@verizon.net))

The dust has settled on the Ninth Biennial Gathering of *Clan Ewing in America*. It is appropriate to provide a few end notes to our Fort Wayne experience. There were many positive comments on the form and content of our Gathering. I would like to thank everyone for so enthusiastically embracing the activities and seminar sessions. I believe a few new things were learned by everyone, but better still, many new connections were made with Ewing cousins and old connections strengthened by this Gathering.

Fort Wayne had a lot to offer us in the way of genealogical and historical venues, and we took full advantage of them. From the Commemorative

Ceremony at the Ewing Memorial in historic Lindenwood Cemetery to our tours of Chief Richardville's home, the Swinney Homestead and the fabulous Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Museum, everyone had an opportunity to see some well preserved relics of former times. Many took the opportunity to research at the Allen County Public Library (ACPL), which in recent weeks had moved into its "new" old home at the original site of the ACPL in downtown Fort Wayne.



Edward G. Gibson, Direct Descendent of Alexander Ewing of Fort Wayne, and His Wife Angie Were Interviewed for the Local News at the Lindenwood Ceremony

Our seminar sessions proved very educational. David Neal Ewing gave two excellent presentations on the importance and applicability of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project, and

although this topic can be difficult to understand, Dr. David's explanations helped all of us to get a better look at how this new technology can supplement our traditional genealogical research. Jim McMichael had an opportunity to pitch the new Ewing Genealogy Documentation (EGD) Project which is a great effort to provide the proof of our research and will prove useful over time for all Ewing genealogists. An excellent session on Scottish genealogy and resources by Jeanne Stump and a cultural presentation by the Fort Wayne Scottish Cultural Society rounded out Saturday afternoon.

The Gathering marked a change in leadership and recognized service way beyond the "call of duty." George Ewing turned over the Chancellorship to David Ewing, and George's service was recognized by the presentation of a plaque noting his many valued contributions. In addition, a plaque and a lifetime membership were presented to James McMichael for exceptional service in many capacities and Robert Johnson was recognized for outstanding service to *Clan Ewing*. Mary Gosline was elected Chair (to replace David) and a new Board of Directors was established. (For a list of the Board Members, see the inside of the *Journals* cover.)

The highlight of the Gathering for me was, without a doubt, the wonderful Fort Wayne Pipes & Drums who opened our Saturday night gala with their presentation of bagpipe music. Saturday night also gave me and my immediate family a reason to have a family reunion, with cousins coming from as far away as California and Florida.



Fort Wayne
Pipes & Drums

We gained several new members from the area in and around Fort Wayne. They must have been surprised at the dedication of *Clan Ewing in America* to the ideals that inspired our founder, Rev. Ellsworth Ewing. *Clan Ewing in America* will always open arms and hearts to welcome new members. I hope that all members, new and old, enjoyed this Gathering as much as I did.

And now, on to the Tenth!!

Beth Toscos



In-coming Chancellor David Ewing (left) Recognizes the Contribution of Out-going Chancellor George Ewing

Membership News

Jill Spittle, Membership Chair (+1 330.345.6543, [JEwingSpit at aol.com](mailto:JEwingSpit@aol.com))

As Membership Chair, I have been very busy and want to welcome all our new members as well as thank our members who renewed their memberships. We are going to have a special membership drive to sign up family or friends for a Trial Membership, which includes two issues of the *Journal*, for \$10.00. There is a form included with this issue of the *Journal* for you to use to provide Trial Memberships for your family or friends. Hopefully, after hearing of our activities and seeing the information we provide through our *Journal* and WebSite, they will like us so much they will become regular members of our wonderful family group.

One of the ideas I have always wanted to try is for all of us to get better acquainted and find out what lines we are from or are researching. I have started including this sort of information in the following New Members section. Please contact these folks, especially if they relate to you, and welcome them aboard.

New Members ... Welcome Aboard!

Daniel C. Ewing of Fort Wayne, Indiana, joined after attending the Fort Wayne Gathering. Dan is DC2 on the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's charts. Dan's immigrant ancestor (great-grandfather) was George Alexander Ewing (familiar names!), who arrived in New York on 17 May 1850 at the age of

twelve. He was traveling with a younger brother Robert Shaw Ewing, age ten. The two boys were sons of Samuel and Jane (Shaw) Ewing, who lived in the Londonderry area of Ireland. Dan's ancestors lived in Michigan – he is a native of Marquette, Michigan, in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Dan is looking forward to learning more about his Irish connections! He can be reached at *D.C.Ewing at att.net*.

Jeffrey S. Ewing is descended from William (Swago Bill) Ewing (b. 1756 Pocahontas County, Virginia, d. 1822 Gallia County, Ewington, Ohio). He is a 4th great-grandson of Swago Bill Ewing. Jeff's father is Benjamin Edison Ewing Jr. – a *Clan Ewing* member for a number of years and BE in the Y-DNA tables. Jeffrey is very interested in the Ewing Genealogy Documentation (EGD) Project and believes that Swago Bill's father was Pocahontas James Ewing (b. 1720/22 in Ireland, d. 1800/01 in Virginia). He is interested in the history of the Ewings as far back as he can reach, even to the prehistoric hunter-gatherer period in Ireland. He believes that his family moved to Western Scotland about AD 1000, then moved back to Northern Ireland again in the 17th Century for a short time, before moving to the United States. He would love to develop, and then pass on to his sons, a complete story about his ancestry. Jeff can be reached at *jse1582 at comcast.net*.

William (Bill) Charles Ewing and his wife **Carole** joined after attending the Fort Wayne Gathering. His son and daughter-in-law, **Thomas** and **Lucy**, are also new members. Bill, the brother of Membership Chair Jill Spitzer, is WC on the Y-DNA test charts. He and his sister Jill hope to find where they belong in the Ewing "forest"; they know they belong from the results of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project's Project, but determining just where is still the issue. Their oldest proven ancestors are James and Mary (Shellenberger) Ewing who lived and died in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Mary Ewing Gemmell joined *Clan Ewing* with her husband **Hugh**. Mary is looking for information on Philip Ewing and Angeline Lewis Ewing who both lived in Licking County, Ohio. Philip's parents were Robert and Mariah Beymer Ewing. A son, Charles Webster, was born 20 June 1855 and married Caroline C. Peppard II in June 1881 in McClean County, Illinois. Mary's grandfather was born in Ashkum, Illinois, in 1887. Her siblings are Roy, Charles, Maude, May and Ethel. Mary may be contacted at *meg3128 at comcast.net*.

Patricia Ewing Hammond is a sister of *Clan Ewing* member Karen Barstow and a distant cousin of Ellsworth Ewing, the founder of *Clan Ewing*. Patricia and Karen's father was Dwight Smith Ewing who died in 1990. He was a son of George Samuel Ewing who was a son of Samuel Galbreath Ewing. All of these are thought to be descendents of Samuel Ewing (c1701-1772) who is discussed in Chapter XXXIII of Fife's *Ewing in Early America*.

Mary Elizabeth (Mary Liz) Riddle – the sister of WebMaster William E. Riddle – is a 3rd great-granddaughter of Squire James Ewing (1733-1825) who emigrated from Cecil County, Maryland, to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, circa 1773. Mary Liz joined along with her children, **Susan** and **Tony Harrington** and **Paul** and **Kathy Schmidt**.

Ellen Lynn Taylor and **Jeannette Ellis Flynn** are daughters of WebMaster William E. Riddle. They have joined with their spouses, **Steven Keely Taylor** and **Michael Clinton Flynn**. Ellen and Jeannette are 4th great-granddaughters of Squire James Ewing (1733-1825) who emigrated from Cecil County, Maryland, to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, circa 1773.

Other new members who didn't have the opportunity to provide a synopsis of their interests before the deadline for this issue of the *Journal* are: **Kimberly Ewing Dugan**; **Cecil Surell Ewing**; **Lewis M. Ewing**; **Thomas N. Ewing**; **William C. Ewing, Jr**; **William Leigh Ewing**; **Melba Ewing Gentry**; **Carrie**

R. Grandinetti; and **James Houston**. Hopefully we can include notes regarding their interests in the next issue of the *Journal*.

Births and Deaths

Arlon Ewing (Member #226) passed away on 20 December 2006, just two weeks short of his 93rd birthday. He is survived by a daughter, Beatrice June Ewing, of Dimmitt, Texas.

Arvel Wayne Ewing Sr., age 76, known to his friends as Buck, of Columbia, South Carolina, died at home with his family on Friday, 6 January 2007. He was born 18 February 1930, in Gould, Oklahoma, to Walter Almond Ewing and Grace Fox Ewing. [*An obituary, with genealogical information, may be found at boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/1813/mb.ashx.*]

Margaret Mary Ewing (Member #880), a veteran department store retail associate and a passionate genealogist, died 5 October 2006 at her home in Decatur, Georgia, at age 47. She was the daughter of Army Lt. Col. Charles G. Ewing of Knoxville, Tennessee, and Helen Burns of Savannah, Georgia. [*An obituary, with genealogical information, appears in The Washington Post, 7 October 2006.*]

Mary Ewing Pattison-Wierzbicki, a cousin of *Clan Ewing* member David (Mountain Dave) Purtill, died on the 30th of December 2006.

Cleora Ewing Purtill, mother of *Clan Ewing* member David (Mountain Dave) Purtill, passed away on 31 December 2006 in Lansing, Michigan, just a few months after her 100th birthday. As of the date of her death, she was the oldest living *Clan Ewing* member.

Erin Lynn Taylor was born on 15 January 2007 (her father's birthday!) in San Francisco, California, to Ellen and Steve Taylor. She is a granddaughter of WebMaster William E. Riddle and a 5th great-granddaughter of Squire James Ewing (1733-1825) who emigrated from Cecil County, Maryland, to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, circa 1773.

Jill Spittler

Summary of Our Finances

Robert H. Johnson, Treasurer (+1 814.455.8940, [ClanEwing at worldnet.att.net](mailto:ClanEwing@worldnet.att.net))

Our income for 2006 came from Gathering Reservations, Library Gifts, Membership Dues, and Merchandise Sales. The total income was \$18,552.78. Our expenses were for Advertising, Bank Service Charges, the "Dear Cousin Letter," Dues and Subscriptions, the 2006 Gathering, Awards, the *Journal*, Office Supplies, Postage and Delivery, and the WebSite. Total expenses were \$20,073.27. Because some 2007 membership dues were not paid by the end of 2006, and because the Gathering's income fell short of its expenses, we ended 2006 with a loss of \$1,634.54. Our Bank Balance, Inventory, Petty Cash, and Equipment at the end of 2006 were valued, in total, at \$12,550.91.

For a detailed report on our 2006 Profit/Loss and our end-2006 Balance, please contact me.

Bob Johnson

Making "Cousin Marriage" Connections

James R. McMichael, Clan Genealogist (*JimMcMcl at worldnet.att.net*)

Over the years, many of us have seen information where it indicates a Ewing married a cousin. In some of those cases, the writer does not give enough information to allow the reader to know how that kin relationship occurred.

Specifically, I have spent a little time on the family of Nathaniel Ewing. It is said he married his cousin, Rachel Porter. But, I have never seen any information that allows me to know that they were actually kin although Rachel's mother was Margaret Ewing Porter.

We all have problems trying to connect our American Ewing family to our Ewing family in Ireland and/or Scotland. In order to really pin down a relationship, all Ewing researchers need to work on trying to document it. Any small piece of information could be a help and your analysis could be helpful.

To me it gets pretty interesting at this point because we do not know how Nathaniel and Rachel are related. And, if we ever get close to resolving the problem our paradigm about the possibility may have to change some.

In order for Rachel and Nathaniel to have married, I would assume that they lived close to each other. Based on the Burt Session Records that have been reported in the Ireland Research available on the *Clan Ewing* WebSite, we can place Rachel somewhere close to the Burt Parish. Also from the Burt records, we know that Robert Ewing was the father of Margaret Ewing and that makes Robert the grandfather of Rachel. Robert is identified in those records as being from the townland Elaghbeg.

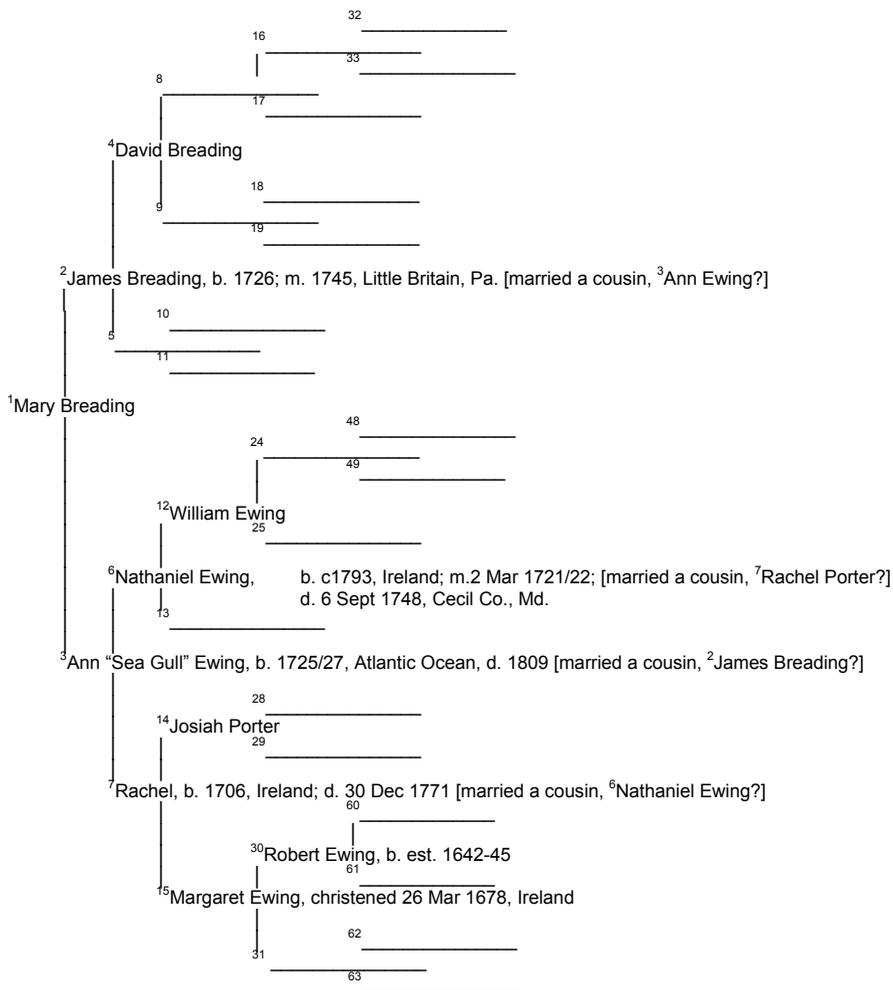
It seems that in most records, Nathaniel, his half-brothers and his father are identified as being from Coleraine, Ireland. Research in Ireland seems to say that no records for any Ewings have been found in Coleraine for the period of time that we are interested in. Also, Coleraine is about 40-plus miles from the area where Margaret Ewing was apparently born, raised and married.

I think we have to ask two questions: In 1720, how far could a person travel in a day? Could Nathaniel have known Rachel well enough to have married her assuming he had to travel a day or more one way just to see her? It just seems to me that Nathaniel, his siblings, and parents lived somewhere in the area included in the Burt Congregation.

Also, if brothers moved from Scotland to Ireland are they likely to live in the same general area? When the plantations were set up, the owner recruited families from the area where the "undertaker" – not a funeral director, but rather a land owner – lived in Scotland.

Some could say that we really have several distinct families that came from Scotland and we could not agree or disagree with them because, at this time, we do not have any evidence to prove it one way or the other.

On the facing page, I have presented an ancestor chart (a.k.a. a pedigree) involving some of the names we know. Besides Nathaniel and Rachel being "cousins," we also have information that says Ann "Sea Gull" Ewing, a daughter of Nathaniel, married her cousin, James Breathing.



A word about the ancestor chart. Each person has a number. When considering a certain person, the number for the person's father is two times the number for the person. Further, the number for the mother is one greater than the father's number. For example, Nathaniel is 6, his father is 12 (2×6) and his mother is 13 (12 for the father plus 1).

I could consult all the information that is available and include some additional names of people that married in Ireland. However, what I am hoping to do is to get a number of you to look at the information in Fife's book – posted on the *Clan Ewing* WebSite – and the Ireland Research – also available on our WebSite – and develop some of your own thoughts. The more eyes that look at the information, the better our chances are of having more ideas and thoughts about whether or not these people are cousins.

Assuming that males married when they were 30 years old and females married when they were 20 years old, I have identified 28 separate events that would pertain to a person born between 1640 and 1672. That would include the generation of Robert Ewing, the grandfather of Rachel Porter. Since Robert is my family line, I have estimated that he was born about 1642, give or take two-or-three years.

I think we are trying to work with several families, not hundreds of families, and this world is smaller than we might think. Just this week, I was looking at some Ewing information that took me to a family on the South Fork of Duncans Creek in Laurens County, South Carolina. And, that is within 6-to-10 miles of the area that I was working with while researching my Henderson family.

I very much hope to hear from some of you about all of this.

James R. McMichael

WebSite News

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

Recent Changes and Additions to the *Clan Ewing* WebSite

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

- David N. Ewing's eighth Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project article and updated versions of the Y-DNA Project's Results Tables discussed in David's ninth article which appears later in this issue of the *Journal*.
- A transcription (by John D. McLaughlin and David N. Ewing) of the Ewing-surname Chapter in C. L'Estrange Ewen's 1931 *A History of Surnames of the British Isles*.

Many Thanks to CarolSue McAllister

It was in 1998 when CarolSue McAllister volunteered to help our genealogist Jim McMichael launch *Clan Ewing's* WebSite. CarolSue became its first WebMaster and continued in this capacity until requesting assistance in 2006 with the intent of transitioning to a new WebMaster.

CarolSue credits Jim McMichael and many others for the WebSite's success as well as Jim, personally, for much of the information that has been posted on the WebSite. She feels, in retrospect, that the WebSite has been a good thing for *Clan Ewing* and, in particular, believes *Clan Ewing* has gained many members over the years from having an Internet presence.

By the way, Jim and CarolSue are second cousins. Their great-grandfather, James Ewing was born in 1790 and the father of 19 children.

CarolSue handled the WebSite for over eight years. *Clan Ewing* owes a great deal of gratitude to her, not only for getting it going but also for creating a WebSite that provides considerable value. Profuse thanks to her for a job very well done!

Wm E. Riddle

Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project – Article 9

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

This is the ninth in a series of articles about the Ewing Surname Y-DNA project. The previous eight articles have appeared in the last eight issues of the *Journal*. They are also available on-line at the *Clan Ewing* WebSite, www.ClanEwing.org.

Status of the Project

We now have results on fifty-two participants in the Ewing Surname Y-DNA project. This is over halfway to our initial goal of recruiting a hundred Ewing men to participate in the project! We have another two participants whose samples are in analysis at the lab, and two who have kits that they have not yet returned to FtDNA. Four of the men on whom we have results have “variant spellings” of the name, including one Ewin man who knows that he is descended from a Ewing in Donegal.

There are now enough results that trying to display them in a single table has become unwieldy, so we have decided to subdivide the results in a way to make them more manageable. We have created seven groups, which are defined and discussed below. Five of these groups (Groups 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7) consist of men who may be descended from a single Ewing man within a genealogical time frame; none of them is further than genetic distance 5 from the “Ewing modal haplotype.” Please recall that we constructed the “Ewing modal haplotype” by listing at each marker the number of repeats most commonly found among the participants of the project at that marker, and that we believe this to be a good approximation of the haplotype of the common Ewing ancestor shared by most of the men in the project.¹

The men in the five groups of Ewings that are genetically related to one another all have exactly the same values at 23 of the 37 markers for which we have tested.² The Result Tables on the *Clan Ewing* WebSite (www.ClanEwing.org) show all the 37-marker results, but for this article I have deleted the columns where there are no differences in order to emphasize the differences and to make the tables small enough to fit the *Journal* format. Result Tables on the other two groups could not be edited to a reasonable size in this way, because they differ from the Ewing modal at so many markers. For these groups (Groups 2 and 6), we have instead prepared charts of the 12-marker haplotypes, which amounted to just lopping off one end of the 37-marker results tables with no effort to concentrate on the markers where there are differences. Again, full 37-marker results tables for these two groups are also posted on the WebSite.

Group 1: Unclassified lineages. (The table for this Group appears on the next page.) These seven men are close matches to the Ewing modal haplotype (all \leq genetic distance 3), and though this establishes that they are significantly related to the other Ewing men, we do not know their conventional genealogic connection with the others. We could and perhaps should have also put seven of the men who appear in Group 5 into this group, because we also do not know their conventional genealogic

¹ You can read more about the meaning and significance of “modal haplotype” in Y-DNA Article #3 in the August 2005 issue of the *Journal of Clan Ewing*. This article is available online at www.ClanEwing.org.

² Four men in the project have been tested at 67 markers; the three of them that are in the five groups of related Ewings have identical results at the additional 30 markers.

connection with the others, but we wanted to highlight the DYS 391 = 10 connection among the men in Group 5, so we put them there instead.

Group 1: Unclassified lineages. These men are close to the Ewing modal, but we do not know their conventional genealogic connection with the others.

	DYS 390	DYS 391	DYS 439	DYS 437	DYS 448	DYS 449	DYS 460	GATA H4	YCA IIb	DYS 456	DYS 576	DYS 570	CDY a	CDY b
Ewing	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38
RA	24	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	19	17	37	38
FI	25	11	13	15	18	30	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38
DL	26	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	18	38	38
WL	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	18	37	38
MT	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	12	23	18	18	17	36	38
Ewin	24	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	36	39
DC2	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	37

Group 2: Singletons. This group includes the three men with “variant spellings” of the surname that are not known to be descended from a specific Ewing: one McEwan, one Ewan and one Ewen, as well as six Ewing men. These nine men are not related genetically to any of the others in the project. They are also not related to one another, except possibly for one Ewing man and the Ewan man, who match exactly on all 12 of the markers the Ewan man was tested for. This is suggestive, but it is not uncommon for 12 markers to match by coincidence in unrelated men with Scottish surnames. If we could persuade the Ewan man to upgrade to 37 markers and there was still a close match, then we could say with some confidence that these two men are related and that there must have been a change in the spelling of the name of one or the other of these two men somewhere along the line.

Group 2: Singletons. These men do not appear to be related to any others in the project.

	DYS 393	DYS 390	DYS 19	DYS 391	DYS 385a	DYS 385b	DYS 426	DYS 388	DYS 439	DYS 389-1	DYS 392	DYS 389-2
Ewing	13	25	15	11	11	13	12	12	13	13	14	29
JMc	13	24	14	11	11	15	12	12	13	13	13	29
TD	13	25	14	11	11	13	12	12	12	13	14	29
MK	13	24	14	10	11	16	12	12	13	13	13	30
SL	13	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29
Js	13	23	14	10	11	14	12	12	12	13	14	30
Ewen	13	24	14	10	11	15	12	12	12	14	13	30
WM	14	22	16	10	14	14	11	13	11	12	12	29
JD	14	26	15	11	13	16	11	13	11	12	11	28
Ewan	14	26	15	11	13	16	11	13	11	12	11	28

Note: This chart is like the chart for Group 6 and unlike the other charts in this article, because the column designations are different. These charts show 12-marker haplotypes.

The Group 2 table included in this article has been edited to show only the 12-marker haplotypes, because displaying 37-marker results does not work well with the *Journal* format. Full results are available on the *Clan Ewing* WebSite. These men vary from the 37-marker Ewing modal haplotype by between 9 and 51 mutations, so some of the men vary by several steps at several of the markers. As you can see in the accompanying 12-marker chart, there are *lots* of differences, and even more so in

the last three men in the chart. These three are in different haplogroups than all of the other men in the project.³

Perhaps I should take this opportunity to reiterate that although the Ewing men in Group 2 are not genetically related to the others in a genealogic time frame, they are by no means to be considered as “outsiders” to the Ewing Clan. In my view, a Ewing is a Ewing, and this doesn’t depend on DNA. It is also important to remember that while sometimes anomalous DNA results (even if you could term these such) are due to “non-paternal events” like unreported adoptions, mistakes in paternity, or surname changes unrelated to paternity, this is by no means the only possible explanation. Surnames did not come into widespread use in the part of the world that the Ewings came from until relatively recently – maybe six or seven hundred years ago. When surnames were chosen, nobody was doing genetic testing. It is all but impossible that the first Ewing men would have had identical Y-DNA, even if they were closely related. Consider that early clans were not organized on strictly paternal lines, and the sons of sisters might have ended up with the same surname. They would be closely related, but might very well have had completely different Y-DNA. Some of those differences will have persisted to modern times.

Group 3: James of Inch. These men have conventional genealogies linking them with James of Inch.														
	DYS 390	DYS 391	DYS 439	DYS 437	DYS 448	DYS 449	DYS 460	GATA H4	YCA IIb	DYS 456	DYS 576	DYS 570	CDY a	CDY b
Ewing	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38
DN	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	19	17	37	38
GR*	25	10	13	15	18	31	9	11	23	18	18	17	37	38
SR	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	18	37	38
JG	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38
HW	25	12	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38

*Note: GR appears here because his conventional genealogy links him with James of Inch, but he also appears in Group 5 because he has DYS391 = 10.

Group 3: James of Inch. These five men have conventional genealogies linking them to James Ewing of Inch Island in Lough Swilly, Donegal. All but one are within genetic distance 3 of the Ewing modal haplotype and one of them matches it exactly. Guy Raymond (GR) Ewing’s conventional genealogy links him with this group, but since he has DYS 391 = 10, we have also put him into Group 5. He is the only man in the project who appears in two groups. GR is at genetic distance 4 (two steps at each of two markers) from his fourth cousin Harold Walter Ewing (HW), who is the brother of *Clan Ewing* founder, Ellsworth Ewing.⁴ The likelihood of fourth cousins being at genetic distance 4 is only about 0.6%. Fourth cousins will have fewer than four differences 99.3% of the time. Less than a one percent

³ The concept of “haplogroup” has been discussed in previous *Journal* articles. The short story is that haplogroups separated from one another long ago, probably before the last ice age. Most of the Ewings, even the “unrelated” ones, are in haplogroup R1b1 (indeed, most of them are in the sub-haplogroup R1b1c7 – see the articles by John McEwan and myself in the August 2005 issue of the *Journal of Clan Ewing*). One of the three men at the bottom of this chart is in haplogroup G2, which is far more common in Central Asia than in Britain, and two of them are in haplogroup I, which is the second most common haplogroup in Britain, but is seen in greater proportions on the continent in Germany and Scandinavia.

⁴ Lineages for Harold Walter Ewing, and his brother Ellsworth, appear in Chapter XXXIII of Margaret Ewing Fife’s *EWING in Early America*, where Harold Walter Ewing’s name is mistakenly given as “Harold Walker Ewing.” Jill Ewing Spitzer kindly checked with him personally before publication of this article to be certain of this; he assured her that his middle name is Walter, after his father, Walter Lee Ewing. A searchable electronic version of Mrs. Fife’s book is available on our WebSite, www.ClanEwing.org.

chance of something happening does not make it impossible; however, a low likelihood event like this should make us take a closer look at our conventional genealogic evidence to make sure we haven't overlooked something. GR is only genetic distance 2 from the closest men to him in Group 5. Until you really think about the probabilities, it is tempting to argue that he just has to be more closely related to them. In fact, there is nearly a fifty percent chance that the most recent common ancestor of two men at genetic distance 2 lived more than eighteen generations ago.⁵ James of Inch is only seven generations back from GR, so on purely DNA grounds, GR could easily be only distantly related to men in the other group. Notice that being dissimilar raises doubts, but being very similar doesn't really prove much. Always with DNA it is easier to disprove things than to prove them, but in this case we haven't proven anything.⁶

This point is worth emphasizing. In general, we expect men who are more closely related to have more similar DNA and men who are less closely related to have less similar DNA. A man will have an identical 37-marker Y-DNA haplotype with his father 93% of the time and with his brothers 86% of the time. So "most of the time" men will have identical haplotypes with their fathers and brothers, but not always: after all, this whole business depends on the fact that mutations do occur. And "most of the time" (85.4% of the time, to be precise) a man will have a different Y-DNA haplotype than his 12th cousins.⁷ But this means he will have an identical haplotype with a 12th cousin 14.6% of the time. As we look at our results, sometimes we will find brothers at greater genetic distance from one another than 12th cousins!

Group 4: John of Carnashannagh. These eleven men have conventional genealogies linking them to John Ewing of Carnashannagh, Parish of Fahan, Donegal. All of them are close to the Ewing modal haplotype (\leq genetic distance 3), and two of them match it exactly. This is still the largest and best-documented family group in the DNA project, and it best illustrates the potential value of DNA in genealogy. As you can see from the discussion about Group 3 above, absolute genetic distance does not give us terribly informative genealogic information. It would not be too surprising to find even men who have exact 37-marker matches to have a most recent common ancestor over twelve generations ago, which dates to before we have any decent conventional genealogy records. Consider that John of Carnashannagh is thought to have been born around 1648, he is only nine generations back from his most distant descendant in the project, and he is only seven generations back from most of them. So (I hear your exasperated plea), how can DNA possibly give us information about more recent branchings in the family tree? Well, this is because of specific patterns of markers, not absolute genetic distance.

Have a look at the Group 4 table. You can see a scattering of mutations here and there, but two markers are of especial interest.

⁵ Or, if we assume a faster average mutation rate of .004, half this many, so nine generations. Calculations of this kind always depend on assumptions we make about how fast mutations are occurring.

⁶ If we were talking about genetic distance 50 here, or even genetic distance 10, we could say we had "proven" there to be no relationship. Genetic distance 4 raises our eyebrows, but doesn't constitute proof.

⁷ Remember, these calculations always depend on an assumption about mutation rate. Here, we have used .002. Had we used .004, we would have calculated that 12th cousins should have different haplotypes 98% of the time. Even so, there is a 2% chance of them matching perfectly.

- Five men share YCA-IIb = 22, which is a relatively slowly mutating marker. Exactly these same five men are all of those in the project known to be descended from John Ewing of Carnashannagh's son, Pocahontas James Ewing. No other man anywhere in our project has this same marker. This is very strong evidence that YCA-IIb = 22 is a marker for the descendants of Pocahontas James Ewing. If we find a Ewing man with unknown ancestry who shares this marker, we can tell him there is a good likelihood that his ancestor is Pocahontas James Ewing.

Group 4: John of Carnashannagh. These men have conventional genealogies linking them with John of Carnashannagh.															
	DYS 390	DYS 391	DYS 439	DYS 437	DYS 448	DYS 449	DYS 460	GATA H4	YCA IIb	DYS 456	DYS 576	DYS 570	CDY a	CDY b	
Ewing	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38	
GW	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	19	17	37	38	
RB	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	19	17	37	38	
RL	25	11	12	15	18	31	10	11	23	18	19	17	37	38	
WK	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	22	18	18	17	37	38	
BE	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	22	18	18	17	37	37	
FE	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	10	22	18	18	17	37	38	
RP	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	22	18	18	17	37	38	
RD	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	22	18	18	17	37	38	
EG2	25	11	14	14	18	31	11	11	23	18	17	17	37	38	
JP	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	35	38	
JE	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38	
TN	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38	

- Three men share DYS 576 = 19, which is a more quickly mutating marker. Exactly these same three men are all of those in the project known to be descended from John Ewing of Carnashannagh's grandson, John m. Alice Caswell. We think we can use this as a marker for his branch of the family, notwithstanding that there are five other men in the project who also have DYS 576 = 19.⁸
- John McEwan (JMc) and Thomas Dale Ewing (TD) in Group 2 are far enough from the modal haplotype that we know that they are not related. Robert Allan Ewing (RA) in Group 1, David Neal Ewing (DN, that's me) in Group 3 and Albert Leon Ewing (AL) in Group 5 are not so easily excluded—especially DN, because he matches GW's haplotype exactly.
- DN (Group 3) has had another look at his conventional genealogy because of this finding, but remains convinced of his descent from James Ewing of Inch, so we have let that stand.

⁸ When two men have the same marker by coincidence rather than because they have a common ancestor, we say that there has been a "convergent" or "parallel" mutation. These are more likely to happen in more rapidly mutating markers and less likely to happen in slowly mutating markers. The jury is still out, but the range of mutation rates for different markers seems to run between .0001 and .006 or so. A commonly used average value is .002, but our actual experience in the John of Carnashannagh family is more like double that. In general, markers with higher repeat values tend to have higher mutation rates, but this is not a hard and fast rule.

- RA (Group 1) doesn't know his genealogic connection with any of the other men in the large group of related Ewings, but he is only genetic distance 2 from the modal, so he is plainly in the group. He should certainly look again at his conventional genealogic data and consider whether he may be a descendant of John m. Alice Caswell, but his slowly mutating marker DYS 390 = 24 somewhat diminishes the likelihood.
- AL (Group 5) also shares the rapidly mutating DYS 576 = 19 with this sub-group, but he differs from them at two slowly mutating markers, our old friend DYS 391 = 10 and DYS 448 = 19. This much reduces the likelihood that he is a descendant of John m. Alice Caswell. Furthermore, he has a pretty good handle on his conventional genealogy, which also excludes him from this group.

Group 5: DYS 391 = 10. These men all have DYS 391 = 10; but only WR, DG and JN have conventional genealogies linking them with "I think his name was William."

	DYS 390	DYS 391	DYS 439	DYS 437	DYS 448	DYS 449	DYS 460	GATA H4	YCA IIb	DYS 456	DYS 576	DYS 570	CDY a	CDY b
Ewing	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38
RC	25	10	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38
JM2	25	10	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38
GR*	25	10	13	15	18	31	9	11	23	18	18	17	37	38
EN	25	10	12	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	17	17	37	38
WR	25	10	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	35	38
DG	25	10	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	17	18	17	35	37
JN	25	10	12	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	35	37
JW	25	10	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	35	36
WE	25	10	13	15	18	33	11	11	23	18	18	17	36	38
EG	25	10	13	15	18	31	11	10	23	18	18	17	37	39
AL	25	10	13	15	19	31	11	11	23	18	19	17	37	38

*Note: GR has conventional genealogy linking him to James of Inch and so also appears in Group 3.

Group 5: DYS 391 = 10. These men all have DYS 391 = 10; but only WR, DG and JN have conventional genealogies linking them to "I believe his name was William" ("William?").⁹ Another, Albert Leon Ewing (AL), is a man we met at the 2004 Cecil County, Maryland gathering where he still lives near to where his ancestor, William Ewing b. 1762, immigrated in 1783/4 (this is not the same man as "William?", who did not immigrate). The line for William Ewing b. 1762 is covered in Fife, Chapter XXI, pg. 158, where Ms. Fife reports that E.W.R. Ewing thought this William Ewing might have been a distant relative of Nathaniel Ewing (the ancestor of JN).¹⁰ All of the men in Group 5 are at least somewhat close to the Ewing modal haplotype (≤ genetic distance 5), and two differ only at DYS 391 itself. Genetic distance 5 is getting into borderline territory for adducing a relationship in a genealogic time frame. Even assuming the relatively fast mutation rate of .004, half the time the most recent common ancestor (MRCA) for men at genetic distance 5 will have lived over 20 generations ago. If we use the more

⁹ For discussion of this family, have a look at DNA Article #4 from the November 2005 issue of the *Journal of Clan Ewing*.

¹⁰ The DNA results do not entirely rule this idea out, at least, but AL only vaguely resembles the three men who are known to be descended from "William?".

commonly assumed .002 mutation rate that I have been using elsewhere in this article, half the time the MRCA will have lived over 42 generations ago, long before the era of surnames in Scotland. So why do I think the relationship is closer than this?

Well, we have conventional genealogic evidence of the relationship among WR, DG and JN. DG and JN are genetic distance 2 from one another, and each is genetic distance 5 from the modal. Both are known relatives of WR and are at genetic distance 2 from him, and although he is at distance 3 from the modal, 2 of these steps are at CDYa, which is a notoriously quickly mutating marker. This means that the genetic evidence is that WR is in the closely related Ewing group, and since JN and DG are related to him and at reasonably close genetic distance to him, we can conclude that they must also be in the same large group.

It is also worth noticing that in addition to DYS 391 = 10, all three of the men we know to be descended from "William?" share CDYa = 35, as does participant JW, who does not know of a conventional genealogic connection with the others. This is evidence that there may very well be a connection for JW, and we have encouraged him to look for this, though the evidence would be a little stronger if there were a similar pattern with a more slowly mutating marker. As with DYS 576 discussed above, though, there are some examples of CDYa = 35 among project participants who are not thought to be in this lineage and to have resulted from convergent mutation.

Group 6: DS/RM/JM. These men form a genetic cluster suggesting a relationship among them, but they are unrelated to the other project participants.												
	DYS 393	DYS 390	DYS 19	DYS 391	DYS 385a	DYS 385b	DYS 426	DYS 388	DYS 439	DYS 389-1	DYS 392	DYS 389-2
Ewing	13	25	15	11	11	13	12	12	13	13	14	29
Grp 6	13	24	15	11	11	15	12	12	12	12	13	28
WE2	13	24	15	11	11	15	12	12	12	12	13	28
DH	13	24	15	11	11	15	12	12	12	12	13	28
DS	13	24	15	11	12	15	12	12	12	12	13	28
RM	14	24	15	11	11	15	12	12	12	12	13	28
JM	13	24	15	11	11	15	12	12	12	12	13	28

Note: This chart has different column designations than the others in this article, and a different highlighting strategy, so cannot be compared directly with them. "Modal" here is the 12-marker modal for this group only. See text for more discussion.

Group 6: DS/RM/JM. This group forms a genetic cluster with one another that is unrelated to the project participants in the other groups. As with Group 2, the chart I have included with this article displays only 12-marker haplotypes. Heads up, though! I have constructed a new modal haplotype for just this group, which appears under the Ewing modal haplotype in the chart, and I have used a different highlighting strategy. The bold boxes around markers in the "Grp 6" haplotype show where they differ from the Ewing modal. The participant haplotypes are highlighted at markers where they differ from the Group 6 modal, not where they differ from the Ewing modal. I did this to allow you to see how closely related the members of this group are to one another, but if you don't pay attention, you will not see how very different they are from the larger Ewing group.

The Group 6 12-marker modal haplotype is genetic distance 7 from the Ewing 12-marker modal,¹¹ but the 37-marker modal is genetic distance 20 from the Ewing modal. The 37-marker haplotypes appear in the results tables on the WebSite. Each of the Group 6 participants is within genetic distance 3 of their own Group 6 37-marker modal. WE2 exactly matches the Group 6 modal, and JM is at genetic distance 1. Donald H. Ewing (DH), has results so far on only 25 markers, but matches the modal exactly on these. RM and DS are each at genetic distance 3 from the Group 6 37-marker modal, but genetic distance 4 from one another and from JM.

James Morgan Ewing (JM) and William Earl Ewing (WE2) are known on conventional genealogic grounds to be fifth cousins, once removed; both are descended from William (d. ca 1774) m. Eleanor Thompson, who lived in Cumberland (now Franklin) County, Pennsylvania and later moved to Indiana County, Pennsylvania. The other three men are close enough genetically to these two to suggest that they all have a common ancestor, but we do not know who this may be.

Group 7: James Ewing b. c1720/25. These men all have conventional genealogies linking them with James Ewing b. c1720/25.														
	DYS 390	DYS 391	DYS 439	DYS 437	DYS 448	DYS 449	DYS 460	GATA H4	YCA 11b	DYS 456	DYS 576	DYS 570	CDY a	CDY b
Ewing	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38
DL2	25	11	13	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38
WC	25	11	12	14	18	31	11	11	23	18	17	17	37	38
SC	25	11	11	15	18	31	11	11	23	18	18	17	37	38
DC	25	11	11											

Group 7: James Ewing b. c1720/25. These four men all have conventional genealogies linking them with James Ewing b. c1720/25. All of them are close to the Ewing modal haplotype (\leq genetic distance 2), and one of them matches it exactly. SC and DC are father and son; though DC has only a 12-marker profile, he is very likely to have exactly the same haplotype as SC. There are too few men in this group so far to begin speculating about sub-branches, but it is interesting to note that Daryl Leon Ewing (DL2) is at genetic distance zero from the Ewing modal haplotype. This is true also of James Gilbert Ewing (JG) in Group 3, and of Thomas Newell Ewing (TN, *Clan Ewing* Chair Mary Gosline's dad) and James Earl Ewing (JE) in Group 4. We have four men who match the Ewing modal at all 37 markers, yet we have put them into three different groups. What gives? I will try to answer that question in the next section.

Genealogically Useful Markers

By correlating Y-DNA data with the conventional genealogies of the fifty Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project participants, we have made several interesting discoveries that have implications for genealogy research. We expect more such discoveries as more participants join the project.

One of the most interesting and robust findings of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project so far is that the majority of Ewing men are quite remarkably close to the Ewing modal haplotype. We don't ordinarily speak of a modal haplotype as a "marker," but in a way, matching this haplotype closely is a "marker" of

¹¹ Count 2 steps at DYS 385b.

descent from a common ancestor. Four of our participants match the modal exactly; twelve are at genetic distance 1, seven at genetic distance 2, and ten at genetic distance 3 from the modal. This has allowed us to identify with confidence one major branch of the Ewing family.

The DNA evidence is also fully adequate to distinguish Group 6 from other project participants, and it will be easy to determine whether future project participants belong in this branch. If we should be so lucky as to find a participant matching this group who has his genealogy worked out a few generations beyond the men presently in the group, they may be able to identify their common ancestor. In any case, the Group 6 modal haplotype has allowed us to identify this as a distinct and clearly identifiable unrelated branch of the Ewing family.

Membership in Groups 2, 5 and 6 was assigned on the basis of DNA clustering. We can't say much about the men in Group 2, because all have unique haplotypes, but when we find a new participant that matches any of them, we will have discovered a new Ewing family group. Group 5 may be a distinct, genetically distinguishable family branch of the large group of related Ewings, but we do not as yet have adequate conventional genealogic evidence to fully support this. We need such evidence for Group 5 and not for Group 6 because Group 5 is so similar to Groups 1, 3, 4 and 7, whereas Group 6 is entirely distinct.

We have used DYS 391 to define membership in Group 5 because it is a slowly mutating marker that is shared by eleven of our participants. Three of them are descendants of "I believe his name was William," and all three of them also have CDYa = 35, which we believe can serve as a marker for their line. If we find a Ewing man with unknown ancestry who closely matches the Ewing modal haplotype and has both DYS 391 = 10 and CDYa = 35, we can tell him there is a good likelihood that his ancestor is "I believe his name was William." Indeed, a fourth member of Group 5 does have CDYa = 35, and though he doesn't have conventional genealogic proof of a connection with "I believe his name was William," we consider that this is likely. We have to be cautious, though, because CDYa is a rather rapidly mutating marker, and we can expect to find convergent mutation, as appears to be the case with JP in Group 4, who has CDYa = 35, but not DYS 391 = 10. As with DYS 576 = 19 discussed below, this will make CDYa = 35 a less reliable and persistent branch marker, but it is still interesting and potentially very useful.

Since DYS 391 = 10 appears in quite a number of men in the project who do not share CDYa = 35, the DYS 391 = 10 mutation probably occurred in an ancestor some indeterminate number of generations before "I believe his name was William," and it is probably a marker for a deeper branch of the family.

We have assigned group membership in four of our seven groups (Groups 1, 3, 4 and 7) on the basis of conventional genealogy rather than DNA clustering. We have not found markers specific to these groups. Another way of saying the same thing is to say that we have determined that John Ewing of Carnashannagh, James Ewing of Inch, James Ewing b. ca.1720/25, and whoever the ancestors of the men in Group 1 may have been had identical 37-marker Y-DNA haplotypes, and so were themselves closely related. On the other hand, we have found some genealogically useful markers that appear to distinguish some sub-branches within Group 4, and we expect to find future such markers distinguishing additional sub-branches as more men join the project.

The markers identifying sub-branches of Group 4 are:

- YCA-IIb = 22. If we find a Ewing man with unknown ancestry who closely matches the Ewing modal haplotype and shares this marker, we can tell him there is a good likelihood that his

ancestor is Pocahontas James Ewing, youngest son of John Ewing of Carnashannagh. Of the genealogically useful markers that we have discovered, this one has the best conventional documentation and most robust theoretical support.

- DYS 576 = 19. All project participants known to be descended from John Ewing of Carnashannagh's grandson, John m. Alice Caswell, have this marker, so others in this branch will be expected to have the marker, too. However, DYS 576 is a rapidly mutating marker and will be more subject to convergent mutation. Finding it in a man with unknown ancestry who closely matches the Ewing modal haplotype will suggest that he should consider whether he is descended from this line. We must exercise caution though, because individuals who are not in this line also may have DYS 576 due to convergent mutation. A convergent mutation creating DYS 576 = 19 will cause no confusion when a participant who has it has many other markers that differ from the men in the branch in question, because it will be clear that no close relationship exists. On the other hand, uncertainty will arise when a participant closely matches the haplotypes of others in the branch and also has this mutation, as is the case with two project participants (DN and RA).

Feedback Requested

Writing these articles is difficult because I can't see the looks on your faces when you read them, and I don't know whether I'm boring you by telling you things you already know, or by not making any sense at all. It would be enormously helpful to me to get questions from any of you who have them. I will be happy to answer these individually as they come in, and they will also give me a better idea what to say about the project in future articles.

To Join or Get More Information

If you are ready to join the project, go to www.FamilyTreeDNA.com/public/ewing and click on "Join this group" at the top of the blue section on the left of the page. Participation by Ewing women is also welcome; they can get valuable genealogic information by persuading a male relative to submit a specimen. You can see results tables showing participant haplotypes on the *Clan Ewing* WebSite, www.ClanEwing.org. There are also links on the FamilyTreeDNA WebSite (www.FamilyTreeDNA.com) to articles and FAQs. If you want to ask questions, call me at 505.764.8704 in the evening, or e-mail me at DavidEwing93@gmail.com.

Ewing Settlers of Southwestern Pennsylvania Part 1: Some James Ewing of Inch Descendants

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Scant information is available about the two dozen or so Ewing families who settled Southwestern Pennsylvania in the second half of the 18th century. Some of the available information is flat-out wrong. Some of it is incomplete and internally inconsistent. Some of it is poorly documented. Most of it is focused on one or two families with tantalizing comments about possible, but unexplored, relationships to other Ewing settler families.

This is the first in a series of articles intended to correct this situation. The information in these articles comes from first integrating the conclusions of several Ewing researchers, all the while recording sources, noting inconsistencies which could not be immediately resolved, and posing questions to guide further research. The result was then augmented, clarified and validated by consulting a variety of primary sources (Wills, Family Bible Records, etc.), a half dozen or so cemetery readings, and several miscellaneous sources (for example, the 1798 Allegheny County Tax Rolls), as well as by analyzing Federal Census Records for 1790 through 1880.

The overall intent is to create a well-documented, broad record that exposes inter-relationships among the Ewing settlers, provides a sense of their motivations, describes how they coped with the difficulties they encountered, and generally gives a sense of their lives. Initial articles will establish a "lay of the land" by identifying, inter-relating and discussing several Ewing settler groups. Later articles will address genealogical conundrums and provide sociological information about the settlers' lives.

This first article focuses on a very small part of Southwestern Pennsylvania – current-day Collier, Moon, North Fayette and Robinson Townships in current-day Allegheny County – and one Ewing settler group – six brothers, cousins and nephews¹² who are descendants of the James Ewing who lived on Inch Island (Lough Swilley), County Donegal, Ulster, Ireland, at the turn of the 17th century.

British Isle Settlers of Southwestern Pennsylvania

Many English, Scottish and Scots-Irish families settled Southwestern Pennsylvania in the period between the end of the French and Indian War (in 1763) through the end of the 18th century. A very rough, "eyeball" scan of the 1790 Census for that part of Allegheny County taken from Washington County indicates that approximately two-thirds of this area's settlers were in these ethnic groups. One can, again very roughly, assume that this reflects the percentage of British Isle settlers of Southwestern Pennsylvania in general.

An early presence was created by trappers who established cordial, mutually-beneficial relationships with the local Indian tribes. These early trappers left their mark through geographical-feature names such as Campbell's Run, Pinkerton's Run, Riddle's Run and Robinson's Run. From these names, we

¹² I have not yet had time to work on the distaff side of this Ewing settler group.

can infer that the Scots-Irish were minimally, if at all, involved in this first stage in the settlement of Southwestern Pennsylvania.

A second settlement stage involved the migration of settlers to areas west of the Laurel Mountains in the late 1760's and early 1770's.¹³ These settlers established squatter, "tomahawk" claims: claims defined by demarcating their boundaries by notching trees. These claims had no official status, and their conflict with subsequent claims – based on land grants as well as on warrants, surveys and patents from Pennsylvania and, sometimes for the same areas, from Virginia – created some tensions. For example, it is said that George Washington, once he realized the value of the considerable land grants he had received for participating in the French and Indian War, first evicted families inhabiting his land and then invited them to purchase back their squatter, "tomahawk" claims. More often than not, however, disputes were amicably settled with the exchange of money and a firm handshake.

Extensive settlement of Southwestern Pennsylvania began in the very early 1770's, coincident with the formation of Westmoreland County, an event that clearly signaled that the land was open for settlement. Many English and Scottish families "went West" to take advantage of the availability of fertile farm land. They were accompanied by many Scots-Irish families. The migration was in groups, frequently groups of Presbyterians from previous-generation settlements in Southeastern Pennsylvania. For example, Allison reports that: "From 1770 to 1773, some seventeen or more families came from Nottingham Parish (Presbyterian) around Colora, Cecil Country, Maryland, to take up land in the Chartiers watershed."¹⁴

The families in these Presbyterian groups were extensively inter-related, through decendancy and inter-marriage. Among them were several Ewing families, including not only families with this surname but also families in which the wife was a Ewing. In absolute number, there were very few Ewings; the 1790 Census lists 1079 families in that part of Allegheny County annexed from Washington County but identifies merely seven Ewing families.

However, this misrepresents the participation and influence of Ewings in the settlement of Southwestern Pennsylvania. For example, I am descended from one of the seven Ewing settler families identified in the 1790 Census for that part of Allegheny County annexed from Washington County.¹⁵ However, I can trace my heritage to at least a baker's dozen of the families listed in this part of the 1790 Census, most all of them part of a Presbyterian group that emigrated from Cecil County, Maryland, over a period of about a decade. Presbyterian groups were tightly knit – genealogically, sociologically, religiously and philosophically. The effect of the small number of Ewings was amplified by being part of very influential Presbyterian groups within which they were major "players."

In addition, the presence and effect of the Ewing settlers was further amplified during a third settlement stage when cousins and nephews followed the second-stage Ewings starting in the late-1770's. These third-stage settlers had a noticeable effect on the area's evolution, roughly in 1810, from being a federation of self-reliant, self-sufficient farms to being a collection of towns, populated by specialized

¹³ The Laurel Mountains are in the rolling countryside of the Ligonier Valley in north-central West Virginia. Prior to the early 1770's, these mountains demarcated the western edge of the area approved for settlement.

¹⁴ Allison, Milton M. *Robinson Run Sketches: Pioneers John and Martha McDonald*. Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, Vol. 36, Page 39.

¹⁵ James Ewing (1733-1825) and his wife Mary McKown (1739/40-1825).

service providers (tanners, weavers, blacksmiths, spinsters, etc.) and both led and governed by the community rather than by the church (for example, towns with constables and teachers).

Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, is currently bounded on the north by Butler County, on the east by Westmoreland County, on the south by Washington County, and on the west by Washington and Beaver Counties. It was originally established 24 September 1788, partially from a part of the previously established Westmoreland County and partially from land in northwestern Pennsylvania which had not previously been included in any Pennsylvania counties. Allegheny County originally comprised all the land north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers; it originally extended north and west to Lake Erie. Early the next year, 1789, part of Washington County was annexed and added to Allegheny County. This established that part of Allegheny County which is south of the Ohio River. Allegheny County was subsequently reduced, somewhat drastically, by the formation of several counties (Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Mercer, Venango and Warren Counties, as well as parts of Clarion and Indiana Counties) from the northern 75% or so of the original Allegheny County.

For administrative and governance purposes, and sometimes for purely political reasons, counties in Pennsylvania are divided into townships which, in turn, are divided into boroughs and towns. When Allegheny County was established, it was originally divided into seven townships. Moon Township is the original township pertinent to this article. Over the years, Moon Township was reduced to its current boundaries by the carving out of new townships which were then often later split into smaller townships. This article concerns four current-day townships – Collier, Moon, North Fayette and Robinson – that resulted from the township-formation court degrees over the first half of the 1800's. In this article, we refer to the area comprising these four townships as the *Settlement Area*.¹⁶

Settlers Descended from James Ewing of Inch

This initial article concerns six Ewing families who helped settle the Settlement Area and have proven to be descendants of James Ewing of Inch.¹⁷ More of his descendants will undoubtedly be identified, not only for the narrowly-defined Settlement Area, but also for Allegheny County and Southwestern Pennsylvania in general. In particular, I expect that there are several female descendants of James Ewing of Inch who migrated to the Settlement Area in the late 1700's with their husbands. In addition, a slew of Ewings settled Beaver, Indiana and other Counties to the north, Fayette County to the east and Washington County to the south. Some may be descendants of James Ewing of Inch. Others are possibly (distant) cousins. In any event, they are part of the Ewing Settlement of Southwestern Pennsylvania.

The following abbreviated descendency chart identifies these six James Ewing of Inch descendants, highlighting their inter-relationships and identifying their immediate descendants. In the chart, "+"

¹⁶ When not qualified, place names in this article are those which are currently used. For example, "Moon Township" refers to the current-day Moon Township whereas "Moon Township as originally defined" refers to this township as it was established coincident with the creation of Allegheny County.

¹⁷ My personal work focuses primarily, but not exclusively, on James Ewing (1733-1825), his brother Moses (1725/26-1798/1814) and his nephew Alexander (1740-1798) as well as their descendants. I have worked on the other Ewing settlers, but for them I have integrated the extensive information I have received from others (after checking of its validity to at least some degree).

indicates a marriage and "..." indicates uncles, aunts and siblings that have been omitted either because it is known that they settled some other area (for example, Ohio) or because it is uncertain where they resided.

The chart extends, first, to the level of the first person along a particular branch who migrated to the Settlement Area; these settlers are indicated in text displayed with a gray background. The chart then identifies these settlers' children with the intent of helping others place their ancestors with respect to the individuals identified here.

Annotations for each Ewing settler family briefly describe the timing of their movement into the Settlement Area and where in this area they settled. Annotations in the chart also identify families descended from these settlers. This is done by listing surnames and middle names for descendants. A Surnames list indicates families which inter-married with the Ewings; the appearance of Ewing in a Surnames list indicates the (frequent) inter-marriage of cousins. A Middle Names list indicates the appearance of middle names – primarily first showing up in the middle 19th Century – that were possibly surnames in previous generations.¹⁸ The identification of middle names is intended to provide often-valuable ancestry hints. For example, "Harvey" was a surname within the late-1700, early-1800 population of the Settlement Area. Its appearance as a middle name in the middle-1800's hints at some descendancy from these previous-generation families.¹⁹ The Surnames and Middle Names lists are provided to establish an additional way to help others connect their ancestry to the individuals identified here.

James Ewing of Inch Island (Lough Swilley), County Donegal, Ulster, Ireland

+ <unk>

— **Alexander Ewing**, b. circa 1693/94 County Donegal, Ulster, Ireland, d. before 21 Jul 1752 Chester Co, PA

+ <unk>

— Moses Ewing, b. circa 1725/26; d. between 1798 and 1814 Allegheny Co, PA
never married

Moses most certainly joined his younger brother, James, in migrating to Southwestern Pennsylvania about 1773. Like his brother, he homesteaded land in Collier Township. While alive, he rented part of his approximately 400 acre homestead; having no sons, he needed help in working the land. At his death, Moses left his land to his brother James.

— **Alexander Ewing**, b. 1731, d. 1799

+ **Jane <unk>**

— Alexander Ewing, b. 1740; d. Aug 1798 Allegheny Co, PA
m. 28 Nov 1775 Franklin Co, PA

— Jean Anderson, b. circa 1748 Franklin Co, PA; d. circa 1833 Allegheny Co, PA

Prior to moving to Allegheny County, Alexander lived in Adams County, Pennsylvania. He was a teamster and hauled goods back and forth between Eastern Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh area. He moved to the Allegheny County area about 1779 and settled in North Fayette Township on land to the west of land owned by Isaac and Gabriel Walker (and which he possibly purchased from the Walker's). He was accompanied by his wife and his first two sons, John and Thomas.

— **John Ewing**, b. 9 Sep 1776 Adams Co, PA, d. 5 Nov 1848

+ **Sarah Long**, b. circa 1783, m. 10 Jan 1811, d. between 1850 and 1860

— ... [Surnames: Acheson, Phillis]

¹⁸ The selection of these names is highly subjective. "Margaret" and "William" are obviously *not* possible surnames. "Harvey" is, however, a likely surname because Harvey families lived in Southwestern Pennsylvania (and specifically in the Settlement Area). However, including "Neal" in a Middle Names list is just a guess. "Neil" might be a more normal, current-day spelling. Does "Neal" indicate a possible ancestry? Who knows? Given the ambiguity, I've included it in the pertinent Middle Names list.

¹⁹ Later, these names were sometimes used as first names. For example, my father was born in 1907 and named Harvey Washington Riddle. Other examples include the appearance, mostly in the late 1800's and early 1900's, of "Ewing" and "Walker" as first names.

— **Thomas Ewing**, b. 15 Aug 1778, d. between 1789 and 1798

— **Ann Ewing**, b. 7 Jul 1780 PA, d. between 1850 and 1860 Allegheny Co, PA

+ **Samuel Turner**, b. circa 1770 PA, m. Nov 1803, d. between 1850 and 1860 Allegheny Co, PA

— ...

— **James Ewing**, b. 19 Aug 1782, d. between 1789 and 1798

— **William Ewing**, b. 14 Feb 1785 Allegheny Co, PA, d. 13 Dec 1868 Allegheny Co, PA

+ **Jane Walker**, b. 1784 Allegheny Co, PA, m. 12 May 1808, d. 5 Apr 1852 Allegheny Co, PA

— ... [Surnames: Armor, Bell, Collins, Daub, Drake, Dunbar, Evans, Fife, Gibson, Glass, Grace, Hays, Hopper, Keebler, Kelly, Kyle, Langer, LaVelle, Loraine, Maslin, McKown, McMichael, McWhirler, Miller, Neely, Pericord, Richards, Riddle, Robinson, Rovensky, Russell, Snyder, Taylor, Turner, Wagner, Walker, Watson, Williams, Wooldridge]

... [Middle Names: Abercrombie, Beer, Bell, Cromwell, Ewing, Lisle, McClelland, Neely, Nelson, Orr, Parker, Perry, Rovensky]

— **Margaret Ewing**, b. 16 Apr 1787, d. after 1807

+ **George Buxton**, m. 16 Apr 1807

— **Jane Ewing**, b. 10 Jul 1790, d. between 1790 and 1798

— ... [Surnames: Billingsley]

James Ewing, b. 1733 Cecil Co, MD; d. 20 Feb 1825 Allegheny Co, PA
m. 28 Jan 1771

Mary McKown, b. 1739/40; d. 30 Nov 1825 Allegheny Co, PA

James Ewing went West about the time (1773) that Westmorland County was created from Bedford County. He was accompanied by his wife, Mary McKown, and first son, William. He was also probably accompanied by his brother Moses. It is probable that he first settled land along Montours Run, near its mouth with the Ohio River, in the area that became known as Ewing's Mill. His 1814 Will refers to "land on Montours Run adjoining David Smith, William Holland and a second parcel held by patent on which are both a Grist Mill and Saw Mill lying (together, my whole claim on the waters of Montours Run)." He subsequently homesteaded – with the assistance of several slaves to help clear his land and erect improvements – some 680 acres in the area near Walker's Mill in Collier Township. Later, he purchased an additional 350-or-so acres from Robert Boyd, this land lying between his original homestead and the land of Isaac Walker. He apparently also owned some land in North Fayette Township, to the west of the Walker's, that he transferred to his cousin Samuel Ewing (1741-1820).

— **William Ewing**, b. 1 Dec 1771 Caroline Co, MD, d. 23 Jun 1845 Allegheny Co, PA

+ **Elizabeth Kirkpatrick**, b. circa 1766, m. before 1789, d. 18 Mar 1843

— ... [Surnames: Allen, Botkin, Burns, Cunningham, Dawson, Gehring, Grace, Groetzinger, Harbison, Hoey, Hooper, Jamison, King, Kuby, Kyle, LaVelle, Marple, McClelland, McFadden, Miller, Nesbit, Noble, Phillips, Rae, Rovensky, Scott, Smoose, Stockdale, Stroud, Talcot, Turner, Walker, Watson, Williams, Wills, Woods, Wooldridge, Young]

... [Middle Names: Abercrombie, Beacom, Beer, Bell, Cromwell, Cunningham, Denniston, Duncan, Emery, Finley, Guy, Humphrey, Lisle, Marks, McFadden, Munson, Neely, Plumer, Rovensky, Russell, Stewart, Woods, Young]

— **Samuel J. Ewing**, b. 3 Aug 1773 Allegheny Co, PA, d. 29 Aug 1822 Allegheny Co, PA

+ **Letitia Ann McCurdy**, b. 23 Nov 1774 Adams Co, PA, m. 13 Nov 1793, d. 18 Dec 1881 Armstrong Co, PA

— ... [Surnames: Andrews, Berry, Blakely, Campbell, Curtis, Dennis, Erdman, Farrar, Fisher, Fitzpatrick, Flack, Gay, Hart, Hill, Koenig, Laney, Lazenby, Mathison, McCandless, McComb, McKee, Means, Morton, Seybert, Shallberg, Shearer, Tate, Thompson, Tidwell, Virtue, West, Wilson, Wray]

... [Middle Names: Boyd, Buchanan, Calvin, Draper, Grant, Harvey, Herrick, Moreland, Records, Smith, Walker]

— **Alexander K. Ewing**, b. 2 Nov 1775 Allegheny Co, PA, d. between 12 May 1841 and 19 Mar 1841 Allegheny Co, PA

+ **Martha Larimore**, b. between 1776 and 1780, m. before 1792, d. 16 Aug 1834 Allegheny Co, PA

— ... [Surnames: Adams, Addis, Barrett, Barwick, Besserer, Bisi, Booth, Calohan, Cherry, Cole, Covey, Cubbage, Cunningham, Deemer, Doolittle, Douglas, Fissell, Fletcher, Grier, Guy, Haigh, Hill, Hulf, Hunt, Hysell, Jeffrey, Lehman, Kress, Manion, Marshall, McCluskey, McCormick, McCutcheon, McIntyre, McMillan, Murdock, Panella, Quinn, Rhodabarger, Riley, Ryall, Smith, Spangler, Standish, Stewart, Townley, Weidlein, Williams, Wolhlmuth, Woods, Zimmerman]

... [Middle Names: Cobb, Cunningham, Emberson, Fisher, Grier, Guy, Johnson, Keiler, Patterson, Ryall, Wallace]

+ **Nancy Cubbage**, b. Allegheny Co, PA, m. 31 Jan 1839, d. between Mar 1844 and Oct 1847

— **Elizabeth Ewing**, b. 1777, d. 1819

+ **Mark Kelso**, b. 1769 Cumberland Co, PA, m. 1795, d. 1853 Washington Co, PA

— ... [Surnames: Allison, Betts, Boyce, Burns, Cleek, Cowden, Cowen, Cummins, Cummings, Digregorio, Donaldson, Dunbar, Elder, Finley, Gamble, Gilmore, Gregg, Harbison, Heagan, Heakin, Hertzog, Hickman, Kelso, Kuhn, Little, Mark, Matthews, McCarrell, McClelland, McDonald, McGhee, McKnight, McLaughlin, McMillan, McNary, Miller, Mitchell, Motice, Parks, Peacock, Phillips, Rankin, Reed, Rhodes, Robb, Scott, Springer, Smith, Thompson, Vogel, Waldie, Weir, Welch, Wilkison, Wilson, Young]
 ... [Middle Names: Anderson, Cowden, Findley, Hunter, McCormick, Rankin, Thompson]

— **Esther Ewing**, b. between 1777 and 1778 Allegheny Co, PA, d. 7 Sep 1854 Allegheny Co, PA

+ **James Boyd**, b. 1770, m. circa 1795, d. 4 Sep 1809 Allegheny Co, PA

— ... [Surnames: Alexander, Bash, Berry, Bridge, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Chambers, Combs, Cooper, Crawford, Cresswell, Critchfield, Drummond, Fife, Fleming, Fulton, Gordon, Gurney, Herriott, Hill, Jack, Jones, Kerr, Knox, Laing, Leach, Lillich, McConnell, McCracken, McLaughlin, McKenna, McKenzie, Mehaffey, Miller, Nonamaker, Orr, Patterson, Peterson, Phillips, Polk, Reed, Riley, Roach, Russell, Seward, Shaw, Shryock, Smith, Taylor, Thomas, Walker, West, Whitehouse, Wilson, Yates, Zonns]
 ... [Middle Names: Bell, Boyd, Caldwell, Carter, Davison, Ellwood, Fleming, Forsythe, Harris, Holton, Johnson, Newton, Reed, Sherman, Sterling, Walker, Wilson]

— **Ann Ewing**, b. 25 Jan 1779 Allegheny Co, PA, d. 28 Jan 1862 Allegheny Co, PA

+ **Isaac Walker**, b. 15 Aug 1780 Allegheny Co, PA, m. 7 Jul 1808 Allegheny Co, PA, d. 25 Jun 1850 Allegheny Co, PA

— ... [Surnames: Abbott, Anderson, Bayerbach, Bell, Blose, Boobyer, Boyd, Breneman, Brownlee, Burkett, Calvert, Chalfant, Clark, Cooke, Cooper, Douds, Felkes, Godfrey, Gordon, Herron, Hickman, Hidge, Hill, Hutton, Irvin, Johnston, Kress, Kyle, Lawther, Leonard, Logan, Madden, Mahon, Marple, McBride, McConnell, McKown, Michaelian, Miller, Moore, Morledge, Oehm, Peyton, Proctor, Schantz, Scott, Scudder, Shorey, Sidler, Stewart, Sturgeon, Tereiline, Thayers, Thomas, Thompson, Walker, Weaver, Webb, Wendt, Westbay, Wilson, Young, Zenn]
 ... [Middle Names: Addison, Allen, Bell, Calvin, Edison, Ewing, Harvey, Hickman, Howard, Kress, LeRoy, Lewis, McConnell, Neely, Scott, Verne, Vernon, Walker, Weir]

— **Mary Ewing**, b. 1780 Allegheny Co, PA, d. after 1850 Allegheny Co, PA

+ **John Fryor**, b. between 1779 and 1780 Ireland, d. after 1850 Allegheny Co, PA

— ... [Surnames: Lea]

— **James Ewing**, b. 1788 Allegheny Co, PA, d. 6 Nov 1839 Allegheny Co, PA

+ **Lilly <unk>**, b. circa 1785, m. after 1820, d. 29 May 1821

+ **Rebecca Robb**, b. between 1804 and 1805 Allegheny Co, PA, m. before 1826, d. 1884

— ... [Surnames: Cowden, Ewing, Fleck, Flynn, Gallagher, Greenleaf, Harrington, Hilley, Husted, Issacs, Miller, Morgan, Phillips, Riddle, Schmidt, Taylor, Ward, Woods]
 ... [Middle Names: Bell, Calvin, Clinton, Ellis, Harvey, Keeley, McCurdy, Milford, Ross, Saudray, Stockton, Washington, Wilson, Woods.]

— **John P. Ewing**, b. 1789 Allegheny Co, PA, d. before 1830 Allegheny Co, PA

+ **Elizabeth Walker**, m. before 1829

— ... [Surnames: Ewing]

— ... [Surnames: Bullard, Chamberland, Chow, Cowgill, Eaton, Ewing, Hartman, Kerns, Long, McClellan(d), McFarland, Osborn, Reyburn, Snow, Stanton, Strawbridge, Swan, Tarvin, Tice, Townsley, Roberts]

— ... [Middle Names: Neal, Wright]

+ **Anne Joshua**, m. after 1745

— **Samuel Ewing**, b. 1700 County Donegal, Ulster, Ireland, d. 10 Feb 1773 Cecil Co, MD

+ **Rebecca George**, m. 9 Dec 1740 PA, d. Cecil Co, MD

— **Samuel Ewing**, b. 1741; d. 24 Jul 1820 Allegheny Co, PA
 m. before 1775

— **Mary Oldham**, b. circa 1750; d. circa 1825 Allegheny Co, PA

Samuel Ewing and his wife Mary Oldham started out their married life in Cecil County, Maryland. They may have moved to Allegheny County in steps, stopping in Redstone, near Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. They were living in North Fayette Township by the time of the 1800 Census but not, as well as can be determined, at the time of the previous 1790 Census. Their son Amos had married by the time of the 1800 Census and is listed separately. Samuel and his son probably settled on land near the current town of Oakland in North Fayette Township that he obtained from his cousin James Ewing (1733-1825).

— **Amos Ewing**, b. 15 Jun 1776, d. 21 Apr 1855 Allegheny Co, PA

+ **Letitia Potter**, b. 1776, m. circa 1795, d. 1855 Allegheny Co, PA

— ... [Surnames: Carmony, Cole, Coulter, Crone, Day, Dobbs, Falls, Foote, Galbreath, Gregg, Hirsch, Hutchinson, Long, McNeal, Miller, Reed, Smith, Stewart, Stuart, Sturgeon, Thompson]
 ... [Middle Names: Cole, Galbreath, Walker]

— **William Ewing**, b. circa 1778, d. Beaver Co, PA

— **Rachael Ewing**, b. circa 1784
+ **<unk> Ralston**, m. after 1810

— **Rebecca Ewing**, b. circa 1784
+ **John Dunlap**, m. after 1810

— **Samuel Ewing**, b. between 1785 and 1790, d. Aug 1822 Columbiana Co, OH
+ **Nancy Ann Franks**, b. 1784, m. 1 Jul 1818 Columbiana Co, OH, d. 1870 OH
└ ... [Surnames: Benner, Brown, Burbick, Forbes, McPherson, Patterson, Williams]
└ ... [Middle Names: Otis]

— **Hannah Jane Ewing**, b. between 1785 and 1790, d. 1873 Allegheny Co, PA
+ **Jacob Whitmore**, b. circa 1791, m. 1812 Allegheny Co, PA, d. 1 Apr 1875 Allegheny Co, PA
└ ... [Surnames: Brown, Campbell, Finley, Fritz, McCalmont, Meanor, Stonecipher, Tidball]
└ ... [Middle Names: Lathrop]

— **Mary Ewing**, b. circa 1790
+ **Gabriel McGregor**, m. after 1820

└ ... [Surnames: Clendennin, Patton, Steel]

— **Henry Ewing**, b. before 11 Aug 1701 County Donegal, Ulster, Ireland, d. before 7 Jan 1782 Chester Co, PA
+ **Jane Allen**, b. Ireland, m. Ireland, d. Chester Co, PA

— **James Ewing**, b. 1725 Ireland, d. Chester Co, PA
+ **Eleanor <unk>**, b. Chester Co, PA, m. Chester Co, PA, d. Chester Co, PA

— **Moses Ewing**, b. circa 1760 Chester Co, PA; d. 6 Apr 1845 Allegheny Co, PA
m. before 1800
Sophia Chapman, b. between 1766 and 1770 Allegheny Co, PA; d. 11 May 1837 Allegheny Co, PA

Like his second cousin Alexander Ewing (1740-1798), Moses became attracted to Southwestern Pennsylvania while a teamster hauling freight between Pittsburgh and Eastern Pennsylvania. He migrated to the area in 1792 and eventually settled, some fifteen years later, some 180 acres in Robinson Township.

— **Leah Ewing**, b. circa 1794 PA, d. between 1850 and 1860
+ **John McMichael**, b. circa 1794 PA, d. between 1850 and 1860
└ ... [Surnames: Armor, Ewing, Fife]

— **James Ewing**, b. 11 Sep 1800 Allegheny Co, PA, d. 17 Nov 1890 Allegheny Co, PA
+ **Annie McCurdy**, b. 16 Dec 1796 Allegheny Co, PA, m. circa 1824, d. 16 Dec 1835 Allegheny Co, PA
└ ... [Surnames: King, Verner]
+ **Margaret Deemer Rouser**, b. 22 Feb 1803, m. circa 1840, d. 10 Apr 1875
└ ...

— **Samuel Ewing**, b. between 1802 and 1803, d. after 1839
+ **<unk>**

— **John Ewing**, b. between 1804 and 1805, d. after 1839
+ **<unk>**

— **Daniel Ewing**, b. 23 Mar 1807, d. after 1840

— **Ellen Ewing**, b. 27 Apr 1812

└ ... [Surnames: Watt]

└ ... [Surnames: Armstrong, Catchell, Ewing, Lisey, Ryland, Scott]

— **William Ewing**, b. circa 1706/7 Ireland, d. 30 Nov 1774 Cumberland Co, PA
+ **Jane Gordon**, m. 1750

— **Samuel Ewing**, b. Feb 1750/51 Chester Co, PA; d. 1805 Allegheny Co, PA
m. circa Apr 1773
Jean Neal, b. circa 1758; d. <unk>

Samuel and Jean (Neal) Ewing moved from Perry County to Southwestern Pennsylvania prior to the birth of their son John in 1798. At the time of his death in 1805, Samuel's family lived in Moon Township; this is probably where he originally settled. It appears that after

Samuel's death, his family relocated to Beaver County to live near Samuel's brother James. It is most likely that this James settled in Beaver County prior to his brother's death. Alternatively, however, James may have moved to Beaver County at the time of his brother's death to support his sister-in-law, Samuel's wife Jean, and her young, minor children.

— **Mary Ewing**, b. Perry Co, PA
+ **William Morgan**

— **Isabella Ewing**, b. Perry Co, PA

— **Jean Ewing**

— **Margaret Ewing**, b. Perry Co, PA

— **Susanna Ewing**, b. Perry Co, PA

— **Sarah Ewing**, b. Perry Co, PA

— **William Ewing**, b. 7 Oct 1775 Perry Co, PA, d. 27 Jun 1856 Wayne Co, OH
+ **Agnes White**, b. 8 Dec 1775 Perry Co, PA, m. 1795 Perry Co, PA, d. 13 Jan 1846 Wayne Co, OH
└ ... [Surnames: Barnard, Bechtel, Becker, Billman, Brinkerhoff, Brothers, Cornelius, Crawford, Cutter, Daniels, Dunn, Duplantis, Fry, Glass, Houmard, Howey, Huber, Keller, Kline, Lingle, Maxwell, McLaughlin, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Reed, Reese, Rhodes, Richards, Roseborough, Stanley, Testor, Totten, Wachtel, Walters]
... [Middle Names: Carpenter, Cleveland, Curtis, Delmar, Gilbert, Snow, Stone, Valandingham]

— **John Ewing**, b. circa 1798 Allegheny Co, PA, d. 22 Oct 1863 Beaver Co, PA
+ **Sarah Furgeson**, b. 12 Feb 1795, m. circa 1817, d. 6 Aug 1881 Beaver Co, PA
└ ... [Surnames: Carothers, Kiefer, McCollough]

— **Samuel Ewing**

└ ... [Surnames: Anderson, Eaken, Hagan, Hunt, Kennedy, Lindsey, Munnell, Rearick, Richeal, Stevenson, Sweezy, Wilson, Wood]
... [Middle Names: Snyder]

└ ... [Surnames: Cowden, Yeates]

Sources

I have used many primary sources (Wills, Estate Administration Filings, Guardianship Petitions, etc.) in my personal research concerning James Ewing (1733-1825), his brother Moses (1725/26-1798/1814) and his nephew Alexander (1740-1798). In addition, I have analyzed, verified and integrated information developed by many others to arrive at what is presented here. This includes information developed by Dennis Ardinger, David Neal Ewing, James Gilbert Ewing, Madjesia Ewing, Margaret Ewing Fife, Jane (Ewing) (Rovensky) Grace, Jerry Leeper, Linda McCalmont, Jane McCandless, Dorothy Parry, Kriss Replogle, Leona Scott, Irene Taylor and Jean Walker. It also includes information I have received from the many, *many*, others I have interacted with over the past 30-or-so years. Finally, I have relied on cemetery readings, other primary sources, and my personal analysis of the Federal Census Records of 1790 through 1880 for Allegheny County and, in a few cases, nearby counties.

For More Information

A more complete version of the descendency chart appears on my WebSite: www.WmERiddle.com. Over time, this more complete version will be expanded to treat all of Southwestern Pennsylvania rather than just the Settlement Area treated here. At the moment, however, the more complete version: identifies the Ewing settlers' uncles, aunts and siblings that have been omitted in this article (but noted by the use of "..."); provides more extensive discussions of the Ewing settler families as well as, in many cases, annotations for the settlers' children that discuss their residency in Southwestern Pennsylvania and their lives; and explicitly lists my sources.

Also posted on my WebSite are various other reports related to the Ewings who settled Southwestern Pennsylvania. In particular, detailed descendency and *Journal*-style reports for James Ewing (1733-1825) and Alexander Ewing (1740-1798) appear on my WebSite.

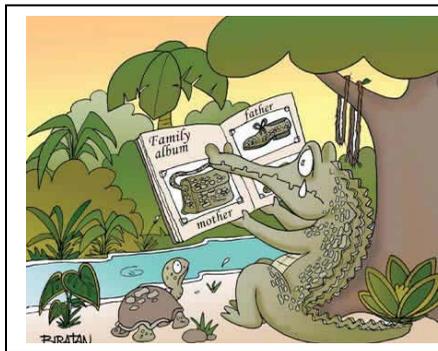
Please Help

In these articles, I'll report as much as I can, as quickly as I can, as correctly and coherently as I can, and "proven" by as much solid primary and secondary documentation as I can find and analyze. But I cannot create a complete and accurate accounting of the Ewings who settled Southwestern Pennsylvania merely by myself; as they say "life's too short." Nor can I interconnect all of the possibly-related settlers who settled near by, for example to the south in Washington County, to the east in Fayette County and to the north in Beaver and Indiana Counties. Therefore, I *very much* hope that readers will help me create and verify this emerging record for the Ewing settlers of Southwestern Pennsylvania.

My EMail address is Riddle at WmERiddle dot com, my phone number is +1 505.988.1092, and my SnailMail address is 658 La Viveza Court, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501. Please get in touch – early and often – with corrections, clarifications, contributions and questions.

Up to Your Ears in Alligators!

Ever have that feeling that you'll never, *ever*, be able to sort out all that voluminous data you've collected over the years and get a complete, accurate fix on your ancestors? If so, you're what's often called "up to your ears in alligators." An alternative view, genealogically speaking, of your state of affairs is:



Upcoming Events

[Editor's Note: Please provide information about upcoming events in your area to Journal Editor William E. Riddle, Riddle at WmERiddle.com, +1 505.988.1092 or 658 La Viveza Ct, Santa Fe, NM 87501.]

April 2007: The Ohio Genealogical Society Annual Conference will be held 12-14 April 2007 in Columbus, Ohio. The theme is *Along the National Road: Your Avenue to the Past*. Additional information may be found at www.ogs.org/2007conf.php.

April 2007: The annual Western Pennsylvania Genealogical Society's spring seminar will be held in Greentree (a suburb of Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania, on 21 April 2007. It will feature Michael John Neill, a regular columnist for the Ancestry Daily News and a math instructor at Carl Sandburg College in Galesburg, Illinois. For additional information visit www.wpgs.org/spring_seminar.htm. *[Editor's Note: Information about the Western Pennsylvania Genealogical Society's activities may be found at www.wpgs.org.]*

May 2007: The National Genealogical Society Conference, in Richmond, Virginia, 16 through 19 May 2007 coincides with the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown. If you have ancestors from Virginia, you might want to consider attending. If you can't attend, the next best thing is to study the Registration Brochure for resources and topics in Virginia. If you are not an NGS member, check the brochure online at their WebSite: www.ngsgenealogy.org.

September/October 2007: Legacy's annual Genealogical Cruise will be held 19 September through 1 October 2007. The cruise will depart from Vancouver, BC, Canada, and terminate in Honolulu, Hawaii. Presentations focus on the effective use of Legacy and its companion software programs. Visit www.LegacyFamilyTree.com/CruiseInfo_2007.asp for more information.

October/November 2007: Wholly Genes' 3rd Annual Genealogy Conference and Cruise will depart from Ft Lauderdale, Florida, on 28 October 2007 and return to Ft Lauderdale on 4 November 2007 after sailing through the Caribbean. While Wholly Genes is the provider of The Master Genealogist (TMG), presentations will address a wide variety of topics and the use of other genealogy programs. Additional information appears at: www.WhollyGenes.com/Merchant2/merchant.mvc?screen=CRUISE.

Fall 2008: Tenth Gathering of *Clan Ewing in America*, Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia.

Fall 2010: Eleventh Gathering of *Clan Ewing in America*, Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

INDEX

- <unk>
 Eleanor 27
 Lilly 26
Abbott 26
Abercrombie 25
Acheson 24
Adams 25
Addis 25
Addison 26
Alexander 26
Allen 25, 26
 Jane 27
Allison 25
 Milton 22
Anderson 26, 28
 Jean 24
Andrews 25
Ardinger
 Dennis 28
Armor 25, 27
Armstrong 27
Barnard 28
Barrett 25
Barstow
 Karen 6
Barwick 25
Bash 26
Bayerbach 26
Beacom 25
Bechtel 28
Becker 28
Beer 25
Bell 25, 26
Benner 27
Berry 25, 26
Besserer 25
Betts 25
Beymer
 Mariah 6
Billingsley 25
Billman 28
Bisi 25
Blakely 25
Blose 26
Boobyer 26
Booth 25
Botkin 25
Boyce 25
Boyd 25, 26
 James 26
 Robert 25
Breeding
 David 9
 James 8, 9
 Mary 9
Brenneman 26
Bridge 26
Brinkerhoff 28
Brothers 28
Brown 27
Brownlee 26
Buchanan 25, 26
Bullard 26
Burbick 27
Burkett 26
Burns 25
 Helen 7
Buxton
 George 25
Caldwell 26
Calohan 25
Calvert 26
Calvin 25, 26
Campbell 21, 25, 26, 27
Carmony 26
Carothers 28
Carpenter 28
Carter 26
Caswell
 Alice 15, 16, 20
Catchell 27
Chalfant 26
Chamberland 26
Chambers 26
Chapman
 Sophia 27
Cherry 25
Chow 26
Clark 26
Cleek 25
Clendennin 27
Cleveland 28
Clinton 26
Cobb 25
Cole 25, 26
Collins 25
Combs 26
Cooke 26
Cooper 26
Cornelius 28
Coulter 26
Covey 25
Cowden 25, 26
Cowen 25
Cowgill 26
Crawford 26, 28
Cresswell 26
Critchfield 26
Cromwell 25
Crone 26
Cabbage 25
 Nancy 25
Cummings 25
Cummins 25
Cunningham 25
Curtis 25, 28
Cutter 28
Daniels 28
Daub 25
Davison 26
Dawson 25
Day 26
Deemer 25
Delmar 28
Dennis 25
Denniston 25
Digregorio 25
Dobbs 26
Donaldson 25
Doolittle 25
Douds 26
Douglas 25
Drake 25
Draper 25
Drummond 26
Dugan
 Kimberly Ewing 6
Dunbar 25
Duncan 25
Dunlap
 John 26
Dunn 28
Duplantis 28
Eaken 28
Edison 26
Elder 25
Ellis 26
Ellwood 26
Emberson 25
Emery 25
Erdman 25
Evans 25
Ewan 12
Ewen 12
 C. L'Estrange 10
Ewing 24, 25, 26, 27
 Albert Leon 15, 16
 Alexander. 23, 24, 27, 28
 Alexander K 25
 Amos 26
 Angeline Lewis 6
 Ann 25, 26
 Ann "Sea Gull" 8, 9
 Arlon 7
 Arvel Wayne, Sr 7
 Beatrice June 7
 Benjamin Edison, Jr 6
 Buck 7
 Carole 6
 Cecil Surell 6
 Charles 6
 Charles G. 7
 Charles Webster 6
 Daniel 27
 Daniel C. 5
 Daryl Leon 18
 David Neal 1, 3, 4, 5, 10,
 11, 15, 28
 Donald H. 18
 Dwight 6
 E.W.R. 16
 Elizabeth 25
 Ellen 27
 Ellsworth Samuel 5, 6, 13
 Esther 26
 Ethel 6
 George Alexander 5
 George Samuel 6
 George William 5
 Grace Fox 7
 Guy Raymond 13
 Hannah Jane 27
 Harold Walter 13
 Henry 27
 Isabella 28
 James ... 6, 7, 10, 15, 18,
 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25,
 26, 27, 28
 James Earl 18
 James Gilbert 18, 28
 James Morgan 18
 James of Inch 13, 14, 15,
 19, 21, 23, 24
 Jane 25, 28
 Jean 28
 Jeffrey S. 6
 John 24, 27, 28
 John (m. Alice Caswell) ..
 15, 16, 20
 John of Carnashannah..
 2, 14, 15, 19, 20
 John P. 26
 Leah 27
 Lewis M. 6
 Madjesia 28
 Margaret .. 4, 8, 9, 25, 28
 Margaret Mary 7
 Mary 3, 26, 27
 Maude 6
 May 6
 Moses 23, 24, 25, 27, 28
 Nathaniel 8, 9, 16
 Philip 6
 Pocahontas James
 6, 15, 20
 Rachael 26
 Rebecca 26
 Robert 6, 8, 9, 10
 Robert Allan 15
 Robert Shaw 6
 Roy 6
 Samuel
 3, 6, 25, 26, 27, 28
 Samuel Galbreath 6
 Samuel J. 25
 Sarah 28
 Squire James
 6, 7, 22, 23, 24, 25,
 26,
 28
 Susanna 28
 Swago Bill 6
 Thomas 6, 24, 25
 Thomas Dale 15
 Thomas N. 6
 Thomas Newell 18
 Walter Almond 7
 Walter Lee 13
 William .. 6, 9, 16, 18, 25,
 26, 27, 28
 William C., Jr. 6
 William Charles 6
 William Earl 18
 William Leigh 6
 William? 16, 17, 19
Falls 26
Farrar 25
Felkes 26
Fife 25, 26, 27
 Margaret Ewing. 3, 9, 13,
 16, 28
Findley 26
Finley 25, 27
Fisher 25
Fissell 25
Fitzpatrick 25
Fleck 25
Fleck 26

Fleming	26	Hickman	25, 26	Lewis	26	Mehaffey.....	26
Fletcher	25	Hidge	26	Lillich.....	26	Michaelian	26
Flynn.....	26	Hill	25, 26	Lindsey.....	28	Milford.....	26
Jeannette.....	6	Hilley.....	26	Lingle.....	28	Miller.....	25, 26
Michael Clinton.....	6	Hirsch.....	26	Lisey.....	27	Mitchell.....	25
Footo.....	26	Hoey.....	25	Lisle.....	25	Moore.....	26
Forbes.....	27	Holland.....		Little.....	25	Moreland.....	25
Forsythe.....	26	William.....	25	Logan.....	26	Morgan.....	26
Franks.....		Holton.....	26	Long.....	26	William.....	27
Nancy Ann.....	27	Hooper.....	25	Sarah.....	24	Morledge.....	26
Fritz.....	27	Hopper.....	25	Lorraine.....	25	Morton.....	25
Fry 28.....		Houmar.....	28	Madden.....	26	Notice.....	25
Fryor.....		Houston.....		Mahon.....	26	Munnell.....	28
John.....	26	James.....	7	Manion.....	25	Munson.....	25
Fulton.....	26	Howard.....	26	Mark.....	25	Murdock.....	25
Furgeson.....		Howey.....	28	Marks.....	25	Neal.....	24, 26
Sarah.....	28	Huber.....	28	Marple.....	25, 26	Jean.....	27
Galbreadth.....	26	Hulf.....	25	Marshall.....	25	Neely.....	25, 26
Galbreath.....	26	Humphrey.....	25	Maslin.....	25	Neill.....	
Gallagher.....	26	Hunt.....	25, 28	Mathison.....	25	John.....	30
Gamble.....	25	Hunter.....	26	Mathews.....	25	Nelson.....	25
Gay.....	25	Husted.....	26	Maxwell.....	28	Nesbit.....	25
Gehring.....	25	Hutchinson.....	26	McAllister.....		Newton.....	26
Gemmell.....		Hutton.....	26	CarolSue.....	10	Noble.....	25
Hugh.....	6	Hysell.....	25	McBride.....	26	Nonamaker.....	26
Mary Ewing.....	6	Irvin.....	26	McCalmont.....	27	Oehm.....	26
Gentry.....		Issacs.....	26	Linda.....	28	Oldham.....	
Melba Ewing.....	6	Jack.....	26	McCandless.....	25	Mary.....	26
George.....		Jamison.....	25	Jane.....	28	Orr 25, 26.....	
Rebecca.....	26	Jeffrey.....	25	McCarrell.....	25	Osborn.....	26
Gibson.....	25	Johnson.....	25, 26	McClellan.....	26	Otis.....	27
Angie.....	4	Robert Hunter.....	7	McClellan(d).....	26	Panella.....	25
Edward G.....	4	Johnston.....	26	McClelland.....	25	Parker.....	25
Gilbert.....	28	Jones.....	26	McCluskey.....	25	Parks.....	25
Gilmore.....	25	Joshua.....		McCollough.....	28	Parry.....	
Glass.....	25, 28	Anne.....	26	McComb.....	25	Dorothy.....	28
Godrey.....	26	Keebler.....	25	McCConnell.....	26	Patterson.....	25, 26, 27
Gordon.....	26	Keeley.....	26	McCormic.....	25	Pattison-Wierzbicki.....	
Jane.....	27	Keiler.....	25	McCormick.....	26	Mary Ewing.....	7
Gosline.....		Keller.....	28	McCracken.....	26	Patton.....	27
Mary Ewing....	3, 4, 5, 18	Kelly.....	25	McCurdy.....	26	Peacock.....	25
Robert.....	3	Kelso.....	25	Annie.....	27	Peppard.....	
Grace.....	25	Mark.....	25	Lettitia Ann.....	25	Caroline C., II.....	6
Jane.....	28	Kennedy.....	28	McCutcheon.....	25	Pericord.....	25
Grandinetti.....		Kerns.....	26	McDonald.....	25	Perry.....	25
Carrie R.....	7	Kerr.....	26	John.....	22	Peterson.....	26
Grant.....	25	Kiefer.....	28	Martha.....	22	Peyton.....	26
Greenleaf.....	26	King.....	25, 27	McEwan.....	12	Phillips.....	25, 26
Gregg.....	25, 26	Kirkpatrick.....		John.....	13, 15	Phillis.....	24
Grier.....	25	Elizabeth.....	25	McFadden.....	25	Pinkerton.....	21
Groetzinger.....	25	Kline.....	28	McFarland.....	26	Plumer.....	25
Gurney.....	26	Knox.....	26	McGhee.....	25	Polk.....	26
Guy.....	25	Koenig.....	25	McGregor.....		Pomeroy.....	28
Hagan.....	28	Kress.....	25, 26	Gabriel.....	27	Porter.....	
Haigh.....	25	Kuby.....	25	McIntyre.....	25	Josiah.....	9
Hammond.....		Kuhn.....	25	McKee.....	25	Margaret Ewing.....	8
Patricia.....	6	Kyle.....	25, 26	McKenna.....	26	Rachel.....	8, 9, 10
Harbison.....	25	Laing.....	26	McKenzie.....	26	Potter.....	
Harrington.....	26	Laney.....	25	McKnight.....	25	Lettitia.....	26
Anthony.....	6	Langer.....	25	McKown.....	25, 26	Proctor.....	26
Susan.....	6	Larimore.....		Mary.....	22, 25	Purtill.....	
Harris.....	26	Martha.....	25	McLaughlin.....	25, 26, 28	Cleora Ewing.....	7
Hart.....	25	Lathrop.....	27	John D.....	10	David.....	7
Hartman.....	26	LaVelle.....	25	McMichael.....	25	Mountain Dave.....	7
Harvey.....	24, 25, 26	Lawther.....	26	James R.	2, 4, 5, 8, 10	Quinn.....	25
Hays.....	25	Lazenby.....	25	John.....	27	Rae.....	25
Heagan.....	25	Lea.....	26	McMillan.....	25	Ralston.....	26
Heakin.....	25	Leach.....	26	McNary.....	25	Ramsey.....	28
Henderson.....	10	Leeper.....		McNeal.....	26	Rankin.....	25, 26
Herrick.....	25	Gerald.....	28	McPherson.....	27	Rearick.....	28
Herrriott.....	26	Lehman.....	25	McWhirler.....	25	Records.....	25
Herron.....	26	Leonard.....	26	Meanon.....	27	Reed.....	25, 26, 28
Hertzog.....	25	LeRoy.....	26	Means.....	25	Reese.....	28

Repogle			
Kriss.....	28		
Reyburn.....	26		
Rhodabarger.....	25		
Rhodes.....	25, 28		
Richards.....	25, 28		
Richeal.....	28		
Riddle.....	21, 25, 26		
Mary Elizabeth.....	6		
William Ewing.....			
.....	2, 6, 10, 21, 28, 29		
Riley.....	25, 26		
Roach.....	26		
Robb.....	25		
Rebeccah.....	26		
Roberts.....	26		
Robinson.....	21, 25		
Roseborough.....	28		
Ross.....	26		
Rouser			
Margaret Deemer.....	27		
Rovensky.....	25		
Jane.....	28		
Russell.....	25, 26		
Ryall.....	25		
Ryland.....	27		
Saudray.....	26		
Schantz.....	26		
Schmidt.....	26		
Kathy.....	6		
Paul.....	6		
Scott.....	25, 26, 27		
Leona.....	28		
Scudder.....	26		
Seward.....	26		
Seybert.....	25		
Shallberg.....	25		
Shaw.....	26		
Jane.....	6		
Shearer.....	25		
Shellenberger			
Mary.....	6		
Sherman.....	26		
Shorey.....	26		
Shryock.....	26		
Sidler.....	26		
Smith.....	25, 26		
David.....	25		
Smoose.....	25		
Snow.....	26, 28		
Snyder.....	25, 28		
Spangler.....	25		
Spitler			
Jill Ewing....	2, 5, 6, 7, 13		
Springer.....	25		
Standish.....	25		
Stanley.....	28		
Stanton.....	26		
Steel.....	27		
Sterling.....	26		
Stevenson.....	28		
Stewart.....	25, 26		
Stockdale.....	25		
Stockton.....	26		
Stone.....	28		
Stonecipher.....	27		
Strawbridge.....	26		
Stroud.....	25		
Stuart.....	26		
Stump			
Jeanne.....	4		
Sturgeon.....	26		
Swan.....	26		
Sweezy.....	28		
Talcot.....	25		
Tarvin.....	26		
Tate.....	25		
Taylor.....	25, 26		
Ellen Lynn.....	6, 7		
Erin Lynn.....	7		
Irene.....	28		
Steven Keely.....	6, 7		
Tereline.....	26		
Testor.....	28		
Thayers.....	26		
Thomas.....	26		
Thompson.....	25, 26		
Eleanor.....	18		
Tice.....	26		
Tidball.....	27		
Tidwell.....	25		
Toscoc			
Beth Ewing.....	4, 5		
Totten.....	28		
Townley.....	25		
Townsley.....	26		
Turner.....	25		
Samuel.....	25		
Valandingham.....	28		
Verner.....	27		
Vernon.....	26		
Virtue.....	25		
Vogel.....	25		
Wachtel.....	28		
Wagner.....	25		
Waldie.....	25		
Walker.....	24, 25, 26		
Elizabeth.....	26		
Gabriel.....	24		
Isaac.....	24, 25, 26		
Jane.....	25		
Jean.....	28		
Wallace.....	25		
Walters.....	28		
Ward.....	26		
Washington.....	24, 26		
George.....	3, 22		
Watson.....	25		
Watt.....	27		
Weaver.....	26		
Webb.....	26		
Weidlein.....	25		
Weir.....	25, 26		
Welch.....	25		
Wendt.....	26		
West.....	25, 26		
Westbay.....	26		
White			
Agnes.....	28		
Whitehouse.....	26		
Whitmore			
Jacob.....	27		
Wilkison.....	25		
Williams.....	25, 27		
Wills.....	25		
Wilson.....	25, 26, 28		
Wolhimuth.....	25		
Wood.....	28		
Woods.....	25, 26		
Wooldridge.....	25		
Wray.....	25		
Wright.....	26		
Yates.....	26		
Yeates.....	28		
Young.....	25, 26		
Zenn.....	26		
Zimmerman.....	25		
Zonns.....	26		

Clan Ewing in America

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

The Journal of Clan Ewing

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

Membership

Membership in *Clan Ewing in America* is open to all persons with the surname of Ewing or who are descended from anyone with that surname; to anyone who is, or has been, the spouse of such a person; and to anyone who otherwise supports the purposes of the Clan.

To join *Clan Ewing of America*, send a membership form or write to *Clan Ewing in America* c/o Robert H. Johnson, Treasurer, 513 Cherokee Drive, Erie, PA 16505. Membership forms are available at www.ClanEwing.org. Dues for 2007 are \$25.00. Membership includes the quarterly *Journal of Clan Ewing*.

Contributions

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

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