



# ***Journal of Clan Ewing***

***SPECIAL ISSUE***

**2008 Gathering of Clan Ewing  
Winchester, Virginia  
September 18-21, 2008**

**Published by:  
*Clan Ewing in America*  
[www.ClanEwing.org](http://www.ClanEwing.org)**

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Published by:

*Clan Ewing in America*, 17721 Road 123, Cecil, Ohio 45821.

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

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

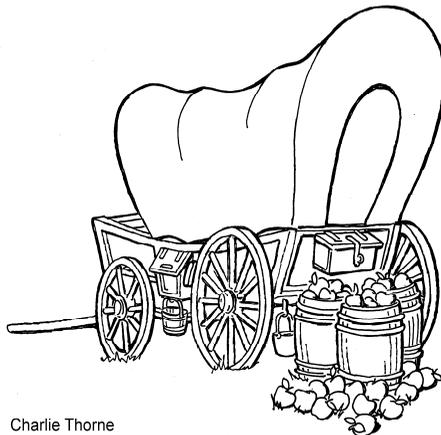
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This special issue is not a part of Volume 14, the current volume of the *Journal*. Copies are not, therefore, provided to members as part of their 2008 membership. Anyone, members and others, should contact William E. Riddle (+1 505.988.1092, *Riddle at WmERiddle dot com*) if they would like to purchase a copy.

## From the Editor

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

The Tenth Gathering of *Clan Ewing in America* was held in Winchester, Virginia, September 18-21, 2008. The theme for the gathering — ***Echoes of the Shenandoah*** — reflected what the 2008 Gathering Committee hoped *Clan Ewing* members would experience and learn during their stay in the Winchester and Stephens City areas of Virginia. First of all they wanted each attendee's visit to Virginia to be a fun-filled, exciting time featuring the intriguing history of the settlement along the scenic Shenandoah River in the Shenandoah Valley. They wanted attendees to focus on and learn from the echoes from those early Ewings — one of the few original families known to be remaining in the Winchester-Stephens City area — who were among the first settlers as well as their descendants who made their homes in the Shenandoah Valley over a 270-year period.



Charlie Thorne

In advance of the gathering, Mary (Ewing) Gosline — current Chair of Clan Ewing's Board of Directors and coordinator for the 2008 Gathering — arranged for a series of articles providing Ewing-genealogy background information and local area information. These were published in successive issues of the *Journal* starting with Vol. 13, No. 2 (May 2007) and running through Vol. 14, No. 3 (August 2008); they were also posted on the *Clan Ewing* web site ([www.ClanEwing.org](http://www.ClanEwing.org)). Historical and genealogical articles provided background for the gathering. Other articles showcased places of interest which members could include in their visit to Virginia and the Frederick County area. Mary (Ewing) Gosline also tracked down a variety of information 'tidbits' falling into these topics.

This special issue of the *Journal* collects together these articles and tidbits in printed form. It also includes schedule and presentation information in order to provide a relatively complete record of the gathering.

*Wm E. Riddle*

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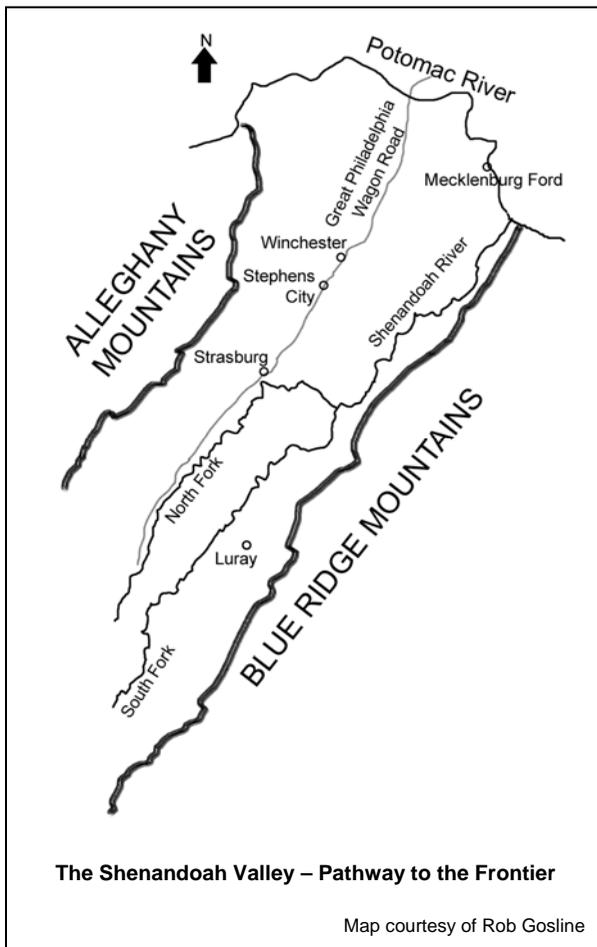
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## Colonial History of the Shenandoah Valley

Evelyn Jones Ewing (+1 434.634.9227, [jeej at telpage.net](mailto:jeej@telpage.net))

After arriving in Pennsylvania from Ireland in 1729, John Ewing and his family, originally of Carnashannagh, Scotland, heard from fur traders of the beautiful valley to the south with its rich, fertile soil. Soon William Ewing, John's son, joined other families moving south into the Indian country west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. William's father John Ewing, his sister, Jean Ewing Vance, and her husband Andrew Vance, may have accompanied William or followed later as brother Samuel Ewing did. William cut and cleared land as did the other pioneers who had been welcomed into the valley by the Colonial Government. During the years 1730-1734, the Virginia Council of the government ordered that parcels of land be opened up to those willing to clear and work the land. The new pioneers would provide some protection from the Indians and the French for the settlers who were gradually moving west.

The first grant in the valley was obtained from Lord Fairfax in 1730 by John Van Meter, a Dutch fur trader. In June 1731, Van Meter sold the 10,000 acre grant in the fork of the "Sherando" to a wealthy German, Hans Jost Heydt, also known as Joist Hite. In October 1731, Hite, in partnership with a Quaker, Robert McKay, obtained a grant from the Colonial Government to have an additional 100,000 acres of land surveyed on the west side of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Hite and McKay became partners when Hite's ox-drawn caravan of a hundred German families met McKay's group of Scots-Irish homesteaders while traveling to the Mecklenburg Ford of the Potomac River at what is now Shepherdstown, West Virginia. By the time the two groups reached the Potomac ford, a partnership agreement had been worked out to pool their resources in both land and money and eventually purchase more land from Lord Fairfax. Thus partnership was formed by a chance meeting and perhaps the first large land development company west of the Blue Ridge."<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Dohme, Alvin. *Shenandoah: The Valley Story*, Potomac Books: Dulles, Virginia, 1973, pg. 14.

Hite and McKay purchased their land from Lord Fairfax as Van Meter had. They agreed to distribute the land with McKay and his Scots-Irish occupying the eastern half from Winchester south to Luray and Hite's Germans settling the western half of the tract, from Winchester south to Strasburg and beyond. Thomas Lord Fairfax's grandfather, Lord Culpeper, had received a royal patent from King Charles II in 1649 for the Proprietary of the Northern Neck, a tract of land of about five million acres, extending from the East Coast west to the Ohio Territory. Lord Fairfax, who inherited the land, lived in England until 1736 when he visited his cousin William Fairfax. He soon realized that many people were living on his land without his consent. He also found that his agents had sold land leaving hilly parcels landlocked. Lord Fairfax returned to England to present the matter to the Privy Council.

In 1746, Lord Fairfax came back to Virginia and settled at Greenway Court near White Post in Clarke County. George Washington, 16 years of age, and George Fairfax, Esq., were invited to survey the northern end of the Fairfax property which was in the valley. George Washington completed the task and won Lord Fairfax's friendship which endured through the years even though Lord Fairfax remained a loyal British subject.<sup>2, 3</sup>

George Washington's journal documented the rugged adventure of his first visit beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains. This experience helped prepare him for leadership in the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. Because of George Washington's connection to Lord Fairfax, he, as a young man, a teenager, traveled to the frontier on horseback, survived hardships and learned to live and fight as the Indians did. The Shenandoah Valley of Virginia helped train this young man who would eventually be the Commander in Chief of the Army and the First President of America!<sup>4</sup>

Lord Fairfax's disagreements with the agents and the settlers led to the Hite versus Fairfax lawsuit, a fifty-year lawsuit that involved many of the early settlers including our William Ewing. A transcript<sup>5</sup> of the record may be found in the Handley Library in Winchester. William's inclusion in the lawsuit provides proof of his early arrival in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. In the transcript, William is quoted as saying: "... this deft. [defendant, William Ewing] in April 1737 came into this colony from Pennsylvania ... and applied to the compt. [comptroller, Jost Hite], Hite ...to purchase land of him. And this deft. accordingly agreed with him for about 1,210 acres at the rate of five pounds for every hundred ... And this deft. and ... Hite then entered into mutual bonds each to the other, this deft. in two different bonds for paying him the consideration money which was sixty pounds at two different payments, and the said compt. to complete this deft's title to the said land." In 1756 William received a grant for 625 acres instead of the 1210 acres he had purchased and settled in 1737. He was not happy.

New settlers were brought in for several years. Hite and McKay had an agreement with the Colonial Government to bring in one hundred settlers within two years. Fifty-four families had been brought in by

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<sup>2</sup> Dohme, pgs. 13-17.

<sup>3</sup> Gochenour, Patricia W. *From the Banks of the Potomac to the Banks of the Shenandoah*. (Transcription of a map of George Washington's first journey to the Shenandoah Valley from Washington's Journal, March 11-April 13, 1748.)

<sup>4</sup> Gochenour, pg. 2.

<sup>5</sup> Dickinson, Josiah Look. *The Fairfax Proprietary*, Warren Press: Front Royal, Virginia, 1959. pg 30 (XXX).

Christmas 1735 when Hite received an extension of time.<sup>6</sup> William Taylor and George Wright are two Ewing neighbors listed in the Hite versus Fairfax lawsuit. David Vance and James Vance are believed to be relatives. Other names of interest are Adam Cunningham, Walter Cunningham, William Davis, Joist Hite, James McCoy, Robert McCoy Jun., Zachariah McCoy, Richard Morgan, Thomas Morgan, Isaac Pennington, William Rogers, Richard Stephenson, John Vanmeter, Isaac Vanmeter, William White, John Williams, William Williams and Matthew Wood. Many settlers were involved in this long running lawsuit which affected the Shenandoah Valley area while providing wonderful historical data for the future.

Some American Indian tribes believed that the Great Spirit had given this valley to all Indians so the coming of white men who built homes, barns, and fences was resented. The Shawnees, the most powerful and warlike of all of the tribes in the area, claimed all the hunting grounds west of the Blue Ridge and as far west across the Allegheny as the Mississippi. They had three large towns in the Valley. One was near where Winchester stands today, one on the North River in Shenandoah County, and one on the South Branch, near where Moorefield (West Virginia) is situated. They did allow other tribes to visit them in the Valley on condition they pay them tribute in skins or loot. The Indians called the beautiful valley "The Valley of the Daughter of the Stars."<sup>7</sup>

As more and more pioneers settled in the valley the respectful relationship between the native population and the settlers deteriorated into a hostile situation. The plowed fields and fences of the pioneers affected the Indian roadway (the valley) and restricted Indian use of what had been their hunting ground. The abundant wild game fled, and the Indians became restless. Attacks became more numerous and dangerous. In 1754, after sharing the valley with the settlers for twenty years, the Indians suddenly moved out. Messengers had come in 1753 from the western Indians inviting these Indians to cross the Alleghany Mountains. Historians believe the offer came through the influence of the French who had made friends with the Indians and promised to protect their rights.<sup>8</sup>

The French and Indian War years (1754-1763) were most difficult for the settlers. Many families returned east on their wagons to safer locations. Most, perhaps all, of the remaining males were members of the local militia which was their only protection.

William Ewing was one of the settlers who served in the Virginia Militia under Col. George Washington. On the poll taken in Frederick County, July 24, 1758 are the names of William Ewing, Thos. Lord Fairfax, Jacob Hite, Col. John Hite, Isaac Hite, Peter Stephens, Lewis Stephens, Henry Stephens, Daniel Stephens, Andrew Vance, Alex'r Vance, James Vance, Samuel Vance, John Vance, Charles Dick, Col. James Wood, and many other neighbors. William Ewing is also found on Frederick County Virginia Militia List of Col. F. B. Martin in 1758 with neighbors John Niswanger, Peter Stephens, Peter Perry, John Painter, and Zebulon Tharp. In 1761 William Ewing is listed on Col. George Mercer's Frederick County Virginia Militia List.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Willis, C. and Walker, E. *Legends of the Skyline Drive and the Great Valley of Virginia*, Dietz Press: Petersburg, Virginia, 1940. pg. 7. [Reviewed by Robert Hunt Land in *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 2nd Ser., Vol. 18, No. 3 (Jul., 1938), pp. 381-382.]

<sup>7</sup> Dohme, pg.1.

<sup>8</sup> Willis and Walker, pg. 17.

<sup>9</sup> Clark, Murtie June. *Colonial Soldiers of the South 1732-1774*, Genealogical Publishing Co.: Baltimore, Maryland, 1999, pgs. 513, 516, 552. [Information about this book is available at [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com).]

The names of William Ewing's neighbors are found in the history of the valley. Lewis Stephens was the founder of Stephensburg, now Stephens City. Col. James Wood was the founder of Winchester. He built the Glen Burnie Historic Home which will be on the tour in September 2008. The Hollingsworth family home, Abram's Delight, was built by Isaac Hollingsworth in 1754. Restored and refinished, it is the oldest home in Winchester.

Today, the Shenandoah Valley includes the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson in West Virginia and Frederick, Clarke, Shenandoah, Warren, Page, Rockingham, and Augusta Counties in Virginia. The valley stretches from the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east to the Allegheny Mountains on the west with the Shenandoah River running through the middle. The northern-most point is Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, where the river empties into the Potomac River. The Shenandoah River is one of the few rivers in the United States that flows north. The valley is always a fascinating location with much to see and enjoy. In September 2008 it will also be dazzlingly beautiful with fall colors and apple harvesting activities. Plan now to join the celebration!

## **A Short History of Stephens City**

**Jeannette Ewing (+1 540-869-5058, *jwewing88* at yahoo dot com)**

Many towns were settled around the time that Stephens City received its charter in 1758 under the name of Stephensburg. Also known as Newtown and Pantops, it is located in the Shenandoah Valley just south of Winchester. Some references say that men entered the Shenandoah Valley as early as 1632. For example, the Valley was included on one of Samuel de Champlain's maps. You might ask if these explorers found Indians in the Valley and the answer is yes. Susquehannocks, Iroquois and Shawnee lived near the Shenandoah River, but by the late 1700s Indians had moved west.

Other explorers to the Valley were John Lederer in 1669, Colonel Cadwallader Jones in 1673 and Louis Michel in 1705. The man given credit for the first extensive settlement was Governor Spottswood in 1716. Hans Joist Heydt (Jost Hite) brought the first large groups of settlers sixteen years later.<sup>1</sup> Peter Stephens, the founder of Stephens City, came with Hite.

... Joist Hite was a smart, modern day real estate man. When he arrived in 1732, he acquired 5000 acres covering the Opequon's entire limestone water shed. There were commercial farmers ... who came to the Valley to acquire land, to farm it, and to profit from it.<sup>2</sup>

As a result of the abundance of trees and stone in the Valley, most structures were built of logs or stone:

Most early dwellings in Stephens City were of log construction according to the national Register of Historic Places . . . and some 40 log homes have survived from the earliest period of settlement, though most have been altered in some form since the eighteenth century.<sup>3</sup>

Jost Hite's stone house, erected next to Opequon Creek, was conveyed in 1809 to David Carlile. Another stone building and grist mill found west of Hite's home were part of this settlement. Peter Stephens built a log cabin two miles south of Hite's along the stream that is now known as Stephens Run. Because water sources were important to pioneers, they often settled near a creek or stream. William Ewing's property contained land on both sides of Stephens Run.

What made Stephens City different from the other towns? They all had blacksmiths, carpenters, general stores, orchards, farmers, tavern keepers, and coopers. The Great Wagon Road, which you can read about in the August 2007 issue of the *Journal*,<sup>4</sup> and the Alexandria Road intersected in Stephens City. These routes became natural avenues for transporting commodities to port cities such as Baltimore and Alexandria as well as other locations. The wagon-making industry—which you can also read about in

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<sup>1</sup> From an article by Peter Krouse in Lehman, Sam (Ed). *The Story of Frederick County*, Wisecarver's Print Shop, 1989. (This was a publication to commemorate the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Frederick County and is available at the Stewart Bell Jr. Archives at the Handley Library in Winchester, Virginia.)

<sup>2</sup> From an article by Warren R. Hofstra in Lehman, Sam (Ed). *The Story of Frederick County*, Wisecarver's Print Shop, 1989. (This was a publication to commemorate the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Frederick County and is available at the Stewart Bell Jr. Archives at the Handley Library in Winchester, Virginia.)

<sup>3</sup> Park, Sunyoon. *The Life of a Potter, Andrew Pitman*, Report 44FK528, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2001. Available from: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221. Also available at the Stewart Bell Jr. Archives at the Handley Library in Winchester, Virginia.

<sup>4</sup> McClure, Jean. Great Philadelphia Wagon Road, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (August 2007), pp. 15-20.

the August 2007 issue of the *Journal*<sup>5</sup>—also gave rise to Stephens City's importance for local farmers who needed to haul their wheat to Alexandria for sale and for settlers moving south and west. A need for earthenware containers to convey merchandise developed at the same time.



**Earthenware Display at the Newtown History Center**

(Courtesy of Jeannette Ewing)

In 1761, Anthony Pitman settled in Stephens City with his sons Andrew and John. While very little is known about Anthony, he built a log house on Main Street in 1782 and purchased 'red lead' from a merchant in Winchester in 1805. This material was used to make the glaze for pottery. In 1987, Linden Fravel purchased this property and upon digging for utility lines, found shards within fifteen feet of the house. One was labeled 'D. H. Pittman.' There have been numerous archaeological digs at this location. Many pots have been pieced back together and are displayed in the house. The book *The Life of a Potter, Andrew Pittman* discusses the results of these explorations.<sup>6</sup>

Not only was the red clay in this area readily available for earthenware containers, but the limestone mentioned previously also proved useful. In *The Story of Frederick County*, Mike Perry writes:

Sedimentary rocks in the form of limestone and sandstone have laid beneath the surface of Frederick County for many thousands of years. They have been walked over by prehistoric animals, Indians, and finally by the settlers from Europe who were to call this new world home. It was not until the twentieth century that men developed the means to quarry this basic resource in the commercial quantities and varieties now so useful to our community. Throughout the settlement of this region our ancestors used local stone for fences, foundations, walls, fireplaces and chimneys. Early kilns were constructed of rock to contain the hot Oak fires needed to burn the impurities out of limestone fed in through the top. They produced the fine, white powdered lime needed for tanning leather and manufacturing plaster, whitewash, paper, and a variety of other products. As the population of the area grew, so did

<sup>5</sup> Fravel, Linden. *The Newtown Wagon*, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (February 2008), pp. 13-18.

<sup>6</sup> Park, Sunyoon. *The Life of a Potter, Andrew Pittman*, Report 44FK528, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2001. Available from: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221. Also available at the Stewart Bell Jr. Archives at the Handley Library in Winchester, Virginia.

the need for lime and stone building and construction materials, and quarries were developed throughout the county.<sup>7</sup>

Around 1900, Edward D. Grove of M. J. Grove Lime Company in Maryland was riding the train which runs on the west side of Stephens City. While looking for additional locations for a plant, he spotted limestone at the McLeod Farm. He began with three carts and three horses. In 1910, an iron clad kiln was constructed and in 1914 electricity became available. Barrels were made on site in order to ship the limestone on the train. It is reported that 2,000 tons per day were mined during World War I. Operations ceased in 1982, but you can still see the quarries which provided one million gallons of water per day to Frederick County. Company houses and kilns that belonged to the Grove Company are still standing.

Although there has been a great deal of development all around Stephens City, much of the original parts of the town is laid out as it was in 1758. A pictorial history is being prepared and will be published in time for the 250<sup>th</sup> Founder's Day celebration in Stephens City next October.

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<sup>7</sup> From an article by Mike Perry in Lehman, Sam (Ed). *The Story of Frederick County*. Wisecarver's Print Shop, 1989. (This was a publication to commemorate the 250th anniversary of Frederick County and is available at the Stewart Bell Jr. Archives at the Handley Library in Winchester, Virginia.)

## **Great Philadelphia Wagon Road**

**Jean McClure**

They came in ships with billowing sails and sails sometimes hanging limp. There were scores and scores of ships from Ireland, England, Germany, and the Netherlands. The emigration began in the 1600s but increased in large numbers by the 1700s. The exceptionally long and cold European Winter in 1709 deprived people of food, and many emigrants moved because the conditions under which they resided had worsened.

The voyage was an arduous and long one through both storm-tossed waters and calms, when little progress was made. The ship holds had little ventilation or sanitary conditions; one can only imagine what a relief it must have been to disembark from the crowded ships. Voyages was especially hard on children. Many children, as well as others, died at sea and it was necessary to bury them at sea. A third of Penn's Quaker Friends died from smallpox on one journey, from Deal in England, which lasted two months. The effects of the voyages affected the immigrants' settlements: William Penn decreed that neighbors within a radius of three miles should not visit someone who had smallpox.

The main ports for landing were at Philadelphia, New Castle in Delaware, and Port Deposit in Maryland. William Penn filled twenty ships on the first voyage he sponsored. Penn's ship *Welcome* arrived on October 24, 1682, at New Castle on the Delaware River. His nephew Markham preceded him with three other ships.

Why did many ships head for the port of Philadelphia and for Pennsylvania? An important factor was the high price of land in the tidewater Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland regions, which were already extensively occupied. In Pennsylvania, land was less expensive and plentiful. In addition, Swedes had landed in 1639 and started New Sweden, spreading out to build homes and establish churches.<sup>1</sup> In addition, the Swedes had an amicable relationship with the Indians and could serve as interpreters for the immigrants brought by William Penn. Captain Lars (abbreviation for Lawrence) served as interpreter for William Penn's landing on October 23, 1682. In addition, the Swede's leader, Captain Cock, was a great favorite among the Indians. As William Penn's interpreter, the Captain helped Penn ingratiate himself among the Indians. Penn sent Captain Cock to New York to buy goods suitable for traffic and for trading for food.

The State of Pennsylvania, as well as its name, had its beginning in a land grant of 48,000 square miles by King Charles II of England to William Penn when Penn was 37 years old. The cost of this immense claim—15,000 pounds—was paid for by monies bequeathed to Penn by his father, Admiral William Penn. In 1755, when he was 34 years old, Admiral Penn had taken sugar-rich Jamaica from the Spanish, starting England's three-year war with Spain. Admiral Penn was a very religious, Presbyterian man.

William Penn was the first person of wealth to join the Society of Friends, founded by George Fox in 1647. Penn spent time in prison for writing and distributing pamphlets about Quakerism. Large grants of

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<sup>1</sup> The *History of New Sweden*, by Israel Acrelius, has a letter written by Captain Cock on May 31, 1693, which lists all the men, women, and children "which are found and still live in New Sweden, now called Pennsylvania on the Delaware River." There is also a list of "those still living and born in Sweden who have lived here 54 years."

land were available, and he used the inheritance from his father to apply for a grant. Charles II honored the claim and was glad to be rid of William Penn and other Quaker non-conformists. The King honored Admiral Penn by naming the grant "Penn" and adding "sylvania," creating a name for the grant meaning "Penn's Woods."

William Penn drew up a Frame of Government in 1682 for the Pennsylvania Colony. This document contained an explicit clause for permitting amendments, an innovation that made it a self-adjusting constitution. In the same year, Penn founded Philadelphia and called it the City of Brotherly Love. In 1683, Thomas Holms and other members of the Society of Friends laid out Philadelphia with a grid pattern employed by some Spanish Colonial towns.

In 1690, a paper mill, the first in America, was put up in Germantown, bordering Philadelphia on the north. This greatly facilitated the keeping of public records, the transaction of business, and the spreading of information. Philadelphia quickly became a thriving market place for food, for tradesmen selling their products, and for imported items.

History tells us why emigrants came to Pennsylvania, when they came, and how they came. It also tells why they came to the place they did: Usually they arrived at their intended destinations, but some ships were blown off course and passengers did not disembark at their intended port. But, why did they proceed further into the frontier? How did they make this migration? Who prepared the way? How did the word about fertile land to the west and south get out?

We can't answer the last two questions. But with respect to why they migrated into the frontier, the answer is simple: Philadelphia and the immediate surrounding areas had become crowded. In addition, the Government of Pennsylvania became overburdened with managing land claims and began discouraging settlers in the environs of Philadelphia.

### **Establishing and Using the Wagon Road**

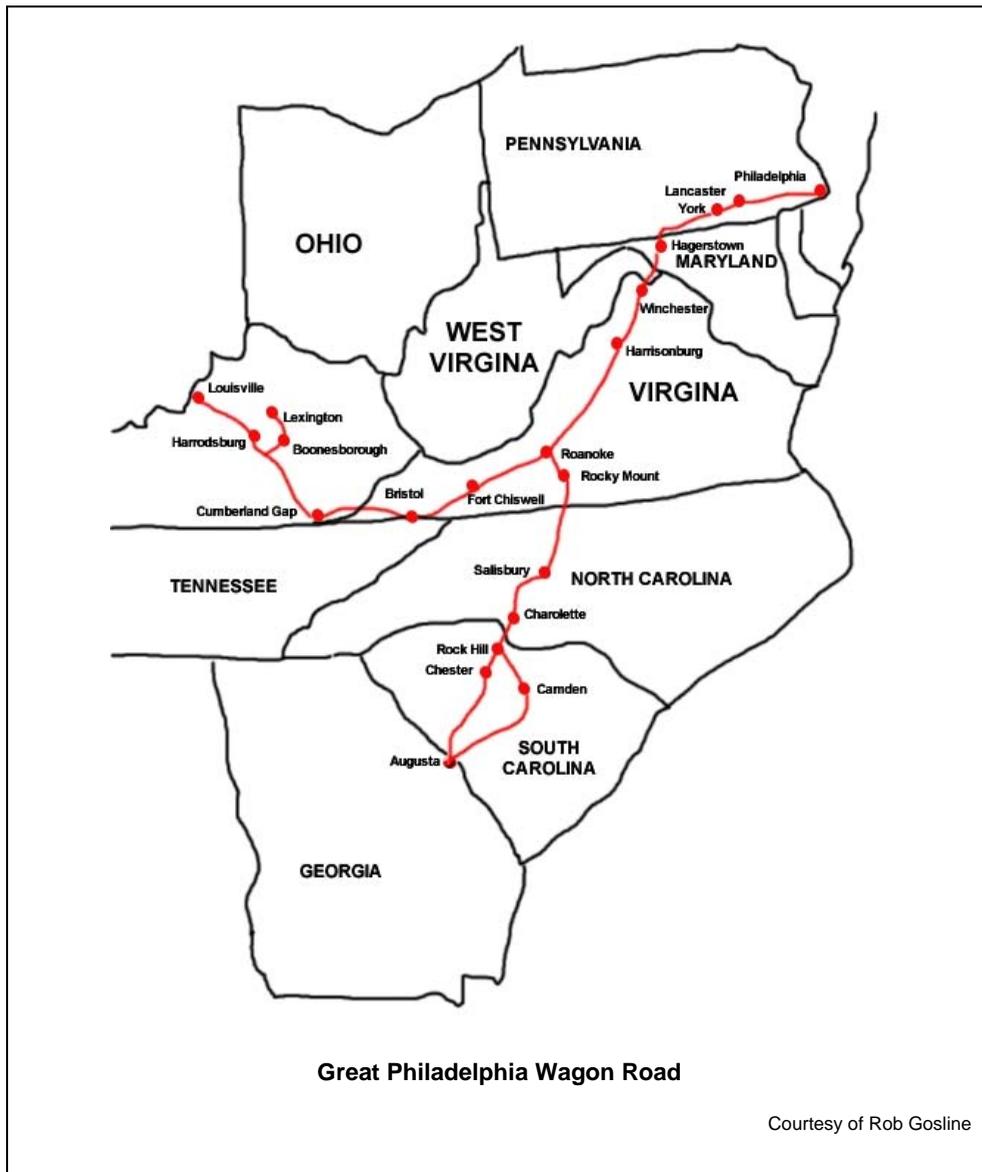
With respect to how they migrated to the south west, the answer is a bit more complex, encompassing the pragmatics of having a route and the nature of the journey. With respect to the pragmatics: A road to Lancaster had been built about 1733. The route west from Philadelphia to Lancaster was about where Route 30 now leads to Lancaster. Along Route 30, eight miles southwest of Coatesville, is Cochranville, Pennsylvania, where the New Londonderry Church was established by Scotch-Irish immigrants about 1730. It is now called the Faggs Manor Presbyterian Church.<sup>2</sup> Early baptismal records go back to 1701. Surnames include ones later found in Shenandoah Valley records.

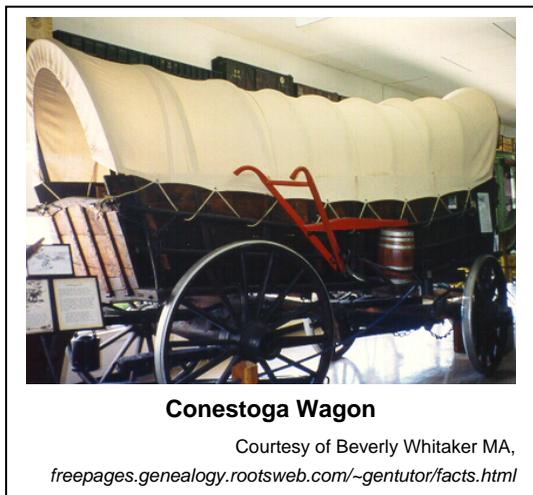
This became the first leg of the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road. The Lancaster Road was first extended by crossing the Susquehanna at Wright's Ferry and ending at York. The Allegheny Mountains had not been crossed so what had become the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road was then extended (see map on the following page) southerly from York through Gettysburg, Hagerstown, and Watkin's Ferry to Winchester and on through the Shenandoah Valley where it became known as the Great Wagon Road on down to the Cumberland Gap, with a branch which became the Wilderness Road through Kentucky, and on to Tennessee and the Carolinas.

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<sup>2</sup> [www.IrishGenealogy.com/us/pa/places-faggs-manor.htm](http://www.IrishGenealogy.com/us/pa/places-faggs-manor.htm)

As for the nature of the journey: Mapmakers, social ties (language, culture, and religion) and “word of mouth” affected the composition of the travel groups. The need for protection and the advantage of having skilled tradesmen were also critical to composing the travel groups. The groups comprised families, single people and indentured servants.





**Conestoga Wagon**

Courtesy of Beverly Whitaker MA,  
[freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~gentutor/facts.html](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~gentutor/facts.html)

The groups used Conestoga Wagons. These wagons, thought to have been developed by the Mennonite German settlers in the Conestoga Valley, came into use around 1725. The wagon was a blessing for the immigrant families, individuals, and indentured servants because they could travel in wagon trains for protection. In addition, it enabled the families to take needed household items and tools with which they could build their cabins and till their fields. Finally, those who could not walk and help drive livestock could ride in the wagons.

The wagons were heavy and broad-wheeled. Four-to-six oxen were needed to pull the loads of as much as eight tons fifteen miles per day. Each wagon was constructed with a floor that curved upward to prevent tipping and shifting of cargo. A wagon measured 16.5 feet in length and 4.5 feet in

width so it was ideal for traveling over trails and narrow roads. The contents were protected against bad weather by a tall curved framework over which was stretched a tough white canvas cover.

### **Use of the Wagon Road by the Descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh**

In 1729, there was a quite sizeable increase in the number of ships that docked at Philadelphia, many carrying Scotch-Irish immigrants. One of those families was that of John Ewing of Carnashannagh, including his children and their families. This Ewing family first settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Huge grants of land were available in the Shenandoah Valley. On August 5, 1731, Jost Hite, a linen weaver turned grist mill operator in Pennsylvania, purchased the land grant that John and Isaac Van Meter had received with the condition that they bring in settlers. Hite came with twenty families in 1731. Benjamin Borden and John Lewis came with Hite and later acquired large land grants beyond the Appalachian Mountains. The families who came with Jost Hite had surveys made in 1732.

William—perhaps accompanied by his father, John Ewing of Carnashannagh—must have been one of those settlers. He had a survey made for 1,210 acres, valued at the rate of five pounds for every hundred acres. After settlement rights were established and surveys made, immigrants could obtain warrants, patents, or pay for land in grants, according to the circumstances under which the immigrant had settled. Settlement rights were also sometimes sold to another person.

Lord Fairfax had received a large grant of land which included most of the Northern Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and Hampshire County to the west in what is now West Virginia. Lord Fairfax had inherited this grant from his mother. This situation made it difficult to establish title to the land for the families that came from Pennsylvania with Jost Hite. Hite brought suit against Lord Fairfax and the suit continued for some time.

As a result of this suit, William Ewing was allowed only 625 acres by settlement right. Records in *Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys* show that he had a survey made of those "625 acres where he lives," on January 16, 1754. He acquired other land; there are two surveys for land in 1762 and 1763 for

386 and 400 acres, respectively. This was in the area lying around Stephens City, south of Winchester, on the *Great Philadelphia Wagon Road*. The Ewing Family Cemetery is at Stephens City. William Ewing is buried there, along with his wife, Elizabeth Tharp Buckley. The 1786 notebook of Jonathan Clark, land agent of Lord Fairfax, describes William Ewing's homestead.

Other descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh who also came to the Shenandoah Valley included:

- Alexander who never married;
- Jean who married Andrew Vance;
- (probably) Mary who married Joseph Collins (a John Collins witnessed William Ewing's nuncupative will);
- Nancy who married a Huston/Houston, possibly John;
- Joshua, son of John Ewing Jr who had died in Pennsylvania, as a ward of William Ewing;
- Samuel who married Margaret McMichael; and
- James Ewing who married Sarah Mayse.

These descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh played an important role in the early settlement of the Upper Shenandoah Valley. A trail branched off the Great Valley Road and led through Bath County to Warm Springs and the Greenbrier River area where several of the above families settled.

## Summary

The Great Philadelphia Wagon Road provided a means for emigrants to America to escape the land-availability stresses in the environs of Philadelphia and find farmable land to the southwest. The road grew as needed to support migration farther and farther into and through the Shenandoah Valley. John Ewing of Carnashannagh and his descendants used this wagon road to migrate to and settle around Stephens City, south of Winchester, Virginia.

## References

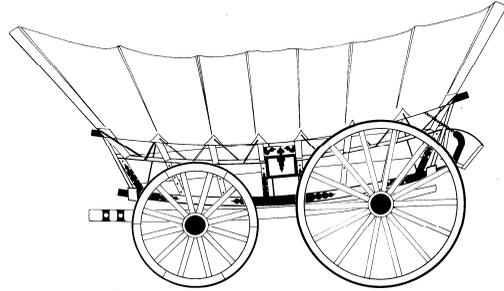
- *The Peoples' Chronology* by James Roser.
- *Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys* by Peggy Shomo Joyner.
- *History of New Sweden* by Israel Acrelius.
- *Frye and Jefferson Map of 1754*.
- *Migration Routes from Pennsylvania to Virginia*, compiled and written by Virginia Phillip and edited by J. William Cupp.
- *Frederick County Map; surveyed & drawn by Eugene M. Scheel for the Farmers & Merchants National Bank* with old early place names added.
- *Wikipedia*, the free, online encyclopedia.
- Personal research by the author in Frederick County, Bath County, and counties along the Greenbrier River.

## **The Newtown Wagon**

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

To the untrained eye, the Virginia Freight wagons made in the Shenandoah Valley look very similar to the Conestoga wagons from Pennsylvania. However, there are distinct differences that put them in a class of their own. In appearance they are, on average, a foot shorter and lighter in construction than Conestoga wagons yet fully capable of hauling large loads. The iron work on the earlier known examples tended to be highly ornamented and artfully finished when compared to other contemporary wagons.



**Newtown Wagon**

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

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

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

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

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

McCue lists the Newtown wagon makers as:

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

He also notes that:

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>2</sup> Kercheval, Samuel. *A History of the Valley of Virginia*, Second Edition, John Gatewood Printer, Woodstock, Virginia, 1850. Reprinted in 2005 by Clearfield Company and in 2007 by Heritage Books. Available online at [Books.Google.com](http://Books.Google.com).

The wheat was ground into flour by the local merchant millers of the Valley. The flour was then hauled across the mountain to Alexandria. Between 1779 and 1783, the Valley was producing over two million pounds of flour annually for sale.<sup>3</sup> By the last decade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Shenandoah Valley had become one of the most important wheat and flour producing regions of the entire South. The production of wheat for export in the Lower Valley had jumped to about four million pounds in 1790 and to about ten million pounds by 1800. In 1810 it was estimated at over forty million barrels. There can be little doubt that this increased production of wheat in the Valley was directly proportional to the increased production of the Newtown wagons.

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

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

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<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 174.

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

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

Stephensburg was located at the juncture of the Great Wagon Road and the road to Alexandria via Ashby's Gap. It was the favored route of the wagoneers from Alexandria south to Knoxville via the Cumberland Gap. This location, at the intersection of these two roads, gave the Stephensburg wagon makers the advantage of exposing their product to the many wagoneers who daily passed by their establishments. Additionally, the numerous ordinaries and taverns catered to the wagon traffic and made the town an overnight stop for rest and possible repairs. The abundant local supply of white oak, pine, wrought iron and the necessary castings of wheel boxes coupled with the availability of skilled labor furnished all the elements necessary to build a wagon. The increased demand for wagons probably gave the local wagon-building trade a source of economic stability and also lured additional wagon makers to this area. The *1820 Manufacturers Census* lists twenty-seven makers of wagons located within the county of Frederick, producing 329 wagons per year.<sup>5</sup> This was the largest number of wagon makers per county in the Lower Shenandoah Valley. 'Old Frederick County' included at that time

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Henry Howe described Newtown as it was just prior to 1845 as: <sup>7</sup>

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

With the discovery of gold in California in 1849, coupled with the opening of the far Western Territories to settlement, the emphasis changed. The Western movement was on for land or fortune. In 1851, an

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

[ajax.lva.lib.va.us/F/?func=file&file\\_name=find-b-clas69&local\\_base=clas69](http://ajax.lva.lib.va.us/F/?func=file&file_name=find-b-clas69&local_base=clas69)

<sup>7</sup> Howe, Henry. *Virginia, its History and Antiquities*, 1845.

agent from Staunton, Virginia, who was selling wagons there for Hamilton Gibson, instructed Gibson to get the wagon to him by the first of August because his customer "is going west early in August." The local historian, Thomas Cartmell, relates the following incident in his book:<sup>8</sup>

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

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

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

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

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<sup>8</sup> Cartmell, Thomas Kemp. *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants, A History of Frederick County, Virginia*, originally privately printed 1909 (available online at [Books.Google.com](https://books.google.com)). 1963 Edition, Eddy Press, p. 228.

<sup>9</sup> David Powers Collection.

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

## **Winchester Experiences the Civil War**

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I went ... to the Court House; the porch was strewed with dead men. Some had papers pinned to their coats telling who they were. All had the capes of their coats turned over to hide their still faces; but their poor hands, so pitiful they looked and so helpless. ... Soon men came and carried them away to make room for others who were dying inside.

Most of them were Yankees, but after I had seen them, I forgot all about what they were here for. I went on into the building.

I wanted to be useful, and tried my best, but at the sight of one face that the surgeon uncovered, telling me that it must be washed, I thought I would faint. It was that of a Captain Jones, of a Tennessee regiment. A ball had struck him on the side of the face, taking away both eyes and the bridge of his nose. ... The surgeon asked me if I would wash this wound. ... I tried to say yes, but the thought made me so faint that I could only stagger towards the door. As I passed, my dress brushed against a pile of amputated limbs heaped up near the door.<sup>1</sup>

Cornelia Peake McDonald, who lived in Winchester for much of the Civil War, wrote about going to the courthouse after a battle at Kernstown on March 23, 1862. This battle—1st Kernstown, as it later became known—was the first of many in and around Winchester during the war, and it marked the beginning of Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign

Her experience matches those of many Winchester residents once the war began. Initially Winchester sent a delegation to Richmond to vote against seceding from the Union, but the delegation turned back after hostilities began at Fort Sumter. Therefore, at the opening of the war Winchester was a divided town—some residents supported the South and others the North—and those divisions continued throughout the war.

A claim that is often put forth by today's residents is that the city changed hands over seventy times. The correctness of the statement depends upon how you interpreted *changed hands*. Different groups of soldiers



**Old Court House, Winchester, Virginia  
Home of the Civil War Museum**

(Courtesy of Trish Ridgeway)

<sup>1</sup> McDonald, Cornelia Peake McDonald. (Edited, with an Introduction, by Minrose C. Gwin). *A Woman's Civil War: A Diary with Reminiscences of the War, from March 1862*, The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1992.

did enter the town over seventy times. Winchester changed back and forth from Confederate to Union hands and *vice versa* around twenty-five times. I do not think the difference matters that much. The



**Graffiti on Display at the Civil War Museum**  
(Courtesy of Trish Ridgeway)

civilians in the area during the war kept very good track of who was in charge. Diaries of both Union and Confederate supporters identified the successive occupations. They had to figure out each day, sometimes multiple times within a day, who was in charge so that they would know if they needed a pass to leave town, who might want to occupy their homes, and what was the best way to try to get food for their families.

Winchester was strategically located at the apex of roads leading north and south and east and west. However, the geography of the town, ringed by hills, made it impossible to hold as both sides figured out early in the war. The Southern victory in Winchester in a May 1862 battle (later known as 2<sup>nd</sup> Winchester) was not planned as a way to seize control of the city but as a means to clear the path of invasion (and of retreat, if necessary) for Lee to move North to Pennsylvania, where the battle of Gettysburg eventually ensued.

My favorite book about the Winchester civilian experience during the war is *Winchester Divided<sup>2</sup>* which contains two wartime diaries. One diarist is Julia Chase, a Union supporter, and the other is Laura Lee, a staunch Confederate. The book is in chronological order and alternates diary excerpts day-by-day. The diary entries make clear that accurate information about the progress of the war was hard to come by. Within days of each other, one reports that their boys are in town for good while the other proclaims the opposing force is approaching and is sure to win. Their early reports on distant battles were optimistic for their side regardless of the eventual outcome.

The local area saw six major battles:

1 <sup>st</sup> Kernstown	March 23, 1862	Shields (Union) defeats Jackson
1 <sup>st</sup> Winchester	May 25, 1862	Jackson (Confederate) defeats Banks
2 <sup>nd</sup> Winchester	June 14, 1863	Ewell (Confederate) defeats Milroy
2 <sup>nd</sup> Kernstown	July 24, 1864	Early (Confederate) defeats Crook
3 <sup>rd</sup> Winchester	Sept. 19, 1864	Sheridan (Union) defeats Early
Cedar Creek	Oct. 19, 1864	Sheridan (Union) defeats Early

<sup>2</sup> Mahon, Michael. *Winchester Divided: The Civil War Diaries of Julia Chase and Laura Lee*, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, 2002.

At some time in each of the Winchester battles, residents found themselves under fire. The streets would fill with soldiers rushing to or from battle. After all the nearby battles, and even after ones more distant such as Gettysburg and Antietam, every public building and private home was filled with the sick, dying and wounded. The sights that so horrified Cornelia McDonald, as described in the opening paragraphs above, were a regular occurrence in and around Winchester.

A courier arrived in town on July 5, 1863, warning residents to expect at least 5,000 Confederates wounded from the battle of Gettysburg. Hundreds, with hand, arm or head wounds, walked through Winchester on their way to Lee's central hospital in Staunton. The road from Martinsburg was clogged with ambulances and other sorts of wagons carrying the more severely wounded. Until the Confederate forces began evacuating on July 19, the citizens of Winchester worked night and day to provide lodging, bedding, food and nursing to the wounded.

This brief discussion can only touch on the stories and suffering of civilians and soldiers in Winchester during the Civil War. The town was decimated. The area saw huge numbers occupying its buildings and consuming everything in sight. Not only that, but soldiers brought typhoid and other virulent diseases that spread through the local population. As with the rest of the nation, healing came slowly; and as with much of the South, economic health came even later. The Civil War sites throughout the local area pay homage to all soldiers and civilians who struggled through those dreadful years.

There are two good starting points on the web for those seeking additional background information on the Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley. The first—the *Shenandoah at War* web site<sup>3</sup>—is provided by the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District and provides a good introduction to all the campaigns and battles in the Valley as well as links to local attractions. At this web site and under the *Winchester* topic, twelve different attractions and sites are identified which are related specifically to the Civil War. The second web site with background information—the *Virginia Civil War Traveler* web site<sup>4</sup>—describes Civil War historic markers in various localities and provides directions to the sites. I hope you can take some time to visit some of Winchester's Civil War sites. They all have different and fascinating stories of the war that shaped our nation.

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<sup>3</sup> [www.ShenandoahAtWar.org](http://www.ShenandoahAtWar.org)

<sup>4</sup> [www.CivilWarTraveler.com/EAST/VA](http://www.CivilWarTraveler.com/EAST/VA)

## **A Brief History of Clog Dancing**

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Clog dancing, also known as clogging, is an American dance form that was created in the Appalachian Mountains. In the mid-1700s the area was settled by people from Ireland, Scotland, England and Germany. As the pioneers came together, their folk dances were combined to form a new American dance accompanied by fiddle and bluegrass music and known for its foot-tapping style where the heel keeps the beat to the music. Other traditions which influenced clog dancing were those of Cherokee Indians, African Americans, and Russian gypsies.

Originally, this type of step dancing developed as a form of personal expression, with each individual using his or her feet as a percussion instrument to accompany music. Around 1900 it was added to square dancing and was later popularized in the Mountain Dance and Folk Festival of Ashville, North Carolina, during the 1920s. As square dancing evolved, the step dancing footwork was replaced by a smoother step. Square dancing replaced clogging in popularity, and the purer form of clogging was primarily performed in Appalachia and the Ozarks.

In the 1970s, along with country music, clogging had a resurgence in the line dance. Today clogging is more complicated and less personal than it was in the 1700s. New styles continue to influence the dance and colorful costumes have been added. Teams of clog dancers perform across the country and compete for cash prizes.

The Skyline Country Cloggers,<sup>1</sup> pictured to the right, will entertain us at the 2008 Gathering. For over twenty years they have been teaching in Crozet, Virginia. Using a wide range of music, the non-profit group performs throughout the state. Stacey Lovett Clark, a member of the Stephens City Ewing family, has danced with the Skyline Country Cloggers and contributed to this article. For more information about clog dancing and its history visit <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clogging> and [www.DoubleToe.com](http://www.DoubleToe.com).



**Skyline Country Cloggers**

(Courtesy of Stacey Lovett Clark)

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<sup>1</sup> [www.CrozetOnline.com/cloggers](http://www.CrozetOnline.com/cloggers)

## ***Ewings of Shenandoah Valley, Virginia (Part 1)***

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

Researchers have found that John Ewing (1648-1745) of Carnashannagh, Ireland, was the ancestor of many Ewings who settled in the East and gradually moved west across the United States. *Clan Ewing* Genealogist James R. McMichael and his Ewing Genealogy Documentation (EGD) Project Committee have recently thoroughly examined the early documentation available in Ireland, Scotland and the United States regarding John Ewing of Carnashannagh. This has convinced them that, until further proof surfaces, John Ewing of Carnashannagh was the ancestor of many Ewings who settled in the western part of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. This John Ewing, of Scottish descent, lived in Northern Ireland in the Fahan Parish,<sup>1</sup> Townland of Carnashannagh, County Donegal. It is thought that he was born in Scotland and emigrated to Ireland but no record has been found of his birthplace. While the focus of this article is on his descendants who remained in Frederick County, Virginia, other descendants, whose families lived briefly in the Shenandoah Valley before migrating west, are identified and discussed.

According to the Register of Derry Cathedral Marriages,<sup>2</sup> John Ewing married Jennett Wilson in Derry, Ireland, on December 3, 1683, when both were members of that parish. John married, second, Janet McElvaney on September 4, 1701, in Burt Congregation. Burt Congregation is near Townland Carnashannagh.

Around 1729, John Ewing of Carnashannagh and members of his large family left Ireland for the American Colonies. John Ewing brought a *Confession of Faith* book, printed in 1700, with him. On page 94 of that book is recorded "John Ewing has departed this life September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1745 in his 97<sup>th</sup> year of his age." That would make his birth about 1648 and his age when traveling to America around 81. When John Ewing and his family arrived, they settled in Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, near Octoraro Creek.

In the early 1730s, the Ewings learned of better land opportunities on the frontier of Virginia. With many other families they traveled on the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. It is believed that John Ewing came to the Shenandoah Valley with several family members who settled in Virginia or traveled through Virginia to western states. The search continues for a stone or document verifying his presence in Virginia.

William Ewing, the ancestor of the Stephens-City Ewings, was a son of John Ewing of Carnashannagh. Before the gravestone of Samuel Ewing was found in the Ewing Family Cemetery in Stephens City, Virginia, the family believed young William had come down to Virginia alone. With information from Ewing families and other sources, we have learned that three of William's brothers, two or three of his sisters and his father, John Ewing, moved with him to Virginia.

A letter, dated August 26, 1827, and written by Robert Ewing to his cousin Sallie Jamison, gave important family history received from his cousin Elizabeth Ewing Jamison, fifth child of Samuel and

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<sup>1</sup> Fahan Parish was created out of Templemore Parish after John Ewing of Carnashannagh emigrated to America.

<sup>2</sup> Extracts of the Derry Register appear in *Early Ewing History, Research in Ireland and Scotland*, and *Ewing in Early America* which are in the Ewing Reading Room. ([www.ClanEwing.org/ReadingRoom.htm](http://www.ClanEwing.org/ReadingRoom.htm))

Margaret Ewing, in 1820. The letter declared that John Ewing of Carnashannagh first married about 1685 and fought "the Irish armies of James II within the walls of Londonderry the 105 days of the year 1690." Further: "His eldest son, Alexander Ewing, then a child of four years was starved very nearly to death" during the siege.

The children born to John Ewing and his first wife, Jennett Wilson, were:

- Alexander who lived to old age but never married,
- Nancy who married Mr. Houston,
- Jane/Jean who married Andrew Vance, and
- Thomas who married Nancy Campbell.

Alexander Ewing (son of John Ewing and Jennett Wilson) was born about 1685. Prior to February 10, 1762, Alexander moved to Frederick County, Virginia, and lived there with his brother, William Ewing, and his sister, Jane/Jean Ewing Vance, widow of Andrew Vance.

Nancy Ewing (daughter of John Ewing and Jennett Wilson) married Mr. Houston. They probably settled in Frederick County. A Northern Neck survey dated January 18, 1749/50, for Thomas Butler's 400 acres situated on Cedar Creek which was next to the properties of John Hueston and Andrew Vance, is important. The Chain Carriers for the survey were William Hueston and John Cook. The Houstons are believed to have lived on land adjacent the land of Nancy's sister, Jane/Jean Ewing, and this sister's husband, Andrew Vance.

Jane/Jean Ewing (daughter of John Ewing and Jennett Wilson) was born in 1694 and christened July 1, 1694, in county Donegal, Ireland. She married Andrew Vance and came from Pennsylvania to Frederick County. Andrew's will, recorded April 2, 1754, in Frederick County, names a wife Jane and sons Andrew, Samuel, Alexander and John.

Thomas Ewing (son of John Ewing and Jennett Wilson) appears not to have moved to Virginia and it is uncertain whether he stayed in Pennsylvania. He was born in Ulster about 1699, married Nancy Campbell and died at the age of 84 without heirs. His will was probated in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

The children of John Ewing's second marriage to Janet McElvaney—in the order named in Robert Ewing's letter—were:

- John who married Sarah Jenkins,
- Mary who married Joseph Collins,
- William who married Elizabeth Tharp,
- Samuel who married Margaret McMichael, and
- James who married Sarah Mayse.

John Ewing (son of John Ewing and Janet McElvaney) was born in 1703 and christened on October 14, 1703, in County Donegal. His will, written October 16, 1736, was probated in Chester County, Pennsylvania. His wife, Sarah Jenkins Ewing, and sons, Thomas and Joshua, were named in his will and his brother William Ewing and David Jenkins were appointed guardians and trustees until Thomas and Joshua were twenty-one years old. Witnesses were Andrew Vance, Matthew Warren and John Jones. After John Ewing was killed by a male servant, Sarah Jenkins Ewing married Peter Mather. In 1755, Alexander Ewing sued Peter and his wife Sarah for the four pounds she borrowed after John's

death. In 1784, Peter Mather was appointed guardian for Thomas Ewing, a deaf mute, who was born between 1732 and 1735. Joshua Ewing, born about 1733, died December 4, 1810, in Bath County, Virginia, at about the age of 77.

Mary Ewing (daughter of John Ewing and Janet McElvaney) was born in 1706 and christened January 20, 1705/06, in County Donegal, Ireland. Mary and her husband Joseph Collins had land surveyed in 1748 in Chester County, Pennsylvania, adjacent to her brothers, Samuel and Thomas Ewing. Thomas Ewing purchased this land in 1755 when it is believed Mary and her spouse Joseph Collins moved to Frederick County, Virginia. The children in this family were: Thomas, John/Joseph, a daughter who married Mr. Buckley, and a daughter who married Mr. Day.

William Ewing (son of John Ewing and Janet McElvaney) was born about 1711 and died December 27, 1781, at the age 70. It is assumed his family was living, at the time of his birth, in Townland Carnashannagh, County Donegal, Ireland. William settled land in Frederick County, Virginia, and lived in what is now Stephens City, Virginia, the rest of his life. [William's descendants who remained in Frederick County are discussed below after first completing this review of the immigrant John Ewing of Carnashannagh's family.]

Samuel Ewing (son of John Ewing and Janet McElvaney) was born about 1718 in Ireland and married Margaret McMichael in 1744. Samuel died August 24, 1798, at the age of 80 and is buried in the Ewing Cemetery in Stephens City, Virginia, beside his daughter Margaret Ewing. Children of Samuel's family were: Anna who married Abraham Hillis, John who married Isabella McComb, Daniel who never married, Margaret who first married John Carr and later married Robert Ewing, Elizabeth who married James Jamison, Samuel who married Margaret Crawford, William who married Margaret Poulson, Mary who married Thomas Crawford, and Thomas who married Margaret Tilford.

James Ewing (son of John Ewing and Janet McElvaney) was the last child of John and Janet (McElvaney) Ewing. He was born February 14, 1721/22 and died in 1801 in Virginia at the age of 79. He married Sarah Mayse.<sup>3</sup> Their children were: Ann who first married Archibald Clendennin, Jr., and later married John Rogers; John ("Indian John") who married Ann Smith; Elizabeth who married George Dougherty; Jean who married Moses Moore, Jr.; and William ("Swago Bill") who married Mary McNeill.

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

William Ewing (son of John Ewing of Carnashannagh and Janet McElvaney) arrived in Pennsylvania about 1729, and in the early 1730s migrated south to Virginia where he purchased and settled land. The William Ewing deposition given in the Hite vs. Lord Fairfax Suit states "That this deft. [defendant] in April 1737 came into this Colony from Pennsylvania." That date might have been 1732 or later since Jost Hite brought groups of settlers down for several years. William was one of many early settlers of the Virginia frontier who had to sue Lord Fairfax to get titles for their land. The Ewing Cemetery is located on the property William Ewing originally purchased from Lord Fairfax. No homes remain on the property, but family members remember when Ewing Lane led to the family homestead near the Ewing Cemetery in Stephens City, Virginia.

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<sup>3</sup> Further information about this James Ewing and his descendants appears in the book *James Ewing – Pioneer* by Nancy Hanks Ewing which appears in the Ewing Reading Room. ([www.ClanEwing.org/ReadingRoom.htm](http://www.ClanEwing.org/ReadingRoom.htm))



Jonathan Bakle is named in William's will which also names all the children except Thomas who was an infant in February 1773 when William's nuncupative will was dictated. William and Elizabeth's children were John, William, Robert, Elizabeth, Mary, Samuel, Jane and Thomas.

- John Ewing was born April 10, 1754 in Frederick County, Virginia, and died April 25, 1832, in Pendleton County, Kentucky, at the age of 78. He migrated to the Greenbrier River area in Greenbrier County, Virginia (now West Virginia). John first married Esther Cook on August 7, 1778, in Virginia. No children have been recorded for this family. He then married Alice Caswell on March 3, 1794, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Their children were James M., Samuel, John, Elijah, Mariah, B. Taylor, and Milton.
- William Ewing was born April 26, 1758, in Frederick County, Virginia. Like his brother John, he went to the Greenbrier River area in Greenbrier County, Virginia (now West Virginia). He purchased land, just across the river from Joshua Ewing, on Spice Run. William married Mary Taylor, who was previously married to Daniel Taylor. William was tall and known as "Long William" to distinguish him from the three other William Ewings in the area. He signed one court deposition "William Ewing" followed by "long" in much smaller writing. His stone is in the Joshua Ewing Cemetery; it reads: "W.E. died 23 Oct 1823". William and Mary (unk.) Taylor Ewing's children were: Thomas, Elizabeth who married Samuel James, and Jane who married John Miller.<sup>4</sup>
- Robert Ewing was born February 28, 1761, in Frederick County, Virginia, and died October 7, 1825, in Frederick County, Virginia, at the age of 64. He married Margaret Ewing Carr, widow of John Carr and daughter of Samuel and Margaret (McMichael) Ewing, on March 5, 1790. Robert's wife Margaret Ewing died June 18, 1815, aged 62 (as indicated by the inscription on her stone in the Ewing Cemetery in Stephens City, Virginia). The children of Robert and Margaret were: Robert who married Mary White and wrote the letter to his cousin Sallie Jamison; Elizabeth who married Moses Nelson; Joshua who drowned, unmarried, at the age of 26; and Margaret who married William B. Walter. Stones for Elizabeth Nelson, her two infants, and her brother Joshua are in the Ewing Cemetery along with their mother Margaret Ewing. Robert's grave has not been located.
- Elizabeth Ewing was born March 2, 1763, in Frederick County, Virginia, and died December 7, 1820, at age 57. She married John McGinnis. They lived near her family in Stephens City, Virginia, and witnessed many family wills and deeds. Elizabeth Ewing McGinnis' stone in the Ewing Cemetery is inscribed "... McGinnis Died Dec 7, 1820 Aged 57 years". There were no children.
- Mary "Polly" Ewing was born March 31, 1765, in Frederick County, Virginia. Inscribed on her stone in the Ewing Cemetery is "Mary McBean Died Sept. 17, 1825, Aged 60 years". She married John McBean prior to 1795; her mother's 1795 will identifies her as Mary McBean. Mary and John's children were Charles and Jane. Jane married Amos Thompson, son of Joseph Thompson and Jane Ewing.
- Samuel Ewing was born February 23, 1767, in Frederick County, Virginia, and died between 1840 and 1850 at about the age of 73. He and Barbara Shipe were married November 10, 1789, by Rev. Elisha Phelps in Frederick County.

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<sup>4</sup> DB2, 413, Bath County, Virginia, 1835.

The children of Samuel and Barbara Ewing were Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine and John Samuel. Mary was born March 29, 1790. She never married and died November 20, 1870, at the age of 80. Elizabeth was born in September 1792. She also never married and died November 15, 1870 at the age of 78. Catherine was born in 1793. She married, on May 19, 1818, John S. Clark, who was born in 1796. John Samuel was born about 1802. He died December 16, 1882, in Meigs County, Ohio, at about the age of 80.

- Jane Ewing was born September 21, 1770, in Frederick County, Virginia. Jane and Joseph Thompson, her cousin, were married June 23, 1801, with Thomas Ewing listed in *Frederick County Marriage Register 1* as the Surety. The children of this Frederick County family were Asa, Ellis, Jane and Amos. Amos Thompson married his cousin Jane McBean, daughter of John and Mary Ewing McBean.
- Thomas Ewing was born February 3, 1773, in Frederick County, Virginia. Thomas first married Gereta Stephens on March 22, 1791, and later married Edith "Adah" Crawford on September 24, 1798, with John McGinnis, Surety. Children of the second marriage were Elizabeth, John C. and Thomas.

The stone for William Ewing has been located in the Ewing Cemetery in Stephens City, Virginia. This stone—in four pieces—is inscribed "William Ewing Died Dec. 2?, 1781 Aged 70 years". A small piece of William's death date is missing. Beside his stone is the stone of Elizabeth (Tharp) Ewing, his wife. Her stone is inscribed "Eliz Ewing Died May 12, 1816 Aged 86 years".

Part 2 of this article, in the next issue of the *Journal*, will discuss the descendants of William Ewing, son of John Ewing of Carnashannagh, who have lived in the Shenandoah Valley since the 1730s.

## References

- *Ewing in Early America* by Margaret Ewing Fife (ed. James R. McMichael)<sup>5</sup>
- *Ewings of Frederick County, Virginia* by James and Evelyn Ewing<sup>5</sup>
- Transcript of the Record of the Hite vs. Fairfax Suit, in *The Fairfax Proprietary*, by Josiah Look Dickinson
- *Descendants of John Ewing of Carnashannagh* by James R. McMichael<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Appears in the Ewing Reading Room. ([www.ClanEwing.org/ReadingRoom.htm](http://www.ClanEwing.org/ReadingRoom.htm))

<sup>6</sup> Appears as part of the results of *Clan Ewing's Ewing Genealogy Documentation (EGD) Project*. ([www.ClanEwing.org/EGD\\_Project/John\\_of\\_Carnashannagh](http://www.ClanEwing.org/EGD_Project/John_of_Carnashannagh))

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

improvements: half worn 2 story log dwelling house 24 by 18, end inside stone chimney; a very old round log kitchen 20 by 16 worth very little; land in cult. 40 a., high land in good order; 9 a. good meadow; 30 apple trees in meadow."<sup>7</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

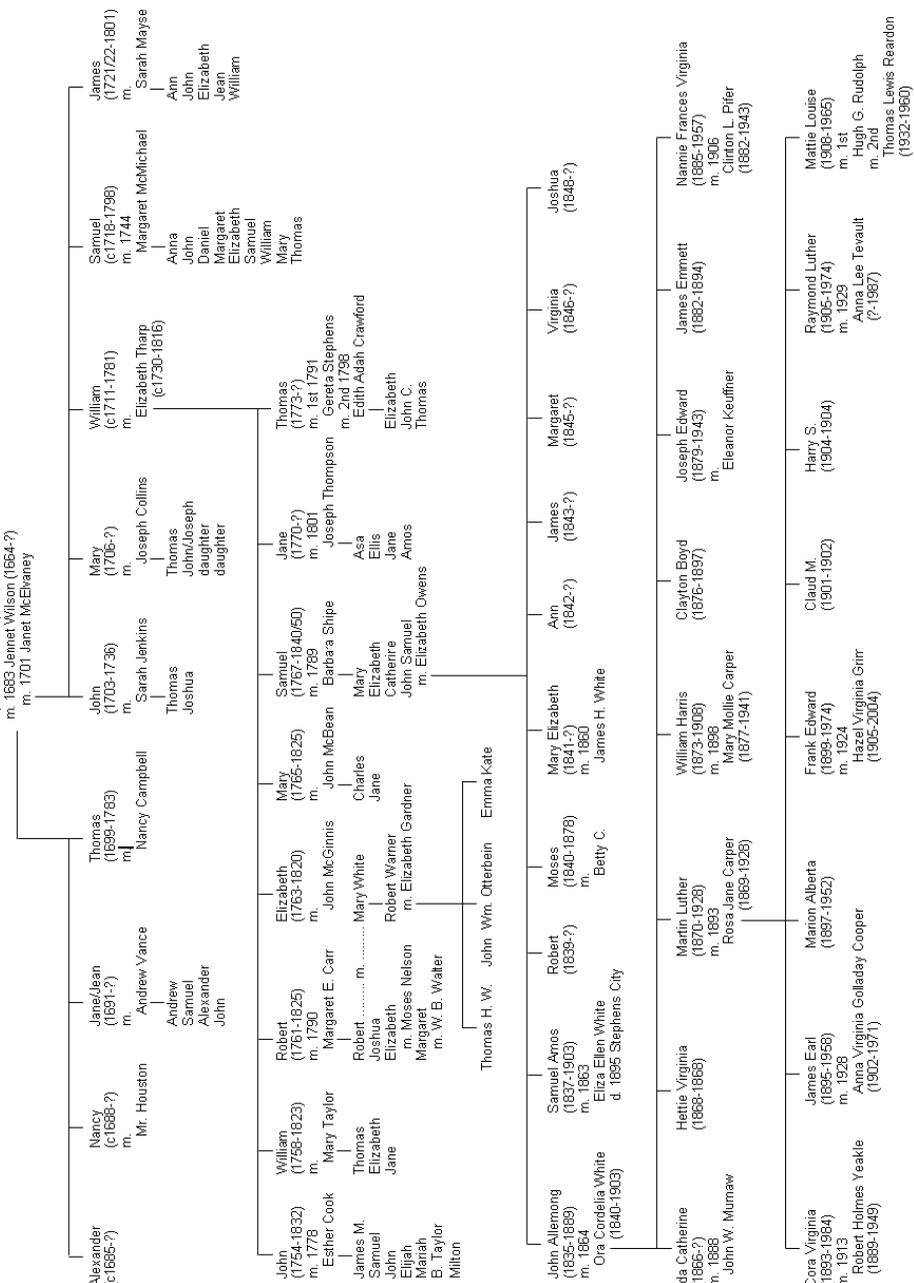
In 1793, Samuel Ewing, received one-half of the plantation (191 acres) where John Campbell lived on a draw of Crooked Run and Thomas Ewing, now 20, received the other half of that plantation farm (191 acres) for five pounds each. That farm was the 386-acre property William and Elizabeth bought in 1763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

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

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

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

JOHN EWING (c1848-c1745) OF CARNASHANNAGH



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

### **Thomas Ewing**

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

### **Robert Ewing**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Samuel Ewing

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

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



**John Samuel Ewing**

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

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

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



**John Allemong Ewing and Ora White Ewing**

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

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



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

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

Ida Catherine Ewing, the first child of John A. and Ora White Ewing, was born on March 8, 1866, shortly after the War Between the States. She married on

February 15, 1888, John William Mumaw. Their children were Jessie, Mattie, Corinne and Clinton. The three girls married and have descendants in the area; Clinton died in his early twenties without marrying.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



**Ewing Family in 1944**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **General References**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **The Handley Library, Winchester, Virginia**

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While some members of *Clan Ewing* may have ancestors who lived in the Winchester and Frederick County, Virginia, areas, other members may have ancestors who lived in other parts of the Shenandoah Valley. In any event, the Handley Library is an important place to visit and conduct research while attending the Tenth Gathering of *Clan Ewing in America*.

The Handley Library, built in 1913, is an outstanding example of Beaux-arts architecture and features decorative carving, a copper dome, and a three-story rotunda. Judge John Handley, a wealthy businessman from Scranton, Pennsylvania, fell in love with Winchester on a trip in 1869 and left a bequest for an endowed library and high school. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the library has many unique features.

Giant limestone columns grace the front of the building and frame the entrance to the interior highlighted by a stained glass rotunda. On either side of the front doors are oak spiral staircases. To the right and left are identical wings housing reading and reference materials. The library also contains a glass-floored mezzanine, used for old magazine storage, and an auditorium.

An addition was completed in 1980 to provide space for administrative offices, a board room, the children's room, and the Stewart Bell Jr. Archives. The library now covers 33,000 square feet and can accommodate 90,000 books. Major renovations to restore the library to the original design took two years and were completed in 2001. Exterior cleaning, new wiring, and handicap accessibility were among the alterations. Appropriate paint colors, carpet, light fixtures, and custom furniture were chosen as the interior was refurbished.

The Stewart Bell Jr. Archives is operated jointly by the Handley Regional Library and the Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, which may be contacted at [archives@hrl.lib.state.va.us](mailto:archives@hrl.lib.state.va.us). The focus of the collection, the Lower Shenandoah Valley from 1732 to the present, covers the counties surrounding Winchester. The area is referred to as the *Lower Shenandoah Valley*, because the Shenandoah River runs north. The archive materials of special interest to Ewing-family historians include maps, newspapers, photographs, county histories, abstracts of Frederick County court records, genealogies, studies of battles from the French and Indian War to the Civil War, and regimental histories. The Handley Regional Library's web site, [www.hrl.lib.state.va.us/Handley](http://www.hrl.lib.state.va.us/Handley), provides links to bibliographies, census records, obituary research, genealogical resources on the Internet, and its manuscript inventory. The library catalog may also be searched from the web site.



**Handley Library, Winchester, VA.**

(Photo from the Fred Barr Collection, Stewart Bell Jr. Archives Room and courtesy of Handley Regional Library.)

## ***Historical and Genealogical Research in Frederick County, Virginia***

Rebecca Ebert (+1 540.662.9041 ext. 23, *archives at hrl dot lib dot state dot va dot us*)

While visiting Winchester for the *Clan Ewing* Gathering, you may wish to take the opportunity for some genealogical and historical research. Here is some helpful information to assist you.

Frederick County was formed from Orange County by an act of the Virginia House of Burgesses dated November 1738. Because of the lack of qualified persons to serve, the county court did not function until November 1743. By this time, substantial settlement had occurred in much of the large area which comprised old Frederick County. This area included the present counties of: Frederick, Shenandoah, and Clarke in Virginia; Berkeley, Jefferson, and Morgan in West Virginia; parts of Warren in Virginia; and parts of Hampshire and Hardy in West Virginia. In 1753, the boundary between old Frederick and Augusta Counties was moved southward. Then for a period of nineteen years, most of Shenandoah County and part of present Page County fell under the jurisdiction of Frederick County. A familiarity with these shifting boundaries is essential to the task of following the Shenandoah settlers through the maze of county formation. Michael F. Doran's Atlas<sup>1</sup> is an excellent tool for tracking the boundary changes.

Winchester, the county seat of Frederick County, is a chartered city and has a separate set of records dating from 1790. The records are in the Joint Judicial Center which is located at 5 North Kent Street, Winchester. The center is open Monday through Friday, 9:00 AM through 5:00 PM. The center's telephone number is +1 540.667.5770 and its web site is [www.winfredclerk.com](http://www.winfredclerk.com). There is limited on-street, metered parking and a parking garage on the corner of Cameron and Boscawen Streets, next door to the Joint Judicial Center. Staff at the Joint Judicial Center will assist you in making photocopies of approved records; however, they do not have time to do research.

Frederick County Clerk's Office Holdings include:

- Birth Records: 1853 – 1912
- Death records: 1853 – 1896
- Marriage Records: Marriage Registers, July 14, 1782 – present. (The Marriage Bonds are not open to the public.)
- Land Records: Deed Books, September 11, 1743 – present; Superior Court, 2-7, Deed Books
- Wills: 1743 – present, indexed; Superior Court Will Book, #1-4, 1791 – 1858

Winchester Clerk's Office Holdings include:

- Birth Records: 1865 – 1891
- Death Records: 1871 – 1891
- Marriage Records: Index to Marriages, 1790 – 1931 (microfilm)
- Marriage Records: 1857 – present

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<sup>1</sup> Michael F. Doran. *Atlas of County Boundary Changes in Virginia, 1634 -1895*, Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Company, 1987

- Land Records: Deeds, 1790 – present (microfilm)
- Wills: 1794 – 1900 (microfilm)

The Stewart Bell Jr. Archives, located on the lower floor of the Handley Regional Library,<sup>2</sup> is jointly operated by the Winchester – Frederick County Historical Society and the Library. Holdings include manuscripts, printed histories and genealogies, maps and photographs of the Lower Shenandoah Valley and contain items from the 1730s to the present. For example, *Personal Property and Land Tax Records, 1782 – 1850*, may be found on microfilm in the Archives. Other microfilms available for viewing are *Winchester City and Frederick County Court Records*, including *Chancery Court Records*. It is important to search both sets of records, those of the county and those of the city, as well as records of surrounding counties. Archives hours are 1:00 – 8:00 PM on Tuesdays and Wednesdays and 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. A more detailed description of holdings and the research policy may be found at [www.hrl.lib.state.va.us](http://www.hrl.lib.state.va.us). The telephone number for the Stewart Bell Jr. Archives is +1 540.662.9041, ext. 22, and its EMail address is *archives at hrl dot lib dot state dot va dot us*. The library's address is 100 W. Piccadilly Street, Winchester, Virginia. There is limited on-street parking around the library; meters are twenty-five cents per hour. A parking garage on Braddock Street is two blocks from the library.

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<sup>2</sup> Ewing, Jeannette. The Handley Library, Winchester, Virginia, *J. Clan Ewing*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (May 2007), p. 15.

## ***The Museum of the Shenandoah Valley and the Historic House and Gardens at Glen Burnie<sup>1</sup>***

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

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

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

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

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

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

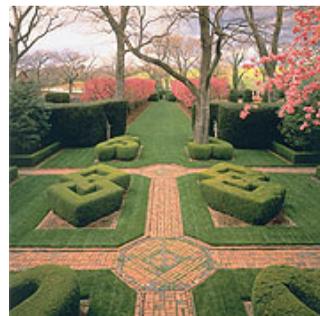
Informative tours of the house are conducted by knowledgeable docents daily during the seasons when the house is open to the public, while the museum offers self-guided tours with docents available to answer questions.



**Museum**



**House**



**Gardens**

<sup>1</sup> The photographs to the right are used with the permission of the *Museum of the Shenandoah*. They and others appear on the museum's web site at [www.ShenandoahMuseum.org](http://www.ShenandoahMuseum.org).

## **Cedar Creek Presbyterian Church, Marlboro, Virginia**

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

Among the many historic churches in Frederick County, Virginia, is the Cedar Creek Presbyterian Church in the community of Marlboro, about six miles west of Stephens City, previously Stephensburg. This church was founded in 1736 on Cedar Creek, an important tributary of the Shenandoah River. Opequon Presbyterian Church, also founded in 1736, is situated on Opequon Creek about three miles southwest of Winchester and four miles north of Stephens City. The congregations of Cedar Creek and Opequon, two of the oldest churches in the Winchester area and only about nine miles apart, have shared pastors and enjoyed a close relationship through the years.

These churches were founded by the Scots-Irish families who came to the Valley with Jost Hite in 1732. In *The Planting of the Presbyterian Church in Northern Virginia*, Dr. James R. Graham indicates that the families were joined by others who came in 1735 with or soon after William Hoge, a Scot who had left Scotland during the persecution. The families of Glass, Vance, White and others united with Mr. Hoge to organize the Opequon Church known by many as the oldest congregation west of the Blue Ridge. Mr. Hoge gave the land for the Opequon Church at what is now Kernstown. The Rev. William Williams, the first Presbyterian minister in the Valley of Virginia, aided the organization of the Opequon and Cedar Creek churches. These early Presbyterians brought their Bibles, Catechisms and Confessions of Faith with them and requested supply minister visitations as soon as they settled.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Graham also states that in 1755:

Opequon was the most important church in the Valley. ... The nearest Episcopal Church was at Bunker Hill (Berkeley County, West Virginia) and there was probably no church of any faith in Winchester until 1753, when a Lutheran Church was organized. George Washington, while in command at Fort Loudoun [in Winchester], often rode out to Opequon to worship.<sup>2</sup>

The first meeting house of the Cedar Creek Presbyterian Church was a log house erected in 1736. The first stone church was built before the Revolutionary War. The second stone building was erected after the Civil War and dedicated on July 28, 1876. This handsome stone church has been enlarged and is still (in 2008) used regularly for Sunday services by Presbyterians and friends in the community.<sup>3</sup>

Few records of the Cedar Creek Church in the 1700s are available. The early Presbyterian Church records on microfilm at the Union Seminary Library in Richmond, Virginia, were searched, but they begin with 1815 and contain no Ewing families. However, there is a Frederick County deed written in the colonial era with important information. Lord Fairfax deeded land to the elders of the Cedar Creek Church in 1762 for the first stone church. The deed reads:

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<sup>1</sup> Graham, James R. *The Planting of the Presbyterian Church in Northern Virginia*, Geo. F. Norton Publishing Co., 1904, pp. 4, 9, 19. (Printed copies are available online via several vendors. A Google search using *The Planting of the Presbyterian Church in Northern Virginia* will identify these vendors.)

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 15.

<sup>3</sup> *Cedar Creek Presbyterian Church History* written in 1986 for the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

... conveying 100 acres of land to William Vance, William Evans, James Colville, James Hogg, and Andrew Blackburn, elders of the Presbyterian congregation [of Cedar Creek] and their successors, for building a meeting house thereon.<sup>4</sup>

Several of the elders listed are of interest to Ewing descendants. William Vance may have been a son or grandson of Jane Ewing Vance, widow of Andrew Vance and William Ewing's sister. There is proof that Jane Ewing Vance lived in Frederick County where Andrew Vance's will was written in 1750. In 1747, William Ewing and Joseph Colville were executors of John Black's will which William Vance, Samuel Vance and John Morse / Morris witnessed.<sup>5</sup> William Ewing seems connected to the other elders and involved with the Cedar Creek Church. Families researching William Ewing have tried to find records to answer the question: Was William Evans actually William Ewing, son of John Ewing of Carnashannagh? Ewing was sometimes spelled Ewen, Ewan, Ewin and Evans. Complicating the research, therefore, is the fact that Isaac Evans, William Evans and William Ewing all lived in the area as they are all listed on the July 24, 1758, Frederick County Militia Roster of Col. George Washington.<sup>6</sup>

Ginny Hawkins Bowers, whose parents operated a store in Marlboro and were active members of Cedar Creek Church, shared information that her mother had collected through the years. Young Ginny helped her mother record the names appearing on the stones at the old church cemetery which has not been accessible in recent years. She has located photos of the cemetery but the names are not legible and she has provided some interesting colonial era history of Marlboro that the early settlers experienced.

Near the Cedar Creek Church was the Marlboro waterfall, a twenty-five foot waterfall which fell from Marlboro Spring into Cedar Creek and had a constant average flow of 2,700 gallons per minute. In colonial times, this water, piped east from the top of the fall by gravity, supplied Stephens Fort, Marlboro Manor House, Zane's Marlboro Iron Works, a whiskey distillery, a warehouse and a store. It also operated the large flour and feed mill nearby.<sup>7</sup>

This natural water source contributed to the growth and well-being of the Marlboro area, Frederick County and Shenandoah County. It provided work opportunities for the new settlers. Isaac Zane Jr., born in 1743 to a Philadelphia Quaker family, saw the potential of the area. As a young man he had visited Barbados, spent a year in London traveling by way of Ireland, and after returning home decided to follow his uncle to the Virginia frontier. He purchased an interest in the former Lewis Stephens Iron Works in 1767, joining three other Philadelphians. By 1768 he had become the sole owner, but with much debt. The Marlboro Iron Works prospered and Zane accumulated an estate of more than 20,000 acres in Frederick and Shenandoah Counties. He built a two-story stone residence on the bank of Cedar Creek with a fountain, garden, ponds, bath house, stone ice and spring houses, orchards, barns, stables, and servant quarters. Nearby were the forge, furnace, a two-hundred gallon still, stone mill, saw

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<sup>4</sup> Graham, James R. *The Planting of the Presbyterian Church in Northern Virginia*, Geo. F. Norton Publishing Co., 1904, p. 4, 9. (Printed copies are available online via several vendors. A Google search using *The Planting of the Presbyterian Church in Northern Virginia* will identify these vendors.)

<sup>5</sup> John Black Will, Frederick Co. Will Bk. 1, pp. 157-159; William Ewins and James Colville, Executors, William Vance, Samuel Vance and John Morse / Morris, Witnesses; *Frederick Co., Va., Wills, 1743-1800*, p.12.

<sup>6</sup> Clark, Murtie June. *Colonial Soldiers of the South, 1732-1774*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Maryland, 1999, p. 513.

<sup>7</sup> Marlboro Waterfall Photograph and Text from *The Winchester Star*, n.d., Handley Library Archives.

mill, stone smith's shop, store and counting house. Nearly one hundred fifty persons were employed cutting wood and mining ore to feed the furnace and four-fire forge. Few of these workers were slaves, though some convict indentured servants were used.<sup>8</sup>

The Isaac Zane Marlboro Iron Works utilized the rich beds of brown hematite ore and the abundant tracts of woodland on the property. This enterprise made Marlboro a bustling community with a steady stream of settlers searching for a better life. Gene Dick, the Mayor of Middletown, today owns part of the Zane property that his ancestor, Thomas Dick, purchased. His research, and family memories passed down to him, tell of the furnace and forge that ran twenty-four hours a day with shifts of laborers employed. An acre of hardwood was needed to feed the furnace each twenty-four hours.

Isaac Zane Jr. served in the Virginia House of Burgesses, representing Frederick County at the Revolutionary Convention of March and July 1775 and May 1776. He was a Colonel in the Shenandoah Militia and during the war years produced many of the munitions needed by the military. The Marlboro Iron Works went on a war footing producing critically needed six- and four-pound ordnance, shot, swivel balls, chain shot, kettles, salt pans and stoves for the colonial forces. By 1782 Zane had received no payment for many of the munitions the iron works supplied. Governor Harrison wrote that the four cannons he currently needed "to fit out four gun boats" could not be paid for, as there was "no resource or means of complying with the request but your patriotism ... I need not tell you that the Treasury is at Present without Cash." At the end of the conflict Zane was still heavily in debt.<sup>9</sup>

Visitors to the Marlboro Manor House and Iron Works included Thomas Jefferson and James Madison who were remembered in Isaac Zane Jr.'s will. In 1783 Jefferson was invited to stop at Marlboro Manor on the way to Congress in Philadelphia. After the visit, Mr. Jefferson sent a thermometer for exact readings in the cave they had explored and suggestions for redesigning the Marlboro water wheel. Isaac Zane Jr. reciprocated with the gift of a looking glass for Martha Jefferson.<sup>10</sup>

The faith of the Presbyterians was so important that the Cedar Creek and Opequon Churches were founded immediately after arriving in Frederick County. The religious life of the pioneers sustained them through the dangerous years on the frontier. Church activities helped newcomers become integrated and strengthened the membership as well as the community. The Cedar Creek and Opequon Presbyterian Churches were central to the social and religious life of our ancestors and that of the many settlers who came to Frederick County, stayed a while, and later moved on to newer frontiers.

*Note from the Author: 2008 Gathering attendees who desire to visit the Cedar Creek Presbyterian Church or the Opequon Presbyterian Church on Sunday, September 21, are requested to notify me. The service at Cedar Creek Church begins at 11:00 AM. The Opequon Church has services at both 8:30 and 11:00 AM*

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<sup>8</sup> Moss, Roger W. Jr. Isaac Zane, Jr., A Quaker for the Times, *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, July 1969, p. 67.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 69-71.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 72, 74.

## **Winchester – Home of Spirits and Ghosts**

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

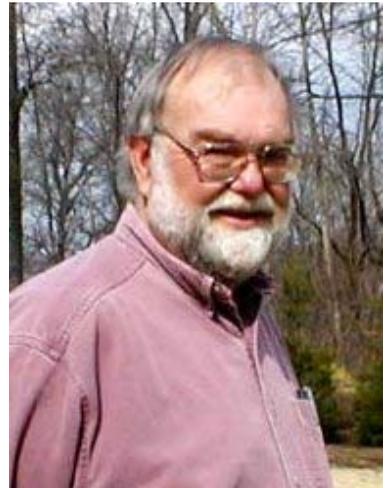
Winchester resident Mac Rutherford conducts popular evening Ghost Tours through Winchester and Mt. Hebron Cemetery. During the tour, he weaves fascinating stories about the area's ghosts and spirits. Many of these stories are included in a recent collection of quite amusing one-to-three-page write-ups.<sup>1</sup>

Three of the locations he includes on his tours are quite close to each other. Gathering attendees might be interested in visiting them while in Winchester. Synopses of his stories about these three locations are:

During the French and Indian War, George Washington's Militia soldiers drilled on the land which is now the parking lot across from Braddock Street Methodist Church at Braddock and Wolfe Streets in Winchester. Today, colonial soldier spirits in ragged-looking clothing have been seen drilling on the parking lot. Earlier, when the Grand Furniture Store was on this lot, employees and customers saw colonial soldiers trying to march between the furniture. (Second Edition, March 2005, p. 8)

On May 25, 1862, Gen. Stonewall Jackson drove the Yankees out of Winchester toward the Potomac River. The Yankees broke rank and ran after passing the Joseph Denney home where northern newspapermen were housed. Today, early in the morning while Winchester is quiet, a large group of what seems to be Union soldiers may be seen retreating, 'double-quicking,' north on Braddock Street. (Second Edition, March 2005, p. 10)

The spirit of Patsy Cline, a Winchester native, was encountered every Labor Day for years by fans celebrating her birthday. When they visited her former recording studio at 38 West Boscawen St, former site of the G&M Music Store between Braddock and Loudoun Streets, a young Patsy joined the fun. The door to the back entrance of the store would open and slam shut every day at the same time. At the Chamber of Commerce, visitors often felt very cold and looking around would see a very sad woman looking at a Patsy display and then they would notice her hand go through the glass to touch some things. (Second Edition, March 2005, p. 13)



**Mac Rutherford**

(From: [www.LongHillBB.com/indexmac.htm](http://www.LongHillBB.com/indexmac.htm))

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<sup>1</sup> Rutherford, Mac. *Historic Haunts of Winchester, A Ghostly Trip Through Winchester's Past*. Information about Mac Rutherford and his books may be found at his web site, [www.LongHillBB.com/indexmac.htm](http://www.LongHillBB.com/indexmac.htm).

## **More Winchester Spirits and Ghosts**

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

Winchester resident Mac Rutherford conducts popular Ghost Tours through Winchester and Mt. Hebron Cemetery. During the tours, he weaves fascinating stories about the area's ghosts and spirits. Many of these stories are included in a recent collection of quite amusing one-to-three page write-ups.

Gathering attendees might be interested in having lunch or a snack at the Cork Street Tavern, in locating the former Red Lion Tavern, and in visiting the Stone Soup Gallery. The following are synopses of Mac Rutherford's stories about these establishments.

**Cork Street Tavern.** This tavern, at 8 West Cork Street, has several ghosts or spirits. One is a lady they have named Emily who softly calls a man named John. John has appeared walking in the door, through the bar area and disappearing into the wall. Research found that the tall thin man dressed in black may be the spirit of the first owner of the building whose name was John Mann. Some spirits seem to circulate in the tavern both during day and evening hours. Ladies often feel a pat on the arm or back and notice a coldness around them. (Second Edition, March 2005, p. 3)

The Cork Street Tavern is one of Winchester's popular restaurants and is my, and my husband Jim's, favorite in town. While having lunch there in June, we asked if there had been recent sightings of their ghosts. Our waitress replied that there had been a recent scary event. Only a few weeks before a new waitress who knew little of the history of the building had been greatly alarmed when opening up the tavern early one morning. As she entered, she heard a distinct human cry coming from the older section of the building. Thinking someone had been locked in during the night, she searched but found no one. Soon another worker entered and heard the distinct cry. He had heard of strange happenings there but had never before witnessed an event.

**Red Lion Tavern.** This tavern was originally located on the corner of Cork and Loudoun streets at 204 South Loudoun Street, near the Cork Street Tavern. The tavern is now an office building, but after the Revolution the German owner and other veterans organized the Daniel Morgan Dutch Mess and met there regularly as George Washington and Daniel Morgan had before the War. The present owners have noticed spirits in the building. Every day a young girl's voice coming from the top of the stairs says, in German, 'Danke' (Thank You) when the lights are turned off at the end of the work day. The shadow of a young woman is seen and the presence of a female is felt. The girl spirit may be a daughter of Peter Lauck, the German owner who served with Daniel Morgan. The Lauck family had several daughters and spoke German. (Second Edition, March 2005, p. 7)



**Mac Rutherford**

(From: [www.LongHillBB.com/indexmac.htm](http://www.LongHillBB.com/indexmac.htm))

**Stone Soup Gallery.** This establishment, at 107 North Loudoun Street, has been renovated as a shop to sell goods past and present. Often a young girl named Jeanette appears in colonial dress. She is believed to be Jeanette Anderson who lived with relatives in this home in the late 1760s. A young African American was lynched from a tree behind Stone Soup and now heavy-booted feet pace the second floor, going in and out of doors. The same sounds hurry up and down the stairs and rush out the back door. These boots are believed to have belonged to members of the 29<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Unit as it is a fact that this unit of the Union Army was quartered at 107 North Loudoun Street after the First Battle of Kernstown. Paul Cummings, a young, very ill writer during the Civil War, lived in the attic of 107 North Loudoun with two servants, Millie and Victor. The owners of Stone Soup have seen a man and woman talking or arguing while a sickly man looked out a window. The attic was always icy cold even on warmest summer days. (Second Edition, March 2005, p. 31)

## ***History of the Wayside Inn***

From the Wayside Inn's web site ([www.alongthewayside.com](http://www.alongthewayside.com))

The Wayside Inn's heritage is based on service to the traveler. Our first guests began arriving in 1797, pausing for bed and board as they journeyed across the Shenandoah Valley. Twenty years later with the building of the Valley Pike, the Inn became a stagecoach stop, a relay station where fresh horses were ready, and where weary passengers could rest and enjoy delicious food and spirits.

During the Civil War, soldiers from both the North and South frequented the Inn in search of refuge and friendship. Offering comfort to all who came, the Inn was spared the ravages of the war although both the South's Stonewall Jackson and the North's Phil Sheridan campaigned fiercely through the Valley.

The Inn expanded and prospered during the early 20th Century and catered to its newest visitors, now traveling through the Shenandoah Valley by automobile.



In the 1960s a Washington financier and antique collector energetically restored and refurbished the Inn, decorating each room with its own unique flavor.

In the Fall of 1985, a devastating fire nearly gutted the structure, but with love and care the Inn has been able to retain its 18th Century atmosphere. The tradition continues as each visitor receives a warm welcome back to the bygone era of fine food and lodging.

## **Local Area Attractions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Transportation around the D.C. Metropolitan Area ([www.Washington.org](http://www.Washington.org), +1 800.422.8644)

Metro Area Transit Authority Trip Planner ([www.WMATA.com](http://www.WMATA.com), +1 202.637.1328)

D.C. Circulator Bus costs only \$1.00 ([www.DCCirculator.com](http://www.DCCirculator.com), +1 202.962.1423)

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

Gray Line offers many different options for local tours ([www.GrayLineDC.com](http://www.GrayLineDC.com), +1 800.862.1400)

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

Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, Charlottesville, Virginia ([www.Monticello.org](http://www.Monticello.org), +1 434.984.9822)

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

([www.AshLawnHighland.org](http://www.AshLawnHighland.org), +1 434.293.9539)

James Madison's Montpelier, Montpelier Station, Virginia ([www.Montpelier.org](http://www.Montpelier.org), +1 540.672.2728)

Blue Ridge Parkway ([www.NPS.gov/blri](http://www.NPS.gov/blri), +1 828.298.0398)

Luray Caverns ([www.LurayCaverns.com](http://www.LurayCaverns.com), +1 540.743.6551)

Frontier Culture Museum, Staunton, Virginia ([www.Frontier.virginia.gov](http://www.Frontier.virginia.gov), +1 504.332.7850)

P. Buckley Moss Museum, Waynesboro, Virginia ([www.PBuckleyMoss.com](http://www.PBuckleyMoss.com), +1 800 343.8643)

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

National D-Day Memorial, Bedford, Virginia ([www.DDay.org](http://www.DDay.org), +1 540.587.3619)

Civil War Sites ([www.CivilWarTraveler.com](http://www.CivilWarTraveler.com))

Williamsburg, Virginia ([www.History.org](http://www.History.org), +1 757.229.1000)

Jamestown, Virginia ([www.NPS.gov/jame](http://www.NPS.gov/jame), +1 757.229.1733)

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania ([www.Gettysburg.com](http://www.Gettysburg.com), +1 800.337.5015)

Valley Forge, Pennsylvania ([www.NPS.gov/vafo](http://www.NPS.gov/vafo), +1 610.783.1077)

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

Library of Congress, 10 First St, Washington, D.C. ([www.LOC.gov](http://www.LOC.gov), +1 202.707.8000)

National Archives, Constitution Ave, Washington, D.C. ([www.Archives.gov](http://www.Archives.gov), +1 202.357.5000)

Daughters of the American Revolution Museum and Library ([www.DAR.org](http://www.DAR.org), +1 202.628.1776)

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

([www.FairfaxCounty.gov/library](http://www.FairfaxCounty.gov/library), +1 703.293.6227)

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

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

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

University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Virginia ([www.Lib.virginia.edu](http://www.Lib.virginia.edu), +1 434.924.3021)

## ***The Blue Ridge Parkway and the Skyline Drive in the Mountains of the Shenandoah Valley***

Mary Ewing Gosline, Chair of *Clan Ewing's* Board of Directors  
(+1 410.997.3719, *Mary at Gosline dot net*)

For those traveling by car to Winchester for the 2008 Gathering of *Clan Ewing in America*, exploring the Shenandoah Valley by way of the Skyline Drive or the Blue Ridge Parkway is something you will not want to miss! Both provide a sense of the scenic, yet rugged wilderness through which our ancestors traveled. The beauty of the land and peace of the mountains are inspiring!



The lovely Shenandoah Valley, composed of three regions, begins in the north at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, and ends in the south at Salem, Virginia. Bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge Mountains and on the west by the Alleghany Mountains, the valley is linked together by the modern Interstate Route 81 and the older, less hurried, U.S. Route 11.

Skyline Drive curves along the entire length (105 miles) of the Shenandoah National Park.<sup>1</sup> The Appalachian Trail and other hiking trails wind through the park past waterfalls, meadows and rock formations. Fishing, swimming and horseback riding are permitted in designated areas. A descriptive audiotape tour is available to guide your drive from Front Royal, the northernmost entrance of Skyline Drive, to Rockfish Gap near Waynesboro. Two other entry points are located in between. Numerous overlooks provide places to stop along the way. Both natural sites and historical sites are found in the park. *Shenandoah Overlook*, the park visitor guide, is available at any entrance, visitor center or park campground.

The Blue Ridge Parkway, along the edge of the southern section of the valley, connects the Shenandoah National Park with the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.<sup>1</sup> With a length of 469 miles, the parkway spills over into North Carolina and ends at Oconaluftee. Through this region the parkway forms an avenue leading up to 6,000 feet, the highest elevation in the Appalachians. Designed as a recreational motor road, the drive affords visitors a glimpse into Appalachian mountain history. Leisurely driving (45 mph) provides time to relax and enjoy the spectacular views. Split rail fences, old homesteads and historical structures are common sites nestled along side the magnificent mountains. Recreational areas, incorporated along the parkway, offer many overlooks as well as camping and fishing sites and bicycling and hiking trails.

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<sup>1</sup> A map of Skyline Drive — showing picnic areas and campgrounds as well as visitor centers, scenic viewpoints and various services — may be found at [www.BlueRidgeParkway.org/map1.htm](http://www.BlueRidgeParkway.org/map1.htm). A series of similar maps showing various sections of the Blue Ridge Parkway, from north to south, may be found at:

[www.BlueRidgeParkway.org/map2.htm](http://www.BlueRidgeParkway.org/map2.htm), [www.BlueRidgeParkway.org/map3.htm](http://www.BlueRidgeParkway.org/map3.htm),  
[www.BlueRidgeParkway.org/map4.htm](http://www.BlueRidgeParkway.org/map4.htm), [www.BlueRidgeParkway.org/map5.htm](http://www.BlueRidgeParkway.org/map5.htm) and  
[www.BlueRidgeParkway.org/map6.htm](http://www.BlueRidgeParkway.org/map6.htm).

When we think of early settlers moving long distances with horses and wagons, we appreciate the Shenandoah Valley as a valuable and much easier route through the mountains. Numerous Scots-Irish sites are found in the valley. For example, near Staunton, Virginia, where the two parkways meet, is the Museum of American Frontier Culture, an international living-history museum. Original farm buildings from the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries were moved from England, Ireland and Germany as well as from within the Shenandoah Valley. These authentic working farms provide an opportunity to learn about the lives of American settlers before immigration and the lives established after their arrival in the valley.

So plan ahead to spend some extra time exploring the beautiful Shenandoah Valley. You might want to come a day early or have a leisurely drive home.

For more information you may want to visit the following web sites:

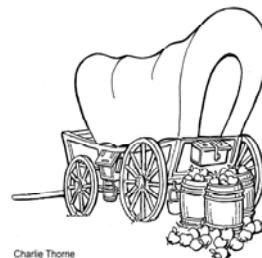
- [www.VisitShenandoah.com](http://www.VisitShenandoah.com),
- [www.BlueRidgeParkway.org](http://www.BlueRidgeParkway.org),
- [www.NPS.gov/blri](http://www.NPS.gov/blri),
- [www.NPS.gov/shen/planyourvisit/driving-skyline-drive.htm](http://www.NPS.gov/shen/planyourvisit/driving-skyline-drive.htm),
- [www.Frontier.Virginia.gov](http://www.Frontier.Virginia.gov),
- [www.Virginia.org/wildernessroad](http://www.Virginia.org/wildernessroad),
- [www.Virginia.org](http://www.Virginia.org) [first roll over *Attractions*, then click on *History & Heritage* in the dropdown menu, and then click on *Scottish/Irish* in the menu to the left; alternatively just go to:  
[www.Virginia.org/site/content.asp?MGrp=1&MCat=2&Mltn=147](http://www.Virginia.org/site/content.asp?MGrp=1&MCat=2&Mltn=147) ],
- [www.Virginia.org/site/features.asp?FeatureID=225](http://www.Virginia.org/site/features.asp?FeatureID=225),
- [www.BlueRidgeSkyline.com](http://www.BlueRidgeSkyline.com), and
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skyline\\_Drive](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skyline_Drive).

In addition, the *2008 Virginia Is for Lovers Travel Guide* is available in print or by EMail from [www.Virginia.org](http://www.Virginia.org).

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

Winchester, Virginia  
 September 18-21, 2008

### **Winchester Area Attractions and Activities**



#### **Glen Burnie House and Gardens**

The homestead of Col. James Wood, Founder of Winchester. The house is furnished with many original pieces and surrounded by six acres of spectacular gardens.

[www.shenandoahmuseum.org/attractions/house](http://www.shenandoahmuseum.org/attractions/house)

#### **Museum of the Shenandoah Valley**

The Museum is a new regional history museum dedicated to interpreting the art, history and culture of the Shenandoah Valley.

[www.shenandoahmuseum.org/ ... attractions/museum](http://www.shenandoahmuseum.org/...attractions/museum)

#### **Abram's Delight Museum**

Winchester's oldest home, built in 1754 by the Hollingsworth family, furnished with a fine collection of antiques. A restored, furnished log cabin is also on this historic site.

[www.winchesterhistory.org](http://www.winchesterhistory.org)

#### **Handley Regional Library and Stewart Bell Archives**

The library is a stunning example of exuberant Beaux Arts style of architecture. The archives feature genealogical and historical materials about the Northern Shenandoah Valley from 1732 to the present.

[www.hrl.lib.state.va.us](http://www.hrl.lib.state.va.us)

#### **George Washington's Office**

An 18<sup>th</sup> Century log and stone building interpreting the early years of Washington's life. Included are Washington's personal effects, survey equipment and interactive exhibits.

[www.winchesterhistory.org/Qstore/ ... georgehistory.htm](http://www.winchesterhistory.org/Qstore/...georgehistory.htm)

#### **Newtown History Center**

Discover the history of a 267 year-old town. Learn about frontier settlement and growth, the wagon industry and craftsmen, and Civil War conflicts.

[www.newtownhistorycenter.org](http://www.newtownhistorycenter.org)

#### **Stonewall Jackson's Headquarters**

An 1854 Hudson River Gothic Revival style house that has been restored much as it was when Gen. Jackson used it as his headquarters during the Civil War.

[www.winchesterhistory.org/Qstore/ ... stonewallhistory.htm](http://www.winchesterhistory.org/Qstore/...stonewallhistory.htm)

#### **Old Court House Civil War Museum**

The 1840 courthouse was used as a prison and a hospital during the Civil War. Exhibits include soldier's graffiti and more than 3,000 artifacts.

[www.civilwarmuseum.org](http://www.civilwarmuseum.org)

**Belle Grove Plantation**

The home of Major Isaac Hite and his wife Nelly. The Battle of Cedar Creek was fought around the mansion in 1864, but the home was not damaged.

[www.bellegrove.org](http://www.bellegrove.org)

**Cedar Creek Battlefield**

Tours and the largest re-enactment in the United States commemorate the pivotal battle which took place October 19, 1864.

[www.cedarcreekbattlefield.org](http://www.cedarcreekbattlefield.org)

**Frederick/Winchester Judicial Center**

Winchester and Frederick County Clerk's Offices hold marriage, probate, and land records.

[www.co.frederick.va.us/sheriff/backgrdhtm.htm](http://www.co.frederick.va.us/sheriff/backgrdhtm.htm)

**Jim Barnett Park**

Whether you and your family are interested in trails for hiking and biking or playgrounds for the kids, this park has it all – right in Winchester!

[winchesteronline.com/topics/show/id/26.html](http://winchesteronline.com/topics/show/id/26.html)

**Virginia Farm Market**

Find fresh locally-grown fruits, vegetables, and plants plus pies and muffins in the bakery.

[www.virginia.org/site/...  
...description.asp?attrID=31558](http://www.virginia.org/site/...description.asp?attrID=31558)

**Rock Harbor Golf Course**

An eighteen-hole course designed by Denny Perry in 1996.

[www.rockharborgolf.com](http://www.rockharborgolf.com)

**Burwell-Morgan Mill**

Built in 1785, this is the oldest operable merchant mill in the Shenandoah Valley.

[www.clarkehistory.org/themill.htm](http://www.clarkehistory.org/themill.htm)

**The Pritchard-Grim Farm and The Kernstown Battlefield**

Located between Winchester and Stephens City, this was the site of two important Civil War Battles.

[www.kernstownbattle.org](http://www.kernstownbattle.org)

**National, Mt. Hebron, and the Confederate Cemeteries**

Civil War soldiers from both sides are buried in Winchester.

[www.mthebroncemetery.org](http://www.mthebroncemetery.org)

**Long Branch**

An elegant 1811 manor home in nearby Clarke County surrounded by the Sheila Macqueen Gardens.

[www.historiclongbranch.com](http://www.historiclongbranch.com)

**Shenandoah Valley Discovery Museum**

An interactive, hands-on, learning experience for the entire family. Open Thursday, Friday, and Sunday.

[www.discoverymuseum.net](http://www.discoverymuseum.net)

**Appleland Sports Center**

Something for everyone – go carts, par-3 golf, driving range, miniature golf, and batting cages.

[www.virginia.org/site/...  
...description.asp?AttrID=32299](http://www.virginia.org/site/...description.asp?AttrID=32299)

**White Post Restorations**

This company restores antique classic cars.

[www.whitepost.com](http://www.whitepost.com)

**Winchester-Frederick County Convention and Visitors Bureau**

[www.VisitWinchesterVA.com](http://www.VisitWinchesterVA.com)

**Winchester Rotary Apple Harvest Festival, September 20-21, (10:00 AM - 5:00 PM)**

A celebration of the harvest of apples, once the livelihood of most people in Winchester. Visitors can purchase arts and crafts from over 180 vendors and see the Old Thyme Grower's Exhibit. The Virginia State Apple Butter Making Championship and the regional apple pie baking contest will decide who makes this year's best apple butter and pie.

*[www.virginia.org/site/description.asp?attrID=36055](http://www.virginia.org/site/description.asp?attrID=36055)*

## ***Tidbits***

- **Winchester** in Frederick County ... so close to everywhere! Located at the northern tip of Virginia, it is the northern gateway to the **Shenandoah Valley**. Just 70 miles northwest of Washington, DC, Winchester, **Frederick County**, is located along Interstate 81 and is convenient to Interstate 66. Routes 50, 7, and 522 intersect in Winchester.
- **Winchester**, surrounded by vast orchards, constitutes one of the largest apple export markets of the nation and the largest apple producing area in Virginia.
- Winchester is known for hosting the Shenandoah Valley Apple Blossom Festival, an annual event featuring the world's largest fire-fighters' parade. Festival highlights also include a grand feature parade, coronation of Queen Shenandoah, a circus, a large arts-and-crafts show in the park, and much, much more! The population of Winchester rises from 25,000 to 250,000 during the Apple Blossom Festival.
- Winchester has received awards for Best Public Celebrations and Most Loveable Small Towns in Mountain Homes - Southern Style's Winter 2007 Annual Guide issue. Chosen from towns in upscale communities in Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland, Winchester ranks number 14. This comes on the heels of a survey done by a major insurance company that named Winchester one of the safest of its size in the entire U.S.
- Stephens City is celebrating its 250th Anniversary in 2008. A variety of activities are planned throughout the year. Presentations on the architecture and the wagons of Stephens City, an antique car cruise-in, the Route 11 Yard Crawl, a puppet show, and the introduction of a new book on Stephens City are among the activities. In October there will be a block party, museums will be open, and artisans will be showing their wares.
- Winchester, Virginia, was settled primarily by Germans and Scots-Irish.
- Newtown, Newtonfield, Stephensburg, Pantops, Stephens, Stephens City--- all names for the town where the road to Alexandria intersected the Great Wagon Road.
- Since Stephens City was founded in 1758, a journey by way of the Great Wagon Road has improved tremendously. A thirty-mile trip often took six hours. Between 1840 and 1918, travelers were required to stop every five miles to pay a toll or show an annual ticket for the Valley Turnpike Road. The same trail is now known as Route 11.
- The tomb of Lord Fairfax, the home and grave of Revolutionary hero General Daniel Morgan, George Washington's headquarters and those of Stonewall Jackson - all within Winchester.
- Frederick County was the birthplace of Pulitzer Prize winning novelist Willa Cather and the hometown of country music legend Patsy Cline.

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

Winchester, Virginia  
 September 18-21, 2008

### **Gathering at a Glance**



#### **THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 2008**

##### Morning:

6:00 - 10:00 Breakfast in the Lobby  
 8:00 ... (optional) Fun Run/Walk in Jim Barnett Park  
 9:00 - 12:00 Reference Room open for Individual and Group Research

##### Afternoon:

1:00 - 4:00 Reference Room open for Individual and Group Research  
 2:00 - 5:30 Registration Desk open

##### Evening:

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

#### **SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2008**

##### Morning:

6:00 - 10:00 Breakfast in the Lobby  
 8:45 - 11:30 Bus Tour of Glen Burnie House and Gardens and the Museum of the Shenandoah Valley  
 11:30 - 12:30 Lunch at the Museum

##### Afternoon:

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

##### Evening:

6:00 - 7:30 Banquet: Clan Ewing's Twentieth Birthday Celebration  
 7:30 - 8:15 Skyline Country Cloggers  
 8:15 - 9:15 General Membership Meeting

Afternoon Presentations and Discussions will include:

- Trish Ridgeway: *The Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley*
- Walter Ewing: *From Home to Trench, the Civil War Letters of Mack and Nan Ewing*
- David Neal Ewing: *DNA Project Workshop*

#### **FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2008**

##### Morning:

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

##### Afternoon:

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

##### Evening:

6:00 - 8:30 Dinner at the Wayside Inn; Speaker: Michael Foreman

#### **SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2008**

##### Morning:

6:00 - 10:00 Breakfast and Farewells in the Lobby

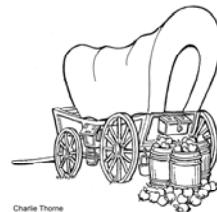
**HAVE A SAFE TRIP HOME!**

- William Ewing Riddle: *James Ewing of Inch*
- Polly Ewing Brown: *From Pennsylvania Coal Mines to Dallas Oil!*
- David Neal Ewing: *History of Clan Ewing Workshop*
- Barbara McGuinness: *Return Trip to Scotland and Ireland*

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

Winchester, Virginia  
 September 18-21, 2008

### **Presentations and Discussions**



**Dinner Presentation, Friday, September 19, 2008**

#### ***Winchester and Frederick County 1744-2008, the Agony and the Ecstasy***

Michael Foreman

Mr. Foreman, a native of Winchester, is a former educator and retired Clerk of the Court for Winchester. He is a renowned expert and speaker on local history. Currently Mr. Foreman is Professor at Shenandoah University.

**Friday Afternoon, September 19, 2008**

#### ***The Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley***

Trish Ridgeway

Ms. Ridgeway, Director of the Handley Regional Library, holds an M.S. degree in Library Science and an M.A. degree in English. Ms. Ridgeway contributed an article, "Winchester Experiences the Civil War" to the Echoes of the Shenandoah section of the *Journal of Clan Ewing*. For fun, she serves as President of the Board of the Old Court House Civil War Museum and has prepared numerous exhibits there.

#### ***From Home to Trench, the Civil War Letters of Mack and Nan Ewing***

Wally Ewing

Wallace K. Ewing is a descendant of James Ewing of Pocahontas County, Virginia. His book, *From Home to Trench, the Civil War Letters of Mack and Nan Ewing*, is based upon a collection of 300 letters written by his great-grandparents between 1856 and 1865. He will share some of the letters in his talks.

#### ***DNA Project Workshop***

David Neal Ewing

David Neal Ewing, group administrator of the Ewing Surname Y-DNA Project, will hold an informal workshop for interested folks who may have questions about the Y-DNA Project. He will explain what you might be able to learn by joining the project and help you interpret results if you or a relative are already project participants.

**Saturday Afternoon, September 20, 2008**

#### ***James Ewing of Inch***

William Ewing Riddle

William Ewing Riddle is a fifth great-grandson of James Ewing of Inch. His Ewing-related genealogical research focuses on James of Inch's descendants who immigrated to America. He will review results to date and invite attendees to identify errors, fill gaps and participate in future work on the descendants of James Ewing of Inch.

#### ***From Pennsylvania Coal Mines to Dallas Oil!***

Polly Ewing Brown

Jock Ewing, the inspiration for the television show 'Dallas' was Polly's great-uncle on her father's side. Jock's family moved from Pennsylvania to West Virginia to Texas, from "dirty coal mines and steel mills to Texas gold – oil." So if there was a rich uncle, why are they all still working and what happened to all the money? Polly will give the real scoop on the rest of the story.

#### ***History of Clan Ewing Workshop***

David Neal Ewing

The group will collect and discuss documents and recollections so that an official History of Clan Ewing may be prepared.

#### ***Return Trip to Scotland and Ireland***

Barbara McGuinness

Barbara McGuinness led members of Clan Ewing to Scotland and Ireland in 2001. She will discuss the possibility of a return trip.

## Author Profiles

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

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

Rebecca Ebert, Certified Archivist, has served as Archives Librarian of The Handley Library and the Winchester – Frederick County Historical Society since 1979. She has Masters Degrees in History and in Library Science from the University of Maryland. Ms. Ebert is a member of the Society of American Archivists, Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference, the Virginia Caucus of Archivists and the Virginia Genealogical Society. She is also a member of the Winchester – Frederick County Historical Society and in 1995 was named Historian of the Year. In 1988, Ms. Ebert wrote *Frederick County, Virginia: from the Frontier to the Future* with co-author Teresa Lazizzera. Published by The Donning Company in Norfolk, Virginia, the book had its second printing in 1994. Ms. Ebert also wrote *Finding Your People in The Shenandoah Valley* with co-author Rebecca H. Good. The fourth Edition was published in 1993 by Heritage Press, Bowie, Maryland. Ms. Ebert may be contacted at archives at hrl dot lib dot state dot va dot us.

Evelyn (Jones) Ewing is a former public elementary school teacher. Evelyn and her husband, James Earl (Jim) Ewing Jr., wrote *The Ewings of Frederick County, Virginia*, which is available online in the Clan Ewing web site's Ewing Reading Room ([www.clanewing.org/ReadingRoom.htm](http://www.clanewing.org/ReadingRoom.htm)). As members of the 2008 Gathering Committee, they will be our hosts for **Echoes of the Shenandoah**. Jim is descended from William Ewing, a son of John Ewing of Carnashannagh.

Jeannette (Wright) Ewing began working at the Handley Library as a reference librarian and retired as Administrative Assistant to the Director of the Handley Library. As members of the 2008 Gathering Committee, Jeannette and her husband, Bill M. Ewing, will be hosts for **Echoes of the Shenandoah**. Jeannette currently minds their shop which sells miniatures and dollhouse furniture while Bill serves as an elected member of the Board of Supervisors of Frederick County. He is descended from William Ewing, a son of John Ewing of Carnashannagh.

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

Mary (Ewing) Gosline, a member of Clan Ewing's Board of Directors since 2004 and currently its Chair, is coordinating **Echoes of the Shenandoah**, the 2008 Gathering of Clan Ewing in America. A member of Clan Ewing since 1990, she has been interested in family history since 1970 and is a descendent of John Ewing of Carnashannagh and his son Samuel. In 2005, she wrote a booklet on her great-grandfather's family, Joseph Henry Ewing (1837-1925) and Ann Louisa McDonald (1841-1918), Coles County and Douglas County, Illinois. Future plans are to extend this work to include ancestors and children of Joseph and Ann. With a B.S. degree from DePauw University, she taught mathematics at the middle school, high school, and community-college levels.

Jean McClure, a long-time member of Clan Ewing, is descended from Joshua Ewing, son of John Ewing, son of John Ewing of Carnashannagh. She attended the second Clan gathering, planned by Rev. Ellsworth Samuel Ewing, has attended all the gatherings except one since then, and organized the 2002 Gathering held in Columbia, Missouri.

Trish Ridgeway, Director of the Handley Regional Library, holds an M.S. degree in English. She is President of the Board of the Old Court House Civil War Museum in Winchester.

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

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Publication 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 was designated as Vol. 1, No. 3, as it was the third issue of the *Journal*.

The *Journal* is currently published quarterly in February, May, August and November.

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