



CLAN EWEN SOCIETY
Bulletin

No. 29

APRIL 1993

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

*Saturday, 12th JUNE 1993
at 11.30 a.m. till 12.30 p.m.*

**In the Kilfinan Hotel,
Kilfinan, Argyll
Walk to Cairn - 2.00 p.m.**

**Old and New Members
all welcome!**

CHAIRMAN'S SPIEL

Continuing my theme of those of our name in the Public Eye, I feel that I should mention an article which appeared in the "Scots Magazine" of February past entitled "Buttercups and Dairies", depicting the aspirations and achievements of Andrew Ewing. As most of our readers will probably subscribe to this oldest and widely known magazine and have read the article, there is no point to reiterating here.

Judging by the numerous 'phone calls and letters that have been received at "HG", it has become obvious that many of you have been annoyed at the lateness of arrival of your October issue of the Clan Bulletin. This has been most regrettable, particularly as Charlie, our Treasurer, informs me that many members are in arrears with their subscriptions. I understand that most would have been paid by now as a result of receiving the reminder in the October Bulletin. Please accept my sincere apologies for this shortcoming.

Now to something of interest to all members but especially to those overseas. I refer to Balnain House in Inverness. This house has been restored to its full Georgian splendour by the Balnain Trust over a period just over twenty years. During the first twelve years of its existence the Trust was chaired by one of our members – Robin MacEwen of Inverness. A great supporter of the project also has been Allan MacEachern, a former Depute Prime Minister of Canada.

Balnain House was built in 1726 as the home of a wealthy merchant. After the catastrophic battle of Culloden in 1746, the house was used as a field hospital for Hanovarian Troops. In the 1880s it became the base for the Royal Ordnance during which the first Survey Map of the Highlands was produced. Subsequently it was converted into flats but eventually became derelict until rescued by the Balnain Trust.

The object of the Trust is to provide a resource centre for Highland music. The resources and activities of Balnain House are dedicated to preserving and promoting this priceless part of Scotland's Heritage.

Try your hand, or fingers rather, at coaxing a tune from a harp, a clarsach, or a fiddle. They are all there for the visitor to "Have a Go". A library and archive exist for students, musicians and those interested in Highland music. This will expand as the trust acquires more Books, MSS., Tapes, Records, CDs., Films etc. Balnain House is well worth a visit. You will find it at: 40 Huntly St., Inverness IV3 5HR. Tel: 0463 715757.

Alan Ewing



Brewer framed: Douglas Smith & Peter Balfour with McEwan's portrait. See Page 313.

BEER

For a Brewer to win the support of the often vociferous temperance lobby must have been quite a feat in the last decade of Victoria's reign. But William McEwan achieved this remarkable coup.

The anti-booze people seem to have decided he was a respectable politician, in spite of his trade. This may be why they decided not to stand against him. The Tories - who made a point of describing themselves as Unionists then - must have taken a similar view, because they did not fight him either. And so it was that William McEwan was returned to Westminster unopposed in 1895 when he stood for Central Edinburgh as a Liberal for the third time.

There had been a Unionist candidate against McEwan - who favoured Irish home rule - on the previous two occasions. At his second successful election, in 1892, there was also an opposing candidate whose formal title would raise a few eyebrows among some of today's politicians - Labour and Temperance. But three years later, his previous opponents failed to come forward. McEwan was a notable philanthropist and public benefactor. He was described as a "good, kindly, popular man who . . . devoted much money to charity".

I am indebted for this information to a fascinating booklet produced by Edinburgh Brewing Heritage (Tel. 031-554 9252), a venture by two historians, Charles McMaster and John Dallas. It marks the opening of a fine pub, one of several to be refurbished in a sensitive way recently. The establishment had various names in the past and a reputation less impressive than the good one it now deserves under its latest guise as William McEwan's Alehouse.

The architect who devised the revised appearance of the pub, at 18 Clerk Street, Edinburgh, is in an unusual position. Douglas Smith, used to designing pubs for clients, has designed this one for himself, or at least for a pub business in which he has a positive interest.

Originally, he was commissioned by Scottish Brewers to revamp the pub. Then he was asked if he wanted to run it on a tenancy basis - drawing the draught ale after drafting the drawings, if you see what I mean. He was

allowed to choose the title, which is why, surprisingly enough, it was not at the behest of the brewery that the name of McEwan came to adorn the premises.

His licensed trade operation continues to embrace three other Edinburgh pubs, all notable for the quality of their beer as well as their design: Bannerman's Bar (which Julian Bannerman designed) in the Cowgate, Mathers in Broughton Street, and Smithie's Ale House, Eyre Place (Scotland's only gas-lit pub).

Douglas told me he decided the new venture should be a sincere tribute to William McEwan, the man, not simply a promotional venture for the brewery. He commissioned a portrait of the bearded brewer, who is depicted in his office at the Fountain Brewery. This hangs in the pub, as does a particularly attractive photographic display of the McEwan Hall, which was gifted to Edinburgh University and the city by the MP.

McEwan also gave financial help to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and in 1892 he donated the Rembrandt painting *A Woman in Bed* to the National Gallery of Scotland. A framed reproduction is displayed in the pub.

Peter Balfour, CBE, the last surviving former director of the William McEwan company, unveiled the portrait of the brewer, which was painted by Chris Perry, who produced a reproduction of a historic McEwan "Brewer to the King" mirror. (The original is in the architecturally superb Old Toll Bar at Paisley Road West in Glasgow.) Perry also painted several mirrors for Smithie's.

But what of the beer? I once wrote of my disappointment at finding that McEwan's 80 Shilling Ale was not as good as it used to be. It therefore gives me great pleasure to declare that McEwan's 80/- has improved and is once more worth drinking. It is not exactly the same taste as 10 years ago, but pleasantly acceptable all the same, with roast barley rather nicely to the fore.

Another brew with a roast barley character has come on to the market. Edinburgh Real Ale, brewed by the Caledonian Brewery for the Bow Bar, 80 West Bow, is now available in other outlets too and will be the subject of a future column.

Submitted by Robin R. MacEwan

EXCAVATIONS AT MAC EWEN'S CASTLE, ARGYLL, IN 1968-69 (Completion)

(Please note: Turf House, Page 294 is the continuation from page 285 of Bulletin No. 27.)

Discussion

The site of Macewen's Castle is an attractive one with good land behind it and bays on either side, and the promontory itself has wide views up and down Loch Fyne. That there have been people living on it for a very long time is shown by the flint artefacts found scattered all over the site. There were three scrapers, one of them definitely Neolithic in character, a small broken blade, Mesolithic in character, as well as four flakes of flint. Flint is not native to the area. There were also three flakes of quartz which were possibly used, two as scrapers and one as a point. These were similar to the quartz artefacts found at Auchentagan, Glendaruel (Marshall 1977).

The range in time of the other finds, from the 12th century crucifix to the Victorian glass bottle fragments, underlines this continued frequenting of the site. Nothing dateable was found in an archaeologically sealed deposit.

The Palisade and Huts

The earliest evidence of occupation came from the group of small post-holes set into natural soil or bedrock and which were linked by a charcoal-flecked level to the palisade post-hole under the rampart which ran round the promontory. Although only two of these palisade post-holes were found, from the position in which they were found - in the only two cuts in the rampart which were taken down to bedrock - it can be assumed that the posts were not set very far apart; neither did they make a solid timber wall. As the post-holes were small and shallow some support would have been needed. Earth underlying the stones of the rampart suggests that this may have been provided by an earth bank.

The use of wood to form a palisaded enclosure is a basic idea and has been so used from Neolithic times right up to the present day. Palisades

surrounded homesteads and settlements in the first millennium BC (Ritchie 1970). Palisades on defensive sites which were succeeded by stone ramparts have been found at Balloch, Kintyre (DES 1975, 10) and at Craigmarloch Wood, Renfrewshire (DES 1965, 34).

The Stone Rampart

The palisade was followed by a timber-laced wall set within the earlier defence. At Macewen's Castle the wall was built along the line of the palisade.

This palisaded defence may not have lasted for very long. The settlers in the huts with the small post-holes may have built the huts with the large post-holes or they may have been succeeded by another group of settlers. As the levels of occupation associated with the two types of post-holes were so close, one on the top of the other, it is unlikely that there was any great lapse of time between these phases. It may be assumed that the stone rampart was built on the line of the palisade by the people who lived in the huts with the large post-holes. This later rampart was found to have had timber and probably turf within the stonework. The short and irregularly-placed timber slots indicate timber-strengthening rather than timber-lacing. Excavation showed that there had been an entrance to the NNE 10ft wide and 10ft long with a solidly-built guard house beside it. The vitrified stone found all round the rampart shows that the site must have been fired. Nowhere was there a core of vitrified material. The concentration of vitrified material at the gateway suggests a wooden gate.

The firing of the rampart which produced the vitrification probably brought this phase of occupation to an end. Then there was seemingly a period of abandonment until the Turf House (Site A) was built. With walls 2ft to 3ft thick, seven turves high, probably a thatched roof, a working bench, a hearth and a lightly cobbled floor it would have been a comfortable enough place to live. The doorway with its distinctive pebble cobbling had no door posts so may have been closed by a heavy skin screen hanging from the lintel.

After the period of abandonment the rampart was repaired and altered. The NE and NW corners were squared and massive stones were set

against the face of the old rampart at the W. This outer wall was strengthened by posts. A C-14 date in the 16th century ad was obtained for charcoal from one of these post-holes. The tumble in the guard room was consolidated with other stones making a firm base. A tower, possibly wooden, may have stood on this as was suggested by Alcock (1969) when discussing the widening and flattening of ring banks beside entrances to defended areas. One can assume that the rebuild was done by the men who built the Turf House. The lack of stratified artefacts which are dateable makes it difficult to date the Turf House and the reconstruction of the rampart. The Fleur-de-lis groat is of the 15th century. Two of the sherds found under the turf of the rampart at trench CII have been dated to the 15th or 16th centuries while the third sherd from the same place is possibly of 17th century date. The documentary evidence for the occupation of the Kilfinan area by the Macewens (Moncrieff 1967) states that they came from Ireland, where they had spent the years of Bruce's war, in the early 14th century. About 1440 the Campbells ousted them from the lands of Kilfinan and Otter. Perhaps after the Macewens had given up the land the Campbells built the Turf House and altered the rampart to establish their dominance.

Post-Rampart Features

Once more there was a period of abandonment. The now ruinous rampart was not needed as a defence by the builders of the Stone House (Site B) who flattened what was left of it to make a platform outside their door. The house was well built despite the difficulty of the uneven ground and the bedrock which was so near the surface. Two periods of use could be distinguished. In the earlier floor flecks of charcoal and fragments of bone were found which were absent from the upper cobbling, so it may have been used first as a dwelling and later as a work place. One feature of the house was the number of querns found, the click mill stone on the floor, two half querns and two other fragments found inside and the half quern set in the paving outside the house. While the development of Iron Age querns of Scotland has been worked out (MacKie 1971) and it is known that bun-shaped querns are early it is not yet possible to date mediaeval querns typologically. In the 17th century when water mills were built landlords charged for the grinding of the meal and naturally

RECORD OF ANCESTORS

Name DAVID O MCEWAN
 Address TAMARISK
 STRONVARR ROAD
 CAMPBELTOWN
 PA88 6SW
 Date 15 01 1993

YOUR FATHER

1 IAN GILMOUR MCEWAN

Born 11 10 1912
 Place PAISLEY
 Married 05 03 1943
 Place GLASGOW
 Died 09 10 1976
 Place PAISLEY
 Occ SOLICITOR

YOU

DAVID O. MCEWAN

Born 29 03 1948
 Place GLASGOW
 Married 07 07 1978
 Place CAMPBELTOWN
 Occ SCHOOLTEACHER

YOUR MOTHER

2 MARY MCARTHUR BOWMAN

Born 10 04 1915
 Place DUMBARTON
 Died
 Place

Your Father's Father

3 JOHN MCEWAN

Born 15 09 1878
 Place PAISLEY
 Married 10 06 1909
 Place PAISLEY
 Died 28 10 1961
 Place PAISLEY
 Occ MILLMANAGER

Your Father's Mother

4 JEAN CRAWFORD

Born 16 11 1879
 Place PAISLEY
 Died 04 04 1969
 Place PAISLEY

Your Mother's Father

5 ARTHUR BOWMAN

Born 07 12 1884
 Place ABERGEELE
 Married 24 06 1914
 Place DUMBARTON
 Died 12 05 1968
 Place LANARK
 Occ ENGINEER

Your Mother's Mother

6 JANE GUTHRIE

Born 30 11 1882
 Place DUMBARTON
 Died 20 12 1950
 Place LANARK

7 JOHN MCEWAN

B 11 03 1848
 P BUCHANAN
 M 08 10 1877
 D PAISLEY
 O WEST KILBRIDE
 CARTER

8 JANE GILMOUR

B 1854
 P PAISLEY
 D PAISLEY
 O PAISLEY

9 THOMAS CRAWFORD

B - 09 1856
 P PAISLEY
 M 01 06 1877
 D PAISLEY
 O 12 02 1893
 YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, USA
 SHOPKEEPER

10 JESSIE WHITEHEAD

B 11 09 1857
 P PARTICK
 D 10 10 1923
 O PAISLEY

11 PETER BOWMAN

B 1846
 P IRELAND
 M 24 06 1870
 D LIVERPOOL
 O ABERGEELE
 BAKER

12 MARY MCARTHUR

B 02 11 1845
 P GLASGOW
 D 21 04 1911
 O DUMBARTON

13 JOHN GUTHRIE

B 01 12 1850
 P DUMBARTON
 M 14 11 1876
 D DUMBARTON
 O 18 03 1895
 DUMBARTON
 ENGINEER

14 JESSIE MCPHAIL

B 14 10 1858
 P KILMARNOCK
 D 25 01 1938
 O LANARK

15 JOHN MCEWAN

16 ISABELLA MCGREGOR

17 JOHN GILMOUR

18 JANE PURDON

19 BENJAMIN CRAWFORD

20 JANE PATERSON

21 DAVID WHITEHEAD

22 AGNES BLAIR

23 JAMES BOWMAN

24 CHRISTINA MCEAND

25 NEIL MCARTHUR

26 SARAH YOUNG

27 JOHN GUTHRIE

28 JANET MUNN

29 ARCHIBALD MCPHAIL

30 MARY MCGREGOR

discouraged the crofters from using their hand-querns. In some cases they went further and actually broke the quern stones so that the laird's mill would have to be used. Something of this kind may have happened round Kilfinan and the broken querns were collected to use in and about the house. The little platform of stones outside the door may have been for a water butt or for a barrel to collect urine which was used as a mordant for dye.

It is difficult to understand why the doorway was blocked and what was used as the entrance after that. It is also difficult to explain the mound of clean clay set against the blocked door. It must have been collected with some purpose in view, perhaps to use as clay luting on the walls as is seen on the walls of the houses in Clachan, Albean Forest near Tummel. Then something happened to prevent this being carried out, perhaps an epidemic, a series of bad harvests, or a change of purpose.

The circular structure (CIIIc) may belong to the same period as the Stone House. It was built after the rampart had passed out of use. Apart from that fact there is nothing in its build or in objects found to date it. There was no tumble round the well built encircling wall to suggest that it ever stood higher. As there was a clearly defined doorway with a door post it must have been an enclosed area perhaps with a brushwood fence on top of the wall. The layers of paving would have provided a dry base for storing purposes. The cobbling which lay to the E of the structure may have been part of a yard. The full extent of the cobbling was not established.

It seems that the rampart was not in use defensively when the stone house Site D was built outside the rampart and in the lee of the fort. It could have been built either before the Turf House people reconstructed the rampart or after it had gone out of use. There is nothing to date the house either typologically or from finds. The walls were partly built with large irregularly shaped stones as was found in the long-narrow-house at Glenvoidean, Bute (Marshall 1969). There was nothing to date this house either. At Glen Lednoch, Perthshire there are shielings of three periods with the same irregularly-shaped large stones in the build of the middle period houses. The hearth indicated that it was used as a dwelling-house. Bedrock must have made an uneven floor even if levelled up with earth and stones. Perhaps we make too much of the roughness of these floors. The furniture, stools and benches may have had three legs, a design that adjusts to an uneven floor (Kenyon 1957). There is a 1660 record that

Duncan Campbell of Ardgaden, having no peat on his hill, was allowed to cut peat at Strone in the Barony of Otter. The possible remains of peat stack found outside the N wall might be connected with this. If so, Site D would come late in the sequence of buildings at Macewen's Castle.

FAMILY TREES

With the last issue of the Clan Bulletin you should have received a Family Tree "pedigree chart", along with an invitation from myself to fill it in and return it to me. As advised, I don't mind at all if there are gaps you cannot complete. For instance, I have so far failed to make progress with my great great grandfather on my mother's side. I have ascertained that he was a Mariner, plying between Australia and Britain in the 1860s, and I believe he had some involvement in the Great Australian Gold Rush but (so far as I am aware) there is no hoard of bullion secreted on some tropical island.

The response to the last Bulletin has been quite encouraging and most interesting - with information coming in from both sides of the Atlantic and also from New Zealand. Our collective forebears are a versatile crowd and (so far) include the following:

Francis McEwan, carpet weaver, son of Henry McEwan, also carpet weaver, and Elizabeth McEwan (m/s Stewart) married Lily Darroch, sewing machine worker, in Calton, Glasgow on April 22nd, 1885.

John MacEwen, grocer's merchant in Stirling, was born in 1800 and married Catherine MacDonald from Paisley. His family had come from Balloch Farm, between Muthil and Crief.

John Benjamin McEwen, farmer, born Prince Edward island, 1854, married Martha Ann Leslie (possibly born in Aberdeen, Scotland), December 8th, 1886.

John McEwen, Carter, born in the Parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire, on March 11th, 1848, married Jane Gilmour on October 8th, 1877.

James McKeown (1812-1888), Sheriff in Texas, USA, married to Mary Ann Dickey (1820-1878).

Peter McEwan (1854-1935), railway pointsman, son of James McEwan (farm servant) and Margaret McEwan (m/s Taylor), married Margaret Hendry in the parish of Cargill, Perthshire, on January 24th, 1879.

William McEwan (c. 1847-1909) from Crieff, Perthshire, married Mary Barker in Edinburgh on January 28th, 1870.

George Ewen, machinist, born in Scotland in 1851, married Elizabeth Hudson in London, Ontario, on September 12th, 1892.

James McEwen (1819-1907) born in Co. Down, Ireland, married Ann Meharey in Ontario in 1848.

Edward E. McEuen (born c. 1760 in Belfast) had moved to Pittsburgh, PA, by c. 1800 when his daughter Margaret McEuen was born.

So, we cover a wide area! If you have not yet tackled your "pedigree chart", now is the time. . .

A. G. Murdo McEwan

From GUDRUN

If anyone is interested in receiving copies of previous Bulletins please send appropriate postage with their request to the Membership Secretary.

THE GREENING OF A RED

by Malcolm MacEwen (Pluto Press)

Malcolm MacEwen was born in Inverness 80 years ago, the son of a local solicitor, councillor and one-time provost. He began his education at the Royal Academy before being sent to a girl's school run by his godmother where he apparently joined the Brownies! Almost as strange for a boy from a Scottish Nationalist background, he was then sent to a boarding school in England.

When only 21, he was involved in a motor cycle accident on the old A9 at Daviot and lost his right leg. The books he read during his long convalescence, together with the rise of Hitler and fascism and the exorbitant cost of an artificial leg, turned him into a socialist and sent him "racing down the path to communism". He recuperated in Spain with his brother Robin and their friend Neil Gunn. It was there that Robin "rendered an unforgettable service to Scottish literature and politics by saving Neil from drowning".

As a law student at Edinburgh University, he became immersed in Marxist politics and met his first wife Barbara. They were wed on April 2nd, 1937. By getting married before April 5th, he explained, they could claim a year's marriage allowance off their income tax after only three days of married life. "We were a practical couple as well as being idealists," he

declares. Sadly, they were to have a severely handicapped child and Barbara died at an early age.

Malcolm entered the family law firm in Inverness and stood as councillor and a Labour MP before joining the Daily Worker as a journalist but he became disillusioned with post-war Communism. When he remarried, he became involved in his second wife's career of architecture and urban development but his characteristic zeal brought on two mild heart attacks and he turned his attentions to the cause of National Parks in England. He and his wife published two authoritative books on the subject.

Hence the title of his newly published autobiography - "The Greening of a Red" - which is less concerned with personal detail (and certainly not with brooding over personal misfortunes) than with the politics of the times. He presents a vivid picture of post-war Europe and he isn't slow to exhibit his contempt for national park committees dominated by double-barrelled ex-military men and landowners. It's a pity that he is firmly domiciled south of the border since there are many worthy environmental crusades in his native heath to which he could fruitfully apply his energies.

Malcolm MacEwen is a remarkable man indeed and his unusual trajectory through life makes an absorbing and forthright read.

Submitted by Robin R. MacEwen

NEW MEMBERS

The Clan Society warmly welcomes the following new members:

Coleman C. Ewing, 6634 South Clarkson Street, Littleton, Colorado, 80121, U.S.A.

Luthor B. Gordon, 1918 Del Oak, Mesquite, Texas, 75149, U.S.A.

Susan J. McEwen Albee, Ret. 3, Box 142a Milton-Freewater, Oregon, 97862, U.S.A.

Ms. Jennifer M. Ewen, 7/4 Liddesdale Place, Edinburgh.

Gordon A. Comrie, of that ILK, 61 East Stirling Street, Alva, Clackmannanshire FK12 5HA, Scotland.

Mrs. Eva McEwen Comrie, 13c Medwyn Road, Alloa, Clackmannanshire.

Robert L. McEwen, 5 Chemin de Claire-Vue, 1213 Geneve, Switzerland.

Life Member

Mr. James M. Ewing, P.O. Box 551, Macomb, Illinois, 61455, U.S.A.

Scotland

Dr. and Mrs. G. McEwen, 94 Dresswood Place, Aberdeen AB2 4DQ. Gone Away.

Mr and Mrs. A. McEwan, 18 Lamley Terrace, Arbroath DD11. Gone Away.

Change of Address

Mr. and Mrs. P. Ewan, now: 7 Chestnut Drive, Beckhamsted, Herts. HP4 2JL, England.

Mr. M. D. Bainum, 583 Kamoku Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96826-5228. U.S.A.

Dr. Stanley R. McEwen, 1000 Wofford Lake Road, Fort Smith, Arkansas, 72196, U.S.A.

Mr. L. MacEwen, Meisenwinkel, 10, Ot Neuhof, D-3200 Hildesheim, Germany.

TREASURER

I wish to thank all those who have made donations to our funds. Also to Bruce McEwan for paying the fee for the Clan Ewen advert in the brochure of the Honolulu Highland Games.

AN EARLY MACEWEN FOREBEAR

In 1861 President Lincoln declared a blockade of all seaports of the seceding states to be enforced by the naval forces of the Federal Government. Young John was regarded as the "ne'er do weel" of the family who challenged Lincoln's blockade and ran it with success.

"It was Johnny who first spotted six naval craft anchored right ahead between the "Pearl" and the mouth of the harbour, beyond which the lights of Charleston twinkled a cheery welcome. Descending from the masthead, he joined the Captain on the bridge. "Let's keep to starboard," whispered the latter. "If we can sneak by them undetected all will be well." "No, no," answered Johnny firmly, "we must slip between them, so that they cannot fire on us without running the risk of hitting one another. Once through the flotilla we're half way there. Signal full steam ahead, Skipper, and I'll take the wheel."

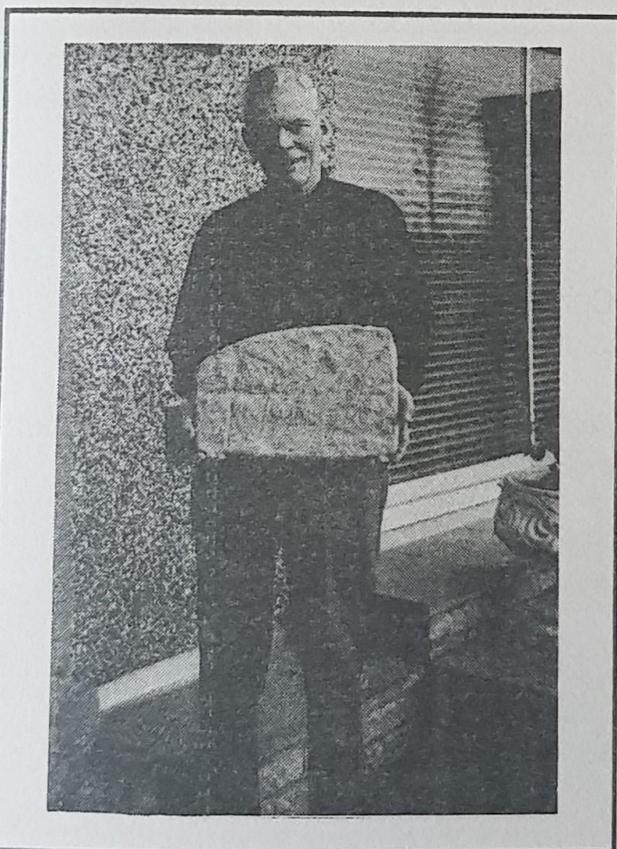
The "Pearl" leapt forward straight for the gap between the first pair of ships. At incredible speed she swept under the stern of one and across the bows of another and continued zig-zagging between the warships till she reached their landward

side. Those on watch on the latter could not believe their eyes when, emerging suddenly from the darkness, the small paddle steamer pursued her perilous course, through the middle of the squadron and disappeared into the darkness on the other side. It was the sheer audacity of the exploit that paralysed all counter measures. Not a shot was fired after the retreating vessel. She entered port as calmly and confidently as though she had been engaged in "legitimate trade". One of the first vessels to run the blockade, the "Pearl" was accorded an uproarious welcome.

Submitted by Paul W. McEwan, U.S.A.

AMERICA B.C.

In Bulletin 27, pages 276/7 some thoughts were put forward on the Clan's early arrival in America. It has long been taken for granted that the first European visitors to American shores either sailed with Columbus, in 1492 or with Norsemen like Leif Erikson a full five centuries earlier. The history before that date has remained, so far, lost in native Indian legends.



Now Harvard Professor Barry Fell has uncovered evidence, including astonishing new discoveries to replace the legends with myth-shattering fact. Illuminating, authoritative and enhanced with over 100 pictures, his book "America B.C." describes ancient European temple inscriptions from New England and the Midwest that date as far back as 800 B.C.

The photograph shows your Treasurer with a cast from the tombstone of a Vermont ruler named in the ogam characters as Y-G-H-N or Yaghan. In modern spelling this would be rendered as Eoghan, the original form of the widespread Celtic family name Ewen and MacEwen in Scotland. This Yaghan apparently ruled in New England around 500 B.C.

We are most grateful to Professor Barry Fell for making the cast and to

Paul McEwan who paid all the expenses and donated the cast to the Society.

Professor Fell obtained his Degree of Philosophy in the Faculty of Science at the University of Edinburgh in 1941.

Submitted by Charles Ewen

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