



Ewing of Craigtoun and Keppoch

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## ***Amy Hunter Ewing (Patterson) – Part 13*** **Her Famous Friends in Philadelphia from 1779 to 1844**

David 'Bruce' Frobes ([brucefrobes@gmail.com](mailto:brucefrobes@gmail.com))



**Amy Hunter Ewing Patterson**  
**(20 Jan 1751 - 4 May 1866)**  
 Charles Willson Peale 1797

### **Introduction**

Part 13 continues the story of famous, interesting and historic people in Amy's life (January 20, 1751-May 24, 1844). Some of these people had EWING for a last name, some were Amy's immediate family, others married into Amy's family, and some worked in the US Mint in Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia was the center of invention and industrial progress in the 1830's and the Ewing/Patterson clan participated in this wonderful time in America. This chapter centers on Amy and the family's lives during the period 1835 to 1840.

We will also tell the reader about the first five years that Robert Maskell Patterson served as the Director of the US Mint succeeding his brother in law, Samuel Moore. We remember that Amy Hunter Ewing (Patterson), born in 1751, was married before the Revolutionary War.

Sixty-plus years later, she was witness to the evolution of science and industry that improved the lives of her fellow citizens in America.

With the return of her son, Robert Maskell Patterson (RMP), and his family to Philadelphia in the summer of 1835, Amy again enjoyed the warmth and love of several generations of Ewings and Pattersons. She was now in her mid-80s, but her health was good. "Since her husband's decease, Mrs. Patterson was seventy-three years old, and alone. An early arrangement was made for giving housekeeping, and she thence forth boarded with her children; by a pleasant alternation spending the cold season in town, with Dr. Moore's family; and the summer, with at Greenwood (Dr. Harris's residence), in Chester county, or at Doylestown with my mother."<sup>1</sup>

The above quote was written by Amy's grandson, William Ewing DuBois (WEB), in 1847. WEB wrote many of the quoted words in the following paragraphs. When RMP and his family returned to Philadelphia in July 1835, Amy lived her final nine years of life with the joy of having the majority of her family in the Philadelphia area. The Sunday afternoon visits from RMP and his family were especially cherished by Amy.

### **Amy's Sunday Visits From Her Son, Robert Maskell Patterson**

Mrs. Patterson was in her mid-80s and living with her daughter, Mary Moore. Her room was the large one on the second floor facing the front of the house. Before her son's Sunday visits, she usually took a short nap in her high-posted featherbed, hung with chintz curtains that she let down at night. Then as the time approached for Dr. Patterson's arrival, Elizabeth McElence, her neat Irish maid, who slept in the same room, put her sewing down on the mahogany table and awoke Mrs. Patterson. They then began the dressing ritual by first going to the washstand. After a quick wash, Mrs. Patterson warmed herself before the open fireplace sniffing appreciatively the smell of hickory smoke, the result of burning round hickory logs which had been especially sawed for her.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Introductions," pp.1-11, Patterson Papers, Curwin Manuscripts.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

Completely warm, Mrs. Patterson continued her dressing. Elizabeth tightened her stay and helped her put on two neckerchiefs: one of book muslin which fit close under the chin, and the other of "bobinette" to fill up the surplice of her dress. Next came her best, soft, black gown closely resembling her other black gowns and which she insisted should be a "tidy" length. Then Elizabeth fixed her hair at the dressing table on which lay her large Sunday hat with black gauze ribbons. As the short, stout, "well-featured" old lady stood up, Elizabeth drew tight the belt around her waist and added the silver knitted shawl on which she pinned a small "guinea gold watch and chain with the barrel side on it and the little purple ecran made of an oyster pearl."<sup>3</sup>

After dressing, Mrs. Patterson went to her "chimney closet" recessed above the washstand. Here she kept her glass of currant jelly with the spoon laid across it and an old, Chinese sugar bowl containing candy sour balls. Behind the sugar bowl was a box of "Lady Webster's pills" which she rarely took, but had on hand if needed. She came this time for one of those sour balls her son had given her last Christmas. The odor from the little closet produced by the large pippin Apple cut in half refreshed her. Before going downstairs, she sat down on the Chinese bamboo couch and read from Psalms, or glanced at the monthly magazines, "*Missionary Herald* or *Literalist*," which lay on the couch. She had no time then to start on the leather-bound travel book or good novel with the large print that she borrowed from the Library on Fifth Street. She was too excited to read much, because her son who "was so pleasant, genial, and polished in medical French" was soon to arrive. Elizabeth could see the gleam of excitement in her eyes, and decided it was time to take Mrs. Patterson downstairs to her favorite rocking chair in the parlor.<sup>4</sup>

She was hardly seated in the large chair before the grandchildren gathered around her knees and begged for just one ghost story, but grandmother insisted that they must wait till dark. As Robert entered the parlor he heard the children pleading for his mother to regale them with stories. The memories of his childhood flashed back when he, too, had been at this mother's knees listening "spell bound while she narrated well-authenticated ghost and mysterious visitants." He remembered the evening when there were dark shadows in the corners and when he and his brother and sisters instinctively drew closer to the soft gown and entreated her to continue. He recalled that just as the story became most frightening, they heard strange noises outside which were surely more than the wind blowing or the shutters rattling. And he recollected asking his mother "Do you really believe in ghosts."<sup>5</sup>

Just then, Mrs. Patterson looked up to see her handsome son. They warmly greeted each other while Elizabeth 'shooed away' the grandchildren. Then Dr. Patterson spoke to Elizabeth whose homely face, marked by small pox, and was partially hidden by a broad, bluted ruffle on her white cap. She reminded him of Nancy Bias, the Irish nurse who had cared for and cooked for all the Patterson children and who was especially remembered for her delicious sick dishes.<sup>6</sup>

It was not too long before Mrs. Patterson and her son were deep in conversation about his family and the Mint. She asked about his children. The eldest, Elizabeth Patterson Taylor, who lived with her husband, John Taylor, Jr. on his plantation in Caroline County, Virginia, still suffered from severe attacks, he said, while keeping back his thoughts that her life was surely shortened by her protracted illnesses.<sup>7</sup>

His two sons were pursuing their business interests: Thomas Leiper was a civil engineer with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Robert, having been admitted to the Philadelphia bar, was practicing

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<sup>3</sup> "Introductions," pp.1-11, Patterson Papers, Curwin Manuscripts.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> A penciled note about the old servants which had no date and no signature can be found in the Patterson Papers, Curwin Manuscripts.

<sup>7</sup> A Record of the Families of Robert Patterson (The Elder), Thomas Ewing and Louis DuBois, Press of John C. Clark, 1847.



**Dr. Robert Maskell Patterson,  
1787-1854**

Painted by Samuel F. DuBois, 1854

law. She queried him about Robert's hearing difficulty which had resulted from a cold. Patterson answered that it was becoming more pronounced. The father thought if his son's deafness continued so that he could not remain in law, he would offer him a position as the Director's Clerk at the Mint. He did not envision his son as less a man than Beethoven who performed some of his greatest works while deaf. Perhaps his son could become the Director despite his handicap.<sup>8</sup>

Grandmother Patterson had seen in church that morning his youngest daughter, Mary Gray, who she believed favored her mother more each day. There was a poignant pause as each thought about another Patterson daughter, Emma Patterson Campbell, who had recently died after having suffered so long. Mrs. Patterson had a special place in her heart for her, because Emma had chosen her grandmother's birthday as the date of her marriage, and two years later on that very same day, she had died.<sup>9</sup>

Patterson quickly broke the silence by describing the musical entertainment that he and his wife had had that weekend at their home on Chestnut Street. Like their many other "musical reunions," it began with a selection performed by the host and hostess and was followed by participation of the guests. Patterson smiled as he complimented his wife for her preparation and hospitality, which brought forth the remark he overheard, "nowhere else did the 'professionals' sing or play with equal gusto." Grandmother Patterson knew well that invitations to her son's home were greatly desired by those of Philadelphia society.<sup>10</sup>

As he talked, she noticed how becoming his stylish new suit was, and how like his father he looked as he aged. He, too, was of medium height and the same brown eyes and the clear, ruddy complexion. His oval face was distinguished by the "Patterson nose," which the French passport office had described as "well made." He wore his chestnut hair, which was peppered with gray, down to his ear lobes as was the fashion. We saw her, a courteous and polished little lady who appeared to be seventy-five, but who was actually much older. She was still mentally vigorous and physically agile though the effects of cataracts growing upon both eyes were apparent to him.<sup>11</sup>

As the afternoon shadows began to lengthen, Patterson drew to a close his Sunday causerie, and said goodbye to his mother, sister, and the children.

In William Ewing DuBois's 1947 "Record" about the Patterson, Ewing, and DuBois families, there are some interesting descriptions of his grandmother, Amy Hunter Patterson. "She was a pious woman; and her piety was fervent and consistent. There was evidently a real and habitual interest in religion; all her conduct and conversation proved that it was uppermost in her affections."<sup>12</sup> DuBois went on to write, "It would be a looked upon as a serious omission if I were not to say that she was remarkable for an affectionate disposition, and tenderness and gentleness of manners. As a wife, she deserved, and received, strong proofs of unremitted love. As a mother, a grandmother, a great grandmother---what shall we say? Her heart was fountain of fondness, open to all of us. None of us will think of it without emotion."<sup>13</sup> "We remember with what pleasure her visit was looked for, and how fully the anticipation was

<sup>8</sup> A Record of the Families of Robert Patterson (The Elder), Thomas Ewing and Louis DuBois, Press of John C. Clark, 1847.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> An excellent description of Robert M. Patterson can be obtained from his United States Passport, 1811, Robin Private Collection.

<sup>12</sup> A Record of the Families of Robert Patterson (Elder), Thomas Ewing and Louis DuBois, Press of John C. Clark, 1847.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

realized. Her cheerful presence gave new animation to the family group. A serene and steady routine filled up the days of her sojourn. In the morning, she had her chair and footstool in the entry of the house, where there was a current of air; conversation, or reading aloud by some member of the family, gave a zest to her favourite occupation of knitting, to which many a little foot owed its winter covering. After dinner, and just as essential, came a nap; then the unfinished stocking was resumed; and the calls of friends, with perhaps a short walk, carried her through the long summer twilight, to an early bed-time."<sup>14</sup>

### **In 1835, The US Mint Was A Family Run Institution**

The Directorship of the US Mint changed in 1835 when Samuel Moore, Amy's son in law, resigned and her son, RMP, who was appointed by President Andrew Jackson, began his 16-year tenure as the 16<sup>th</sup> Director. His job description was significantly increased before he began to take over. On March 3<sup>rd</sup> of that year, Congressional legislation established branch Mints at New Orleans, Louisiana, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia. They are placed "under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was now up to RMP to organize, develop, and staff three branches."<sup>15</sup> The roster of Mint employees at that moment in 1835 included direct relatives of Amy and RMP, and there were family connections via marriage.



**Peale Steam-Powered Coinage Press**



One of Amy's grandsons, WEB, at the beginning of 1836, was appointed as Assistant Assayer.<sup>16</sup> Two years prior, Charles Ewing DuBois, WEB's brother, was appointed Director's Clerk by Dr. Samuel Moore (one of Amy's sons-in-law). WEB married into this Mint family in 1841 when he married Susanna Eckfeldt. Susanna's father, Adam Eckfeldt, and her brother, Jacob Reese Eckfeldt, were part of the Eckfeldt family that had a 130-year association with the US Mint. Adam Eckfeldt became Chief Coiner of the mint in 1814.<sup>17</sup>

In 1833, Benjamin Franklin Peale, a son of famous painter Charles Willson Peale was hired by the Mint, and was sent to Europe to study and report back on coining techniques. He returned with plans for improvement, and designed the steam-powered coinage press in the United States, which was installed in 1836.<sup>18</sup> Peale was made Melter and Refiner of the Philadelphia Mint that year, and Chief Coiner three years later upon the retirement of Adam Eckfeldt, who continued to work without pay. This engineering increased the productivity of the coinage operation at the Mint. Amy and Robert were close friends of Charles Willson Peale and all of his family for years in Philadelphia. I would hazard a guess that in one of RMP's Sunday visits in April 1836, he "briefed" his mother on the progress just achieved at the US Mint.

<sup>14</sup> A Record of the Families of Robert Patterson (Elder), Thomas Ewing and Louis DuBois, Press of John C. Clark, 1847.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Wikipedia, Franklin Peale.



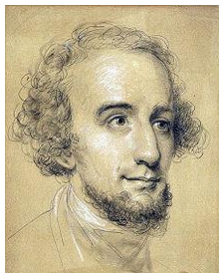
When in late 1835 RMP decided to resume dollar coinage and sought a design similar to the Britannia figure on English coinage, he brought in renowned painters Thomas Sully and Titian Peale to prepare the sketches for the dollar coin.



**Medal struck for the first US steam coinage, 1836, Designed by Christian Gobrecht, American Numismatic Association**



**Thomas Sully**



**Titian Peale**



**1838-D-\$5-Regular Strike**  
Wikipedia

### **Amy Learns of More Mechanical and Technical Inventions in the 1830s**

"Philadelphia was an early railroad hub, with lines from all over meeting in Philadelphia. The first railroad in Philadelphia was the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, opened in 1832 north to Germantown. The Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad opened in 1834, connecting the Philadelphia and Columbia to the Delaware River north of downtown, and later that year the Southwark Rail-Road opened, connecting the south end of the City Railroad to the river."<sup>19</sup> We do not know if Amy ever climbed into one of the new railroad cars, but we can be sure that her family did as that industry improved and expanded. One can speculate, however, that from 1832 to 1844 when she passed by that she did observe the noisy, smoke-belching steam engines on steel tracks in Philadelphia.

"The Norris Locomotive works was a steam locomotive manufacturing company based in Philadelphia that produced over one thousand railroad engines between 1832 and 1866."<sup>20</sup> "One of the most historic events in railroad history occurred on July 10, 1836, when the Norris Brothers ran a test of a 4-2-0 locomotive on the Belmont Incline Plane of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. Named George Washington, the 14,400-pound engine hauled a load of 19,200 pounds (including 24 people riding on the tender and freight car) up the grade at 15 miles per hour. This engine, the first in the world to ascend a hill by its own power, proved that a steam locomotive could climb a grade while pulling a load."<sup>21</sup>



**William Norris  
(1802-1867)**  
Wikipedia

<sup>19</sup> Wikipedia, History of rail transport in Philadelphia.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

This success was offset in prior years with boiler explosions. "There had been attempts to understand the reasons for boiler explosions. One of the earliest in the United States took place in Philadelphia in 1817, when the city councils appointed a committee to consider appropriate regulations for the use of steam."<sup>22</sup>

In 1825, RMP as a founder and manager of the Franklin Institute, served on the Committee on Steam Boilers. This "boiler explosion issue" had been studied by local governments and the federal government for years. So by the time RMP took over the US Mint in 1835, he had as much knowledge on the subject as many of the Franklin Institute scientists. "The investigation was the most ambitious and most successful research performed by the Franklin Institute in its early history."<sup>23</sup> It wasn't until 1852 that "Congress was finally able to accept the implications of regulation, and it passed legislation effective enough to bring about a substantial reduction in steam-boiler explosions."<sup>24</sup> This is just one example of the contributions to American ingenuity and useful achievements made by Amy's family and her relatives.

### **The Drug Store and Ice Cream Parlor in Philadelphia**

Amy and her husband moved to Philadelphia in 1780. "Benjamin Franklin invented ice cream in Philadelphia during the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The delegates at the convention couldn't agree on many issues, and session after session ended without resolution. The summer was grueling and hot that year and Franklin, eighty one by that time, spent most of his idle time indoors. Tinkering about his workshop, Franklin hit upon the idea of a sweet treat that would cool tensions and put a smile on the faces of his fellow statesmen. Using the cream from a neighbor's heifer and some ice from his storehouse, he called his treat 'cream froid' or 'cold cream.' After the next sessions of Congress, he invited delegates to his nearby home for a special treat that was universally popular and helped steer them toward the democracy we know today."<sup>25</sup>

Dr. Philip Syng Physick, America's first Chair of Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, made "soda" for himself in Philadelphia. Adding fruit syrup for flavor, he prescribed it for the relief of gastric disorders. Following Dr. Physick's instructions, pharmacist Townsend Speakman supplied his patients with a "soda" each day at a cost of \$1.50 per month. We don't have any record of Amy and Robert or her family acquiring the soda, but Robert was a fellow professor at the University of Pennsylvania with Dr. Physick for many years.

"In the late 1830s, (Eugene) Roussel of Philadelphia added 'soda counter' to his perfume shop where customers could buy glasses of soda water flavored from a choice of orange, cherry, lemon, teaberry, ginger, peach and root beer syrups. His concoctions were well received, and within a short time, Roussel had nearly fifty competitors in the city alone."<sup>26</sup>

The Ewings and the Patterson clan saw many inventions patented from their location in Philadelphia in their lifetime. The "soda fountain" was one of the most popular. "Encouraged by temperance groups, the soda fountain became a generic term for a place where people could gather in a social setting without the presence of alcohol. Since carbonated water was first created by people with some chemistry background and touted for its medical benefits, it was only natural that most early soda fountains became associated with drug stores."<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> William Norris (1802-1867).

<sup>23</sup> Philadelphia's Philosopher Mechanics, A History of the Franklin Institute, 1824-1865, by Bruce Sinclair, copyright 1874 by John Hopkins University Press.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

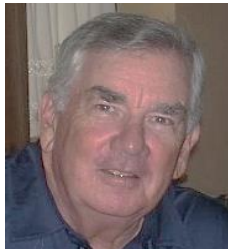
<sup>25</sup> The Franklin Fountain, #116 Market St. Philadelphia, PA.

<sup>26</sup> [worldhistory.us/American-history/brief-history-of-the-soda-fountain](http://worldhistory.us/American-history/brief-history-of-the-soda-fountain)

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

**Part 14 Article**

Next fall, I will write about the Ewing/Patterson clan and many of the historical events they observed in Philadelphia around 1840.



*David 'Bruce' Frobes earned his bachelor degree from DePauw University. He is attached to the Ewings of Greenwich, New Jersey through Amy Hunter who married Robert Patterson there in May 1774. He has made several on-site trips to Greenwich, New Jersey, and Philadelphia to study more about his Ewings and the history of that area. His career included the Air Force and 35 years in the investment management and trust administration business. Now retired in Rio Verde, Arizona, Bruce has built his genealogical files to include 3,800 names with the Ewings as a prominent focus of his research. When not searching the past and contributing articles to the Ewing Family Journal, he is an avid golfer in the mountains and the deserts of Arizona. You can reach Bruce via email at [BruceFrobes@gmail.com](mailto:BruceFrobes@gmail.com).*

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## ***Meet Orville: The Itinerant Ewing***

**Wallace K. Ewing, Ph.D. ([wkewing1@gmail.com](mailto:wkewing1@gmail.com))**

In August 1946, *Buick Magazine* offered its readers an article titled, "You Must Meet Orville." The author thought it would be entertaining for his readers to become acquainted with Orville Elden Ewing. I agree, and I think we can learn something from his roaming spirit as well. Let me introduce you . . .

Orville started life as a Hoosier. The oldest of three sons, he was born in Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana on July 17, 1888. By 1900, his family had moved to a farm in Center Township, and not long after that they moved to another farm, this one in Madison Township in adjacent Montgomery County, all in Indiana. By then, Orville had left the family household to live in Greencastle, where he graduated from high school in 1910.

According to the 1910 Federal Census, Orville, a senior, worked as a "News Boy" for the *Daily Banner*, the local newspaper. He remained in Indiana for a few more years, but in 1916, he headed west. He chose Las Animas County, Colorado, as his destination, but after a short time there, he reversed course and moved a few miles eastward to adjacent Baca County. Located in the southeast corner of the Centennial State, Baca County achieved some renown as one of the hardest hit areas during the dustbowl era in the mid-1930s. When Orville arrived, the county's population was nearly 9,000. Today it's somewhat under 4,000.

At first Orville tried his hand at farming in Las Animas County and then in Joy Coy, Baca County. Either to supplement his income or as an alternate occupation, he took a job as a postal worker, delivering mail in his hometown and to neighboring communities. Carrying mail to remote locations was clearly in keeping with his growing wanderlust, but neither that nor farming appealed to him as permanent careers, so he switched to sign painting, "plain & pictorial," as the census taker put it in 1930. By then, Orville had made his home in Pritchett, Baca County. Prior to moving to Colorado, he found the time to attend classes at a Chicago art school, although he wasn't there long. He was a restless soul from the start.

Orville said that he "was an artist until 1937 when too much paint got in my system and I was forced to give up this work." He decided to do something entirely different and certainly not common. For the next

31 years, he traveled the United States with a barnyard zoo and a canvas covered wagon (fitted with balloon tires instead of wagon wheels), reminiscent of a small Conestoga, designed to meet his needs. He selected the San Francisco World's Fair of 1939 as his first destination, a trip he estimated would take 15 months. Powering Orville's wagon was a pair of oxen he named Tom and Jerry. They left Pritchett in March 1938, continuing northwestward through central Colorado. They were in Salt Lake City by Christmas, and trudged into San Francisco in June the following year. It was a long, slow haul over mountains, through desert, and across flatlands.

Done with that fair, Orville headed back to Pritchett before starting his second trek the next year, this one eastward, across the continent to the New York World's Fair. Following that experience, he returned to Colorado in 1942, making Pritchett in Baca County his permanent home—when he wasn't on the road.

After Tom the ox died, Orville told his followers that he relied on Jerry, the remaining 1500-pound ox, to pull his rig and menagerie. The animal, he figured, could make about 10 miles a day. When he ran out of oxen entirely, he relied on burros or donkeys.

In addition to the beasts of burden, chickens, roosters, goats, cats, and dogs also were part of his mobile farmyard. He named his rooster Shanghai Red, one of the dogs Enchilada, the burro Moxie, and the cat, Bobby Tom. Shanghai Red liked to ride atop the canvas covering the wagon, and Enchilada found it convenient to hitch a ride on whatever animal was pulling the wagon, rather than walk beside it.

On at least one of his journeys, he brought along a milk cow. When the cow wasn't there to provide milk, he replaced it with his "dairy en route," a nanny goat. The bumps and swaying of the wagon ensured a supply of butter, and the chickens provided him with fresh eggs. On one of his postcards Orville wrote, "The animals become so accustomed to the many people they meet that they sleep on the job, but when we go into camp they all wake up with a bang." During his three decades on the road, a variety of animals came and went, all dubbed with names Orville gave them. He carried a hand-carved pistol and rifle, presumably to discourage any troublemakers. Apparently his ruse was effective. There are no stories of his being harassed. Along the way, he willingly posed for anyone that stopped him. On the canvas that covered his wagon he painted the words "THE OLD WEST LIVES. PIKES PEAK OR BUST." Later he carried a smaller sign that said, "I am Orville from Colorado." On another journey he posted a similar sign that informed people, "Here comes Orville."

On one occasion, in Florida in 1955, a passerby pulled his automobile off the highway and filmed a few seconds of Orville's parade. Another time, while following an unpaved road in Kentucky during the summer of 1958, a news reporter interviewed him and took his photograph. The picture was distributed nationwide. The caption read, "July 28—MULE TRAIN—Rambling artist Orville Ewing of Pritchett, Col. travels with his own barnyard wherever he wants to go, which is almost anywhere. His wagon, drawn by burrows, is equipped with everything he needs for pioneer living, even to an ambulating milk supply—a milk goat. Besides four burrows and the milk goat, Ewing takes along two dogs, a young billy goat and a small flock of chickens. He has been traveling around like this for years, going nowhere in particular in



**Orville and his extended family outside Pritchett.**

no hurry at all—at the rate of about a mile an hour. He passed through Berea, Ky., this weekend.” If his approach attracted the attention of the local media, so much the better. Orville wasn’t averse to publicity.



**Orville in Kentucky, 1958 with his hand-carved rifle.**  
AP Wire Photo

When the census-taker for 1940 stopped at the Ewing homestead, Orville’s wife Olive told him that only she and their two children were living there, because Orville was on the road. Their son, Elden Ewing, was five years old and his sister, Quintella, was two. Olive supplemented whatever income Orville provided by working as a housekeeper for a local family. Elden remained in Pritchett for his entire life. Quintella, however, disappeared from the records. In a rare family photograph, taken around 1941, Orville, Olive, and Quintella are in the wagon, while Elden, nicknamed Dink, rode the burro. Dink, more steadfast than his dad, became Pritchett’s marshal. Like Orville, he was buried at Pritchett Cemetery.

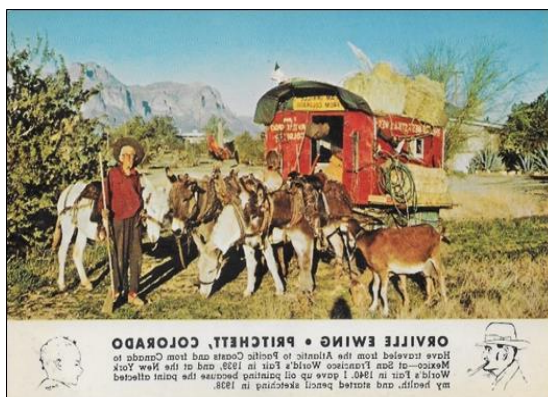
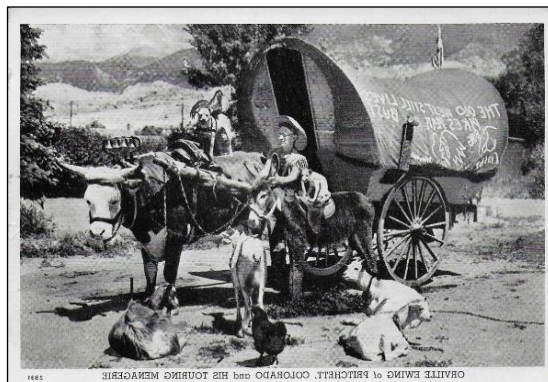
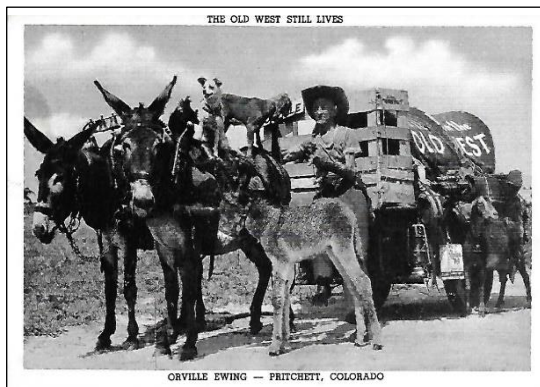
In 1942, Orville filled out his World War II draft registration form. He noted that he was self-employed as a “goat herder, self traveling for health.” Many years later, when Orville’s “goatly odor” was mentioned, his widow said, “Never bothered us. He was rarely home.” He and Olive Terpening were married in 1924 in Baca County. She was 19 years younger than he, and at least in the early years, accompanied him on his overland tours. Olive worked by his side as a sign painter, too.

One way Orville financed his decades of travel was by selling postcards that pictured him and his troupe. He printed dozens of different images and sold thousands. In one of Orville’s staged scenes, his wagon has been pulled over by a police officer who cites Orville for “Too much speed.” Most of the postcards were in gray tones, a few in color. He included a bit of his story on many of them: “Have traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and from Canada to Mexico. At San Francisco World’s Fair in 1939, and at the New York World’s Fair in 1940. I gave up Oil Painting because the paint affected my health, and started my sketching in 1938.” On the next page are four of Orville’s promotional postcards. He added pencil drawings to the one on the bottom right. He continued his art in the form of pencil drawings, sketching people and scenes upon request, as another way of augmenting his income. In a 1938 photograph, Orville holds a sign marketing himself as a “HILLBILLY Artist.”

Late in 1970, Orville retired from his travels. He died eight years later in Pritchett, the town he had come to love, even though he was away much of the time. Olive outlived him by 25 years.

Orville’s paternal ancestry can be traced to William Ewing, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1709 and died in 1771/73. William was the first of his Ewing line to be born in America. William’s grandson, Robert Metcalf Ewing [1833-1922], settled in Indiana. Orville’s parents remained in the state for the remainder of their lives.





## SOURCES

Kent Brooks website, "Baca County History," with extensive sketches of Orville's life.

Orville Ewing's postcards.

Ancestry.com®

Timothy Egan, *The Worst Hard Time*, 2006.

Patsy Ellis Collection at the Tennessee Archive of Moving Image and Sound; the collection includes a short video clip of Orville in Florida around 1955.



Wallace K. Ewing's grandfather, A. E. Ewing, bequeathed him the family genealogy gene. Some of Wally's earliest memories are of sitting on A. E.'s lap listening to stories of their early Ewing ancestors: Pocahontas James, Swago Bill, and Indian John, among a host of others. A. E. knew how to tell a story and how to make history personal and exciting for even a five-year old. "More than seventy years later," Wally says, "my pulse still quickens when I read or hear about another Ewing, and if that Ewing is remotely related to me, my heart beats even faster." A retired teacher, Wally has delved deeply into the history of his hometown as well as his family genealogy. He can be reached [WKEwing1@gmail.com](mailto:WKEwing1@gmail.com).

## Lt Col Alexander Ewing and 'Jerusalem the Golden'

John Thor Ewing ([thor@thorewing.net](mailto:thor@thorewing.net))

In early August 1899, at the Church of All Saints, Trull in Somerset, England, the congregation gathered for the dedication of a new window in memory of a recently-departed parishioner and his wife. The memorial window by the celebrated stained-glass artist Charles Eamer Kempe was agreed to be a



Dedicatory inscription from the Ewing Memorial Window, Trull  
By kind permission of All Saints Church, Trull

beautiful piece of work, harmonising in style and colour with the remaining relics of medieval glass in the east and south chancel windows.

The new addition showed three bishops: St Martin of Tours and St Nicholas of Myra were chosen because they had a special place in the writings of the woman whose grave lay in the churchyard just beyond; St Machar of Aberdeen was chosen to represent the birthplace of her husband. The inscription read,

*"We pray you remember in the Lord, Alexander Ewing and Juliana Horatia his wife, in loving recollection of whom this window is dedicated. A.D. 1899."*

One of the pieces sung at the service was "Jerusalem the Golden," (page 15) a popular hymn of the time with words translated by John Mason Neale from the medieval Latin of the twelfth-century monk Bernard of Cluny, but which owed its popularity mainly to the evocative music of Alexander Ewing.

Alexander Ewing, known as Alick, was born in Aberdeen in 1830. His father was Dr. Alexander Ewing (1792-1853) and his mother Barbara McCombie Ewing (1803-1867). Dr. Alexander's brother John had died two years before young Alexander's birth, and John's wife Elspet died in 1829, leaving two orphaned children, a boy also called Alexander, who was born in 1814, and a girl called Christina, born in 1817. Christina died young in 1832, but her brother Alexander, cousin of Alexander the composer, would go on to become Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, and would play a significant part in the story of "Jerusalem the Golden."

The memorials to John Ewing's family in Old Machar Churchyard, Aberdeen, were raised by Dr. Alexander Ewing, and it seems certain that he also took care of his brother's children. Also in Old Machar Churchyard is the memorial of the patriarch of the previous generation of Ewings, another Alexander Ewing, born in 1749.

In journal entries collated for his posthumous memoir, Bishop Ewing noted that his grandfather had been the first of his family to move to Aberdeen, and that the family had originated in Dumbartonshire in the southwest, writing of his visit to Bonhill in 1844 that he was unable to discover any surviving memorials to his ancestors,

*"all the graves of the Ewings of Balloch having been built over when the new parish church was erected, with the exception of an Alexander Ewing, on whose tombstone the family arms were sculptured, and who must, from letters in my uncle's possession, have been a first cousin of my grandfather [i.e. Alexander Ewing, b. 1749]."*



**The gravestone at All Saints Church, Trull**

Courtesy of [FindAGrave.com](http://FindAGrave.com)

The records of the Ewings of Balloch go back to 1655, when Alexander Ewing of Ladrishbeg is recorded as portioner (part-owner) of Balloch and Blarquhan. Descendants of these Ewings who have joined the Ewing Y-DNA Project have been assigned to Group 2 based on STR analysis.

Young Alick studied music and German at Heidelberg University, and both subjects remained close to his heart. As

well as his musical compositions, in later life he would also be known for translations from German of Flower Fruit and Thorn Pieces by Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, and The Serapion Brethren by Ernst Theodor Wilhelm Hoffman.

The death of Alexander's father in 1853 put paid to any dreams of pursuing a career in music. Ewing returned to Scotland and studied law at Marischal College, Aberdeen, before joining the army commissariat in 1855. Britain was then embroiled in the Crimean War against Russia, and British forces were depleted after a hard-won victory at the Battle of Balaclava. Alexander was stationed in Constantinople, and when the war ended was transferred first to China, where he made friends with General Gordon, and then to South Australia.

While he was overseas with the army, Alexander's cousin, Bishop Alexander Ewing, responded to an advertisement in The Guardian calling for clergymen to submit hymns for a new English hymnal. Bishop Ewing sent Alick's setting of "For thee, O dear, dear country" to the editors of Hymns Ancient and Modern, where, transformed from triple to double-time, it appeared as the music for "Jerusalem the Golden" in 1861. Hymns Ancient and Modern was immediately adopted as the first standard hymnal of the Anglican communion, and "Jerusalem the Golden" was among its most popular new works.

In 1866, Alexander returned to England, and the next year, married Miss Juliana Horatia Gatty, known as 'Julie,' the daughter of a Yorkshire vicar. Through her popular children's books, which were still well known in the early twentieth century, Mrs. Ewing became far more famous than her husband, and she thoroughly deserves an article in her own right, but it is the story of Alick, or 'Rex' as she called him, that I want to focus on here.



**Rex and Julie Ewing w/ dog, Hector**

Reproduced from Tucker, 1896

Within days of their wedding, the couple left for Alexander's new posting to Fredericton, New Brunswick, which would be their first home together where they remained for three years. On their return to England, the Ewings were based at Aldershot Garrison, where Alexander took a keen interest in the musical talent of the 17-year-old Ethel Smyth, whose father Major General John Hall Smyth took a dim view of her



musical ambitions and of Alexander's tutelage. In later life, when she had won fame as a composer, Smyth would recall Alexander Ewing as "a real musician" and "one of the most delightful, original, and whimsical personalities in the world."

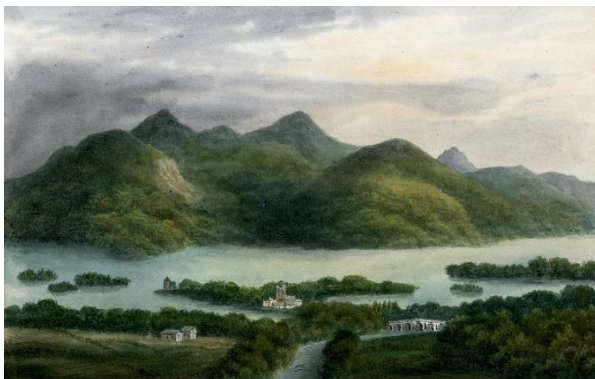
Julie suffered from ill health which often prevented her from accompanying her husband on foreign postings. She died in 1885 aged just 45, and was buried in the churchyard at Trull, near Taunton in Somerset, where the Ewings had lived since 1883. After Julie's death, Alexander married Elizabeth Cumby, daughter of another Yorkshire vicar. He died in 1895, and was buried alongside his first wife, Julie. Alexander's widow, Elizabeth, died in 1930, and she too was buried in the same grave.

In old age, Alick may not always have seemed entirely amiable at first meeting. A friend's eulogy after his death mentions his "dour and imperious exterior" before remarking that he had "the warmest heart" - he goes on to list an impressive range of interests, adding that his "neighbours, young and old . . . never applied to him in vain for help and sympathy on any intellectual subject."<sup>28</sup>

The hymn tune EWING was originally performed not as the setting for "Jerusalem the Golden" but for another of John Mason Neale's translations, "For thee, O dear, dear country," which was first performed by the Aberdeen Harmonic Choir in 1853. Ewing was then a member of the choir, and already enjoyed a reputation as "the most talented young musician in the city."

But before it was ever a hymn tune, EWING was originally a wordless melody or air. It's said that Alexander Ewing wrote the tune while boating with a friend on Lough Leane near Killarney in Ireland. His companion asked him for a tune as a memento of their time together, and Alexander had it finished before they put ashore.

With that in mind, I thought it would be interesting to try to adapt it as a pipe tune. Alexander Ewing's original music makes great use of accidentals, which are not available on the pipes, and whereas when used as a hymn tune in Common Time it follows the steady even rhythm usual in church singing, pipe tunes invariably contrast shorter and longer notes for rhythmic interest. So, the suggested adaptation I offer here is very much my interpretation of the original music for the pipes rather than a precise note-for-note translation.



**Painting of Lough Leane, Killarney, Co. Kerry, in 1830  
by Alphonse Dousseau**

By permission of the National Library of Wales

The common-time adaptation of the original tune for publication in Hymns Ancient and Modern was made without consulting the composer, who remarked, "In my opinion, the alteration of the rhythm has very much vulgarised my little tune. It now seems to me a good deal like a polka. I hate to hear it." For this bagpipe version (page 16), I have restored the tune to something closer to its original triple rhythm based on the 3/4 transcription in Love's Scottish Church Music, with additional emphasis to give it more of Scottish lilt. If in so doing I have vulgarised the tune, it is at least in Alick's native idiom, and I hope he will forgive me for it.

<sup>28</sup> The Bookman, Vol.8, Hodder & Stoughton, August 1895, p 130f.

# Jerusalem the Golden

**EWING**

John Mason Neale

Lt-Col. Alexander Ewing

Je - ru - sa - lem the gol - den, With milk and ho - ney blessed, Be -

neath thy con - tem - pla - tion Sink heart and voice op - pressed: I

know not, O I know not, What so - cial joys are there! What

ra - dian - cy of glo - ry, What light be - yond com - pare!

**EWING**

Lt Col Alexander Ewing  
arranged for bagpipes by John Thor Ewing

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**RELEVANT PAGES AT FINDAGRAVE.COM**

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John Thor Ewing is a scholar, historian,  
and Commander of the Ewing Clan.

## Maude Ewing Adams Kiskadden

Naomi Watkins (Director of Education, Better Days 2020. Reprinted with permission.)

### Maude Adams, A Skilled Actress & Production Artist (1872-1953)

Known as the most famous and highest-paid actress of her time, Maude Adams was an incredibly beautiful and “an intensely private person who donned so many personalities, she alluded to her own as being ‘the one I knew least.’”<sup>29</sup> In addition to her acting success, she helped invent technology to improve stage lighting and develop color film photography.

Born Maude Ewing Adams Kiskadden to James Kiskadden and Asaneth “Annie” Adams in Salt Lake City, Maude often accompanied her actress mother on tour. Her stage debut came at two months old in the play *The Lost Baby* at the Salt Lake Theatre in Salt Lake City. Despite her father’s objections, Maude began acting as a young girl and adopted her mother’s maiden name as her stage name. The family moved to San Francisco, and Annie and Maude traveled throughout the western United States with a theatrical troupe. At age five, she debuted in San Francisco; at age ten, in New York City. Within a decade, she had performed in 26 plays.



**Maude Adams, 1892**  
Photo courtesy of Utah State  
Historical Society.

Maude briefly returned to Salt Lake City, where she lived with her grandmother and enrolled at the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute (now Westminster College), but soon was back performing, leaving behind child roles, joining various theatre companies, and sometimes still appearing alongside her mother. In 1889, Maude met producer Charles Frohman, who propelled her career forward by casting her in a variety of successful roles, including a series of plays with leading man, John Drew, Jr. Audiences came to see Drew, but were incredibly impressed with Maude. During the opening of *The Masked Ball* in October 1892, the audience gave her a two-minute standing ovation and 12 curtain calls. *Harpers Weekly* wrote: “It is difficult to see just who is going to prevent Miss Adams from becoming the leading exponent of light comedy in America.”<sup>30</sup>

Maude’s greatest successes came by acting in several of J. M. Barrie’s plays. Her most famous role was debuting the character Peter Pan on Broadway in 1905. She acted in more than 1,500 stage performances of Peter Pan and made \$20,000 a month. Children would attend the performance night after night, memorizing all of the lines. At her peak, Maude was earning a yearly income of more than one million dollars. Maude wrote of her feelings about Peter Pan: *It was not only that Peter was the most delightful of all the plays, but it opened a new world to me, the beautiful world of children. My childhood and girlhood had been spent with older people, and children had always been rather terrifying to me... Children remained an enigma to me until, when I was a woman grown, Peter gave me open sesame; for whether I understood children or not, they understood Peter.*<sup>31</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Stone, Eileen Hallett, “Maude Adams became Peter Pan, Joan of Arc and Utah’s ‘Most Illustrious Daughter,’” Salt Lake Tribune, 21 July 1915.

<sup>30</sup> As quoted in Castor, Rachelle Pace, “Maude Adams: No Other Actress Can Take Her Place,” in Colleen Whitley (Ed.) *Worth Their Salt: Notable But Often Unnoted Women of Utah*. Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1996, pp. 197.

<sup>31</sup> As quoted in Castor, Rachelle Pace, “Maude Adams: No Other Actress Can Take Her Place,” in Colleen Whitley (Ed.) *Worth Their Salt: Notable But Often Unnoted Women of Utah*. Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1996, pp. 197.



**Maude Adams as Peter Pan, 1906**

Photo courtesy of Utah State Historical Society

While she was best known for her portrayal of Peter, Maude's favorite role was playing the male rooster, Chantecler, a role that was originally written for a man, but that she wanted to portray. The show was a financial success even if critics and reviewers hated it. They especially disliked Maude's performance because she was a woman. "Chantecler is essentially a masculine role...and Miss Adams is essentially a feminine actress," a reviewer wrote. "Nothing could be more incongruous than a woman's essaying to play a character whose strength and value depend on upon masculine virility," wrote another.<sup>32</sup> She was also known for playing other male leads, like Napoleon II, in what were known as "breeches productions" in reference to the actresses who wore men's pants in these performances.

Despite Maude's preference, she also played strong female leads. Her role as Joan of Arc in *The Maid of Orleans* was a grand production that included 1,400 actors, grazing sheep, and 200 charging stallions all performing to an audience of 15,000 at a Harvard open-air amphitheater. The famous Art Nouveau painter Alfons Mucha also designed a renowned poster of Maude as this leading lady.

Fashion was also a very important aspect of Maude's life. From a young age, she wrote about her fashion dreams in third person. Her preferred color was a shade much like the gray-green of sagebrush. Her wealth made her fashion dreams a reality, and her fame made her fashion choices influential to the world. *The San Francisco Chronicle* published a column devoted to Maude's fashion influences writing that "Miss Adams carried a muff of snowy lamb's wool [a fashion accessory for outdoors usually made of a cylinder of fur or fabric with both ends open for keeping the hands warm] so huge that it reached from her waist down to her knees. Women were delighted with this muff. They said, 'It not only keeps her hands warm, but all the lower parts of her as well. It is very picturesque to carry a muff so enormous...' Miss Adams thinks the big muffs are delightful. "Yes, it is true," she said, "that I made them the fashion. That is why I like them so much."<sup>33</sup>



**May Blayney (left) and Maude Adams (right) in Chantecler**

Photo courtesy of Library of Congress.

Maude also developed an interest in stage production, collaborating with technicians and engineers on multiple inventions to improve stage lighting. Basset Jones, an electrical and lighting engineering consultant, and Maude developed and modified incandescent electrical lighting for the theater since existing lights were too weak and cumbersome for the theater. They made this lighting stronger, smaller, and more mobile. Maude also established and funded her own research team to investigate the possibilities of developing stronger incandescent lighting. So promising was the team's research that they were able to form collaborations with General Electric and Eastman Kodak which resulted in the manufacturing of the world's then largest incandescent lamp. In 1924, Maude established Maude Adams Productions and participated in color film experiments with

Kodachrome in collaboration with filmmaker Robert J. Flaherty. Maude was never given credit for her inventions, and even though her lawyer advised that she sue, she did not. She later regretted this decision, and whenever she saw her lights being used she would say, "Those are

<sup>32</sup> As quoted in Laskow, Sarah, "The Famous Actress Who Loved Playing a Rooster," *Atlas Obscura*, 6 December 2016.

<sup>33</sup> Seagraves, Anne. *Women Who Charmed the West*. Hayden, Idaho: Wesanne Publications, 1991, pp. 69-70.

my lamps.”<sup>34</sup> Her lights ultimately became the industry standard in Hollywood with the advent of sound in motion pictures in the late 1920s. In addition, they were particularly invaluable in the filming of color photography under artificial lighting. Her collaborator, Bassett Jones said of her: “She completely revamped the whole art of stagecraft—setting and lighting...In my opinion, Maude Adams was the greatest production artist this country ever saw.”<sup>35</sup>



**Ida May Savage (left) and  
Maude Adams (right)**

Photo courtesy of Utah State  
Historical Society

In 1916, after a series of close friends and family died in a span of a few months, including her producer Charles Frohman, her costume designer, her stage manager, and her mother, Maude retired for a time from acting. She began World War I war work classes where she learned cooking, marketing, and gardening, volunteered at the YWCA, and did some entertainment touring during the war. “One of her dearest ambitions was to educate women about society’s needs, hoping to inspire more responsibility in public affairs.”<sup>36</sup> Additionally, her philanthropy work included helping recovering soldiers and earthquake and flood victims and appearing at fundraisers to help build new college theaters. She was also known for sending tickets for blocks of seats to disadvantaged

kids so they could see *Peter Pan* and for supplementing the salaries of fellow performers out of her own pay.

Maude’s immense wealth allowed her to purchase properties in Salt Lake City, Manhattan, and a 400-acre farm and estate on Lake Ronkonkoma in Long Island with a summer home in the Catskill Mountains. After “suffering a nervous breakdown, she found solace and comfort among the sisters of Our Lady of the Cenacle and bequeathed her land to them.”<sup>37</sup> She also traveled during the summers for rejuvenation to Europe, even spending a year in France to learn to speak the language. At the age of 65, she took a position as the chair of the drama department at Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri, teaching there until age 78. Even though Maude was suffering from poor health, she threw herself into the work of developing young women actors.

Maude died of a heart attack at age 81. She and her longtime partner, Louise Boynton, share a gravestone on Maude’s Long Island property.



**Maude Adams,  
1904**

Photo courtesy of  
Utah State  
Historical Society

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<sup>36</sup> “Maude Adams: No Other Actress Can Take Her Place,” pp. 198.

<sup>37</sup> Stone, Eileen Hallet.



## ***Walker-Ewing Log House***

**Courtesy of Pioneers West Historical Society, Pittsburgh, PA**  
(pioneerswesthistoricalsociety.org)

The exact date of the construction of the log house is uncertain. One of the stones of a fireplace has the date "1762" carved into it which is thought to be the beginning date of the house's construction. This also could have been from the Gabriel Walker log cabin on Robinson Run, near Hays, and which was burned by Indians in September, 1782.

The Ewing side of the family (beginning with Alexander Ewing, 1740-1798) came to the Noblestown area on Robinson Run in the late 1770's, welcomed by James Ewing (born in Cecil County in 1730 and a cousin of Alexander) and settled at what became Walker's Mill near Carnegie, PA in 1770.

One has to remember that at this time, the area was hostile Indian country. In 1782, Indians attacked Gabriel Walker's log cabin, captured two of the five Walker children, burned the house to the ground and attacked Ewing's Fort.



**Walker-Ewing Log House  
Built c. 1790**



**Residence & Mill of Isaac Walker, Walker's Mills, Allegheny County, PA**

The Indians killed the two youngest sons and took Gabriel Walker's two daughters and another son as prisoners and crossed the Ohio River into Indian Territory at Logstown. The three children were ultimately taken to an English camp in Canada and were returned 21 months later to Philadelphia, possibly as returned prisoners of the U.S. Revolutionary War.

On December 13, 1817, the land was patented (an exclusive land grant made by a sovereign entity with respect to a particular tract of land) to William Ewing (1784-1865), the youngest of the four children of Alexander (who came to the Noblestown area in the late 1770's). William, in 1808, married Jane Walker (1784-1852) who was the daughter of Isaac Walker of Walker's Mills. Isaac then gave the log house to Jane as a wedding gift.

Samuel Walker Ewing (1818-1894) the son of Jane and William, married Mary Jane Loraine (1819-1893) and they subsequently had eight children.

Their only son, William Parker Ewing (1858-1938), inherited the Ewing farm house which was near the log house on Noblestown Road. One of Samuel Walker's daughters, Emily, had married John Neely and one of her heirs, Kate Neely, had apparently inherited the land on which the log house now stands.

In 1898, Kate Neely sold the land, and presumably the log house, to William Parker Ewing. In 1930, Madjesia May Ewing Rovensky (1884-1972), daughter of James William Ewing, bought the property and log house from her uncle, William Parker Ewing. Madjesia and her husband, John E. Rovensky, had one daughter, Jane (b.1917) and she married Robert M. Grace. Madjesia considered the log house her home base, although she had a home in Connecticut and traveled extensively.

In October, 1973, Mr. & Mrs. Grace then gifted the property on which is situated the log house, its furniture and land to the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation (PHLF) which used them as rental property for the next 25 years. In April, 1975, Mr. & Mrs. Grace gifted a contiguous piece of property to the PHLF.

On August 5, 1998, Mr. and Mrs. Grace purchased back the property (both parcels) from the PHLF and then, on October 14, 1998, the Graces gifted the property to the Pioneers West Historical Society, which then started the restoration and renovation of the log house.



**William Ewing**



**Samuel Walker Ewing**



**Madjesia's Parents,  
James William & Ida May Ewing**



**Madjesia May Ewing Rovensky  
(1884-1972)**



## Celebratory Poem

Steven C. Ewing ([aquamv@gmail.com](mailto:aquamv@gmail.com))

### If We're Spared

Be good to  
gab again  
down on the pier  
You could ride old Fergi  
through the slurry mist  
that spreads like  
cotton sheets  
tucking the headland in  
curling white  
lazy fog  
If we're spared

You could tell me  
more of the island  
Fertile tended rock  
pleated green rolling ridges  
thick with tufts of  
lolling sheep  
plods of well-fed cows  
pretty careless ponies  
your walled and tended  
Island garden  
If we're spared

I could share my bit  
How years of  
building piers  
and fishing  
half a world away  
has shaped another  
Island life  
with sand and sun  
instead of rough  
grey rock  
If we're spared

Today we stand  
and lean close in  
Squinting through bits  
of spitting rain  
Tilted on our  
well-worn hips  
and creaky knees  
Years of bending  
getting up  
to tractor  
to crane  
from boats  
through salty mists  
Cold Scottish and  
New England wet winters  
If we're spared

I can see the drive  
the spark still  
in your tufted shaded eyes  
as we both bite  
the ending bit  
of it  
I send blessings  
to your family  
from our own  
a world away  
and may we talk again  
If we're spared

For Lawrence and all the MacEwens on The Isle of Muck. Thanks for your generous hospitality during our twenty four hours on your very special island. We will be back. If we're spared. Steve and Claudia Ewing from Martha's Vineyard Island, Massachusetts.

**Editor's Note:** See the following page for photos and a short history and genealogy of the Isle of Muck.



Steve Ewing is a dock builder living in Edgartown with his wife, Claudia. They have two grown sons, Niko and Arno. They are also proud grandparents of 5 new Ewings in the last 4 years. Steve is the Town of Edgartown's first poet laureate.

## **Isle of Muck**

It is believed that Muck was occupied during Mesolithic times, and a dagger and a number of burial cairns have also been found which date back to the Bronze Age. The population of the island reached a peak at the beginning of the 19th century and by 1821 the population had reached 320. During this time the MacLeans, who owned the island were badly in debt, and in bad years they were providing meal to Rum, and possibly Muck too, as the population was now so high.

In 1828, the MacLeans evicted Muck and 150 people travelled on the *St. Lawrence* from Tobermory to Cape Breton. The remaining population was allowed to build houses in the village above Port Mor and tried to make a living by fishing. However, by 1835 they had either emigrated or migrated elsewhere in Scotland.

In 1836, sheep were introduced for the first time. The island was then let to James Thorburn in 1845 and he installed a threshing mill, and reputedly ploughed the whole island. The big pier at Port Mor was also built as was the road.



In 1878, Muck was let to David Weir, who developed a dairy farm making cheese, which was when the dairy, midden and bothy beside Gallanach were built.

In 1896, Muck was sold to Robert Lawrie Thomson, who owned Eigg, and Strathaird Estate on Skye. He made his money in shipbuilding and armaments manufacturing. Robert Lawrie Thomson died in 1913, and Muck was left to his older brother, John MacEwen. Unfortunately John died in 1916, and left Muck to his nephew, Lieutenant William Ivan Lawrence MacEwen, who

left the Navy and trained at the East of Scotland Agricultural College, and took over the farm in 1922.

In 1939, W.I.L MacEwen was recalled to the navy to fight in WW2. His wife, Edith, took over the running of the farm. After the war, the Department of Agriculture paid for half the cost of a modernisation scheme, which included water being piped into every house, and Rayburn cookers being installed. Tilley lamps lit the houses.

In 1967, Commander MacEwen died and the farm passed to his eldest son, Alasdair, who farmed the island before moving to the main land. The farm was taken over by his brother, Lawrence, who farms the island to this day along with his son Colin. Lawrence's younger brother, Ewen, returned to the island in the early 1970s, building and establishing Port Mor House.

For a more detailed account of the islands history please refer to the 'Isle of Muck Guide Book', and visit [www.islemuck.com](http://www.islemuck.com), a dedicated website created by Catriona and Anne White who have extensively researched the history and genealogy of the island.



## **Commander's Comments**

**John Thor Ewing** ([thor@thorewing.net](mailto:thor@thorewing.net))



This last year has been especially hard for many of us, and we're not out of the woods yet. In the context of the unfolding crisis, the cancellation of our Ewing Gathering for 2021 is only a minor consequence of the pandemic sweeping the world, but it's another of the many small consequences which affect all our lives, even for those of us who have not suffered the loss of loved ones.

As we head into 2021 however, I feel we've turned a corner. We might not be quite within reach of an ending yet, but the possibility of really getting on top of the crisis has opened up at last, and I'm confident that future years will be better for us all.

With that in mind, I look forward to hearing details of the next biennial Ewing Gathering in 2022.

In other news, our tartan supplies are now restocked. My apologies to anyone who might still be waiting for a response from me. Lockdown has been a surprisingly busy time for me, but I hope to have all orders in hand by the time of publication.

**AUDACITER**

John Thor Ewing

## **Chancellor's Letter**

**Beth Ewing Toscos, EFA Chancellor** ([mbtoscos@comcast.net](mailto:mbtoscos@comcast.net))



As we begin to re-emerge into the wider world, taking great care to avoid the possibility of stumbling into a pandemic-stressed area and/or event, I can only hope that you are all well and have suffered as few losses as possible during this very dark time in our history. I often wonder what it must have been like during the 1918 pandemic when there were far fewer means of communication and far less scientific and medical interventions available. We have once again rescheduled our Biennial Gathering to June 2022. There will be more information forthcoming in the August *Newsletter* and the November *Journal*. Our plans remain the same – a trip to Philadelphia, PA, and Greenwich, NJ. Please watch for more news!

The Saline Celtic Festival is scheduled for July 9-10, 2021, in Saline, Michigan ([www.salineceltic.org](http://www.salineceltic.org)). Clan Ewing Tent Captain will be Walter 'Major' Ewing. The 155th Scottish Highland Games, held in Alameda, California, have not yet committed to meeting this year. If/when information is available, we will publish it at [www.ewingfamilyassociation.org](http://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org).

It is with great sadness that we have learned of the passing of Grace Ewing Thompson (see obituary p. 26). Grace was instrumental in assisting with the programming for our Gathering in Philadelphia/Greenwich. Those of us who knew her will miss her kindness and enthusiasm for Ewing family history. We have also lost long-time members Eleanor Ewing Swineford and Bette Ewing Fox (see obituaries on pages 27 and 28). We extend our sympathies to the families of these wonderful women.

**Audaciter**, Beth  
Ewing Toscos

## ***New EFA Members – Welcome to the Family!***

**Joel C. Ewing**, member #1302, and his wife, Elizabeth, reside in Bentonville, AR. They may be contacted via email at [jcewing@acm.org](mailto:jcewing@acm.org).

**Blair Ewing**, from Clarendon Hills, IL, is EFA's member #1303. She and her husband, Edward can be reached at [blair.ewing@comcast.net](mailto:blair.ewing@comcast.net). See page 44 (Information Exchange) to read Blair's inquiry about her ancestor, Noble Ewing.

**Zeina Ewing Williams** became member #1304 in January. She and her husband, Paul, live in Orchard Park, NY. You may connect with them through email at [williams3137@verizon.net](mailto:williams3137@verizon.net).

**Allen E. Hollen**, member #1305, and his wife, Christy, reside in Lebanon, OH. They may be contacted via email at [AlanHollen@gmail.com](mailto:AlanHollen@gmail.com).

**Stuart Miller**, member #1306, lives in Pfafftown, NC. He may be reached at [stumiller55@gmail.com](mailto:stumiller55@gmail.com).

**Helene B. Paquet**, EFA's member #1307, makes her home in Seattle, WA. She shares some of her Ewing family genealogy below. Helene can be contacted at [HBPaquet@gmail.com](mailto:HBPaquet@gmail.com). See page 37 to read Helene's inquiry about her ancestors in the Information Exchange section.

Mother:	Lila Rae Ewing - Born 1/05/1927 - Portland, OR
Grandfather:	Robert Irving Ewing - Born 5/24/1900 - Arlington, KS
GGF:	Albert Forbes Ewing - Born 2/23/1875 - Clayton, IL
GGGF:	Robert Moore Ewing - Born 7/10/1835 - IL
GGGGF:	John L. Ewing - Born 1795 - Lincoln, KY
GGGGGF:	Baker Ewing - Born 1747 - VA

**Christopher J. Ewing**, from Apex, NC, is member #1308. By joining the Big-Y project, Christopher traced his earliest known Ewing relative to James Ewing, 'the deserter.' He, and his wife, Melissa, may be reached via email at [profcewing@gmail.com](mailto:profcewing@gmail.com).

**James Hugh Ewing**, joined the EFA as member #1309 in March. He resides in Pelahatchie, MS, and can be reached at [BlueSkyWaters@att.net](mailto:BlueSkyWaters@att.net). James provided the following information about his Ewing connections:

Earliest American Ancestor: William Ewing of Rockingham County, VA, and Bucks County, PA  
 Andrew Ewing of TN - Clerk of Cumberland Compact  
 James is 5th Generation in MS

**Ginger Lynne Ewing Hutton**, from Poway, CA, is member #1310. You may contact Ginger and her husband, James Fred Hutton, III, via email at [glhutton@cox.net](mailto:glhutton@cox.net). She lists her ancestry as follows:

GGGGGG	Grandfather:	Findley Ewing (1691-1787)
GGGGG	Grandfather:	Robert Ewing (1718-1787)
GGGG	Grandfather:	John Ewing (1747-1808)
GGG	Grandfather:	Robertus Ewing (1782-?)
GG	Grandfather:	Chatham Ewing (1805-1881)
G	Grandfather:	George Washington Ewing (1853-1916)
	Grandfather:	Earl Robert Ewing, Sr. (1898-1950)
	Father:	Earl Robert Ewing, Jr. (1921-2006)

## ***Passings***

With sincere condolences to their families and friends, we honor the passing of:

### **Grace Ewing Thompson (1947-2021), EFA Member #517**

Courtesy of Freitag Funeral Home, Bridgeton, NJ



Grace Ewing Thompson, longtime resident of Greenwich and clerk to the Quaker Friends Meeting in Greenwich, died at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania on New Year's Day 2021.

She was born in Bridgeton on September 30, 1947, and was the daughter of the late Samuel Watson Ewing and the late Yvonne Tucker Ewing. Grace was a graduate of Bridgeton High School with the Class of 1965. She pursued her Bachelor's degree at Glassboro State College (Rowan) and received her degree in elementary and special education in 1969. Grace also held two Master's degrees; the first in social work which she received from Rutgers University in Camden in 1983, and her second in Healthcare Administration from Wilmington University in Delaware in 2001.

In 1983, she accepted a position as a social worker at Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia, and from 1984 through 1986, she was employed as a medical social worker at Bridgeton Hospital. Grace was also employed in a similar capacity at the Memorial Hospital of Salem County for five years. Before retiring in 2017, she worked for 14 years at Public Service Electric and Gas at the nuclear generating station as part of their medical department. She was the first to express her gratitude for her long career in healthcare.

Grace was honored to serve on the Greenwich Township Zoning Board for 25 years and to be a board member of Friends Village in Woodstown for 22 years. She was a lifelong member of the Greenwich Friends Meeting and was their clerk for more than 30 years. Grace held a Black Belt in Karate. She loved to read and enjoyed baking and cooking for her family and friends. She was thankful for her family and remained devoted to her children and grandchildren who she loved to sing and harmonize with.

Survivors include: sons, Sam Thompson and his fiancée Patricia Brown; Mike Thompson and his wife Alexandra Betterelli Thompson; Ben Thompson and his wife Joani Albert Thompson; daughter, Becky Thompson Albert and her husband Gary Albert; grandchildren, Michael Andrew Thompson, Anna Renee Thompson, Samuel Alexander Thompson, Drake Sterling Thompson, Benjamin Alton Thompson, Hollis Amero Thompson, Grace Elena Albert, Isabella Jane Albert, Gabriella Catherine Albert, and Gary Dean Albert III; brother, Robert Ewing and his wife Debbie; and sister, Bonnie Ewing.

A celebration of Grace's life is planned, as she wished, at the Greenwich Friends Meeting in Greenwich when it is safe to gather again. The date and time will be announced.

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**Elizabeth Ann Ewing Fox (Bette) (1931-2020), EFA Member #825**

Courtesy of the *Press-Republican*, Plattsburgh, NY



Elizabeth Ann Ewing Fox (Bette) died at home in Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 30, 2020, of heart failure. Born in Rutland, Vt., March 26, 1931, she was the eldest daughter of Walter C. and Ruth T. Ewing of Chippenhook, Vt. She was of the tenth generation of Ewings to live there. First attending the one-room schoolhouse in Chippenhook, she was graduated from Rutland High School in 1948 and Castleton University in 1950, both with honors. On July 16, 1949, Bette married her husband of 66 years, Wayne C. Fox, of Rutland, Vt.

Bette began her 52-year teaching career in that same one-room school in Chippenhook, where she taught all grades, first through eighth. In addition to teaching, Bette tended to all the school's needs, which included the building's upkeep, acting as school nurse, and chopping wood for the stove during the winter months. She later taught third and fourth grades in Middletown Springs, Vt.

Bette and Wayne refurbished a house in Chippenhook, and this is where they lived during the early years of raising their children, Elizabeth and Ewing. In 1957, Wayne was transferred to Massachusetts. Bette taught seventh and eighth grades in Belchertown, Mass., and third grade in Thorndike, Mass. She was the Secretary of The Rosary Sodality at Saint Thomas Church and began her decades-long involvement in the Teachers Union, serving in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New York as an officer and contract negotiator. In all three states, she was also active in the League of Women Voters.

In 1964, the family moved to Claremont, N.H. Bette was graduated from Keene State College with honors in 1967, earning a BS in Mathematics and English. She attended Dartmouth College to pursue her Master's in Humanities. During her time there, she also learned computer programming. This became a lifelong passion for her, as she delighted in the innovations that technology offered the field of education. In Claremont, Bette taught the fifth grade at The Bluff School and seventh and eighth grade math at Claremont Junior High School in addition to serving as a Cub Scouts Den Mother. When New Hampshire sought to formulate a statewide code of professional conduct and ethics, she was selected and served as the representative for educators throughout the state at the state capitol. She was also selected as the state representative to the Western Hemisphere Math Conference in Canada.

In 1974, Wayne was transferred to Willsboro, N.Y. Bette joined the faculty at Ticonderoga Central School, teaching sixth, seventh and eighth grade math, reading, and computer science, retiring after 26 years there. Additionally, Bette served on the prestigious Middle States Assessment Commission on Elementary and Secondary Schools.

Encouraged by her father, Bette developed a deep interest in Ewing family genealogical research at the age of ten. This became a lifelong pursuit, as she traveled around the country to gather information from libraries, town halls, and cemeteries, and spent most days in her retirement doing research and contributing her notes to the genealogical record. She is published in *The Ewing Family Association Journal* (Clan Ewing of America). Bette was a member of the Ewing Family Clan and Daughters of the Magna Carta. Her love of the outdoors complimented her favorite activities of gardening; botany; studying, gathering and preserving her finds; bird watching; camping; and spending time at the beach.

Bette will be remembered for her strong convictions regarding equality for all, and in particular, the advancement of women. Bette will also be remembered as fiercely loyal to those she loved; energetic; always up for an adventure; reading math textbooks for fun; doing research or working in her gardens; and always wearing bright colors and her genuine smile. She was fierce and brave and a woman of incomparable grace. She was an indefatigably devoted wife, mother, grandmother, and friend.



Bette was predeceased in July 2010 by her son, Ewing Walter Fox, and in February 2015 by her husband, Wayne Charles Fox. She is survived by her daughter, Elizabeth Ann Fox, of Greenwich, Conn.; and by five grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren: Ewing Fox and wife Theresa and their two daughters, Logan and Etta; Elizabeth Barker and husband Ford and their two children, Fox and Henrietta; Crosby Fox and husband Kent Collier and their two sons, Sullivan and Arlo; William Dyke and fiancée Kathleen Godbold; and Emily Fox and husband Brendan McLaughlin and their son, Madds. She is also survived by her beloved younger sisters, Beverley Ewing Taranovich of Concord, N.H., and Joyce Ewing McGinnis of Rutland, Vt., and two nieces and five nephews.

The family plans a memorial service and reception in Westport, N.Y., in the summer of 2021 or when it is safe to gather. Details will be released when finalized.

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### **Eleanor Louise Ewing Swineford (1928-2021), EFA Member #511**

Courtesy of Ponderosa Valley Funeral Services, Parker, CO



Eleanor Louise Swineford, 92, passed away peacefully on January 26, 2021 at The Suites at Someren Glen in Centennial, CO.

Eleanor was born on February 27, 1928 in Massillon, OH, to Dewey and Edith Ewing. Eleanor was one of 5 children including a twin sister. Eleanor went to Ashland College in Ashland, OH, married and went on to have 3 sons, 4 grandchildren, and 7 great grandchildren. She lived for many years in Wooster, OH, before moving to Cabot, AR, where she eventually retired from Regal Ware after 37 years. She recently moved to Colorado to be closer to family.

In addition to being a dedicated and loving mother, Eleanor was a faithful member of Mt. Tabor Methodist Church in Arkansas. She was also a proud member of the DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution). She loved spending time volunteering, having spent many hours at the Jacksonville Museum of Military History, working the elections, and various other activities. Eleanor also spent many, many hours researching and documenting the family's genealogy and took an enjoyable trip to Ireland to learn more about the family history. She will be remembered for her kind and generous spirit, love for her family, and her impeccable style.

She is survived by her son, Gerald Wayne (Marilyn) Swineford of Howe TX. She is also survived by grandchildren Jennifer (David) Frisby of Parker, CO; Jason (Amy) Swineford of Elizabeth, CO; Sara (Blake) McFadden of Dallas, TX; Laura (Doug) Slade of Argyle, TX and seven great grandchildren, Angela, Josh, Tyler, Henry, Harrison, Will, and Jacob. Also survived by two sisters Charlene Brown of Ashland, OH and Betty Whitmer of Navarre, OH.

Preceded in death by her parents, two sons – Pete Swineford (Aurora, CO); Randy Swineford (Cabot, AR) and siblings Donald Ewing and Margaret Hiser.

A Celebration of Life will be held in the summer of 2021, dates to be determined.

## ***Annual Treasurer's Reports***

**Linda (Ewing) Coughlin, EFA Treasurer** ([llcoughlin@comcast.net](mailto:llcoughlin@comcast.net) / (708) 502-6655)

### Summary of EFA Membership as of December 31, 2020

The Ewing Family Association had 202 members at the end of 2019. We have received 15 new members since the beginning of the year, 10 members renewed their memberships in 2020 who had not renewed in 2019, and 34 people did not renew their memberships for 2020. The EFA currently has 193 paid members as of 12/31/2020.

### Summary of EFA Finances for 2020

The Ewing Family Association's (EFA's) year-to-date 2020 revenue from regular operations of \$6,260 was derived from membership dues and library support donations. Year-to-date 2020 operating expenses for quarterly journal & newsletter editor stipend, printing & mailing, the EFA website, office supplies, miscellaneous postage, liability insurance, dues & subscriptions, state regulatory fees, and PayPal fees were \$6,276, resulting in a net loss for regular operations of \$16.

The EFA also received designated contributions in 2020 of \$1,310 for the Special Operations Fund.

Total equity at 12/31/2020 was \$16,052 compared to \$14,758 at 12/31/2019 due to the Contributions received in the Special Operations Fund offset by the net loss on regular operations.

The fund balances at 12/31/2020 were:

DNA Fund	\$58.62
Heritage Fund	\$193.08
Pocahontas James Ewing Memorial	\$100.00
Warrior Regiment Fund	\$25.00
Research Fund	\$2,254.05
Special Operations Fund	\$6,206.70
Regular Operations Fund	\$7,214.60
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>\$16,052.05</b>

Please contact the treasurer, Linda Coughlin, with any questions or to receive additional information related to EFA's current membership or the 2020 profit and loss or fund balances.



## **Information Exchange**

This section of the *Ewing Family Journal* provides members with transcripts of dialogues initiated by queries or offers of information sent to the EFA Genealogist, the *Ewing Family Journal's* Editor, the following websites, and others. Including these items here is intended to entice others to join the dialogues and help respond to the queries or amplify the provided information.

Ewing-related requests for information and offers of information are often posted to various Internet web sites including:

- EFA's Forum at [groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation](https://groups.google.com/group/EwingFamilyAssociation),
- EFA's Facebook Page at [www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association](https://www.facebook.com/ewing.family.association),
- Ewing Family Genealogy Forum at [genforum.genealogy.com/ewing](https://genforum.genealogy.com/ewing), and
- Rootsweb's Ewing Message Board at [boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/mb.ashx](https://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.ewing/mb.ashx).

Readers should periodically view and search these sites to find queries and offered information related to their Ewing-related genealogy research.

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### **William M. Ewing of Long Creek, Mecklenburg County, NC**

**Message from Andre Kearns** ([andrekearnsdc@gmail.com](mailto:andrekearnsdc@gmail.com))

I am a genealogist and recently discovered through research and Y-DNA testing that I am a Ewing descendant. Last week, I had fun presenting at RootsTech Connect, so I am sharing with you my conference talk, "Helping African Americans Trace to Slaveholding Ancestors using DNA." You can watch it here. <https://youtu.be/mlnSU5UM-nQ>

My ancestor William M. Ewing of Long Creek, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, makes an inadvertent appearance in my presentation. I show an 1870 Mecklenburg County, NC, record for my third great-grandfather, Henry Johnston, and you see William M. Ewing living next door to him. Henry's daughter, Augusta, is my great-great grandmother and married my great-great grandfather, Gus Kerns, the son of William M. Ewing.

Enjoy and I look forward to engaging with and learning from all of you about Ewing family history and genealogy.

**Response from David Neal Ewing** ([davidewing93@gmail.com](mailto:davidewing93@gmail.com))

Andre, I'm really impressed by your research and by your presentation. You have shown us in a very concrete way how to use DNA results and conventional genealogical research to reinforce and illuminate each other. Many of us have done the DNA testing, and then just sat back waiting for a relative to emerge who has done the research already. Not you. You just rolled up your sleeves and got busy. I hope you will become active in the EFA. We could learn a lot from you.

Thank you for your posting.

---

**Maria Wills Boyle Ewing (1801-1864)****Message from George Kuntz** ([citadel72@aol.com](mailto:citadel72@aol.com))

I'm trying to identify the two women in this picture. Which one is Mrs. Hugh Boyle Ewing? And which Marie Ewing is this?

**Response from Beth Ewing Toscos** ([beth.toscos@gmail.com](mailto:beth.toscos@gmail.com))

With your OK, I'll pass this photo on to our Ewing Family Association genealogist, Karen Avery, and to the Ewing google group. Hopefully, someone will recognize and respond.

**Response from Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist**  
([bkavery2@comcast.net](mailto:bkavery2@comcast.net))

Mrs. Hugh Boyle Ewing was Henrietta Elizabeth Young (1834-1927). Maria Wills Boyle (1801-1864), wife of Senator Thomas Ewing, Sr. These women might be identified by older/younger.



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**Thomas Ewing (1789-1871)****Message from Catherine Ferrell Novak** ([cnovak35@gmail.com](mailto:cnovak35@gmail.com))

Do you know if we are related to the Ewings that Ewing Hall at Ohio University was named after? Below is my Ewing family tree:

1. John Ewing (1648-1745) of Carnashannagh
2. James Ewing (1721-1801)
3. William Ewing Sr. (Swago Bill) (1756-1822) (brother is John "Indian John" Ewing)
4. William Ewing Jr.
5. Enoch Ewing
6. Levi Ewing
7. May (Mae) Ewing (married name Coyer)
8. Virginia Coyer (married name Ferrell)
9. Me: Catherine Ferrell (married name Novak) Ewing Family Assoc. member #1151

**Response from Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist** ([bkavery2@comcast.net](mailto:bkavery2@comcast.net))

Ewing Hall, a residence facility at Ohio University, was built in 1969. It was originally known as South Green building #14. Ewing House was named in honor of Thomas Ewing (1789-1871), who was a native of West Liberty, VA (presently West Liberty, WV). West Liberty was given its patriotic name during the time of the American Revolution and served as the seat of Ohio County, Virginia from 1777 to 1797. Thomas Ewing, for whom the residence hall at Ohio University was named, was born December 28, 1789, to George Ewing (1754-1824) and Rachel Harris (1754-1825). The family moved to Ohio in 1792.

Thomas was one of the first graduates of Ohio University, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He also later served as trustee of Ohio University. He was a United States Senator, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Interior, and an advisor to four United States Presidents.

There is no near relationship between your Ewing lineage from John Ewing (1648-1745) of Carnashannagh, Ireland/Frederick County, Virginia and the Ewing family of Londonderry, Ireland/Lancaster, Ohio. Using the Ewing Y-DNA Project, the two groups each fall into Group 1. I would venture to say that somewhere in the 1500 or 1600s there is a likely common ancestor.

Thomas married Maria Wills Boyle in 1820, and they were the parents of six children who lived to adulthood.

1. Philemon Beecher Ewing (1820-1896) became a Judge.
  2. Eleanor Boyle Ewing (1824-1888) married General William Tecumseh Sherman.
  3. Hugh Boyle Ewing (1826-1905) was a Major-General and also U.S. Minister to the Netherlands. He married Henrietta Young.
  4. General Thomas Ewing (1829-1896) (above) married Ellen C. Cox.
  5. General Charles B. Ewing (1835-1883) married Virginia Larwell Miller
  6. Maria Theresa Ewing (1837-1910). She married Clement F. Steele.
- 

## ***Susannah Ewing (1757-1820)***

**Message from Sue Walton** ([suzanwalton@gmail.com](mailto:suzanwalton@gmail.com))

I am fairly new to the genealogy quest and am hoping you will be able to answer a few questions for me. Does your organization provide genealogy information? I'm interested in source information for:

Susannah Ewing b. 1757 Carlisle, Cumberland, PA; d. 1820; m Aug 1777 to John Blair b. Jan 1754 Cumberland, PA; d. aft 21 July 1810, Madison, OH.

Parents of Susannah Ewing:

Thomas Ewing b. 1717 Cumberland, PA; d. 1782 PA

Mary Ann Leeper or Leefer b: 28 Feb 1719.

I am interested in joining a genealogy group that can help me with documenting the lineage of the above Ewing family members. Thank you for you quick reply.

**Response from Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist** ([bkavery2@comcast.net](mailto:bkavery2@comcast.net))

Thanks for your query. If you haven't yet checked the Resource pages on the Ewing Family Association website, you will want to check there. Using the search function and the name Leeper and/or Cumberland County, PA, you may find items that may be helpful. I do not have Susannah Leeper and John Blair in my large Ewing database, but have other Leeper and Ewing folks in Cumberland County, PA. The main resource is:

<https://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/resources/books>

**Response from Sue Walton** ([suzanwalton@gmail.com](mailto:suzanwalton@gmail.com))

It is John Blair and Susannah Ewing. Do you have parents of Susannah Ewing married to John Blair?

**Response from Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist** ([bkavery2@comcast.net](mailto:bkavery2@comcast.net))

My records do not contain John Blair and Susannah Ewing. We will be happy to publish your query in the upcoming May 2021 *Ewing Family Journal*. I'm sorry I was unable to help you. You may also wish to place your query here: <https://groups.google.com/g/ewingfamilyassociation>

**Response from Sue Walton** ([suzanwalton@gmail.com](mailto:suzanwalton@gmail.com))

Thank you for your response regarding Susan Ewing. I have a few questions below:

1. What is the charge of membership to the Ewing Association?
2. Did Sidney Ewing have two sisters – a Frances Ewing and a Nancy Ewing?
3. I noted that James, Joseph, John, Samuel, Frances, and Jane McNutt all died in 1833. Is there any information as to the cause of six deaths? Illness, Indians, etc.?
4. Do you have information on children of Sidney Ewing and Lt James McNutt --Frances McNutt and Samuel McNutt?

Sidney Ewing: b. 1761, Virginia; d. 1818, Augusta, Virginia

Married 6 Feb 1781

James McNutt, Lt.: b. 1740 Augusta, Virginia; d. 30 November 1809, Franklin, Ohio

Do you have information about the children and grandchildren of Sidney Ewing and James McNutt?

**QUESTION 1**

Frances McNutt Blair: b. 1785, Franklin, Ohio; d. March 1833

Married 8 August 1805, Franklin, Ohio

Samuel Blair: b. 1785, Bourbon, Kentucky; d. November 1829, Pike, Illinois

I found the following DAR information regarding Ancestor proven Lt. James McNutt A204508 married Sidney Ewing, Nancy Ewing sister to Frances Ewing McNutt married Samuel Blair.

Do you have any information on Frances Ewing and Samuel Blair? I have a probate document for Samuel Blair dated 24 Jan 1830 that lists children's names but no birth or death dates.

Susan ?, Culberson Blair, Nelson Blair, Amanda Blair, James Blair, John Blair and Mary, John Blair and Mary Blair orphan minors above the age of Fourteen have not a guardian.

**QUESTION 2**

Samuel H McNutt married 1809? Susannah Jefferies and/or both Mary Susan Blair, b. 1788 Franklin, Ohio; d. 1833

**Response from Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist** ([bkavery2@comcast.net](mailto:bkavery2@comcast.net))

We would welcome you to the Ewing Family Association. Dues is \$30.00 per year. You may sign in from this page: <https://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/home/join-renew>

Have you done any research from our Resources page?

<https://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/resources/books>

Sorry to say that I have no answers to your further questions about the McNutt or Blair families. I suggest you go to this site by William Sproul at [sproul3@frontier.com](mailto:sproul3@frontier.com). His website may be found from data he shared with EFA: <http://wwwsproulfamily.net/efa/pdf>.

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**Lydia Ewing (1791-1872), Granddaughter of Captain James Ewing****Message from Catherine Voutaz** ([ctaz66@yahoo.com](mailto:ctaz66@yahoo.com))

I am currently doing some research regarding the children of Lydia Ewing (1791-1872) who married George W Burris on 27 Jul 1809. To complete my D.A.R. supplemental application to the Patriot James Ewing, I am seeking supporting documentation that Cynthia Ewing (1820-1888), (James' great-granddaughter) who married John Hawk (1817-1885) on 10 Sep 1838 is the daughter of Lydia Ewing and George Burris.

I found the information regarding Lydia here: James Ewing - Pioneer, Volume II ([https://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/books/JamesEwingOfPocahontas/jasbook\\_Vol2/Jas1721v2Ch09.htm](https://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/books/JamesEwingOfPocahontas/jasbook_Vol2/Jas1721v2Ch09.htm)), but I have not been able to affirm Cynthia's relationship to Lydia, but she is clearly listed as their daughter.

But, apparently George Burris has an obituary used to substantiate some information show on this website? Is there any possibility someone has documentation that could be provided to me to positively connect the relationship? Once that is established, I think I have enough information for my D.A.R application related to the patriot James Ewing.

**Response from Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist** ([bkavery2@comcast.net](mailto:bkavery2@comcast.net))

After checking my very large Ewing data base, I am sorry to report that I do not have the documentation you desire. I have George Burris and Lydia Ewing Burris listed but with only one child. It is William Ewing Burris, born c. 1810. I received this information a few years ago from an EFA member, Mark A. Whitehead (#1264). Not certain if he is a current member. I have two email addresses for him: [baileyolalla@gmail.com](mailto:baileyolalla@gmail.com) and [shop99er@centrulink.net](mailto:shop99er@centrulink.net).

We have many members who descend from earlier generations of your line. Post your query at: <https://groups.google.com/group/ewingfamilyassociation>. Hopefully you will receive some help there.

**Message from Catherine Voutaz** ([ctaz66@yahoo.com](mailto:ctaz66@yahoo.com)) [to Mark Whitehead]

I am interested in your connection to William Ewing Burris. I am seeking a relationship verification for his sister Cynthia Burris Hawk who died in 1888. Do you have some documentation connecting William Ewing Burris to his parent's George W Burris and Lydia Ewing?

I am trying to complete my D.A.R. application connected to James Ewing and Margaret (Sargent), but need a resource to connect them. Is there any possibility you may have a will or obituary that connects William to his parents? Any information would be greatly appreciated.

**Response from Mark Whitehead** ([shop99er@centurylink.net](mailto:shop99er@centurylink.net))

I am sure you already know that neither William nor Lydia will appear in George's will. They both died in 1854, and George died in 1872.

Subsequent response: Well, all I've been able to come up with is George Burris' line in the 1840 census. Of the two daughters that may qualify for "Free White Female 20-30", I think the one counted is Cynthia. Anna would have been married 6 years at this point. Cynthia is also married, but very recently, and they may have been living with her parents. Martha, the only other daughter had been married for 11 years. Wish I could have done more.

*Editor's Note: Copies of family records for George Burris and Lydia Ewing follow on pages 35 and 36 – courtesy of the Daughters of the American Revolution.:*



FAMILY RECORD.	
MARRIAGES.	MARRIAGES.
Geo Burris & Lydia Ewing July 27 <sup>th</sup> A.D. 1809	Synthia Burris & John Thayer September 3 <sup>rd</sup> 1811
Martha Burris & Wm A McG Cray September 3 <sup>rd</sup> A.D. 1829	Geo. Burris & Nellie Thayer Dunkirk February 4 <sup>th</sup> A.D. 1841
Wm E. Burris & Lydia Mor ris July 27 <sup>th</sup> A.D. 1831	Milton Burris & Mary M. Thayer The 11 <sup>th</sup> 1841
Ann Burris & Tiras J. Haman was married October 7 <sup>th</sup> 1834	George Haman & Harriet Burris & Haman Is. ut. 1 <sup>st</sup> 1834 The 11 <sup>th</sup> 1841

***Baker Ewing, b. 1747*****Message from Helene Paquet** (hbpaquet@gmail.com)

Hello, I am writing you as a new member who is "lost" trying to figure out which one of the Ewing brothers my line descended from. On my application, I named the first few of my family starting with my mother. Could you help me out? If so, what more info do you need? If I am right, William Ewing, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth Milford, are our ancestors, but I get confused between brothers and half-brothers, cousins and dates.

I am pretty sure of the line from Lila Rae Ewing (married Leon George Paquet from Quebec, Canada) born 5 Jan 1927, Portland, Oregon and died 14 Dec 1982 in Seattle, Washington, up to my GGGF Robert Moore Ewing, born 10 Jul 1835 in Illinois USA, died 30 Apr 1906 in Kansas, USA. His wife was Jane "Jennie" Ellen Walker born 29 Mar 1849 in Illinois, died 17 Feb 1924 in Kansas, USA. Can you access my account with Ancestry? If so, it's hbpaquet, Paquet family tree. Any help is greatly appreciated, thank you.

**Response from Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist** (bkavery2@comcast.net)

I am able to access your tree on Ancestry. I was happy to be able to add a bit more information to my data base.

Your tree contains more very early generations than I have knowledge or sources. Can you please let me know of your sources for those? Many folks believe they trace to William Ewing and Eliza Milford and that may be true, but sourcing is not known for certain.

You don't mention exactly the generations where you are confused. Have you searched in our Resources links on the website? <https://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/resources/books>. Do be careful though, as there are always a few mistakes in any genealogical document!

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***Joseph and Ann Ewing*****Message from Dr. Frances Kerner** (frances.kerner@ntlworld.com)

I am a historical researcher and am editing a series of just over 100 letters (1795-1852) in my spare time (I work in historical research). I have been researching their context, which includes the lives of the writers and recipients. I plan to publish my work, the completion of which has been delayed by the pandemic.

I recently came across your website. I am not related to the Ewing family, but am interested in the above couple who acted as guardians to an infant in 1760. They were living in Londonderry at the time. I see from David Neal Ewing's paper that there is a monumental inscription for Joseph and Ann and their children. I think, on the balance of probabilities, that this is my couple. Has anyone been able to determine anymore about the couple or whether any of their descendants have survived? I am keen to establish Ann's maiden name, but so far have not been able to because of the paucity of Irish records. Any information you have would be gratefully received.



**Response from Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist ([bkavery2@comcast.net](mailto:bkavery2@comcast.net))**

What an interesting project. I wish I could be of some help, but am unable to determine who the couple might be. You reference one of David Neal Ewing's paper, of which he has written many. Could you please reference the exact one to which you refer?

I have included Dr. David Neal Ewing along with others who might be of some help to you.

**Response from Dr. Frances Kerner ([frances.kerner@ntlworld.com](mailto:frances.kerner@ntlworld.com))**

Thank you for your reply. I attach the paper. The reference to Joseph (d.1768) and Ann (d.1809) is under the heading Gravestone inscriptions.

**Response from Dr. David Neal Ewing ([davidewing93@gmail.com](mailto:davidewing93@gmail.com))**

The "paper" you have attached has my name on it only because I transcribed the report of William Roulston, the researcher we had hired in Ireland, for publication in the *Journal of Clan Ewing* (since renamed the *Ewing Family Journal*), I think in the Vol. 12, No. 2, May 2006 issue. I have no first-hand knowledge of anything there reported, and no knowledge of this Joseph Ewing, his wife, or descendants. I regret not being able to be more helpful.

*Editor's Note: The referenced paper follows . . . . .*

**Research in Ireland****David Neal Ewing**

Earlier this year, Clan Ewing hired a researcher with the Ancestral Research Service of the Ulster Historical Foundation in Belfast to review the Irish research reports from 1995 that we have posted on the website, and to make suggestions about what further research might be helpful. He thought that we already had reports of most of the readily available resources, but suggested some additional research.\* We hired him to do this, and this is his report (reference UHF4/06/32):

**Estate Papers**

Several items from collections of estate papers were identified as being potentially useful in the search for information on the Ewing family.

- Survey of the Abercorn estate in County Donegal, 1718 – Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, D/623/DE/1/3/1 (The Abercorn estate in County Donegal included parts of the parishes of Taughboyne and Raymoghly.) Nil Ewing [appears in this survey]
- Muster roll of the Abercorn estate in County Donegal, 1745 – published in *Directory of Irish Family History Research* (1998)

Nil Ewing [appears on this Muster roll]

We also looked at a survey of the Forward estate in County Donegal, the original of which is in the National Library of Ireland in Dublin, and here we did find two Ewings listed. The Forward estate in County Donegal included parts of the parishes of Raymoghly, All Saints, Burt, Taughboyne and Templemore.

<u>Townland</u>	<u>Tenant's Name</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Moness	William Ewing	22 70	80 - -	1727	NLI Ms 4247
Portlough	John Ewing	10 7 -	58 2 20	1727	NLI Ms 4247

### Wills and Testamentary Papers

Virtually all original wills probated before 1900 in what is now Northern Ireland were destroyed in Dublin in 1922. From 1858, we have the will books kept by each district registry which contain transcripts of the original wills. These are available on microfilm in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. Before 1858, the administration of testamentary papers was regulated by the Church of Ireland. Will indexes survive for each of the dioceses in Ulster, some of which have been published.

We examined the published index to wills for the dioceses of Derry and Raphoe and found a significant number of Ewing wills listed. The relevant pages were photocopied and are included with this report.\*\*Templemore parish (including Burt and Inch) is in the diocese of Derry. Taughboyne and Raymoghly are in the diocese of Raphoe.

Although virtually all original wills pre-1900 were destroyed a significant number of will abstracts and duplicate copies do survive. There are some 13,000 of these in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. We examined the printed index to these surviving wills, but failed to note anything of relevance.

### Freeholders

For most of the eighteenth century only, Protestant men who possessed what was known as a 40 shilling freehold were permitted to vote in parliament elections. In 1793, the law was changed to allow Catholic freeholders the right to vote as well. In the nineteenth century, the qualifications for voting were revised on a number of occasions. Lists of freeholders, particularly from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, have survived for parts of Ulster and are particularly good for counties Armagh and Down.

A Register of freeholders for County Donegal covering the period 1767-1771 was examined (a photocopy of this register is available in our office).

<u>Name of Freeholder</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Freehold</u>	<u>Date of Registration</u>
Alexander Ewing	Carnamugagh	Same	14 April 1768
John Ewing	Drain	Same	14 April 1768
Samuel Ewing	Cavan	Same	16 April 1768
Samuel Ewing	Minnevoy	Same	26 April 1770

The following document was also recently brought to light by one of our members and includes some interesting references:

- A list of the gentlemen and freeholders that voted for James Lennox Esq Mayor of Derry, 11th May 1697 – Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, T/3161/1/4

EWEING, Joshua, Merchant, City of L'Derry

EWEING, Samuel, Merchant, City of L'Derry

### Presbyterian Records

We examined a publication entitled, *Roots of Presbyterianism in Donegal*, which is basically a more recent edition of two fascinating books written by the Rev. Alexander Lecky in the early twentieth century. At the end of this volume there is a list of names of elders and commissioners from the different congregations in the north-west which formed part of the Laggan Presbytery in the late seventeenth century. We examined these names which are arranged by congregation, but perhaps surprisingly, the only Ewing we found was an Alexander Ewing who is listed under Ray (near Manorcunningham). No Ewings were listed for Burt and Londonderry.

### Gravestone Inscriptions

The following names of Ewings were extracted from inscriptions from Taughboyne Church of Ireland graveyard in the researcher's private possession. The present church stands on the site of a medieval parish church and in fact incorporates portions of the medieval church in its walling. The graveyard is used by all denominations.

- Alexander Ewing of Murlough, Newtowncunningham, died 4 July 1940; his wife, Elizabeth Baldrick Ewing, died 23 April 1959.
- Samuel Ewing of Carnamaddy, died 23 April 1821, aged 52, erected by his disconsolate widow.
- Joseph Ewing, died 8 July 1768 aged 72; his widow Ann, died 17 June 1809 aged 80; his sons John and Walter (no dates given); his daughter Ann, died 26 April 1845 aged 85; his son Joseph, died 29 March 1855 aged 91.
- Marianne Ewing, widow of Andrew Hamilton MD of Londonderry, died at Belfast 27 November 1873 aged 60.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing died 3 October 1825 aged 26.

### Conclusion

We have been able to examine all of the documents set out in the initial assessment.\*\*\* One set of records that have not been searched so far are the corporation books for Londonderry which survive from 1673 and are available in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. Searching through these would be a lengthy process, but might provide some additional information on your Ewing ancestors. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us.

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\* Dr. William Roulston, Research Officer, Ulster Historical Foundation, Balmoral Buildings, 12 College Square East, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT1 6DD. Tele: 028 90332288

\*\* [This consists of three photocopied pages, pages 41 and 42 are captioned at the top "*Derry Wills, 1612-1858*" and page 167 is captioned at the top "*Raphoe Wills, 1684-1858.*" Names are listed in alphabetical order; I have transcribed only the names on those pages from Erwin through Ewing and have left out the others.] See next two pages.

<b>Page 41</b>	<b><i>Derry Wills, 1612-1858</i></b>	<b>Date of Probate</b>
Erwin,	Edward, Lisglasse, liberties of Londonderry	1706
"	Joseph, Derribeg, p. Drumachose	1736
"	See also Irvin, Irvine, Irwin, and Irwine [not transcribed]	
Espie,	Thomas, Belmacallie Beg (Ballymacally Beg), p. Aghadowey	1636
Evans,	Edmund, Castlefin	1732
"	Finlay, Raphad, co. Londonderry	1792
"	John, Legacurry, p. Cumber	1810
"	Thomas, Bellaghy, p. Ballyscullion	1842
Evory,	George (apothecary), Londonderry City	1774
Ewin,	John, Donagheady ( <i>nuncupative</i> )	1762
Ewing,	Alexander, Molenan, liberties of Londonderry	1736
"	Alexander, Monness, p. Templemore	1776
"	Anthony, Carnochan (Carnaghan), p. Inch	1773
"	a/s. Nilly, Catherine (widow), Burt, p. Templemore	1686
"	a/s. McNit, Elinor, Ballynakilly, Inch Island	1698
"	Gabriel, Calhame, p. Donoughmore	1850
"	James, Templemoil, p. Faughanvale	1791
"	James, (innkeeper), Londonderry City	1799
"	Jane, Moness	1770 or 1778
"	John, Londonderry	1728
"	John, Magherboy, co. Donegal	1765
"	John, Buchalen (Bohullion), p. Templemore, co. Donegal	1770
"	Margaret (widow), Londonderry City ( <i>nuncupative</i> )	1730
"	Margaret (widow), Molenan, liberties of Londonderry	1843
"	Nathaniel (merchant), Londonderry City ( <i>nuncupative</i> )	1684
"	Robert, Polpatrick, p. Donaghmore	1765
"	Robert, Carnaughan, p. Inch	1795
"	Robert, Carnahan, p. Inch	1807
<b>Page 42</b>	<b><i>Derry Wills, 1612-1858</i></b>	<b>Date of Probate</b>
Ewing,	Ewing, Samuel (merchant), Londonderry City	1731
"	Samuel, Londonderry City	1749
"	Samuel (farmer), Munness (Moness), p. Templemore, co. Donegal	1766
"	Samuel, Pollpatrick	1768
"	Samuel, Sessioghmore, p. Donaghmore, co. Donegal	1769
"	Samuel, Carnamady, p. Burt	1823
"	Thomas, Crehenan, p. Moville	1785
"	William, Mollenan, liberties of Londonderry	1776
"	William, Darganagh, p. Termoneeny	1783

continued . . .

Page 167	<i>Raphoe Wills, 1684-1858</i>	Date of Probate
Erwin	James, Castlenon	1777
"	See also Erewin and Irvine [not transcribed]	
Evans,	Edward Mevagh 1783	1783
"	William, Mevagh 1734	1734
Ewine,	James, Convoy	1722
Ewing,	John, Oldtown	1714
"	John, Whitehouse	1734
"	John, Letterkenny	1746
"	John, Drean	1807
"	Thomas, Windehall	1755

\*\*\* This is a copy of Mr. Roulston's email outlining his "initial assessment.

17 February 2006

Dear Mr. Ewing,

Your file has been passed to me for my attention. I have had a chance to look at the Clan Ewing website and find it very interesting. The research that has been carried out is very thorough and most avenues have been closed. I would also like to congratulate you on your excellent find in the Burt session minutes. I was aware of their existence and included a reference to them in my recent book, *Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors*, but without knowing the extensive nature of the material they contained. I have family connections with this part of Donegal and find the area to have a fascinating history.

As for further research, there are still a few things that could be examined. These include:

- A valuation of the Forward estate in east County Donegal, including lands in the parish of Burt, of 1727. The original is in the National Library of Ireland, but I have transcribed it and could look for Ewings and other names in it.
- Gravestone inscriptions in Taughboyne graveyard near St Johnston, probably the largest graveyard in east Donegal with a large number of 17th- and 18th-century inscriptions. In the summer of 1995, I transcribed the inscriptions and could look up my notebooks.
- A survey of the Abercorn estate in the St Johnston area of east Donegal from 1718 in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. Also a muster roll of the estate from 1745.
- Register of freeholders for County Donegal, 1761-75 in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland and also a copy in our library here.
- Minutes of the Laggan presbytery, 1672-95 which covered Presbyterian congregations in the north-west of Ireland. Names of those who appeared as elders from the different congregations have been transcribed.
- Indexes to wills and administration bonds for the dioceses of Derry and Raphoe, available at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.

The above could be searched within the limits of a minimum budget search (£90). If you would like us to proceed on these lines, you can visit our website [www.ancestryireland.com](http://www.ancestryireland.com) and go to Research Services. Here you will be able to register for a search.

Yours sincerely,

William Roulston

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## ***Noble Ewing***

### **Message from Blair Barbour Ewing** ([blair.ewing@comcast.net](mailto:blair.ewing@comcast.net))

Hello, I'm looking for any information you may have about Noble Ewing, (b. about 1786 in NJ, died 1846 in Philadelphia; husband of Miriam Wolcott and father of George Clinton Ewing), in particular the names of his parents or siblings. My Ewing research has dead-ended with him. Thanks for your assistance.

### **Response from Martin Ewing, EFA Webmaster** ([ewing@alum.mit.edu](mailto:ewing@alum.mit.edu))

My earliest recorded Ewing is also Noble, which seems to make us cousins. My Ewing line goes like this (from memory) -

Galen (my father)  
William  
Edward  
George  
Noble

I have various details about Noble, but not his parentage. He probably was born in NJ abt 1786, as you note, but beyond that it's a "brick wall." I'd be happy to compare data with you. I have never run into any other Ewing in our line here in the Ewing Family Association., so this is a welcome connection!

### **Response from Blair Barbour Ewing** ([blair.ewing@comcast.net](mailto:blair.ewing@comcast.net))

Thank you for responding; it's nice to connect with you. I'm a Ewing by marriage. My husband, Ted (Edward), is a descendant of Noble Ewing. Here is Ted's Ewing line:

David (Ted's dad)  
Andrew  
Charles  
Edward  
George  
Noble

If I come across anything new about Noble, I'll be sure to pass it along. I have a little bit of information about his service in the War of 1812, but that's about it. I guess he'll remain a mystery for now.

### **Response from Karen Avery, EFA Genealogist** ([bkavery2@comcast.net](mailto:bkavery2@comcast.net))

Thanks for your query. The lineage of your husband, Ted Ewing, to Noble Ewing was wonderful news to me and also to Martin. I know Martin has been searching for his ancestor, Noble Ewing, for a very long time. I keep a very large Ewing data base and would invite you to share more vital dates and locations for Ted's lineage.

You should consider having Ted join the Ewing Y-DNA Project through FTDNA. We have a fairly large project with over 200 men participating. You may read more about it here: <https://www.ewingfamilyassociation.org/genealogy-and-history/y-dna-project>

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			Donald	28
			Earl Robert, Sr. (1898-1950)	25

**Ewing (continued)**

Earl Robert, Jr. (1921-2006)	25
Edith	28
Edward	43
Edward 'Ted'	25, 43
Elden	10
Eleanor Boyle (1824-1888)	32
Eleanor Louise (1928-2021)	24, 28
Elizabeth	25
Elizabeth (d. 1825)	40
Elizabeth Ann 'Bette' (1931-2020)	24, 27
Ellen C. (Cox)	32
Elizabeth (Baldrick) (d. 1959)	40
Elizabeth (Cumby) (d. 1930)	14
Elizabeth (Milford)	37
Elspeet (d. 1829)	12
Emily	21
Enoch	31
Findley (1691-1787)	25
Frances	33
Galen	43
George (1754-1824)	31
George Clinton	43
George Washington (1853-1916)	25
Ginger Lynne	25
Grace (1947-2021)	24, 26
Gus Kerns	30
Henrietta Elizabeth (Young) (1834-1927)	31
Hugh Boyle, Major General (1826-1905)	31, 32
Ida May	21
James, Captain	34
James 'the deserter'	25
James (1721-1801)	31
James (b. 1730)	20
James Hugh	25
James William	21
Jane (Walker) (1784-1852)	21
Jane "Jennie" Ellen (Walker) (1849-1924)	37
Joel C.	25
John	39, 40
John of Carnashannagh (1648-1745)	31
John 'Indian John'	11, 31
John (1747-1808)	25
John (1789-1827)	12, 16
John L. (b. 1795)	25
John Thor	12, 16, 24
Joseph (d. 1768)	37, 38, 40
Joseph (d. 1855)	40
Joshua	39
Joyce	28
Juliana Horatia (Gatty) (d. 1885)	12-14
Levi	31
Linda	29
Lila Rae (b. 1927)	25, 37
Lydia (1791-1872)	34
Madjesia May (1884-1912)	21
Margaret	28
Marianne (d. 1873)	40
Maria Theresa (1837-1910)	32
Maria Wills (Boyle) (1801-1864)	31, 32
Mary Ann Leeper/Leeper (b. 1719)	32
Mary Jane (Lorraine) (1819-1893)	21
May 'Mae'	31
Melissa	25
Miriam (Wolcott)	43

Nancy	33
Niko	22
Noble (b. abt. 1786-d. 1846)	25, 43
Olive (Terpening)	10
Orville Elden	8-11
Philemon Beecher (1820-1896), Judge	32
Pocahontas James	11, 29
Quintella	10
Rachel (Harris) (1754-1825)	31
Robert	26
Robert (1718-1787)	25
Robert Irving (b. 1900)	25
Robert Metcalf (1833-1902)	10
Robert Moore (b. 1835-1906)	25, 37
Robertus (1782-?)	25
Ruth T.	27
Samuel	39
Samuel of Carnamaddy (d. 1821)	40
Samuel Walker (1818-1894)	21
Samuel Watson	26
Sidney (1761-1818)	33
Steven C.	22
Susannah (1757-1820)	32, 33
Thomas (1717-1782)	32
Thomas (1789-1871)	31
Thomas, Sr., Senator	31
Thomas, General (1829-1896)	32
Virginia Larwell (Miller)	32
Wallace K. 'Wally', PhD	8, 11
Walter	40
Walter C.	27
Walter 'Major'	24
William	39, 43
William (1709-1771/73)	10
William (1784-1865)	21
William M.	30
William Parker (1858-1938)	21
William of Rockingham County, VA,	25
William, Sr.	37
William, Sr. (Swago Bill) (1756-1822)	11, 31
William, Jr.	31
Yvonne (Tucker)	26
Zeina	25

**Ewings of Balloch**

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**Ferrell**

Catherine	31
Virginia (Coyer)	31

**Fox**

Crosby	28
Elizabeth Ann	28
Elizabeth Ann 'Bette' (Ewing) (1931-2020)	24, 27, 28
Emily	28
Etta	28
Ewing	28
Ewing Walter (d. 2010)	28
Logan	28
Theresa	28
Wayne Charles (d. 2015)	27, 28

**Franklin**

Benjamin	7
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<b>Frisby</b>			<b>Loraine</b>	
David	28		Mary Jane (1819-1893)	21
Jennifer	28			
<b>Frobes</b>			<b>MacEwen</b>	
Bruce	2, 8		Alasdair	23
<b>Gatty</b>			Colin	23
Juliana Horatia (d. 1885)	12-14		Edith	23
<b>Godbold</b>			Ewen	23
Kathleen	28		John (d. 1916)	23
<b>Grace</b>			Lawrence	22, 23
Jane (Rovensky) (b. 1917)	21		William Ivan Lawrence, Lieutenant (d. 1967)	23
Robert M.	21		<b>MacLean</b>	23
<b>Hamilton</b>			<b>McCombie</b>	
Andrew, MD	40		Barbara (1803-1867)	12
Marianne (Ewing) (d.1873)	40		<b>McElence</b>	
Hawk			Elizabeth	2, 3
John (1817-1885)	34		<b>McFadden</b>	
Cynthia Ewing (Burris) (1820-1888)	34		Blake	28
<b>Hiser</b>			Sara	28
Margaret (Ewing)	28		<b>McGinnis</b>	
<b>Hollen</b>			Joyce (Ewing)	28
Allen E.	25		<b>McLaughlin</b>	
Christy	25		Brendan	28
<b>Hutton</b>			Madds	28
Ginger Lynne (Ewing)	25		<b>McNutt</b>	
James Fred, III	25		Frances (1785-1833)	33
<b>Jackson</b>			James, Lieutenant (1740-1809)	33
Andrew	5		James (d. 1833)	33
<b>Johnston</b>			Jane (d. 1833)	33
Henry	30		John (d. 1833)	33
<b>Kearns</b>			Joseph (d. 1833)	33
Augusta	30		Samuel (d. 1833)	33
Andre	30		Sidney (Ewing) (1761-1818)	33
<b>Kemp</b>			<b>Miller</b>	
Charles Eamer	12		Stuart	25
<b>Kerner</b>			Virginia Larwell	32
Frances, Dr.	37		<b>Moore</b>	
<b>Kiskadden</b>			Mary	2
Asaneth 'Annie' (Adams)	17		Samuel	2-5
James	17		<b>Neely</b>	
Maude Ewing Adams	17		Emily (Ewing)	21
<b>Kuntz</b>			John	21
George	31		Kate	21
<b>Leeper/Leefer</b>			<b>Norris</b>	
Mary Ann (b: 1719.)	32		William (1802-1867)	6
			<b>Novak</b>	
			Catherine (Ferrell)	31
			<b>Paquet</b>	
			Helene B.	25
			Leon George (1927-1982)	37
			Lila Rae (Ewing)	25, 37

<b>Patterson</b>			
Amy Hunter Ewing	1-8		
Mary Gray	4		
Robert	3-5, 7, 8		
Robert Maskell	2-7		
Thomas Leiper	3		
<b>Peale</b>			
Benjamin Franklin	5		
Charles Willson	2, 5		
Titian	6		
<b>Rovensky</b>			
Jane (b. 1917)	21		
John E.	21		
Madjesia May (Ewing) (1884-1972)	21		
<b>Sherman</b>			
Eleanor Boyle (Ewing) (1824-1888)	32		
William Tecumseh, General	32		
<b>Slade</b>			
Doug	28		
Laura	28		
<b>Smyth</b>			
Ethel	13		
John Hall, Major Gen.	13		
<b>Steele</b>			
Clement F.	32		
Maria Theresa (Ewing) (1837-1910)	32		
<b>Swineford</b>			
Amy	28		
Eleanor Louise (Ewing) (1928-2021)	24, 28		
Gerald Wayne	28		
Jason	28		
Marilyn	28		
Pete	28		
Randy	28		
<b>Taranovich</b>			
Beverley Ewing	28		
<b>Thompson</b>			
Alexandrea (Betterelli)	26		
Anna Renee	26		
Becky	26		
Ben	26		
Benjamin Alton	26		
Drake Sterling	26		
Grace (Ewing) (1947-2021)	24, 26		
Hollis Amero	26		
Joani (Albert)	26		
Michael Andrew	26		
Mike	26		
Robert Laurie (d. 1913)	23		
Sam	26		
Samuel Alexander	26		
<b>Thorburn</b>			
James		23	
<b>Toscas</b>			
Beth Ewing		24, 31	
<b>Voutaz</b>			
Catherine		34	
<b>Walker</b>			
Gabriel		20	
Issac		21	
Jane (1784-1852)		21	
Jane "Jennie" Ellen (1849-1924)		37	
<b>Walton</b>			
Sue		32, 33	
<b>Weir</b>			
David		23	
<b>Whitehead</b>			
Mark A.		34	
<b>Witmer</b>			
Betty (Ewing)		28	
<b>Williams</b>			
Paul		25	
Zeina (Ewing)		25	
<b>Young</b>			
Henrietta Elizabeth (1834-1927)		31	





**Ewing Family Association**  
**1330 Vaughn Court**  
**Aurora, IL 60504**

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

Membership is open to all persons with the surname of Ewing or who are descended from anyone with that surname; to anyone who is, or has been, the spouse of such a person; and to anyone who otherwise supports the organization's purposes. To join, send a membership form to Ewing Family Association, 1330 Vaughn Court, Aurora, IL 60504.

Forms are available at  
[www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org](http://www.EwingFamilyAssociation.org).  
Annual dues are \$30.00. Membership includes the semi-annual Ewing Family Journal.

Publication of the Ewing Family Journal began in 1994. Through 2008, the publication was titled Journal of Clan Ewing. The first two issues were published in August and November 1994. They were not designated with a Volume and Number. The February 1995 issue was designated as Vol. 1, No. 4, as it was the third issue of the Journal. The Journal is currently published semi-annually in May and November.

We welcome contributions to the Journal from Ewing Family Association members and others.