

## Analysis: William Ewing, Grandson of Squires James Ewing

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Squire James Ewing's first son, William, had four sons: John, David K., James and William. The genealogical records concerning William s/o William s/o Squire James are – generally speaking – confusing and very inconsistent. This has affected, in particular, the genealogical records regarding his grandson who, through inter-marriage, provided a link between the families of Squire James Ewing and Alexander Ewing (a nephew who followed Squire James to the Robinson Run area and settled near Squire James and the Walkers of Walker's Mill).

This note presents some "facts" and "guesses" about William s/o William s/o Squire James with particular attention to his wives. The facts are based on original records such as the Will prepared by William s/o Squire James, his son's Will, land partition petitions, etc. The guesses come from trying to figure out what happened based on the facts and Census Profiles – birth/death/marriage date-range computations stemming from analyzing the data for a Family Group over several years of census records. Two summaries are provided: a "biographical sketch" and a "timeline".

Readers are invited to help me expand and correct the genealogical record for William s/o William s/o Squire James as well as the other William's, his cousins, discussed in this report: EMail: riddle at WmERiddle dot com, SnailMail: 658 La Viveza Court, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.

### The William's

First, some "facts" that indicate why there's been so much confusion:

- In the 1830's, there were two very similarly aged William's living in the William and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) Ewing household. One was *William the Son* who, according to Census Profiles, was born 1810/1811. The other was William Harvey Ewing – *William the Cousin* – who, also according to Census Profiles, was born 1805/1810. Notice that William the Cousin, if not exactly the same age as William the Son, was older but not by more than six years.
- As if this there aren't already enough William's. ... There was also another William – son of Alexander K. and Martha (Larimore) Ewing – living in the area in the 1830's. This William was "discovered" in the course of doing a Census Profile analysis of the family of Squire James Ewing (see Companion Report 1). The analysis indicates that if this *William the Invisible* existed, he was five-to-fifteen years older than William the Cousin and ten-to-sixteen years older than William the Son.
- William the Son was living with his wife – Jane N. – and his children – Lizona, Robert and William James – in 1860. The 1860 Census indicates an age of 36 for William the Son. However, Census Profiles indicate that William the Son was 49/50 years old in 1860. In addition, the Census Profiles indicate that while there were many William's in the area in 1860, none of them was, even approximately, 36 years old. Finally, the 1870 Census record shows that William the Son was living with his children, and his age is correctly cited as 60 years old. It's reasonable, therefore, to conclude that the "36" age specification in the 1860 Census record is incorrect. The fact that it's the same as the age

quoted for Jane N., the wife in the family, offers support; the census taker, for whatever reason, apparently recorded the same age for husband and wife.

- The birth name for the son of William the Son was “William James Ewing” rather than “James William Ewing” as is (most) often reported. In the 1850 Census, his name is quoted as “William James”. In the 1860 Census record it appears as “William J”. In his father’s 1875 Will it is “William James”. The switch begins after his father died. In the 1880 Census record William James is shown living with his sister and his name is quoted as “W. James”. It appears that William James Ewing decided to be known as “James” rather than “William”. This led, I suspect, to his name being quoted as “James Wm” in the Family Bible that Madjesia Ewing possessed (and which came from the Alexander Ewing side of her ancestry). This, in turn, led to Madjesia quoting “James William” as his name in her records. This led to my descendancy reports (and many others) incorrectly, and confusingly, citing his name as “James William” rather than “William James”.

So, there were three William’s in the “landscape”, two of them were about the same age and living in the William and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) Ewing household. One of these, William the Son, was the father of James William Ewing.

## The Wives

In addition, there are many records for several wives of a “William Ewing”. There are two questions: Which was the wife of William the Son and the mother of William James Ewing? Did William the Son have any other wives?

The potential wives of a “William Ewing”, William the Son included, are:

- *Hannah the Sister* – William the Son had a sister named Hannah. She’s cited in her father’s 1845 Will. The citation does not give any indication whether or not she was married at the time of the Will. (Note, however, that if she married a Ewing then her birth and married names would be the same.) Her father’s bequest to her was the same as to her already-married sister, Mary E. (Ewing) Nesbit. According to census records, Hannah was living at home through 1840. She’s “invisible” in 1850 Census records. She didn’t marry her brother, but she may have married one of the other William’s.
- *Jane N. the Wife* – She’s identified in the 1860 Census record for William the Son. In the record, it’s not totally clear whether her name is recorded as “Jane A” or “Jane N”. Scanning the census records and analyzing the census taker’s script, however, indicates that it’s “Jane N”. (In addition, it was noticed that the middle initials for wives sometimes reflected their maiden names and sometimes reflected, in the case of second marriages, their previous married names. No consensus, one way or the other, was apparent.) Jane N. the Wife is buried in Lot A-149 in the Montour Presbyterian Church’s cemetery and the inscription on her tombstone indicates she was the wife of a “William Ewing Sr” and died in 1861 aged 37 years. Madjesia Ewing’s letters to the Montour Presbyterian Church indicate that she’s buried in this Lot because she died before the Forest Grove Cemetery existed (which is true for an 1861 death date).
- *Jane Hoey the Wife* – She’s identified in Kraynek’s census of the Forest Grove Cemetery as the wife of William Ewing Sr and the mother of Robert B. Ewing. She’s also mentioned in McCandless’ Lot Sheet for Lot A-149 in the Montour Presbyterian Church’s cemetery; the reference reads “Jane Hoey’s Hoey Noble Ewing”.
- *Sarah the Cousin* – James and Rebecca (Robb) Ewing had a daughter, Sarah, who married a “William Ewing” and died in 1855 without leaving any issue. This is known from an 1855 land petition, which also indicates that her husband was still living in 1855. She is buried in Lot A-79.5 in the Montour Presbyterian Church’s cemetery and the inscription on her tombstone didn’t, when it was read many decades ago, clearly indicate her death

date (however this is known from the land petition) but did fairly clearly indicate (according to McCandless' Lot Sheet) that she was "in the 25 year of her age" when she died. This is consistent with the Census Profiles for her family. She's a cousin of all of the William's and she was 19-to-20 years younger than William the Son, 20-to-25 years younger than William the Cousin and 30-to-35 years younger than William the Invisible.

Sarah the Cousin can't be found in post-1840 Census records. She was born in 1830 and it appears that her "life events" happened at "census boundaries", i.e., those points at which she might be missed because of variances in the dates within the year at which data were recorded, i.e., a child not being reported because he/she was born in the census year but after the census was taken. [Over all of the 300-plus Census Profiles I prepared, this is one of the small handful of cases of someone "disappearing" for no known reason such as because they died or moved out of the area.]

- *Hannah Jane the Consort* – She's also buried in Lot A-79.5 in the Montour Presbyterian Church's cemetery. McCandless' Lot Sheet says she was the "Consort of William Ewing" and "died in 1830 in the 3? (30/39) year of her age". In addition, McCandless' Lot Sheet says that "My Wife and Child" appears at the top of her tombstone and that there's an adjoining tombstone on which the word "infant" seems to appear. My personal reading of this tombstone (in the mid-1970's, some 20-or-so years after McCandless' reading) says that the tombstone reads "Daughter of William Ewing" and "died in 183? (1839) in the 3? (35) year of her age". I believe that McCandless' reading is more accurate because it was made earlier (when the stone was more readable) and is more certain about the inscription.

Observation: Her possible death dates rule her out as being the same as Hannah the Sister. Both McCandless' and my guesses concerning her tombstone's inscription indicate that she died before 1841 when William the Father prepared his Will and refers to his daughter Hannah.

## The Marriages

So, who married whom? Before making any guesses, here are some additional "facts" that affect the guesses:

- Males usually married someone their same age or, at most, 15 years younger. The Census Profiles do not contain any instances of a male marrying someone older than they were (except in old age and, apparently, to get a housekeeper, a companion, or a mother for his minor children after his previous wife had died). Nor do they contain instances of a male marrying someone more than 15 years younger.
- Marrying into a family was a common reason for someone to show up on a census record. The Census Profiles reflect several provable instances of this happening.
- When someone was taken in by a family, they might end up marrying one of their "sisters" or "brothers". I know of one instance of this happening. My grandmother, Mary Agnes Ewing (d/o James Harvey s/o James s/o Squire James) was taken in by the William Ebenezer Riddle family when she was orphaned by the nearly simultaneous death of her parents from Typhoid Fever. She eventually married her "brother", George Washington Riddle. They were married very shortly after the death of William Ebenezer Ewing, the patriarch of the family, and I suspect that "brother/sister" marriages typically happened after the father's death.
- In the 1850 census, William the Son is recorded as living alone. Further, the records for that year indicate he was living near his bothers' families: James and Mary (<unk>) Ewing and Frances Margaret (Woods) Ewing (widow of David K. Ewing). In the 1860 Census, he was again living near James and Mary (<unk>) Ewing. In addition, in the 1860 Census, he was living near James Jr, who was a son of David K. Ewing.

- William the Son's 1875 Will refers to Lizona, Robert and William James as "my children" and D. K. Ewing is cited as a witness. William H. Ewing of Pittsburgh is named as an Executor. [It's possible that William H. Ewing is William the Cousin whose name, recall, was William Harvey Ewing.]
- William the Cousin can't be found in any 1850 or 1860 Census records for Allegheny, Armstrong or Indiana Co's. This implies that he didn't "catch up" with his family by moving to Kiskiminetas Township, Armstrong Township. He might have gone to live with his brother James. James left the family about a decade prior to their move to Armstrong Co and eventually died in Hanover Township, Beaver, Beaver Co. But no record regarding him (or a William Ewing) can be found in the 1850 or 1860 Census records for Beaver Co.
- William the Son grew up living next to the Hewey family, and the Ewing and Hewey families were apparently fairly close. William the Son's father's Will indicates his (the father's) homestead was bordered by land owned by "Maxel Huey". William Maxwell Hewey's 1829 Will names William Ewing Sr as an Executor, and a subsequent codicil, also in 1829, names an alternative Executor should William Ewing be unable to serve because of "his present indisposition".
- A Hewey Lot, in which William Maxwell Hewey is buried, is physically contiguous with the Squire James' Lot (A-117) in the cemetery at the Montour Presbyterian Church. All but one of the tombstones quote the surname "Hewey". One stone quotes the surname "Hoey".
- Kraynek's records for the Forest Grove Cemetery cite "Ewing, William, Sr., His Wife Jane Hoey, Their Son, Robert B. Ewing, 1810-1878". It's not clear if all three of these people, rather than just "Ewing, William Sr", are interred in the cemetery.
- Letters from Madjesia Ewing to the Montour Presbyterian Church indicate that her father (William James Ewing a.k.a. James William Ewing) and her grandmother ("Jane N. wife of William Ewing Sr" according to McCandless' Lot Sheets) were buried in Lot A-149 in the cemetery at Montour Presbyterian Church. These letters further indicate that Madjesia's grandfather was buried in the Forest Grove Cemetery.
- In a letter cited by Ardinger, Madjesia indicated that her grandmother – Jane N. – was the daughter of John A. Nesbit.
- Physically contiguous to the Squire James' Lot at the Montour Presbyterian Church's cemetery is a Nesbit Lot in which John Nesbit and Mary Nesbit are buried.
- William the Son's sister, Mary E., married David E. Nesbit.
- McCandless' Lot Sheet for Lot A-149 refers to "Jane ~~Heeys~~ Hoey Noble Ewing" with no indication of where this name comes from. However, from the "style" of her sheets, there's no implication that it comes from the tombstone inscription for "Jane N. wife of William Ewing Sr".
- "Lizona" and "Robert" do not appear as given names in *any* Ewing records for the 1800-to-1850 period. ("Robert" does appear in Ewing families in Indiana Co, but that's another story!)

Given all of this, here are some reasonable guesses and their rationale:

- First ... Caveat #748 ... These statements are guesses rather than provable conclusions. Their level of uncertainty is relatively high and they lead to many "tests" needed to validate them.
- William the Cousin *may* have married Hannah the Sister, before or after Hannah's father's death, and they moved out of the area after her father's death. Note: I say "may" because I end up guessing, below, that William the Cousin did **not** marry Hannah the

Sister; I have included this guess merely for completeness. Rationale ... A common reason for "moving in" was to marry one of the family's sons or daughters. William the Father appears to consider William the Cousin to be part of his family in 1841. William the Father leaves a "married daughter" bequest to his daughter Hannah. William the Cousin died in Armstrong Co (the County to which his family had migrated in the 1830's). However, no record for either William the Cousin or Hannah the Sister can be found in post-1840 Census records for Allegheny Co.

- Hannah the Consort married William the Invisible. Rationale ... She might have married William the Son or William the Cousin, but the marriage would have been when these William's were approximately 20 and she was ten-to-twenty years older. She was, however, in the same "age range" as William the Invisible.

By the way ... Hannah the Consort died (with surviving issue) in 1830, so it's not expected that she would appear in the 1830 Census. However, neither William the Invisible nor any possible children can be found in the 1830 Census. It's possible that he and his infant child (or children) also died before the 1830 Census. The citation of "My Wife and Child" in Hannah the Consort's tombstone, the presence of an infant's grave adjoining Hannah the Consort's grave, and the absence of plausible census records tend to support the "guess" that one of Hannah the Consort's surviving children died before the 1830 Census. What happened to William the Invisible and other children (if any) remains to be determined.

- Jane N. the Wife was Jane Nesbit, she married William the Son, and William James Ewing was their son. An implication is: They were married before 1858, the provable date for the birth of William James Ewing. Rationale ... Madjesia Ewing's letter indicates that her grandmother was a Nesbit and that she (the grandmother) is the "Jane N." buried in Lot A-149 in the Montour Presbyterian Church's cemetery and cited in the 1860 Census record. William the Son had some association with the Nesbit family through the inter-marriage with them by his sister Mary E.

One thing still needs clarification here: Why does the inscription on Jane Nesbit's stone refer to "William Ewing Sr"? I have found a couple of situations in which Sr/Jr was used to distinguish similarly named people who were not father and son. Of the three William Ewing's being considered here, William the Son is the youngest. I can only guess there was a younger William from another Ewing family living "in the neighborhood" and "Sr" was used to distinguish William the Son.

- Jane Nesbit was William the Son's second wife. His first wife was Jane Hewey/Hoey who had previously married a Mr. Nobel. Rationale ... William the Son, in his Will, cites children older than his son, William James. Further, the Will identifies "Lizona" and "Robert" as his "children". William the Son grew up living next to the Hewey/Hoey family. McCandless' Lot Sheet implies that William the Son's wife was previously married to a Mr. Nobel. Kraynek's records cite "Jane Hoey" as William the Son's wife and mother of Robert.

It's unclear whether William the Son was the biological or adoptive father of Lizona and Robert. It possible that one or both were Jane (Hewey/Hoey) Noble's children from her first marriage. Tending to support this is that "Lizona" and "Robert" do not otherwise show up as given names for the descendants of Squire James Ewing. Tending to support William the Son being their biological father is his reference to them as his children in his Will and the complete absence of any documents that refer to them as other than Ewing's. In addition, as far as I know, children from a previous marriage were rarely, if ever, "adopted" in the mid-1800's. For example, at roughly the same time, Widow Rebecca (Robb) Ewing married Andrew Johnston. One of her children stayed with her and is referred to as a Ewing rather than a Johnston in the 1850 Census. So ... Until additional information to the contrary is found, it's assumed that William the Son was the natural father of Lizona and Robert.

That leaves Sarah the Cousin:

- She's buried next to Hannah the Consort and therefore might be William the Invisible's second wife. But she's 30-to-35 years younger than he is, so this is highly unlikely.
- McCandless' Lot Sheet indicates that there's possibly a John Ewing just to the south of Sarah the Cousin's grave (as well as space for several other graves). I suspect that this is the grave of John s/o Squire James. John's not known to have had a son named William, but further work on him might reveal that Sarah the Cousin married a descendant of John s/o Squire James.
- Sarah the Cousin might have married William the Son, but many fairly implausible things would have to have happened for this to be the case. William the Son was 39 years old and living alone at the time of the 1850 Census, his father having died five years earlier and his mother having died two years before that. At the same time, Sarah the Cousin was 20 years old and is not shown living with any family. [After her father and her mother re-married, their children were "taken in" by other families. All of her siblings, except her older sister Jane, have been found living with some family in the 1850 Census.] William the Son and Sarah the Cousin could have married between the time the census taker visited William the Son and, subsequently, visited wherever Sarah was living. [While this is certainly possible, I found no other situations where this "picayune logic" was needed to explain the census data.] After Sarah the Cousin died in 1855, William the Son married Jane (Hoey) Nobel. This would have had to been almost immediately if he was the father of Robert. Lizona was born in 1854, so he can't be her father (unless the story becomes even more bizarre!). If William the Son was Robert's adoptive father, then there enough time, around two years, for William the Son to have mourned the death of his first wife and then married Jane (Hoey) Nobel and fathered William James Ewing. However, it seems unlikely that this "convoluted story" was actually the case.
- Therefore, it seems most likely that (focusing just on the three William's being considered here) Sarah the Cousin married William the Cousin. This actually makes a fair amount of sense w.r.t. the census data. Sarah the Cousin was 20-to-25 years younger than William the Cousin and would have been about half his age when they married. This tends, in my mind, to argue against them having married. But rather strong support comes from the fact that both William the Cousin and Sarah the Cousin "disappear" from the census records in 1850, around the time they would have married.

This marriage leads to following explanation: After William the Father died (1845) and left land to William the Cousin, William the Cousin disposed of the land (in some undocumented way), married Sarah the Cousin and followed his brother James (to wherever he was at the time) or his family (to Armstrong Co). [Recall that William the Cousin died in 1881 in Armstrong Co and that James can't be located beginning in 1830 but died in Beaver Co.]

There's an alternative, quite plausible, scenario ... If William the Cousin and Sarah the Cousin moved "up north", then he must returned to the area – so his wife could be buried in the family plot at Montour Presbyterian Church's cemetery – and then stayed on for the subsequent 1855 land partition proceedings – the petition implies is that he is present. In addition, in subsequent legal documents concerning the land partition, a "William Ewing" shows up as the representative for John J. Ewing, one of the petitioners. Finally, William the Son's 1875 Will identifies William H. Ewing of Pittsburgh as an Executor. It's possible, therefore, that: William the Cousin and Sarah stayed in the area; before Sarah's death, he became a lawyer; and at some point he (and perhaps she) lived in Pittsburgh. This means, however, that the Will found in Armstrong Co might not correspond to William the Cousin, unless he eventually "retired" to the Armstrong Co area to be near the rest of his family when he died.

This marriage eliminates "marrying Hannah the Sister" as the reason that William the Cousin moved in with the William and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) Ewing family. But there are

other possible reasons for someone moving in with a family: apprenticeship, the need for “an extra pair of hands to farm the land”, etc.

In addition, if William the Cousin married Sarah the Cousin, then this helps explain the data regarding Hannah the Sister. It seems reasonable that, as the younger daughter, Hannah the Sister did not marry and stayed at home until her parents died, at which point, when she was 30-to-35 years old, she married. This would explain why she cannot be found in the 1850 census; she would be listed under her married name and it's not known who she married or where she might have lived.

- So, I end up guessing that:
  - William the Cousin did **not** marry Hannah the Sister.
  - Rather ... William the Cousin married Sarah the Cousin around 1850 and they either 1) moved to Beaver Co (where William's brother, James, had probably migrated) or Armstrong Co (where William's family had migrated and William died in 1881) or 2) stayed in the Pittsburgh area where William became a lawyer.

## The “Story of William”

If these guesses are correct (and also using other information about William and his family), we can summarize the life of William (s/o William s/o Squire James) with the following “biographical sketch” ...

Squire James Ewing (1733-1825) was one first settlers in the Robinson Township, Allegheny Co, Pennsylvania. He and his son, William, migrated to the area in the early 1770's accompanied by Squire James' brother Moses. He established a very large plantation near Walker's Mill. His considerable impact on the area included having a still on his land, providing a fort to which people could “escape” during Indian raids and being one of the Founders and, for many years, Elders of the Montour Presbyterian Church.

One of Squire James' nephews, Alexander, followed him to the area in the late 1770's or early 1780's. For several years, Alexander had been a teamster hauling goods from the East to supply those who had settled the Frontier. After marrying, Alexander moved to the area and established a homestead near Squire James' homestead in the area of Walker's Mill. Alexander died in the late 1790's, and his progeny and their descendants had an impact on the area similar to Squire James' impact. However, it came from their involvement in the (philosophically different) Union Presbyterian Church and in different community activities.

Inter-marriages were common among the families in the church-based communities of the time. Being in different church-based communities, Squire James' descendants tended to inter-marry with different families than did the descendants of Alexander; the differences were not strict, but they are noticeable. There were cross-overs between these two communities. One of particular interest is a cross-over between the descendants of Squire James and Alexander themselves: James William Ewing, a great-grandson of Squire James, married Ida May Ewing, one of Alexander's great-granddaughters.

This subject for this Biographical Sketch is William Ewing, James William Ewing's father and the son of William, Squire James' oldest son.

### *The “Cast”*

To keep all the Ewing's straight, especially those named “William”, this sketch uses the following names (which reflect relationships to William, the grandson of Squire James and the focus of this sketch):





William Harvey the Cousin also happened to be a next-door neighbor. William Harvey the Cousin's father, Samuel the Uncle, died in 1822. Samuel the Uncle's widow, Letitia Ann, kept the family together and they continued to reside in Fayette Township until at least 1830. Some time during the 1830's they moved, "lock, stock and barrel", to Kiskiminetas Township in Armstrong County. However, William Harvey the Cousin didn't migrate with them; instead he moved in with William the Father's, his uncle's, family, perhaps as an apprentice to learn some skill or just to provide another set of hands to farm the land. So, at the age of approximately 20, William the Cousin and William became "brothers" living in the same household; William the Cousin was slightly older than his "brother" William.

When William the Father died in 1845, he bequeathed William Harvey the Cousin part of the family homestead. This land was separated from William's land by a "conditional line" that had, somehow, been established before William the Father prepared his Will. Around 1850, William Harvey the Cousin married Sarah Ewing the Cousin and they decided to "catch up with" his family. William Harvey the Cousin sold the land that he had received and he and his wife moved north to live near either William Harvey the Cousin's brother, James, in Beaver Co, or his mother and brothers in Kiskiminetas Township, Armstrong Co. [Alternatively, it's possible that William Harvey the Cousin moved to Pittsburgh and became a lawyer.] When his wife died, in 1855, William Harvey the Cousin brought her body back to the Robinson Township area to be interred in the cemetery at the Montour Presbyterian Church.

After the death of his parents, William first married Jane Hoey. He had grown up living next to her; they were certainly friends and possibly "playmates". She had recently lost her first husband, a Mr. Nobel. After the birth of their children, Lizona in 1854 and Robert in 1856, Jane (Hoey Nobel) Ewing the Wife died. The late 1840's and early 1850's was a bad time – health wise – in the area and this may have contributed to her death.

William then married Jane Nesbit, a relative of William's sister, Mary E., who had married David E. Nesbit. William and Jane Ewing's first child was William James Ewing, born in 1858. Shortly thereafter, in the very early 1860's, they subsequently had a child who died at birth in 1861. There was possibly a different-sex sibling, a twin, who also died at birth in 1861. Jane (Nesbit) Ewing the Wife died in 1861, shortly after (or perhaps concurrent with) the birth of these children.

William lived out his life with his children and near the families of his brothers James and David K Ewing. After he died in 1875, his children continued to live together on the family homestead. Robert, who was 23 or 24 at the time of the 1880 Census, had married and left home. Lizona and William James, however, were living together in 1880; she was 25 years old and the house keeper, he was a 22 year-old student. By 1880, William James decided to be a "James" rather than a "William", and he became known as "James William Ewing" rather than "William James Ewing". James William Ewing subsequently married one of his cousins, Ida May Ewing, a descendent of Alexander Ewing who was a nephew of William James' great-grandfather, Squire James Ewing.

### *Timeline Summary*

The following provides a timeline summary of William's Biographical Sketch. The basis is information from census records. This census-based information is presented in **bold** format. Non-bold entries reflect other life events for the person. Inferred ages at the various end-of-decade census points are also included using a notation explained in an annotation for the table.

	William the Father	William	Jane (Hoey Nobel) the Wife	Jane Nesbit the Wife	William Harvey the Cousin	Sarah the Cousin
1820	55<>59	9<>10 living at home	[?]		10<>15 living at home	
1830	65<>69	19<>20 living at home	[?]	1824: born [6]	1822: his father writes his Will and dies 20<>25 living at home	[0] [newborn]
1840	75<>79	29<>30 living at home	[?]	[16]	before 1840: moves into the household of William the Father when his family moves to Armstrong Co 30<>35 in the household of William the Father	5<>9
1850	1841: files petition (see Note 1) 1842: buys the land (see Note 2) 1845: writes Will and dies (see Note 3)	William (39) living alone	[?]	[26]	[40-45] – marries Sarah the Cousin and moves "north" with her	[20] – marries William the Cousin and moves "north" with him
1860		circa 1833: marries Jane (Hoey) Nobel 1854: daughter Lizona is born 1856: son Robert is born 1856/57: loses his first wife circa 1857: marries Jane Nesbit 1858: son William James is born William (36 [sic]) with Jane N (36), Lizona (6), Robert (4) and William J (2)	before 1833: widowed by the death of her first husband circa 1833: marries William 1854: daughter Lizona is born 1856: son Robert is born 1856/57: dies	circa 1857: marries William 1858: son William James is born (36) within William's record	1855: present at the filing of a partition regarding his father-in-law's land <i>... nothing further known</i>	1855: dies
1870		1861: one/two additional children are born and die as infants William (60) with Lazona [sic] (15), Robt B (13), W.J. (11)		1861: one/two additional children are born and die as infants 1861: dies (perhaps in childbirth)		

1880		1875: writes Will and dies  Lizona D. (25, keeping house); W. James (22, brother, attending school)				
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## Notation:

- (x) indicates an age appearing in a census record
- x<->y indicates an age range resulting from a Census Profile
- [x] indicates an hypothetical age, or age range, resulting from going backwards from an age appearing in a census record or forwards from an age range resulting from a Census Profile

Note 1: The petition concerned a small piece of land Squire James bought after preparing his Will in 1814; it asks for the land to be evaluated.

Note 2: William the Father elected to buy the land at its determined value.

Note 3: In his Will, William the Father gives William his land/home and William the Cousin some of the land on which he, William the Father, was living.

## Companion Reports

1. William E. Riddle. *Analysis: Family of Squire James Ewing*, 16 Jul 2005.  
[http://www.wmeriddle.com/SecondLevel/P%26P.ThirdLevel/Genalogy.FourthLevel/gen.Documents/Ewing\\_SquireJames\\_Analysis.pdf](http://www.wmeriddle.com/SecondLevel/P%26P.ThirdLevel/Genalogy.FourthLevel/gen.Documents/Ewing_SquireJames_Analysis.pdf)

## Sources

### Primary Sources, Legal Documents:

James Ewing (1733-1825) *Will*, filed 11 Mar 1826, Allegheny Co WB Vol. 3, pg. 125, No. 69.

James Ewing (1733-1825) *Land Partition*, filed 2 Dec 1841.

James Ewing (1781-1839) *Petition for Land Partition*, filed 5 Dec 1855.

William Ewing (1810-1875) *Will*, filed 30 Oct 1875, Allegheny Co WB Vol. 18, pg. 620, No. 331.

### Primary Sources, Researcher Notes:

Jane McCandless. *Montour Presbyterian Church Cemetery Records* (Leona Scott, 1155 Oakdale Road, Oakdale, Allegheny Co, Pennsylvania 15071, +1 412.788.4268)  
*Circa 1950, Jane McCandless prepared an extensive, lot-by-lot, census of the cemetery. Each Lot Sheet indicates the size of the lot, the name(s) of the lot's owners, and information about the purchase of the lot and payments for perpetual care. The Sheets also often include notes about: inscriptions and their legibility; the presence, absence, condition, and position (e.g., lying down) of gravestones; and plants, trees and scrubs in and near the lot. Some of the Lot Sheets include additional information such as: epitaphs; relationships among the people interred within the lot or other lots; transcriptions of relevant documents, for example, wills, obituaries and death certificates; burial dates; data from session and cemetery superintendent records; and information provided by family members. Leona Scott (Oakdale, Pennsylvania) has the original Notebooks.*

William E. Riddle, *Montour Cemetery Reading*.

*Notes made on a visit to Montour Presbyterian Church's Cemetery in the mid-1970's. Notes 1975-00-00:0001 contains the original notes. It also has a subsequently-developed, summary, chart giving Riddle's conclusions (based not only on his mid-1970's notes but also other information related to the interments at the cemetery) concerning the burials in the Ewing lots at the Montour Presbyterian Church Cemetery.*

### Secondary Sources:

Dennis Ardinger, *Descendants of Alexander Ewing*, 18 Jul 1998.

*Annotated descendency chart provided by Ardinger at the Pioneer Days event at the Union Presbyterian Church, Robinson Township, Pennsylvania, 18 Jul 1998.*

Madjesia Ewing, *Alexander Ewing (c1752-1798) - Descendant/Ancestor Chart*, n.d.

*Chart developed by Madjesia Ewing and included in the Ewing Archives at the Genealogical Society of Western Pennsylvania's Library, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Primarily used for descendants of Alexander Ewing (c1752-1798). Gives data for Alexander Ewing's ancestors but these data are in conflict with the more extensively researched data appearing in Fife's Ewing in Early America.*

Madjesia Ewing. *Ewing Archive* (Genealogical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Library and Archives Division, 1212 Smallman Street, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co, Pennsylvania 15222, +1 412.454.6364)

*Material developed by Madjesia Ewing and donated to the Library by her daughter. Contains descendency charts, research notes, copies of pertinent source material, copies of family records (e.g., letters, journals, etc.), photographs, etc.*

Margaret Ewing Fife (ed. James R. McMichael), *Ewing in Early America* (September 2003; Family History Publishers, 845 South Main, Bountiful, Utah 84010).

*An extensive, carefully researched, report on the Ewing families which emigrated to the U.S. from Ireland and Scotland in the 17th and 18th century. Primarily used for data related to the Ewing's (Squire James, Moses and Alexander) who settled the Robinson Township area. Also used to sort out and inter-relate the ancestry of these settlers. Finally, used to check and supplement information about related families.*

[http://www.clanewing.org/books/EwingInEarlyAmerica/index\\_fifebook.htm](http://www.clanewing.org/books/EwingInEarlyAmerica/index_fifebook.htm)

Sharon Lee Dewitt Kraynek. *Allegheny County, Pa. Cemetery Records: Forest Grove Cemetery, Sharon Community Presbyterian Cemetery, Highland Presbyterian Church Cemetery*. Apollo, Pennsylvania: Clossen Press, 1982.  
*One of many volumes recording burials within cemeteries in Allegheny Co, Pennsylvania, this volume including burials at Forest Grove Cemetery in McKee's Rock.*

William E. Riddle. *Montour Presbyterian Church: Cemetery Census Compilation*. Santa Fe, New Mexico: William E. Riddle, 24 June 1998.

*A compilation of cemetery readings and genealogical records for the Montours Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Robinson Run, Allegheny Co, Pennsylvania. The primary source was the lot-by-lot records prepared by Jane McCandless. Additional sources were: Cemetery Maps, Fife & Weaver's 1937 Records, Churchill & Thomas' record of soldiers, and Powelson's Cemetery Records. Provides information sufficient to locate graves in the cemetery. Contains birth/marriage/death date information. Also contains information about inconsistencies among the data from the various sources. Does not contain much inscription information; but this information does appear in the lot-by-lot records developed by Jane McCandless.*

### **Census-related Sources:**

Federal Census Records, 1790-1880.

*Available for online searching, for a fee except for the 1880 record, at <http://www.familysearch.org>.*

William E. Riddle. *Family Group Census Profiles*, 30 Jun 2005.

*Family group profiles based on multiple decades of census data. The focus is primarily on Robinson Township families. As many decades as possible, starting in 1800, are included. The profiles are used, as possible, to specify new birth date ranges, refine existing ranges or identify potential problems.*