

THE EARLY ANCESTORS
OF THE CRAWFORDS
IN AMERICA

AN INTRODUCTION TO GENEALOGIES
OF AMERICAN FAMILIES OF THE NAME

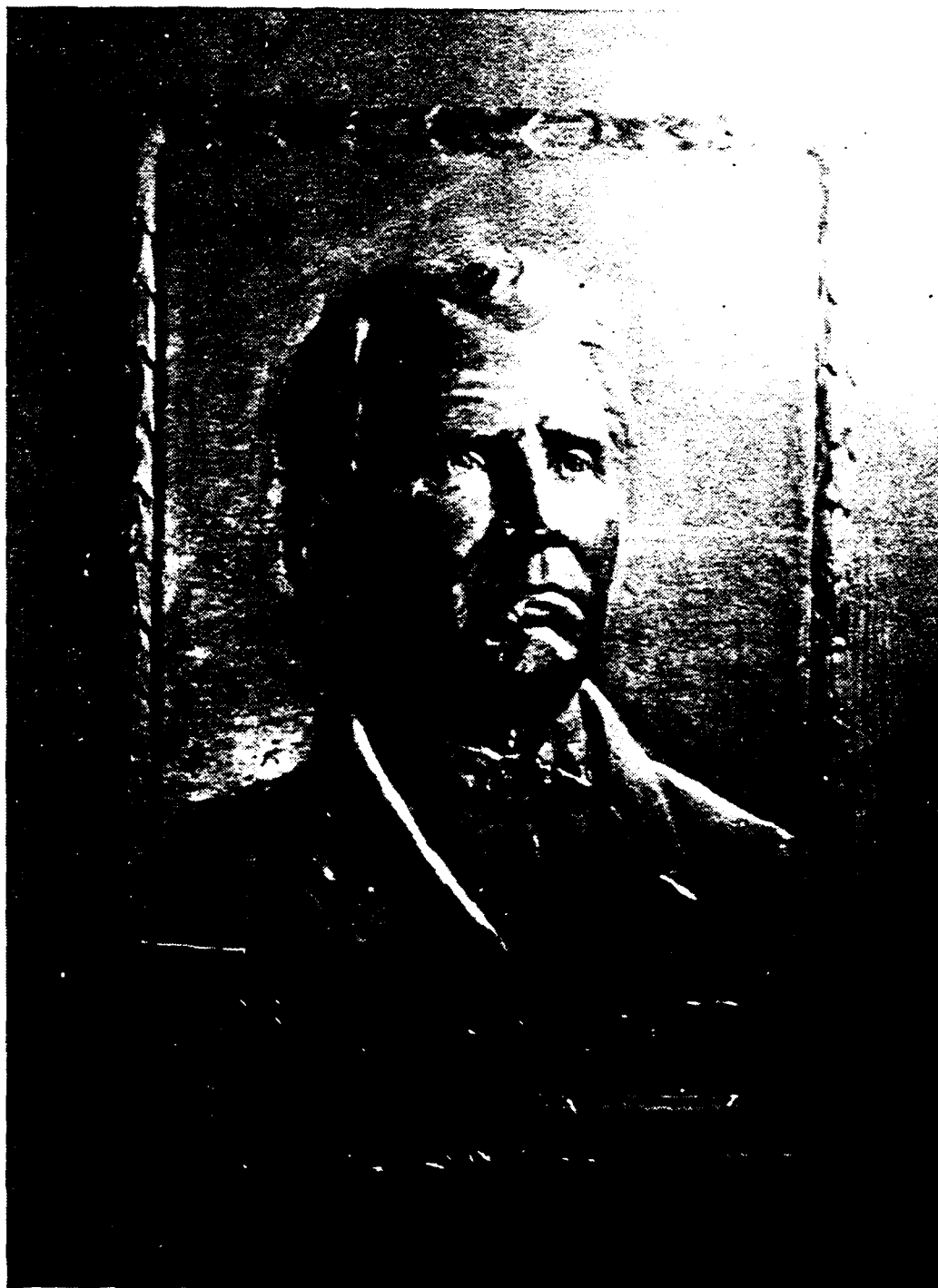
BY
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CRAWFORDS IN AMERICA

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INTRODUCTION

THERE are said to be, at a conservative estimate, a hundred and fifty thousand persons in this country by the name of Crawford. All of these are descended from an ancient Scottish family of Crawfords, first known by that name in the twelfth century. The ancestors of many of the name came to this country from Scotland, but it is believed that much the larger number were of Scotch-Irish extraction. That is, while purely Scotch, they and their immediate forbears had lived in north Ireland for a century or more. All Crawfords everywhere are probably descended from John Crawford — Johannes de Crawford — who lived in the middle of the twelfth century, and all Scotch-Irish of the name are from one of his descendants in perhaps the fourteenth generation, Alexander Crawford of Kilbirny who went to Ireland soon after 1610. The family was a prolific one, for in Scotland at the beginning of the eighteenth century there were Crawfords in more than a score of different localities, and in Ireland, in a dozen places.

In some American families — the Coolidge family, for instance — there is but one first American ancestor, all having descended from one man. In some others, the immigrants from which they spring are few. It is not so with the Crawfords. There were many of the name who left their homes and settled in various parts of this country. The result is a family with a great many branches which unite, not in this country, but further back, in Ireland or Scotland. The American genealogy of one branch

does not help at all the genealogy of any other branch. The genealogy of the descendants of John Crawford of Virginia, who is said to have come to this country from Scotland in 1660, does not help in the genealogy of my branch, whose first American ancestor, James Crawford, came to Massachusetts from Ireland in 1726. However, both John and James were descended from some common ancestor in Scotland.

In some branches where the early home of the ancestor is unknown there is a tendency to assume that it was Scotland, but it should be noted that some of the finest of the Scotch blood were granted lands in Ulster at the time of the confiscations. The group in which were the Crawfords from around Kilbirny was led by that Stewart, their relative by blood and marriage, who was then the Duke of Lennox. Some of the most eminent men in English and American history were descendants of the Ulster patentees. For a century they intermarried very seldom either with the English settlers or with the Irish. In fact, the Scotch and English then hated each other with about the same intensity that they both hated the Irish — and why not, since they had all been fighting one another for generations? At a later time there were occasional marriages between them and the Irish, which accounts for the Catholic branches of Scotch families in this country; but universally the Scotch-Irish settlers were pure Scotch.

Therefore, all branches of the family of Crawford have somewhere, either in Ireland or in Scotland, a common ancestry back of which is a common heritage, a common history and common traditions. And these are noble traditions: the mother of Sir William Wallace was a Crawford, as were the ancestresses of the noble houses of Argyle



OLD HOME CRAWFORD
GUILDHALL, VERMONT

and Douglas; a Crawford performed one of the greatest warlike feats in all history when Dumbarton Castle was surprised and taken; a Crawford won the thanks of Bruce at Bannockburn; a Crawford died at Flodden Field. It would take many pages simply to catalogue the names and exploits of members of the family in Scotland, England, and other countries.

This little book is therefore an effort to set out something of the genealogy of the family in those earlier times. It is intended to be in the nature of an introduction to the genealogies of American Crawfords. If any Crawford is unable to connect his branch of the family with the main stalk, he may be sure, nevertheless, that the connection is there, and someone, either in this generation or in some subsequent generation, may happen upon the connection. There is always someone who is interested in such things.

Some people seem to think that any attention given to genealogy is a concession to pride of ancestry or an attempt to lean upon the achievements of men of the past to sustain a poor mediocrity of the present. This is by no means necessarily true.

Looking back upon a long and worthy line of ancestors, whoever is allied to the honor of the name, cannot be censured for indulging in an agreeable sense of satisfaction in the review of their history. . . .

— JOHN CRAWFORD, in *The William Crawford Memorial*

There is a regard for our ancestors which nourishes only weak pride, but there is also a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors which elevates the character and improves the heart. Next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, I hardly know what should bear with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind than a consciousness of alliance with excellence which is departed. . . . — DANIEL WEBSTER

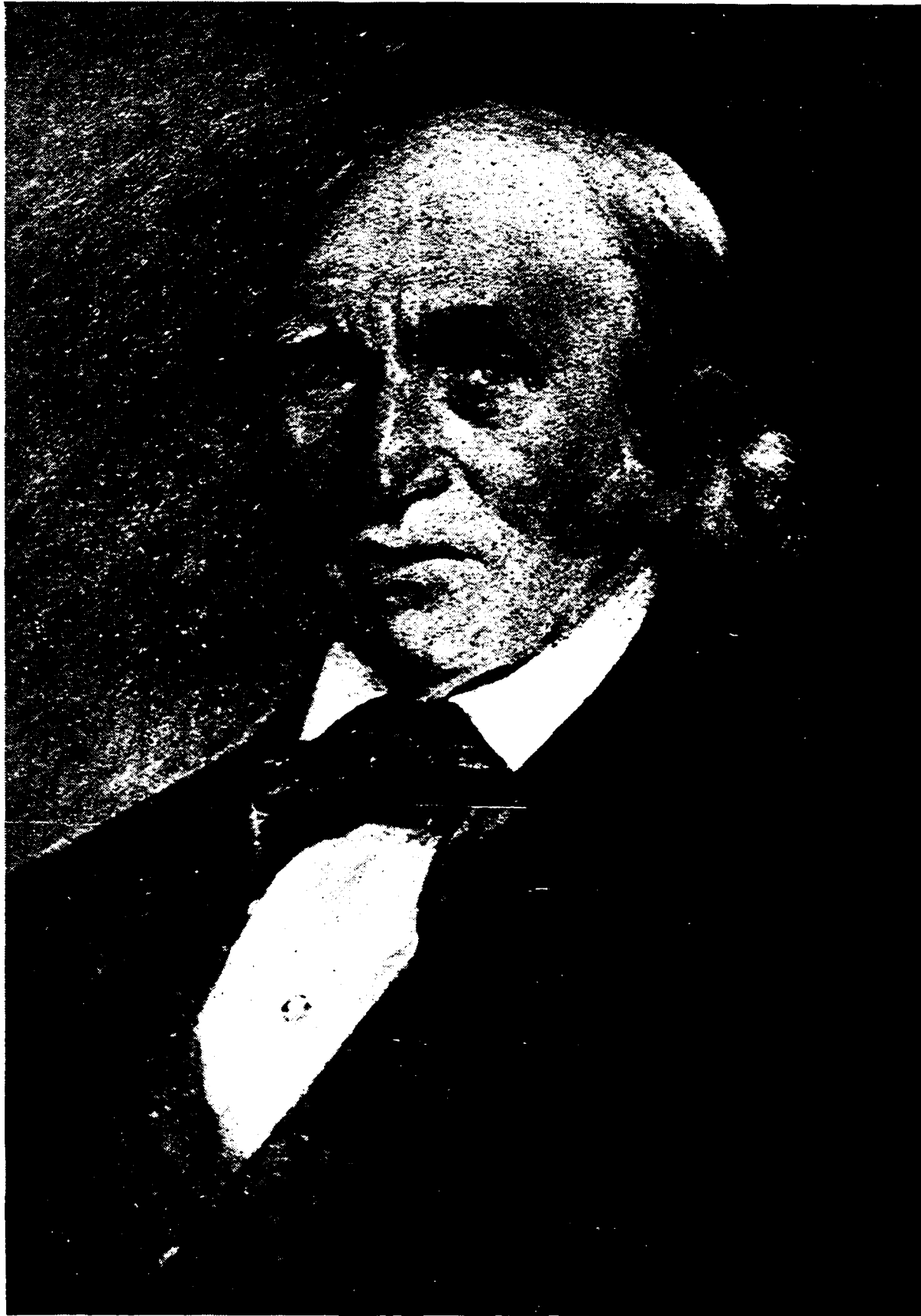
No man of regulated mind can feel indifferent respecting the genealogy of his family. . . . — RICHARD COBDEN

As you grow older you will become more interested in your forbears, not from pride of ancestry, but the very mystery of life will demand that you know more about how they lived, what they did and in what circumstances they were reared. From their strength of character and lives of devotion and sacrifice you will gain strength and courage to carry on and do your part in your generation as they did in theirs.

— F. E. CRAWFORD, "Your Grandmother"

President Calvin Coolidge, a descendant of John Coolidge, 1630, in an address on the occasion of the Tercenary of Watertown, Massachusetts, said: "During my service at the State House [as Governor] I often went to those graves [of John and Mary Coolidge in Watertown] and found consolation there, remembering that if I had troubles and difficulties they were very small compared to the hardships and sacrifices they and their associates had to undergo."

It has been suggested that there should be formed a National Crawford Family Association, Incorporated, with headquarters at some convenient place, to which could be sent such information and genealogies as the various branches or individuals may have. This information, once collected and arranged, would form a basis for real investigation and research in all directions. Much could be learned from such data, and the various branches would take their proper places in the whole family structure. The writer would greatly favor such an association. ("Crawford, General Data," J. Montgomery Seaver MS.)



ABEL CRAWFORD

"PATRIARCH OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS"
Painted by Chester Harding, 1845

THE EARLY ANCESTORS OF THE
CRAWFORDS IN AMERICA

I

THE NAME

THE name "Crawford" was taken from a tract of land called Crawford, upon which a family lived and was firmly seated about the year 1100, when the people of Scotland began to assume surnames, that is to say, family names. Previous to that time, a man was known by a given name to which was added a name descriptive of some peculiarity of person or of the office which he held, or of some act which he had performed, by which he was distinguished from his fellows. When the Scotch families assumed surnames they almost always took the name of the land — the barony — on which they lived. This was true in the case of the Crawfords.

The name seems in some way to be connected with the River Cree, a river in Galloway about fifty miles southwest of the barony of Crawford.

There is a somewhat romantic tradition that one Mackornock, a younger son of the Richmond family and grandson of the Duke of Brittany who died in 1008, was one day fighting on the side of the Scotch on the bank of the River Cree. Mackornock discovered a ford across the Cree by means of which the Scotch won a great victory that day. For this service Mackornock was given a grant of land to which the name of Creeford (finally Crawford) was given in memory of the victory at the ford of the Cree.

The conditions existing in Scotland from the middle of

the eleventh century on make it quite possible that this tradition is true historically. There probably were battles along the banks of the Cree and certainly there were men of rank and blood from the noble families of Normandy and Brittany at the court of the Scottish kings of that period.

The Romans named the people north of the wall of Hadrian, Picts (painted ones), so called from the custom of dyeing their bodies when they went into battle. They were a fierce and warlike people, and though the Romans had made several campaigns against them, sometimes reaching points north of the Firth of Forth, they were never conquered. During the last century of their occupation of Britain the Romans remained on the defensive behind the wall, which ran from a point near Carlisle to the mouth of the Tyne.

The Romans finally withdrew their legions from Britain in 446. At about that time there appeared a new race on the western shores of Scotland — the Scots from Ireland. They were a Celtic people like the Picts. In the course of time they occupied the whole western part of the country from the mouth of the Clyde north, the Picts holding the eastern part. There was another and fiercer tribe of Scots mixed with Picts that occupied Galloway and the lower part of what is now Ayrshire, known as the Wild Scots.

When the Romans left, the Britons were wholly unable to resist the inroads of the Scots and Picts, and after a while invited the Saxons to come to their aid. The Saxons, Teutonic tribes from the north German woods, better armed and disciplined, finally drove the Scots and Picts beyond the Firth of Forth and the mouth of the Clyde, so that by the middle of the ninth century Scotland was occupied by



THE STREAM COMING OUT OF THE MOORS, CRAWFORD-JOHN

four warring nations — the Scots in the northwest, the Picts in the northeast, the Saxons in the south, and the Wild Scots or Gallowegians in the southwest. About that time, Kenneth, King of the Scots, conquered the Picts in a long and bloody war and became king of the whole country north of the Firth of Forth, which was then for the first time called Scotland. From that time the Picts disappear from history; whether they were exterminated or absorbed into the victorious nation is not known.

For the next two centuries, constant if sporadic attempts by war were made by the Scots to regain the southern sections of Scotland from the Saxons and to conquer the Wild Scots of Galloway. As the generations went by, the disputed lands changed hands more than once, the Scots at one time holding the northern counties of England. In some of these wars the Wild Scots of Galloway were defeated, their chieftains killed, and their territory taken into the Scottish Kingdom.

From this all-too-brief summary of the early history of Scotland, with its incredible number of wars, forays, and raids, it may be assumed that more than one battle may have been, and probably was, fought along the banks of the Cree, and that abundant opportunity was given for some active, capable, and ambitious young knight, anxious to gain royal favor, to perform deeds of valor.

As early as the beginning of the eleventh century, and even earlier, there was a considerable intercourse between Great Britain and the Duchies of Normandy and Brittany. English ecclesiastics were very largely from Normandy. Norman nobles, from one cause or another, sometimes because they were out of favor at home, came to England. The native form of Christianity, the Culdee, so called of

the Scots, gave way to the Roman; and churchmen from Normandy assumed control of the religious foundations in the north country as well as in England. With these, and from many other reasons, the scions of noble families from across the channel went to Scotland and were well received by the Court. After the conquest of England by William in 1066, many Saxon and Norman men of title sought refuge in the north. More cultured, of wider experience and better trained in war, some of them became confidants and counsellors of the King. Curiously enough, the founders of most of the great families so prominent in later Scotch history were not native at all, but were from Normandy and Brittany. Alan, first of the Stewart family, which furnished kings for both Scotland and England, was a Norman. The same is true of the Argyles, the Douglasses, the Bruces, and the rest. It therefore may well be true that Mackornock of the Breton family of Richmond was one day fighting with the Scots on the banks of the Cree, did discover the ford so important that day, and was given a grant of land, since the feudal system was then being introduced into Scotland and such grants were being made to eminent men and to court favorites.

Whatever the true origin of the name may be, antiquarians tell us that the Richmonds and the Crawford had a common origin in the ruling house of Brittany, and we find a family related to the Richmonds seated, that is to say, firmly established, upon the barony of Crawford in Clydesdale, the Valley of the Clyde, in Lanarkshire, at the beginning of the twelfth century.

Some antiquarians think that the more probable derivation of the name is from the Celtic word "cru," meaning bloody, and the word "ford," meaning a river crossing or

pass. The fact that the early spelling of the name was often "Cruford" may seem to lend significance to this opinion. But, on the other hand, the name has been spelled a dozen different ways. In that case, the barony may have had the name before it was granted to the progenitor of the family, whoever he may have been. If this derivation is the true one, then the name is all that remains of the story of some bloody encounter among the hills and streams of Scotland.

The name has also been derived by others from the Celtic words "Crodh" and "port" — pronounced "Crofort," meaning a sheltered place or sheltering place. The name "sheltered place" does not very well fit the territory of Crawford, for though hilly it is by no means shut in as are many places in the Highlands. The Valley of the Clyde is broad and the meadow farms are large and level.

The writer visited Crawford-John in the summer of 1928. Coming south from Glasgow to Carlisle the village of Crawford-John is found about two miles from the main thoroughfare running up the Valley of the Clyde. It is a compact hamlet of some twenty stone buildings, with very narrow streets. The ancient church building is still standing, in which, no doubt, the earliest Crawfords attended service. The outside is intact, but later alterations have destroyed the ancient interior. The building is now the home of the Established Church for that parish. We looked for stones in the churchyard bearing the name, but inasmuch as the family left this part of Scotland in 1528, we, of course, found none. There is also a free kirk with a modern building.

Just on the edge of the village are the ruins of the castle, now a great heap of granite blocks. It must have been a formidable building in its day. In the schoolhouse were

about thirty pupils, taught by a fine, upstanding young Scotchman with red hair and a university degree. His predecessor, who had died three years before, taught in that same schoolroom forty-two years. The minister of the Established Church, a learned and prominent man, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge University, and much sought after as a speaker at Synods, conventions, and other gatherings, had been settled there thirty-two years. There were shops for the sale of merchandise, and a post office with a motherly woman as postmistress who had lived all her long life in the village and knew much of its history. North of the crossroad leading to Crawford-John stretched for many miles the Scottish moors, which are great, rounded hills, one after another, with valleys more or less deep between them, and covered with nothing but heather — not a shrub or a tree was anywhere to be seen. Crawford-John is in one of these valleys. A stream of considerable size comes out of the moors and, after meandering through the meadows near the village, enters the Clyde. We rode for hours over the desolate moors, which seemed more desolate and forbidding because the day was rainy. South of Crawford-John the land, both hills and meadows, is covered with farms, and we saw no more of the moors. The nearest village is Crawford, about six miles further south. The village of Crawford is on the Clyde and has several buildings modern in type. Across the Clyde can still be seen the ruins of the old castle of Crawford. Altogether the upper Clyde Valley and the two ancient homes of the family are beautiful and delightful places in which to spend a summer holiday, but they must be bleak and dreary in winter.

The writer, with a vision that more than fourscore years



THE OLD CHURCH AT CRAWFORD-JOHN

has not dimmed, looks forward to a time when there shall be a greater consciousness of family unity among the far-flung clan of Crawford. In that day what a gesture for family unity and international amity it would be if the old castle at Crawford-John were restored as a shrine of all the Crawfords!

There are hundreds of the name in England and Ulster, in Australia, in Canada, in South Africa and the other dominions beyond the sea, all of them longing to visit the home of their ancestors. What better could symbolize that home than the old castle in which Johannes and Reginaldus lived and fought.

This ancient home of the family is most favorably located. It is about halfway between the beautiful Lake Region of England and the Highlands of Scotland — places every visitor to the British Isles wishes to see. It is within easy driving distance of Glasgow, Stirling, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh, with Melrose Abbey not far away. The broad valley of the Clyde, the brook wandering through the meadows, and above all the mysterious and treacherous moors stretching far to the north, combine to form a landscape long to be remembered.

II

THE EARLY CRAWFORDS IN SCOTLAND

IT seems clear that at the earliest time in which there is any record of the name there were two families of Crawfords, one on the Barony of Crawford and one on the Barony of Crawford-John. Just when the original Barony was divided into these two is not known.

Taking first the family on the Barony of Crawford, the feudal lord of which was the head of the family, there is found —

I. GALFRIDUS DE CRAWFORD, a man of mark and distinction in the reign of Malcolm IV and King William the Lion, who succeeded Malcolm in 1165. This Galfridus was a witness to a charter of Roger, bishop of St. Andrews, concerning the freedom and independency of the monastery of Kelso, 1187. He was a witness also to another charter of the same bishop to the monastery of Coldingham, *inter* 1189 *et* 1202, in which last year the bishop died.¹

In the time of King William, Galfridus is found frequently witnessing the pious deeds of this prince to the religious of Arbroath and seems to have had some relation to the Court under that King.²

¹ Sir Robert Douglas, Bart., *The Peerage of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1764).

² George Crawford, Esq., *The Peerage of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1716), citing Chartulary of the Abbacy of Arbroath in the Lawyer's Library (MS.).

There flourished about this time Gualterus de Crawford, who is likewise mentioned in a charter of Roger, bishop of St. Andrews, *ante* 1202. Whether he was a brother of Galfridus, or of another family, cannot be determined.³ It seems more probable that he was a son of Johannes de Crawford, to be mentioned with the family of Crawford-John.

Galfridus was the father of:

II. SIR REGINALD DE CRAWFORD, who was a witness to a charter of Richard le Bard of the monastery of Kelso, with his three sons, William, John, and Adam, *anno* 1228. Of what became of William and Adam no account can be given,⁴ but Sir Reginald was succeeded by his son —

III. SIR JOHN DE CRAWFORD, designated *dominus de eodem miles*, in several donations to the monastery of Kelso.⁵ It is known that Sir John de Crawford was baron of the Barony of Crawford in Lanarkshire, and from the Chronicle of Melrose it may be learned that he died in 1248.⁶ He left as issue two daughters: Margaret married Archibald, Lord Douglas, who acquired with her part of the lordship of Crawford with several other lands; from her descended the earls of Douglas and Angus, so prominent in the history of Scotland two centuries later.⁷ The second daughter married Sir David de Lindsay, ancestor of the earls of Crawford, who acquired with her the barony of Crawford, which afterwards became the chief title of

³ Douglas, *Peerage*.

⁴ Douglas, *Peerage*.

⁵ Douglas, *Peerage*.

⁶ Crawford, *Peerage*, citing Thomas Crawford, "History of the Crawfords" (MS.).

⁷ Crawford, *Peerage*.

his family and is today;⁸ therefore, when one meets in Scottish and English history the name "Earl of Crawford," he may know that he is a Lindsay and a descendant of that young woman of the thirteenth century whose given name is unrecorded and unknown.

Sir John dying without male issue in 1248, in him ended the male line of the first branch of that noble and ancient family of Crawfords.⁹ It may be added that David de Lindsay made a great figure under King William. This is that David de Lindsay, *miles*, who got the Barony of Crawford by the marriage of the daughter of John de Crawford.¹⁰

Taking up the other branch of the family living in Crawford-John, the first named in public records is —

I. JOHANNES DE CRAWFORD of Crawford-John in Clydesdale, mentioned in the register of Kelso about 1144. Thomas Crawford, the historian and antiquary, writing about 1660, thinks that Johannes was a younger brother of Galfridus, feudal lord of Crawford. If this is so, the division of the original barony into Crawford and Crawford-John may have been made by them or their immediate ancestor.

II. GUALTERUS DE CRAWFORD flourished in the time of William the Lion. Douglas considers him the first ancestor of this line, omitting Johannes. He was a contemporary of Galfridus. He witnessed a charter of Roger, Bishop of St. Andrews, confirming a donation to the monastery of Coldingham, *inter* 1189 *et* 1202, in which year the bishop died.¹¹ He was succeeded by his son —

⁸ Douglas, *Peerage*; Crawford, *Peerage*. ⁹ Douglas, *Peerage*.

¹⁰ Crawford, *Peerage*, citing Thomas Crawford, "History of the Crawfords."

¹¹ Douglas, *Peerage*.



SCHOOLHOUSE, CRAWFORD-JOHN

III. SIR REGINALD DE CRAWFORD, who made a great figure in the reign of King Alexander III, by whom he was highly esteemed. We are on firmer historical ground from now on. He was made heritable Sheriff of the County of Ayr, which honorable office was long enjoyed by his posterity. In a donation of Walter, son of Alan, Lord High Steward of Scotland, of lands in Dalmulin, to the monastery of Paisley, Sir Reginald de Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr, Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, *et al.*, were witnesses, *anno* 1220, as the record shows. (Charter of Paisley pennes com de Dundonald.) He was a witness with others to a donation by the same Walter to the church of Dundonald of which the bishop was also a witness. The bishop died in 1232. There were other donations witnessed by him, one by David de Lindsay to the monastery of Newbottle of some of his lands *in territorio suo de* Crawford, all before 1232.¹² Reginald married Margaret, daughter and heiress of James de Loudoun, with whom came the lands and barony of Loudoun in Ayrshire, which afterwards became the chief title of the family. He died about 1250. He left two sons, Hugh and John, and was succeeded by —

IV. SIR HUGH DE CRAWFORD of Loudoun, heritable Sheriff of the County of Ayr, whose great-grandson, Sir Reginald, died without issue male in 1303. This was the Sir Reginald who was cousin of Sir William Wallace and fell in the cause led by Wallace. The representation of the first branch of this ancient family, whether reckoned as Loudoun or Crawford, therefore devolved upon the male descendants of —

IV A. SIR JOHN CRAWFORD, second son of Sir Reginald.

¹² Douglas, *Peerage*, citing Chartulary of Newbottle.

His mother was Margaret Loudoun. He got a safe conduct and protection from King Henry III to go into England, *anno* 1255. The barony of Crawford-John went to him, and his elder brother Hugh inherited the barony of Loudoun.¹³ He left a daughter, Margaret, who married Sir Walter Barclay, a descendant of Barclay, High Chamberlain of Scotland in 1174. To Margaret he gave one-half of Crawford-John. His other property went to his only son and successor —

V. SIR REGINALD CRAWFORD, who in a donation to the monastery of Paisley by James, Lord High Steward of Scotland, is designed *dominus* Reginaldus de Crawford, *miles*, etc., *anno* 1288. He was witness to another like donation in 1294.¹⁴ He was a great patriot, a firm and steady friend of King Robert Bruce, from whom for his good and faithful service he received a grant of lands of Crumshuc in Cunningham, Ayrshire, which had formerly been possessed by John Balliol. Sir Reginald is said to have distinguished himself at the Battle of Bannockburn, and for his services there to have received from Robert Bruce a grant of the barony of Auchinames and the privilege of adding to his coat of arms two lances, saltire. He got the lands of Crumshuc about 1320.¹⁵ He was succeeded by his son —

VI. ROGER DE CRAWFORD, who accompanied King David Bruce in his expedition into England and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346. He was succeeded by his son —

¹³ Douglas, *Peerage*, citing Rymer 1.559.

¹⁴ Douglas, *Peerage*, citing the Chartulary of Paisley.

¹⁵ Douglas, *Peerage*, citing the Charter in Pub. Archives, Rob. Regis I.

VII. MALCOLM DE CRAWFORD, who married the daughter and co-heiress of Malcolm Galbraith of Greenock, an ancient family in those parts, with whom he got a considerable accession to his estate, the barony of Greenock-Easter, about 1390. The old castle of Greenock-Easter, now, of course, in ruins, stands about a mile from Port-Glasgow.¹⁶ He was succeeded by his son —

VIII. ROGER DE CRAWFORD, who secured a charter under the great seal from King James I, to some lands in Kyle, *anno* 1425. (Pub. Arch.) He was succeeded by —

IX. JOHN DE CRAWFORD, who got a renewal of the charter of his lands in Kyle from King James II, in which he is designed *Johannes filius Rogeri*, etc. *anno* 1445. He was succeeded by his son —

X. MALCOLM DE CRAWFORD, who married Marjory, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Barclay of Crawford-John. It will be recalled that Margaret Crawford, daughter of John Crawford, IV A, married Sir Walter Barclay and took to him one-half of Crawford-John. The Barclays were very prominent. George Crawford says, "Coming down to the fifth generation (from Sir Walter) we find John Barclay, who dying without male succession (the 10th of King James III, 1470) with him the male line of Barclays determined, after having flourished in great splendor for a considerable space, the barony of Kilburny devolving to Marjory, his daughter and sole heir, married to Malcolm Crawford, Esq." ¹⁷ (He cites Precept for infefting Marjory Barclay as heir of John Barclay of Kilbirny, her father, in the Viscount of Garnock's Charter Chest.) In consequence

¹⁶ Douglas, *Peerage*; George Crawford, *History of the Shire of Renfrew* (second edition, Paisley, 1818).

¹⁷ Crawford, *Peerage*.

of this marriage he quartered the arms of Kilbirny with his own.¹⁸ With Marjory Barclay came back that one-half of the barony of Crawford-John which went into the Barclay family five generations before. Malcolm de Crawford left four sons and one daughters, Isabel. The four sons were Malcolm, his successor; James (first of the line of Monock, Ayrshire); Thomas; and John.

XI. MALCOLM CRAWFORD of Kilbirny probably held the estates less than a year, so short a time, in fact, that Douglas in his *Peerage* misses him altogether. The facts are as follows: Marjory Barclay, wife of Malcolm X, resigned her estate in Kilbirny and Crawford-John "to her oldest son," that is, she made a deed of it to him, dated April 14, 1499.¹⁹ Marjory was sole heiress to the estate when she married Malcolm X. Her husband must have been dead. Otherwise there would have been no occasion for such a transaction. She evidently wanted to make the title good in her son.

A Malcolm Crawford married Marion Critchton, daughter of Robert, Lord Sanquhar, by whom he had two sons, Robert (his successor) and John. (This marriage is mentioned in public records and in family records, says Robert Crawford.)²⁰ Douglas puts this Robert as son of Malcolm X in place of Malcolm XI. On May 8, 1499, this Robert Crawford received title to the property on the "resignation," that is, the deed, of his father, Malcolm, that is to

¹⁸ Alexander Nisbet, *A System of Heraldry* (Edinburgh, 1816), II, 56.

¹⁹ Douglas, *Peerage*, citing Charta Marjoriae Barclay dominae Kilbirny dilecto filio suo primogenito et haeredi apparenti terrarum de Kilbirny etc. 24 of April, 1499, in Rotulis Jacobi IV, test. Thomas et Joanne filius suis.

²⁰ Robert Crawford, *The Crawfords of Donegal*.

say, Malcolm XI, who in the deed "reserved a competence" to himself. Robert's title was ratified by a charter from the King dated April 27, 1500, in which he is referred to as son and heir of the late (*umquhile*) Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny (Reg. of the Privy Seal). Robertson thinks Marion Critchton was the second wife of Malcolm X, but Marjory was alive April 24, 1499, and Robert's father, Malcolm, was dead before April 27, 1500. Whether Robert's father was Malcolm X or Malcolm XI, he was dead before April 27, 1500, so there was no time for a second marriage.

The true solution of the problem is the one worked out by Professor Robert Crawford in *The Crawfords of Donegal*. Malcolm X was dead. His eldest son, Malcolm XI, was probably ill with some fatal disease. In order to secure the title in her grandson Robert, Marjory resigned her title to her oldest son, Malcolm XI; and he, having then the whole title, resigned it in turn, while he yet lived, to his oldest son, Robert, whose mother was Marion Critchton; reserving to himself a competence. He did not enjoy this "competence" long, for he was dead before April 27, 1500. It was after his death that Robert applied for and received the confirmatory charter from the King, the land being "then in the King's hands through the decease of said Malcolm." Douglas probably missed the deed of Marjory to her son.

The son and successor of Malcolm XI was —

XII. ROBERT CRAWFORD of Kilbirny. Robert had a dispensation in 1505 from James Beaton, Abbot of Dumfermling, who was the Pope's delegate, for marrying Margaret Semple, notwithstanding their consanguinity

within the degree prohibited by canon law.²¹ Robert received another Charter under the great seal, to him and Margaret Semple, his spouse, of the lands of Easter-Greenock, *anno* 1506. He died about 1513 leaving a son —

XIII. LAURENCE CRAWFORD of Kilbirny, a person of eminent note in those days both for the considerable lands he held in diverse counties and the many services to his country, in consideration whereof he had several beneficial grants from the Crown.²² He exchanged the Barony of Crawford-John, the ancient inheritance of his ancestors, with Sir James Hamilton of Fynart, for lands of Drumray in the County of Dumbarton, by a solemn agreement bearing the date 29th of January, 1528.²³ About 1547 he founded a chaplaincy in the little church at Drumray of his patronage, for certain priests to celebrate divine worship for the soul's health of the late King James V, the good state of himself and Helen Campbell, his wife, during their lives, and for others.²⁴ Living to the age of forty-one, he departed this life the 4th of June, 1547, as George Crawford says, "happily taken away from seeing the sad calamity of his country by bloody war that soon followed."

By his wife, Helen Campbell, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell, he had issue: Hugh, his successor; William, who died without issue; Robert, no succession; John, designed of Greenock-Easter, whose male issue is extinct (says Doug-

²¹ Douglas, *Peerage*, citing writs of the family in Kilbirny in the custody of the Viscount of Garnock.

²² Douglas, *Peerage*. George Crawford speaks of him in the same honorable fashion.

²³ The original charter of excambion of the above lands still extant in custody of Viscount of Garnock as cited in George Crawford's *Peerage of Scotland*.

²⁴ Douglas, *Peerage*; Crawford, *Peerage*.

las); David of Campbell, of whom there are no descendants male (*idem*); Thomas, famously known as Captain Thomas Crawford who was ancestor of the Crawfords of Jordanhill and of Cartsburn; and two daughters, Catherine, who married David Fairly, and Isabel, who married Gavin Blair of Hally. Captain Thomas Crawford had a long and varied military career in Scotland and France, and some account is given of him in another chapter. Laurence Crawford was succeeded by his eldest son —

XIV. HUGH CRAWFORD of Kilbirny, of whom there is little said until the civil war in Queen Mary's time. He was one of the barons who signed a bond for the defense of Mary against all persons whatsoever. With his vassals and retainers, he fought for her cause at Langside, May 13, 1568. His brother, Captain Thomas, fought that day on the other side. For fighting in this losing battle Hugh was obliged to take a remission from the regent. Although history does not record it, Hugh lost the possession of his property on account of the defeat of his Sovereign on that day so fatal to her.²⁵

Hugh was married twice. First, to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss in Dumbartonshire. Her sister Marion was the wife of Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill. By Margaret, Hugh had one son, Malcolm, who succeeded him. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of David Barclay, by whom he had one son, William, ancestor of the Crawfords of Knightswood in Dumbartonshire.

XV. MALCOLM CRAWFORD of Kilbirny succeeded his father in 1576. He married Margaret, daughter of John

²⁵ Remission to Hugh Crawford of Kilbirny, 8 September, 1571, Archives Jacobi VI.

Cunningham of Glengarnock, Esquire, by whom he had two sons: John, his heir and successor; and Alexander, "of whom," Douglas says, "there is now no succession." Crawford makes no comment on the name. Douglas should have added the words "known to me," for this Alexander Crawford is the man who settled in Donegal and became the ancestor of the Scotch-Irish Crawfords. Malcolm also had a daughter Anne, who married William Cunningham of Leglane. Alexander will be spoken of later. Malcolm Crawford died in 1592 (Crawfurd gives the date as 1595), and was succeeded by his eldest son —

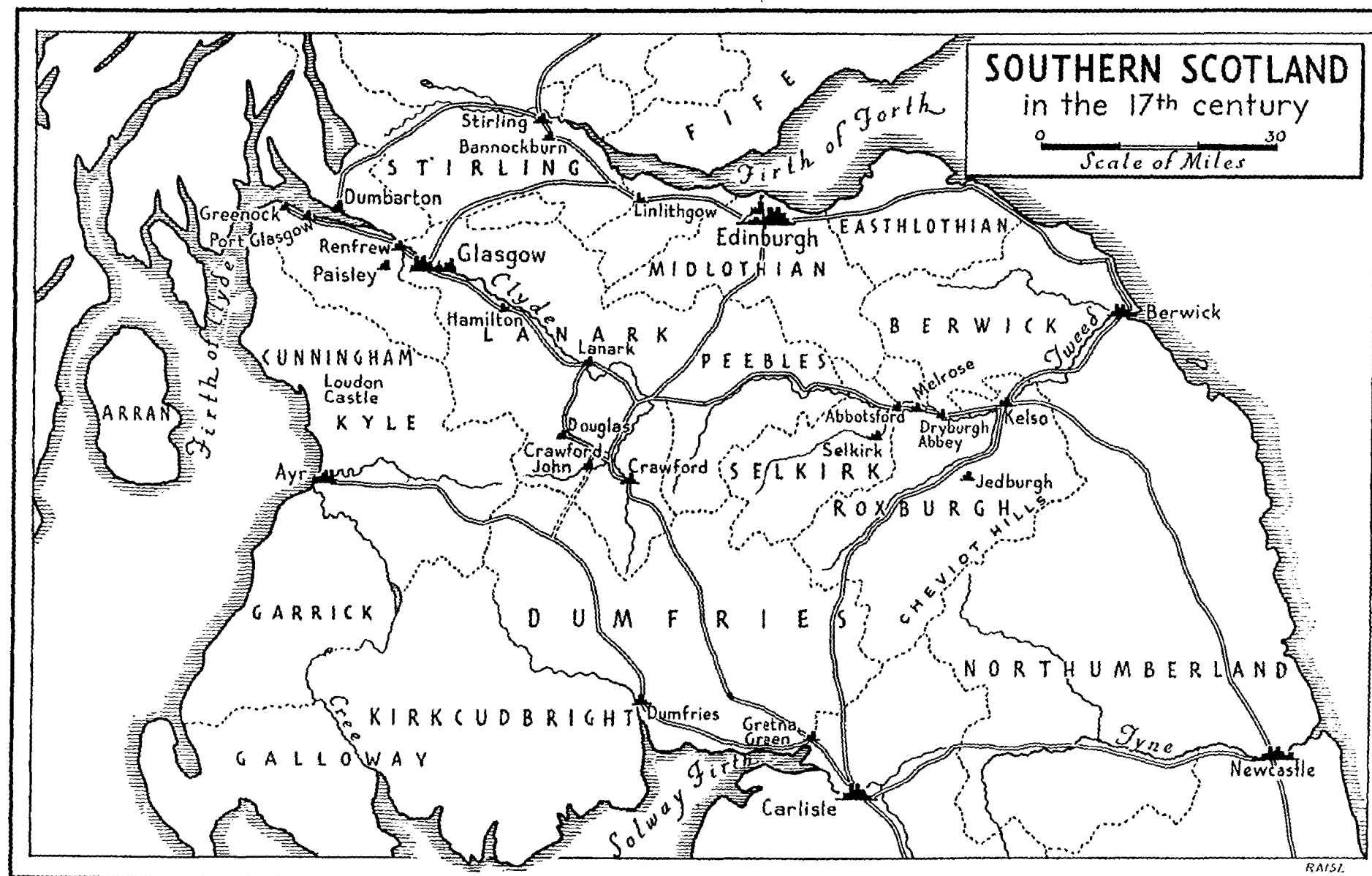
XVI. JOHN CRAWFORD of Kilbirny. John married Margaret, daughter of John Blair and his wife Grisel, who was a daughter of Robert, Lord Semple. He obtained a charter under the great seal, of lands and baronies of Kilbirny and Easter-Greenock, *anno* 1600.²⁶ He spent much of his time "in foreign parts" and "died young" on the 16th of January, 1622.²⁷ He must have been a young boy when his father died in 1592 or 1595, and must have married young, for it appeared in a trial in 1606 that he was married in 1602, in which year Kilbirny was broken into and pillaged while he was abroad and his wife was with her kinfolk. His mother apparently had left the house; presumably, on John's marriage²⁸ she went to live with her relatives, the Cunninghams, one of whom her daughter Anne married.

John left five children: John, his successor; Malcolm Crawford of Newtown; James of Knightswood (of these last two, Douglas says there is no succession); Margaret, who married Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillan; and Jean, who

²⁶ Douglas, *Peerage*.

²⁷ Crawfurd, *Peerage*.

²⁸ Robert Crawford, *Crawfords of Donegal*.



married John Lindsay of Blacksolme. John Crawford was one of the original patentees to whom a grant of land was made in Donegal, as will appear later. For some reason — perhaps because his financial condition was so good — he let the grant lapse and it was given to one of his friends, John Stewart. He was succeeded by his son —

XVII. JOHN CRAWFORD of Kilbirny, in 1622. This John lived in great plenty and respect, and agreeably spent his time in rebuilding from the very foundations the house at Kilbirny, a large and magnificent fabric, which he finished in 1627. He married Lady Mary Cunningham, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Glencairn, whose sister Catherine married Sir James Cunningham who was one of the original Scotch settlers in Donegal. John had two sons and two daughters: Sir John Crawford of Kilbirny; James, who died unmarried; Anne, who married Alexander Cunningham of Corsehill (made a baronet in 1672); and Margaret, who married William Crawford, elder brother of Thomas Crawford of Corse, but had no issue.²⁹ He died the 12th of November, 1629, and was succeeded by his eldest son —

XVIII. SIR JOHN CRAWFORD of Kilbirny. Sir John obtained a charter under the great seal of several lands in 1687, and another, *domino Johanni Crawford de Kilbernie militi*, of lands in the Barony of Kilbirny, etc. in 1642. Charles I conferred the honor of knighthood upon him in 1644. By some it is supposed to have been a baronetcy.³⁰ He had the command of a regiment on the side of King Charles during the Civil War, and lived in retirement during the protectorate of Cromwell, "which," George Craw-

²⁹ Douglas, *Peerage*.

³⁰ Robert Crawford, *Crawfords of Donegal*.

furd says, "he had the happiness to survive"; or as Douglas says, "lived to see the happy restoration." He was elected a member of Parliament from the County of Ayr in 1661, in which year he died in Edinburgh. He was buried in Kilbirny "among his ancestors."

Sir John's first wife was Margaret, daughter of Robert, Lord Burleigh, by whom he had no children that came to maturity.³¹ His second wife was Magdalen, daughter of David, Lord Carnegie, and by her he had two daughters but no son, so that his estate went to his daughters through failure of male succession. The elder daughter was Anne, who married Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, Bart. The younger daughter was Margaret, who married Patrick Lindsay, second son of the then Earl of Crawford. On her, Sir John (her father), by special entail, settled his estate, and to her heirs upon condition that every such heir should carry the surname and arms of Crawford. On his death Sir John was succeeded under this entail by —

XIX. MARGARET, his daughter and wife of Patrick Lindsay. Margaret died in 1680, leaving three sons and three daughters: John Crawford of Kilbirny, afterward Viscount of Garnock, whose son or grandson succeeded to the Earldom of Crawford in 1749; Patrick Crawford, Esquire; Captain Archibald Crawford; Margaret, who married John Boyle, first Earl of Glasgow; Anne, who married Honorable Harry Maule, son of the Earl of Panmure — their only son was John Maule, Baron of the Exchequer, who died unmarried in 1781; and Magdalen, who married George Dundas of Duddingstone and died in 1717. Among her descendants was Admiral Charles Napier. Thus it happened that another daughter of Crawford strengthened

³¹ Crawford, *Peerage*.

the House of Lindsay with blood and treasure. We now turn back to —

XVI A. ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, the younger son of Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny who died in 1592 or 1595, by his wife Margaret, daughter of John Cunningham, Laird of Glengarnock. It was this Alexander Crawford who settled in Donegal and became the ancestor of the Crawfords of Ulster and of the Scotch-Irish Americans of that name. Alexander Crawford went to Donegal and joined a large number of his relatives and friends from Kilbirny who were settlers upon lands confiscated by James I of England. These, with other lands, were occupied by English and Scotch.

Before going on with some account of Alexander Crawford and his descendants, the cause and method of the Ulster settlement will be considered.

III

SETTLEMENT IN ULSTER

IT is difficult for us now to understand the conditions that prevailed in both Scotland and Ireland at the beginning of the seventeenth century. The wars with England, and even to a greater degree the internecine strife, that had harassed both countries during most of the sixteenth century had brought widespread ruin and distress. In Scotland, though both Mary Queen of Scots and John Knox had long since passed away, still the feuds between parties, clans, and families, founded on religious prejudice, dynastic claims, and especially private hatred, continued.¹ The people of Ayrshire were among the greatest sufferers of these civil broils. Among them, the Crawfords, and many of the families related to them by blood or marriage, were reduced to the verge of ruin. Even before the confiscations of lands in Ulster in 1610, some of the people of Ayrshire were turning toward Ireland as the place in which to rehabilitate their fortunes.

In Ireland, Queen Elizabeth, to a degree which surpassed any of her predecessors, had conquered and pacified the country. For several years after the succession of James I, in 1603, there was comparative peace. A general act of oblivion and indemnity was proclaimed by Montjoy, the Lord Lieutenant. A new era seemed to be dawning in the troubled land. Hugh O'Neil and Roderick O'Don-

¹ Sir Walter Scott, *The History of Scotland* (1830), chap. III.

nel, the Irish Chieftains, were received by the King in London. The King confirmed O'Neil in his title of Earl of Tyrone and revived in favor of O'Donnell the dormant title of Earl of Tyrconnel, and they returned to Ireland full of hope.²

It was about this time (1605) that several Ayrshire families determined to try to better their condition by settling in Ireland. "Shortly after the accession of James to the English throne a memorable event in the history of Ayrshire occurred. This was the colonization of Ulster in Ireland by a body of Scotsmen from Ayrshire. Not a few Ayrshire families are represented by branches in Ireland."³

The leader of the movement was Sir Hugh Montgomery, Laird of Braidstone in the parish of Barth Braidstone, which adjoins Kilbirny. The two castles of Montgomery and Crawford were about two miles from each other. Montgomery obtained a part of the counties of Down and Tyrone by deed from O'Neil. The title under this deed was later confirmed by a grant from the crown.⁴ A considerable colony of Ayrshire people was soon settled upon these lands. In 1610, when serious trouble again began in Ireland, the colony could muster a thousand armed soldiers and was evidently prosperous. Paterson says, "A great part of the supplies of the infant colony were obtained in Scotland. There was a constant flux of passengers and people came from Stanraer with their wares and provisions to the market at Newton."⁵

² W. A. O'Connor, *History of the Irish People* (1883).

³ James Paterson, *The History of the Counties of Ayr and Wigton* (Edinburgh, 1863).

⁴ Robert Crawford, *Crawfords of Donegal*.

⁵ Paterson, *Ayr and Wigton*.

During this time George Montgomery, bishop of Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher — brother of Sir Hugh — was offering inducements to other Scotchmen of Ayrshire, especially about his native place, to come to Ireland and settle on the church lands. He posted notices all over Ayrshire setting forth the easy terms upon which leases could be obtained. He fostered and encouraged the trade between Glasgow, Ayr, and other ports in Scotland with Derry, Donegal, and Killybegs in Ireland. All these colonists needed things that could be obtained in Scotland in exchange for their products, so that soon a considerable trade was carried on between the ports named. In order to prevent delay, the cargoes of incoming ships were purchased by the Montgomerys and sold to merchants for distribution among the people.

But peace in Ireland was not destined long to endure. The new Lord Lieutenant, Sir Arthur Chichester, tried to introduce the system of English law and jurisprudence throughout the country. This was well enough, but he also exhibited considerable anxiety to make a fortune for himself at the expense of those he was sent to govern. Religious troubles arose when he tried to force all the people to conform to the English Church.⁶ The memory of Guy Fawkes and the gunpowder plot in London was still fresh. This treasonable plot was ascribed by the government of Ireland to all professors of the Romish faith. There is no evidence to sustain any such thing, yet the government at once fixed upon O'Neil, the Earl of Tyrone, and O'Donnel, the Earl of Tyrconnel, as the agents of the pretended conspiracy. No doubt these men were restless under such accusations, but at that time they were quite

⁶ J. R. Green, *History of the English People*, vol. III, chap. VI.

without power to resist. Wholly unprepared for defense, and doubting the fairness of the tribunal before which they would be tried for treason, they fled to the continent. Their estates, as well as those of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, were doomed to confiscation.⁷

The government's side of these controversies was, of course, presented to the King. The other side got no hearing. Abandoning what had been a pacific policy, King James, in 1610, suddenly resolved upon and carried through the great revolutionary measure which is known as the colonization of Ulster. This was done by confiscating the lands of the Irish nobility. "The confiscations thus made included the six counties Tyrconnel, now called Cavan and Armagh, containing more than half a million acres. The King, without paying any regard to the rights of the occupants, determined to settle in these districts colonists from England and Scotland."⁸ The lands thus taken were divided into portions of two thousand, fifteen hundred, and one thousand acres, according to the capacity of the undertakers, as the settlers were called. No doubt the people of Ayrshire, whose minds had already been turned in that direction, were quick to seize the opportunity given them thus to better their condition by acquiring valuable lands in Ireland for next to nothing.

The following account of the Scotch colony in Donegal substantially follows the statement of Robert Crawford in his *The Crawfords of Donegal*, which was the result of a great deal of research impossible to be made from sources in this country.

The precincts of Portlough, containing 12,000 acres, and

⁷ O'Connor, *History of the Irish People*.

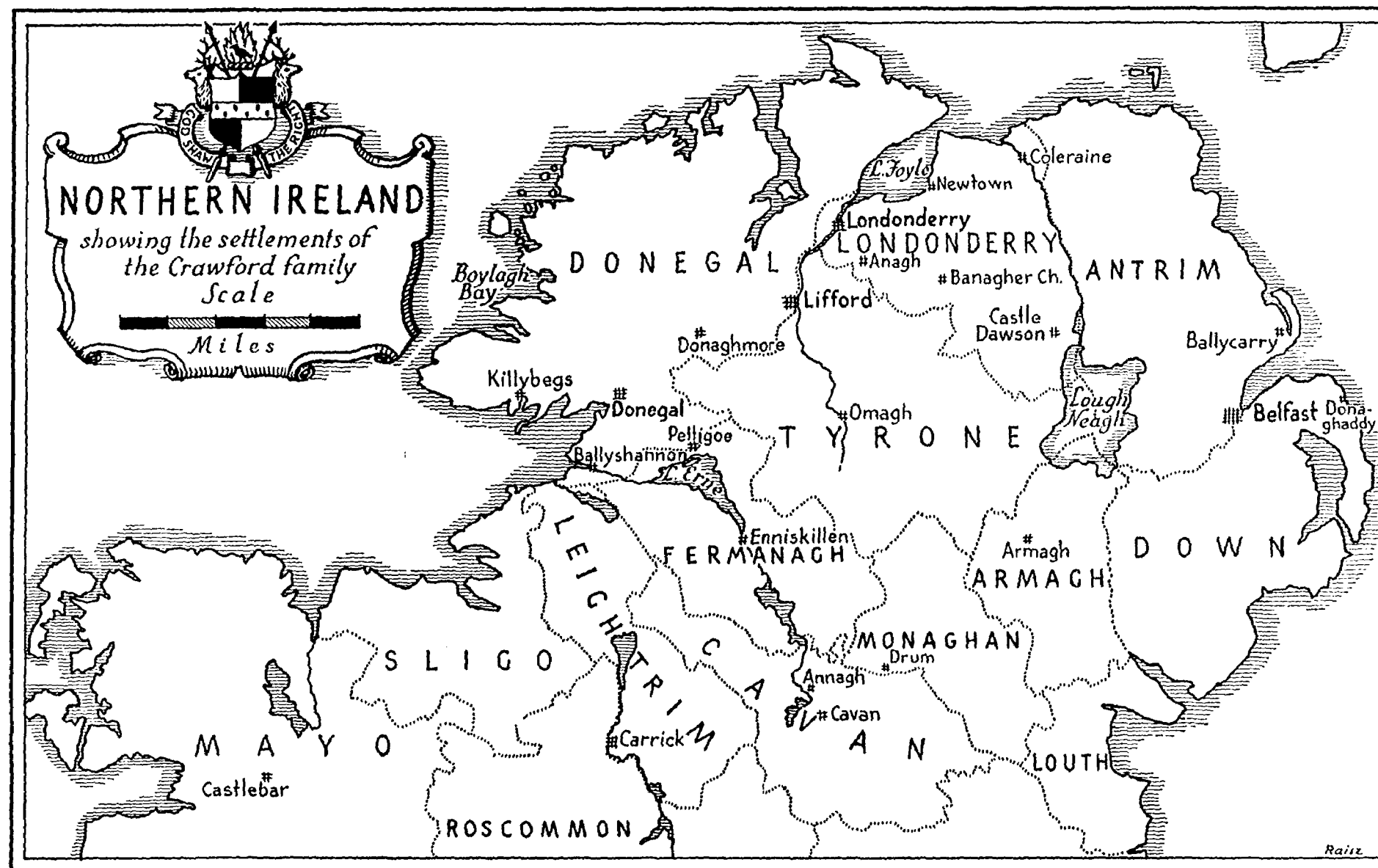
⁸ O'Connor, *History of the Irish People*.

Boylagh and Banagh, with 10,000 acres, were set apart for the Scotch settlers under the leadership of the Duke of Lennox. The original patentees to the land in the precinct of Portlough and the number of acres included in the several patents were as follows:

<i>Names</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1. The Duke of Lennox	3,000
2. Sir Walter Stewart, Knight Laird of Minto	1,000
3. John Crawford, Laird of Kilbirny	1,000
4. Alexander MacAuley of Durling	1,000
5. Sir John Cunninghame, Laird of Glengarnock	2,000
6. John Cunninghame of Crawfield	1,000
7. Cuthbert Cunninghame	1,000
8. William Stuart, Laird of Dunduff	1,000
9. James Cunninghame of Horomilne	1,000
	<hr/>
Total	12,000

Six of these patentees were near relatives of Alexander Crawford of Kilbirny, one being his brother and the other five his uncle and cousins. Sir James Cunninghame was his (Alexander's) mother's brother; John Cunninghame was the son of Sir James, therefore Alexander's cousin; James and Cuthbert were of the same family; while Alexander MacAuley was apparently Sir Aulay MacAulay's son, and Sir Aulay was married to Margaret Crawford, a sister of Alexander's father.

The Duke of Lennox, Ludovic Stuart (or Stewart), undoubtedly managed the whole arrangement of this little colony from Kilbirny, most of whom were also his relatives. He seems to have been held in great esteem by the King, James VI of Scotland and I of England, and had many grants and charters in his favor. He was Great Chamberlain and High Admiral of Scotland. In the year



1601 he was sent as ambassador to France. On his way back in December of that year he was entertained by Queen Elizabeth at her Court, in great splendor. He attended King James I from Scotland on his assuming the throne of England, and held many other important offices. He was created in succession Earl of Richmond, Earl of Newcastle, and Duke of Richmond.

By marriage he was connected in several ways with the Kilbirny Crawford family. One of his wives (he was married three times) was a daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, whose sister, Helen, married Laurence Crawford. Again, Alexander Crawford's grandmother was a granddaughter of the first Earl of Lennox, and in that generation there was another intermarriage. Then John Stewart, first Earl of Lennox, and Robert Crawford married sisters, daughters of Sir John Semple. There were other marriages between the two families.

The settlement in the precinct of Boylagh and Banagh was not very different from that of Portlough. It was divided at first among eight persons, all friends of the Murrays and Stewarts, and all relatives of Alexander Crawford by blood or marriage. Robert Crawford sets out the relationship in detail.

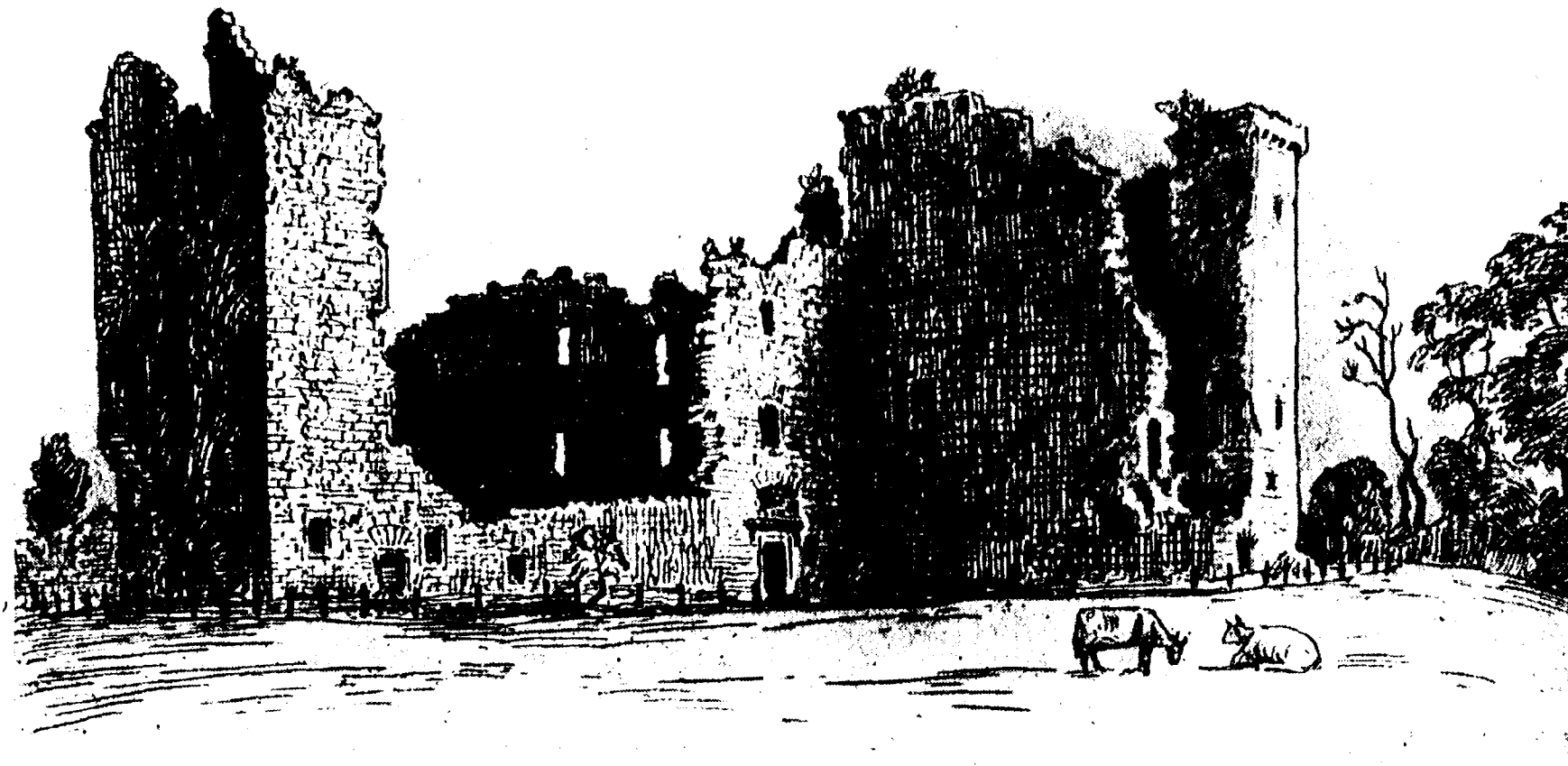
The point is that this colony of friends and relatives would seem to Alexander Crawford another Kilbirny, a bit of Scotland set down in another place perhaps, but a new home.

IV

ALEXANDER CRAWFORD

ALEXANDER CRAWFORD is an important member of the family because he is the ancestor of the Crawfords of Donegal, and by the same token of the Scotch-Irish Crawfords in this country. He was the son of Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny who died in 1592 or 1595. He must have been a young boy when his father died. Probably when the Kilbirny home was broken into in 1602, he, with his mother, Margaret, and his sister Anne, was living near his uncle James Cunninghame at Glengarnock, for later Anne married William Cunninghame of Leglane. The Cunninghames had suffered greatly from the broils and commotions which had so long devastated Scotland. Sir James was then head of the family, and he was Margaret's brother. He seized the opportunity to take up land in Ulster. Alexander must have been familiar with, if not a part of, the migration.

Being a younger son, Alexander did not inherit land. Therefore, there are no deeds or other legal documents relating to him, and no record of him in Kilbirny except the record of his birth. A hundred years later George Crawford failed to find any descendants of Alexander around Kilbirny, and, following him, Douglas concludes that Alexander had no succession. That was because his descendants were living their lives and having their troubles in another place.



RUINS OF KILBIRNIE CASTLE
AYRSHIRE
Birthplace of Captain Thomas Crawford

Alexander Crawford was a seafaring man and owned the ship in which he sailed. Probably he took his share of the paternal estate in money and with it bought or built a ship. In doing this he was but following the custom pursued by many of the younger sons of the landed proprietors of Scotland. For instance, there was Hugh Montgomery, a relative of Bishop Montgomery, who was a seafaring man, owned his ship, engaged in the trade between Scotland and Ireland, and finally settled in Fermanagh.¹ It is said the larger part of the carrying trade of Scotland in those days was in the hands of the younger sons of Scottish lairds. This was particularly true during many years following the Scotch settlement in Ireland. The large trade maintained between the Ulster ports and the home towns in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire was almost entirely in Scotch ships.

Alexander Crawford was a man of means, presumably adding to his fortune by his enterprises in commerce. He is said to have had "a boot full of gold." Whether that useful article of attire was used in this connection because of its size, to indicate how great his wealth was, is a matter of conjecture, but that it was large cannot be doubted by those who are familiar with his descendants. Because a portion, at least, of his gold was in the form of Spanish coins, "one family record less tender of Alexander's memory and reputation hints that it was believed he was a pirate; a charge for which I can find no foundation."² Probably there was an exaggerated report of his wealth among some of his descendants.

¹ Montgomery MSS., cited by Robert Crawford in *Crawfords of Donegal*.

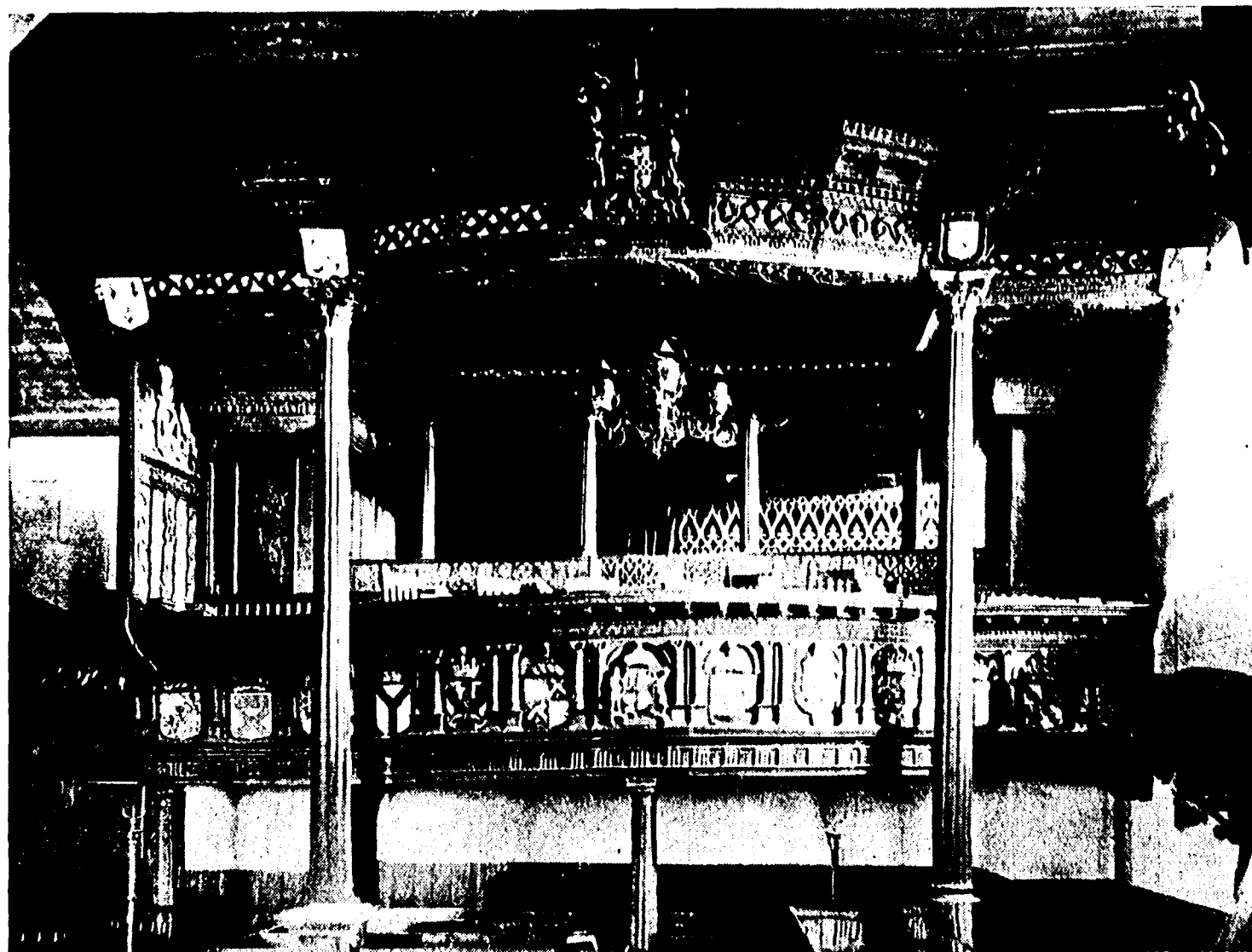
² Robert Crawford.

That he had some of the precious metal we know, for a number of Spanish coins worth about three pounds each (they may have been doubloons) which had belonged to him were preserved as heirlooms, in one branch of his son Lawrence's descendants, living near Pettigoe, until about the year 1780, when they were carried off by a notorious band of robbers infesting that region called "The McHugh Gang."

That Alexander Crawford left Kilbirny at a comparatively early age seems certain. It may be that he went with his uncle and cousins when they first took up their grants of land and settled in Donegal, soon after 1610, or he may have followed the sea for a number of years, made his fortune and, his brother being dead, retired among his friends and relatives, then well settled in their new homes. That he did join them at one time or another is equally certain, for there we find him living at a place called "The Point," near Killybegs, among the intimate relatives of the Kilbirny Crawfords. He was known as Alexander Crawford of Killybegs.

Alexander Crawford was married more than once, but the name of only one of his wives has been preserved. She was a Miss Critchton, two branches of this family having settled in Donegal, one near Killybegs and the other at Castlefinn. They belonged to the Critchtons of Dumfries, between whom and the Kilbirny Crawfords there had been several intermarriages. It is believed that from her all the Crawfords of Donegal were descended. By the end of the century those descendants were numerous and were living in Drumgarn, Drumkeochan, Durmark, and Gortnesoy, and also in towns in adjoining counties.

If, as one authority intimates, Alexander Crawford left



THE CRAWFURD GALLERY
KILBIRNIE KIRK

his native country because of its disturbed condition, and disturbed enough it was, he improved his situation very little. The times in North Ireland for the next fifty years were extremely disturbed and often extremely perilous; "the seed had been sown of that fatal harvest of distrust, and disaffection which was to be reaped through tyranny and massacre in the age to come."³

During these times, and especially during the great rebellion, many houses of the Scotch settlers and many chapels were burned. The point is that during these disturbed and perilous times the records and documents which Alexander Crawford and his immediate descendants may have had, if they existed at all, disappeared, and have probably been destroyed. These records would tell us much we would like to know and as yet have not found out. Probably we do not know the names of all the children, and certainly we do not know the names of all the grandchildren, of Alexander Crawford. That they were numerous is shown by the fact of the large number of Crawfords born during the decade of 1685–1695, that is to say, about sixty or seventy years after Alexander went to Ireland. Many of these migrated to America during the years 1718–1730. A score or more settled in New England and New York, while others went to Maryland, Virginia, and further south.

We may be pretty sure as to seven children of Alexander Crawford:

(1) An Alexander Crawford attended the funeral of the second Viscount Montgomery of Ardes in 1663. He was accompanied by his nephew John Crawford. This

³ Green's *History of the English People*.

Alexander was without doubt the eldest son of Alexander Crawford of Killybegs. Nothing more is known about him.

(2) Then comes "John Crawford who married Abigail Hamilton, sister of Captain John Hamilton of Shannon in the parish of Lifford. He settled at Anagh in the parish of Clandermoyd, probably now Glendermot in the county of Londonderry. His will was proved 12th July, 1661." He died leaving a son John.

(3) Robert Crawford was born about 1625. He is mentioned in the will (dated 20th March, 1653) of the above John Crawford of Anagh as joint executor to it, and is described in the will as the testator's well-beloved brother Robert Crawford of [illegible] in the parish of Lifford, County of Donegal.

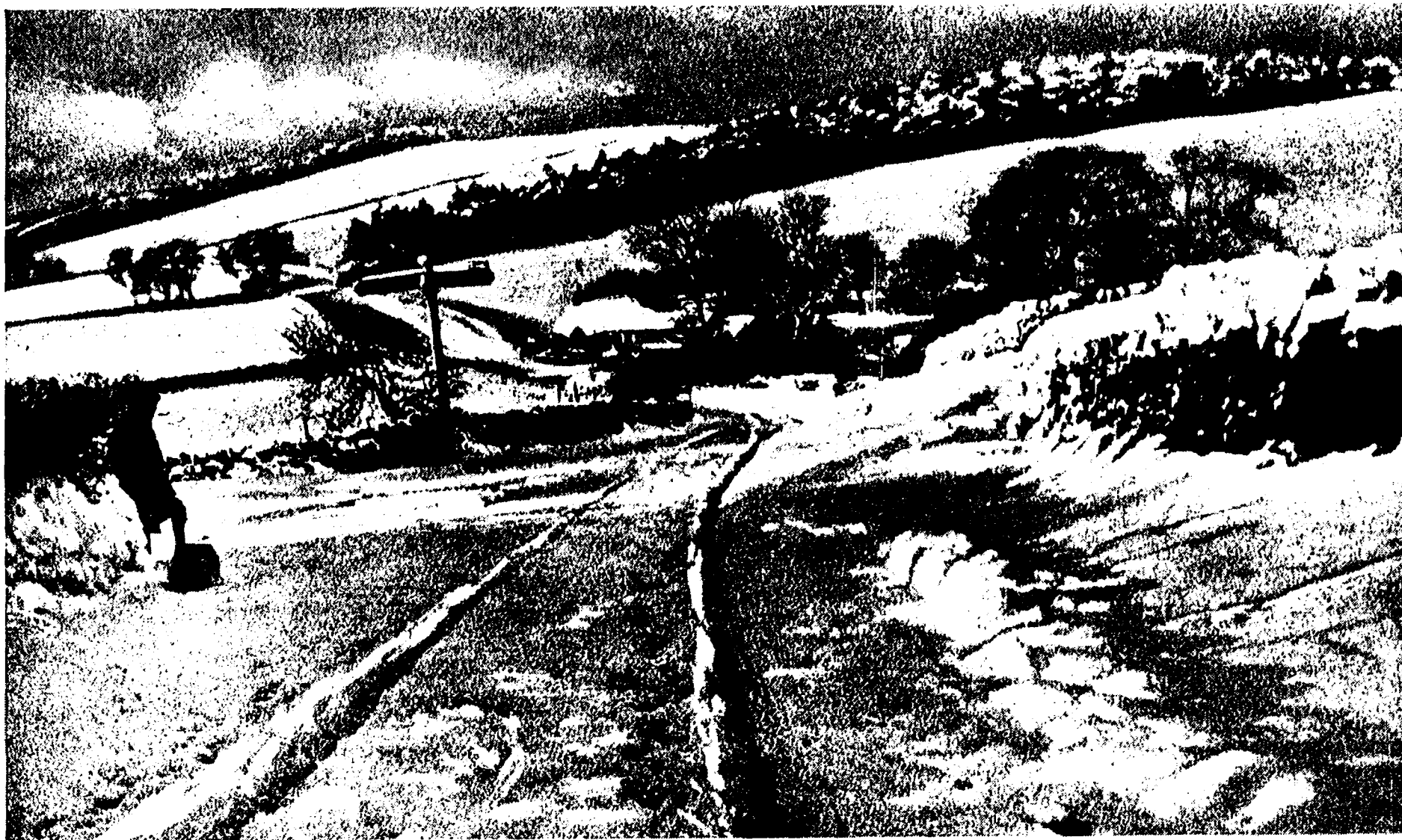
(4) Janet Crawford, next, was probably a sister of John of Armagh, for she is a witness to his will dated 20th March, 1653.

(5) Lawrence Crawford, who moved into the adjoining county of Fermanagh and settled at a place called Cavan-carragh. He is described in the Act of Attainder of James II (1689) as "Lawrence Crafford, gent. Co. Fermanagh." Apparently he was active politically and "agin the government." It was among some of his descendants that Killybegs' gold coins were preserved a hundred years later.

(6) James Crawford of the parish of Drumholm, County Donegal, who died in 1698.

(7) David Crawford of Drumholm, who died in 1702.

These are all of the first generation of Crawfords born in Donegal and children of Alexander Crawford of Killybegs. These statements are the result of the researches of Robert Crawford and are set out in his *Crawfords of Donegal*.



COUNTRYSIDE IN WINTER, CRAWFORD-JOHN

Five of these sons of Alexander of Killybegs had children and grandchildren. Mr. Robert Crawford's further research is confined to the descendants of Robert Crawford (No. 3), of whom he is one. This leaves an opportunity for someone to clear up the descendants of the others, some of whom have made this country their home.

This John (No. 2) is undoubtedly the great-grandfather of John and his brother James who came to this country in 1730 and 1726. This James was the ancestor of the Putney, Vermont, the White Mountain, New Hampshire, and the Guildhall, Vermont, Crawfords, of whom the writer is one. The descendants of these branches of Crawfords are now in nearly every state in the Union.

V

OTHER CRAWFORDS IN ULSTER

IT is possible, and it may be probable, that other members of the family beside Alexander of Kilbirny and Killybegs went from Scotland to Ireland. If so, they seem to be later than the beginning of the eighteenth century. At all events the given names of migrants to America would indicate that they were descendants of Alexander. During the latter part of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century the conditions were such that if a Scotchman wished to better himself by emigration he would be much more likely to go to America than to Ireland. There are traditions in some American families that their first American ancestor went from Ireland to Scotland only soon to migrate to this country. Of course, that is entirely possible.

One thing is certain: there were no other Crawford with descendants in Ireland when Alexander Crawford went there around 1610. Professor Robert Crawford made a thorough examination of that question. He says that the first of the name who emigrated to Ireland, so far as can be learned from public records, was one John (or Owen) Crawford who 'accompanied Inneen Dhu MacDonnell, daughter of James MacDonnell, Lord of the Isles, when she went over in 1570 to marry Hugh O'Donnell, Prince of Tyrconnel. This John (or Owen) was no doubt of Lanarkshire stock, a descendant of Johannes.

Owen entered the service of Tyrconnel and became one of his most trusted captains. With a handful of soldiers he defended the Castle of Ballyshannon against a large body of English. During three days the garrison repelled repeated attacks with great bravery. When the English occupied the whole country a few years later, Owen Crawford, an old man, retired into private life to a home near the town of Donegal, where he was living with his wife in 1610.

Owen had three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Patrick, became a captain in the English army. He was killed at the siege of Dunyveg in 1614, leaving a wife but no children, his holdings of land being transferred to his widow's second husband. In reporting his death, his commander, Sir Oliver Lambert, wrote: "Your Majesty have lost in the death of Captain Craifford a valiant and painful captain, by whom I was not a little assisted. The fortune of war is not to be resisted."

Owen's second son, David, joined the Irish and served under Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and fled with him to Spain after the defeat at Kinsale in 1601. He secretly returned in 1610, but was soon informed upon, and fled never to return. Professor Crawford gives further details.

The third son also joined the losing side of the Irish in the contest and fled to the south of Ireland, where he was in the service of a priest in Limerick, and there is lost.

Old John (or Owen) must have soon passed away, leaving a clear field for Alexander of Kilbirny. Well, they were fighters, anyway.

VI

THE GREAT IMMIGRATION

BEFORE the year 1718 there were some settlers in America from Scotland and a few Scotch from Ulster. After the civil war in England in the time of Charles I, a considerable number of Scotch prisoners of war were sent to the American colonies and sold into service. Many of these, after working out their time, established honorable families. There was a settlement of Scotch-Irish on the coast of Maine as early as 1670 which was afterward dispersed by the Indians. It does not clearly appear how many there were in any of these groups, but among them was now and then one by the name of Crawford.

The great immigration from Ulster came in 1718 and the following quarter century, when, it has been estimated, one-third of the Scotch population left home and migrated to America. No doubt this exodus from Donegal and Derry stimulated the same action among the people of Scotland. In 1718 a petition signed by three hundred and eleven persons of North Ireland was addressed to Governor Shute of New England. The original document is now in the rooms of the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord, New Hampshire, where the writer was permitted to examine it.

Colonel Samuel Shute was appointed Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire by George I. He arrived in Boston, October 3, 1716. His administration was not one

of marked success. He quarrelled with the legislative branch of the Colonial government and also with the Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire. Governor Shute returned to England in 1725 for the purpose of bringing his troubles with the colonists to the attention of the King and Council, which he did in a long memorial. He was pursuing the matter, vexed by many delays, when George I died in 1727. Shute's commission was vacated and he accepted a pension of £600, which he enjoyed during a long life.

The petition to Governor Shute is as follows:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Colonel Suitte, Governor of New England.

We whose names are underwritten Inhabitants of Ye North of Ireland Doe in our own names and in the names of many others, our neighbors, Gentlemen, Ministers, Farmers and Tradesmen commissionate and appoint our truly and well beloved Friend the Reverend Mr. William Boyd of Macasky to repair to His Excellency the Right Honorable Samuel Suitte, Governor of New England and to assure His Excellency of our sincere and hearty Inclination to transport ourselves to that very excellent and renowned Plantation upon our obtaining from His Excellency suitable encouragement and further to act and Doe in our names as his Prudence shall direct.

Given under our hands this 26th day of March anno dom. 1718.

The signatures attached to this petition are arranged in eight columns but, unfortunately, the residences are not given. Among them is the name of James Crawford. This petition was probably drawn up at a meeting, or synod, of the Presbyterian Churches of County Derry held that year in Coleraine, which is situated near the mouth of the Bann River forming the easterly boundary of the County.

During the year 1718, several shiploads of the Scotch-Irish signers of that petition and their friends and neighbors emigrated to America. Five shiploads landed in Boston; so many, in fact, invaded the town that the officials were greatly disturbed. During the late summer and autumn, from five hundred to seven hundred Scotch-Irish protestants entered the port of Boston. They were not very welcome, although Cotton Mather and his church, with other clergymen, in spite of the stiff Presbyterianism of the newcomers, did all they could to make them comfortable. Indeed, in this immigration Mather saw a great opportunity for the spread of the Gospel. The town authorized the selectmen to spend an amount not exceeding £1500, which the town then had on hand, for food. The town "Granarys" were opened and corn sold to prevent profiteering, yet the price of grain doubled during the winter of 1718-19. With the coming of spring these people were pushed out as rapidly as possible among the frontier towns, especially in Worcester County.

During the next ten years many more came. The central towns of Massachusetts and the northern towns of Connecticut, the middle portion of New Hampshire, and parts of Maine were largely settled by North-of-Ireland Scotch people. Large numbers of them also went to Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Carolinas. The names of many towns in the old country reappeared here. To all of these states, as well as to New York, Maryland, and Georgia, among these immigrants went men and women bearing the name Crawford, and in all these states their descendants now live. Many know of their Scotch-Irish extraction, but not so many are aware of the facts set out herein. A study of the names of these immigrants is interesting. They recur

again and again among the most important citizens of later years in the regions in which they settled.

Much history lies back of this great Scotch-Irish immigration, a history largely of oppression — political, religious, and economic. Political oppression and religious intolerance were the common lot of every British subject during the period of which we are speaking. The change of government from Charles I to Cromwell and from Cromwell to Charles II brought almost every man of whatever party or creed within the reach of some power bent on his undoing. Political and religious hatred and intolerance were more intense in Ireland than in England. The people there, Protestant and Catholic, at one time or another experienced more than their fair share of all that was bad in political and religious life, all of which did nobody any good and changed nobody's views or beliefs.

Economic oppression obtained with greater severity in the County of Derry than in any other part of Ireland. After confiscation most of the County of Derry was granted to the Society of Governor and Assistants of London for the Plantation in Ulster in the Kingdom of Ireland. This company leased and subleased all the valuable lands and rights to certain officials. At that time the sale of salt meats and the contraband trade in wool were very profitable. The large lessees, therefore, insisted on turning the land very largely into pasturage for grazing. Not enough land could be obtained by the people for tillage to support their families. Farm buildings disappeared, and grain had to be imported for food.

The years from 1714 to 1719 were remarkable and long remembered for insufficient rainfall. What little agriculture there was came to naught. No tenant had any assur-

ance of permanency in his holdings, leases being put up at auction every year.

The sufferings of the people greatly moved the clergy, both of the established and the non-conformist churches. They had joined in seeking in vain legislation to enable Ulster to prosper by encouraging more tillage and diversity of crops. They had to seek some other solution, and that solution was emigration. To a great extent the whole movement was supervised and controlled by the ministers. The petition to Governor Shute was signed by seven V.D.M.'s (*Verbei Dei Minister*, minister of the word of God) as well as by three men holding the master's degree, all graduates of Edinburgh University and of the Glasgow or Edinburgh Theological Schools.

It is true that Ulster has been on the whole more prosperous than the rest of Ireland, but it is also true that there was tremendous suffering among the people of County Derry at the time in question, owing to unjust economic conditions.

No doubt many of those coming were without funds and had agreed to "work out" their passage money, but Thomas Lechmere, writing to Governor Winthrop, whose brother-in-law he was, said:

Whoever tells you that servants are cheaper now than they were, it is a very gross mistake, and give me leave to tell you your informer has given you a very wrong information about ye cheapness thereof, for never were they dearer than now, there being such demand for them and likewise pray tell him he is much out of the way to think that these Irish are servants, they are generally men of estate and come over hither for no other reason but upon encouragement set from hence upon notice given you they should have so many acres of land given them gratis to settle our frontiers as a barrier against ye Indians.

This letter written to justify himself for a bad bargain rather overdraws the picture and fails to represent fairly a large part of the immigrants who were without means. But it is tremendously indicative of the real fibre of these people when, under these conditions, of the three hundred and eleven signatures to this historic petition, only eleven were by "his mark." Without making invidious comparisons we may be permitted to think of the many who came in a later and better century, in that respect.

VII

AUTHORITIES

THE original sources of information relating to the early history and genealogy of a family as ancient as the Crawford family are many, various, and almost wholly indirect. These sources are in documents relating to other things and events, and usually having only incidental references to members of the family. They are grants from the government, deeds from one person to another, donations from persons to abbeys and monasteries. Frequently the desired names appear not as principals but as witnesses in these documents. Many of these documents have now been printed, but many still remain in the archives of the religious foundations or of the families.

Manifestly the ordinary person who has an interest in such things cannot find the time and does not have the opportunity to make an exhaustive examination of these sources. Fortunately there have been men from time to time, as the centuries have rolled by, who have given much time and effort to going through them and to putting the results of their work in convenient form. Two of the early writers having to do with the ancient history of the family were Crawfords. Many of the old records, though in print, are now rare and found only in the larger libraries and in collections. Of course, the editions were limited, and some are not in this country at all.

The following are some of the books used in compiling

this account of the family, with excerpts from them of things that seem to be of interest. Of course, there are many other books which were not immediately available that would supplement those cited. Any good history of Scotland, Sir Walter Scott's, for instance, will give the historical setting and background in which the roles of the actors — those old Crawfords of ours — were played, and they were played with great boldness and often very well.

Herein we are trying to give them some of the applause which was their due and which perhaps they did not get.

The books that first attract the attention are the two containing the genealogy of the Scottish Crawfords, one by George Crawford and one by Sir Robert Douglas.

The Peerage of Scotland (Edinburgh, 1716), by George Crawford, Esquire, is perhaps somewhat more accurate than the other, but is written in a more discussive fashion and is less terse and clear. He begins the genealogy of the senior line of the family, that of the feudal lord of Crawford, as follows:

Before the reign of King Malcolm III we had no surnames in Scotland so far as can be gathered from the most ancient records, but the ordinary distinctions were either personal or from such offices as they held or from the name of their father, as Alan Durward. But after(wards) great men began to assume designations from their own lands which, by custom, became hereditary surnames to their descendants, as Murray, Douglas, Crawford and innumerable such instances could be given.

Dominus Galfridus is the first I have found using this surname in the time of King William¹ who is frequently witnessing the pious deeds of the last prince to the religious of Arbroath and seems to have had some relation to the court of that King.

¹ Chartulary of the Abbacy of Arbroath in the Lawyer's Library (MS.).

He then goes on much as is set out in the chapter on "The Early Crawfords in Scotland," except that he inclines to the view that Johannes and Reginaldus were brothers, while perhaps the better view is that Johannes and Galfridus were brothers. He begins the other branch of the family with Sir Reginald de Crawford who married Margaret Loudoun and became known as of Loudoun. He goes into considerable detail about later members of the family, such as Captain Thomas Crawford who took Dumbarton Castle by assault. His account of the family is very readable and interesting.

The Peerage of Scotland (Edinburgh, 1764), by Sir Robert Douglas, Bart., of Glenhervie, contains the genealogy most nearly followed in this book. He begins his account of the senior branch as follows:

The surname of Crawford is of great antiquity in the west of Scotland, is certainly local, and was assumed by the proprietors of the land and barony of Crawford in Clydesdale as soon as surnames began to be used in this country.

The immediate ancestor of this family was Galfridus de Crawford, a man of rank and distinction in the reign of King Malcolm IV and King William the Lion, who succeeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165. This Galfridus was witness to a charter of Roger, Bishop of St. Andrews, concerning the freedom and independency of the Monastery of Kelso, *anno* 1189. He was witness also to another charter of the same bishop to the monastery of Coldingham *inter* 1189 and 1202, in which last year the bishop died.

Then he goes on much as in the chapter mentioned. As to the other branch of the family, he says:

The immediate ancestor of this noble family was Gualterus de Crawford who flourished in the reign of King William the

Lyon. He was contemporary with Galfridus ancestor of the Crawfords, lords of that ilk.

This Gualterus was witness to a charter of Roger, Bishop of St. Andrews, confirming a donation to the monastery of Coldingham *inter* 1189 *et* 1202, in which last year the bishop died.²

Then he goes on much as has been set out. George Crawford also wrote the *History of the Shire of Renfrew* (Second Edition, Paisley, 1818), which is valuable because he describes the location of the homes of the families of the Shire. He gives the genealogy, to some extent at least, of the many families of Crawfords in Renfrew and points out that they all claim descent from Sir Reginald of Loudoun.

The History of the Counties of Ayr and Wigton (Edinburgh, 1863–1871), by James Paterson, is a four-volume book giving a history of the shires and of each parish as well. He also gives some attention to the genealogies of the families and goes into the feuds among them which kept everybody stirred up and the courts busy during a large part of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and which were ruinous to all. He mentions particularly the long feud between the Crawfords and the Kennedys. Here is one instance of it:

In 1530, in the Courts of Adjournal, John Crawford of Drumgane was brought in “for art and part in the theftuous stealing of 60 oxen and cows from James Kennedy of Blarequhaime from his lands in Half-pennyland and 60 more from his lands in Schenverre.” This was November 29. On December 5, John Kennedy of Gilitree and others were brought into court for “The theftuous stealing in the silence of the night of six score oxen and cows, six

² Charter of Coldingham penes McFarland.

horses and mares” of John Crawford of Kerehill and for “common oppression of said John and his subtenants.” The parties were put under bond, but no particular penalties seem to have been imposed. Paterson names other riotous proceedings in which the Crawfords were accused of taking part, in one case at least involving homicide, but it was the other fellow who got killed.

There is another local history that contains much about the Crawfords, and that is *Ayrshire, Its History and Historic Families* (Kilmarnock, 1908), by William Robertson. He gives many pages to the various families of Crawfords, and, of course, to many other families as well. What he tells about Sir William Wallace is of interest:

His father, Malcolm Wallace, was the younger son of Adam Wallace of Reccarton. He held lands in Auchinbathe in Ayrshire as well as in Elderslie in Renfrew. His wife, Margaret Crawford, mother of the hero, was of the best Ayrshire stock, a daughter of Sir Hugh Crawford of Loudoun and Corbie.

James de Loudoun left only a daughter and heiress, Margaret de Loudoun, who married Sir Reginald de Crawford heritable Sheriff of Ayrshire. Their eldest son was Hugh de Crawford of Loudoun and a daughter of his, Margaret, “a lady bright” according to Wintown, became the wife of Sir Malcolm Wallace and the mother of Sir William Wallace, the national hero of Scotland. The fifth of the Crawfords of Loudoun, Sir Reginald, was contemporary with his cousin, was a strenuous supporter of the cause championed by the latter and fell fighting for his country in 1303.

This was the year Sir William Wallace was betrayed, turned over to the English, and beheaded in Smithfield, London.

Robertson also tells a classic story, enshrined in ballad and illustrative of those vivid times. It is called “The Flitting of the Sow.” It is an episode in the feud between

the Crawford and Kennedys, so serious and of such long standing that all historians speak of it.

THE FLITTING OF THE SOW

This has such authority as can be given to it by its incorporation in a highly graphic ballad from the pen of Sir Alexander Bothwell. As told in poem, the story is this: While old Crawford of Kerse sat in his hall surrounded by his stalwart sons, a messenger from Bargany was introduced. On Lammas day, he declared, the Kennedys would "tether a sow upon lands of Kerse" and "deil a man of Kyle shall flit her." Kerse accepted the challenge. When Lammas morn came round, the Crawfords mustered for the fray. Kerse was too old to accompany them himself, and when they had ridden away he seated himself outside the castle and waited impatiently for tidings of the conflict.

By and by the "lichtsome Will of Ashentrce cam breathlessly owre the lea."

"Lang, lang or he could partly hear
The auld mon cried fu' loud and clear
'Is the sow flitted? Tell me, loon,
Is auld Kyle up and Garrick doun?'
Mingled with sobs his broken tale
The youth began, 'Ah, Kerse, bewail
This luckless day! Your blithe son John,
Now wae's my heart, lies on the loan,
And he could sing like ony merle.'
'Is the sow flitted?' cried the earl.
'Gie me my answer short and plain.
Is the sow flitted? Yammering wean.'
'The sow (deil take her)'s owre the water
And at their backs the Crawfords batter.
The Garrick cowts are cowed and bitted.'
'My thumb for Jock! The sow is flitted.' "

The last line, of course, was uttered by the old man.

Another version of the story is that when one of the boys

returned, loudly bemoaning the loss of his two brothers, his mother suddenly cut short his lamentations by exclaiming, "Is the sow flitted?" "Aye, she is," replied the youth, "and five of the Kennedys are drowned in the Doon" — a result which seems to have satisfied our ancient relatives for all their loss and trouble. Robertson relates many other events in those roaring times in which the Crawfords seemed to hold their own.

There is another *History of the County of Renfrew from the Earliest Times* that is important, written by William M. Metcalfe, D.D. (Paisley, 1905). He has many pages on the Crawfords, especially that branch (the Crawfords of Auchinames) who descended from that Reginald who was with Bruce at Bannockburn. He gives an account of Margaret, the mother of Sir William Wallace, and mentions a Reginald, fourth of the Crawfords of Loudoun, who was murdered at Ayr in 1297. It was one of this family that fell at Flodden Field, September 9, 1513, and another in the battle of Pinkie, September 10, 1547, where Captain Thomas Crawford was taken prisoner. There are many other incidents of interest in this book.

There is another book which will be referred to in another connection, *A System of Heraldry* (Edinburgh, 1816), by Alexander Nisbet. He tells us that some families of the name of Crawford have a motto

Tutum te robore reddam
I'll save you by strength

to perpetuate the seasonable action of one of their progenitors of the name who opportunely relieved King David I when dismounted from his horse by the stroke of a deer while hunting near Edinburgh where the Abbey of Holy-

rood-house now stands. A deer's head with a cross betwixt the horns became the ensign of that Abbey and all the baronies belonging to it, and also the armorial figure of the Crawford descended from the above Crawford. Nisbet goes on:

King David I, commonly called the Saint, being a-hunting on Holyrood day near Edinburgh, there appeared a hart or stag with a cross betwixt his horns, which ran at the King so furiously and dismounted him from his horse, that he was a hazzard of being killed if one of his attendants, Sir Grogan Crawford, had not interposed: The pious King, taking this as a reproof for hunting on such a holy day, erected a church on the spot, called holyrood-house, *monasterium sanctas crucis*, in 1128.

If this is not an earlier Crawford, perhaps it is Johannes or possibly the father of Johannes and Galfridus, or Grogan may be the Celtic for John.

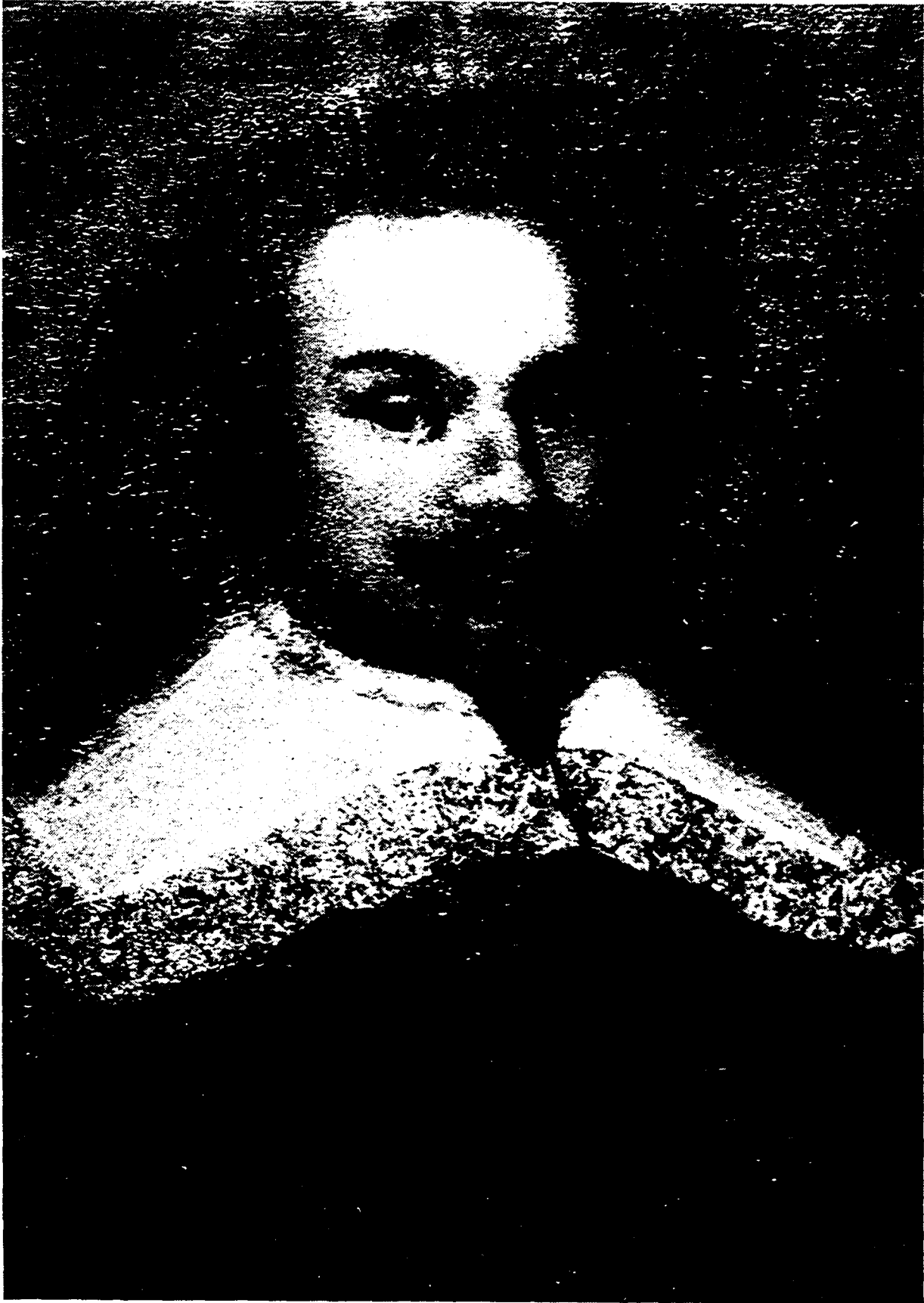
This story is of unusual interest. It recounts an instance of how insignia and markings came to be placed upon coats-of-arms. It shows that in King David's time the forests were still very close to Edinburgh, and finally it well illustrates the existence of the childlike credulity among men otherwise vigorous, sane, and reasonable.

The story is also interesting as a valid source of history. There is the story itself; there is the Abbey built by King David; there is the stag's head deeply sculptured in stone as the insignia of the Abbey; and there are the stags' heads on the Crawford coat-of-arms; and they all fit together as of about 1128.

Several abbeys are mentioned in this book — Kelso, Melrose, and others, which were founded by King David. Their magnificent ruins stand about thirty-five miles southeast

of Edinburgh. Several Crawford's made endowments to such foundations. Laurence Crawford in 1547 settled upon his chapel in Drumray a liberal fund to celebrate divine service "for himself and wife and all the faithful deceased."

There is another interesting little book, *Dumbarton Castle and the Story of Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordan Hill* (1930), by Captain Arthur C. Crawford of Cartburn. This Captain Thomas Crawford was a well-known man of his day and generation. He was the youngest son of Laurence Crawford XIII of the genealogy. He early chose to be a soldier and was one all his life, for he was taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie-field in 1547. After spending considerable time as a prisoner in England he was ransomed and returned to Scotland. In 1550 he went to France and entered the service of Henry II, under the command of James, Earl of Arran. This reminds us of "Quentin Durward" serving in France under Lord Crawford in the novel by that name. On the death of Francis II, Mary Queen of Scots returned to Scotland, and with her came Captain Crawford. His services in France were of such high character that he was held in high esteem by the government of that country. He remained in retirement until the murder of Lord Darnley, husband of Queen Mary, of whom he was a near relative. Stirred by these events and the fear that the young prince, afterward James VI of Scotland and James I of England, might also be murdered, Captain Crawford "entered into an association with the Earls of Argyle, Morton, Athol, Mar, Glencairn, Lindsay and others for the defence of the young prince James who was in danger of being murdered by the Earl of Bothwell, as his father had been. This they solemnly declared that they had no other view but the honor and



MAJOR GENERAL LAURANCE CRAWFURD

1611-1645

Painting owned by
Capt. Arthur Christie Crawford

safety of Her Majesty's person and the preservation of their natural Prince, and to bring the regicide to a fair trial." In the civil war that ensued he was a prominent commander on the Regent's side against the Queen, and very successful.

As the war went on, the Queen's forces under the Earl of Huntly met those of the Regent under the Earl of Morton at a place called Gallowlie. Before the fight, the English Commissioner tried to effect a conciliation and said "God will show which party is right." He failed, and in the conflict that followed, Huntly was defeated. For his gallant services that day, Morton conferred on Captain Crawford the motto

God shaw the Recht

which was afterward borne by his descendants and is most frequently shown on the Crawford arms.

His greatest exploit was the capture of Dumbarton Castle, which was held to be impregnable. Sir Walter Scott says the feat equalled any military exploit of ancient or modern times. It is remembered in Scotland as we remember Decatur's exploit in the harbor of Tripoli, which Nelson called the "most daring act of the age." Captain Crawford with a few men scaled an almost perpendicular rock two hundred feet high; then, with ladders, a wall; entered the castle; and turned its guns on the surprised defenders. An unusual thing happened. One of the men had a fit while they were going up a ladder. They could not get him down for fear of arousing the garrison, so they tied him firmly to the ladder and turned it over, leaving him safely there until he came to, while they went on with the attack.

Queen Mary's fate was decided at the battle of Langside in 1568. In this battle Captain Crawford commanded a contingent furnished by Lennox and the citizens of Glasgow. It is interesting to note that his elder brother Hugh fought on the Queen's side that day with levies from Kilbirny. Probably the Captain's good offices were used for his brother's benefit, for we read that Hugh Crawford took "a remission" from the Regent on account of that affair. For his services he received from the King lands in several places and an annuity of two hundred pounds during his life, and also a letter:

Captain Crawford:

I have heard sic report of your guid service done to me from the beginning of the wars against my on friends, as I shall some day remember the same, God willing, to your great contentment; in the meanquhyle be of guid comfort and reserve you to that time with patience, being assured of my favour.

Farewell

Your guid friend

JAMES REX

Captain Thomas Crawford died January 30, 1603, and lies buried in the Church at Kilbirny in a tomb still to be seen.

He founded a warlike family, for one of his grandsons fought under Gustavus Adolphus; another was a Major-General in the Scotch Army, and I believe was the General Crawford who led Cromwell's Ironsides in the final charge at Marston-Moor after Cromwell had left the field with a wound in the neck. A third grandson became Lieutenant-General in the Russian army and Governor of Smolenki and later of Moscow.

Scotland before 1700, from Contemporary Documents (Edinburgh, 1893), by P. Hume Brown. These documents contain many things, one or two of interest. After the defeat of Queen Mary at Langside, May 13, 1568, the Regent, Moray, led an expedition into south Scotland to mop up her adherents, starting June 11, 1568.

On that night he marched forward to a place called Crawford-John perteyninge to Sir James Hamilton and received the castle thereof but cast it not down (as he had in other instances) because they hadde the man in their ownes handis. They jorneyed this day X miles.

So the Hamiltons had continued to hold Crawford-John since they got it in 1528.

There is another document from which I will take an extract:

Vuir Clydisdale or Cludisdale (inquhais border is Glaswe foundet) as lykwyse nathir Cludisdale amang fair forests and schawis schene, with thiker woodes sum are decored, heir I say is ane gold mynde in Crawfurde Mure, fund out in the tyme of King James the fourthe. Bot we mycht esilier cal it a golde strand: gif the golde rather rann nocht throuch the fieldes nor wroucht through arte war or through trauell, arte, and labour war deluet (delve) out of the ground: for, I say, it rinis frome sandie furdes of bürnes or Rineris, that flowis from the topis of the knowis in Crawford mure.

Thair the pure gather the sand, quhilke quhen thay have sifted they sell to him quha is maistir of warke, be waicht. Bot because they daylie find nocht mair gold than they do, the cause quhy is this, as said is, that the nerrest mychbour fieldes minister is nocht and gyves the due and lawful matter onto the fyre that the gold may be wroucht. Bot that quhilke gold is called without only labour thair is found.

Meaning that the neighborhood did not supply fuel for the proper working of the gold.

In the Treasurer's accounts for 1511, 1512, and 1513 there are entries of payments to different persons who worked the gold mine of Crawford muir.

Notes and Observations on Mr. George Buchanan's History of Scotland (Edinburgh, 1708), by Thomas Crawford. These notes were written by a learned antiquary, Thomas Crawford, professor first of Humanity and afterwards of Philosophy and Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh in the reign of King Charles I.

Apropos to what has been said about the name Crawford, a story which also came from him, the professor tells us of the origin of another Scotch name, Douglas, under a note on Donaldus Banus (see the Chronology, below).

This is the service which was the occasion of celebrating and assuming the Honorable Surname of Douglas. For this Donald, being inclosed by the King's Army in a narrow place, and desparately setting upon the King's Army, had put them to rout, when a certain Nobleman with his son and friends came to their rescue and so encouraged the Flyers and affrighted the Standers that they took to flight and were all killed with the Usurper Donald their Captain. The King being advertised of the hazzard of the Army, was coming to their rescue when he was met with the joyfull news of Victory, so unexpectedly purchased by the Valour of this Nobleman and his Son whom when the King ask for, it was answered to him in the Irish Tongue (the vulgar language of the Time) Sholto Dowglas, that is, behold the black grey Man, for so they designed in form his color, being ignorant of his Name: By which Name of Sholto Dowglas (his own being buried in forgetfulness) he is known to Posterity. For this service King Solvathius gave to him lands in Clydesdale to which he gave the name.

Douglas was not far from Crawford and Crawford-John. Thomas Crawford gives other instances of men being given

land for warlike services and assuming the name of the land as the family surname.

There are many books on the migration and settlement of the Scotch-Irish in America. Among them perhaps the best is *Scotch-Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America* (Boston: Bacon and Brown, 1910), by Charles Knowles Bolton. The book is available, though at a cost somewhat higher than the publication price.

After describing the character of the northern counties of Ireland, Mr. Bolton says:

The source-lands of the Foyle and the Bann had supported a Scotch population for several generations before the year 1718. Of this population and its interest in America the following pages give an account.

The Scotch, invited by the King to inhabit confiscated lands, were in almost every village, as their Presbyterian chapels bore witness. But during the century of their occupation of Ulster their thrift and energy had battled with but moderate success against the ravages of war and the burden of hostile laws.

These were the people whom we call Scotch-Irish, a term which was in general use as early as the seventeenth century. They came to America not as discoverers, but as pioneers of their race; they defended the frontiers against the Indians, and their numbers in the South so much augmented the forces in the Revolutionary army that they may fairly be said to have saved Washington from defeat.

He points out that the American Colonies were not unknown to these people, for from the time of the settlement of the colonies the non-conformist ministers of Ireland and New England were in close touch. Several early attempts were made to transplant Ulster settlers to America, particularly by the leaders of the non-conformists, who desired a larger liberty of conscience. These efforts continued from time to time through the seventeenth century,

but for one reason or another they failed, and "the fever for migration that was rising, subsided upon the death of Charles II. . . . Although a few settlements were made . . . when ships engaged in the tobacco trade found their ports of destination."

"Under Queen Anne (1702-1714)," Bolton continues, "the Presbyterians in Ireland lost all their rights and became virtually outlaws; marriages were declared invalid, and their chapels were closed; they could not maintain schools, nor hold any office of importance." The desperate condition of the Scotch in Ireland excited the sympathy of non-conformists beyond the bounds of Ireland and well it might. Bolton quotes Dean Swift as writing, "Whoever travels this country (Ireland) and observes the face of nature, or the faces and habits, and dwellings of the natives, will hardly think himself in a land where law, religion or common humanity is professed." It was under and by reason of such conditions that the great migration of 1718 and the years that follow took place.

Bolton gives chapters to the economic conditions, and to the political and religious situation, in Ulster both extremely bad. He tells of the arrival of the ships in Boston in 1718, and of the settlements in New England and all along the Atlantic, and gives many names of families and persons among the migrants. From his lists the names of most of the Crawfords mentioned in this book as coming from Ulster are taken. The list of Crawfords in the army during the Revolution, from all or nearly all of the thirteen colonies, is a long and brave one.

The Scotch-Irish in Northern Ireland and the American Colonies (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1936), by Maude Glasgow, is a vigorous presentation of the subject,

if somewhat partisan, and shows evidence of much research into original sources. Somewhat more than half of the book is devoted to the history of the Scotch in Ireland and the remainder to the Scotch-Irish in America. The history of Ireland, especially during the seventeenth century, is a highly controversial subject. The point of view of the author, whether Catholic, Presbyterian, or Church of England, too often is allowed to determine the selection of and the emphasis put upon historical sources. But it must be admitted on all sides that the sufferings of the Scotch inhabitants of Ulster, particularly during the troubles of 1641 and 1689, were such as to be now almost unbelievable.

James Crawford, the writer's first American ancestor, married Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of George Campbell of Londonderry. Her grandmother, then a little girl, was living with her parents in Londonderry. During the rebellion of 1641 the enemy came in the night, burned the house, and killed her father and mother. She escaped from the chamber window in her night clothes and was the only one of her family saved from death. She wandered in the fields and bogs for days, living on roots. While wandering alone she saw a "company of murderers" and took refuge under a bridge over which they passed. Finally she was found and cared for by friends. Elizabeth's sister, Margaret, married Hugh Crawford, a nephew of James. It was she, when an old lady, who told her grandson, Honorable Ingoldsby Work Crawford, of Union, Connecticut, then a little boy, the story of her grandmother's sad and terrible experience in that awful time. Neither of these fine old grandmothers hesitated to state with the utmost frankness who the enemy were.

Miss Glasgow insists that even today "the population of Ireland consists of two distinct races differing widely in their racial characteristics, their ideals, religion and general behavior." The *Manchester Guardian* is quoted: "In Ulster you have two communities facing you; marriage is virtually prohibited; the children are educated in separate schools."

Sir James O'Connor, in his *History of Ireland* (New York: G. H. Doran Company, 1926), says: "It is true today as at any other time to say, racially, there are two races of peoples in the country, for there has never been any intermarriage worth mentioning"; and again: "There is little or no mixture of blood." He further says, "The Catholic and the Protestant current had to run in the same channel, but they never commingled; there was no intermarriage."

The writer has tried to keep well within the truth in the foregoing pages, as these quotations show, and to eliminate any personal prejudices he may have, for in things genealogical the facts must be taken as they are. It is evident from these representative quotations, cited from all parties, that the Scotch-Irish migrating to America were racially as pure as those coming directly from Scotland.



CAPT. ARTHUR CHRISTIE CRAWFURD

XII ROYAL LANCERS, ON DETACHMENT HAMPTON COURT PALACE
BARRACKS, 1890.

A DIRECT DESCENDANT OF CAPT. THOMAS CRAWFORD

VIII

PLACES AND NAMES

THE following list of places in Scotland in which the various families of Crawfords lived is given in the hope that families in this country may recognize in some of them the home of their first American ancestor. There may be some tradition, some old letter or other document, or some Bible entry that will give a clue to the old home. If it can be determined where the Scottish home of the family was, then it might be easy to follow the line back.

There were families of Crawfords during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries at the following places:

Allantown, Ardmillan, Auchinames, Auldmuir

Baidland, Boonside

Cartsburn, Clashlocby, Cloverhill, Comlag, Crail, Crawford-
land

Daleagles, Doonside, Dromgan, Drumsoy

Easter, Edinburgh

Glasgow, Greenock

Haining

Inchennen

Jordanhill

Kerse, Kilbirny

Linlithgow, Lochnorer, Loudoun

Monorgrund, Montgomery, Montquhanny

Possill

Seton

Thomwood

Woodside

The early migrants from Ulster were mostly from the Counties of Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone, with some few from Down and Fermanagh. The ships sailed largely from the northern ports — Londonderry, Belfast, Donegal, and Coleraine.

Among the Crawfords of that day there were: —

HUGH of Donegal, among whose descendants were men of ability in Ireland, Canada, and South Africa

ROBERT, descendants at Sparmount

AARON, Coppy (Coppagh), settled in Rutland, Massachusetts

MOSES, Enniskillen, died on voyage, son James settled in New York, Crawford County

JOHN, Castle Dawson, sailor, died in Boston

ALEXANDER, settled in Oakham, Massachusetts

JOHN, born in Donegore

OLIVER, born in Donaghaddy

THOMAS, born in Belfast

THOMAS, born in Belfast

WILLIAM, born in Omagh

(The last five all settled in Worcester County, Massachusetts.)

JOHN, who came to Boston in 1732; his family died out in the third generation, except son Hugh

JAMES, his brother, Londonderry, ancestor of the Vermont Crawfords

HUGH (John's son), ancestor of the Connecticut Crawfords

DANIEL, pew-holder in church at Charleston, South Carolina

ARCHIBALD, ruling elder, Ballycarry

JOHN, same, Donegore (may be above John)

MALCOLM, same, Donegore

OLIVER, same, Donaghaddy (see above)

ROBERT, same, Carrickfergus

THOMAS, merchant at Belfast (see above)

THOMAS, ruling elder, Belfast (see above)

WILLIAM, commissioner at Belfast

WILLIAM, ruling elder, Omagh (see above)

WILLIAM, same, in Brigh

There was a Crawford, first name unknown, at Merry-meeting Bay, Maine, birthplace unknown.

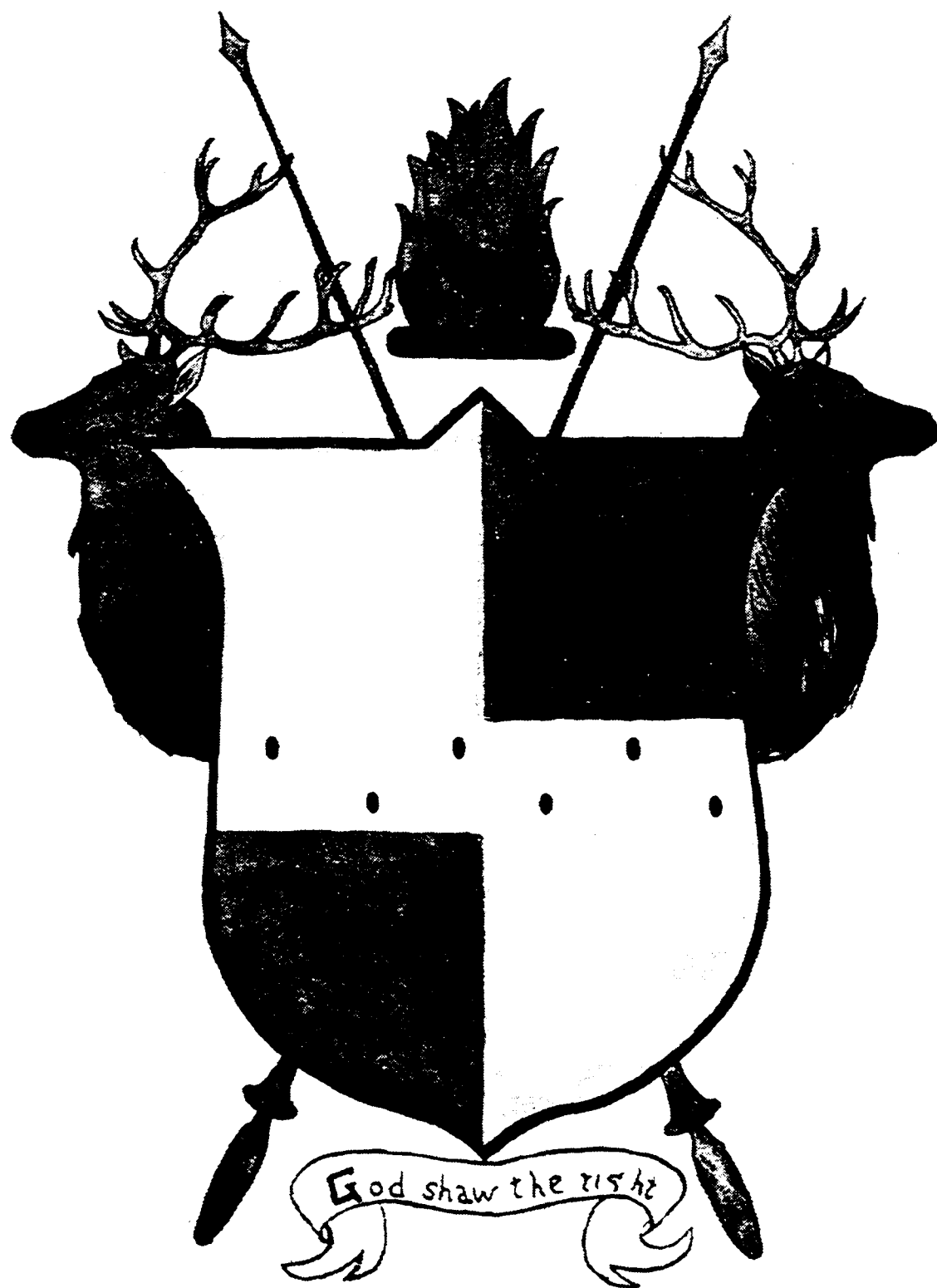
It may be interesting to note that there are towns called "Crawford" in the following States: Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington; and towns called "Crawfordsville" in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, and Oregon. There are also eighteen counties in the United States named "Crawford."

IX

THE COAT OF ARMS

TO many good Americans, having a Coat of Arms is simply an attempt at being swank or, to use the vernacular, putting on dog. Probably that is the sentiment of a majority of people. However, from a historical and genealogical point of view, Coats of Arms are significant and important. Those skilled in the science of Armory are able to determine many relations between members of families having common ancestors by an examination of the arms borne by them. That is one method of establishing the fact of relationship between the Crawfords and Richmonds in very early times.

Fundamentally, Coats of Arms were used as a means of identification, to distinguish one person or family from another. Insignia for that purpose were used long before historical times. When an Iroquois Indian showed the sign of the Beaver, everybody in Indiandom at once knew that he was a member of that clan and should be treated as such. The same idea and purpose are exhibited when a man wears the insignia of a fraternal organization. He is recognized at once as a person entitled to the rights and privileges of the order. Fundamentally, that was what the Coat of Arms was for; and on occasion it was very important, as, for instance, when retainers went into battle led by their feudal lord. He, like all the other leaders and knights, was encased in armor and looked like all the rest.



THE COAT OF ARMS

It was only by the Coat of Arms on the shields that common soldiers could pick out their leaders. The insignia of the various divisions of the army in the World War were incipient Coats of Arms, and were worn with as much pride as that with which old Galfridus de Crawford wore his.

Coats of Arms, as we understand them, first appeared in England and Scotland about the middle of the twelfth century, and in the course of a hundred years Heraldry had become a science and fixed in the form in which it endured many years.

The feudal system was introduced into England and Scotland at about the same time. Lands were granted to barons, earls, men of achievement, and court favorites. They were the nobles, "known" men, and arms were granted them so that they could be distinguished from each other in battle and as land-holding "gentlemen." Those who bore "tokens of honor" were gentlemen. None others were. The distinction was basic.

I ran across an old case in court which illustrates the seriousness of this distinction.

November 21, 1637. W. Baker, gent. humbly sheweth that having some occasion of conference with Adam Spencer of Broughton under Bleane Co. Cant. on or about 28 July last, the said Adam did in most base and oppobrious manner, abuse your petitioner, calling him a base, lying fellow, etc. etc. The defendant pleaded that Baker was noe gentleman and soe not capable of redresse in this Court. LeNeve, Clarenceaux, is directed to examine the point raised, and having done so, declared, as touching the gentry of William Baker, that Robert Cooke, Clarenceaux King of Arms, did make declaration 10 May 1573, under his hand and seal of office, that George Baker of London, sonne of J. Baker of the same place, sonne of Simon Baker of Feversham, Co. Cant. was a bearer of Tokens of Honour and did allow and confirm to the said George Baker

and to his posterity and to the posterity of Christopher Baker, these arms, etc. etc., and further LeNeve has received proof that the petitioner, William Baker, is sonne of William Baker of Kingsdowne, Co. Cant., who was the brother of George Baker and sonne of Christopher aforesaid.

The record does not show how the case came out, but the point was determined that William Baker was a gentleman.

The shield, or escutcheon, the defensive arm in war, is the base on which the various and varied insignia were placed. The kind of emblems so used and the position in which they were placed indicated much as to the origin, history, and standing of the family. The Crawford shield was quartered, that is, divided into four parts by a horizontal and a perpendicular line through the center. Nisbet says, "The surname of Crawford anciently gave the arms: — Gules, a fesse ermine." A fesse is a broad stripe running horizontally across the middle, or fesse line, of the shield; probably it was taken from the belt given by the King for bravery in battle. From the earliest times this broad band of ermine across the shield has been the armorial designation of the family. The writer visited the College of Arms in London several times and was most cordially received. Among other interesting things, he was shown perhaps half a dozen Coats of Arms of the various branches of the Crawfords. On all of them, however much they might differ in other respects, was this band of ermine, a fesse ermine. That was the common feature which stood for the name.

The Coat of Arms here shown is the one usually given for the Crawford family.

Quarterly, first and fourth gules, a fesse ermine, second and third argent, an escutcheon sable, two spears saltire.

Crest — A phoenix rising from the flames gules.

Supporters — two stags' heads gules.

Motto — God shaw the right.

The name "Coat of Arms" is derived from the long coat of cloth worn over the armor, having embroidered on it the device on the shield. As to colors — gules is red, sable is black, and argent, silver or white.

The ermine is for Crawford of Crawford.

The sable escutcheon for Loudoun of Loudoun.

The spears, granted for Service at Bannockburn.

The stags' heads granted by David I.

The motto given usually is

"God shaw the right."

Nisbet, however, says that the motto given by David was

Tutum te robore reddum

I'll save you by strength

Another ancient motto used by some branches of the family is *Sine labe nota* (Without stain). This last was assumed by Professor Robert Crawford when he was granted rights under the Crawfords of Kilbirny. "God shaw the right" was the motto granted to Captain Thomas Crawford, progenitor of the Jordanhill Crawfordds in the time of Mary Queen of Scots.

The following are some of the other mottoes borne by the various branches of the family:

The Crawfordland-Ayrshire branch — *Stant innixia Deo*

The Possill branch — *Omnia Deo juvanto*

The Linlithgow branch — *Huctenus invectus*

The Kilbirny branch — *Sine labe nota*

The Cartsburn branch — *Sine labe lucebit*

The Easter-Seton branch — *Fide et diligentia*

The Baidslan branch — *Durum patientia frango*

The Montquhanny branch — *Felicitia fereat*

The Cloverhill branch — “God feeds the Crows”

When Malcolm Crawford (X in the genealogy) married Marjory Barclay of Kilbirny, he is said to have quartered the arms of Kilbirny with his own. This means that he placed on the sinister, or left side, of his shield (the right side as you face it), which is the female side, the insignia representing the house of Barclay of Kilbirny, showing that part of his estate came to him from the Barclays through the female line.

X

CHRONOLOGY

<i>Kings of Scotland</i>	<i>The Crawfords</i>	<i>Kings of England</i>
Malcolm III 1056–1093	It is probable that the settlement of the family on the barony of Crawford was made in this reign. A considerable time must have elapsed before the barony was divided.	William the Conqueror 1066–1087
Donald Bane 1093–1098	This king, Donald, attempted to drive out the foreign gentry, indicating that there were many there.	William Rufus 1087–1100
Edgar 1098–1106 Alexander I 1106–1124	Sometime in these two reigns the barony of Crawford was divided, the northerly part becoming Crawford-John.	Henry I 1100–1135
David I 1124–1153	David was educated in England. Some have thought that the founder of Crawford “went north” with him when he ascended the throne, but that would not give time enough for the occasion for a division to arise, which was before 1144. Galfridus de Crawford and Johannes de Crawford-John were both living during this reign and probably during part of the next.	Stephen 1135–1154
Malcolm IV 1153–1165	Gualterus de Crawford may have been born during this reign.	Henry II 1154–1189
William the Lion 1165–1214	Gualterus de Crawford flourished in this reign, mentioned 1189 to 1202.	Richard I 1189–1199
Alexander II 1214–1249	Sir Reginald de Crawford is mentioned in 1220, and in 1227 to 1232. His sons Hugh and John were probably born in this reign.	John 1199–1216 Henry III 1216–1272

<i>Kings of Scotland</i>	<i>The Crawford</i>	<i>Kings of England</i>
Alexander III 1249-1293	Sir Reginald died about 1250. Sir Hugh and his brother John lived during this time. In 1255 John Crawford got a safe-conduct to go to England. Sir Hugh de Crawford's male line ran out, his grandson dying in battle in 1303. His daughter was mother of Sir William Wallace. The title went to John, whose son —	Edward I 1272-1307
Interregnum 1293-1306 broken only by Balliol's reign 1292-1296		
Sir Wm. Wallace 1303 Robert Bruce 1306-1329	Sir Reginald de Crawford, is mentioned 1288 and 1294. He supported Robert Bruce at Bannockburn, 1314. He was alive in 1320.	Edward II 1307-1327
David II 1329-1370 (From 1346 to 1357 he was a pris- oner in England)	Sir Roger de Crawford taken prisoner with King David at Durham, 1346.	Edward III 1327-1377
Robert II 1370-1389	Malcolm Crawford continued into the	Richard II 1377-1399
Robert III 1389-1406	next reign, for he got the barony of Greenock-Easter with his wife in 1390.	Henry IV 1399-1413
James I 1406-1437 (He was a pris- oner in England until 1424)	Roger Crawford got a charter from James I.	Henry V 1413-1422 Henry VI 1422-1461
James II 1437-1460	John de Crawford got a renewal of above charter from James II.	
James III 1460-1487	Malcolm de Crawford must have lived during this reign, dying in the next.	Edward IV 1461-1483
James IV 1487-1513	Malcolm de Crawford and his mother Marjory (Barclay) "resigned" their estate to his son Robert, 1499. Confirmed 1500.	Richard III 1483-1485 Henry VII 1485-1509

<i>Kings of Scotland</i>	<i>The Crawford</i> s	<i>Kings of England</i>
	Robert de Crawford married in 1505; died in 1513.	Henry VIII 1509-1548
James V 1513-1542	Laurence Crawford. Land granted to him in 1529. Exchanged Crawford-John for land in Dumbartonshire, 1528.	
Mary 1542-1568 (Resigns the crown in 1568 — executed in 1586)	Laurence, above, died in 1547. Hugh Crawford fought for Mary, defeated at Langside, 1568. He died in 1576.	Edward VI 1548-1552 Mary 1552-1558
James VI 1567-1603, when he became King of England.	Malcolm Crawford died in 1592.	Elizabeth 1558-1603 James I 1603-1625
	Ulster confiscations in 1610. John Crawford had a grant which he did not enter upon, but his brother Alexander settled in Donegal.	
	John Crawford died in 1622.	
	John Crawford died in 1629.	Charles I 1625-1649
	John Crawford died in 1661.	Cromwell 1649-1658 Charles II 1658-1685

XI

EPILOGUE

ON reading the foregoing pages I am as aware of the shortcomings of this book as any other reader can be. I wish I could have shown to every one of the name just where his or her family line is joined to the lines mentioned in this book, but that is obviously impossible. If such a connection is to be found, it must be found by those who are interested enough to search for it. To those interested in such matters, genealogical research is a fascinating pastime. An enthusiasm is aroused like that of the hunter or the treasure seeker, and success in the quest gives quite as much satisfaction. To know that the family that has brought us into being has its roots firmly planted in the distant past gives us a feeling of dignity and respect for ourselves, just as a well-rooted ancient tree with its trunk and branches still sturdily resisting the storms and changes of time is an object of respect and a thing of dignity. Genealogical research is worth while.

Although the main line of the family herein given is somewhat aristocratic, those of the name who migrated to America were so far removed that most of them were denominated "Yeomen." They were descendants of younger sons, some of them far down the line from land-holders. The earliest of the name in the Probate records of Boston were predominantly sailors. As stated, some of those coming before 1718 were honorable prisoners of war sold

into temporary semi-servitude, others were yeomen from the farms of Scotland.

The Scotch-Irish, during their century in Ulster, learned to live peaceably in neighboring communities instead of in belligerent clans. They were farmers, freeholders, and tenants, or small manufacturers — mostly of linen. “The lowland Scotch . . . left the heather-clad mountains and grazing flocks . . . for the flax fields and bleach greens of Ulster . . . surrendering an isolated existence to live close together upon small farms.” They raised flax and made it into linen, a finer product on the home looms than any that came from the mills. “This industry of spinning and weaving linen was carried to America by many thousand emigrants during the half century which preceded the Revolutionary War. It brought fame and comforts to the Scotch-Irish towns both north and south.” (Bolton, p. 51 etc.)

They retained some of the old Scottish pugnacity, however, as is shown by a docket entry in the Court of a Justice of the Peace, in Watertown, Massachusetts: “Middlesex, Watertown, June the 4th, 1737 Before Nathaniel Harris, Esq. & C., James Crawford, husbandman of Newton, has complained of himself that he had Broke the Kings Peace by strikeing one Obediah Fisk of Newton on the 2nd Day of June current and Paid a Fine to the King the sum of Five shillings.”

James was not driven by his conscience to come into court and make complaint against himself. It was the Scotch in him, for in those days the complainant received one-half of the fine. Let us hope he got two shillings sixpence' worth of satisfaction.

The best I can do for those who may desire to search for

their ancestors is to give some hints as to methods used by those skilled in the art. The first thing to do is to make inquiries of the elderly members of the family, the grandfather and grandmother, or the great-aunts. One may be sure that those who have attained fourscore years live much more with their memories than younger people do, and that they are glad to talk of the friends and days of long ago. Many times you will return to question them about other evidence you may have found. In 1885, three years before his death, I sat down with my father and asked him all the questions I could think of about his father, grandfather, and the rest of them, where they came from, where they settled, who their neighbors were, and where they lived. His memory went back to the year 1815. In all such conversations, it is well to have the questions prepared beforehand, and to write down the answers and information you may get. All such memoranda will be valuable.

Then look for family papers, old letters, diaries, and other documents that may have been preserved. In many families there is or has been someone who has a bent for saving such things. It is unfortunate for the family historian that the attics of our forefathers are disappearing, leaving no place for "putting away" such things. Look also for the old Family Bible.

Large libraries and many smaller ones have books on genealogy, family histories, and such matters. Many family genealogies have been written, among them several of different branches of the Crawfords.

Town and County records covering localities in which earlier members of the family have lived often contain information of value. Not only should the record of the proceedings of the town be examined, but also tax lists,

and especially the record of births, deaths, and marriages. In many states the law requires that copies of all such records be sent to the State House, where they are open to inspection.

In this connection, the inscriptions on the gravestones marking the resting place of those members of the family who are gone should not be overlooked. Sometimes the work of research among the headstones will be rewarded with unusually interesting bits of verse:

Friendship nor physicians cannot save
My mortal body from the grave
Nor can the grave contain me here
When Christ in glory shall appear
age 83

Rest, dearest Mary, in thy grave
Till Christ shall bid thee rise
Then with the just thou shall come forth
To reign above the skies
age 82

The lovely bud so young and fair
Cal'd home, by early doom
Came just to show how sweet a flower
In paradise would bloom
age 12

Farewell conflicting joys and fears
When light and shadow alternate dwell
A brighter purer scene appears
Farewell inconstant world farewell
age 21

Of course, the records of the Probate Court contain the most important and, on the whole, the most accurate evi-

dence of the genealogy of a family. Petitions for administration of estates set out under oath all the heirs of deceased persons. Very early records are less accurate, but they are the best there are. Wills often show relationships among individuals not of the immediate family. They must be made use of as especially illuminating.

Church records should not be neglected. They frequently supplement town and probate records. Many of the earlier church records may often be found at the headquarters of the state organization of that particular church, gathered there for safety and preservation.

Several books on the subject of genealogy have been written. I take pleasure in referring to some that I have seen: *Searching for Your Ancestors*, by Gilbert Harry Doane, New York, Whittlesey House; *The Art of Ancestor Hunting*, by Oscar Frank Stetson, Brattleboro Press, Brattleboro, Vermont; *Genealogy as a Pastime and Profession*, by Donald Lines Jacobus, New Haven, 1930.

In these books, particularly that of Doane, there are lists of many other books on the general subject of genealogy.

Here are some of the Crawford genealogies already published:

The William Crawford Memorial

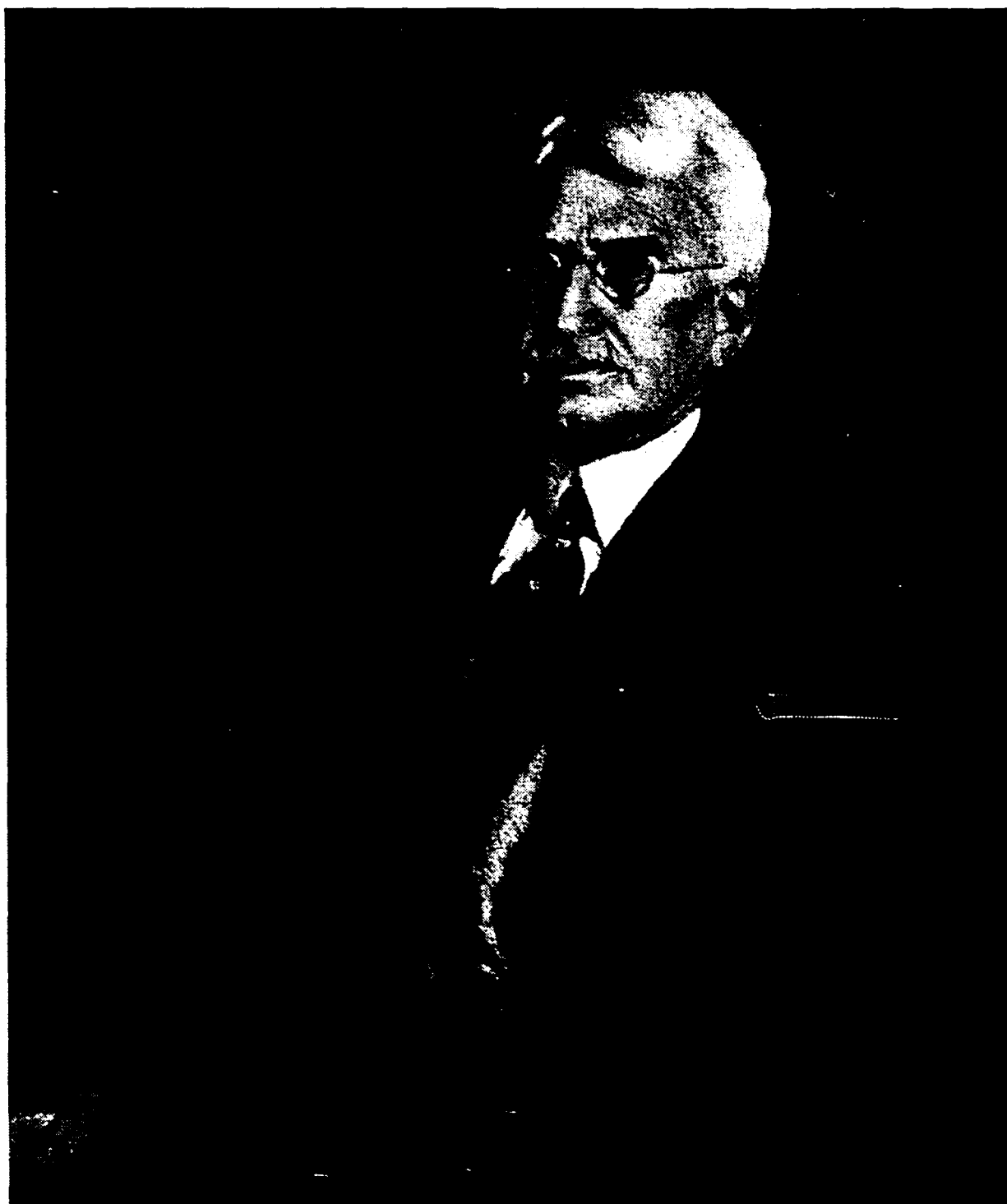
H. M. Foster, *James Crawford*

W. Crawford, *The Crawford Family of Oakham*

W. M. Clemens, *Crawford Family Records*

C. T. Crawford, *The Crawford Family*

L. F. Stephens, *Crawford Genealogy*



FRED E. CRAWFORD

From a painting by M. Rosamond Coolidge

XII

CRAWFORDS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

THE following list is given in "General Crawford Data" by J. Montgomery Seaver, in manuscript. Great care was given to the preparation of the list. There are also some "Craufurds" and "Crawfurds" which are not given: only those spelled "Crawford" are set down. Of course, there may be some duplications, but generally speaking each name represents a man.

CONNECTICUT

Harry, Colonel Sheldon's Light Dragoons; James, 5th Regiment; another James was taken prisoner and carried to New York; Jason, corporal, 2nd Regiment Conn. Line; another Jason was a pensioner in 1818; John, 5th Regiment; John, 2nd Regiment; John, Colonel Sheldon's Light Dragoons; Joseph, Captain Scofield's Co., 8th Regiment; Newton, 8th Regiment, Connecticut Line; another Newton was taken to New York as prisoner; Samuel, 5th Regiment; William, 2nd Regiment; another William was a musician in 37th Regiment Infantry in the year 1812.

DELAWARE

There were seven by the name Alexander, one of whom was an ensign, 3rd Regiment; David, 10th Regiment; James and John appear many times; Joseph, 3rd Regi-

ment; Robert, 1st Regiment; William, 1st Regiment. These are all familiar family names.

MARYLAND

Hugh; Jacob, lieutenant, 2nd Regiment; Jacob, ensign, 2nd Regiment, 1780–81; James appears many times; one James was quartermaster sergeant, 5th Regiment, 1777–79; John, sergeant, Rawlins' Regiment; James served three years; Nehemiah, sergeant; Robert appears several times, one was a corporal in Rawlins' Regiment.

MASSACHUSETTS

Aaron, drummer, 1775; Aaron, sergeant, 1777; Alexander, 1779; Asa, 1780; Asa, 1777; Charles, seaman on sloop *Winthrop*, 1782; Ebenezer, served three years; Isaac; James, 1777, died 1839; James, corporal, served three years; James, served three months and thirteen days, landsman, sloop *Providence*, 1777; James, taken prisoner and escaped 1777–78, served eight months; John, captain of Regiment of Minute Men, Lexington alarm, born 1739, died 1821; John, private, 1780, served three years; John, wagoner, 1781; John, mate; John, 1775; John, 1778; John, 1779; John, 1780, four months, twenty-seven days; Joseph, 1783; Robert, 1775; Robert, 1777; Stephen, 1783; Thomas, 1777–78, served three months, seven days; Thomas, 1776; Tim, a seaman, 1780; William, 1775; William, 1777–78, eight months; William, a sergeant, served five months.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Alexander, corporal rifleman; John, colonel of Hobart's Regiment; John, colonel in Stickney's Regiment; another John was mustered; several Jonathans, one being a mem-

ber of the 11th Regiment Militia; several Roberts, one a colonel in Hobart's Regiment; Thomas, major in General Stark's Brigade; several other Thomases; William, in Ashley's Regiment.

NEW JERSEY

James, lieutenant in Hunterdon County Regiment; James, captain, 1st Regiment, Monmouth County, killed at Middleton, N. J., February 13, 1777; Richard, Stephen, Monmouth County Regiment; William, 2nd Regiment, Middlesex County.

NEW YORK

Alexander, ensign, 2nd Regiment Militia; Alexander, Ulster County Militia, 2nd Regiment; Asia, 5th Regiment; Daniel, 4th Regiment, Westchester County Militia; David, captain in Ulster County Militia; David, lieutenant, 4th Regiment, Orange County Militia; David, 4th Regiment, Ulster County Militia; Henderson, 4th Regiment, Ulster County Militia; James, Weissenfels' Levies; James, 2nd Regiment, Ulster County Militia; James, 4th Regiment, Ulster County Militia; James, 3rd Regiment, Westchester County Militia; John, chaplain; John, 4th Regiment, New York Line; John, Line and Levies; John, 12th Regiment, Albany County Militia; John, 13th Regiment, Albany County Militia; John, 4th Regiment, Westchester County Militia; Jonathan, 4th Regiment, Orange County Militia; Jonathan, 4th Regiment, Ulster County Militia; Joseph, lieutenant, 4th Regiment, Ulster County Militia; Joseph, Willet's Levies; Joseph, Line and Levies; Joseph, 4th Regiment, Ulster County Militia; Nathan, 6th Regiment, Dutchess County Militia; Nathan, 4th Regiment, Orange

County Militia; Nathan, 4th Regiment, Ulster County Militia; Robert, 4th Regiment, Orange County Militia; Robert, 3rd Regiment, Ulster County Militia; Joseph, 4th Regiment, Ulster County Militia; Robert, 3rd Regiment, Ulster County Militia; Joseph, 3rd Regiment, Ulster County Militia; Robert, Jr., 3rd Regiment, Westchester County Militia; Samuel, lieutenant, Militia, killed at Ward's House, March 14, 1777; Samuel, captain, died 1777; Samuel, 1st Regiment Line; Samuel, 4th Regiment, Orange County Militia; Samuel, 2nd Regiment, Ulster County Militia; Samuel, 4th Regiment, Ulster County Militia; Stephen, 4th Regiment, Westchester County Militia; Thomas, 4th Regiment, Line; Thomas, 5th Regiment, Line; Thomas, 2nd Regiment Artillery, Line; Thomas, 4th Regiment, Orange County Militia; Uriah, Provincial Artillery, Line; William, 2nd Regiment, Dutchess County Militia; William, 4th Regiment, Westchester County Militia.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charles, captain, 2nd Regiment, 1775-78; William, lieutenant, 1st Regiment, January to August, 1776; David, ensign, 1st Regiment, 1777-80, wounded at Hanging Rock, 1780; Robert, major, State Militia.

PENNSYLVANIA

Two Alexanders; Andrew; Benjamin; Ben.; Christian; Christopher; 2 Davids; Edward, 2nd lieutenant, 1st Regiment, 1777-78; Edward; Elijah; George; Henry; Hugh; Jacob; James, major, 12th Regiment, 1776-77, wounded at Brandywine; Colonel James, died 1825; several Jameses; John, captain, 8th Regiment, 1776-83; John, Lieutenant

Watt's Pennsylvania Battalion, Flying Camp, 1776-80, taken prisoner at Fort Washington, December 16, 1776, later exchanged; several Johns; Jonathan; several Josephs; Josiah; Josies; "Mick"; Michael, 2nd lieutenant, 2nd Regiment, January to November, 1777; Moses; Patrick; Richard; several Roberts; several Samuels; several Thomases; William, lieutenant, 5th Battalion, 1776-80, taken prisoner at Fort Washington, December 16, 1776, exchanged December, 1780; several other Williams.

VERMONT

Isaac, Herrick's Regiment; James, corporal, William's Regiment, State Militia; James; Jason; William, captain in Thomas Sawyer's Com. Militia; William, captain in Allen's Rangers; several Williams; 1st Lieutenant Crawford, killed at Fort Motte, May 12, 1781.

VIRGINIA

Two Davids; David, Jr.; Henry, captain in Surrey's County Militia; several Jameses; several Johns; John, lieutenant, 2nd Regiment, 1777-83, prisoner at Charleston, May 12, 1780, exchanged July 8th; several Williams; William, colonel, Continental Line, died in service.

