JOHN CRAWFORD OF CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA (JCC)
SCOTCH IRISH IMMIGRANT AND FRONTIERSMAN
1740 - 1770

A SEARCH FOR ROYAL ROOTS

By: John L. Fox and Richard E. Crawford

THE CHAMBERSBURG/MERCERSBURG/WELSH RUN TRIANGLE
FRANKLIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

DATE MICROFILMED DEC 08 2000

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY
35 NORTH WEST TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84150

November, 1999
JOHN CRAWFORD OF CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA (JCC)
SCOTCH IRISH IMMIGRANT AND FRONTIERSMAN
1740 - 1770

A SEARCH FOR ROYAL ROOTS

By: John L. Fox and Richard E. Crawford

CONTENTS

A SEARCH FOR ROYAL ROOTS

I. Foreword
II. Our Scottish Heritage
III. Family Reunions, The DAR and A Search for Royal Roots

THE PENNSYLVANIA FRONTIER

IV. The Pennsylvania Militia, An Historical Perspective
V. The Upper and Lower West Conococheague Presbyterian Churches at Church Hill and Welsh Run, Pennsylvania

THE JCC FAMILY - HISTORY REMEMBERED AND RECONSTRUCTED

VI. The JCC “Baseline” Scenario
VII. Linn, Crawford, Coombs Connections from the Tonoloways to the Monongahela
VIII. George Crawford - Son of JCC
IX. JCC Family Histories - A Look Back Over Time
“Living in the Past.” It’s always said pejoratively, as if the past is necessarily inferior to the future, or at any rate less important, nobody’s ever condemned for looking forward, only back. But the truth is that we do live in the past, whether we like it or not. That’s where our life takes shape. Somewhere ahead, however near or far, is the end. But behind, shrouded in clouds of forgetting, lies the beginning.”

A SEARCH FOR ROYAL ROOTS
CHAPTER I

FOREWORD

Beginnings

Co-author, John L. Fox, recalls the beginnings of his four year search for John Crawford of Chambersburg (JCC).

Time: A hot summer afternoon in July 1955, a quiet time midway through President Dwight Eisenhower’s first term and the early years of television celebrities - Ed Sullivan and Lawrence Welk. In his Oil City, Pennsylvania office, Clarence J. Fox, CPA, father of John L. Fox, had just completed the final draft of a biographical sketch of his Uncle, his mother’s brother, wealthy oil and gas pioneer and industrialist, Harry Jennings Crawford. An edited version of the carefully structured first paragraph would appear a year later in the weighty and formal “National Cyclopedia of American Biography”. The case for JCC’s “royal roots” was firmly stated, without any modifying doubts:

“The first Crawford ancestor to come to America was Colonel John Crawford who came direct to Pennsylvania from Ayrshire, Scotland. His father, Reginald De Crawford (surnamed “The Good”) was Heritable Sheriff of Ayr. The office of High Sheriff of Ayr was long held by his family. He and his forebears lie buried at Kilburn Castle KirkYard in Scotland. Allen De Crawford, the father of Reginald, was the fourth Earl of Richmond.”

Time: A crisp fall day in September 1994: John L. Fox sits at his desk on the top floor of the International Building in New York City’s Rockefeller Center, planning his forthcoming business trip to Europe. Realizing that his trip involved a free weekend between meetings in London and Zurich, he recalled his Scotch heritage. Armed only with his father’s history of JCC’s Ayrshire origins, he plans a long weekend in the Glasgow area to visit Crawford Castle and the adjacent graveyard dedicated to JCC’s royal forebears.

Time: A sunny Saturday and Sunday in October 1994. Despite a knowledgeable Scotch driver, a search of Ayrshire and the Glasgow area failed to locate the castle and graveyard described in the Crawford biographical sketch. However, beautiful scenery and glorious sunny weather more than offset the disappointment of the primary mission.
A chilly, overcast November afternoon in New York City in the fall of 1994. Reflecting on his Glasgow/Ayrshire long weekend, realization sets in - the JCC origins described in the Crawford biographical sketch were pure folklore. Intrigued by this conclusion the next step was quickly apparent - a review of JCC family histories, beginning with the best known - “The John Crawford History and Lineage 1687 - 1957” by Nellie King Daubenspeck, 1957 (NKD).

Subsequent Events

Based on leads from the NKD history, a visit followed in the Spring of 1995 to the Kittochtinny Historical Society in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where three current and knowledgeable JCC researchers came to light:

1) Co-author, Richard E. Crawford, 6550 St. Andrews Drive, Tucson, AZ 85718-2616
2) Researcher, Dean Thomas, 742 Verdi Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94087-2848 and
3) Wilton Whistler, Editor of the “Crawford Exchange”, 121 South 168 Street, Seattle, WA. 98148-1611

Over the next four years, the JCC story began to unfold as family folklore yielded to facts and primary source documentation. This is the JCC story, which is inescapably intertwined with the Scotch Irish emigration from Ulster, life on the Pennsylvania frontier in the years 1740-1770, the Quaker pacifist domination of the early Pennsylvania Assemblies, the consequent militia responses initiated by Benjamin Franklin in 1748, and the Seven Years (French and Indian) War.

This is also the story of the origins of Crawford family folklore, which commenced and flourished in the DAR era of the 1890's and early 1900's, along with the co-existent age of a search for “royal roots” by professional genealogists, as they attempted to “force-fit” known lineages of European royalty to the family trees of wealthy and successful American families.

The final section, which was by far the most challenging for the authors deals with the JCC family, and is entitled History Remembered and Reconstructed. The authors follow the JCC family from c. 1740 to c. 1770, a period which included the French and Indian War and the beginnings of the Pennsylvania Militia, as well as the formative years of JCC’s sons George, William and John.

The Second Chapter

The second Chapter, “Our Scottish Heritage” covers the early history of Scotland, the emigrations to Northern Ireland (Ulster) and subsequently to America.
Beginnings

The history of Scotland, in the centuries before The Common Era, is veiled by the mists of antiquity, beginning with the Stone and Bronze ages. By the year 1000 and the first Scottish King, Duncan I (1034-40), Scotland had either assimilated or rejected many invaders, including the Romans, Vikings, Anglo-Saxons, Normans and Celts from Northern Ireland. When not fighting invaders, the Scots fought with each other.

Kings and Queens of England and Scotland followed separate lines, from 1066 in England (William the Conqueror) and in Scotland (Duncan I, 1034), until the death of Queen Elizabeth of England in 1603. At that time James VI of Scotland assumed the throne in England as well as Scotland, being designated James I of England.

The Crawford Clan

Crawford
The name “Crawford” originated about the year 1100 with a tract of land called Crawford in Lanarkshire, Scotland. Some antiquarians think that the most probable derivation of the name Crawford is from the Celtic word “cru,” meaning bloody, and the word “ford”, meaning a river crossing. However, the name has also been derived by others from the Celtic words “Crodi” and “port” - pronounced “Crofort,” meaning a sheltered place.

This was also the time that the people of Scotland began to assume family names. When the Scotch families assumed surnames they almost always took the name of the land on which they lived. This was true of the Crawford Clan.

In the 12th century Sir Reginald of Crawford was appointed Sheriff of Ayr during the reign of William the Lion. Many other Crawford names appear in the charters of the 13th century. In 1296 another Sir Reginald Crawford appears as Sheriff of Ayr. His sister Margaret married Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, and gave birth to William Wallace, Scotland’s legendary patriot. In 1248 Sir John of Crawford died leaving two daughters, one of whom married David Lindsay, ancestor of the Earls of Crawford.

The three principal branches of the Crawford Clan are traced from these times. One springs from a brother of the Sheriff of Ayr, whose family received a grant of Auchinames from Robert Bruce in 1320. Another branch is that of Crawfurdl in, which descends from a younger son of the earlier Sheriff of Ayr, and was confirmed in this property by Robert III in 1391. The third branch is traced from Sir John of Crawford, who acquired the estates of Kilburnie in 1499.

The legendary Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill (c. 1530-1603) was the sixth son of Lawrence of Kilburnie. (Chapter III) In 1571, Thomas was acclaimed for his role in capturing Dumbarton Castle from the followers of Mary, Queen of Scots. Later, in 1781, a baronetcy was conferred on the senior line of Kilburnie.

Fred Erastus Crawford in his scholarly work “The Early Ancestors of the Crawfords in America”, Harvard University Press 1940, page 23, suggests the following origin of the Kilbirnie Crawfords in Northern Ireland (Ulster):

“Alexander Crawford, who settled in Donegal on lands confiscated by James I of England, became the emigrant ancestor of the Crawfords of Ulster and of the Scotch-Irish Americans of that name. Alexander Crawford went to Donegal with a large number of Crawford relatives, friends and others from Kilbirny. Alexander Crawford was the younger son of Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny (died in 1592 or 1595), and his wife Margaret, daughter of John Cunningham, Laird of Glengarnock.”
The Ulster Scots and the Scots in Scotland

Paul Swain Havens, historian and 1975 author of “Chambersburg Frontier Town 1730-1794” describes the saga of the Ulster Scots (pp. 14-20):

“The term Scotch-Irish is a misnomer, though it is widely used. The proper term is “Scots in Ireland”. But how did it come about that thousands of Scots lived for a century or more in Ireland and emigrated - many of them - from Ireland to America?

For many centuries Ireland had been a thorn in English flesh. Inhabited by a people of a different race, different religion, and different customs, Ireland seemed to the English a land of wild and uncultured savages. Queen Elizabeth undertook to deal with the Irish problem by encouraging English settlers to open up large ‘plantations’. Her plan failed.

Elizabeth’s successor, James I, inherited the Irish problem when he ascended the throne in 1603, and he sought to solve it in much the same way. He was himself a Scotsman and a staunch Protestant and believed that his fellow Scots could succeed where the earlier English settlers had failed. Under his encouragement many lowland Scots emigrated to northern Ireland, where the land was fertile and the climate milder than their own.

The Scots in Ireland were a hardy folk. They regarded the Irish in the southern counties very much as their descendants were later to regard the American Indians, as semi-savages, uncivilized and unfriendly. There was almost no intermarriage because of differing cultures and religions, the Irish being Roman Catholics and the Scots almost without exception Presbyterians.

All went well during the reign of James I. The newcomers made Ulster flourish, but under Charles I (1625-49) persecutions began. In 1640 the Roman Catholics rose against the Protestants and killed many of them. And then their own King, now Charles II (1660-85), decreed tolerance for Roman Catholics and laid sharp restrictions on the freedom of worship of the Presbyterians. Even worse was the brief reign of James II (1685-88). Protestants were openly persecuted, their industries dissolved and holdings seized. Their lives and livelihoods were in constant danger.

Not even the Protestant William of Orange (William II), who came to the throne in 1689, could stem the tide. Protestants by the hundreds were turned off their lands by absentee landlords. Many were in poverty and turned to violence.

These were the conditions that marked the beginning of the mass migration to America. By 1700, the Scots in Ireland were the grandchildren of those who had migrated from Scotland under James I and his successors. Many had grown up on stories of the Border Country between England and Scotland and of the battles fought there. And
now they too had lived in a kind of border country where they had had to fight to live. Many, of course, died: it was survival of the fittest; and it was these hardy survivors and their descendants who came to America.

The Scots in Scotland were also given an impulse westward to America by the failure of the Stuart cause in 1715 and 1746. Many of them, strongly supporting the Stuart claim to the throne of Britain, were left outcasts - men without a future at home - when that claim finally foundered at the battle of Culloden in 1746.”

**Emigration and the Scots in America**

Ian Charles Cargill Graham, in his 1956 perceptive study, entitled “Colonists From Scotland” American Historical Association, draws a number of interesting conclusions (pp., 17-21, 152):

“Although Ulster received constant reinforcements of population from Scotland down to 1700, her people had by then developed their own tradition and outlook, so that they formed virtually another nationality. It does not follow, as some have supposed, that the Ulstermen continued to regard themselves as Scots, although, they maintained their Protestantism, hatred of Catholicism and contempt for the “mere Irish.” But their environment and the divergence of their history from that of the parent country seem to have given them a sense of distinctness from all other peoples, even including the Scots themselves. Their separate role in history is nowhere more evident than in the story of their emigration to America in the eighteenth century.

The two migrations touched at very few points, differing not only in over-all scale but in the incidence of their peak periods. The Scotch-Irish emigration went through two intensive and protracted phases, one roughly between the years 1710 and 1730, and the other from 1765 to 1775. The emigration from Scotland, on the other hand, was fairly gradual until about 1768, when it gathered unprecedented momentum and continued to grow down to the Revolution.

The Scotch-Irish have long been famous for their exploits as pioneers of the Appalachian frontier. The Scots, on the other hand, played only a minor role as frontiersmen. They were often pioneer farmers in virgin soil, but seldom Indian fighters or explorers. They mingled with the Scotch-Irish only in a few areas.

The Ulster immigrants and their descendants played a vigorous part in the American Revolution, especially in Pennsylvania, where their prompt alignment with the American cause was of decisive importance. The Scots were overwhelmingly loyal to the Crown, maintaining a deep attachment to their country of origin. The words Tory and Scot were used as synonyms.
Even the judicious Thomas Jefferson reflected the prevailing animus against the Scots when, in his original draft of the Declaration of Independence, he complained that the English were permitting their chief magistrate "to send over not only soldiers of our common blood, but Scotch and foreign mercenaries to invade and destroy us." To Jefferson, the English were his "unfeeling brethren." But the Scots were to be classed with the hated Hessians. Curiously enough, it was Scotch born John Witherspoon, who persuaded Congress to delete the unfortunate words from the Declaration."

The English Colony of Pennsylvania

The rapid colonization of Pennsylvania and the Scotch-Irish exodus from Ulster moved along parallel paths. Immigration to Pennsylvania had become a steady flow - the English around Philadelphia, the Germans in a circle beyond them and Scotch-Irish west and north of the Germans, probing the Indian's wilderness. Pennsylvania's population grew rapidly from 100,000 in 1740 to 200,000 in 1760. The English, German and Scotch-Irish remained culturally unmixed, retaining their original character and for the Germans - their German language and traditional Lutheran or Reformed churches, while the Scotch-Irish brought with them the Presbyterian church and its Calvinistic traditions. By 1750, the French and English struggle for control of their American colonies was beginning in earnest. The goals of the Quaker dominated government in Philadelphia, that legislated in the interests of large land owners and Philadelphia based merchants, were in constant conflict with the interests of the Scotch-Irish pioneers whose settlements in Indian territory were often under attack from both the French and Indians. Commerce moved by roads - stage lines, in the east, pack horses to the frontier areas west of the Susquehanna River. Chamberstown (now Chambersburg) was a key trading point, as the pack horses moved west over Indian trails, and later over the Braddock and Forbes roads.

The History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, Warner, Beers & Co., Chicago, 1887, pp. 142, 143, pinpoints the emigration of the Ulster Scots into the Chambersburg, Pa. area (first home of John Crawford, (d. 1748) our pioneer emigrant):

"From 1730 to 1740 the Scotch-Irish influx was great. Settlements were commenced in Cumberland (then Lancaster) County in 1730 and 1731, the Chambers brothers having crossed west of the Susquehanna about that time. After 1736, during the month of September, in which year alone 1,000 families are said to have sailed from Belfast, the influx into the Kittochtinny Valley, west of the Susquehanna, increased rapidly."

The Two William Penns - Father and Son

To understand the new home of the Scotch-Irish and the Scots, we must look back to the beginnings of Pennsylvania and the two William Penns - Admiral William Penn, naval hero, favorite of Cromwell and Kings, and his son William Penn, staunch Quaker and a seemingly unlikely candidate for leadership in a key part of England's largely undeveloped wilderness in North America.
During the turbulent seventeenth century, England experienced religious persecution and civil conflict at home, and incessant foreign wars - the Thirty Years' War, three wars with Holland and four with France. In this era of intrigue, suspicion, and tumult of arms, Admiral William Penn, became an acknowledged professional of uncommon ability in Britain's navy under Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, and later Charles II, ending his career as an Admiral and a knight; his son, William, while attending Oxford, became a pacifist and an outspoken member of a little group hated by most Englishmen of that day as subversive and traitorous - the Society of Friends, known as the Quakers.

Cromwell's death in 1658 and the restoration of Charles II to the monarchy, two years later in 1660, opened the final chapter of Admiral Penn's public career. In the spring of 1660 he was elected to Parliament, and King Charles knighted him on board the ship that returned the restored monarch to England.

When Admiral Penn died in 1670 he left his son a balance due from the Crown. Later, in 1681, Charles II agreed to settle his debts to Penn's father by giving his son, William, an immense tract of wilderness (300 miles by 160 miles in America), which the king named Pennsylvania, in honor of Admiral Penn.

Penn managed the colonization very well. He made friends with the Indians, establishing the Quaker principles of pacifism and religious tolerance while planting the seeds of a democratic government. As "de-facto" ruler and wilderness real estate developer, William Penn balanced many different elements, with divergent economic, political and social goals, trying to achieve a workable balance between the claims of people to rights of property, rights of political control and rights of equality of treatment. He was unlike any of the other early colonial leaders.

**Acquiring Land in Pennsylvania - 1730 to 1770**

The primary goal of the early Scotch-Irish emigrants to Pennsylvania was to obtain cheap land, which was only available on the wilderness frontier. At that time acquiring title to land in Pennsylvania involved four steps. Marsha Martin, "Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Land records, 1724 and Land Warrants,", 1998, described the process (Preface):

"First step was the **Entry** or **Claim**, which was a formal act of marking the boundaries of the land and notifying the appropriate government agency of your desire to acquire the land. Step two was the **Warrant**. When issued it entitled the holder to have so many acres of land surveyed. Step three was the **Survey**, a descriptive drawing of the boundaries of the land, referred to in terms of adjoining land owners and creeks, since there were no permanent markers. Step four was the **Grant** or **Patent**. This was made by the proprietary and a deed was issued. However, not all deeds were recorded, especially if the transfer of title was between family members.
In practice not all the four steps were followed. Some claims were sold or abandoned. Some settlers took possession of the land by squatting, claiming ownership by presumptive possession, although in actually they had no legal claim to their land. By 1760, presumptive possession became a general practice. Whether squatters were expressly encouraged by the proprietors has been a long-standing question. Lacking the resources or desire to remove presumptive settlers, the Land Office of Pennsylvania ultimately accepted the practice of ownership by settlement and improvement.”

The Next Chapter

Chapter III, “Family Reunions, The DAR and A Search For Royal Roots” covers the period when Crawford family historians began to search for their roots, often driven by social pressure to qualify for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). A concurrent happening was the growing interest in large, organized family reunions.
Looking Back

The period from 1890 to 1920 marked the beginning of a broad interest in family histories, stemming largely from bible records and personal recollection, as well as large, organized family reunions. The Crawford Reunion of 1892 was representative of that period.

The Crawford Reunion 1892

On the first of September, 1892 at a picnic grove in Emlenton, Venango County, Pennsylvania, a bright, but cool fall day greeted the 800 persons attending the first Crawford reunion in Northwestern Pennsylvania. Grover Cleveland was completing his first term as President and older attendees at the reunion had seen the frontier of log cabins and stumpy clearings replaced by well tilled farms, frame houses, oil wells and gas lights. It was the age of “joiners”, as the Free Masons, Old Fellows and Elks gathered members - looking for distinction in a country of growing uniformity.

The speakers on that September day in 1892 looked no further back in Crawford family history than their Venango County progenitor, John Crawford, who settled near Emlenton in 1797. John Crawford (b. 1748 d. 1812) was the son of John Crawford of Chambersburg (JCC).

The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR)

The founding of the DAR lead to female compilers exchanging family histories in an era marked by lengthy letter writing in the pre-telephone age. The letters of Gertrude Crawford Fox, grandmother of co-author, John L. Fox, attest to this period. DAR compilations for membership lead to published family histories. Thousands of these histories now reside in the DAR library in Washington, D.C. However, in that era there was significant social pressure to become a DAR member and applicants were inclined to reach conclusions without primary source verification, relying on first name circumstantial evidence. This loose standard, marking genealogy of the day, explains the subsequent DAR warning (American Genealogical Research

“DAR recommends that researchers USE GREAT CAUTION when studying the Lineage Books (summaries of approved DAR membership applications since 1895). The staff genealogists of DAR no longer accept lineages cited in the Lineage Books as suitable proof for applications by potential new members. The set is useful only for clues to a lineage.”

First Published JCC Family Histories

The JCC family history was first published in 1904 as the William Crawford Memorial - edited and published by William P. Eddy, husband of early DAR member (1896) Salome J. Crawford Eddy - and was based on family records, which essentially paralleled but did not contain the detail set forth in the John Crawford (son of Lt. Col. William Crawford) narrative included in the 1845 Draper MSS, which were not generally available in microfilm until the 1940’s. The Waxhaws, S.C. Crawford history, probably instituted by DAR member (1896), Miss Leslie D. Witherspoon and Miss Fanny Wardlaw (DAR 1897), was included in the book “Genealogy of the Witherspoon Family”, 1910, by Joseph G. Wardlaw.

The Search for Royal Roots - Early Authors

Crawford family historians and commercial, genealogical compilers, commenced their “search for royal roots” in the 1890s, and concluded that the first Crawfords to emigrate to America were the younger sons or “cadets” of the Kilburnie Crawfords - with the famous Thomas Crawford of Jordan Hill a favorite starting point. All these connections were based on family traditions and folklore, with no primary source evidence in existence - then or now, and represented a “force-fit” of a known U.S. family history onto a Scot’s “royal roots” scenario.


Henry Dudley Teetor specialized in composing European “front ends” to many U.S. family histories, written in flowery Victorian style. He also wrote on Heraldry, Coats of Arms etc., which was the subject of an article from a periodical, “The Gentlewoman”, August 1899. The article, clipped from the aforementioned periodical, is in poor condition (NY Public Library), but includes a large picture of Henry Dudley Teetor, a distinguished elderly scholar type seated in a library setting, captioned “Alcove of the Astor Library, New York City.” The Astor Library was one of three which combined to form the New York City Public Library.
Mr. Teetor's article contains the following much plagiarized paragraphs, reprinted in many Crawford family histories and compilations:

"Ardlock or Crawfordland in Ayrshire was the seat of the great house of Crawford which for centuries was associated with the principal events of Scottish history. The name "Crawford" is said by antiquarians to signify the "road" or "passage" or "crossing" of blood, "The Bloody Pass" and it originated in the circumstances attending the defense of the old Roman road that passes through what is now the village of Crawford, and reaches the Clyde below it and near the location of Crawford Castle, which stands on the right bank of the river, where many bloody conflicts took place. This old Castle was built in a remote period of antiquity, that is, the older or Tower portion of it, and it was the scene of many of the noblest exploits of the greatest of "The Scottish Chiefs" Sir William Wallace....

The Crawford Castle and Kilbirnie Kirk are ancient possessions of the Crawford family. The former was partially destroyed by fire in 1757 but under the direction of one of the later Earls of Crawford it was rebuilt and splendidly ornamented with architectural decorations, the front of the gallery being emblazoned with the armorial bearings of twelve of the historic families with whom that of Crawford was allied. The cemetery attached is filled with the tombs of Crawfords who have come and gone during the past seven centuries. That of Capt. Thomas Crawford, who died January 3rd 1603, is just to the left of the building as you enter, and there are stones bearing dates prior to the year 1200. Here rests the dust of the ancestors of the numerous American Crawfords."

The 1893 article including the much plagiarized description of the Kilbirnie Crawford Castle and Church by Henry Dudley Teetor contains two obvious errors:

1. "Kilbirnie Kirk was an ancient possession of the Crawford family." It was never a possession of the Crawford family.

2. "Crawford Castle was partially destroyed by fire in 1757, but rebuilt and splendidly ornamented." The Castle was never rebuilt.

Subsequent visits to Scotland by co-author John L. Fox (following his initial visit - see Foreward) confirmed that: 1) the Kilburnie Church and Churchyard (near Glasgow) and the Crawford "Place Castle" (destroyed, never rebuilt) were located in Kilburnie and that Ardlock of Crawfordland was located in Lanarkshire, not Ayrshire, and is known today as the best preserved Roman fort (part of Hadrian's Wall) in Scotland dating from the Roman period (c. 100 A.D.). The Crawford clan history marked its 12th century beginning in Lanarkshire (site of Crawford Castle No. 1). During the following five centuries three principal branches of the Crawford Clan emerged in Ayrshire:
1) Auchinames, west of Ayr;
2) Crawfordland, northwest of Kilmarnock and site of Crawford Castle No. 2;
3) Kilbinnie, site of Place Castle.
"It is conceded by all genealogists and family historians who have had occasion to examine the records that John Crawford, born in 1600, and his son David, born in 1625, were the first of the name and blood to reach these shores. They were from Ayrshire, Scotland, the son and grandson of a cadet of the Crawfords of Kilbirnie, and landed at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1643. Their home was in James City County, in the immediate vicinity of where the city of Richmond now stands.

The next to arrive were George and William Crawford, brothers, and descendants of Capt. Thomas Crawford of Jordan Hill, another cadet of the Crawfords of Kilbirnie, who distinguished himself by capturing Dunbarton Castle on the night of April 2nd, 1578.

Family tradition says that "The Two Brothers" were induced to come to the New World by their kinsmen, John and David Crawford, but however that may be, George located in south Norfolk Parish with his wife and three sons, [while] John, William, and Alexander, and William, the bachelor, went over into Delaware ....(William) married a Huguenot lady named Naudaine, their descendants being located throughout the North and West, and many of them being now in correspondence with the writer."

"George Crawford, author of "The Peerage of Scotland" published in 1716, prepared a history of the Crawford family from the date of its founding to the year 1715, and deposited the manuscript in the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh, where it has been thoroughly examined. The document is of undoubted value, but unfortunately it deals only with those members of the several branches who succeeded to the titles and estates, making but scanty mention of the younger sons or "cadets" in whom the American Crawfords are so profoundly interested, or of the daughters, except an occasional reference to some important matrimonial alliance. All efforts to learn exactly which of the several branches John Crawford came from have been failures, and the belief that he was the younger son of Crawford, Earl of Kilbirnie, rests solely upon a tradition that was universally believed in and faithfully handed down by all of his immediate descendants. There is no recorded evidence of the fact that the compiler has been able to find." (underlining added)
"ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, who died in 1592 or 1595, was the younger son of Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny and 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."

The Next Section - The Pennsylvania Frontier

Chapter IV, entitled "The Pennsylvania Militia, An Historical Perspective, explains the origins and historical background of the militia - the Scotch Irish emigrants first line of defense on the Pennsylvania frontier."
1747 - Beginnings - Defending the Inner Frontier

The Pennsylvania Militia originated when Benjamin Franklin overcame the traditional stalemate between Governors sympathetic to defense needs along the frontier and the pacifist Quaker dominated Assembly.

Klein and Hoogenboom (op. cit. p. 51) describe the Franklin solution in their History of Pennsylvania, 1973:

"Franklin established a public lottery of £20,000, from the proceeds of which he earmarked £3,000 to be spent on building defenses along the Delaware River by a group called the Association. The members of this organization, called Associators, would form themselves into militia companies who would choose their own officers and set up an internal government to create rules and regulations for their military units. By May 1748, Philadelphia had formed ten military companies and the rest of the province reported ninety others......When the election of militia officers took place, not the gentlemen but the popular leaders received the highest military ranks."

1755 - The Second Stage - Defending the Outer Frontier

The next stage in militia activities on the Pennsylvania frontier is described in the History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, Warner Beers & Co., Chicago 1887, p. 161:

Following Braddock's defeat and the Indian raids on the Big Cove and the Tonoloways:

"Gov. Morris, moved by the piteous appeals from the frontier, summoned the Assembly to convene November 3, 1755 when he presented the case clearly and demanded men and a law for calling out the militia. Petitions were pouring in upon him, asking for men and the munitions of war, and beseeching protection from the destruction raging on every hand.....Everywhere men flew to arms. Twenty-five companies of militia, numbering about 1,400 men, were raised and equipped for the defense of the frontier."
Augmenting the militia were the ranging (ranger) companies, as described by Louis Waddell in "Defending the Long Perimeter: Forts on the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia Frontier, 1755-1765" (Pennsylvania History 62, No. 2 - 1995 - pages 171-195) and by Wayland F. Dunaway, "The Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania" (University of North Carolina Press, 1944, page 148):

"Both Virginia and Pennsylvania went far beyond Maryland in establishing chains of forts as defensive perimeters against Indian offensives. These were undertaken only on the assumption that systematic "ranging" by detachments of soldiers, moving from one post to another, would effectively detect and deflect incoming war parties."

"With the overthrow of the Quaker majority in the Assembly in 1756, energetic measures were taken to arm the province for war. .... forts were erected on the frontier, and measures were adopted to supply men and money for defense. Moreover, the Scotch-Irish organized voluntary bands of frontiersmen, known as rangers, to defend their homes against the Indians whenever an emergency arose......; they also furnished the larger part of the garrisons of the forts and the soldiers in the militia. From this time forth they became the deadliest foes of the savages."

In December 1763, with the advent of Pontiac's War, Arthur Crawford was named Captain of a ranger company in Franklin County (then Cumberland), but died of small pox before he could take command. In December 1764, William (later Lt. Col.) Crawford enlisted for five months under a Scotchman, Captain Campbell, who defended the frontiers, with headquarters at Enoch's Fort, on Big Capon, Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia). In 1778/1779 William Lowry, Jr. (brother of Jean Lowry Crawford, wife of George Crawford's son James) served under Capt. Samuel Patten as a Ranger on the frontier in Bedford and Westmoreland Counties.

1774 - 1783 - The Revolution

During the Revolution the Militia concept changed again. On July 18, 1775, Congress recommended the following, which was endorsed by the Pennsylvania Assembly, five days later (History of Berks County, Pa. in the Revolution, Morton L. Montgomery, 1894, pp. 40 and 56).

"That all able-bodied men between 16 and 60 years of age in each county immediately form themselves into regular companies to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, a clerk, drummer and fifer, and 68 privates. That the officers of each company be chosen by the respective companies. That the companies be formed into Battalions, officered
The Convention of 1776, in framing the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, made the following provision for the establishment of a military system (op. cit., page 56):

"The freemen of this commonwealth and their sons shall be trained and armed for its defense under such regulations, restrictions and exceptions as the General Assembly shall by law direct, preserving always to the people the right of choosing their Colonels and all commissioned officers under that rank."

In pursuance of this provision, the General Assembly established the necessary regulations, and through them the counties, under the direction of the officer designated thereby, called a "Lieutenant," with the assistance of "Sub-Lieutenants," was enabled to supply promptly and successfully all the orders made by the State government for troops during the progress of the Revolution. Previous to this system, the military affairs were governed by Articles of Association. The men who associated together for purposes of defence were commonly known as "Associators."

**Muster Rolls**

Jane Dickens (Index to Associators and Militia of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Archives Fifth Series, Volume 6, 1998 Family Line Publications) comments on Muster Rolls, Introduction, page iii:

"Some muster rolls were taken when the units were activated. Others were rolls in which classes were determined or confirmed. Each member was assigned to a class, 1 through 8. In many instances only certain classes were called up. This disallowed the depletion of the men of an entire company. Because companies were formed by local regions, no one region was drained of its manpower."

In Pennsylvania Genealogical Research, 1993, page 106, George K. Schweitzer Ph.D describes the various types of military service at this time:

"There were two types of service: federal or Continental service in which the military units were under the control of the Continental Congress and state service in which the military units were under the control of Pennsylvania. Continental service took place in regiments or battalions in which men enlisted for long periods of service. State service was rendered in units of several different types. Early in the war, there was no law requiring service, so volunteer units known as associators were formed (part-time, short-term duty during
In 1777, a law making military service compulsory was passed, and militia (part-time, short-term duty during 1777-84) units replaced the volunteer associators. All through the war, there were also two other volunteer types of state service, namely, State Regulars (full-time, long-term duty) and Rangers (full-time duty against the frontier Indians for terms of about 6 months).

**Overall**

Klein and Hoogenboom (op.cit.), page 91, provide an overall as well as a political view:

"Pennsylvania played a significant role in the American Revolutionary War and made many important contributions to the cause. Most of the state became a battlefield. It sent thirteen regiments to the Continental army, provided at least as many militiamen for limited service all over the commonwealth, and furnished many officers."

**Politics and the Militia**

"A traditional estimate suggests that about one-third of Pennsylvanians remained Tories, about one-third became Patriots, and the remainder did not openly commit themselves. But even the threefold division greatly oversimplifies the problem. Loyalties became extremely complicated. The whole political faction of Moderates supported the war actively and showed enthusiasm for a strong Federal union. The faction called Radicals also supported the war but strongly opposed Federal union. Both groups supported the war effort, but they acted as rivals of each other. The voting power of the Radicals rested primarily in the state militia and the militia took its orders from the county lieutenants, who were appointed by the Supreme Executive Council and served as local political bosses. For this reason, the Radicals gave little support to the Continental army, but strongly encouraged everything which would strengthen the state militia. The Radicals told militiamen not to "receive any insults" from Continental officers, "even the greatest of them". (Klein and Hoogenboom, op. cit., pp. 93, 95)

**1785 - The Post War Period**

The post war period is discussed in the "History of Franklin County" - (op. cit. pp. 221, 222):

"After the Revolution the Assembly enacted laws for the regular organization of the militia, and appointed officers to take charge thereof, and to hold regular encampments and muster days. All the people of the county enrolled in the militia were required to meet upon the muster days, to bring their guns and learn the drill of arms. Those who had no guns, the State being too poor to supply any, were requested to use a stick or, as some did, a corn stalk; and, hence, the name of "cornstalk militia". These muster days were eventually great annual events in the county. Here the people met, discussed political and current events, arbitrated disputes, fought out old quarrels, and some drank whisky and rather indiscriminately frolicked and fought, as opportunity offered."
Chapter V - “The Upper and Lower West Conococheague Churches at Church Hill and Welsh Run, Pennsylvania”, moves us from the Scotch-Irish immigrants’ physical safety to their spiritual needs, as met by the early frontier Presbyterian churches. The two churches located at Church Hill and Welsh Run were closely associated with the JCC family.
The Upper and Lower West Conococheague Presbyterian Churches
at Church Hill and Welsh Run, Pennsylvania

The Church - Cornerstone of Frontier Life

The frontier Presbyterian churches provided early Scotch-Irish immigrants with a comforting certainty in an otherwise uncertain and often dangerous life in a new land. In the opinion of the authors, JCC arrived in the Chambersburg area with the earliest settlers from Northern Ireland c. 1735 - c. 1740, a time when the earliest churches were being established. The JCC family link with the Church Hill and Welsh Run churches is suggested by JCC's son, John Crawford's return to the area in 1773 with his bride-to-be, Isabel Parker, to be married by Dr. John King. Jean Lowry Crawford, wife of George Crawford's son James, and her family were long time members of the Church Hill Congregation, where Jean's father, William Lowry, Sr. was a Ruling Elder. George Crawford and his daughters' husbands were all pew-holders in the early Welsh Run church. William Crawford, son of George Crawford and wife Jane, was baptized by Dr. John King on August 1, 1773.

It is the opinion of the authors that following the death of his mother and stepfather in 1758, John Crawford (age 10) was returned from the Hancock, Maryland area to Guilford Township, Franklin County being absorbed into the household of another emigrant, church going family. During this formative period, young John developed his life-style guided by early church teachings. Known as a hymn singer of uncommon ability, John would later found two frontier Presbyterian Churches, the Glades Church in Greene County and the Scrubgrass Stone Church in Scrubgrass Township, Venango County, both in Pennsylvania.

Origins

The first Presbyterian church located in the Mercersburg area (The Upper West Conococheague Church) was established in 1735, formally organized in 1738, and served an area fourteen miles square, including what is now the St. Thomas and Loudon areas, Mercersburg, and the extensive spaces to the Coves and the Maryland border. In 1741, the congregation was divided, with the "Lower West Conococheague Church" established in the Welsh Run area.

The Rev. Alfred Nevin in "Churches of the Valley" comments (p. 135):
"The Welsh Run Church grew out of the controversy which about that time so deeply and so extensively agitated the Presbyterian Church at large (However), the territory covered by the mother church, was much too extensive to allow the people to meet weekly in the same place of worship. ... When the separation was made, it was done with so much good feeling, that both churches, still adhering to the same Presbytery, were frequently represented in the same Judicatory by the same commissioner."

The dispute referred to by Rev. Nevin related to what we would call today conservative and liberal interpretation of life and theology based on the original doctrines of Calvin and Knox.

**Early Church Practices**

Some practices were common to all the early Presbyterian Church congregations, as described by Rev. Reid W. Steward, Ph.D in his early church history (pp. 5-12):

1. Long sermons (one hour minimum) and long pastoral prayers (at least one-half hour)

2. Church collections not taken - instead, pew rent was paid each year, with money from this source being used to pay the minister - plus produce in kind from member farms.

3. Baptisms in the early days were usually postponed until clergy was available. This meant that some offspring were not baptized until they were well grown or adults. After the missionary ministers arrived in America they baptized children as they went about the itinerate preaching.

4. Weddings - Couples were usually married by a clergyman of their own denomination. In the early days most couples came from the same religious background.

5. Funerals - Burials were usually conducted without benefit of clergy. Neighbor women washed and prepared the body for burial. Neighbor men often built the coffin although some communities had a carpenter who did this. The burial was usually within a day or two of the death. Some families were buried in a family plot on the farm while others used church graveyards.

6. Sabbath Observance - Life revolved around the weekly Sabbath observance. No work was done but that of necessity. Food for the Sabbath was prepared on Saturday.
Church discipline involved session censure of members whose lives did not seem to be consistent with their profession of faith. Some early congregations have records filled with cases involving intoxication, slander, swearing or sexual mores, usually noted as “antinuptial fornication.”

The Session Book from the History of the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church (pp. 160-179) includes some interesting examples:

**August 18, 1743**

"Andrew Culbertson had informed Mr. Blair that Sam'l. Leard was disorder'd with liquor coming from James Boyd's wedding upon which said Sam'l was cited to appear as also certain evidences about it. John Cummins being call'd solemnly declar'd that he was in company with said Sam'l. near two days and that he observ'd no symptoms of his being disorder'd with liquor, only he observ'd when they lighted at Robt. Boyd's he seem'd to be somewhat sick. The evidence before us is not sufficient to convict said Samuel of intemperance. Concluded with prayer.

**January 30, 1744**

Hugh Bready appear'd, & acknowledg'd that he was very much intoxicated with Liquor on the Evening after the Raising of Allen Killough's, which was also evident to most of the Members now present. The session are inform'd that said Bready has been a Pains to go to the persons who were Witnesses of his sin, and lamented it to them. Whereupon it is agree'd that he shall be passed this Time, with a Rebuke before the session to which he submitted. Concluded with Prayer.

**April 19, 1745**

Elizabeth Neil came to the session, professing her desire to give satisfaction to the church for her offense in the sin of Fornication. But not finding, upon examination, sufficient evidence of a suitably penitent sense of the Evil of her sin, the session deferred her publick satisfaction, for some time longer. James Finley appear'd, confessed he was guilty of fornication with Elizabeth Neil, & was bro't (with considerable reluctance) to own the child she has born; but not giving suitable evidence of penitence, his admission to give satisfaction to the church is further defer'd. Concluded with prayer.

**June 7, 1745**

Eliz. Neil having had an opportunity of meeting with the session since last session Day, gave some probable signs of penitence was admitted to give publick satisfaction, & had
her child baptiz'd. James Finley not appearing, David Herron is order'd to cite him to attend, next session Day. Concluded with prayer.

**July 18, 1746**

James Poag was cited to the session for taking venison from an Indian & giving him Meal & Butter for it on the Sabbath Day. The session Judge that James Poag do acknowledge his Breach of Sabbath in this Matter, & be rebuk'd before the session, for his sin. Concluded with Prayer."

**Pastors**

In the early years pastors to the Church Hill and Welsh Run congregations were sent out by the Donegal Presbyters. Pastors at Welsh Run included:

- Rev. Dunlap 1741-1749
- Rev. James Campbell 1749-1761
- Rev. Thomas McPherrin 1774-1799
- Rev. Robert Kennedy 1802-1816 and 1825 - 1843

In the fall of 1752 the first full-time pastor, Rev. John Steel, came to the Congregation at Church Hill. John Steel was born and educated for the ministry in Ireland. His pastorate took place in the midst of the French and Indian War, and John Steel proved to be a leader of men in peace and war. He ministered spiritual counsel while commanding groups of riflemen against Indian raids, entering the pulpit with a Bible and a rifle. The meeting house served as a church and a fort. Waddell and Bomberger (The French and Indian War in Pennsylvania 1753-1763, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission - PHMC - 1996, page 82)) describe "Steel’s Meeting House" as a private fort:

Description  "One of five sites designated by a regional meeting of settlers in October 1755, a stockaded church. In December 1755, Pastor John Steel received (an allotment of) provincial ammunition.
Location: Church Hill, northeast of Mercersburg, Peters Township, Franklin County.

**Dr. John King**

In 1769, Dr. John King began his long time charge (1769-1811) of the Upper West Church at Church Hill. He divided his wide ranging congregation into districts, with an elder to assigned to oversee each district, as was the usual practice at the time.
Church Buildings

There were several Presbyterian Church buildings in existence over varying time periods in the Mercersburg and Welsh Run areas:

1) Church Hill, four miles north of Mercersburg, where the cemetery is located, including the grave of Dr. John King. John Crawford, son of JCC, and Isabel Parker were married by Dr. King on November 4, 1773.

2) Welsh Run, site of the Lower West Conococheague Presbyterian Church. The first church, built c. 1736 was burned by Indians in 1760. The second church was built over the site of the old church in the period 1772-1774 and stood for 100 years. The present church, was built on the original site in 1871 by the late Elias Davidson Kennedy of Philadelphia, as a tribute to his father a one-time pastor of the church. The name was then changed from “Welsh Run Presbyterian Church” to “The Robert Kennedy Memorial Church.”

3) The meeting house known as the “White Church”, about two miles east of Mercersburg, was demolished in 1855.

Court Records: Sale of Land Owned by Lower West Conococheague Church (92 acres, patent dated 1766), May 12, 1777

The sale was approved on behalf of the Welsh Run Church Council by 13 church subscribers (trustees), including George Crawford, his neighbor Robert Crawford and John Work.

Pew Holders of Lower West Conococheague Church at Welsh Run c. 1780

Virginia Shannon Fendrick listed Welsh Run pew holders (members) c. 1780, including:

George Crawford (GC)
Esther Crawford, believed to be the daughter of Robert Crawford, d. 1777, Pew Holder (no known family relationship). Neighbors, GC and Thomas Cellars, were executors of Robert Crawford’s estate
David Kennedy (brother of Alice Kennedy Crawford, wife of William Crawford)
Robert Mackey, neighbor - GC
Fergus Morehead, neighbor GC
John Work, Executor, James Crawford (son of GC) estate
Thomas Cellars, neighbor - GC
William Duffield, husband of GC daughter Margaret
William Davis, husband of GC daughter Martha
Rev. Thomas McPherrin, whose property adjoined that of GC, was the pastor at that time, during the Revolutionary War period. Rev. McPherrin was a founding pastor of the Presbytery of Carlisle and was sent from time to time by the Presbytery, with the consent of the Welsh Run congregation, to preach and help establish churches in Western Pennsylvania.

Earlier in this period pew-holders included 100 men, of whom 50 are named in the Pennsylvania Archives as Militia members or otherwise engaged in the Revolutionary War. Included in this list was Capt. George Crawford.

**Demographic Changes**

The Rev. Alfred Nevin (op. cit. p. 137) describes the demographic changes, leading to a reduction in membership in the Welsh Run congregation, as the Scotch-Irish moved on westward:

"This church has been subject to many changes. At an early period in its history, it was large and numerous, composed of the most respectable and influential families in the neighborhood. However, by 1814, the number of families had diminished to seventeen. At that early church period, the entire population of the surrounding country were Scotch-Irish, all of them belonging to Presbyterian congregations. Now, the great mass of them are Germans, belonging to the Dunkers and River Brethren."

**The Next Section - The JCC Family - History Remembered and Reconstructed**

Chapter VI, “The JCC Baseline Scenario” sets forth the authors’ historical - genealogical view of the JCC family history from c. 1740 - c. 1770.
WELSH RUN

[Image of the exterior of Welsh Run Presbyterian Church]

Former Meeting Site of The Robert Kennedy Memorial Presbyterian Church
Lower West Conococheague Church
Biography

1) Welsh Run Church notes of Virginia Shannon Fendrick (d. 2/8/1943) - files of Kittochtinny Historical Society, Chambersburg, PA.
2) “Church Hill” - an address delivered at the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Church at that location by Professor J.L. Finafrock; July 2, 1935
3) History of the Presbyterian Church of Upper West Conococheague, by Thomas Creiger, Pastor, 1877
4) Historical Sketch of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, I.H. McCauley, 1876
5) Fendrick (op.cit.) Pew Holders of Lower West Conococheague Church, Welsh Run c. 1780, Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, Vol. 8, pages 203, 204.
6) Weddings and christenings by Dr. John King, pastor, Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian Church (1769-1811) Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, Volumes 14 and 15.
7) Chambersburg Court House Deed Book “B”-6: Page 138, May 12, 1777
9) “Two Hundredth Anniversary, The Robert Kennedy Memorial Presbyterian Church, Welsh Run, Pennsylvania 1741-1941”
12) History of the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, Middle Spring, Pennsylvania, 1738-1900, Wilbur J. McElwain, 1992
13) The Presbyterian Church of Falling Spring 1734-1984, Two Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary.
14) The Early History of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, and the Founder of Chambersburg, Harvey W. Spessard, April 24, 1930.
THE JCC "BASELINE" SCENARIO

Preface - Co-Author, John L. Fox (JLF)

The JCC Baseline Scenario by JLF is based on an intuitive blending of two basic types of history:

1) **History Remembered**, as seen through the lens of personal recollections.

   Examples - The Draper MSS, including the John Crawford narrative of 1831.

2) **History Reconstructed**, from primary source records

   Examples - Wills and probates, tax and land records, including warrants and surveys, court records, newspaper accounts from the Maryland Gazette and Benjamin Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette.

The JCC Years - 1740 to 1748

Based on the history and origin of early settlers in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, co-author, John L. Fox (JLF) believes that JCC and his wife emigrated from Northern Ireland to the Chambersburg/Mercersburg/Welsh Run triangle area in c. 1735-1740, along with others including John McKinney, who was later to marry JCC's widow, and Thomas Lowther. JLF believes that JCC's wife was Mary Lowther, sister of Thomas Lowther, who was identified as Arthur Crawford's uncle in the Draper MSS, 1831, 6NN.77-102. JLF further believes that JCC's wife's first name possibly was Mary based on their daughter's being named Mary. No systematic records were kept of immigrants arriving in America in the 18th century, nor of emigrants leaving Ireland. Accordingly, it is very difficult to trace ancestry back to Ireland before 1800.

John Crawford, son of Lt. Col. William Crawford, completed his narrative in 1831 (included in the Draper MSS, op. cit.), almost 100 years after JCC emigrated to Pennsylvania. The John Crawford narrative stated:
“My grandfather was an emigrant from Scotland and settled and improved a tract of land where Chambersburg now stands.” (Underlining added)

I believe that John Crawford in his narrative was referring to Scotland as the country of origin of the Scotch-Irish, who were the primary settlers in the Chambersburg area, led by the Chambers brothers. The subsequent scholarly studies identifying the Scotch-Irish as a very separate emigrant group, quite apart from the Scots of mainland Scotland, had yet to be written. As discussed in Chapter II (pp. 2, 3), it seems likely that JCC’s forebears immigrated from the Kilbirnie area of Ayrshire to Ulster at the time of James I.

JCC selected and cleared land in the Chambersburg area (Draper MSS, op. cit.), but never filed a claim or warrant, becoming a settler by presumptive possession, as was common practice at that time.

JCC and his wife had five children:

- George b. 1740 d. 1813
- Arthur b. 1742 d. 1763*
- William b. 1744 d. 1826
- Mary b. 1746 d. 1763* (possibly named for her mother Mary Lowther)
- John b. 1748 d. 1812

*Died from small pox (Draper MSS, op. cit.)

The John McKinney Years - 1748 - 1758

Soon after the death of JCC in 1748, JCC’s widow married John McKinney, a fellow emigrant and quite possibly an Indian Trader. Widows who chose not to remarry faced a life of poverty on the Pennsylvania frontier, frequently becoming domestic servants simply to survive. John McKinney and JCC’s widow had four children: James, Joseph, Robert and Elizabeth McKinney. In late 1755 John McKinney sold his Mercersburg area land and the Crawford/McKinney family (except for George) and the family of Thomas Lowther moved to the Tonoloways, near present day Warfordsburg, Pennsylvania and Hancock, Maryland, even today, a wild mountainous region. This entire area was then in Maryland and was near two frontier forts - Ft. Coombs and Ft. Stodder, the former an Indian trading post owned by Andrew and Joseph Coombs.

Substantiation for the move date of late 1755 is found in a petition dated September 29, 1755 from residents of Little Cove and the Tonoloways to the Governor of Pennsylvania asking that
they be protected from the government of Maryland which was trying to seize their lands. Neither John McKinney nor Thomas Lowther were included among the 16 signers of the petition, suggesting that they were not long time residents of the area. (Pennsylvania Division of Archives and Manuscripts, Harrisburg, Pa., Papers of the Provincial Council, Microfilm Roll No. 5, Page 888).

Shortly after moving to their new home, Indians attacked the area. On January 28, 1756 the McKinney house was burned, their cattle housed in Samuel Eaton’s barn killed, and John McKinney taken captive by Indians. Arthur Crawford was also captured by another group of Indians one month later, when his Uncle Thomas Lowther was killed. (Maryland Gazette article of March 11, 1756). The article further indicates the family locations: McKinney, “one-half mile this side” of Ft. Coombs and Thomas Lowther “about two miles further”. The Crawford/Linn family connection was born in this hostile environment, as the William Linn family also fell prey to the Indian raids. William Linn was killed and his son Isaac Linn was captured along with Arthur Crawford.

John McKinney returned to his family some 11 months later in November 1756, after first authoring a manuscript given by oral testimony to government authorities in Philadelphia as to Fort Duquesne and other French forts, earning him a place in the Pennsylvania Archives and the Charles Stolz landmark study “Outposts of the War for Empire” (Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Press, 1985, pp. 81-85).

Hazard’s Register of Pennsylvania Vol. VIII, No. 20, November 12, 1831, Philadelphia, Pa., page 318, included the following:

**John McKinney’s Description of Fort Duquesne**

_from a portion of a MS entitled_

“A general description of the several French Forts on the Lakes taken from the mouth of John McKinney, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians, in February, 1756, and by them carried to Fort Du Quesne, and from thence to Canada from whence he made his escape to Connecticut. [Taken from his own mouth.] - Philadelphia, November 17, 1756.”

While the original, complete MS has apparently been lost, as confirmed by the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Pennsylvania State Archives in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the Fort Duquesne portion has been reprinted in several historical studies including: “Forts on the Pennsylvania Frontier, 1753-1758” by William A. Hunter, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 1960. Page 110 includes the following comment:
"Despite its length, the description given by McKinney deserves to be quoted in full. Captured by Indians in February, 1756, and taken to Fort Duquesne, this man made his escape from Canada. His statement is dated at Philadelphia, November 17, 1756. Together with the French plan of the fort (which corrects McKinney in some details), it gives an unusually detailed picture."

The 1831 narrative by John Crawford (son of Lt. Col. William Crawford), included in the Draper MSS, op. cit., describes the capture of John McKinney:

"McKinney knew that Indian that took him. They had a long race, and when the Indian took hold of him, he said, John you run very fast, and you run a great while too. The Indian's name I have forgotten. However, McKinney called him by name, and said, I hope you will not kill me. The Indian said he would not and kept his word. He was taken to Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh), and from there to Canada, where the French set him to reaping peas with three other fellow prisoners. One night, after working hard all day, the four prisoners took a canoe and made their escape over the river, and after many days made their way to the settled parts of the State of New York."

The above events do not portray a typical, immigrant farmer, but rather a frontiersman, wise in the ways of the wilderness and fortifications. The events also suggest an Indian trader, in the pioneer mold of Lazarus and Alexander Lowry and George Croghan. Certainly, the move of the McKinney family from the rapidly developing, frontier area of the Chambersburg area to the yet untamed wilderness of Coombs Fort in what is now lower Fulton County strengthens that assumption. It also raises the interesting and very real possibility that JCC had been an Indian trader as well.

After John McKinney returned to his family, he reported having seen JCC's son Arthur at Fort Duquesne. Arthur was later adopted by the famous Indian chief, White Eyes, who raised him as an Indian until his return after reaching adulthood.

White Eyes

The Papers of Henry Bouquet, Volume 3, page 507, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1972, report on a conference held in Pittsburgh on August 1759, during the period of Arthur Crawford's Indian captivity, by George Croghan, as agent to Sir William Johnson, Superintendent for Indian Affairs, Northern District of North America under King George II:

"Indians present included White Eyes, Captain and a leader of the Western Delawares."
"White Eyes" attracted much attention of historians as he embraced the Christian religion and his son, George Morgan White Eyes, attended Princeton University. The Seelaw G. Mudd Manuscript Library at Princeton reports the following as to George Morgan White Eyes, class of 1789:

"George Morgan White Eyes was the son of the Delaware Indian sachem White Eyes or Koquethagachton, and a descendant of Chief Tamanens, or Tammany. Chief White Eyes urged his people to accept the teachings of the Moravian missionaries."

While George Morgan White Eyes, son of Chief White Eyes, attended Princeton - he never graduated, in a story marked by political controversy, bureaucratic ineptitude and cultural/ethnic clashes in a "white man's" academic world. The tale of Chief White Eyes came to an inglorious end in 1798, as reported by the Princeton archives (op. cit.). While folklore, perhaps inspired by the political spin of the day, reported his death from small pox, the truth was quite different:

"On May 27, 1798 White Eyes was shot by William Carpenter, Jr., in Columbiana County, Ohio. While intoxicated White Eyes ran at Carpenter with an uplifted tomahawk. He may have intended only to intimidate, not assault Carpenter, but evidently this distinction was too fine for Carpenter. When White Eyes gained on him, Carpenter turned and shot him, killing him instantly."

Foundation Years (1758 - 1773) - The Second Generation

Sometime in the two year period, November 1756 to December 1758, John McKinney and his wife, JCC's widow, died from causes unknown, but likely related to John McKinney's activity as an Indian Trader and their exposed position on the frontier at the height of the French and Indian War. William Crawford, then age 15 was bound out as an indentured servant to learn the trade of cordwainer (shoemaker) (per court orders - Loudoun County, Virginia - December 12, 1758 - re: William Crawford, orphan, age 15) to Samuel Coombs, the father of Andrew and Joseph Coombs of the Coombs Fort trading center, and a substantial landowner in newly formed Loudoun County, Virginia. After completing the usual five year indenture, he agreed to be bound out for an additional year to John Reiger, also to learn the shoemaker's trade (per Court order - Loudoun County 1763).

Such indentures, as a matter of legal form, required that a trade be designated, but the trade was in fact a small part of the overall activities on a frontier area farm. After release from indenture and receiving his freedom dues (two sets of clothes, two hoes and other basic essentials) in December 1764, William enlisted for 5 months in a ranger company, commanded by Captain Aineas Campbell of Leesburg, Va. to defend the Virginia frontier, being headquartered at Enochs Fort, on the Big Capon river, in Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia). This fort was one of the line of forts established in Virginia under George

The Draper MSS states that following the deaths of John McKinney and his wife, JCC’s widow, “the remainder of the family was scattered”. There is no record in the Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia Orphans’ Courts or Anglican Church records - relating to the Crawford/McKinney children, other than William Crawford. JLF believes that George Crawford stayed behind in the Chambersburg/Mercersburg/Welsh Run triangle area, when the family moved to the Tonoloways in late 1755. Arthur Crawford remained with the Indians and Chief White Eyes until 1763. JLF also believes that in 1758, following the deaths of John McKinney and JCC’s widow, Mary age 12 and John age 10 and the McKinney children (age 7 and under) were absorbed into families in the Chambersburg/Mercersburg/Welsh Run triangle from whence they had come three years earlier.

Support for this scenario is found in a letter written by Edward Crawford (an early pioneer in Franklin County, a neighbor of George Crawford but no known family relationship) on October 1, 1763 to his brother Hugh in Donegal, Ireland:

“we have another Indian War in these parts but I trust in the Almighty that he will subdue them. We had some trouble and bad news and there were a great many families gathered at my house, but I thank the Almighty that we live at more peace than at first and in all the engagements that we had with the Indians our army kept the field which I trust they will ever do. (underlining added). Source: American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County, Pa., compiled by Virginia Shannon Fendrick, page 63.

While written in the time frame of Pontiac’s War in 1763, as opposed to the 1756-1758 period, it does establish what JLF believes to have been a common frontier occurrence. The same letter also reports the presence of a smallpox epidemic in the area, in the time frame of Arthur Crawford’s return from Indian captivity in 1763, shortly before the full outbreak of Pontiac’s War.

“Dear Brother: [this letter is] to acquaint you that I and my wife are in good health at present but I have three children in the small pox at the present and has four more to take them yet.”

In this era people lived in fear of sudden death from disease or accident. Their letters usually begin and end with assurances of the good health of the letter writer and a query about the health of the recipient.

According to the Draper MSS, Arthur died of small pox at this time, before he could take to the field as a Captain of a Ranger Company in Pontiac’s War. The Draper MSS also states
that Mary, Arthur’s sister, died of small pox at the same time. William Crawford knew of the family’s location at that time as reported in the Draper MSS (op. cit.):

“My father (William) never saw his brother Arthur after his return from the Indians. It is true his master gave him liberty to go and see his brother within the Christmas holidays, but with positive orders to be back within a certain time, but on account of high waters he was detained and obliged to return without seeing his brother, and the next news he heard was that he was dead.”

JLF believes that Arthur, John and Mary’s location in 1763 was in southwestern Guilford Township, near brother George Crawford.

The Mary Crawford, whose land adjoined that of John Crawford in Cumberland Township, Greene County, was not the sister of John and William as suggested by Crawford historian, Nellie King Daubenspeck. Original warrants, surveys, patents and related sales indentures (State Archives, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania) clearly indicate that this Mary was a part of the Alexander Crawford family who eventually moved to Ohio (Leckey, Ten Mile County, page 527, re Alexander Crawford family).

The Mason-Dixon Line

On the 4th of August, 1763, Pennsylvania proprietors, Thomas and Richard Penn, and Frederick Lord Baltimore, met in London and formally requested Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, well known astronomers and surveyors, to establish accurately the boundaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Mason-Dixon Journal is an extraordinary chronological record of the project from January 1764 to January 1768 (as transcribed from The Original Journal, by Dr. A. Hughlett Mason, University of Virginia, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa. 1969.)

Some JCC family historians have concluded that JCC’s sons John and William and stepson James McKinney worked either as axmen or packhorse drivers for the Mason-Dixon project, which required cutting a road through the wilderness to accommodate the bulky instruments used in celestial observations to determine latitude. This conclusion was based on the payroll records of the expedition, as compiled by Alvah John Washington Headlee, Ph.D., West Virginia University, 1976.
### Payroll Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Expedition Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Crawford</td>
<td>6/22-7/10/1765</td>
<td>South of York to southeast of Gettysburg (June and July 1765)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axman</td>
<td></td>
<td>From Ft. Cumberland (juncture of Wills Creek and the Potomac River on the Braddock Road) west towards Ft. Pitt (July - November 1767)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Crawford</td>
<td>7/13-11/8/1767</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pack-horse Driver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McKinney</td>
<td>10/19-11/15/1767</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On April 24, 1766, the expedition reached Hancock, Maryland. Harry E. Foreman in History of Little Cove, 1967, p. 161 relates the following as to Captain Evan Shelby, Jr. of Little Cove, from the Mason-Dixon journal:

**October 27, 1765**

"Repaired with Captain Shelby to the summit of the mountains in the direction of our line, but the air was so hazy it prevented our seeing the course of the river. Capt. Shelby again went with us to the summit of the mountain (when the air was clear) and showed us the northernmost bend of the river Potomac at the Tonoloways from which we judged the line will pass several miles to the north of said river. Thence we could see the Allegheny Mountains for many miles and judge by appearances to be about fifty miles distance..." Mason and Dixon left their surveying instruments with Captain Shelby for the winter. Mile Stone 117 is one of the few spots in Franklin County from which the big bend of the Potomac can be seen."

The Mason-Dixon Line project was obviously well known in the Pennsylvania frontier areas. The Journal states that Mason and Dixon were at Conococheague on December 4, 1767. The John Crawford, who was employed by the project for two weeks in June/July 1765, seems unlikely to have been the son of JCC. At that time, the project crew was a long way from the Chambersburg/Mercersburg/Welsh Run triangle area. However, the William Crawford/James McKinney employment by the project seems much more likely, both as to location and timing. Certainly, the Fort Cumberland - Wills Creek area was very familiar to William Crawford based on his six months tour of duty in 1765, as a ranger headquartered at Enoch's Fort in Virginia (now West Virginia) on the Big Capon River, southeast of Fort Cumberland.
George, William, and John Crawford - The Franklin County Years 1768-1770

After moving from a common environment in childhood to divergent paths in their early formative years, the three Crawford brothers reappear together again in the Chambersburg/Mercersburg/Welsh Run triangle area during the three years 1768-1770. George and John both appear on the tax rolls of Guilford Township - raising the very real possibility that John, Arthur and Mary were living near George in 1763 (the year Arthur and Mary died from small pox). In 1768 the tax records suggest that John (single, age 19) was living with or near George and family (age 28) in southwestern Guilford Township.

William (age 23 in 1767), following his ranger service in Virginia, settled in Antrim Township, on the eastern border of the Welsh Run area. His land (60 acres warranted, 10 cleared) was near both the substantial plantation of his father-in-law, David Kennedy, and the area where George Crawford and family would move in 1774.

During this “together again” period, William Crawford married Alice Kennedy (1767) and their first child was born - Mary, who later was to marry William Linn. The tax listings (see below) for William Crawford included one negro named Cook. William Eddy in “The Crawford Memorial”, 1904, states that Cook originally belonged to David Kennedy, Alice Kennedy’s father, and Cook was her patrimony.

The Crawford Memorial further states:

“The Glades Church (founded by John Crawford) was the first church organized west of the Monongahela River in Greene Co. Cook was one of its original members and continued so until his death in 1810 and he was buried in the church cemetery. Legally, he was the slave of my grandfather, but it was slavery of a very mild type, scarcely more than nominal, and for many years Cook was entirely a free man.”

The tax rolls of Cumberland County, Pa. included the following in 1768-1770:

George Crawford -
- Guilford Township
  - 100 to 150 acres warranted
  - 20 to 40 acres cleared
  - Horses, cows, and sheep

William Crawford (shoemaker) -
- Antrim Township
  - 0 to 60 acres warranted
  - 10 acres cleared
  - One horse, one cow
  - One Negro
John Crawford -

Guilford Township
Unmarried “freeman” - over age 21
No taxable entries

William and John Crawford Move West

In 1770 William Crawford and his family and brother John Crawford moved west to the Muddy Creek/Glades Run area of Greene County (along the Monongahela River, near present day Carmichaels), while brother George Crawford remained in Guilford Township. Accompanying them in the move west were John Kennedy, brother of Mary and Alice Kennedy, and John Armstrong, who married Mary Kennedy, Alice Kennedy’s sister. John Armstrong’s father, was Adam Armstrong, an early pioneer in the Conococheague area.

Summing Up

George Crawford, eldest son of JCC, lived initially in the southwestern corner of Guilford Township, before moving to Welsh Run in 1774. In the Crawford family tradition, he was a Captain of Militia, a trustee of the Welsh Run Presbyterian Church and a very well to do farmer and tradesman. John Crawford and his brother, William, lived their formative years in two very different environments. John Crawford, the stalwart Christian pioneer and hymn singer of uncommon ability, was the founder of two early Presbyterian churches. John grew up with his early life strongly influenced by attendance at the early Presbyterian church located near Mercersburg, the Presbyterian Church of Upper West Conococheague. He would return briefly, at age 25, from Muddy Creek, Greene County, to Franklin County, along with Isabel Parker, age 17, for their marriage on November 4, 1773 by Dr. John King, pastor of the Upper West Presbyterian Church at Church Hill. His older brother, Lt. Col. William Crawford, soldier, statesman and political leader grew up in a totally different environment, living in the wild, frontier area of northern-neck Virginia, in newly formed Loudoun County, where he served six years as an indentured servant, then six months as a ranger defending the Virginia frontier under Capt. Campbell of Leesburg, Va.

A Final Subset - Isabel Crawford and the Crawford-Parker Family Connections

Crawford family historians have struggled to obtain solid facts relating to John Crawford’s wife Isabel Parker. Her birth, death and marriage dates seem to be the only certainties in an otherwise uncertain equation. Her birth date, August 21, 1756 and death date, December 30, 1839, were reported in the History of Venango County, Pa., 1890, page 966. The marriage date of John Crawford (age 25) and Isabel Parker (age 17), on November 4, 1773, is included in the marriage records of Dr. John King, pastor of the Upper West Presbyterian Church, located at Church Hill, near Mercersburg.

Building on the few solid facts set forth above, and an impressive array of circumstantial evidence, JLF offers a scenario, which suggests answers to some key questions.
Who was Isabel Parker and where did John Crawford meet her?

Isabel Parker is believed to have been the daughter of Col. William Parker, whose farm "Justice Hall" was located in West Pike Run Township, just north of John Crawford's farm "Deer Path", both farms west of the Monongahela River (pages 32 and 75, warrant, patent and survey maps, Horn Papers, Volume III). The authors believe that John and Isabel met after John and his brother William moved to their Muddy Creek area farms from what is now Franklin County in 1770. The William Parker and John Crawford families were both listed in the 1790 federal census, in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

The Move to Scrubgrass Township, Butler/Venango Counties

According to the History of Venango County (Op.cit.), John Crawford and family "immigrated to this section in 1798". Why at age 50, with a wife and family, would John emigrate from his longtime home at Deer Path, adjoining his brother William's farm and the new church at Glades Run, to a new and unsettled area - involving a long and arduous river journey?

The authors believe the reason was economic opportunity, with knowledge of that opportunity stemming from Col. Parker and his son John, whose lives are set forth in "Armstrong County Pennsylvania, Her People, Past and Present, J H. Beers & Co., Chicago 1914, Volume II, page 506 and "History of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania", Robert Walter Smith, Esq. Chicago, Waterman Watkins & Co, 1883. pages 577 and 578.

Col. William Parker

"Col. William Parker, moved from Washington County, Pa. to what is now Armstrong County in 1798 and settled on Bear Creek (near Parker, Pa. on the Allegheny River) building a gristmill there. Colonel Parker was undoubtedly a man of great enterprise, foremost in military matters as well as in business, and left a record of many notable achievements in what was then a wild region."

Howard L. Leackey, page 247, of "The Tenmile County and its Pioneer Families," indicates that Col. Parker lead a regiment under General Baron DeKalb in the Revolutionary War. General DeKalb, having come to America in 1777 with Lafayette, was a tough and able commander. A Prussian professional soldier and a favorite of George Washington, he died in action, while leading his troops, in 1780, in the Carolinas campaign.

"John Parker, son of Col. William Parker (and assumed brother of Isabel Parker Crawford), surveyed much of the land west of the Allegheny River now included in the northern portions of Armstrong and Butler counties. At this same time his brother William was engaged in the same work east of the river. About the year 1797, John Parker, who had been granted 600 hundred acres for his services in surveying, removed to his land and thenceforth resided there. His house stood on the hill on the edge of Butler County. He was later appointed one of the first associate judges of Butler County, and held the office for thirty-five years. Parker City was named after Judge Parker (who is buried in the Parker Presbyterian Church Cemetery along with his wife, Jane Woods.)"

The River Journey

The long, arduous journey in 1798 of John and family over a river distance of some 200 miles, down the Monongahela River and up the Allegheny River was referred to by John Henry Crawford in "A Sketch of the John Crawford Family", 1916 (The Green Book). Nellie King Daubenspeck (NKD) in "The John Crawford Family and Lineage", 1957, p 25, further elaborated on the journey.

The authors believe that the John Crawford family was one of several families which accompanied Col. William Parker and his family from Washington County to the corner area of Armstrong, Butler and Venango counties. The History of Armstrong County (op. cit.) pages 577 and 578 describes the trip, with obvious similarities to the Green Book and NKD accounts:

"Col. William Parker, the father of Judge Parker, moved from Washington County with his family about the year 1798, and settled upon Bear Creek. Several families came in company with him, making their way up the river from Pittsburgh on keelboats, which also carried their goods. When opposite the garrison at Pittsburgh one of the boats upset and several persons were drowned, including Col. William's son George. Several children of the party saved their lives by getting upon feather-beds which kept afloat until they were rescued."
The Frontier Communities - Scrubgrass and Bear Creek Churches

John Crawford was a founding elder of the Scrubgrass Presbyterian Church, organized in 1802. In 1803, its first pastor, Reverend Robert Johnson, was shared with the Bear Creek Church. (History of the Scrubgrass Presbyterian Church, Crawfords Corners, Pa., 1903) While the authors are not aware of a published history of the Bear Creek Church, it seems to be highly likely that Col. William Parker and his son John (see above) were church leaders, suggesting a further early link in the Parker-Crawford connection.

The Next Chapter

Chapter VII, reprints from the Lynn/Linn Lineage Quarterly, “Linn, Crawford, Coombs Connections from the Tonoloways to the Monongahela”, covers the JCC family’s Tonoloway years. As editor Phyllis J. Bauer comments:

“The JLF article illustrates how families were associated for generations, intermarrying and moving to new locations together.”
John Crawford of Chambersburg (JCC)

John Crawford (JCC)
d1748, Franklin Co., PA - Believed to have been a Scotch-Irish emigrant from Ulster c1740.

Wife of JCC.
Perhaps Mary Lowther.
She died about the same time as her second husband John McKinney c1758.

She m (2)
John McKinney
He was captured by Indians 2-29-1756, escaping in Nov. 1756.
He died c1758.
They had issue: James, Joseph, Robert and Elizabeth McKinney.

George Crawford
b1740 d1813
Well to do farmer, Capt. of Militia
and Trustee of Lower West Conococheague Church. Lived in area of Welsh Run near Mercersburg, PA.

Arthur Crawford
b1742 d1763 - (smallpox)
Taken captive by Indians in 1756. Returned after 7 years to Franklin County, PA. Uncle was Tom Lowther, killed by Indians in 1756.

Lt. Col. William Crawford
b1744 d1826
Soldier, statesman and political leader. Resided in Muddy Creek area, Greene County, PA.

John Crawford
b1748 d1812
Served in his brother William's militia company.
Progenitor of the Crawfords in Venango County, PA.
Founder of two early Presbyterian Churches.

Mary Crawford
b1746 d. c1763 (smallpox)
CUMBERLAND COUNTY (FORMED 1750)

TOWNSHIPS IN 1751 (FRANKLIN COUNTY FORMED 1784)
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

LEGEND
ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

1 1682 BUCKS
2 1682 CHESTER
3 1682 PHILADELPHIA
4 1729 LANCASTER
5 1749 YORK
6 1730 CUMBERLAND
7 1752 BERKS
8 1752 NORTHAMPTON
9 1771 BEDFORD
10 1772 NORTHUMBERLAND
11 1773 WESTMORELAND
12 1781 WASHINGTON
13 1783 FAYETTE
14 1784 FRANKLIN
15 1784 MONTGOMERY
16 1785 DAUPHIN
LYNN/LINN LINEAGE QUARTERLY

Editor: Phyllis J. Bauer, 3510 W. Turnberry Dr., McHenry, Illinois 60050-7557
Telephone: (815) 385-9626 - e-mail: pjbauer@mc.net
Lynn/Linn Lineage Quarterly Web Page - http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/9723

LYNN/LINN LINEAGE [ISSN 0892-418X] is published quarterly with an index in the years final issue. The indices are also available as part of the Web Page. It has a circulation of over 140 subscribers including several major libraries.

VOLUME XIII • NUMBER 1 • Spring 1999
The first article "Linn, Crawford, Coombs Connections from the Tonoloways to the Monongahela," by John L. Fox, illustrates how families were associated for generations, intermarrying and moving to new locations together.

LINN, CRAWFORD, COOMBS CONNECTIONS
FROM THE TONOLOWAYS TO THE MONONGAHELA
by John L. Fox*

The Family Connections - The Beginning

The Linn, Crawford, Coombs connections had their beginnings in the 1740s in the Tonoloways (also known as the Conolloways), near Tonoloway Creek, which flows into the Potomac near today's town of Hancock, Maryland. Brothers William Linn¹ and Andrew Linn, came from eastern Maryland, the John Crawford family and their stepfather, Indian trader John McKinney, from the Chambersburg, Pennsylvania area and the Coombs brothers, Joseph and Andrew from Loudoun County, Virginia. Their father Andrew Coombs and his brother, Samuel were substantial land owners in that county.

The only Baptist church on the Pennsylvania frontier was organized in the Tonoloway area in 1752, as a branch of the Mill Creek Baptist Church, located some thirty miles southeast of Hancock, near what is now Martinsburg, West Virginia. Charter members included the Coombs and Linn families. Fort Coombs, a landmark of safety and trading activity, established by Joseph and Andrew Coombs, was located between today’s Warfordsburg, Pennsylvania and Hancock, Maryland. It would play a key role in the Indian attacks of 1756:

The Tonoloway Settlement

Settlement of the Tonoloways, a wild mountainous area on the Pennsylvania frontier, reflected two important growth factors in colonial America at the time, one demographic and the other economic:

¹ The name of this Linn has frequently been given as Thomas. This is due to the fact that in the Draper Mss., (Vol. 37, Series J, p. 22) Andrew Linn, his 79 year old grandnephew referred to him as "Thomas." It is believed this was an error as the evidence is that this Linn’s name was William. William was one of the first members in 1752 of the Tonoloway Primitive Baptist Church per the History of Tonoloway Baptist Church, by Harry Stuart Holman, M.A., 1980. There is also a petition to the governor of Pennsylvania in which the residents of Little Cove and Tonoloways asked that they be protected from the government of Maryland which was trying to seize their lands. Among the signers were: William Linn, Samuel Coombes, John Comme, John McChiney, Elias Stillwell, Christr. Abbett, Israel Hynes, James Mitchell, Wm. Hynes, Joseph Combe, John Linn, Samuel Crown, Richard Abbett, William Clinkenbeard, James Lowder, Joseph Coombe. This was signed 6 October 1755. (Information from the Pennsylvania Archives, but actual source not sited in article appearing in the Fulton County Historical Society, Inc. publication Frontier Forts of Fulton County, Pennsylvania, Vol. 14, 1992. This is also in letter from Governor Morris of Pennsylvania to Governor Sharpe of Maryland, dated October 7, 1755, appearing in Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, Vol. 6, Colonial Records, pp. 639-640.)
Demographics

A surge of immigration to the frontier areas by Ulster Scots (the so-called Scotch-Irish) looking for land and economic opportunity beyond the Quaker and German dominated areas of eastern Pennsylvania, and

Frontier Economics

The dramatic growth in trading with the Indians, sparked by such legendary traders as George Crogan, Lazarus Lowry and Alexander Lowry and their Lancaster or Philadelphia based financial backers.

European Wars and North American Consequences

In eighteenth century Europe, a series of unending wars was posed to spread to North America, as England and France entered into a struggle for control of North America and its fast growing trading revenues. The Linn, Crawford and Coombs connections were forged against this European background and its North American consequences.

The year 1755 marked the beginning of the Seven Years War between England and France, which American historians would later refer to as the French and Indian War. Having little confidence in provincial militia forces, the British dispatched General Braddock, a vain, opinionated but brave officer, and his red-coated army of British regular troops and Guards Officers to North America. General Braddock's military tactics would later be proven more suited to the parade grounds of Hyde Park, than to the Pennsylvania wilderness, as the Seven Year War opened with England's "Pearl Harbor." General Braddock was killed and his Army routed by French and Indian forces near Fort Duquesne. The French, whose fur trading empire was built on a close alliance with the Indians, skillfully brought into play an aggressive use of Indian forces, augmented, and led by knowledgeable French officers. They quickly followed up their strategic victory over Braddock by massive and savage attacks on the frontier areas, especially the Tonoloways. While Braddock's defeat served as a wake-up call in both England's Parliament and in Pennsylvania's Quaker dominated Assembly, the Pennsylvania frontier was allowed no time for the niceties of political debate.

The Indian Attacks on the Tonoloways

The Indian attacks on the Tonoloways in 1756 were described in the two newspapers of the era — Benjamin Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette and the Maryland Gazette.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, February 12, 1756

"John McKinney's house burnt, with all his household goods and clothing; and what remained of three beaves and seven fat hogs; he had likewise three cows killed; and three calves burnt in Samuel Eaton's barn."

The Draper Manuscripts also reported John McKinney's capture by the Indians in the same raid.² He subsequently escaped in November 1756, returning to his family, but not

² Draper Mss., The Pittsburgh and West Virginia Papers, "Interview of John Lynn Crawford," Vol. 6, Series NN, Microfilm No. 97, pp. 77-89.
until he had authored a manuscript given by oral deposition in Philadelphia on November 17, 1756. He described several French forts, including Fort Duquesne, earning him a place in the Pennsylvania Archives and the Charles Stolz landmark study "Outposts of the War for Empire (Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1985.)

The Maryland Gazette, March 4, 1756

"A son [John] of Mr. Lynn’s was found killed and scalped. Mr. Lynn [William] and three more of his family are missing."

In the interview of Isaac Clinkenbeard appearing in the Draper Manuscripts, this event was further described:

"...My uncle Isaac Linn, was taken prisoner.... My uncle, John Linn, was killed there. My uncle, Thomas Linn, also was scalped and thkd* and left laying in the sand all night. Next morning was found. Doctors bored his head full of gimlet holes to get the blood out. Was made blind by being scalped."

The Maryland Gazette, March 11, 1756

Letter dated February 29, 1756, from Isaac Baker:

"...we went to Coomb's Fort, where we found a young man, about 22 years of age, killed and scalped [John Linn, son of William Linn and his wife Jane Addis]; there were only four men in this fort, two of which were unable to bear arms; but upwards of forty women and children, who were in a very poor situation, being afraid to go out of the fort, even for a drink of water; the house catch'd fire, during the time the indians were surrounding the fort, and would have been burnt down, but luckily there was some soap suds in the house, by which they extinguished it. The young man mentioned above, was one Lynns's son [John] was shot down, and an indian pursued the other man with a tomahawk within thirty yards of the fort, but he luckily got into the fort, and shot the indian... About half a mile on this side, Mr. Kenny's, we found a load of oats, and a load of turnips in the road, which two boys were bringing to Coomb's and it's imagined the boys are carried off by the Indians. [Arthur Crawford, age 14, son of the late John Crawford of Chambersburg, and Isaac Linn, age 11, son of William Linn.] Then we went on to [Thomas] Lowthers [uncle of Arthur Crawford], about two miles further, where we found his grain and two calves burnt, two cows and nine or ten hogs killed and about 150 yards from the house found Lowther dead and scalped; his brains were beat out, as is supposed with his own gun barrel, which we found sticking in his skull and his gun broken; there was an ax, two scythes and several arrows, sticking in him. From there we returned to Coomb's [Fort]

Draper Mss., The Kentucky Papers, "Interview of Isaac Clinkenbeard," Vol. 11, Series CC.

* "thkd" is believed to be an abbreviation for the word "thunked" or “thwaked” – both words being a part of the vernacular of the day.

Coombs Fort was located on the Pennsylvania side of the Maryland-Pennsylvania state line and on the west side of Tonoloway Creek. This is according to a map in the article by Lois M. Waddell "Defending the Long Perimeter: Forts on the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia Frontier, 1755-1765," Pennsylvania History 62, no. 2 (1995), p. 171-195.
and buried the young man and left ten of our men there to assist them to secure their grain."

Subsequent Events—Near Term

Both Arthur Crawford and Isaac Linn were taken captive and soon became a part of the extended family of the famous Delaware Indian Chief "White Eyes." Here they quickly adapted to the Indian way of life, becoming food providers, by hunting and fishing, and economic providers by trapping for furs. Arthur and Isaac left their Indian world after some seven years, returning to their families.6

Both John McKinney and his wife (widow of John Crawford of Chambersburg) died within 24 months of McKinney's return from captivity in November 1756, most likely as a result of Indian attacks, which continued unabated.

In December, 1758, Joseph and Andrew Coombs arranged for William Crawford, age 16, son of John Crawford of Chambersburg and now an orphan, to be bound out for seven years as an apprentice to their uncle, Samuel Coombs. This was in newly formed Loudoun County, Virginia, as confirmed by the earliest court records on the Virginia frontier.7 Thus concluded the formative years of Lt. Col. William Crawford, soldier, patriot and political leader in Greene County, Pennsylvania.

The Scene Changes—A Move West

In the 1768/69 period, Andrew Linn along with his sons, Andrew Linn, Jr., William Linn, Nathan Linn and Benjamin Linn moved to what was at the time Cumberland County, in the Southwestern part of Pennsylvania. This area is now Fayette County. They settled on land along Redstone Creek near Brownsville. Joining them in this western migration were Lt. Col. William Crawford and his brother John Crawford, who settled on Muddy Creek near Carmichaels, Pennsylvania. The latter became the founder of two pioneer Presbyterian churches, one in Greene County and one in Venango County, where he was the progenitor of the Crawfords in that area, including several well known oil industry pioneers.

Later years - Duty, Honor, Country

William Crawford was commissioned a Captain in the Virginia service, by Patrick Henry early in the Revolutionary period. In 1786 he received a commission as Lt. Col. from the State of Pennsylvania.

Legendary military commander, Captain and later Colonel William Linn, was the favorite officer of George Rogers Clark. After incredible difficulties, he provided Col. Clark with six tons of gun powder from New Orleans for use in the Indian campaigns on the Ohio frontier. Col. Linn was later killed in 1781 by Indians in Kentucky, where he was living at the time.8

---

6 Draper Mss., The Pittsburgh and West Virginia Papers, "Interview of John Lynn Crawford," Vol. 6, Series NN, Microfilm No. 97, pp. 77-89.
7 Court held for Loudoun County at the Court House, Leesburg, Virginia, December 12, 1758, before six Justice of the Peace, including Francis Lightfoot Lee, the first Justice of Loudoun County, for whom Leesburg was named. Loudoun County was formed from Fairfax County in 1757 and its first Court session was held on July 12, 1757. Original Court Records available for inspection at the Court House, Leesburg, Virginia.
8 Draper Mss., The George Rogers Clark Papers, Vol. 8, Series J, pp. 35-37, 96, 110.
Military veteran, William Linn, son of Col. Andrew Linn, Jr., married Mary Crawford, daughter of Lt. Col. William Crawford. Another son of Col. Andrew Linn, John Linn, was killed in 1792 at age 23 in a night time surprise attack by Indians, while serving in a Company of Indian Scouts along with John Crawford, son of Lt. Col. William Crawford and author of the 1831 John Crawford narrative in the Draper Manuscripts. As a result of a pledge between these two life long friends and Military Scouts, the name John Linn appears as a given name in many subsequent Crawford generations, including John Crawford's first son John Linn Crawford.

Thus ends the Crawford-Linn scenario, which began many years before in the Tonoloway area, was subsequently shaped by the French and Indian War, further extended in the years following a move to the Monongahela area of southwestern Pennsylvania and finally concluded by events in the pre and post Revolutionary War periods, including the War of 1812, where Crawford and Linn descendants served their country with distinction.


---

The Crawford-Linn Connection

John Crawford
d1748, Franklin Co., PA. He is believed to have been a Scotch-Irish emigrant from Ulster c1735.

Arthur Crawford
b 1742 d 1763 (smallpox) Taken captive by Indians with Isaac Lynn in 1756. Uncle was Tom Lowther.

Lt. Col. William Crawford
b 1744 d 1826
m Alice Kennedy

Mary Crawford
b 1746 d 1763
m William Lynn, s/o Andrew Lynn, Jr.

John Crawford
b 1748 d 1812
Venango Co., PA Progenitor of the Crawfords of that county.

Other children:
Lizzie William Catherine Alice Ruth Nancy

Mary Crawford
m William Lynn, s/o Andrew Lynn, Jr.

Jennings Crawford
b 1805 d 1881
Author of Chapters in the William Crawford Memorial

John Lynn Crawford
b 1802 d 1883
Contributor to Draper Mss. in 1846.

William Crawford
b 1803 d 1860

Salome Crawford
b 1846. She and husband Wm. Eddy were compilers and publishers of the William Crawford Memorial in 1904.

*John L. Fox, author of this article is the sixth generation grandson of John Crawford of Venango Co., Pennsylvania.
The Linn-Crawford Connection

The Linns and Crawfords were neighbors in the Little Cove area of Big Tonoloway. This area is in what is now Fulton Co., Pennsylvania, not far from the Maryland line. Hancock, Maryland is directly to the South.
The Next Chapter

Chapter VIII, "George Crawford, Son of JCC", is the first published history of JCC's eldest son, George and covers his lifetime from his birth in 1740 to his death in 1813.
George Crawford (b. c. 1740, d. 1813), Son Of JCC

Introduction

Of JCC’s five children, Arthur and Mary died of smallpox in 1763, at ages 21 and 17 while William, John and George grew to manhood.

The history and issue of William and John are well recorded in the following family histories:

*Lt. Col. William Crawford b. 1744 d. 1826*

The Crawford Memorial, William P. Eddy, 1904, and

*John Crawford b. 1748 d. 1812*

The John Crawford Family History and Lineage, Nellie King Daubenspeck, 1957.

George Crawford’s history has not previously been published, although Crawford researcher, Dean Thomas, and his uncle, Walter D. Thomas (deceased) had compiled a family lineage of this line. Accordingly, this chapter has been included by the co-authors, having been prepared with the invaluable assistance of Dean Thomas of 742 Verdi Drive, Sunnyvale, CA, 94087-2846, who is descended from George Crawford.

George Crawford - The JLF and Draper MSS Scenarios

George Crawford whose history is the subject of this section is believed to be the eldest son of JCC, based on an impressive array of evidence - both circumstantial and from primary sources. An alternative scenario, lacking in validity, is cited in the John Crawford Narrative (Draper MSS 6NN 77-102), which was written in 1831 by John Crawford (b. 1772 d. 1831), son of Lt. Col. William Crawford (b. 1744 d. 1826). This scenario states that George at age 23, c. 1763, drowned in the James River, Virginia, while on a visit to see friends in North Carolina. With confirmatory evidence to the contrary, this scenario appears to be incorrect on its face.
Only one George Crawford appears in early Cumberland and Franklin County records, while there are many John’s, Edward’s, William’s and James’ Crawfords. At the time of George Crawford’s birth in 1740, George II was King of England, suggesting the origin of his given name. Co-author, John L. Fox’s (JLF) baseline scenario has George remaining behind in the Chambersburg/Mercersburg/Welsh Run triangle, when Mrs. JCC, second husband John McKinney and eight younger children moved c. 1755 to the Tonoloways, near Hancock, Md. See JLF article in the Spring 1999 issue of the Linn/Lynn Lineage Quarterly: “Linn, Crawford, Coombs Connections from the Tonoloways to the Monongahela” included herein as Chapter VII. Under the JLF scenario, in 1765 William Crawford, upon completion of his Virginia indentures and Ranger service on the Virginia frontier (1758-1765), re-joined his brothers, George and John Crawford in southwestern Guilford Township. It was here that William met and later married Alice Kennedy, of the Kennedy family, whose “plantation” eventually adjoined that of brother George Crawford in the Welsh Run area.

Events in the Life of George Crawford

Birth in 1740 to Age 15 in 1755

George Crawford was part of the JCC extended family, which in 1755 included JCC’s widow, her second husband, John McKinney, nine children and young persons, ages one to fifteen, living somewhere in the Chambersburg/Mercersburg/Welsh Run Triangle. During the early years of this period the Indians were friendly and the Scotch-Irish emigration from Northern Ireland was rapidly increasing. Welsh settlers were also moving upward from Maryland into the lower parts of what is now Franklin and Fulton Counties. Virgin land was there waiting to be claimed, with warrants, surveys and patents following later, as the legal and administrative infrastructure caught up with demand, sometimes years later.

In 1740, the Braddock and Forbes Roads had yet to be built and what had been Indian Trails were the only trading pathways. Goods flowed from merchants in Philadelphia and Lancaster on pack-horses. Chambersburg, then called Chamberstown, and Mercersburg were just beginning their roles as trading centers on the expanding frontier. It was the era of the famous Indian traders George Crogan and Lazarus Lowry, acting as agents for their merchant suppliers in Lancaster and Philadelphia. The end of this period saw the beginnings of the French and Indian War, Braddock’s disastrous defeat by the French and their Indian allies at Fort Duquesne, and the consequent Indian raids on the Tonoloways and the frontier areas of Franklin County.
1755 (Age 15) to 1758 (Age 18)

No primary evidence exists as to George’s location or activities during this three year period, at the end of which in 1758 his mother and stepfather had both died from causes unknown and William Crawford, an orphan, per Virginia court records, was bound out to Samuel Coombs in Loudoun County, Virginia, while, according to the Draper MSS, “the remainder of the family was scattered”. No objective evidence of their location appears until John Crawford (b. 1748) appears on the tax rolls of Guilford Township as an “untaxed freeman” - i.e. age 21 and unmarried, in 1768, 1769, and 1770, possibly with or near his brother, George Crawford. The JLF scenario has George remaining in the Chambersburg/Mercersburg/ Welsh Run Triangle area during this period (1755-1758), living with another emigrant family.

May 4, 1759 - age 19 - From Fort Littleton South to Mercersburg with Joseph Smith

George Crawford first appears in an original source record on May 4, 1759. Volume III, page 352, of “The Papers of Henry Bouquet, includes the following from Graydon: Journal kept at Fort Lyttelton [H.S.P. Shippen Papers Vol. 4, F55, D8]:

“May 4, 1759 passed on their way downwards, George Crawford and Jos. Smith”

Today Fort Littleton (Fulton County) is just to the north of the intersection of Interstate Rt. 76 and Route 522 - north of McConnellsburg and east of Burnt Cabins.

Ft. Littleton is described in “The French and Indian War in Pennsylvania 1753-1763”, Waddell and Bomberger. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1996, p. 87, as follows:

“Begun by George Croghan in December 1755. Garrisoned by provincials until the Forbes campaign, then by British regulars or provincial detachments until 1760.....”

George Croghan was a legendary Indian Trader, whose life is described in the scholarly work: “George Croghan, Wilderness Diplomat”, by Nicholas Wainwright, University of North Carolina Press, 1959.

The Smith families were prominent in the Mercersburg area. Two rare books and comments by Harry E. Foreman suggest the Smith families’ Mercersburg location, and quite possibly that of George Crawford and his companion of May 4, 1779, Joseph Smith:
In August 1766, Charles Beatty A.M. accompanied by the Rev. Duffield undertook a journey to visit the inhabitants of frontier Pennsylvania, including the Indians. "The Journal of a Two Months Tour by Charles Beatty AM, London, 1768" included the following excerpts (pp. 21-23):

"Thursday, 28 August, 1766
We arrive a little before night at Fort Littleton"

"Friday, 29 August, 1766

"Preached to small congregation of people... In the evening Rev. Mr. Duffield arrived, and gave the following account of his tour:

26\textsuperscript{th} and 27\textsuperscript{th} days. Tarried at Cannogocheauge settlement.

28\textsuperscript{th} Thursday. At Mr. Smith's (underlining added)

29\textsuperscript{th} Friday. Preached in the settlement of the Great Cove, to a considerable congregation. This place suffered greatly by the late war. After sermon I rode to Fort Littleton, where I met with Mr. Beatty."

Another equally rare book relating to the same period and locale was: "Account of the Remarkable Occurrences in the Life and Travels of Colonel James Smith, During His Captivity with the Indians in the years 1755, '56, '57, '58 and '59 - Written by Himself, Philadelphia, 1831.

The James Smith story is summarized by Harry E. Foreman in "Fort Loudon Sidelights", 1970, p. 60:

"James Smith was born in 1737 at present day Mercersburg... In May 1755, brother in law William Smith of Conococheague was a Commissioner with oversight over a company of 300 men assigned to cut a road north from Fort Loudon (near Mercersburg) to meet the Braddock Road"

During this activity James Smith was captured by Indians but escaped some five years later returning to the Mercersburg area. He then went on to an illustrious career, which included serving as an officer under General Henry Bouquet, a leader of the "Black Boys", in forcibly opposing British protected Philadelphia merchant based trading of rifles and gun powder with the Indians, active service under General Washington in the Revolutionary War, and a member of the Continental Congress.
The above episode at Fort Littleton, and the Smith family backgrounds, suggest that George, age 19, was returning south on May 4, 1759 to his then home base in the Chambersburg/Mercersburg/Welsh Run triangle area after engaging in economic activity near Fort Littleton, along with companion Joseph Smith.

c. 1759 (Age 19) - Claim to Guilford Township Land

It seems likely that George Crawford made claim to his “plantation” called Bryn during this period prior to his marriage and prior to receiving a warrant from Pennsylvania proprietors, John and Thomas Penn. Based on location of neighbors and other circumstantial evidence, JLF believes that George’s land was located in the south western corner of Guilford Township.

According to the Draper MSS, John McKinney sold the JCC home site, land and improvements, near Chambersburg, when he moved the JCC extended family to the Tonoloways c. 1755. According to Cumberland County records, the land was never warranted by JCC or John McKinney.

Whether the subsequent George Crawford land claim and warrant (1762) included the original JCC land seems highly unlikely, since young George Crawford at age 19 or 20 would not have had the economic means at that time to purchase what had been sold a short three years previously. Also, the Guilford County tax list of 1768 showed George owning 100 warranted acres, but with only 20 acres cleared.

c. 1760/1761 (age 20) - Marriage to wife, Jane c. 1760, and First Son, James, Born in 1761

George Crawford married his wife Jane c. 1760 and commenced clearing his land. Their first son, James, was born c. 1761.

June 10, 1762 - Age 22 - Warrant to “Bryn”

Warrant dated June 10, 1762 issued to George Crawford from Pennsylvania proprietors Thomas Penn and John Penn relating to a tract of land (164 acres), called “Bryn”, located in Guilford Township, Cumberland County. Bryn is a Welsh word, meaning “high”. Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania was named after Brynmawr, in Wales and means “high hill”. There were many Welsh emigrants in the Little Cove and Welsh Run areas at the time (History of The Little Cove, Harry E. Foreman, 1967). Could the family of George’s wife, Jane, been Welsh? There was also a substantial Welsh population in the Tonoloways.
The Bryn tract was not surveyed until April 2, 1774, at which time the adjoining property owners were:

James Crawford (assumed to be brother of Edward Crawford - see below)
George Hertzog
Robert English (Guilford Township tax list 1786)
Samuel Rennick
John Cowden

The Bryn tract was sold by George Crawford on January 7, 1774 to Patrick Alexander of Guilford Township, subject to the survey undertaken for George Crawford on April 2, 1774.

Source: Court record of indenture of sale dated January 7, 1774. Warrant and survey dates were also listed (300 acres - June 10, 1762) for Cumberland County in Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Vol. 24, page 650.

**July 20, 1762 - Age 22 - Road Petition Signed by George Crawford, Suggests Bryn’s Location in Southwestern Guilford Township**

A petition for a road dated July 20, 1762, to the Cumberland County Court, Carlisle, Pennsylvania included signatures of George Crawford, Edward Crawford, Edward’s brother James Crawford, James and Patrick Jack. The petition, from several inhabitants of Guilford and Hamilton Townships, described the road as follows:

“from gap of mountains above Edward Crawford’s in a straight course to Adam Hoops Mills and from thence to Fort Loudon - Reason: five miles shorter than existing route plus a road direct to the Mill, through Peters and Antrim Townships to Crawfords Gap.”

Source: Cumberland County Historical Society (original road petition)

Tax Lists: Edward and James Crawford (no known relation to JCC or George Crawford) and James and Patrick Jack appeared on tax lists of Guilford County in 1751/52.

“North Mountain Shadows and Loudon Road History” by Harry E. Foreman, 1952, pages 41 and 42, discusses the Jack family:

“JACK Robert Jack had a warrant on Back Creek on the old Loudon Road. This land seems to have been
taken up in 1744. Robert Jack was one of the initial board members of Benjamin Chamber's early church - The Presbyterian Church of Falling Spring (founded 1734). The Robert Jack Will of 1774 gave this land to John and James Jack. John and James Jack probably lived in Chambersburg.... Captain Patrick Jack lived in South Hamilton Township. There was definitely some connection between this Captain Patrick Jack of South Hamilton and the Jacks of North Hamilton".

"American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County, Pa." - compiled by Virginia Fenrick (pages 62 and 63) and History of Franklin County 1887 (pages 772 and 773), indicates the following as to Edward Crawford:

"Edward Crawford was born in County Donegal, Ireland, immigrating to America about 1740, with three brothers, including James, taking out a patent on 640 acres known as "Penns Manor" in Guilford Township."

Fort Loudon is described by Waddell and Bomberger, p. 87 - op. cit., as follows:

Location: "1.5 miles southeast of present village of Fort Loudon in Peters Township, Franklin County. (Northwest of Mercersburg, about 10 miles).

Description. Built in 1756 and named after Earl of Loudoun, commander of British forces in North America. Ft. Loudoun became a British military base in June 1758, ... (and was) the last used of the Cumberland County provincial forts."
1768 - Age 28

Tax List (Guilford Township)
100 acres warranted, 20 cleared, 2 horses, 2 cows, 6 sheep

1769 Through 1773 - Age 29 Through 33

Tax Lists (Guilford Township), George Crawford:
2 horses, 2 cows, 2 to 6 sheep, 150 acres warranted, 40 cleared

1773 - Age 33

Tax List (Peters Township - Montgomery Township not formed out of Peters Township until 1781)
300 acres warranted, 50 cleared - owned, did not reside, as yet.

Jan 7, 1774 - Age 34

Sale by George Crawford of 164 acres via Indenture Agreement (see warrant and indenture dated June 10, 1762, as previously described) to Patrick Alexander of Guilford Township.

1774 - 1776 - Age 34 Through 36

Tax Lists (Peters Township)
300 acres warranted, 50 cleared, 1774, 60 cleared 1775 and 1776, 1 to 4 horses, 2 to 3 cows, 4 to 6 sheep

1777 - Age 37

Tax Lists not available in archives for Peters Township
Militia - Captain George Crawford
Church - Lower West Conocheague Church - Welsh Run. George Crawford and twelve others, including John Work and Robert Crawford (see below) attested to the truth of sale of 92 acres of land (patented 1766) held in trust for the Welsh Run Presbyterian Church.
(Source: Chambersburg Court House, Deed Book “B” 6: page 138):
1778 - Age 38

Militia - Captain George Crawford
Tax list, Peters Township:

60 acres (presumably cleared), 4 horses, 6 cows

1779 - Age 39

Militia - Pvt. George Crawford
Tax list, Peters Township, (Noted as George Crawford, - shopkeeper, indicating a commercial activity of an undisclosed nature)

300 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows,

1780 - Age 40

Militia - Pvt. George Crawford
Pewholder - Lower West Conococheague Welsh Run Church, Welsh Run
Tax list, Peters Township, (Noted as George Crawford, shopkeeper)

350 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows,

1781 - Age 41

Militia - Pvt. George Crawford - Active duty period beginning 6/27/1781
Tax List, Peters Township:

350 acres, 4 horses, 5 cows

1782 - Age 42

Militia - Pvt. George Crawford
Tax list, Montgomery Township (Noted again as George, shopkeeper)

350 acres, 3 horses, 9 cows

February 22, 1787 - Age 47

Warrant and survey 333 acres to George Crawford (Montgomery Township)
- Survey completed February 22, 1787. Primary source: survey from Franklin County court records. Warrant and survey date were also listed for Franklin County in Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 25, page 9.
(See identifying notes below).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjoining property owners</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert McKey</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Morrison</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kennedy</td>
<td>(1)(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Crawford</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Thomas McPherran</td>
<td>Pastor, Welsh Run Presbyterian Church</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note (1)**  
Taxables - 1786, Montgomery Township, Historical Sketch of Franklin County, Pa., I.H. McCauley, 1878, pages 84 & 85:

George Crawford  
James Crawford (son of George Crawford)  
Andrew Morrison  
Robert McKey

**Note (2)**  
Fendrick - (op. cit. P. 65):

"An early Robert Crawford was located on or near Welsh Run in 1742."

The 1751 tax rolls of Peters Township listed Robert Crawford.

Will of Robert Crawford, (no known family relationship) was probated in 1778, some 9 years before the survey, of 1787, and named "trusty friends George Crawford and Thomas Cellars, as Executors. George Crawford and Thomas Cellars were members (pew holders) in Welsh Run Lower West Conococheague Presbyterian Church in 1780.

**Note (3)**  
Kennedy

Two brothers, John and David Kennedy were the first to settle in 1731 near present day Welsh Run, at the junction of the East and West Branches of Conococheague Creek, south east of Mercersburg, in present day Montgomery Township. (Rupps History of Franklin County, 1848, p. 561).

The land adjoining that of George Crawford was deeded to John Kennedy upon death of his father David Kennedy in 1769. The Court order dated May 10, 1769 stated: "David Kennedy died possessed of a plantation and tract of land situated on both sides of Conococheague Creek in Antrim and Peters Township containing 300 acres more or less with three improvements thereon. The Court appoints ... and William Crawford to value and appraise the tract".
David Kennedy was the father of Alice Kennedy, the wife of William Crawford. John Kennedy subsequently moved to Greene County with William Crawford and his brother, John Crawford. The tax lists of Antrim Township included William Crawford in 1768, 1769 and 1770, the period prior to his move to Greene County.

May 19, 1789 - age 49

Gift of land (126 acres) by George Crawford and wife, Jane to son James Crawford b. 1761, d. 1789 and wife Jean Lowry, “being part of the land parcel whereon George Crawford now lives”. The agreement was executed, just prior to James’ will date of May 23, 1789 and death - July 3, 1789. It appears that James and his family, wife Jean Lowry Crawford and their sons James, George and William, were living on land owned by James’ father George and that this was a gift made in anticipation of James’ death.

Source: Copy of original indenture dated May 19, 1789, signed by George and Jane Crawford. Document also signed by Edward Crawford, acting as Court Recorder.

James Crawford, b. 1761, d. 1789. (Son of George Crawford), wife Jean Lowry, daughter of William Lowry, Sr., Peters Township

Executors: Loving “Uncle”, William Lowry, Jr. (brother of James’ wife - Jean Lowry, and Uncle to James’ children, James, George and William) and trusty friend John Work (Pew holder in 1780 along with George Crawford in Lower West Conococheague Church at Welsh Run)

Witnesses: George Crawford (father), William Mears and William Duffield (husband of James’ sister Margaret Crawford Duffield)

Plantation: 126 acres came from gift of land May 19, 1789 (see above)

Adjoining property owners:

- Andrew Morrison
- Robert McKey (Mackey)
- Fergus Moorehead
- David Troup
The Lowry Connection - Background

William Lowry, Senior, d. 1784, the father of Jean Lowry Crawford and William Lowry, Jr., was an early pioneer in Peters Township. Rupps History of Franklin County (1848) cited 162 taxables and freemen in Peters Township (1751-1752) in what was to become Franklin County (then Cumberland). Among the 162 persons named were William Lowry (Sr.) and William Maxwell. Peters Township then included the present Peters, Montgomery and part of St. Thomas Townships. James Maxwell and John Work (co-executor of estate of James Crawford) were leaders in the creation of Montgomery Township, as a “spin-off” from Peters Township, which was formalized in 1781.

The William Lowry (Senior and Junior) families were members of the Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian Church (UWC). In 1777, William Lowry, Sr. was named a ruling elder of UWC Church, under Dr. John King, and served as such until his death in 1784. William Lowry, Jr. was sole executor of his father’s estate and was heir to the plantation.

The Cumberland County militia companies in which the Lowry’s (Senior and Junior) and George Crawford served (1777-1782) differed significantly as to Township membership concentrations and officers. The Lowry’s served principally under Captain Walter McKinney (Mercersburg), and William Moorhead (Hamilton Township). In 1782, William Lowry, Jr. served in the 4th Battalion, 8th Company under Captain Walter McKinney, with his brother Charles Lowry, David Kennedy (father in law of William Crawford) and James Innes (witness to will of William Lowry, Sr.)

The militia membership records suggest the Lowry families lived in the Mercersburg area, while George Crawford and family were then firmly established in the Welsh Run area, near the Lower West Conococheague Presbyterian Church. Further evidence of the Lowry families’ location appears in the ledger of Mercersburg merchant, Samuel Findlay, which lists accounts for William Lowry and his sons, William, Jr. and Thomas, as well as Dr. John King, long time pastor of the Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian Church. It appears likely that James Crawford met Jean Lowry when George Crawford and family were living in southwestern Guilford Township, before moving to the Welsh Run area in 1774.

1790 - Age 50

Federal census 1790, Heads of Families, Pennsylvania, Montgomery Township, listed the following in the order indicated:

Robert Mackey (McKey)
Fergus Morehead
George Crawford
Jean Crawford
David Troup
William Davis (married to George’s daughter, Martha)
Andrew Morrison
The federal census record of 1790 showed the following for George Crawford, Jean Lowry Crawford (widow of James Crawford, son of George Crawford) and William Lowry, Jr. (brother of Jean):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>George</th>
<th>Jean</th>
<th>William, Jr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 16</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaves</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jean's augmented family in 1790 raises a number of possibilities, but not remarriage, since the census records her as Jean Crawford. Subsequent federal census records for Montgomery Township in 1800 and 1810 do not list Jean Crawford, but do include George Crawford and wife Jane.

George Crawford, 1813 - Age 73 - Death and Probate Accountings

Survivors

George Crawford died intestate in 1813 at age 73. His sole surviving son, William (baptised 8/1/1773 by Dr. John King of Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian Church) was appointed Administrator by the Court, April 7, 1813. Survivors included:

- James and George, surviving children of son James Crawford, deceased, and wife, Jean Lowry Crawford.
- Margaret Crawford, married to William Duffield.
- Martha Crawford married to William Davis
- Elizabeth Crawford, married to James Duffield.
- Polly Crawford, married to Henry Gardner.

Land - 200 acres, with log house - 1½ stories, log barn, stone spring house, two stables

June 14, 1814 and March 11, 1823 - Probate Accountings

The first accounting for the estate was filed on June 14, 1814, with the final accounting approved by the courts on March 11, 1823. The assets of George's estate, exclusive of the land, amounted to $2927, including substantial amounts loaned by George Crawford to his sons-in-law - William and James Duffield and William Davis. Distributions were made equally to the husbands (or their estates) of George's four daughters.
The Final Chapter

Chapter IX, "JCC Family Histories - A Look Back Over Time" covers all known (to the authors' knowledge) published histories of JCC, along with comments by the authors.
GEORGE CRAWFORD
Son of JCC

William Lowry, Sr.
d. 1784

Margaret

George Crawford
b. 1740 d. 1813

Jane

Robert
Charles

William Lowry, Jr.

Jean Lowry

James Crawford
b. 1761 d. 1789

William Crawford
b. 1773

Rebecca Kerr

12 Children

James Crawford

William Crawford
(christened
8/1/1773)

George Crawford

married
Ann Von Lear
(Buried Church Hill Cemetery)

married
Martha Von Lear

Daughter
(Married)
Margaret
(William Duffield)
Martha
(William Davis)
Elizabeth
(James Duffield)
Mary (Polly)
(Henry Gardner)
# George Crawford - Militia Service
## Cumberland County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Battalion</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>George Crawford Rank</th>
<th>Captain of Company</th>
<th>Colonel of Battalion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1777/78 | 6 | 1 | Captain | George Crawford | Samuel Culbertson  
Lt. Col. John Work* |
| 1778  | 8 | 4 | PFC | Adam Harmony  
Guilford Township | Abraham Smith  
Antrim (Green Castle) |
| 1779  | 8 | 4 | PFC | William Long  
Guilford Township | Abraham Smith |
| 1780  | 1 | 4 | PFC | Conrad Snider  
Guilford Township | James Johnston |
| 1780  | 4 | 4 | PFC | John Orbison  
Montgomery Township | James Johnston |
| 1781  | 1 | 4 | PFC | Conrad Snider  
6/27/1781 PFCs called to perform a tour of duty | James Johnston |
| 1781  | 4 | 4 | P-4C | John Orbison | John Scott |
| 1782  | 4 | 4 | P-4C | John Orbison | Samuel Culbertson |


*James Crawford, son of George d. 1789, named William Lowry, Jr. (brother of wife Jean Lowry) and trusty friend John Work as Executors.*

**Abbreviations:**  
PFC - Private First Class, P4C - Private 4th Class
JCC FAMILY HISTORIES
A LOOK BACK OVER TIME

The John Crawford Narrative (1831) - Draper Manuscripts (MSS)

During his period of “hands-on” research, 1840-1890, Lyman Coleman Draper, pursued early pioneer history through interviews and copies of archival records. He wrote thousands of pages of notes and corresponded with many seeking information. His personal collection of manuscripts was willed to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. However, the preparation of the collection for public use was not completed until 1949, when the complete microfilm edition was made available to libraries. Volume 6NN is described in “Guide To The Draper Manuscripts”, University of Wisconsin, 1983, as follows (in part):

“Draper’s correspondence, 1845-1850, with several antiquarians and historians - John Lynn Crawford, Joseph Doddrige, and others - with small collections of papers which they had gathered during their own earlier research on border warfare in the Fort Pitt and Wheeling area. This volume includes: the unfinished narrative by John Crawford of Greene County, Pennsylvania, which includes genealogical data on the Crawford family and an account of Indian depredations and the Tories in western Pennsylvania. (underlining added)

John Lynn Crawford (JLC)

JLC’s relationship to JCC is as follows:

JCC (d. 1748) ↓
Lt. Col. William Crawford (b. 1744 d. 1826) ↓
John Crawford (b. 1772 d. 1831) - HIS NARRATIVE ↓
John Lynn Crawford (b. 1802 d. 1863)

On April 8, 1846 John Lynn Crawford (JLC) wrote to Lyman Draper:
“Dear Sir:

Yours of the 17th January last was duly recd. My father, who died in 1831 was possessed of an unusually good memory and could recollect perhaps more of the incidents of the Indian warfare in this part of the country than any other man. He was solicited to write down some of his recollection a few months before he died. He wrote a number of narratives of Indian murders that had occurred here while he was a boy also an account of the rising and putting down of the tories in this neighbourhood during the revolution and also an account of some lawless murders of Indians in this neighbourhood by the whites. He (father) was taken suddenly ill and died in five days before he had written anything of which he had personally taken a part though he was four years in the service, three years of which he was an Indian spy for Washington Co. Pa.

If you wish to have the narratives left by my father I will send them to you with pleasure.”

Again on March 26, 1847, almost a year later, JLC wrote to Lyman Draper, enclosing his father’s manuscript:

“Sir, In compliance with your request I send you the manuscript papers left by my father, John Crawford and also as you requested a notice of my Grandfather Col. Wm. Crawford and also of my father after. My father was in the service on the frontier from 1790 to 1794 the three last years as an Indian spy and was personally acquainted with many of the leading men on the frontier of Pa and Va of that day and the Indian War on the borders. He was possessed of a retentive memory and could relate many of the Indian murders and depradations which have not been published. For some years before his death he was often solicited to write and publish an account of the Indian murders in this part of the country, but he had a very limited education and had never written anything for the press and had taken no notes at the time and would have to write from memory. He hesitated long about it. In the summer of 1831 he commenced writing. On the 3rd of November of that year he was taken suddenly ill and died in four days and had only written his narrative to 1777, and had not brought it down to the time he was personally engaged.”

The John Crawford Manuscript (1831)

The Manuscript is included in Volume 6, Series NN, pages 77-89 of the Draper MSS. A synopsis is as follows:

“My Grandfather John Crawford was an emigrant from Scotland and settled and
improved a tract of land near where Chambersburg now stands. There he died in the year 1748 leaving a widow, four sons and one daughter, named George, Arthur, William (my father), Mary and John who was a posthumous child. The widow afterwards married John McKinney (who was likewise an emigrant from Scotland) by whom she had three sons and one daughter, namely James, Robert, Joseph and Elizabeth.

John McKinney sold the plantation near Chambersburg and removed to Big Tonoloway near where Hancock Town now stands; where shortly afterwards his house was burned by the Indians and himself taken prisoner; the family's Bible was burned in the house in which the children's ages were recorded. McKinney knew the Indian that took him. They had a long race, and when the Indian took hold of him, he says, John you run very fast, and you run a great while too. The Indian's name I have forgotten; however, McKinney called him by name, and says, I hope you will not kill me. The Indian said he would not and kept his word. He was taken to Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh), and from there to Canada, where the French set him to reaping peas with three other fellow prisoners. This was near the St. Lawrence, or probably Niagara. One night, after working hard all day, the four prisoners took a canoe and made their escape over the river, and after many days made their way to the settled parts of the State of New York. McKinney was treated with the greatest kindness by the people and returned to his family exactly in eleven months from the day he was taken.

Arthur Crawford my father's brother was taken prisoner about the same time, but by a different party of Indians. I have heard my father say he was about 14 years of age when he was taken and that was two years older than my father who was born on the 6th of August 1744. For this he must have been taken about 1756.

When McKinney came in he brought the news that Arthur Crawford was living and that he had seen him at Fort Duquesne; that he was amongst the Delaware nation of Indians. The circumstances of the capture of Arthur Crawford are as follows. (to wit) He was in company with his uncle of the name of Lowther [Leather], his first name I have forgotten. When the Indians came upon them Lowther having a rifle he shot down one of the Indians after which they were both taken (and Lowther subsequently tomahawked and scalped).

Arthur Crawford after seeing these horrid cruelties practiced on his uncle was taken to Fort Duquesne as I have before stated and was adopted into the family of the noted Indian Chief White Eyes. Arthur Crawford continued to live with the Indians for seven years (1756-1763).
When he came home his mother was dead and the family scattered. My Father had been bound by the orphans court and was living with Samuel Coombs in Loundon County, Virginia. How my Father came to be so far removed from his former place of residence I have never learned. Pontiac's War was breaking out shortly after the return of Arthur Crawford. He was commissioned a captain of a ranger company and the people had great expectations from his service, but in this they were disappointed for shortly afterwards he caught the small pox and died, together with his sister Mary. My Father never saw his brother Arthur after his return from the Indians. It is true his master gave him liberty to go and see his brother within the Christmas holidays, but with positive orders to be back within a certain time, but on account of high water he was detained and obliged to return without seeing his brother and the next news he heard was that he was dead. My Uncle John Crawford was with my uncle Arthur from the time of his return from the Indians until Arthur's death. About this time George Crawford my Father's oldest Brother started on a visit to see some friends in North Carolina and was drowned in James River, Virginia.

My Father William Crawford served out his time with Samuel Coombs except the last five months when an agreement took place between him and his master that my Father was to have liberty to depart on condition that this Master was to be exonerated from paying any freedom dues. My Father then enlisted for five months under a Captain Campbell, a Scotchman who was commissioned to raise a company of rangers to defend the frontiers. They were dressed in the fashion of Scotch Highlanders with the plaid or kilt. My father was married in the year 1767 to the daughter of David Kenady near the forks of Conococheague and came to the western country in the year 1769, making a small improvement and returning in the spring of 1770. My uncle John Crawford came out at the same time and improved the land adjoining.

Pioneer History of Greene County, Pa., L.K. Evans, 1941, P. 33 - Based on Articles Published in The Waynesburg Republican During 1875 and 1876

L.K. Evans notes as his source the John Crawford papers, "which have been kindly placed at my disposal by his grandson, James P. Crawford (JPC) of Pittsburgh". JPC was a son of John Lynn Crawford's brother, William Crawford. JPC's sister was Salome Crawford Eddy, wife of W.P. Eddy, compiler and publisher of The William Crawford Memorial 1904. The L.K. Evans Pioneer History states:

"At a very early date John Crawford emigrated from Scotland and settled on a tract of land near where Chambersburg now stands. In the year 1748 he died, leaving a widow and five children - George, Arthur, William, Mary and John. The widow afterwards married John McKinney, by whom she had four children - James, Robert, Joseph and
Elizabeth. John McKinney sold the possessions at Chambersburg about the year 1756 and removed the family near where the town of Hancock now stands. Shortly after his cabin was burned by the Indians and himself taken prisoner --”

The family history continues, paralleling that in the Draper MSS.

The William Crawford Memorial, Compiler and Publisher, William P. Eddy, Eagle Book Printing Department, Brooklyn, NY 1904 (William Eddy’s wife was Salome Crawford Eddy, one of the founding members of the DAR in 1895, and sister of James P. Crawford)

This book’s main theme is Col. (actually Lt. Col.) William Crawford’s history and offers historical references substantiating with cited primary sources, certain aspects of the John Crawford narrative of 1831. However, it omits Lt. Col. Crawford’s role in the Whiskey Rebellion, imprisonment, trial for treason and subsequent acquittal (1791/1792).

The memorial commences with a biographical sketch (pp. 25, 26):

“Colonel William Crawford was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania (Conococheague region), August 6, 1744. He married Alice Kennedy, daughter of David Kennedy, of Chambersburg, in 1767. They migrated to the west side of the Monongahela river in 1770. They lived on the land he secured near Carmichaels, Cumberland township, in 1773, till his death in 1826, at that age of eighty-two. Much of the time during thirty years he was in the military service on the border. He was regarded with great honor and respect by his neighbors, and, at the time of his funeral, the people came from far and near in such large numbers to pay their respects to his worth, that the funeral procession extended all the way from his house to the Glades Church, a distance of two miles, where the last services were performed and where he was buried. This church was organized in 1788 and built on land of his brother, John Crawford, who was one of the first elders.”

Chapter VI repeats the John Crawford 1831 history of JCC et. al.:

John Crawford’s Narrative

My grandfather, John Crawford, emigrated from Scotland and settled upon a tract of land near where Chambersburg now stands. I cannot give the precise year he came to America; I only know that he improved the land he selected, and died upon his plantation in the year 1748, leaving a widow, four sons and one daughter, namely, George, Arthur, William (my father), Mary, and John (who was a posthumous child).
My grandmother afterward married John McKinney (likewise an emigrant from Scotland), by whom she had three sons and one daughter, namely, James, Robert, Joseph, and Elizabeth.”

As with L.K. Evans, the narrative then continues as set forth in the Draper MSS.

Other chapters were authored by William P. Eddy, including “Conquest of Ohio” and “The Two Colonel Crawfords”. Also included were narratives by Jennings Crawford, son of John Crawford, which were originally published in the summer of 1872 in the “American Volunteer”, a Pittsburgh, Pa. newspaper, and were a continuation of the Lt. Col. William Crawford story. In addition, Jenning’s article, “Reminiscenses of Olden Times - Surprise of the Scouts” initially published in the Waynesburg, Pa. Republican in January, 1898, discusses his father’s role as a scout in 1791, his friend’s John Lynn’s death and the reason the name John Lynn was continued through subsequent Crawford generations. Surprise of the Scouts was subsequently included in Vol. 2 of the “Jennings Family of America”.

John Crawford of South Carolina (JCSC)

In 1910, JCSC arrives on the published family history scene, as the Waxhaw South Carolina Crawfords attempt to identify their emigrant ancestor. Later compilers would imaginatively blend JCC and JCSC into one homogenous whole, assisted by the Horn Papers biographical sketch of JCC - a bit of “history” based solely on Mr. W.F. Horn’s spurious story-telling abilities (1945).

Genealogy of the Witherspoon Family, Joseph G. Wardlaw, a book published in 1910 by the Chester County, S.C. Genealogical Society (pp. 85-87)

“Col. John Crawford came direct from Ayrshire, Scotland to Pennsylvania. The three sons of Col. Crawford moved from Pennsylvania to South Carolina, with a number of Scotch-Irish, among whom were the Whites, Jacksons and Dunlaps. This branch of the Crawford family did not move to the Northern part of Ireland and sail from some port in that country, but remained in their native land until they came direct from Scotland to Pennsylvania.

Robert, James and Joseph, sons of Col. Crawford, of Pennsylvania moved to the Waxhaws, now Lancaster County, S.C. about 1760, where the former lived and died. Joseph is supposed to be the same as Joel, who settled first in Edgefield, S.C., and then moved to Georgia and became the father of the great William H. Crawford, so distinguished in the affairs of Georgia. Robert Crawford was born in Pennsylvania in 1728, and died in the Waxhaws Oct. 5, 1801, being interred in the old Waxhaw graveyard, his tombstone bearing on one side the inscription, “Major Robert Crawford, died Oct. 5, 1801, was born 1728.” He was a gallant and distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War and is said to have furnished a company at his own expense.
A contrary view as to Col. John Crawford’s origin is held by Judge G. McC. Witherspoon who was of the opinion that Col. John came from Ireland, and that Major Robert was born in Ireland.

The above Crawford family history, included in the Witherspoon book published in 1910, was apparently written considerably sooner, since it appears word for word in the following commercially prepared publication in 1906.

**Origin and History of the Name of Crawford, with Biographies of All the Most Noted People of that Name. The Crescent Family Record, American Publisher Association, Chicago, Ill. 1906**

The “JCSC story” is repeated word for word as printed above. In addition, the “JCC story” was included separately (page 22) as follows:

“Another Scotch colonist of the name was John, who settled in Pennsylvania where Chambersburg now stands. He died in 1748, leaving four sons, George, Arthur, William and John. Arthur, who was born in 1742, was captured at the age of fourteen by the Indians, and his family gave him up for killed. However, he fell into the hands of a generous chief, White Eyes, who later became christianized, and sent his own son to Princeton College for an education. Chief White Eyes adopted Arthur, and taught him hunting and trapping, in which the white boy made such advance that he was later the most skilled hunter of his day. He spent seven years with the Indians, and seems to have been treated well all the time.”

**Crawford Family Records, William Montgomery Clemens, Publisher, New York 1914**

Mr. Clemens was a professional compiler and publisher of family histories and editor/publisher of several family history magazines Campbell, Lincoln, Miller, Montgomery. “Crawford Family Records” includes both the JCC and JCSC stories word for word from the book published in 1906 by American Publishers Association, Chicago, Ill. - “Origin and History of the Name of Crawford, cited above.”

**A Sketch of the John Crawford Family who settled near Emlenton, on the Allegheny River, in 1797, by John Henry Crawford, 1916**

Known as “The Green Book”, (actually a pamphlet with green covers), the introduction notes the following:
The data from this Pamphlet was prepared was furnished by John H. Crawford, Esq. of Scrubgrass Township, Venango County, P.O. Address Emlenton, R.D. from whom copies may be secured. - Printed July 1916, Franklin, Pennsylvania.

John Henry Crawford’s great grandfather was John Crawford (b. 1748 - d. 1812), the progenitor of the Crawfords in Venango County, Pa. and son of JCC. The Green Book follows word for word the APA (1906) and Clemens (1914) sources noted above; but blends, for the first time, and without explanation, JCC and JCSC into one person:

"Col. John Crawford, who came direct from Ayrshire, settled in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where Chambersburg now stands. Died in 1748, leaving four sons: George, Arthur, William and John. Arthur, who was born in 1742, was captured by the Indians at the age of fourteen and was with the Indians seven years. His parents gave him up as killed, but he fell into the hands of a good and generous chief, White Eyes, who later became Christianized, and sent his own son to Princeton College for an education. Chief White Eyes adopted Arthur, and taught him hunting and trapping, in which the white boy made such advance that he was later the most skilled hunter of his day. He seems to have been treated well all the time.... Three of the sons of Col. John Crawford moved from Pennsylvania to South Carolina, with a number of Scotch-Irish, among whom were the Jacksons and Dunlaps. This branch of the Crawford family remained in their native land until they came direct from Scotland to Pennsylvania."

John Henry Crawford was the source of the JCC Col. John Crawford legend. In addition to not disclosing the source of Green Book JCC history (i.e., the commercial compilation cited above - The Crescent Family Record, APA 1906) he altered a key sentence to give JCC an impressive title as a Col. to go with his “royal roots”:

Page 22 of the 1906 Crescent Family Record stated:

“Another Scotch colonist of the name was John, who settled in Pennsylvania where Chambersburg now stands.” (underlining added)

In the Green Book, John Henry Crawford stated:

“Col. John Crawford settled in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where Chambersburg now stands.” (underlining added)

Hence, the birth of the legend that JCC was known as Colonel. Crawford family folklore describing JCC as Col. is not supported by logic or history. The frontier area of Franklin County had few Colonels in that time - Col. Chambers (Assoc Regiments) in the Chambersburg area (1747) and Col. Joseph Armstrong of the raid on Kittanning in 1756.
This brief article is totally silent as to JCC, but repeats the basic JCSC story as noted in the sources cited above:


Mr. Seaver's genealogy is both inaccurate and incomplete. He confuses Lt. Col. William Crawford (son of JCC) with George Washington's friend and confidante, Col. William Crawford, who was killed by the Indians (Expedition Against Sandusky", C.W. Butterfield 1873).

"The Crawfords of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania (Page 10)

John Crawford was born in Scotland. He settled at Chambersburg, Pa., where he died, 1748. Considerable data regarding his descendants is available.

(1) George
(2) Arthur
(3) William: b. Virginia, 1732. He entered the Revolutionary service Feb. 15, 1776; was commissioned a Colonel by Patrick Henry, 1779 and took command of the 7th Va. Reg. He was an associate of George Washington, under whom he served during the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. Considerable correspondence which passed between them is still in existence. He was in many battles. He served with General Mad Anthony Wayne in the Ohio campaign against the Indians, where he was captured, tortured and burned at the stake, in Wyandette Co., June 11, 1782. He married Alice Kennedy, 1767. His son John born September 26, 1772; married Salome Jennings. John and his son Jennings collected data on the history of this branch.
Col. John Crawford was born in Ayrshire, Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania. Three sons went to South Carolina in about 1760: (1) Major Robert b. Pennsylvania 1728. Served in the American Revolution - had three children: James 1769, William 1773, John 1777. (2) James. (3) Joseph (or Joel) had a son, William H.

The Horn Papers - Early Westward Movement on the Monongahela and Upper Ohio 1765-1795 W.F. Horn 3 Vol. Greene County Historical Society 1945 (Publisher - Committee consisting of W.F. Horn, A.L. Moredock and J.L. Fuller)

The Horn Papers have been characterized as spurious and lacking in authenticity, including the biographical sketches.

P. 647 Sketch

"John Crawford was born in Scotland in 1687 at Crawfordland or the Sheltered Place known to the Picts. He immigrated to Philadelphia in 1721. He married Mary MacConnell in 1726. In 1738 he left Philadelphia and settled at Chambersburg. This couple had four sons and three daughters, George, Arthur, William, John, Mary, Elizabeth and Catherine. He died at Chambersburg in 1748 and his widow died in 1766.

P. 647 Sketch

"William b. 8/6/1744 in Chambersburg. Married Alice Kennedy. Settled in 1768 on the East side of the Monongahela and in 1770 moved to the West side."


In November, 1997, co-author, John L. Fox (JLF), visited the Greene County Historical Society and the Cornerstone Genealogical Society, both located in or near Waynesburg, Pa. As a result of that visit, JLF arranged to fund a special research project by the Societies to sort and inventory the Horn materials, many of which had been stored untouched in boxes for some 50 years. JLF's purpose was to find manuscripts which were the possible sources for Volume 2 of the Horn Papers. While no written sources or support were found as a result of the project, some letters and other materials from the past did provide additional background. JLF also met with historian Dr. G. Wayne Smith (see previous quote from History of Greene County, Pennsylvania) and discussed his view of the mysterious Mr. Horn.
Based on the project results, including a review of correspondence in the files of the Cornerstone Geological Society, Mr. Fox concluded that the JCC sketch in the Horn Papers was a total fabrication based in part on dates and data derived by Mr. Horn from “royal roots” searches by early Crawford genealogists/historians around the time of the DAR’s formation in 1890, attempting to “force-fit” Scottish royal beginnings on to U.S. emigrant Crawford histories - all without factual support.

**The Mystery of the Horn Papers by Arthur Pierce Middleton and Douglas Adair.**  
*William and Mary Quarterly 1947, Volume 4, pages 409-445*

The Horn Papers first became a matter of public record in 1932 when the editors of the Washington, Pennsylvania, Observer and the Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, Democrat-Messenger each received letters from an unknown correspondent in Topeka, Kansas (W.F. Horn).

Mr. Horn stated:

"I have in my possession several pages of interesting historical notes relating to the early history of what is now Washington County, Pa., and I am writing to ask you if the "Observer" will be interested in publishing a somewhat lengthy article, if I prepare the article from the manuscripts which I copied in 1891."

The Horn Papers, as they were then called were published in December 1945 by the Greene County, Pa. Historical Society. Almost immediately, controversy erupted, culminating in a report by a committee of the Institute of Early American History and Culture. The Committee conclusion stated:

"In view of the fact that intensive investigation failed to discover a shred of evidence to substantiate the authenticity of the documents and, on the contrary, found convincing evidence of their spuriousness, it is our opinion that the primary material in The Horn Papers is a fabrication and therefore that historians and genealogists ought not to rely on any data in Volumes I and II; even the extract from the Federal census of 1790 in Volume II is grossly inaccurate, and the chapters by Messrs. Jones and Moredock (Greene County Historical Association) appear to have been based, in good faith, on the material now shown to be unreliable. Volume III, on the other hand, containing warrant, survey and patent maps prepared by the Pennsylvania Land Office, is valuable. The Greene County Historical Society rendered a real service to historians and to genealogists by publishing these maps and surveys."
The Horn Biographical Sketches
History of Greene County, Pennsylvania, G. Wayne Smith, 1996 (page 995)

"To increase the marketability of the papers, Moredock and Fuller decided to include biographical sketches, and a set of warrant maps of Greene, Fayette and Washington counties that contained much valuable information about early claimants to land titles."

Promotional Brochure Describing the Horn Papers, Greene County Historical Society. (1945)

"As the work progresses, additional material was found, increasing the interest and necessitating extension of the manuscript to two volumes. Many pioneers of the district of whose contributions to our early history only tradition had existed were definitely located.

Mr. Horn was asked to write biographical sketches of these and others. The list finally reached 500. It was realized that these sketches could not be complete and difference of opinion would arise. However, the many instances in which these brief outlines supplied one, two and sometimes three lost links in many family histories spurred our efforts."


"I have your letter of May 13th in regard to the sketches in The Horn Papers; a great deal relating to the genealogy previous to the arrival of settlers in this part of the country was obtained by Mr. Horn through his connection with the American Branch of the International Genealogical Society at Philadelphia. This seems to be a closed corporation furnishing information only to its members.

As to the information contained in the sketches of later times up to 1800, Mr. Horn gleaned from the old papers in his family, only some of which have been preserved.

I believe also that some members have protested to the National D.A.R. Office because some of Mr. Horn's sketches do not agree with what they have. I know of a few incidents where there has been objections where Mr. Horn's lineage given is correct."

"Volume II is made up of more than 500 family histories and genealogies of the early settlers in the region and these too, depend on the Horn diaries and records for their validity....

...For critics who questioned genealogical data in The Horn papers Mr. Horn produced long typewritten reports he had received from “The International Genealogical Society” of London and Philadelphia and “The American Genealogical Society.” Mr. Horn suggested that anyone interested could write to these organizations and obtain verification of the accuracy of the Horn journals. There is no record as to whether any of Mr. Horn’s critics ever tried to do this...."


Introduction

"The genealogical data that will be printed will be taken from the usual sources, such as court records, family Bibles, printed genealogies, cemetery records, and the like. No effort will be made to carry these genealogies much beyond the first few generations, because many of our records are a book in themselves. Where dates are available in the genealogies, they will be given in good faith, but it is to be remembered that no such records as births, marriages, or deaths, were officially kept in this section of the Country until about seventy years ago.

John Crawford (JCC) - page 522

John Crawford, (or James) father of Colonel William Crawford, was born in Scotland, and came to America, settling at an early date on a tract of land near what is now Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He died in 1748, leaving three sons and two daughters, namely: George Crawford, Arthur Crawford, who was adopted by the Indian Chief, White Eyes, when in 1756, that chief was head of a party of Indians who destroyed the cabin of John McKinney, the second husband of Colonel William Crawford’s mother on Big Kanawha. This story is told in L.K. Evans, along with the future life of our subject, William Crawford; Mary Crawford, and John Crawford.

The Crawfords of Muddy Creek - page 521

There have been numerous histories written about Colonel William Crawford of Muddy Creek, and most of them mention his brother, John Crawford, because their movements in this section were closely parallel, though John Crawford never attained the military prominence of his brother.
It is also possible to confuse Greene County’s Colonel William Crawford, with Fayette County’s martyr of the same name. In official Pennsylvania records, William Crawford of “the Glades” did not exceed the rank of captain during the Revolution, but under Virginia jurisdiction he was the colonel of Frontier Rangers with headquarters at John Ankrom’s Fort on Tenmile.

John Crawford Family - page 523

John Crawford, brother of Colonel William Crawford, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1748, and died in Venango County, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1812. He came to Muddy Creek with his brother, in 1770, and served at times in his brother’s Militia Company. His house, built near the Glades was a strong one and frequently used as a place of refuge during the Indian raids, and has been called Fort Crawford, though never so designated in writings of the times. It was at his home Rev. McMillan reports holding services on his first trip into the section. About 1797, John Crawford sold his land on Muddy Creek and removed to Venango County. His wife was Isabell Parker, who was born August 22, 1756, and died December 30, 1839. (Beers “History of Venango County”).

The John Crawford Family History and Lineage Compiled by Nellie King Daubenspeck (NKD), June 1957

For sheer volume and content, reflective of family history and sources available at the time, the NKD work is impressive. NKD also corresponded with Elizabeth Ann Stewart (Mrs. Sidi B. Bundy) born 1864, a descendant of Robert Crawford of the JCSC family, who gave NKD the full lineage from Robert to her and her children, seven generations. In 1934 she was living in Monroe, South Carolina.

NKD blended the JCC of the Horn Papers with the JCSC of the South Carolina Waxhaws, ignoring the JCC of the Draper MSS, and following the lead of John Henry Crawford in his Green Book published in 1916.

The NKD scenario is as follows, in her words (relying on the 1945 Horn Papers, not the 1831 JCC history included in the Draper MS for JCC’s wife and children):

"The first of our Crawford Ancestors to come to America, was John Crawford, born in Ardlock of Crawford Land in Ayreshire, Scotland in 1687. He came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1721. Here he married Mary McConnell in 1726. In 1738, they left Philadelphia and settled in Franklin County near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. They had four sons and three daughters. (1) George; (2) Arthur born 1742; (3) William born August 6, 1744; and (4) John born November 1, 1748; three daughters, (5) Mary; (6) Catherine; and (7) Elizabeth."
Col. John Crawford was married to Mary McConnell in 1726 and Robert was born in 1728. Let us assume his brother, Joseph was born in 1730, James in 1732, Catherine 1734, Mary 1736, Elizabeth 1738, George 1740, Arthur 1742, William 1744 and John 1748. To me this seems more probable than to say John was married in 1726 and had no children until 1740.

Col. John Crawford died before November 1, 1748 which was the birth date of his son John. We have no record of Colonel John Crawford being wounded or killed, but he did die the same year he was in the war and our early record gives John, Junior as a "posthumous child." This was ten years after settling in the wilderness, just as the County was entering a long period of warfare.

John died in Chambersburg in 1748 and his widow died in 1766. (The Horn Papers, by W.F. Horn, published in 1945)

The above information about Colonel John Crawford (1687-1748) is the most complete and accurate of any we have ever come across. Since Horn's Papers were collected in Washington County, it seems possible that Colonel William Crawford, born 1744, (Colonel John Crawford's son and a brother of our John Crawford, Junior and whose farm adjoins John's) must have given this information to the one collecting data which was published in 1945.

Many of NKD's citations in support of her JCC scenario proved to be invalid when measured against documentation available from probate records, and other primary sources available today. For example:

**No. 1 (NKD)**

NKD blended the JCC of the Horn Papers with the JCSC of the South Carolina Waxhaws (see above).

**Comment**


**No. 2 (NKD)**

"To corroborate the above we found in the Provincial Warantees of Land Volume 1, page 379: "Lancaster County, August 22, 1738, John Crawford, 400 Acres" and on page 380 "John Crawford 100 Acres on December 30, 1743." In 1738 he was taxed on 400 acres in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Archives Third Series, 24th Volume, page 377."
Comment

NKD refers incorrectly to a tax list. It was actually a list of warrants for land. The history of Dauphin County (1907) by Luther R. Kelker (Custodian, Public Records of Pa.) - Volume 2, page 659, lists warrants of land in Hanover Township and includes John Crawford, 400 acres, August 22, 1738, 200 acres, June 5, 1753 and 100 acres, December 30, 1943. This is east of the Susquehanna River, near present day Harrisburg. Original land records located in the Pennsylvania Archives in Harrisburg reveal that John Crawford received a warrant for 400 acres of land, which was surveyed and patented (264 acres net) in 1738, located in Hanover Township (now Dauphin County), not Franklin County. This is the economically well-to-do John Crawford of Hanover Township (JCH) whose intestate accounting probate record in 1778 revealed substantial assets, including the land, warranted in 1738.

JCH has turned up in a number of sources, from time to time, being confused by some Crawford family historians with JCC:

I. Notes and Queries, Volume XXIX, page 165:

"John Crawford, a native of the North of Ireland, of Scotch parentage, emigrated to America about 1728 and settled in Hanover Township. John Crawford had at least three sons, James, John and Richard, the youngest son, born c. 1740, d. 1813."

Notes and Queries, 12 Volumes, Harrisburg 1894-1934, Editor W. Egle. Includes reports of articles which appeared originally in Harrisburg Daily Telegraph 1878-1883, some having been issued in pamphlet form (per index notes - New York Public Library, Genealogical Section).

II. A Journal of Colonel James Burd:

Sunday, February 19, 1758 - This day, at 11 A.M., I marched for Fort Swettarrow (Swatara), got to Crawford's, fourteen miles from Hunter's; here I staid all night - it rained hard.

Monday, February 20, 1758 - I marched this morning at 11 A.M.; met a sergeant and twelve men, who marched with me back to Swettarrow Fort, at 4 P.M. The roads extremely bad – the soldiers marched with great difficulty. Found Captain Allen and thirty men here. This is eleven miles from Crawford's.
Tuesday, February 21, 1758 – Ordered a sergeant and twelve men to be always out upon the scout from hence to Crawford’s, keeping along the Blue mountain, altering their routes and a target to be erected six inches thick in order to practice the soldiers in shooting.

III. Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania, Volume I, Clarence M. Busch, State Printer of Pennsylvania, 1890

Map (opposite page 27) identifies JCH’s home as: “one mile from Shellville, old stone house. John Crawford” The map also indicates that JCH house is very near Manada Fort.

IV. The French and Indian War in Pennsylvania 1753-1763, Fortification...During the War for Empire, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg. 1996

“Fort Manada (page 96):

“Probably a stockaded log house. Outpost of Ft. Swatara. It was garrisoned 1/56-4/57. Previously Brown’s Fort. East Hanover Township, Dauphin County.”

No. 3 (NKD)

“In the Pennsylvania Archives Fifth Series Volume 1, Page 22 and 23: John Crawford was listed in the Colonial Wars of 1747 and 1748, serving as a Lieutenant among the officers of the Association Regiments, West End of Lancaster County beyond the Susquehanna River. But in speaking of John Crawford he was always referred to as Colonel.” (Underlining added)

Comment

A John Crawford was listed as a Lt. in the Assoc. Regiment west end of Lancaster County, on the Susquehanna River, not beyond the river. The Kelker history cited above, Volume I, page 35, states:

“In 1747 there were great fears of an invasion of the frontiers of Pennsylvania by the French and their Indian allies. Two Assoc.
Regiments were formed in Lancaster County, one on the east and one on the west side of the river. Commanding officers of the Regiment on the east side were: Lt. Col. James Galbraith of Derry, Major Robert Baber of Paxton.” (Lt. John Crawford was a member of this Regiment).

Lt. Col. Benjamin Chambers of Chambersburg commanded the Regiment on the west side of the River - known as the Assoc. Regiment, west end of Lancaster County over the River Susquehanna”. (Lt. John Crawford was not a member of this regiment. At that time, the Governor of Pennsylvania was the Col. (ex-officio) of all the Associated Regiments, with local leading citizens named as Lt. Col.)

Other Crawford historians, have cited the intestate probate record of a John Crawford who died in Lancaster County in 1748 as being JCC. However, examination of the original probate record revealed the effects of a single man. In addition, the Court approved administrator, Gilbert McMaster, was from Manor Township, Lancaster County, east of the Susquehanna River - a long distance from the then remote, frontier area of Chambersburg, where court approved accountings were a legal nicety not yet a part of the 1748 environment. In 1748, there was no clearly defined pattern in the appointment of administrators, just as there is no limiting rule on who may be appointed as executor in a will. In some cases, surviving spouses or other family members were appointed, sometimes friends; sometimes an official, such as a justice of the peace; and sometimes creditors of the deceased.


In this wonderfully perceptive analysis of the JCC story, Wilton Whisler quickly highlights the major inconsistencies in the JCC compilation scenarios:

Background

“Two published sources, the William Crawford Memorial (1904) and a compilation by Daubenspeck (1955) are the prime sources for the lineage shown here. Information for the subject progenitor (JCC), his son William, and William’s descendants is primarily from the Memorial. The information for JCC’s son John and his descendants is primarily from Daubenspeck. Other sources are as noted.

Some writers allege that the subject John Crawford is the Col. John Crawford who came directly from Ayrshire to Pennsylvania and was the father of three sons, Robert, Joseph, and James, who settled in the Waxhaws of SC c. 1763. Other writers even allege that the subject JCC, the Col.
John Crawford, and a John Crawford who is reported to have married a Mary MacConnell in Philadelphia in 1726 are one and the same John Crawford. Daubenspeck contends the latter while the Memorial makes no allusion to either allegation. Your editor doubts both contentions and explains why in the commentary that follows the lineage.

Conclusions

The biographical sketches of Horn’s Papers are, reported to be not only unreliable, but fraudulent. Close scrutiny also shows two other differences of information in the Memorial versus The Horn Papers; namely, one daughter of John Crawford versus three daughters, and decease of the widow by 1763 versus decease of Mary MacConnell in 1766. Daubenspeck must be given credit for noting the incongruity of the 1726 marriage of Mary MacConnell and no children reported born before c. 1740, the date for the first-born of JCC. Daubenspeck appropriated this 14-year period for Mary MacConnell to bear Col. John Crawford’s three sons who moved to S.C. c. 1760, thereby enhancing the thesis that the John Crawford of Chambersburg, the John Crawford who married Mary MacConnell, and the Col. John Crawford from Ayrshire were one and the same. This may be acceptable rationalizing, but skeptical use of evidence.

Rationalizing can also show that Mary MacConnell is an unlikely candidate for the spouse of our John Crawford. If Mary married in 1726 she was likely at least 18 years old. She would then have been forty in November 1748 when son John was born posthumously. If Mary then married John McKinney as early as 1749 and had four more children, the fourth would probably have been born no earlier than 1753, but more likely as late as 1755-56. In 1753 Mary should have been at least 45, a rare age to bear a child. In 1755-56 she should have been age 47-48, an even rarer age to bear a child. By deduction Mary MacConnell who married in 1726 is not likely to have been the spouse of our JCC.”

“Sorting the Waxhaw Crawfords, A Compendium of Research, York, Chester, Lancaster Counties, South Carolina”, Mary Frances Thomas Veach, 1993

This really excellent historical compendium sets forth Mary Veach’s views, supported by original source documentation and intuitive logic, as to the historical improbability of the:

1. JCC - Col. John Crawford - James Crawford of the Waxhaws - a connection, first suggested by NKD and further refuted by the Crawford Exchange issue of November 1992, of which Mary Veach was listed as a contributor.

2. The President Andrew Jackson connection to JCC.
“George Washington’s Inner Circle of Friends”, Harold Frederic, 1990

Newspaper man and administrative educator, Dr. Harold Frederic blends facts with folklore, Pennsylvania economics/history and an imaginative intuition in his profile of JCC. His scenario of JCC as an Indian Trader, offers a very creditable explanation of several mysteries in the JCC story:

1. The mysterious death of JCC in 1748.

2. The marriage of JCC’s widow to John McKinney (also an Indian Trader), who moved the family to the wild Indian territory of Little Cove, north of Hancock, MD., near Ft. Coombs. John McKinney’s athletic (foot race with Indian who captured him - known to McKinney - per the Draper MSS) and scouting abilities (his account of Ft. Duquesne as reported in November 1756 in Philadelphia following his escape from the Indians - per Pennsylvania Archives) do not fit a farmer’s profile, even on the frontier.

3. The unexplained death of John McKinney and JCC widow prior to December 1758 (per records of court records, Loudoun County, Virginia which state, on December 12, 1758:

   “Ordered that the Churchwarden of Cameron Parish bind out William Crawford, an orphan, to Samuel Coombs according to law and the said Samuel shall learn him the trade of a Shoemaker.”


In his scholarly two volume history of Col. William Crawford, friend of George Washington, Dr. Scholl separates out and describes three William Crawfords:

“The reader of Crawford literature should be aware and familiar with the fact that three Colonel William Crawfords lived in Virginia and western Pennsylvania during the same time period. The literature has the genealogical data of these three Colonels confused.

To separate these families, I have designated them as Colonel William Crawford (1692-1761) “The Civil Engineer”; Colonel William Crawford (1722-1782) “The Martyr”; and, Colonel William Crawford (1744-1826) “The Quaker”.

Colonel William Crawford “The Civil Engineer” was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1692 and was killed in 1761 on the Ohio River while trading with Indians. He lived first in Pennsylvania and then moved to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. He manufactured household, farming and military equipment in Virginia.
The second Colonel William Crawford, "The Martyr" (1722-1782) was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, raised near Winchester, Virginia, and lived in Western Pennsylvania. He was a farmer, surveyor, soldier and friend of George Washington. He was captured and burned at the stake just north of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on June 11, 1782. He is the subject of this book.

The third Colonel William Crawford, "The Quaker", was the grandson of John Crawford (1687-1768) who emigrated from England and settled near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1728. His grandson Colonel William Crawford (1744-1826) served as captain in the 1st Battalion of the Washington County, Pennsylvania militia. He was made a colonel by John Cannon, an influential settler and friend. His actual title was that of Lieutenant Colonel, but was known as Colonel William Crawford "The Quaker".

In addition to incorrectly describing William No. 3 as the Quaker, Dr. Scholl further provides an undocumented and very confusing chart as to JCC:


Issue (1)
B11. James Crawford
B11. James Crawford b. Scotland; d. America, 1748; m. 1726 to Mary McConnell.

Issue (5)
B111. George Crawford
B112. Arthur Crawford
B113. Colonel William Crawford
B114. Mary Crawford
B115. John Crawford (posthumous)
John L. Fox presently serves as a consultant and director of Bona Shipholding, Ltd., a large international shipping company with headquarters in Oslo, Norway. Prior to his retirement, he served as Chief Financial and Administrative Officer of Bessemer Securities Corporation and the Bessemer Group, Incorporated with responsibilities including the financial and administrative network of Bessemer's banking and trust operations, investments outside of the United States, global tax planning and international shipping. Prior to joining Bessemer, he was associated with the New York and London offices of Price Waterhouse, except for a two year period during the Korean War when he returned to active duty with the US Navy.

Mr. Fox, a CPA, is a graduate of Duke University and the Wharton School of Business of the University of Pennsylvania where he received the Adam Averill Ross award along with his MBA degree. He has written several articles for publication, and his writings on a new approach to joint costs, have been widely quoted in cost accounting texts. Mr. Fox has served as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Chairman of its Investment Committee as well as Chairman of the organization's Insurance Trust, with over $80 billion dollars of life insurance in place. Mr. Fox has also served as Treasurer of the National Council of the Metropolitan Opera Association and is presently Chairman of the Finance Committee of Phipps Houses, New York City's oldest and largest not-for-profit developer/owner of housing for low and moderate income families. In February 1996 his comments on a key and increasingly controversial issue (How Objective are Outside Auditors?) appeared in the Journal of Accountancy. In March 1998, Mr. Fox was inducted into the Samuel Lowell Price Society, in recognition by Price Waterhouse, of his career accomplishments.

Mr. Fox lives in New York City and is married to Sally Fox, a well known voice teacher. During 36 years as a performer she held positions as soprano soloist with many New York concert choruses and choirs. She presently devotes herself to teaching voice and coaching performances in opera, recital and the theater.
RICHARD E. CRAWFORD, JR.
6550 St. Andrews Dr. Tucson, Az. 85718

Richard is a charter member of the Catalina Foothills Presbyterian Church in Tucson, Arizona. Richard and his wife Debbie live in Tucson. Debbie is a graduate of the University of Arizona. In 1993-1994 she was a second team division 2 All American Junior college tennis player while taking some refresher courses at Pima Jr College in Tucson. Since then Debbie has been active as a realtor in the Tucson area and is a CRS (a Certified Residential Specialists).

Besides being co-author of this family history Richard is a private investor overseeing several family investment programs. In this role he is a Director of the Crawford Memorial Cemetery in Emlenton, Pa. which was founded by his Great Uncle George W. Crawford in the early 1900's.

Prior to his retirement Richard was a Registered Investment Advisor. Before then during a twenty year business career he was both Chief Executive and President of the Minnesota Natural Gas Company which served industrial, commercial and residential users in 80 Minnesota Communities. As a utility executive he was an advocate for the eventual successful de-regulation of the production segment of the natural gas industry.

In the process of obtaining his MBA degree from the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania he wrote a thesis on the subject "Federal Regulation of Natural Gas Production". Richard received his undergraduate Bachelor of Arts degree from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut where he majored in Economics.

During his Minnesota utility career Richard's financial responsibilities included negotiating commercial bank lines of credit as well as mortgage bond financing. He was also the chief company due diligence officer for the company's initial equity public offering on the Nasdaq national market. He moved to Arizona from the Minneapolis, Minnesota area in 1980 after the merger of the Minnesota family utility company with another mid-west utility.

In Tucson Richard has been active in community service. As a distinguished Toastmaster, the highest individual designation in Toastmasters International, he has both coordinated and initiated Youth Leadership programs at a number of Tucson high schools. He is also a chapter and state officer for the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of Rotary International.

Richard's interest include family genealogy, computer financial market programs and physical fitness activities including tennis. He has been listed in Marquis Who's Who in the Midwest, West and The World. His greatest interest, however, are his six children and seven grandchildren.

December, 1999