

Y RIVER
DE TO
CHTEE
ND
L
IAM
FORD
y
e U.
iser

FROM RIVER CLYDE TO TYMOCHTEE
AND
COL. WILLIAM CRAWFORD

By
Grace U. Emahiser



9 273
e
4

UPPER TYRONE P. TYRONE W T

BULLSKIN

T W P.

SAME TREVOR in trust
16 A¹ 14 P¹ & All
War. May 20, 1818
Sur. Sep. 23, 1818
Pat. Jan. 19, 1820
To Same Trevor in trust
H-17-236.

ANN CONNELL
26 3/4 A¹ & All
Sur. Oct. 31, 1785
Pat. Sep. 28, 1789
On W¹ to accept dated
Sep. 23, 1789 to W¹ &
James Connell

WILLIAM MCKEE
27 3/4 A¹ & All
Sur. Nov. 2, 1785
Pat. Sep. 13, 1790 on W¹ to accept
dated Sep. 11, 1790 to
Mary McKee & Zachariah Connell
Fairfield
P-15-341

ABNER MOUNTS
262 A¹ & All
War. Sep. 7, 1786
Sur. Mar. 29, 1787
Pat. Oct. 21, 1807
to Stewart K. Whitehill
"Rich Hill"
P-61-179

(1)
JOHN RICE CONNELL
39 1/2 A¹ & All
War. Apr. 12, 1794
Sur. June 1, 1791
Pat. July 25, 1799
to Warrantee
"Mount Joy"
P-35-451

J. T. MCCORMICK
1 A¹ 2 1/2 A¹ & All
War. 1791 to 1805
Pat. Jan. 4, 1812
Not Here red

(5)
BREWSTER
17 1/2 A¹ & All
Sur. 3, 1792
Pat. 8, 1793
War. 20, 1806
to Slocum
P-31-342

No Official Return
This data taken from a
Copy of Draft on file in the
County Surveyor's Office of
Tyrone County.

(7)
HENRY WHITE
68 1/2 A¹ & All

(3)
GALIB MOUNTS
20 A¹ 15 P¹ & All
War. Mar. 18, 1818
Sur. May 2, 1818
Pat. Feb. 25, 1820
to Warrantee.
Courses & Distances by
N 25 1/2 E 26 1/2 to Post
N 26 1/2 W 24 to Post
N 28 1/2 W 14 to Post
N 85 W 80 1/2 to Post
N 42 W 11 to Post
N 22 1/2 E 9 1/2 to Post
S 66 1/2 E 21 to Post
S 58 1/2 E 27 to Post
S 10 1/2 E 30 1/2 to Post
S 21 1/2 E 30 1/2 to Post
S 43 1/2 W 23 to Post
H-17-201.

WM CRAWFORD
300 A¹ & All
Sur. Sep. 10, 1793
Pat. May 19, 1795
On W¹ to accept
dated May 23, 1795
to W¹ McCormick

(3)
NATHANIEL BARRETT
32 5/8 A¹ & All
Sur. Feb. 12, 1772
On W¹ to accept dated
May 6, 1784
Pat. May 17, 1784
Philip Tanner
"Tanners Choice"
P-2-457

HENRY WHITE
438 A¹ & All
War. Feb. 11, 1786
Sur. Nov. 22, 1785
Pat. Feb. 14, 1794
to Warrantee

THOS. PHILLIPS
382 A¹ & All

ANN JOHNSTON
84 3/4 A¹ & All
Sur. Apr. 9, 1794
Pat. Dec. 1, 1795 to
Zachary Connell

WM MAN, JUNR
349 1/4 A¹ & All
War. Feb. 4, 1794
Sur. Oct. 20 & 21, 1839
Pat. June 13, 1840
to W¹ L. Miller
H-43-213

PETER TRUEBY
402 A¹ & All
War. Jan. 27, 1794
Sur. Nov. 13, 1794
Pat. Jan. 22, 1876
to Chas. F. Tevrow
H-73-349

(5)
DAVID TURNER
12 A¹ 7 1/2 A¹ & All
War. Oct. 26, 1870
Sur. Nov. 8, 1870
Pat. Nov. 15, 1870
to Warrantee.
Courses & Distances
By 1/2 a Post & 1/2 a
N 23 1/2 W 24 to Post
N 40 1/2 E 4 1/2 to Post
N 43 1/2 E 22 to Post
S 20 1/2 E 21 to Post
S 10 1/2 W 18 1/2 to Post
S 23 1/2 E 34 to Post
S 60 1/2 W 34 to Post
H-69-294.

No 2309
Stewards Crossing
JOHN CRAWFORD
376 1/4 A¹ & All
CONNELL

ZACHARIAH CONNELL
398 1/2 A¹ & All
Sur. Oct. 27, 1785
Pat. Feb. 23, 1786 on W¹ to accept
dated Feb. 22, 1784 to
Zachariah Connell
P-6-53

HIRAM CONNELL
406 1/2 A¹ & All
War. Jan. 2, 1795
Sur. Apr. 8, 1795
Pat. June 1, 1795 to
Warrantee
"Connells 95"
P-25

GATHERNE JOHNSTON
43 1/2 A¹ & All
War. Jan. 20, 1794
Sur. Apr. 9, 1795
Pat. Dec. 1, 1795 to
Baker Johnson
"Springfield"
P-27-212

MARGARET
444 A¹ & All
War. Jan. 20, 1794
Sur. Apr. 14, 1795
Pat. Nov. 30, 1795
to Roger Johnson
"Naples"
P-27-208

ISAAC MIERSON JUNR
314 1/4 A¹ & All
War. Nov. 7, 1792
Sur. Apr. 14, 1795
Pat. June 3, 1795 to
Zachariah Connell
"Mierson's Hall"
P-23-293

GEORGE HILL, JUNR
449 A¹ & All
War. Feb. 4, 1794
Sur. Apr. 2, 1795
Pat. Feb. 1, 1836 to
And. Stewart
H-35-321

ROGER JOHNSON
430 1/2 A¹ & All
War. June 4, 1794
Sur. July 17, 1794
Pat. Sep. 3, 1794
to Warrantee
"Henry"
P-29-298

JACOB HUNTER
102 1/4 A¹ & All
War. Jan. 20, 1794
Sur. Apr. 10, 1795
Pat. July 22, 1796 to
his Mother et al
P-27-210

JACOB RIST
145 1/2 A¹ & All
War. Feb. 24, 1839
Sur. Apr. 20 & 21, 1839
Pat. Feb. 12, 1847
to Philo Norton
H-46-69

RICHARD HAYWOOD
404 1/4 A¹ & All
War. Feb. 7, 1794
Sur. Mar. 31, 1795
Pat. Feb. 29, 1836 to
Andrew Stewart
H-33-637

WILLIAM COYMAN
438 A¹ & All
War. Feb. 4, 1794
Sur. Apr. 1, 1795
Pat. Mar. 4, 1836 to
Andrew Stewart

JOHN MUSSER
302 A¹ & All
War. Dec. 20, 1773
Sur. Jan. 13, 1774

ELIZABETH JOHNSTON
421 1/2 A¹ & All
War. Jan. 20, 1794
Sur. Apr. 10, 1795

J. RICE CONNELL
101 1/2 A¹ & All
Feb. 4, 1794
Apr. 10, 1795
June 3, 1795
Pat. Dec. 1, 1795
to Warrantee

BAKER JOHNSTON
102 1/2 A¹ & All
War. Jan. 20, 1794
Sur. Apr. 14, 1795
Pat. Dec. 1, 1795
to Warrantee

TIMOTHY CONNELL

LA. CP. TN-357028
BC # 115 3239
LA-314

FROM RIVER CLYDE TO TYMOCHTEE
AND
COL. WILLIAM CRAWFORD

By Grace U. Emahiser
Copyright 1969, No. A-131248
Second Edition

Printed by
The Gray Printing Company
Fostoria, Ohio 44830

LOS ANGELES FAMILY HISTORY CENTER

929.273

C859e



The writer, as she worked on the ancient Vari-Type machine in the printing of this book; making each master according to the requirements of the press.

INTRODUCTION

Time is an element which is described as, 'All the days there have ever been or ever will be; past, present and future.' Therefore, no book except one, has ever covered the beginning and the end of time. Referring ofcourse to the Book of Books, none other than the Holy Bible, God's Word, wherein the human race may find the Living Truth; which will save and keep each generation as it enters and leaves this world. At the same time, the Living Truth will uphold and enforce God's law throughout the ages, including all events, regardless of importance, whether large or small.

A quotation of King David, Psalm 39:5, 'Behold thou hast made my days as an handbreadth; and mine age is as nothing before thee:' In consideration of these statements, the epoch of this book has been written to cover nine handbreadths, generations or nothings. In view of this fact, the nine or ten generations herein mentioned are very short lived, eventhough they stretch out into the past, to the extent of nearly three hundred years of man's time. Since each life on this earth is equalled to a nothing or a handbreadth, all lives may be figured in the same terms. The life of Col. William Crawford is no exception, for *God is no respecter of persons.* Acts 10:34.

This book is the result of many things and the searching for family records was an idea, born on the day when the new memorial for Col. William Crawford was dedicated, June 13, 1954. The dedication took place at the Col. William Crawford Memorial Park, where the new memorial now stands. A very impressive address was delivered, concerning Col. William Crawford and the cause for which he lived and died. The ingratitude and disregard of the people toward his memory, included the passer-by, as well as those who were flying overhead, were mentioned by the speaker. This sinking deep into the heart of the writer, who had always been told that she was the direct descendant of Col. Crawford. The thirst for the truth has inspired the effective search in the records, to unearth correct data regarding this certain Crawford family lineage.

The dedication was attended by many, including several descendants; and it was then plans were made to hold a reunion at the Memorial Park, every year thereafter. The Sunday nearest the 11th of June was suggested and made final by those present. This in consideration of the date on which Col. Crawford was burned

Introduction

by the 'Indians, on the banks of nearby Tymochtee Creek, June 11, 1782. The approximate spot of his torture is visited by the descendants the same day of the reunion.

Another decision was made the day of the dedication, and that was to search the records until proof was obtained, to have and to hold, in writing, the true lineage of Col. William Crawford, with correct dates in question. This was undertaken because the story of the generation was... that these people, present on the day of the dedication, were taught from generation to generation, that they were descendants of Col. William Crawford. No one had ever actually proved it, always depending on the family history, being informed from one generation to the next. In the passing of time, the real records grew more scarce, until all they had left was an orally told story.

The search began with the only available records at that time, which was the family Bible of Samuel Crawford, Sr., wherein the grandson of Col. William Crawford is listed. (Moses Crawford, Sr. 1765 - 1830). Efforts were put forth in order to connect Moses Crawford, Sr. with his father, Lt. John Crawford and his grandfather, Col. William Crawford. In looking back and remembering the past fourteen years required to reach the generation of Colonel Crawford, the statement may be made, 'The trail has been rough and long.'

Numerous obstructions, disappointments and regrets have been suffered by George and Grace Emahiser, during the search for the true and unshakeable records; proving beyond a shadow of a doubt, the real lineage of the faithful Hancock County, Ohio, Crawford clan are truly the descendants of this great man.

The states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, are those represented among the records and where the relentless efforts of the Emahisers have paid off, in securing one of the most challenging; one of the most unusual lineages of early American history. The maze of trails may never all be straightened and the dates may never all be corrected, but the prize which has been so sought after, has been won.

The materials largely constituting this book are legal documents, having been purchased in photostat form or typewritten, copies being certified or labeled by the state or county in question. Family Bibles and gravestone epitaphs have been consulted. However, there are occasions when one or two epitaphs do not match the Bible records, a difference perhaps of two or three days. Experience has taught the writer, this is to be

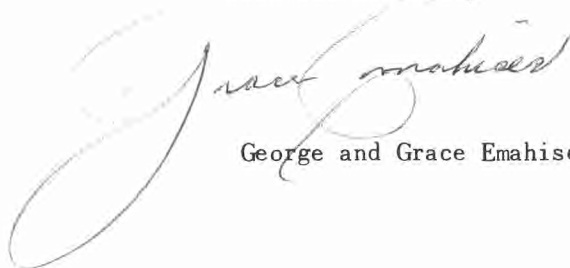
Introduction

expected. In case of assumptions, calculations and indications mentioned in this book, the text will read as a question or be labeled as such. There are no feeble statements where the truth is concerned. With information well grounded, the evidence is based on the collection of facts, regardless of conflictive or affirmed sources. Should there be any difference of opinions or damaged records, caused by this informative volume, it must be clearly understood, the writer has only the truth in mind.

The reader may question the presentation of the first two chapters, since the name of Crawford is seldom mentioned therein. The purpose in mind is to create a setting, reason and a place for the more correct data, to follow through in the volume.

Obtaining the correct information may be accredited to answered Prayer, because only a miracle could have made this book possible and the true records available at this time. In Thanks-giving and Praise, the writer, unashamed, gives God the credit in providing the true and reliable records, concerning our hero of title and text, Col. William Crawford. May the contents herein be accepted in the same faith as they have been discovered and received.

With all Sincerity

A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "George and Grace Emahiser". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

George and Grace Emahiser

I N M E M O R Y A N D D E D I C A T I O N

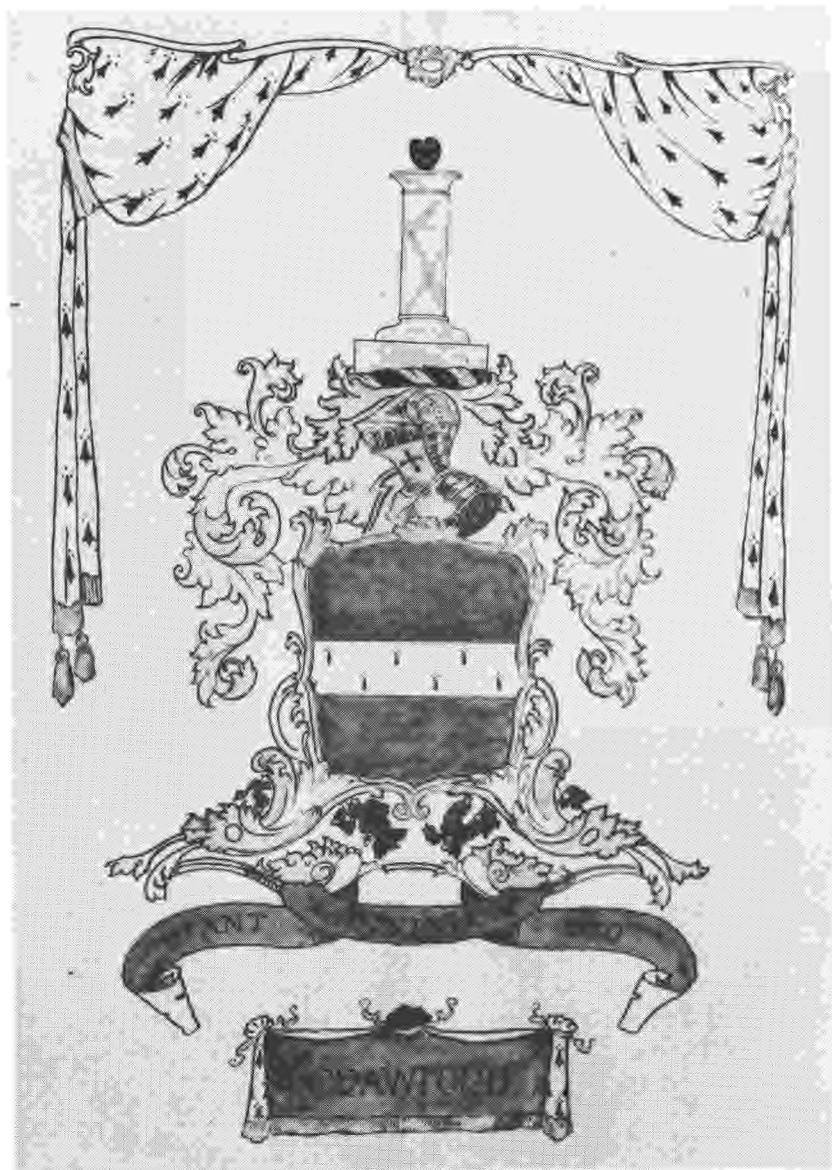
To those who have gone before and who have given their own lifeblood to bestow Freedom and Liberty upon themselves and upon their generations to follow. Not forgetting to worship God in Spirit and in Truth, as their forefathers did before them.

To those who stood unafraid and unwavering in the face of the enemy and declared themselves to be free, whether living or dead.

To those who plodded through the wilderness, while relying on their faith in God for care and protection, they so desperately needed. Their strength to be replenished day by day, according to their faith in reading God's word with prayerful hearts.

To those who were too weak for the test and died by the way and whose unmarked graves have been forgotten and is known to no one but God.

To the circuit rider of old, who traveled through heat and cold, swamps of mire, wooded thickets and stretches of endless prairie land, carrying the gospel of Jesus Christ to lonely hearts and lost souls, to prevent them from being swallowed up by the wilds. Preserving the refinement, culture and happiness, as only Americans know it to be.



Crawford Coat-of-Arms, direct from Scotland. Consent of Rev. Benjamin Franklin Crawford, Delaware, Ohio.

CRAWFORD COAT-OF-ARMS

Few names in Scotland are older than Crawford, thus, the information concerning this family arms becomes scant, due to the aged existence of the name. Available sources are too recent.

Without the shield the other symbols are rendered meaningless. This shield of a tawny shade of brown, displays a fess ermine. The swallow-tail bands, framing the shield are suggestive of achievements and are increased with the passing of time.

The crest is the uppermost figure, which constitutes a man's heart supported on a pillar of blueish marble, resting on a torse. This may be regarded as Robert Bruce influence.

The torse (twisted cloth with metallic) is situated directly above the helmet, from which is flowing a design of lambrequin, decorating either side of the shield, resembling curled leaves of gold with silver lining. This soft flowing lambrequin denotes ragged and tattered garments resulting from sieges of warfare. The torse itself being introduced into heraldry about 1400, bears the main colors of the arms and in this case the main color is red.

The motto beneath the shield on a scroll of tawny shade is inscribed in latin, 'Stand United in God' over which tiny sprigs of oak and acorns are noticed, in their own natural color.

The lower plate whereon the name of Crawford is inscribed is also of tawny color, with a hint of ermine lining, with the lower edge fringed in gold; draped in fashion and centered with a red rose of Tudor period or a red cockscorn.

The cross on the helmet (facing dexter) for Earl, is likely to represent a certain crusade period.

The upper and side drapery effect of ermine is tasseled, fringed, tied back and hung with the color of gold. A description of this is unavailable.

The arms issued to a person or family are their own personal property. Although through intermarriage arms may be changed or altered from time to time, depending on the family in question and the family with whom they are married. This is also applied to the achievement and citations earned by the owner.

I N T E S T I M O N Y T H E R E O F

I John Irwin of Brush Hill- Westmoreland County, Penns'y having Served as Dy. Camm'y Gen. of Issues in the Western Depart.. of being Constantly Stationed at Fort Pitt the head Quarters of Said Depart.... Do Certify, that I was intimately acquainted with with the late Col. Wm. Crawford from the Commencement of Our Revolutionary War untill his unfortunate Expedition against the Indians, in which he lost his life.... that I find by old Books now in my Possession, he drew Rations as a Colonel early in the year of 1777, from the Provision Stores at Fort Pitt & at Several of the out Posts in the department... That He was employd in an Expedition Under Col. Brodhead against the hostile Indians up the Allyghany River.... That either Commanded or Served in an Expedition to the Muskingham River, in which it was Said the Moravian Indians Suffered great loss & which was Supposed to have been the cause of the Tortures inflicted on him at the time of his death; and that he also Served in another Expedition of Very Great enterprise Under General Clark, which was commonly called 'The Western Expedition'.

This is but a brief Sketch of Part of his Public Services which fell under my own Particular Notice, because in all his Various Expeditions & other Service he generally Signed the Provision Returns for the troops or Corps which he Commanded.

But Still I am not able to Say with Certainty, to what Regiment or Corps of the army he belonged.... But I always Considered him as a Col^o. in the Virginia Line of the Continental Army.

Witness my hand this 4th February 1820.

John Irwin

Gen. Irwin certificate relative to Col. William Crawford, No.1.
Collected from the General Services at Washington, D. C.

C R A W F O R D D E F E N D S H I S P A T R I O T I S M

To the printers:

Gentlemen,

It is with great reluctance we are drawn into this publication! Had our enemies meditated their attacks against our persons or property, we had been silent; but they have, in violation of truth, of duties of society, and of every principle of generosity, practiced very cruel and infidious arts to deprive us of much higher value.. our characters as men, and the esteem of our fellow citizens. They have reported us to our brethern as traitors to the American cause and consequently inimical to their dearest and invaluable rights. We are accused of holding connexions with the avowed enemies to this greatly injured country.

It is therefore incumbant on us to challenge those wicked men into open light, that we may have the opportunity of evincing our innocence to the world in the most public manner. In the interim we set them at the utmost defiance, and are,

Yours Etc...

William Crawford

John Stephenson

Contributed by the Crawford Exchange, Oct. 1967 and discovered in the Draper Papers.

Virginia Gazette, Jan. 27, 1776. Front page, center column.

CHAPTER TITLES

- Chapter 1, page 1.
The Crawford Name Until America.
- Chapter 2, page 6.
Progress, Emigration and Crawfords.
- Chapter 3, page 10.
Crawfords in Early Virginia.
- Chapter 4, page 17.
William and Valentine Before 1776.
- Chapter 5, page 21.
Romance, Heart Throbs and Sorrows of William Crawford.
- Chapter 6, page 23.
The French and Indian Effects.
- Chapter 7, page 38.
The Accentuated Year of 1744 and Life on Cattail Run.
- Chapter 8, page 47.
Ye Old Homesteads.
- Chapter 9, page 52.
Beyond the Alleghenies.
- Chapter 10, page 61.
The Stewarts Crossing Area.
- Chapter 11, page 68.
Lengthening Shadows in Old Virginia.
- Chapter 12, page 76.
Valentine.
- Chapter 13, page 106.
In the Wake of Adventure.

Chapter 14, page 117.
Washington & Crawford Friendship.

Chapter 15, page 125.
Troublesome Times and Lines.

Chapter 16, page 136.
England Versus Sons of Liberty.

Chapter 17, page 144.
The Ohio Sandusky Expedition or The Fields of Glory.

Chapter 18, page 164.
Finished and Unfinished Business.

Chapter 19, page 181.
Crawford Bounty Lands on the Western Frontier.

Chapter 20, page 189.
John, the Only Son of Col. William Crawford.

Chapter 21, page 196.
Heirs of Lt. John Crawford.

Chapter 22, page 201.
Moses, Son of Lt. John Crawford.

Chapter 23, page 211.
Heirs of Moses Crawford, Sr.

Chapter 24, page 218.
Jemima and Ann Moore, Two Family Bibles.

Chapter 25, page 221.
Homesteading in Hancock.

Chapter 26, page 232.
Frontier Days Until Now.

Chapter 27, page 235.
Deeply Rooted in Kentucky.

Chapter 28, page 250.
The Adams County John.

Chapter 29, page 254.
In Commemoration of Ann Connell.

Chapter 30, page 276.
Wills of the Crawford Clann.

I L L U S T R A T I O N S

Photo of the writer.	Front
Coat-of- Arms.	Front
Col. William and Hannah Crawford portraits.	38
Two homesteads.	47
Col. Crawford commission for Justice of Peace.	61
Valentine Crawford, Jr. voting documents.	76
Col. Crawford military records, five pages.	136
Records from Samuel Crawford, Sr's. Bible, 3 pages.	201
Photo of Samuel, Sr. and Phoebe Ann (McPherson) Crawford.	201
Records from the Bradford Family Bible.	219
The Moses Crawford, Sr. place in Fairfield County, Ohio.	219
Records from Samuel Elijah Crawford's Bible, 3 pages.	232
Life Instrument confined in Col. William Crawford's will.	
from Vanceburg, Kentucky.	235
from Uniontown, Pennsylvania.	235

CHAPTER ONE

THE CRAWFORD NAME UNTIL AMERICA

Names of all kindred, races, tribes of people have a beginning somewhere, have always originated as a result of an event, person or intention. Family names have known no limits and with the exception of nationalities, many names are centuries old and perhaps the average person of today is unaware of the origin of his or her name. Since every name begins with a meaning, it is most important and interesting to locate and discover the cause as well as the nature, which is connected with the family in question. One may assume the names we carry in this modern day, were never derived from a class of people so heathenish and primitive as a prehistoric tribe. We look upon and study the American Indian, considering them wild savages of the worse type, but let it be understood, the white prehistoric tribes were just as fierce as their red-skin cousin and were second to none.

The name of Crawford was created in Scotland sometime during the first century, A.D., when the Roman Conquest was in full swing. The place is known to be along the River Clyde, but more research necessary in order to pin point the exact spot. Since the River Clyde drains several shires, while wending its way northward to meet the Firth of Clyde, it is almost reasonable to choose one of these shires (or counties), preferably Lanarkshire. Here we find the site on which a very ferocious battle was fought, between the Picts (Scots) and the Romans. During one of the conflicts, a tribe known as the Crow Tribe, engaged in the heaviest warfare, helping to bring a decisive victory in favor of the Scots.

The Romans, during their occupation of the British Islands, built two walls in defense of the Scottish area. One reaching from the Solway Firth to the River Tyne. The second wall 'Wall of Pius' created a barrier between the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Forth. Here we find our River Clyde and Lanarkshire between the two walls. One has difficulty in realizing the bloodshed caused by the warfare at this time. The Crow Tribe is most likely to have been in the thickest of the fight and had no choice in the matter, due to their location in Lanark.

The Crow Tribe rallied and fought under a Crow totem for such they are named. In consideration of the Crow, this noted tribe produced family names as: Crowfoot, Crawfoot, Crawford, Crowford,

Chapter one

Crafford, Crauford, etc... The 'ford' the climax of the name, represents the ford or crossing at the River Clyde, where some of their bloodiest battles were maneuvered. The Crow Tribe is likely to have been most trampled down, if it had not been for their gallantry and spirit. Thus, the production of brave soldiers by the name of Crawford. Centuries have passed and the Crawford name still ranks among those of outstanding military events of world history.

The Romans left very little in Scotland by which to be remembered. Except for the ruins of the two walls before mentioned and the name of Caledonia; and to this day the Scottish people are often referred to as Caledonians.

The Caledonians suffered plunderings, raids and wars at the hands of other nations, from every direction and from exploitations originating on the mainland of Europe. The Gauls, Britons, Celts, Angles, Saxons and Norsemen, all of whom have made an impression on the Scots, until the former Scottish people compared to the Caledonians of today, might never be recognized. It may be stated that the Gauls have accomplished more in Scotland than any other race. Gaulic influence has endured for generations on the Scottish soil.

Through the centuries, the Crawford family's struggle for survival, very closely resembles the meaning of their name, which is interpreted 'bloody crossing' and is justly earned.

The feudal system in Scotland has been the means of preserving the names of clans and their chieftains, thereby historical evidence provides material, enabling us to reach the goal we have so desired in order to complete a priceless record.

The clan chieftains and their families lived in castles, with the septs (distant relatives), living in the outlying areas, very near the castle as it was the only means of protection. A clan constituted all the relation of the clan in question, along with all the allied families. The idea was to keep the territory they already had and gain more if possible. To gain more territory, the necessity to wage wars, needless to say, would impair their own boundaries and the boundaries of other clans. Occasionally a smaller clan might join a larger clan, thus, to become related by marriage and enjoy a more solid protection as well. This created hatred among the clans and in this condition, Scottish strength was reduced, therefore they became an easy prey for the aggressive English, who finally gained the foothold, for which they strived for so long. In 1603, when James I, of Great Britain ascended the

Chapter one

throne, after the death of Queen Elizabeth I, making the joining of the two crowns complete.

In Scottish history we discover the name of Lindsay, indispen-
sably connected with the name of Crawford. The arms of Lindsay
usually carried the name of Crawford, spelled in several different
ways. This is also the case among the Scottish armorial seals.
Without the name of Crawford, the name of Lindsay may never have
gained title.

Through the Crawford - Lindsay connections, marriages into
the families of ruling monarchs is strongly indicated. The relat-
ionships as follows, where the royal families are concerned:

- 1 - Ada, sister of John Balliol, King of Scotland.
- 2 - Egidia, sister of Robert II, King of Scotland.
- 3 - Elizabeth, daughter of Robert II, sister of Robert III.
- 4 - Marjory, sister of Malcolm IV, and William the Lion of
England.

The Christian religion was introduced in Scotland about 500,
A.D. and new troubles were experienced by the converts. The period
of the crusades created uprisings, all the way from Scotland to
the Holy Land, as Christian military expeditions endeavored to
gain control of the territory, where our Lord Jesus Christ lived,
during the time he spent on this earth. This also had a tendency,
to weaken the clan system, at certain periods of the years of 1096
until 1272, A.D. The word crusade means, 'take the cross' hence
the Christian art work on most of the coat-of-arms, dating back to
that period or about the 14th century. Those who had accepted the
teachings of the Christian religion, attempted to enforce it as
violently and effectively as possibly, until the European nations
as a whole were in a deplorable atate. Characteristics of violence
predominated, probably due to the inward nature of heathenism, and
prevailed until the true nature of Christ-like love and the rights
of man were recognized.

With an iron hand, Queen Elizabeth ruled the islands of Great
Britain, enforcing the Church of England, as her father, Henry the
VIII, had done before her. When the disturbances arose in Europe ;
Queen Elizabeth governed in all her glory. Her cousin's son, James
the I, of England, (son of Mary, Queen of the Scots), made his
entry and accepted the crown. It was during his reign, the King
James Version of the Holy Bible was translated, and this was the
first time the Bible was written in English, thereafter to become
the blessed hope to those, who were reduced to leave their home-

Chapter one

land and braved the wild Atlantic Ocean, seeking freedom of worship and their cherished belief in God.

When surveying the spiritual condition throughout the British Islands, it is impossible to study the history of one without the history of Ireland and Scotland as well. In reference to England, the head of the government has until this day held fast to the Episcopalian faith, eventhough it has failed in Ireland, where the people refused to forfeit their relationship with the church of Rome. The church of England also failed in Scotland, where the converts of John Knox accepted the teachings of Calvin, where the Presbyterian faith became the faith of the Scottish protestants. The result was revolting to the Westminster idea and measures were drastically applied to banish both the faiths; the Catholic as well as the Presbyterian. At that time the church of England would be excelled by no other faith in the islands.

Every program to stem the Catholics and Presbyterians was put into operation and nothing was left undone. The confiscation of property, ridiculous landlords and the transplanting of colonies from Scotland into Ireland, to break down the barrier of both church organizations. Then, the torture of the human body is beyond description or the imagination, just to bring a confession in favor of the church of England. The victims may have relented to a degree, but an overall picture concludes and exposes an ugly truth, when all faiths were extreme.

The summation of the one hundred years, between 1500 & 1600, was doubtlessly in connection with the uprisings caused by the reformation and other differences.

Several voyages had taken place and the European population was being informed of lands lying out and beyond the great ocean tides. The more the Monarch's subjects became discontented and rebellious, the heavier the ruling hand. Many lives were snuffed out and the human body tortured, until death was most sweetly accepted.

In the year of 1498, Amerigo Vespucci covered one voyage and reached the eastern coast of South America. Two years later he set out on another voyage and in due time, offered a published memo of facts concerning the western world. A release from the yoke of bondage seemed inevitable, but no great change was forthcoming. Christians of all classes had not fully become familiar with the thought of escaping the pollutions which seemed to constantly plague their very lives; to go sailing out onto a sea to another land, where there was plenty of room for all. To think the efforts

Chapter one

might have been made one hundred years earlier, after Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci had blazed the trails to a different continent and had found the answer to a Christian's dream.

At last, in 1603 or thereabout, Hugo Grotius, a noted writer, with a commission from Prince Maurice of Nassau, wrote many rare volumes, one of which was 'Mare Librum' or 'Free Sea'. Proceeding, he opposed the teaching of one nation controlling the navigation of the sea-ways, contending that all nations were free to sail the seas as they so desired. The publication was scorned by higher government officers and Hugo was imprisoned and expected his life to end in an execution. About two years later, he made his escape.

With the turning of the century, 1599-1600, several attempts were made to colonize the western world and nearly all ended in miserable failures. The monarchs of that time provided support to those who were interested in securing new territorial gains for the crown. Movements of emigration grew more frequent, while the yearning for religious freedom became more tense, until the little praying group aboard the Mayflower, landed on the shores of Massachusetts. The struggle was long and hard, but with their trust in God, the Massachusetts Bay Colony became the most noted and successful. To them a memorial is erected in the hearts of freeborn Americans.

Just how did all this past history bear relation in connection with the Crawford family? Ofcourse there were Crawfords, who were here in the colonies at an early date. The records show the Crawford name, obtaining land along the York River in Virginia as early as 1646. From the northern coast of Maine, to the southland of Georgia, the Crawford name is found among the accounts and the important events of American history. The stamp of the Crawford name shall never be erased from the minds of the appreciative ones who are more informed in the study of American freedom. It is evident, the Crawford families, strong in character, are noted for their boldness and courage. Challenging, they have emigrated along with the multitudes, blending themselves into the very structure of our own United States.

The Crawford families are no less human or no more divine than any other family, but in the study of Crawford lineages, both the good and the bad are reflected and this must be expected in all genealogical work. The perspective is focused primarily on the Crawford name in order to create a picture of the life and the surroundings of our subject, Col. William Crawford.

CHAPTER TWO

PROGRESS, EMIGRATION AND CRAWFORDS

Pondering over the years of the 1600s, the people of Europe had discovered a way of escape, while the shoreline of their continent was overflowing with their increasing numbers. Their knowledge of faraway lands circulated among all classes. The sea-going vessels in that period were inadequate to travel the distant sea-ways of the Atlantic, although the bravery and fortitude of the depressed was more than a match for the tempest. The test of faith, with the westward look, brought a magnificent change and attitude to those, who desired to meet death, rather than submit themselves to the enemy of their own convictions. This resulted in many failures, but the tide of emigration grew stronger, when at last the wilderness unknown to white man, underwent a change also. Colonies of peace-loving people stepped ashore and founded what was to be the United States of America.

In the political world of Europe, hundreds of brave leaders went into exile and this was fortunate for the colonies. The royal magistrates had no other choice; either flee the wrath of the-then governing monarch or face execution.

In the passing of time, the colonies flourished and slowly the home ties began to sever, yet the people's past sufferings were instilled in deep remembrance of each future generation. As the colonies became more self supporting, the more independent and hostile was their attitude toward the homeland. Noted families and gifted leadership, culture and refinement among the colonies were present on the continent. The less fortunate learned ways and means in the indentured servant program, to rid themselves of the trials of injustice. These too, furnished patriotic leadership in time to come, as they were given a chance to prove themselves. E'en to the poorer and needier ones, honor and fame were offered and many rose to higher ranks in the new world. Criminals and the under-dogs of all nations were given another chance. They too, merged with a higher society, yet many went down to defeat, due their own unintelligible and unscrupulous aims. No doubt they were swallowed up by the wilderness or they preyed on the better classes.

Chapter two

Emigration always carries with it, the products of those who are moving on and so it was with the colonies. Superstition, witchcraft, culture, religion, arts, music, science and trades of all kinds, were the very life and expansion of knowledge of that great eternal, ambitious future. However, severe rulings were exercised upon those who indulged in such as witchcraft and to stamp out this diabolical practice, the guilty was usually burned to death. Since the colonies were leaning upon their mother countries and were governed by governors furnished by the homeland, other ridiculous measures were put into effect.

The delectable food recipes of our forebearers, being handed down through the generations, has always been a mystery, considering the fact that mothers and housewives were mostly all illiterate. Thus proving, culinary arts in colonial days were more than just pieces of paper with writing thereon. The skillful art of cooking was in the hearts and minds of American women. Little girls were taught to cook in their mother's kitchen, learning from mother's hands of years of experience.

Clothing was also made with the most primitive methods. Spinning, weaving and sewing by hand. This also required practice and skill, as all other tasks in colonial times.

The home was the hub of learning, unless one was able to afford to pay for education elsewhere. Many a child has been taught to read and write, by using the family Bible for a grammar book, in the light of tallow candles or in the flicker of firelight at the hearthside of a log cabin.

The question may be asked at this point, "Were these people really free?" No they were not really free. It must be understood that the mother countries were far far away and transportation was very slow, therefore the colonies were to some degree, thinking more freely than other people in the world.

Wars between the colonies were results of troubles in the home countries. Not only this alone brought retention, but the fear of Indians was constantly present. Whenever friendship prevailed between races, the habits and culture of both were exchanged. Ideas, both good and bad, gave rise to an uncertain future. Mixed marriages created peace in several periods, until one of the couple died, then the old pace of warfare resumed. There are those, who sacrificed their future to marry into the Indian nations, in an effort to create peace between the two races. Thus, we find the trailblazer of old, weathered and tempered by the great out-doors, living with a squaw wife.

Chapter two

What did these colonial people talk about? What about their diversions? Did they ever hope to have their fewer burdens lifted? How did they practice their religions, when the homeland forbid? Their money, where did it come from? Did they feel unsafe unless they leaned upon the mother countries for support? Did they ever suffer with homesickness for their homeland? Any American student in United States, who is of the age to learn the primary facts, can answer the above questions concerning colonial times.

The nation growing into its own adulthood, suffers growing pains. Conditions of the out-growth America felt, were pangs of being born into this world; suffering caused by old troubles as well as the new ones.

From the year of 1600 until 1775, the colonies had never protested against mother country. One hundred and seventy-five years passed, during which time the people multiplied, while new passengers arrived at our eastern ports. The population increased to the extent, that mother country was receiving wealth from the colonies and the same old policies were enforced. Best resources the British Monarch had ever accumulated were exported from the docks of the American colonies. When news of the success, abilities, and abundance in America began reaching the royal courts of London, the King with all his governing powers invoked high taxes and heavy duties. Sudden rebellion from his own colonies very effectively jolted his majesty and his royal courts. To understand this event, one only needs to study the increase of the population and the zeal of the colonial intolerance.

The establishment of the colonies under English rule, yet the colonies had within themselves, had practices and methods in variance with each other, but all as a unit were for the same cause. When one colony was considered too strict, families moved into a different colony; seemingly traveled hither and yon to gain the freedom they so desperately craved.

French Huguenots in North and South Carolina; Virginia was known as the royal province (the Crown Colony), while New York gave way to the Dutch and Swedes. Maryland sheltered a small band of English Catholics; Pennsylvania, the state of William Penn, and where refugees of his choice began to flourish. The Winthrops at the head of the Plymouth settlements; French Acadians in the north became hopeful; while Spain claiming Florida, caused degradations.

Here, a pattern is designed and interwoven, to receive the Crawford thread. Where the parents or the grandparents of Col. William Crawford settled for the first time, on the shores of the

Chapter two

new world, has yet to be determined. In view of the fact that two Crawford families located about the same time, one in Jamestown in the colony of Virginia, the other located in Maryland. It may be assumed that the forebearers of Col. William Crawford, arrived in America, no later than 1680. Since thousands of emigrants landed at the wharves of Philadelphia and Baltimore, it is most reasonable to believe the Crawfords may have landed there also and settled near one or the other of these two cities.

The point of departure and problems involved, gives rise to difficult questions and there are many angles to consider. Had the Crawfords sailed from Scotland, the point of departure is most likely to have been Glassgow. Since the nationality of Col. William Crawford is assumed to be Scotch-Irish, the scene changes to the shores of the Emerald Isle. This mixed breed is the result of the transplanting of Scottish colonies in Ireland, (as before mentioned) in order to destroy both. In that case any port in Ireland may have been the last scene for the Crawfords in the homeland. If they sailed from an English port, it is possible they left home undercover and with the conditions of that time, many made haste to escape in the mist, that more often than not, shrouds the pomp of Great Britain. It is remote, yet possible that a few Crawford families sailed with the cavaliers and in that respect they were to be counted among the upper classes, such as the Washingtons and others. Yet all this remains questionable.

How many Crawford families came to America, is undetermined, but looking back, we find whole families paying the price for passage to the new world, all aboard the same ship. Newly married couples, the same then as they are today, adventuresome, emerging out to find a new life and a place where they planned to raise their children. Thus, the westward look became a dream in the making. They disregarded danger, being more subject to an unforeseeable future. However, bitterness and oppression knows no age limit and the new world became a refuge for all.

When a few survived the treacherous Atlantic voyage, after which they had gained a foothold in America, they sent back to their homeland for others of their families. Whether this happened to the Crawford family is yet to be learned, but let it be clearly understood, the Crawford families blended into the American way of life and they held high the sacred trust, teaching it to their children, generation after generation. The Crawford family, who is of the Col. William Crawford clan, was free and without the usual bondage known to that period.

CHAPTER THREE

CRAWFORDS IN EARLY VIRGINIA

While dealing with the facts, the writer has never discovered any documentary evidence concerning the birthdates of the parents of Valentine and Col. William Crawford. Thus, there is very little to enlarge upon, regarding this subject. However, the actual data, in all probability, should be here in America somewhere, no doubt in some remote spot or in the well kept records in England. The colonial records are prior to the American Revolutionary War and information before 1776, is likely to be on record in mother country.

Since the name of William Crawford first appears in the documentary proof, among the early deed records of Frederick County, Virginia (his land now lying in present Jefferson County, West Virginia), as a result, his birthplace has officially (more or less), been placed there as well. Proof of the latter has been substantiated. The records of Westmoreland, Orange, Culpeper and Spotsylvania counties in Virginia, have produced no evidence of our William Crawford family ever residing or owning property in this area farther south. Early data in the Philadelphia location in Pennsylvania, has revealed the name of Crawford to be more prevalent there; therefore, one is obliged to concentrate in this location, as a possible yielding of dependable historical material on our subject. This is no surprise to the writer, due to the information presented by the descendants of the Bradford lineage, (see records of the Bradford family Bible).

After making a study of a will dated in 1765, we learn that William Crawford had a brother, Valentine Crawford; a step-father who was Richard Stephenson. His mother's name was Honor or perhaps Honoria. He had five half-brothers and one half-sister by the name of Stephenson and in the order given, namely; John, Hugh, Richard, James, Marquis and Eleanor. This constituted the family of William Crawford and his brother, Valentine. The Stephenson children were born to their mother after her marriage to her second husband, Richard Stephenson.

Where or how Honor Crawford spent her widowhood is not known and exactly who her parents were has not been established. The

Chapter three

names of Valentine and Grimes have both been used in historical writings as her maiden name. The writer has been unable to reach into the past far enough to discover her correct identity. We know so little of her background, yet in our mind's eye, we are justified in picturing her; caring for and coddling her two youngsters William and Valentine, by her hearth-side. No doubt wondering what the future held for them. Little did she know then, that her youngest, William would meet death by being burned to death by the Indians.

Turning time backwards to the year of 1716, or thereabout, when the parents of Valentine & William were married. The place is in the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, where Mr. Crawford is reputed to have built the early colonial plantation home of native stone (see *Ye Old Homesteads*). Whether Mr. Crawford and his wife Honor, settled there before their two sons were born, is not known, but historical statements refer to the younger, (William) as being born here. It is possible that Valentine, the eldest of the two, was born elsewhere. The idea that Mr. Crawford and his wife Honor, beginning their married life here is also possible, perhaps changing locations at that time. In that case, both of their sons were born here.

Valentine was born about 1717 (see sketch on voting in the House of Burgess). It has been proven sufficiently in the mind of the writer, that William was the younger of the two boys, and born in the year of 1722. (Compare date with marriage records from the David Bradford family Bible).

In 1725, Mr. Crawford is known to have passed away, whether he died of natural causes is unknown, but a dependant source contends that he was murdered and had a large sum of money. Any sort of death is possible at this date and place, with the wilderness abounding with wild beasts and savage Indians. In sorrow over the death of her husband and father of her children, we find the mother shrouded in the mists of the historical past. Regretful we know so little about the father, Mr. Crawford.

How long widow Crawford remained a widow is not certain, but it is highly possible she managed to rear her two sons on this lovely and quaint colonial plantation. It was here that Valentine and William began developing mind and body. No doubt they enjoyed sports of every kind; maturing into manhood, taking their rightful places in society of colonial America; discharging their duties under legal authority.

To avoid miscalculation, the approximate date regarding the

Chapter three

marriage of widow Crawford to Richard Stephenson, has been omitted. She may have known him when she was a child or he may have been a complete stranger until their first meeting. The Stephenson name is of Scottish origin (same as Crawford), hailing from Ayrshire, Moray and Angus. It is possible that widow Crawford knew Richard Stephenson as long as she knew her first husband, Mr. Crawford. The statement has been made that Richard Stephenson was an indentured servant in the Crawford home. Yet this remains questionable. The name Stephenson is more prevalent in the Philadelphia, Penna. area (same as Crawford). After extensive searching in Westmoreland County, Virginia, records, nothing appears relative to the name of Stephenson or Stinson, connected to that territory; in the marriage records, patent or deed books, much less the step-father of Valentine and William Crawford.

The court records of old Frederick County, Virginia, reveal that Richard Stephenson (Stintson) and his family were living in that county in the year of 1742, when the first deed was dated. This is the earliest date on record of Richard Stephenson to be found to date. This is recorded in the court house at Winchester, Virginia. Other purchases of Richard Stephenson as follows:

3-25, 1743, 100 acres from Joist Hite.

10-11, 1750, 316 acres from the Proprietors of Virginia.
(Lord Fairfax?)

11-1, 1750, 400 acres from the Proprietors of Virginia.

12-2, 1752, 10 acres from John Hradin, sold Nov. 4, 1761.

as per Deed Book VI, page 195, (this is probably the Bloomery Ironworks).

On September 8, 1762, sold 180 acres, Deed Book 7, page 519. He willed his son, Richard Stephenson, Jr., 190 acres, just before Richard, Jr. married the Summers girl, of Loudoun County, Va.

Places of birth of the Stephenson children are as questionable as their birth dates. No doubt they were born on the old Stephenson homestead. Here, a few medical terms may be used to a good advantage, concerning the length of time in a woman's life, she is able to bear children; is a possible way to figure ages to some extent. Considering that Valentine Crawford was born about 1717 and his brother William was born 1722, the mother, Honor Crawford lived in the state of childbearing age, until 1747 or thereabout. Thus, the Stephenson children may have birthdates, ranging between the years of 1725 until 1746-47. If a reliable record was available for her second marriage, the birthdates of the Stephenson children might be figured more closely.

Chapter three

The first born to Richard and Honor Stephenson was, John, who became a mighty soldier in the American Revolutionary War, winning for himself the rating of colonel. Hugh Stephenson, also noted for his military services in the war of our Independence, ranked also as a colonel. Richard, who was named after his father and James, about whom little is known by the writer. Marquis, the youngest of the five sons, is known to inherit the home place in the Shenandoah Valley. Eleanor, the only daughter has not been covered in any biographical history known to the writer. Information concerning her seems very scant.

Despite the fact that Richard Stephenson, Sr. and his wife Honor, were unable to read and write, they may be well accredited with the distinction of encouraging an education for their seven boys, in a rugged frontier environment. The education and handwriting experience of William and Valentine Crawford, may be derived from the appearance of their signatures on legal documents. Where the Crawford and Stephenson children received their education is not designated, although their capacity of character is written in the pages of history. This is more than enough to prove they were highly learned men and of high social standing.

Educational opportunities were rare indeed in colonial America, especially for girls, considering the fact so few were unable to read and write. Education seemed unnecessary for women; and as wife and mother, they were expected to discharge and fulfill duties demanded of their families. There were no demands upon the intellect of the colonial females, other than the home-life, to keep house and care for the family. The husband exercised the thinking and responsibilities of the home; therefore, it was his signature and judgment which were enforced and carried the weight of American intelligence. The wife and mother of old, knew her place and accepted it without question, while the husband and father accepted his lot as authoritative provider.

Certainly, the Crawford and Stephenson families experienced the trials and troubles as other colonial families. Aside from the danger and roughness of frontier life, including hostility of the homeland, the opportunities were plenteous. The beauty of the upper Shenandoah Valley and gaiety and gracious living were unexcelled. Culture and refinement were preserved and Christian living established. The Crawford and Stephenson families are to be rated among the solid citizenry of the first colonial families in American history. Their faith in God gave them courage, strength and inspiration to continue in the uncertain future of the new

Chapter three

world, with a firm and steady tread.

This family lived near the Bullskin Creek, where the Crawford and Stephenson homesteads may be seen, nestled in the rolling hills of the Shenandoah Valley. The Bullskin, very seldom dry, branches off the Shenandoah River about twelve miles south of Harpers Ferry, with its headwaters located somewhere near Summit Point. Several springs feed into the famous Bullskin Run, thus retaining its fresh and lasting appearance. The beauty and charm of the countryside is impressive, having characteristics all of its own.

After viewing the type of home Richard Stephenson provided for himself and his family, we may regard him as a man of means and management, since land in a large number of acres are recorded in his name, in the court house at Winchester, Virginia. The land along the Bullskin is not the best for farming, so it is to be recognized that grazing (meadowing), has been the chief occupation for more than two hundred years.

The Shenandoah River flowing through the valley, winding its way toward the confluence of the Potomac, in colonial days must have been incomparable, contributing to nature and adventure. In any season, the adventurer of these parts might justifiably grow intoxicated with the grandeur of this lovely but humble locality. Here we find one of the main arteries of early American civilization. In settlements were some of the most important people, whose names are recorded in the dockets of our early government houses. Names such as: Meason, Graham, Crawford, Grimes, Connell, Mason, Bird, Hite, Morgan, Stewart, Harrison, Vance, Cleyland, McCormick, Stephenson, Washington, Moore, Springer, Meeks, Tate, Shepherd, DeCalms, Davis, Wood, Bull, Whaley, etc...

The plantations of these families were spread over the area of the northern Shenandoah Valley, with Winchester the hub of emigration. Some of these fine families lived near (or on) what is called Applepie Ridge. In order to reach this place from Winchester, one must travel north through Sunnyside, turn right at the first road and proceed onto Applepie Ridge. Other places and communities familiar to the population then, were: Harpers Ferry, Shepherdstown, Summit Point, Martinsburg, Berkley Springs, also Frederick and Baltimore, Maryland may be included among the points of interest. We may be sure of Winchester, an outpost and a main military stronghold, being the stamping ground of the Stephenson and Crawford families. Here, the people who were their friends and neighbors, mingled together and intermarriage became prevalent.

Chapter three

The Virginia families herein mentioned, may not all have been of the same faith, which is the Church of England, nevertheless they must be regarded as subjects of the English Crown and therefore, they would necessarily be dominated by the Church of England, while the union of church and state being the method of government. The Colony of Virginia, divided into parishes, the laws, taxes, etc., were controlled by a religious body. The governors were appointed by Great Britain. Regardless of the church choice of any citizen living within the colony, the whole citizenry must, without exception, be registered in baptism and subject to the Church of England. Marriage and other sacraments were considered void where any other church was concerned. Only marriages of the Church of England were judged effective and lawful. (A lawsuit in Columbus, Ohio, Court of Common Pleas, involving the Land Bounty Warrant of Hugh Stephenson's heirs, caused by a contention of so-called illegitimate heirs.

Until new overland trails were blazed, the old horsepack trails were used and are still known to be the oldest trails in the northern neck of the Shenandoah Valley. Blazing new trails and discovering new crossings, scouting was a sport of its own. Though wrestling, fencing, swimming, hunting, etc... were all part of a boy's growing up. The fire arms with the powder horn and musket, before the rifle was invented, was used in the sport of hunting. Considering the amount of wild game the early forests may have yielded, we realize this type of sport will never again be the same, due to the diminishing production of wildlife today.

Frederick County, Virginia, with all the world of commerce, transportation, communications and changes of modern-day living, it is difficult to visualize the true picture of this quaint and hospitable area, as it was in the period of the first settlements. The county formed from Orange and Augusta Counties about 1738. One may find records prior to that date in these two counties. The countryside has been surveyed over two hundred years ago, the boundaries have changed and rechanged until there is little left of the former colonial beginning. Here in Winchester, in the office of the County Clerk, are records with evidence to inspire the heart and mind of any genealogical researcher.

The discovery of the new dates in this chapter, relating to the birth of Valentine and William Crawford, are exposed to the public herewith. The descendants of Moses Crawford, Sr. (grandson of Col. William Crawford), have in their possession, original and factual information, to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt, the

Chapter three

year of 1732, the date already officially set as the year of birth of Col. William Crawford, is incorrect. A fine old Bible has been contributed to the author by the family of David Bradford, who was a brother of Frances Bradford (first wife of Lt. John Crawford). This Bible includes the records of Col. William Crawford's family, down to the writer's great-grandfather, Samuel Crawford, Sr. This lineage provides the correct dates of this Crawford family, including five generations. The text of this book is based on the year of 1722 rather than the year of 1732, for the birth of Col. William Crawford.

The so-called official date of 1732, having been established for many years, may be traced to the writings of George Washington, where he stated that widow (Crawford) Stephenson had boys his age. Since widow Crawford had five more boys after she married again to Richard Stephenson, just how many of these boys were George Washington's age? This, causing a discrepancy, being magnified and twisted through the years, until the truth has been lost, due to the imagination in more colorful statements. Also insufficient information may have been an important contributing factor as well.

The lineage books of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been consulted, accounting for the birth of Col. William Crawford connecting with the year of 1722.

One particular membership number merging from among the older records is No. 122457, of Mary Davenport Chenowith Turner, who was a descendant of William Crawford (grandson of Col. William Crawford). Surely Mrs. Turner knew who her own grandfather was. This valuable old record states the birth of Col. William Crawford took place in 1722. In checking other Chenowith records, the writer finds no reason to question the date of 1722 therewith given.

The numbers 137408 and 12711 are represented in the D. A. R. lineage books for the descendant of Col. William Crawford, through his daughter Sarah (Crawford) Harrison. These membership numbers also give 1722 for the year of Col. Crawford's birth.

Also see the story of Ann (Crawford) Connell, daughter of Col. William Crawford.

CHAPTER FOUR

WILLIAM AND VALENTINE

BEFORE 1776

William and Valentine Crawford, growing into manhood and assuming the responsibilities of men very early in life, is one age of every boy, never to be forgotten. The younger generation of colonial times grew into adulthood very rapidly, due to the times they were living in; therefore, it may be regarded as normal advancement, according to that period. Girls married young and perhaps as early as fifteen or sixteen years of age. Boys married perhaps at a little older age, many times before they reached twenty years of age. The legal age according to the law in the Colony of Virginia, was twenty-one years for a male citizen; or if a young man married before he was twenty-one, he then was considered capable to buy and sell real estate and take his place among those who were older. He was considered then as a husband, perhaps a father and manager of a home.

The exact date of William Crawford's company with older men, is not known, but is referred to in a reference in the 'Ohio Archeological and History Publications' as the year of 1732. Vol.6, page 2. Quote: Orange County, Va., the most northern portion of the valley, (Shenandoah Valley). This rich and romantic region had not long been occupied by white men, when William Crawford came upon the scene in 1732, and the customs of the inhabitants were simple and primitive. end quote. One of several authors may have written this statement, thus, to mention any author's name at this time would be improper, except that the published is John L. Trauger, who published Vol. 6, in Columbus, Ohio in 1898. The author of Vol. 6 has avoided an exact date of the birth of Col. William Crawford. The correct interpretation of this reference is: William Crawford, in the year of 1732 had begun to draw attention in this world at the age of ten years. This ofcourse, is apt to shed new light on the pattern of the more accepted birthdate of 1732, which has created many problems in the research of the Col. William Crawford lineage. The date of 1732 birthdate is incorrect to the extent of ten years of his life unaccounted for. A more recent quantity of information has been uncovered, placing the birthdate of William Crawford in 1722.

Chapter four

In all probability Valentine was the oldest of the two Crawford brothers and we shall take note on his age also. In the year of 1758, Valentine Crawford, Jr. voted twice in the House of Burgess. Reference from Virginia State Library at Richmond, Va., constitutes the fact that Valentine Crawford, Sr. had grown to be an adult, married and had a son, Valentine Crawford, Jr., who is voting in 1758. This shows the son, Valentine, Jr. would be at least twenty-one years of age at that time. Thus, placing the birth of Valentine Crawford, Jr. not later than 1737. And at least twenty more years allowed to Valentine, Sr., to be born, grow up and have a son, brings us to the year of 1717. This situation of Valentine Crawford, Sr. and his son, Valentine Crawford, Jr. has been made available through correspondence with the Virginia State Library, from the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 6 F 221, p. 162-3, V9, p. 164, V6, p. 170. These two votes of Valentine Crawford, one for Mr. West and one for Col. George Washington. (See letter to the writer, Nov. 28, 1962).

The individual in whom Valentine and William put their trust, was George Washington, who was at least ten years younger than either of them. When the Crawford and Stephenson families made their first acquaintance with George Washington, is not exactly known, but the only true reference of these two noted families, may be found in the journals written by George Washington, who was very precise concerning his ledgers, in which he kept an account of his experiences as well as his expenses. Washington listed the names of Valentine and William Crawford along with their half-brothers, the Stephenson boys; indicating that he had spent time in the Stephenson home.

The story of George Washington spending time in the Stephenson home, has given concept to the idea, that he was more than just a business associate to the Stephenson and Crawford families. It may be assumed that Washington first met these two families, when he entered the Shenandoah Valley, where his older brothers were homesteading and where he learned the art of surveying from Lord Fairfax. He is known to have surveyed great stretches of land in that area, for his instructor. No doubt, when Washington was left fatherless at the age of seventeen years, he followed his older brothers into the northern neck of the Shenandoah Valley. It is believed that Washington stayed in the Stephenson home, while surveying land for Lord Fairfax.

The contents of George Washington's journals have given rise to evidence, relating the times and activities of himself, as well

Chapter four

as with William and Valentine Crawford, when they met at the plantation home of Lord Fairfax. It is possible that Washington became acquainted with the Crawford and Stephenson boys through Lord Fairfax, the governor of the district and who may have taught many of the younger men surveying, as a trade.

The Fairfax plantation 'Greenway Court', must have been the center of attraction in those days so long ago. Negro servants, who moved quietly about, the appearance of a huge house, perhaps of native stone, with a gracious atmosphere of colonial hospitality. It has been stated, the year 1745, Lord Fairfax, VI, came to spend the rest of his life in Virginia. His mother's name was Catherine, daughter of Lord Thomas Culpeper.

One of the Washington brothers who emigrated into the northern neck of the Shenandoah Valley, was Samuel Washington, next younger to George. Samuel built a home about 1758. 'Claymont Court' was built by Bushrod Corbin Washington, a nephew to George. Then, a plantation home was built by John Augustine Washington, which was named 'Blakeley', and is fully restored.

Charles Washington, a brother of George, was an extensive landholder in the area of Bullskin Run. Apparently he too had an eye for business, as well as a desire to create a memorial for himself. Thus, the city of Charles Town came into being, where the streets are named after several members of the Washington family. Obviously he too was a surveyor. The homes in Charles Town, West Virginia are suggestive of that period, when it was organized, with quiet streets and green lawns. In certain seasons of the year, the race tracks bring enthusiasm of horse racing. This too, is said to have been a sport of the Washington men, perhaps it was enjoyed by the Stephenson and Crawford men as well. Charles Town, West Virginia is the county seat of Jefferson County, wherein the old Crawford and Stephenson homesteads are located. (It is also the place where John Brown was tried in Oct. of 1857, and hung Dec. 2, after his capture at Harpers Ferry, on Oct. 17, of that year).

John Washington, a brother of George, whose name is also recorded among the deed records in Winchester, Virginia, is connected with Valentine Crawford, in a lease dated Sept. 21, 1761. John Washington hailed from Westmoreland County, Virginia. The land mentioned in the lease is located in the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley, in the area of Bullskin Run. The land was willed to John A. Washington, by the last will and testament of Lawrence Washington and contained three hundred and eleven acres,

Chapter four

called Pitt's Old Survey. Four years was the allotted time for this lease, referred to in Deed Book C, page 478. In comparison with other instruments of its kind, this lease may be considered one of the most binding. Witnesses were: John McCormick, Sr.; Simmes and John McCormick, Jr. (Refer to chapter nine).

Valentine Crawford obtained a patent for one hundred acres in old Frederick County, Virginia, which was applied for in 1748 and dated June 21, 1754. He and his wife Sarah, sold the one hundred acres in question, to Jacob Townsend, Sept. 8, 1762. Witnesses were: David Shepherd and Elijah Garis. Valentine, at that time, was about thirty or thirty-one years of age. Since the patent was applied for in 1748, it would be extremely illogical to place Valentine Crawford's birthdate in the year of 1734, thus, making fourteen years old when he applied for this land. This is in discord with Virginia state law, then or any other time.

CHAPTER FIVE

ROMANCE, HEART THROBS AND SORROWS OF WILLIAM CRAWFORD

The early years of William Crawford offer very meager information in regard to historical facts. The surroundings and the neighborhoods in which he lived, described in George Washington's writings, court and military records; also the records of the Bradford and Crawford families are sources of factual data.

Washington, in his journals, has referred to the Stephenson and Crawford families as having boys his own age; and since there were five other boys besides Valentine and William to consider, the fact that the new authentic records have been discovered, we may depend on this evidence, that it was the Stephenson boys who were more George Washington's age than either William or Valentine Crawford.

William Crawford may not have been any different than any other boy his age, in colonial America. Perhaps he was far more fortunate than other boys his age, insomuch that he had the rare opportunity to obtain an education and mingle with a wealthy and refined environment. Whether a family is wealthy or not, the process of growing up is quite the same in most respects. The ambitions, disappointments, childhood anxieties, are all listed with growing pains and William Crawford was as human as any other soul.

When William Crawford became interested in courtship, is another event unrecorded. It is possible that he found the usual rivalry and competition of other young men his age. Perhaps he was sixteen or seventeen; but by the time he had reached the age of twenty years, we know he was keeping steady company. Judging from these authentic Bible records (mentioned before), his lovelife began early in life.

He might be regarded as a handsome young fellow, full of ambition and thoughts for the future. As early as twenty years of age, we find him wending his way toward the home of his sweetheart, whom he hoped to make his bride.

The young lady in question and the first known love of William Crawford, was none other than Ann Stewart, who lived at

Chapter five

Summit Point. Surely, it is not difficult to picture in our mind's eye, our young William proceeding along the quiet waterways of Bullskin Run, or over the familiar trails of his boyhood, to call on the lovely Ann Stewart. And it certainly is possible that he may have taken a shortcut by horseback, across the rocky meadow lands to see the girl of his dreams. The Stewart plantation is likely to have been the scene of gracious living and youthful romance.

In the year of 1742, Ann Stewart became the wife of our William Crawford and one can only imagine the loveliness of the bride. With regrets, the writer offers the date of year only, therefore, the day and the month and season are unmentioned. Regardless of the details or seasons of the year, in 1742, our William Crawford and Ann Stewart, were united in marriage. At this point, numerous questions may arise and doubtful statements and suggestions result from this newly discovered record and it may create a surprise in the historical circles, but it is true and above reproach.

The Bradford family Bible herein mentioned, also bears record that one child was born to the union of William Crawford and Ann Stewart. A daughter, whom they named after her mother and was born in 1743. Two family lineages of this child, Ann (Crawford) Connell, also refers to the birthdate of Ann Crawford, as being in the year of 1743. Ann Crawford was the first and only child of William Crawford, by his first marriage to Ann Stewart.

Where William Crawford and his first wife Ann Stewart, set up housekeeping and lived during their short married life, remains a secret of the past. However, it is a known fact, two separate units of household goods were mentioned in the last will and testament of Col. William Crawford, one of which he bequeathed to his eldest daughter, Ann (Crawford) Connell. Herewith, a mystery is recognized in its true light. To be sure, a home was furnished for this young married couple, which they occupied during their brief marriage to each other.

Since this marriage was brief, nothing is known concerning the death and burial place of Ann (Stewart) Crawford. Here we find the first sorrow and real heartaches, suffered by our William, as he was left with his motherless child. The designated place of birth of his baby daughter is Summit Point. No doubt his wife Ann, went home to her parents when the child was born.

Who cared for William's infant child, after the passing of his lovely Ann, is unknown, but realizing that William Crawford

Chapter five

was a man of strength and character, it may be assumed that he kept his home, maintaining and supporting his child. Possibly, he had a housekeeper or depended on negro help. According to his last will and testament, he was the owner of several negro slaves during his lifetime.

While observing the old Stewart plantation and its location, one can visualize the past, as one thinks it might have been, trying to gain a true perspective. This old colonial plantation had a family burial plot, which has been filled with gravestones and long since beyond legibility. The present owner has broken the last remaining markers and hauled them away. In all probability, this is the burial place of Ann (Stewart) Crawford. With the gravestones gone, we have no record of William Crawford's first wife, except in the data of the Bradford Bible. Her name is inscribed with an unsteady hand, bearing record of her life and marriage into our Crawford family, although it was but a short time. She did live and was the first wife and first love of our William Crawford and it is here, she disappears into the misty past.

Who Ann Stewart's parents were and which family of Stewarts, lived on the old Stewart plantation, or who the owners were then, has not been revealed. One of the writer's research trips into the area, has produced an oral account, concerning the history of this historical landmark. It is described as having changed hands three times since the first patent was obtained. Searching through the records in old Frederick County, Virginia, at Winchester, the name of Stewart appears several times in the docketts. Among the Stewart deeds are:

1758, Alexander Stewart, Vol. 2, page 296.

1761, Robert Stewart, Vol. 6, page 170

1760, John Stewart, Vol. 6, page 26.

Thomas Stewart, 400 acres lying on the west side of the Blue Ridge, in the branch of the James River.

1746, Alexander Stewart, Vol. 1, page 236 (deed of gift). The deed and wills and marriages were all consulted, yet nothing is forthcoming to prove the relationship of these Stewart families.

CHAPTER SIX

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN EFFECTS

A PAUSE FOR REMINISCENCE

To forget the hardships of our forefathers, is forgetting some of the blessings that God has showered upon us. The unpopular subject of war, suffering, cruelty and devastation of every kind was the experience of our forebearers, not only in subject alone, but in reality. Then, parents taught their children the policy of respect. They also taught them about God and the value of answered prayer. They carried the Bible, the word of God: they learned it, they obeyed it, they trusted it and they enforced it. Howbeit, these early colonial American families were plagued with one war after another? The one secret of survival is, learning and understanding how to suffer, regardless of the odds.

War breaking out in Europe, the quarrel was carried to the colonies in America.

France had taken possession of the North American continent, starting at the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and spreading southward as far as Maine. Proceeding inland, through the waters of the Saint Lawrence River and following the course thereof, until they entered the Great Lakes. Connecting their route with the Ohio River, thence through the Ohio River Valley, joining the Mississippi (the father of waters), at the southern point of Illinois. The broad spanning Mississippi led to the Gulf of Mexico and New Orleans, which place is rated high in French American history. This gave France control over the main waterways in the heart of North America, including two strategic seaports, one on the Atlantic and the other at the mouth of the Mississippi. Thus, we understand that France was in an excellent position and a menace to the English speaking colonies along the Atlantic seaboard, who were English subjects.

Over this French controlled territory, there were about thirty forts and outposts set up. Fur traders and military men, including colonies of French families, preyed upon the English in every way, shape and form, laying waste to everything and everyone in their path. Murder, stealing, destroying homes and securing booty.

With the passing of time, the situation became more tense and involved the various Indian tribes living in those areas and who

Chapter six

turned against each other. Barbarous methods were practiced, while the suffering that only a savage could cause, was the law of the wilderness. Human beings drug from their homes, while the fire of their burning cabins, lighted the skies in the night hours. The mothers and fathers commended their children to God, before they fell under the weight of the tomahawk. Fathers plowing and tilling their land, with their muskets strapped to their backs, in the readiness of danger. Mothers also learned the use of firearms, while those who submitted to Indian captivity, eventually learned to wield the tomahawk and also the bow with a quiver of arrows.

Seemingly, the English were at a loss most of the time, yet they refused to halt their advancement. They carried their firearms with them to church, while they worshiped God. The pegs on which their muskets hung, during the services, still remain in a few old churches, as a reminder of the past.

The territorial gains of the Spaniards in Florida were being maintained, while the English speaking people to the north, lived in constant fear of these marauding barbarians. The Spaniards played havock in the same manner in the south as the French did in the north, although the Spanish did not make any marked advancement, as did the French. The vicious stronghold in sunny, fragrent Florida held firm until a much later fate and many years passed, before Spain surrendered her claim. Several attempts were made to dislodge the Spaniards from American soil but to no avail. Their presence gave insecurity to all the colonies along the eastern seaboard.

Inter-Colonial Wars

King William's War began in 1689 and lasted until 1697, between France and Spain, their colonies suffering as a result, A treaty was made between the Five Nations and the French and this protected the New York colony to a slight degree. New England was most gravely effected and the scattered settlements were abandoned and the colonists took every measure to insure safety. From 1702 until 1713, the English colonies defended themselves against their enemies in Massachusetts, Quebec, Port Royal. Acadia was ceded to the English monarch.

During this time, South Carolina engaged in a bitter struggle with their enemies at St. Augustine, Florida, about 1702, but the peace was not lasting. Thus, the southern colonies remained in jeopardy.

King George's War, again the result of the old flame being

Chapter six

rekindled between France and England. Again the colonies suffered provocation. From 1744 until 1748, the colonial troops fought the battles, while England took the credit as well as the prize. The only accomplishment was the capture of Louisburg, which England restored again to France. Peace came again at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, where no definite decision was made. The irksome fear continued and they had not settled any boundary claims between their colonies in America.

Life in the American colonies became weary with constant fear and bloodshed, the product of all European disputes, especially when nothing was gained, while England and France dealt with each other so foolishly. The European dignitaries, in their arrogance and ermine, bickering over territorial claims, had never witnessed the horrifying Indian raids, experienced by their own colonies. The American shores provided for them, ways and means of wealth, as well as the riddance of their questionable characters. The depravity and irritant conditions of the American colonists, mattered very little to the European aristocracy.

If the governments of Europe had sent their best and well trained troops to help the colonies at the crucial periods, we may well recognize the fact, that what was termed accomplished warfare in Europe, was only unwary exposure in America. This was due to the difference in the methods of fighting and only the colonies were aware of Indian practices and of sneak attacks, with ambush savagery. The Indians who were friends, taught the colonists to fight, as they also warred against each other's tribes. The escapist, who had spent time in Indian captivity, divulged the secrets of the most important art of Indian bravery, of type, position and place. The colonial troops trained themselves to meet any danger, regardless of the methods. They learned to meet the foe with all kinds of trickery and most any method was in order.

Governor Dinwiddie, of the Colony of Virginia, a man of courage, knew something had to be done. He carefully made plans to send a message to the French commander. Among the selectees who were considered for the undertaking, of delivering the message and on whom the lot had fallen; was one of honesty, wit, knowledge of direction and diplomacy. Who was none other than George Washington, then a young man of twenty or twenty-one years. He was also a man of trust. His knowledge in surveying provided him with experience with the untamed wilderness. To send a British soldier, fresh from Europe, would have been disastrous. Washington's endurance and personality was to be admired and those two character-

Chapter six

istics, in the future would take him far into a great adventurous destiny.

According to 'Pen Pictures of Early Western Pennsylvania' published by the University of Pittsburgh Press in 1938, a sketch of George Washington's journal, during which time he received his assignment to carry orders from Gov. Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia, to the commander of the French forces on the Ohio. The orders in the form of letters. The following was the first printed in pamphlet form in Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1754. This selection was taken from the London reprint of 1754.

To omit this Journal of George Washington of 1753-1754, from this chapter, would be a mistake. This occasion is of utmost importance; may be considered, laying the groundwork for the Crawford family to make their entrance into Southwestern Pennsylvania, beyond the Alleghenies.

Starting with October 31st, 1753.

Wednesday, October 31st, 1753. I was commissioned and appointed by Honourable Robert Dinwiddie, Esq; Governor, &c of Virginia, to visit and deliver a Letter to the Commandant of the French Forces on the Ohio, and set out on the intended Journey the same Day: The next, I arrived at Fredericksburg, and engaged Mr. Vanbraam, to be my French Interpreter; and proceeded with him to Alexandria, where we provided Necessaries. From thence we went to Winchester, and got Baggage, Horses, &c. and from thence we pursued the new Road to Wills-Creek, where we arrived the 14th of November.

Here I engaged Mr. Gist to pilot us out, and also hire four others as Servitors, Barnaby Currin and John Mac-Quire, Indian Traders, Henry Steward and William Jenkins; and in Company with those Persons, left the Inhabitants the Day following.

The excessive Rains and vast Quantity of Snow which had fallen, prevented our reaching Mr. Frazier's an Indian Trader, at the mouth of Turtle-Creek, on Monongahela (River) till Thursday the 22nd...

The waters were quite impassable, without swimming our horses; which obliged us to get the Loan of a Canoe from Frazier, and to send Barnaby Currin and Henry Steward, down the Monongahela, with our Baggage, to meet us at the Forks of Ohio, about 10 Miles, there to cross the Allegany.

As I got down before the canoe, I spent some Time in viewing the Rivers, and the Land in the Fork; which I think extremely well situated for a Fort, as it has absolute Command of both Rivers,

Chapter six

The Land at the Point is 20 or 25 Feet above the common Surface of the Water; and a considerable Bottom of flat, well-timbered Land all around it, very convenient for Building: The Rivers are each a Quarter of a Mile, or more across, and run here very near to right Angles; Aligany bearing N.E. and the Monongahela S.E. The former of these two is very rapid and swift running Water: the other deep and still, without any perceptible Fall.

About two Miles from this, on the South East Side of the River, at the Place where the Ohio Company intended to erect a Fort, lives Shingiss, King of the Delawares: We called upon him; to invite him to Council at the Loggs-Town.

As I had taken a good deal of Notice Yesterday of the situation at the Forks, my Curiosity led me to examine this more particularly, and I think it greatly inferior, either for Defence or Advantages; especially the latter; For a Fort at the Forks would be equally situated on the Ohio, and have the entire Command of the Monongahela; which runs up to our Settlement and is extremely well designed for Water Carriage, as it is of a deep still Nature. Besides a Fort at the Fork might be built at much less Expense, than at the other Place—

Nature has well contrived this lower Place, for Water Defence; but the hill whereon it must stand being about a Quarter of a Mile in Length, and then descending gradually on the Land Side, will render it difficult and very expensive, to make a sufficient Fortification there.— The whole Flat upon the Hill must be taken in, the Side next the Descent made extremely high, or else the Hill itself cut away; Otherwise, the Enemy may raise Batteries within that Distance without being exposed to a single Shot from the Fort.

Shingiss attended us at the Loggs-Town...

November 25, Came to Town four of ten Frenchmen who had deserted from a Company at Kuskuskas, which lies at the Mouth of this River....

About 3 o'Clock this Evening the Half-King came to Town. I went up and invited him with Davison, privately to my Tent; and desir'd him to relate some of the Particulars of his Journey to the French Commandant, and Reception there: Also to give me an Account of the Ways and Distance. He told me the nearest and levellest Way was now impassable, by Reason of many large mirey Savannas; that we must be obliged to go by Venango, and should not get to the near Fort under 5 or 6 Nights Sleep, good Travelling. When he went to the Fort, he said he was received in a very stern

Chapter six

Manner by the late Commander...

He informed me that they had built two Forts, one on Lake Erie, and another on French-Creek, near a small Lake about 15 Miles asunder, and a large Waggon Road between; They are both built after the same Model, but different in the Size; that on the Lake the largest, He gave me a Plan of them, of his own drawing...

30th. Last Night the great Men assembled to their Council-House, to consult further about this Journey, and who were to go: The Result of which was, that only three of their Chiefs, with one of their best Hunters, should be our Convoy. The Reason they gave for not sending more, after what had been proposed at the Council the 26th, was, that a greater Number might give the French Suspicions of some bad Design, and cause them to be treated rudely: But I rather think they could not get their Hunters in.

We set out about 9 o'Clock with the Half-King, Jeskakake White Thunder, and the Hunter; and travelled on the Road to Venango, where we arrived the 4th of December, without any Thing remarkable happening but a continued Series of bad Weather.

This is an old Indian Town, situated at the Mouth of French Creek on Ohio; and lies near N. about 60 Miles from the Loggs-Town, but more than 70 the Way we were obliged to go.

We found the French Colours hoisted at a House from which they had driven Mr. John Frazier, an English Subject. I immediately repaired to it, to know where the Commander resided. There were three Officers, one of whom, Captain Johncaire, informed me, that he had the Command of the Ohio; But that there was a General Officer at the near Fort, where he advised me to apply for an Answer. He invited us to sup with them; and treated us with the greatest Complaisance.

The Wine, as they dosed themselves pretty plentifully with it, soon banished the Restraint which at first appeared in their Conversation; and gave a Licence to their Tongues to reveal their Sentiments more freely.

They told me, That it was their absolute Design to take Possession of the Ohio, and by G- they would do it: For that altho' they were sensible the English could raise two Men for their one; yet they knew, their Motions were too slow and dilatory to prevent any Undertaking of theirs. They pretend to have an undoubted Right to the River, from a Discovery made by one LaSolle 60 Years ago; and the Rise of this Expedition is, to prevent our settling on the River or Waters of it, as they had heard of some Families moving-put in Order thereto. From the best intelligence I

Chapter six

could get, there have been 1500 Men on this Side Ontario Lake: But upon the Death of the General all were recalled to about 6 or 700, who were left to garrison four Forts, 150 or thereabouts in each. The first of them is on French-Creek, near a small Lake, about 60 Miles from Venango, near N.N.W. the next lies on Lake Erie, where the greater Part of their Stores are kept, about 15 Miles from the other....

(December) 5th. Rained excessively all Day, which prevented our Travelling. Capt. Joncaire sent for Half-King, as he had but just heard that he came with me. He affected to be much concerned that I did not make free to bring them in before....

7th. Monsieur La Force, Commissary of the French Stores, and three other Soldiers came over to accompany us up. We found it extremely difficult to get the Indians off To-day, as every Stratagem had been used to prevent their going-up with me... At 11 o'Clock we set out for the Fort, and were prevented from arriving there till the 11th by excessive Rains, Snows, and bad Travelling, through many Mires and Swamps. These we were obliged to pass, to avoid the Creek, which was impossible, either by fording or rafting, the Water was so high and rapid.

We passed over much good Land since we left Venango, and through several extensive and very rich Meadows; one of which I believe was near four Miles in Length, and considerably wide in some Places.

12th. I prepared early to wait upon the Commander, and was received and conducted to him by the second Officer in Command...

13th. The chief Officers retired, to hold a Council of War; which gave me an opportunity of taking the Dimensions of the Fort, and making what Observations I could.

It is situated on the South, or West Fork of French Creek, near the Water; and is almost surrounded by the Creek, and a small Branch of it which forms a Kind of Island. Four Houses compose the Sides. The Bastions are made of Piles driven into the Ground, standing more than 12 Feet above it, and sharp at the Top: With Port-Holes cut for Cannon, and Loop-Holes for the small Arms to fire through. There are eight 6 lb. Pieces mounted, in each Bastion; and one Piece of four Pound before the Gate. In the Bastions are a Guard House, Chapel, Doctor's Lodging, and the Commander's private Store: Round which are laid Plat-Forms for the Cannon and Men to stand on. There are several Barracks without the Fort, for the Soldiers Dwelling; covered, some with Bark, and some with Boards, made chiefly of Loggs. There are also several

Chapter six

other Houses, such as Stables, Smiths Shop &c.

I could get no certain Account of the Number of Men here: But according to the best Judgment I could form, there are an Hundred exclusive of Officers, of which there are many. I also gave Orders to the People who were with me, to take an exact Account of the Canoes which were hauled-up to convey their Forces down in the Spring. This they did, and told 50 of Birch Bark and 170 of Pine; besides many others which were blocked-out, in Readiness to make.

14th. As the Snow increased very fast, and our Horses daily became weaker, I sent them off unloaded; under the Care of Barnaby Currin, and two others, to make all convenient Dispatch to Venango, and there await our Arrival, if there was a Prospect of the Rivers freezing: If not, then to continue down to Shanapin's Town, at the Forks of Ohio, and there to wait till we came across Aliganey; intending myself to go down by Water, as I had the Offer of a Canoe or two...

This evening I received an Answer to his Honour the Governor's Letter from the Commandant.

15th. The Commandant ordered a plentiful Store of Liquor, Provision, &c., to be put on Board our Canoe; and appeared to be extremely complaisant, though he was exerting every Artifice which he could invent to set our own Indians at Variance with us, to prevent their going 'till after our Departure. Presents, Rewards, and every Thing which could be suggested by him or his Officers.— I can't say that ever in my Life I suffer'd so much Anxiety as I did in this Affair: I saw that every Stratagem which the most fruitful Brain could invent, was practiced, to win the Half-King to their Interest; and that leaving him here was giving them the Opportunity they aimed at...

16th. The French were not slack in their Inventions to keep the Indians this Day also: But as they were obligated, according to Promise, to give the Present, they then endeavoured to try the Power of Liquor; which I doubt would have prevailed at any other Time than this: But I urged and insisted with the King so closely upon his Word, that he refrained, and set-off with us as he had engaged.

We had a tedious and very fatiguing Passage down the Creek. Several Times we had like to have been staved against Rocks; and many Times were obliged all Hands to get-out and remain in the Water an Hour or more, getting over the Shoals. At one Place the Ice had lodged and made it impassable by Water; therefore we were

Chapter six

obliged to carry our Canoes across a Neck of Land, a Quarter of a Mile over. We did not reach Venango, till the 22nd, where we met with our Horses.

This Creek is extremely crooked. I dare say the Distance between the Fort and Venango can't be less than 130 Miles, to follow the Meanders.

23d. . . . Our Horses were now so weak and feeble, and the Baggage so heavy (as we were obliged to provide all the Necessaries which the Journey would require) that we doubted much their performing it: therefore myself and others (except the Drivers who were obliged to ride) gave-up our Horses for Packs, to assist along with the Baggage. I put myself in an Indian walking Dress, and continued with them three Days, till I found there was no Probability of their getting home in any reasonable Time. The Horses grew less able to travel every Day; the Cold increased very fast; and the Roads were becoming much worse by a deep Snow, continually freezing: Therefore as I was uneasy to get back, to make Report of my Proceedings to his Honour the Governor, I determined to prosecute my Journey the nearest Way through the Woods, on Foot.

Accordingly I left Mr. Vanbraam in Charge of our Baggage; with Money and Directions, to provide Necessaries from Place to Place for themselves and Horses, and to make the most convenient in Dipatch in Travelling.

I took my necessary Papers; pulled-off my Cloaths; and tied myself up in a Match Coat. Then with Gun in Hand and Pack at my Back, in which were my Papers and Provisions, I set-out with Mr. Gist, fitted in the same Manner, on Wednesday the 26th. The Day following, just after we passed a Place called the Murdering-Town (where we intended to quit the Path, and steer across the Country for Shannapins Town) we fell-in with a Party of French Indians, who had lain in Wait for us, One of them fired at Mr. Gist or me, not 15 Steps off, but fortunately missed. We took this Fellow into Custody, and kept him till about 9 o'Clock at Night: Then let him go, and walked all the remaining Part of the Night without any Stop; that we might get the Start, so far, as to be out of the Reach of their Pursuit the next Day, since we were well assured they would follow our Tract as soon as it was light. The next Day we continued travelling till quite dark, and got to the River about two Miles above Shannapins. We expected to have found the River frozen, but it was not, only about 50 Yards from each Shore: The Ice I suppose had broken up above, for it was driving in vast Quantities.

Chapter six

There was no way for getting over but on a Raft: Which we-set about, with but one poor Hatchet, and finished just after Sun-setting. This was a whole Day's Work: We next got it launched, and went on Board of it: Then set-off. But before we were Half-way over, we were jammed in the Ice, in such a Manner that we expected every Moment our Raft to sink, and ourselves to perish. I put-out my setting Pole to try to stop the Raft, that the Ice might pass by; when the Rapidity of the Stream threw it with so much Violence against the Pole, that it jirked me out into ten Feet Water: But I fortunately saved myself by catching hold of one of the Raft Logs. Notwithstanding all our Efforts we could not get the Raft to either Shore; but were obliged, as we were near an Island, to quit our Raft and make to it.

The Cold was so extremely severe, that Mr. Gist had all his Fingers, and some of his Toes frozen; and the Water was shut up so hard, that we found no Difficulty in getting-off the Island, on the Ice, in the Morning, and went to Mr. Frazier's....

As we intended to take Horses here, and it required some Time to find them, I went-up about three Miles to the Mouth of Yaughyaughane to visit Queen Alliquippa, who had expressed great Concern that we passed her in going to the Fort. I made her a Present of a Matchcoat and a Bottle of Rum; which latter was thought much the best Present of the two.

Tuesday the 1st Day of January (1754), we left Mr. Frazier's House, and arrived at Mr. Gist's at Monongahela the 2nd, where I bought a Horse, Saddle, &c. the 6th we met 17 Horses loaded with Materials and Stores for a Fort at the Forks of Ohio, and the Day after some Families going-out to settle: This Day we arrived at Wills Creek, after as fatiguing a Journey as it is possible to conceive, rendered so by excessive bad Weather. From the first Day of December to the 15th, there was but one Day on which it did not rain or snow incessantly; and throughout the whole Journey we met-with nothing but one continued Series of cold wet Weather, which occasioned very uncomfortable Lodgings; especially after we had quitted our Tent, which was some Screen from the Inclemency of it.

On the 11th I got to Belvoir: where I stopped one Day to take necessary Rest; and then set out and arrived in Williamsburg the 16th; when I waited upon his Honour the Governor with the Letter I had brought from the French Commandant; and to give an Account of the Success of my Proceedings. This I beg leave to do by offering the foregoing Narrative as it contains the most remarkable Occurrences which happened in my Journey. End quote.

Chapter six

but as they advanced on their journey, the weather became most unbearable, only to be greeted by a deceptive and boastful French Commander. The French reception made it plain, the French planned to drive every Englishman from the Ohio Valley. All seemed so futile at this time. Whether or not Washington felt any disillusionment, is not known, but the most important task was: carrying out his mission and delivering to the French Commandant, the message from Governor Dinwiddie of Williamsburg, Virginia.

At this time, 1753-1754, our William Crawford was living on his own plantation, on Cattail Run (present Jefferson County, West Virginia), with his wife Hannah and their three children, plus one daughter Ann (who was born to William by his first wife, Ann Stewart). William, at this time, about thirty-two years of age. He would ofcourse, be expected to fight for his English Government, as war clouds were then hovering the colonies. The out-look for peace grew dim in spite of the friendly Indians and the state of colonial relationship grew worse. Contention between the tribes, with plundering on every side. Peace seemed impossible and the English colonies, unable to expect amity from the French, with the resentment deepening year by year. Where Indians were involved, the feeling of the French and English colonies toward each other, turned to hate and wrath, such as the world had never known. From the least to the greatest suffered.

How far George Washington and his small company traveled, is not exactly known. It was the first time he had set foot in the Ohio Valley. To say he was not aware of his surroundings, would be underestimating his power of observation. Here, he had the rare opportunity to observe and gather a first hand report of the Ohio country. Surely the sight must have been overwhelming, to behold the Ohio Valley in all its glory. To give his superior officers an account of this western land and its possibilities, must have given George Washington a great feeling of satisfaction. This was probably the starting place, where he began his westward look and anticipations, securing land for himself as well as the soldiers and officers of the British government.

Winter weather penetrated the Allegheny atmosphere before Washington and his men arrived home. The flooding streams and blustry winds added to the perils of their journey. However, they did reach home safely, only with thoughts of war and soon the plans were made available. Troops started training at Winchester and Fort Frederick, as well as other points throughout the English

Chapter six

colonies.

The first expedition of Virginia troops were sent by Governor Dinwiddie, to the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, where the Ohio is formed. The French, having seized this most important point, had already driven the English speaking people from the area. Here a French fort was erected and was named Fort Duquesne.

The Virginia troops advanced into Pennsylvania until they had reached a place about six or seven miles west of Great Meadows (Jumonville Glenn), where they were discovered by the French. Here a battle was fought with heavy losses to both sides, after which Washington and his troops retired to Great Meadows. Here he built Fort Necessity and about a month later, he held out against a surprise French attack. After a day or so of siege in battle, Washington was forced to withdraw, but allowed the honors of war.

The French victory aroused the Indians who were allied to both sides and was followed by the bloodiest raids in the history of the United States. Europe again, was reduced to war and this time, fought on a much larger scale than ever before. In America, the French, with their Indian allies in the north and west, the English with their Indian allies along the Atlantic coast. What a time of butchery it must have been, while bounty was paid on human scalps.

General Braddock, about sixty years of age, trained and experienced in the art of British warfare and chivalry, in the year of 1755, commanded an expedition into Indian and French country, toward the strategic point of Fort Duquesne. His troops were about twelve or thirteen hundred in number, majority of whom were fresh from English soil. In early spring, the hard headed Braddock, unheeding the sound advice of George Washington, advanced toward his destination, with colors ablaze and swords flashing. Proceeding over the route known today as 'Braddock's Old Road' and within a few miles of his destination, they were met by a French war party, where a battle was waged. General Braddock was mortally wounded and George Washington was obliged to take command of his tired, retreating troops and to salvage the remains of a great loss. The body of Gen. Braddock was safely carried back to Great Meadows, to be buried near Fort Necessity (present Fayette County, Pennsylvania).

In the year of 1758, another expedition was organized under General Forbs, of Scottish descent. Rather than plan his military route over the same old route of Braddock's defeat, he chose to

Chapter six

build a new road, reaching to the location of Ft. Duquesne. He started in the spring and during that year, spent most of the summer building the road. When the first frosty months appeared in the fall, the effort seemed lost. George Washington, having gained information of weakened Fort Duquesne, desired to advance against the French, while there was yet time. Before the more severe and colder weather had set in, although a council of war had decided against such action, George Washington with his faithful Virginia troops were on the way to take the prize.

Every precaution was taken by Washington, not to excite the Indians any more than possible, while enroute toward the fixed point, where the mighty Ohio starts its flow downstream. The news of the approaching Virginia forces, apparently reached the French garrison and when on arrival of Washington and his men, the whole out-post was in total ruin. The retreating French set fire to the fort, destroying everything usable. It was then, the British flag was hoisted and Fort Duquesne became Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania).

September of 1762, brought peace and a treaty in Paris, at the close of the war. Fort Duquesne, Acadia, Louisburg, Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Fort Niagara, Quebec, along with other French out-posts, had fallen into the hands of the British. Spain gave up her Florida territory to England, while she gained New Orleans and the territory west of the Mississippi from France.

Then followed the exploitations of Great Chief Pontiac of the Ottawas. Still under French influence, organized several of the Indian Nations, whereby they joined together against their common foe, the white men. In sneak attacks, eight English forts were surprised and captured. The people fled from their homes to escape the tomahawk. Once again disagreement and warfare prevailed between Indians and white men. After this, the signing of another treaty occurred. Chief Pontiac took his flight and made his home in Illinois hunting ground, where he is said to have been killed by another Indian in 1769.

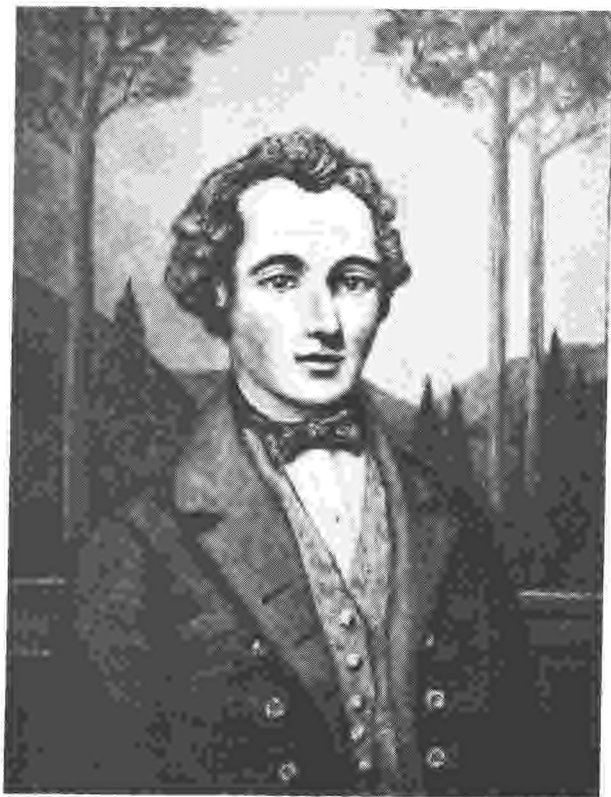
Forts and out-posts were constructed in several directions, along the western waterways and toward the western wilderness, with colonial settlements pressing hard. This meant another new flow of emigration had begun. On the new frontier, the men served and upheld the interest of the colonies, while the forts were the central protection for the out-lying farms, the scenes of typical frontier fighting. These forts were maintained with frontier quality men, trained and experienced to meet the existing dangers,

Chapter six

while each family in the area was constantly alert. The stalwart figure, clothed in buckskin, veteran of the Inter-Colonial Wars, was in reality the Minute-Man in the making.

For the first time in colonial history, the people of the English colonies began realizing they needed a government of their own. They needed help and they needed it now, finding it useless to wait for assistance from a country, hundreds of miles across the Atlantic. Slowly but surely, the colonies began to assume more and more responsibility through their own efforts and to think more freely for themselves; to solve their own problems and fight their own battles.

One or two questions may be asked, concerning this chapter. Was there no peace at any time in colonial America? Did not the English speaking people ever find rest from the Inter-Colonial Wars? As far as the European nations were concerned, they did perhaps, but where Indians were involved, the answer is no. Indians were always on the war-path, once they had started. In Europe the ruling monarchs, at this time in question, provided the spasmodic developments of the Colonial Wars, mentioned previously herein.



Col. William Crawford, 1722 - 1782.



Hannah (Vance) Crawford, 1723 - 1818.

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE ACCENTUATED YEAR OF 1744 AND LIFE ON CATTAIL RUN

In this year of 1744, the warcry between France and England penetrated the American colonies and lasted four years. This war no doubt was the first time William Crawford had experienced 'all out war'. The war must have quickened the tempo of events, during the year of 1744. Before the year was over, William Crawford is likely to have become engulfed in this new turn of events. Being a young man of twenty-two years, it certainly is possible that he served in England's forces in King George's War.

The presumption, suggestive of William Crawford participating in King George's War, becomes more a reality when a study is made of four years prior to 1744. The Spanish War of 1740 developed between England and Spain, due to the Spanish pressure in Florida, including other troubles. The English colonies furnished about four thousand men for an expedition against the Spanish West Indies; the soldiers suffering from disease, starvation and brutality, only a few lived to return home. This will justify the idea, that the English colonies had abruptly, suffered a loss of man power. Therefore, a young man of twenty-two years, as William Crawford was in 1744, could hardly expect to be overlooked in serving in the time of war. To this no actual proof has been offered, to show that William Crawford, served in King George's War, but until documentary evidence is forthcoming, to prove he did not, the writer will firmly believe that he did. The records shall speak for themselves in any case.

King George's War is a possible contributing factor to the usual retrenchment, in comparison to all other wars, when many unimportant activities come to a sudden halt, for the duration of the conflict. Our William Crawford had just lost his wife Ann (Stewart) Crawford, whom he married in the year of 1742. No doubt his sorrow in the passing of his lovely Ann, was still fresh in his memory, when King George's War began. Yet this was only the beginning of some of his problems of grief.

Chapter seven

The year of 1744 was truly a marked period in the life of William Crawford. Despite the detriments of war and ravaging Indian attacks, he found new hope for the future. It was in this year, that he won favor and admiration in the faithful Hannah Vance. On January 5th, 1744, she became his wife. For the second time, he was able to establish a real home of his own. A new life for him and Hannah had begun. Where and when William met Hannah Vance is not known, although they may have been acquainted from childhood. With the influx of emigration and the sudden grating of King George's War, the time and place of their meeting may have taken place anywhere in the northern neck of the Shenandoah Valley.

Where Hannah Vance came from, has not been sufficiently proven in the mind of the writer, due to contradictory statements concerning her lineage. Several sources claim her father was Richard Vance, while others say he was Alexander Vance. A certain will obtained from Frederick County, Virginia, the testator who was John Vance and the will was dated Nov. 11, 1754 and proven October 7, 1760; which named Hannah Crawford as 'my daughter' was bequeathed five shillings. (See will of John Vance). Since the finding of this will, the writer is satisfied that this John Vance is the father of our Hannah (Vance) Crawford.

The Vance family has been proven intellectual and very enterprising, beyond a question. The appearance of the Vance name on many legal documents, throughout several different states, gives rise to the fact, the male members of the family held public offices, wherever they settled. Thus, we find Hannah Vance with an excellent background, of a respected family. Her inability to read and write is no reflection on her character whatsoever, as female education in her time was considered unnecessary and which not many women of that period received.

Accounting for the first few years of the marriage of William and Hannah (Vance) Crawford, seems almost impossible. The writer has based this period on the rare historical conditions and accordingly dated.

The exact place where William and Hannah established their home, at the time of their marriage has not been revealed, but we can safely say, it was in the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley. With a lapse of time, about six years from the time they were married until 1750, there are no real estate records to be found in the county court of Frederick County, Va. In this case the birth place of their two eldest children is not known, since both John and Sarah were born during these years.

Chapter seven

John was the first-born to William and Hannah. A son, the pride and joy of any father. Once again in the Crawford home, was heard the sound of rippling baby laughter. John was born Dec. 27, 1744, (during the war years of 1744-1748), a period of unrest and violence. His birth was the same year William and Hannah were married, yet the dates are almost twelve months apart.

Sarah, a daughter was the second child born to William and Hannah Crawford, bringing with her the love of child perfection and more little footsteps were heard around the hearthside of the Crawford abode. The year of Sarah's birth may be approximately established, according to the old Bradford Bible. Since she was married to William Harrison in 1765; and if she was eighteen years of age at the time, she would have been born about 1747. She too doubtlessly was a war baby, being born during the war years, as was her brother, John.

At this time the Crawford home was blessed with the presence of three little children, John, Sarah, including their older half-sister Ann (child of William's first marriage to Ann Stewart in 1742). How wonderful if we knew more about this home, where, perhaps a negro mammy was heard lulling the babies to sleep, in a low chanting voice. A home where weaving and spinning were in operation, to provide clothing for the family. Where meals were cooked over an open fireplace. Where drinking water was carried from a nearby spring. Where children were rompish and played in the sunshine and in the shaded woodland. Where children's prayers were heard through the flickering shadows of candle light. Hannah Crawford, a young mother, watching many times through the night hours, knowing all too well, the dangers of the darkness.

The earliest deed record of William Crawford in Frederick County, Virginia, is dated August 4th, 1750, when he purchased sixty-four acres of land from Elijah Teague. The said land being a part of three hundred acres, which was granted to Richard Pandal, in 1743, then to Lord Fairfax and then to Elijah Teague. Located on a branch of the Shenandore River, called Cattle (Cattail) Run, for the sum of sixty-four pounds. Deed Book 3, page 135. (Also 128 acres to William Crawford, the quit rents to grow and payable to Lord Thomas Fairfax). The terms herewith are suggestive of pound sterling, rather than tobacco.

This foregoing deed record gives rise to the idea that William Crawford, his wife Hannah and their children were for the very first time, moving into their own home. William then, was twenty-eight years of age and Hannah about twenty-seven. William's

Chapter seven

first child Ann, would be about seven years old, while John was age five years and Sarah would be only three.

Cattail Run is located in what is now Jefferson County, West Virginia. From Charles Town, as route 340 proceeds northeast toward Harpers Ferry; and route 9 proceeds southwest toward Bloomery, creating a triangle; Cattail Run may be traced about half-way between the two, flowing eastward, joining its outlet to the Shenandoah River. Here the geographic features are apt to be more level than in the area of Bullskin Run, although the streams are in the same county. This will justify William Crawford's choice and placed him and his family in better farming country, than where he spent his childhood, along Bullskin Run. Under the old feudal system, the policy of quit rent applied to the legal transaction of William Crawford and Lord Fairfax, when William became owner of 192 acres. How much of this was under cultivation is not known.

Just a year prior to 1750, when William Crawford purchased his first land from Elijah Teague, on Cattail Run, young George Washington is known to be in the Shenandoah Valley, surveying tracts of land for Lord Fairfax. Needless to state, the year of 1749, was the time when William Crawford met George Washington for the first time. (See reference in Vol. 6, page 2, of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications). George Washington was about eighteen years of age and William Crawford was about twenty-seven at that time. Since William was married the second time to Hannah Vance, with three children, living on his own place on Cattail Run in 1750; with reasonable figuring, the above data has more than implied that the year of 1732, is the incorrect date for the birth of William Crawford.

The new place on Cattail Run, purchased in August of 1750, was located in a picturesque country and is a unique setting for our colonial Crawford family. The rolling landscape, spreading out between the site of Charles Town and the winding Shenandoah, where it flows northward to meet the beautiful Potomac; it is here where Hannah and William lived, while their children were growing up.

Another daughter was born to them about 1751, about a year after their settlement there on Cattail Run. They named her Effie. It was in 1769, when Effie Crawford married William McCormick, after the Crawford family had moved west of the Alleghenies. (See records of the Bradford family Bible, also D. A. R. No. 133344). Effie was the third and last child of William and Hannah (Vance) Crawford.

Chapter seven

Apparently William Crawford farmed his land, perhaps with the help of negro servants, since his surveying service kept him away from home at certain intervals. It is possible he became more deeply involved with George Washington at this point, when the untamed wilderness stretched out before him. The quantity of land was there for the taking and for a surveyor, a percentage of land was obtained in payment for services rendered. This opportunity was one which attracted many of the more educated male population into the art of surveying. With the passing of time, the demand became stronger.

Surveying developed into an occupation of the most importance and remained so until there was less land to survey. Land grants and patents of several different types were issued by the British monarch. This regulated and legalized the colonial surveying program. Here, we get a glimpse of William Crawford, as surveying began to flourish and develop. The ever increasing art offered advantages to the sons of colonial America. The endless spread of woodland, prairie, mountains, valleys and swamps; all awaiting the instruments of measure. Commissions, salaries and war wages began to be paid off with land patents and land bounty warrants of the good earth. The number of acres in a parcel of land depended on the amount of wages, commission or military rating involved. A surveyor was usually commissioned with the basic twenty-five percent, received of all land he surveyed. As surveying snapped into high gear, we have the most vivid picture of William Crawford helping to meet the demands of the land-hungry colonists, while providing for his wife and children on Cattail Run.

In 1753, on October 4th, William Crawford purchased from Elijah Teague, sixty-four acres on (branch of the Shenandoah), Cattail Run, standing in lot 1 with George Fairfax's line. Crawford and Teague were both represented as being from the Colony of Virginia and County of Frederick. Deed Book 3, page 134, in the Frederick County court house, at Winchester, Va. Witnesses to this deed were: Thomas Wood and Coriter R. Rutherford.

On February 5th, 1754, William Crawford, purchased again from Elijah Teague (who was moving to some part of *Carrolinia*), sixty-four acres of land, part of 300 acres formerly owned by Richard Pendals. Witnesses were: Jn. Sherman, R. Worthington and Thomas Swearingen. See Deed Book 3, page 148, in the court records of Frederick County, Virginia. The land in question is now in the present Jefferson County, West Virginia. (West Virginia formed in the year of 1863).

Chapter seven

The Next Eight Years

Between the years of 1754 and 1762, only a glimpse through a telescope of time, we may visualize William and Hannah Crawford, with their growing family and their home on Cattail Run.

No doubt our Crawford family lived in the area, when a certain financial system was existant and frequently mentioned in American history. When tobacco was the medium of exchange. This serves to remind us of the scaracity of gold and pound sterling. Tobacco was in constant demand in the world markets and moved with reasonable swiftness at the American docks; providing substantial security against poverty, in a most difficult and troublesome time. The display of court orders in the dockets of old Frederick County, Virginia, has clarified the financial status of those colonial years, extending over a surprising length of time. This locality shows that tobacco was the principal type of currency since the time and beginning of the Jamestown Colony. William Crawford's name is mentioned in the old court orders at Winchester, Virginia.

Reaching back to the year of 1762, Ann Crawford (eldest daughter to William Crawford, by his first wife Ann Stewart in 1743), had been married to James Connell for about three years. James and Ann were married in 1759 (see Bradford Bible records), and their first child was a son, whom they named John. William was their second child. (See sketch of Ann (Crawford) Connell).

James Connell (husband to Ann Crawford), was the son of James and Ann (Williams) Connell, who moved from Maryland into Virginia and were among the realy pioneers, as were the Crawfords.

James and Ann (Crawford) Connell gave issue to five children; John, William, James, Nancy and Polly, the four latter, of whom were named in the will of their grandfather (Col. William Crawford), May of 1782, on record in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. All five children are named in their mother's will, dated 1783, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. The lack of reference concerning the husband of Ann (Crawford) Connell, is suggestive that he died or was killed early in life.

In the year of 1762, William and Hannah Crawford, marked eighteen years of married life together. Truly, God had blessed them with three lovely children, John, their eldest and hope of his father and a young man of seventeen years. Sarah, their second was most likely fifteen or sixteen years of age at that time, while Effie, their youngest was nearing womanhood, was about eleven years old. It is important to mention the progress of this family, as the year of 1762 marked some very decisive changes in

Chapter seven

said Acknowledgment to be Recorded Given under our Hands and Seals this fifth Day of September 1764.

*James Wood
M. Harrison*

*At a Court held for Frederick County March 5th 1765
This Commission together with the Certificates of the Execution thereof thereon endorsed was Returned into Court and Ordered to be Recorded.*

By the Court, James Keith, C. C.

This small instrument has been added for several reasons.

1 - A glimpse of the law in real estate, buying and selling, is on display here with the importance of the dates, to prove the colonial effect. 2 - The title of King George III, as he included with his empire, the country of France. 3 - A husband was unable to sell the family real estate, unless the full examination of the wife was in accord with the transaction; although she may have been illiterate, she was acknowledged and her X mark was honored. 4 - When this commission was issued, Hannah Crawford was unable to travel to the county seat at Winchester, to sign the deed of lease, on April 5th and 6th, 1762. It would be most interesting to learn the reason why she was not able to be present at the court house in Winchester, on the dates given. 5 - The wording is factual and precise, while the demands are made clear, in the presence of the two witnesses. 6 - Note: one of the witnesses was Matthew Harrison and is apt to be a relative to the future son-in-law to William and Hannah Crawford. (Husband of Sarah, who married William Harrison).

The original transaction mentioned herein, may be found in Vol. 8, page 150, in the court house at Winchester, Va. Thus, the 245 acres of land, belonging to William and Hannah Crawford, was sold to *Clyland*. The Witnesses were: Valentine Crawford, John Vance, David Shepherd, William Connell, Edward Dyall. (Current money of Virginia).

Before we ask why William and Hannah were selling their home, we must remember William Crawford, living and fighting through the devastation of the French and Indian War. When, during that time, in Pennsylvania, he caught sight for the first time, the broad valleys, cool rushing streams, west of the Alleghenies. There, just across Laurel Hill, the glistening Youghiogheny River, twisting and turning through the wooded hills and fair meadows, where it

Chapter seven

flowed unevenly to meet the quiet waters of the Monongahela; which in turn traveled, as it still does today, toward the confluence of the Allegheny, forming Ohio's rolling tide. A land of enchantment indeed. This bewitching country filled the hearts of all the soldiers with courage, driving the French from their stronghold at Fort Duquesne. (Fort Pitt or Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania).

Here, in the Youghiogheny valley is where William Crawford pictured a future home for his family. Here, is where the tree girth was enormous; where coal lay near the surface of the earth; where hunting and fishing were excellent; where the land lay rich and untouched, offering opportunities and fulfillment of the desires of the American colonists; who needed it and were willing to work and conquer it, for themselves and for their generations to follow.

Along the banks of the Yough, William had set his sight and here he planned to live. Therefore, he was selling his home in the Shenandoah Valley, in preparation for his removal into his ideal and Promised Land. This locality, he would make famous by his own settlement there, as a yeoman, surveyor, justice and a soldier of high rank as a colonel; serving the first American Military forces for our Independence. Before him, the great Northwest Territory stretched out in an endless pattern, also waiting the conquering quest for freedom. William Crawford's decision in favor of this change is certainly not to be questioned in any respect.



This home, located on what is known to be the old Stephenson place in the Shenandoah Valley.



the old Crawford homestead in the Shenandoah Valley where Col. William Crawford is known to be born. The section of the house to the right is the original part of the home.

CHAPTER EIGHT

YE OLD HOMESTEADS

Place: Old Frederick County, Virginia, where the Crawford and Stephenson families had their beginning. Time: 1715 - 1766. With the passing of two hundred years, more or less, we are attracted to these colonial homes, two of which are still intact, occupied and as lovely at present as they were then. Both are situated in present Jefferson County, West Virginia. This is due to the changing of the state line, when West Virginia formed in 1863.

Here in Kabletown Township, the visitor on a warm summer day, will discover the cool water of Bullskin Run, fed by the springs along its course, still flows and ripples today, the same as it has more than two hundred years previous. The cattle, horses and farm stock, still drink of the refreshing water as it flows toward the Shenandoah. Both and main branches of Bullskin Run, create a lasting picture; the narrow stream passing between grassy banks, while the rest of the countryside lies parched under the summer sun. Through the clear water, the pebbly bottom may be seen in places, while here and there rocky ledges add variety to an unpretending scene.

The Crawford home is likely to be the older of the two homes, judging by the style and materials of construction. This home may be reached on route 340, traveling northwest from Winchester, Va., through Berryville, on across the state line into Jefferson County, West Virginia. Proceeding on route 340 until half-way between 340/2 (Wheatland Road) and 13/3 (Harmony Road); it is here where Bullskin Run crosses route 340 and where the old stone house of the Crawford family stands in full view. Turning right, before crossing the bridge on county road 340/3 which follows the stream to join the main branch, (zig-zag northeast), one may approach the 'Old Crawford Homestead'.

The Crawford home is rather massive, yet its humble colonial appearance possesses a more friendly atmosphere than most of the later constructed homes. A presence of very early colonial living may be keenly felt as one wonders about the Crawford place, both outside and inside of this old house. On one end, a portion hence crumbled and fallen away, having been removed, while the main structure remains in a well kept condition. Broad stone supports

Chapter eight

above the doors and windows. Extremely thick walls, through which the workmen drilled, making accessible, modern day improvements, such as plumbing and electricity.

A newer addition has been built broadside on one end (front), of the old part. The same kind of materials and styling were used, continuing the original appearance, to match as near as possible the rare colonial art of its beginning. The later construction is said to have been added one hundred years ago. Thus, a hundred to a hundred and fifty years expired between the building of the two structures. The stones are native, rugged and varied in size, lending an unusual colonial accent, in keeping with earlier homes, which were built in Colonial America.

The appearance of the Crawford home from route 340, is enhanced by a new front porch, which has been constructed on the broad front of the later section, by the present owner. On the (front of original section), a little white stoop graces the doorway, through which many feet have trod; from the early 1700s until now. Inside this aged doorway, on the left, along the wall, a very old staircase leads to the second floor, from this very large room. Next room to the right is also large and not suggestive of a former kitchen, although it has been modernized into a lovely shining kitchen at present.

Leaving this quaint old landmark, driving toward 340, in a hollow of the field on the right, on the banks of Bullskin Run, one catches sight of the original spring house, which may also be seen from the spotless front porch. This little spring house, created on the same lines and styling, was constructed of native stone, as the home itself. Many generations have used the water, flowing from this spring. The Crawford family may be remembered well, at this point. The old spring house adds charm, making the setting complete. Except for the disappearance of the old trails for the newer roads; with a wee bit of the imagination, along with the facts, the gist of the story grows more colorful. True to the history of the plantation, a composition is an impossibility without the spring house, as it is too closely coupled with the events of the home and the historical richness of the past to be omitted.

The Crawford home brings to mind the statement concerning, William and Valentine Crawford, along with their parents, moving into the Shenandoah Valley from Pennsylvania. The idea that this home being built by and for this family, gives foundation also to the story that William was born in Perkeley County, West Virginia. Regardless of when their moving took place, we must not lose

Chapter eight

sight of the fact that the Crawford family was closely connected with Pennsylvania. One reason for this may be, they had other relatives back in Pennsylvania. The Crawford family may have been in disagreement with the Church of England, yet the father of William and Valentine built this home and was living there at the time of his tragic death in 1725.

In order to establish the right county of William Crawford's birth, the parent counties must be traced, to arrive at a fair answer. In Virginia, the counties formed in this wise: Orange formed from Spotsylvania in 1734; Spotsylvania formed from Essex, King and Queen and King William counties in 1720. In West Virginia the counties formed in this wise: Berkeley formed from Frederick, which formed from Orange and Augusta, (in Virginia) in 1738. Jefferson formed from Berkeley in 1801. The state line was made between Virginia and West Virginia in 1863.

The Stephenson Homestead

After leaving the Crawford home and its quaint little spring house, we proceed westward to route 340, which we cross and follow a curved lane alongside a pasture, where thirsty livestock graze by Bullskin's cool stream. Stopping in front of the house, we are greeted by a beautiful green lawn with huge shade trees; and here is a straight concrete walk, unusually wide, leading to a white pillared porch. The structure is brick, lending an air to the solid southern hospitality, for which this region is noted.

On either side of this fine old genteel home are two smaller buildings (each with the same styling and size), constructed of native stone and are exceedingly noticeable. These too, have weathered the storms of time and are said to be about the same age of the house. A typical arrangement, bearing evidence of early American history, when negro help was depended upon. The stone building on the right is said to be a kitchen, where servants prepared the meals for the master and his family, to be served in the large dining room of the big house. The stone building on the left is similar to the one on the right, except for a small window, rather high above the door (center front). This building is known as a school house in the past.

Walking over the threshold, through the wide front doorway of this fine old brick home, a doorway with simple lines and framed with narrow sections of colored glass, cannot escape the visitor's attention. Inside, the central hall leads directly to a pair of double doors, opening onto a veranda on the rear side of the house,

Chapter eight

in full view of panoramic charm. These double doors show signs of being closed in the past with a heavy bar extending from one side to the other, including three or four small curious looking eyelets, which were no doubt invented for the safety of the household. To the front of this wide central hall, an arch opens into a large gracious living room. To the right, directly opposite to the living room arch is another arch whereby one may enter a huge dining room. Each of these rooms display a colonial fireplace on the far side walls from the central hall.

Also in the central hall, past the living room arch is an old fashion staircase, leading to the second floor. Ascending the stairs (about 7 or 8 steps), turning to the right, a middle landing flanks the hall width (about 10½ ft.) against the rear wall of the house, over the double veranda doors below. Turning right again and another flight of steps (six or seven) lead to a one time, huge central hall on the second floor. This area has provided a reasonable sized bathroom, modern in recent years.

For the age of this colonial home, this stairway and hall are in remarkable condition. Certainly, the steps show signs of wear and the hand rail remains a witness to the many hands having clutched it for support. The lives of the past, have so honorably marked it thus. While ascending and descending these steps, the writer in wonderment was vaguely taken into the past, thinking of the earlier years, when the newness still shown from the hall. Where the ancestors of old, passing through, leaving their own finger prints upon the hand rail; where are only memories now. Here, the young and the old, the feeble and the spright, the sick and the well, were all part of the history, which makes this home a rare historical monument. Suddenly, a feeling of anxiety and thoughts of the war-torn years of those early experiences lingers on.

Over the living room, are two large airy bedrooms, one over looking the countryside in the rear. Here, through small squared colonial windows, one can look across the southern landscape and recognize the Washington homes of 1820.

A large master bedroom over the dining room and continuing through this room to a door opening into a room on a slightly lower level, over the kitchen below.

Conversation and observation were made while sitting in the living room, concerning the thick walls, deep window frames and sills. The shelves on either side of the fireplace and flue, are sufficient to accommodate a library for a large family. The

Chapter eight

fireplace has been relined and is useful today as it was in the days so long ago. This room is truly a mark of refinement and education, for which the ancestors were so noted.

Passing from the living room through the front central hall, (mentioned before) into a dining room, also full width of the house (same as the living room), another fine old fireplace and flue which have been closed, yet the beauty of the lines remain. Here, the imagination over rules again, when we think of the grand warriors dining and being served at a table in this room. Since the Stephenson and Crawford families, history reveals their friend Washington spent much of his time here in his earlier years. It is possible that he ate many meals here.

To the left of the dining room fireplace, a door opens into the part, which was at one time a kitchen of immensity. The room at present, is divided into two smaller rooms; a den just off the dining room with a small back stairway leading to the lower level over head.

Then through to the second half of the old kitchen, we find a neat sized kitchen, converted over to modern-day conveniences. The kitchen includes a pantry and the two are separated by a wall of unusual thickness, suggestive of the construction date. Through the window toward the outside, may be seen the stone house, where meals were prepared in colonial times. (Before mentioned).

A search was made for the home of William Crawford, which he purchased on Cattail Run. The locality described in this volume is due east of Charles Town, West Virginia, and may be reached on county road 9/3, which connects with route 340 to the north and route 9 to the south, near Mechanicstown. About half-way between these two highways, route 9/3 and the township line meets at the crossing of Cattail Run. Somewhere at this central point, near this hill is the site of the home where William and Hannah Crawford lived and reared their children. More research is required to designate this place correctly and the records of both Frederick County, Virginia and Jefferson County, West Virginia are involved.

CHAPTER NINE

BEYOND THE ALLEGHENIES

Beyond the point of comprehension, European emigration (considering the primitive seagoing vessels); the colonies along the Atlantic coast, began to show an increase of great proportions. The number arriving steadily on our eastern shore, from 1615 until the year of 1762 (when William Crawford sold his home on Cattail Run), is most difficult to understand, in our modern day thinking. Multitudes of souls, seeking peace, prosperity, opportunity and freedom of worship, minus the dictation of their Monarchs. The yearning for any kind of freedom, in the hearts of the Europeans, resulted in the ever increasing trade of merchant marine, as well as the never ending passenger lists, with one-way fare. With faces turned toward America, thousands were leaving their native homes each year, bringing with them ideas for a new unheard-of progress.

During this period of multiple population, numerous trails began to stretch through the colonies, including those previously traveled by the Indians and wild beasts. More thoroughfares were planned and surveyed.

With the white population, came the first mail and was dispatched in Massachusetts about 1639 and 1707. All postal service in America was controlled by England. Thus, in 1762, mail service, passenger stages, carriages and freight were on the move. Not only in each colony, but from one colony to another. Colonists moved from one colony to another, wherever they found it most pleasing to make their homes. Here, we find our earlier American ancestors, scattering and forming cities and rural communities. About the year of 1762, when William Crawford sold his home in the Shenandoah Valley, the colonists were beginning to feel crowded, spreading over this seemingly endless continent.

The teeming thousands began their march over the mountains to the interior at an early date. (See Washington's journal of 1753 and 1754).

The future home of Col. William Crawford was to be Stewart's Crossing in southwestern Pennsylvania, where Braddock's Old Road crossed the Youghiogeny River.

After a study of 'Boundary Controversy Between Pennsylvania and Virginia' 1748 - 1785, a sketch by Boyd Crumrine; See Annals of Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Penn. Vol. 1, Sept. 1902. Here a

Chapter nine

better perspective forms, as Francis Parkman describes the area of southwestern Pennsylvania. Quote: *One vast and continuous forest shadowed the fertile soil, covering the lands as the grass covers a garden lawn, sweeping over hill and hollow in endless undulation, burying mountains in verdure, and mantling brooks and rivers from the light of day.* -end quote. This was written in 1760 and prior to that year, Virginia had already made great strides to conquer this territory for herself, then under English control. Having established trading posts, organizing land companies and western expeditions, toward this goal.

In Crumrine's notes, on page 507, *Christopher Gist was sent out from Virginia as an agent of Ohio Land Company, to make surveys.* -end quote. He also built a home near Dunbar, Pennsylvania, (present Fayette County, Pa.).

Page 508, (same notes), *Joshus Fry and two other commissioners representing Virginia and Mr. Gist attended a treaty with the Indians, with whom the French were tampering.*

In October of 1753, we find George Washington delivering a message to the French Commandant at Ft. Duquesne (Ft. Pitt), from Governor Dinwiddie in Williamsburg, Va. (Capital of Virginia then).

Page 508, Crumrine's notes explains, *In 1754 the erection of a fort at the place indicated was begun by Capt. William Trent in command of a body of Virginia Militia.* The same year the fort was conquered by the French and Indians and construction was completed by the French, who called it Fort Duquesne.

Also in 1754, a proclamation was issued by the English Monarch, insuring the men of the colonies, land in payment for their services in the war against the common foe.

Virginia ss

By the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq.:

His Majesty's Lieutenant - Governor, and Commander-In-Chief of this Dominion.

A Proclamation

For encouraging Men to enlist in His Majesty's Service for the Defence and Security of this Colony.

Whereas it is determined that a Fort be immediately built on the River Ohio, at the Fork of the Monongahela, to oppose any further Encroachments, or hostile Attempts of the French and the Indians in their interest, and for the Security and Protection of his Majesty's Subjects in this Colony; and as it is absolutely necess-

Chapter nine

ary that a sufficient Force should be raised to erect and support the same; For an encouragement to all who shall voluntarily enter into the said Service, I do hereby notify and promise, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Council of this Colony, that over and above their Pay, Two Hundred Thousand Acres of his Majesty's the King of Great Britain's Lands, on the East Side of the River Ohio, within this Dominion, One Hundred Thousand Acres whereof to be contiguous to the said Fort, and the other Hundred Thousand Acres to be on, or near the River (Ohio) shall be laid off and granted to such Persons, who by their voluntary Engagement, and behavior in the said Service shall deserve the same. And I further promise, that the said Lands shall be divided amongst them immediately after the Performance of the said Service, in a proportion due their respective merit, as shall be represented to me by their Officers, and held and enjoyed by them without paying any Rights, and also free from the payments of Quit Rents, for the term of Fifteen Years. And I do appoint this Proclamation to be read and published at the Court-Houses, Churches and Chapels in each County within this Colony, and that the Sheriffs take Care the same shall be done accordingly.

Given at the Council Chamber in Williamsburg on the 19th Day of February, in the 27th Year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini 1754.

Robert Dinwiddie

GOD SAVE THE KING

This was followed by: The French and Indian War, Battle at Fort Necessity at Great Meadows, Braddock's Defeat in 1755. When the Monongahela and Allegheny areas were cleared by the French and Indians, this meant death and destruction to the English settlements farther east of the mountains.

In Boyd Crumrine's notes, page 506, *Several Indian villages are designated, and two English towns or settlements, Kittanning and Venango, (in writings of Jadague). But there was an older map extant; for, at a meeting of the Provincial Council on August 4, 1731, there was produced a 'Map of Louisiana as inserted in a Book called a New General Atlas, published at London in the year 1721,' when it was first observed how 'exorbitant the French claims were on the Continent of America; that the description in said Map they claimed a great part of Carolina and Virginia and laid down the Susquehanna as a Boundary of Pennsylvania.'* It was also noted that,

Chapter nine

by the information of Indian Traders west of the Alleghenies, the French were endeavoring to 'gain over' the Indians to their interests.

An English expedition under the command of Col. James Armstrong, penetrated the southwestern hills of Pennsylvania about 1756, storming the Indian towns along the Allegheny River. This expedition was far from successful, when unspeakable suffering took place, due to the savage policies of the Indians.

With the successful expedition of General Forbes in 1758, Mr. Gist was able to return to his plantation home near Dunbar, (in Fayette County,) Pennsylvania.

In 1759, saw mills, grist mills, trading posts, garrisoned forts came into existence as the tide of emigration moved westward and almost poured over the Alleghenies, into southwestern Pennsylvania.

On page 85 of Penn Pictures of Southwestern Pennsylvania, by Pittsburgh Press, a Chester County Quaker, James Kenny writes, quote: *Ye South Branch of Pottomack people are in droves along ye road, going to Pittsburgh, some with flour and some with corn, oats, butter, cheese &c. The day I overtook ye wagons, I met Col. Burd of Penna & a party with pack horses going to ye mouth of Redstone Creek to build some store houses, in order to have ye carriages on this road to go from thence down ye Monongahela to Pittsburgh.* -end quote. Foot note: James Burd a Scotsman and officer of the French and Indian War. (James Kenny diary dated 1759).

Fort Cumberland was erected at the start of the French and Indian War and was one of the most important outposts, situated on the Potomac River, (Cumberland, Md.). Excellent connections were made possible here. Traveling by water, connected with trails leading 'Beyond the Alleghenies.'

Ferry grants were provided for those who desired to operate a ferry for an extra income. A ferry was most likely to be operated by earlier settlers and farmers, who's land was near, where the stream and trail crossed.

From Fort Cumberland, a trail led westward to Pittsburgh, and was known as Braddock's Old Road and served the Braddock expedition in 1755. On this road, the Indians watched the white settlers traveling at a constant rate, and waited in ambush. This resulted in the slaughter of hundreds of emigrating families, including road workers and soldiers. Although the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers had been yielded to England, Indians of French influence were still on the warpath.

Chapter nine

Other roads, more or less horse pack trails, led westward, as did the Forbes Road farther north. However, the waterways were the scene of west bound traffic. When the streams were swollen in early spring and not later than March 1st, marking the ideal time of emigration; as barges, boats and canoes, moved along with much greater ease in the deeper waters. This is likely to have been the less difficult, as overland routes, many times impassible, due to steep grades and heavy loads. This proved to work hardship on the horses as well as the drivers. Many times, all those who were able to walk, were forced to do so. Water travel had its own problems too, as families became marooned at certain points, because of low water, where they waited several days or weeks for rain to produce a rising tide, before they were able to continue their journey.

Dreams were often shattered by loss of life. Possessions and horses lost by the wild flooding streams, not to mention the possibilities of sickness and death; all during the course of moving to the new western frontier.

Barges and flat boats were built large enough to transport cattle, horses and other live stock, besides 'farming utensils' with household goods and always plenty of grain, flour and salt, extra supply of gun powder for hunting and protection.

On overland trails, toll was paid by the traveler in this early period, thus, we understand why the old toll houses were among the first structures along the newly cut routes. Price listings are yet on display, hanging outside, on the wall of the old toll houses, having stood the test of time. Each vehicle, each head of livestock and each person, were taxed accordingly.

1760-1764, With Indian uprisings under Chief Pontiac, Col. Bouquet came on the scene. The English had established 14 outposts from Pennsylvania's western frontier, to the Lake Superior area, during which time the Indians witnessed the white man's progress. Chief Pontiac, having served with the French in the Lake region, organized all the Indian Nations in that area, against the rapid advance of new settlements. Pontiac captured ten of the outposts. The white captives numbered into the hundreds, not counting the slain.

Chief Pontiac was on his own, continuing the fierce tumults, one after another, until Col. Bouquet brought them to a halt, after which many white captives were returned to their people. Reference has been made in 'County of Highland History' (Ohio) by Rev. J. W. Klise, A. E. Hough, editor, published in 1902, that two Crawford

Chapter nine

boys, who were captured by the Indians, were released about this time. Col. William Crawford was said to be a relative to this line of Crawfords.

The mention of these hardships are important in regard to the dates, involving our Stephenson and Crawford families. Whether or not, or how many in these two families, served in the war against Chief Pontiac, is not known. We may realize, nothing was spared, to bring a complete victory. Surely man power was not exempt in a war like this, since the Stephenson horses were all pressed into the conflict, when General Braddock in 1755, marched against the French and Indians. Lyman Draper's collection, notebook 3S2 - 67.

The most prevalent date used in the removal of the Crawford families, from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, into southwestern Pennsylvania, is 1766. Remembering William Crawford's real estate sale on Cattail Run in 1762, when his wife Hannah was unable to travel to the county seat at Winchester, to sign her X mark, whereby the deal was not closed until August of the same year.

Where was William Crawford during this time? From 1763 until the moving took place, was a space of time consisting of two and a half or three years, until he moved his family over the Mountains. Indian raids and warfare, no doubt caused a delay to a certain degree. The pioneering program required months of work at the place of settlement. First of all, surveyors mapped out plots of land into farms, for future homes. Cabins must be erected for shelter, the land required clearing for the planting of crops. The difficult tasks accomplished, to be in readiness to receive their families, who came at a later date.

With all things considered, a government body was needed and was organized, which was a time consuming problem to all who participated.

The author sincerely believes, that some time during the year of 1766, the majority of the families arrived in the new settlements, in the area of present Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

The exact time of Col. William Crawford's settlement in this section of Pennsylvania (Fayette County), is fixed by a deposition in the Virginia State Papers, at Richmond. Quote: *Colonel William Crawford deposeth and saith that his first acquaintance with the country ok the Ohio was in the year 1758, he then being an officer in the Virginia Service. That between that time and the year 1765, a number of settlements were made on the public roads in that country by permission of several commanding officers at Fort Pitt.*

Chapter nine

That in the fall of the year, he made some improvements on the west side of the Allegheny mountains; in the spring of the year following he settled, and has continued to live here ever since. That before that time, and in that year, a considerable number of settlements were made, he thinks near three hundred, without permission from any commanding officer, some of which settlements were made within the limits of the Indiana Company's claim, and some others within Colonel Croghan's. -end quote.

Here, we learn first hand that William Crawford and his family made the permanent change in the spring of 1766. A family, one among many, who's footsteps lie beneath the dust, never to shape again, except in the memories of their descendants and through the pages of history.

The passing of eight years, these pioneers witnessed many a tired and worn traveler passing the doors of their humble dwellings. Hospitality was enjoyed, while family after family warmed by the hearthside and drank of the cool running water from the hillside springs. The Crawford residence became known for hospitality, to the poor as well as the rich.

In the year of 1773, a Rev. David McClure, traveling through this locality, became acquainted with these Virginians. A notation said to be taken from his diary reads as follows. Quote: *In this log house where church services may have begun, following the times they met under the tree, holding their rifles under their arms, evidence points that the following were married here: Dr. Knight and Polly Stephenson; John Minter and Stephenson; John Crawford, his first wife Frances Bradford; Francis Hickman to Sallie Massey and Others. -end quote.*

Since Rev. McClure mentions Frances Bradford as John Crawford's first wife, the author is inclined to believe that John was married to his second wife at that time. Rev. McClure judged him to be married there, but John was really married in 1764 and this takes him back to Virginia. Effie Grimes was the second wife to John Crawford and it appears that second marriage took place before 1773, the year of Rev. McClure's arrival. This being the case, Lt. John Crawford (son of Col. William and Hannah Crawford), was married previously to Frances Bradford, long enough to have two sons (Moses and Richard), loss of his wife Frances, and be married again to Effie Grimes; all before Rev. David McClure's arrival to that locality in 1773. (See John Crawford's marriage date in the records of the old Bradford Bible).

John Minter married Elizabeth, the daughter of Valentine Craw-

Chapter nine

ford, and Dr. Knight married Polly, daughter of Richard Stephenson, Jr. (half-brother to William and Valentine Crawford). Since Rev. McClure was not present when these marriages took place, he would be justified in using the term, 'evidence points' to a good advantage.

Depending on the records of the Bradford family Bible, with information from that line of descendants, we find as before mentioned, John and Frances (Bradford) Crawford, were married in 1764 and their older son Moses (ancestor of the author), was born in Virginia, in 1765, while their next child, Richard, was born in Pennsylvania, (present Fayette County). Evidently, John Crawford and his wife Frances, moved across the Allegheny mountains in 1766 with the rest of the Crawford family. This would be timed as being between the birthdates of their two oldest children, Moses and Richard. William was the third child of John Crawford, and only child born to him by his second wife Effie Grimes. (See letter of Richard Crawford, to his Uncle David Bradford, dated May 2, 1799).

The marriage place of William Crawford's daughter Sarah, can be very well fixed in Virginia, since she was married to William Harrison in 1765, the year prior to the Crawford family's moving across the mountains into southwestern Pennsylvania. (See records of the Bradford Bible).

Needless to say, Effie, the younger child of William Crawford and his wife Hannah, was probably married in Westmoreland County, Pa. (present Fayette County). She was married to William McCormick in 1769. (See records of Bradford Bible).

When Ann (Crawford) Connell (daughter of William Crawford by his first wife, Ann Stewart), moved into southwestern Pennsylvania, has not been accounted for, nor do we know about the death or disappearance of her husband, James Connell. However, she did cross the Alleghenies, and she had without a doubt, all her treasured possessions with her. The household goods, farming *utensils*, and etc... which formerly belonged to her father and no doubt to her real mother, Ann Stewart. (See the will of her father, Col. William Crawford, in Westmoreland County, Pa., dated May, 1782). Ann Connell, at the time of her moving westward, was the mother of, at least three children, since she was married to James Connell in 1759. (See records of the Bradford Bible).

In the spring of 1766, the water route was the probable route on which the Crawford and Stephenson families moved into southwestern Pennsylvania. Following the Potomac River up stream to its North Branch, to a short distance of the headwaters of the River

Chapter nine

Youghiogeny, and thence by overland transportation, embarking at the nearest Youghiogeny landing. Floating down stream to where Braddock's Old Road crossed the Youghiogeny. This crossing, in the begining, was called Stewart's Crossing. Here, marks the spot and location of William Crawford's choice and where he built his home. Where Hannah caught sight for the first time, the cabin that William had erected for them, giving this picturesque place the name '*Spring Gardens.*'

One can only imagine the excitement, joy as well as the sorrow, intermingled with fear, which those families felt at that time. Beauty and charm of a new home, though most humble, was to be honored by people of high esteem. George Washington, the old Crawford and Stephenson family's friend of their Shenandoah Valley days, called here a number of times.

CHAPTER TEN

THE STEWARTS CROSSING AREA

A true pioneering trail over the waterways, whether it was up stream or down stream, surely must have been a thrill for the grownups and children alike. At every turn or bend in the rivers and creeks, came a new experience and a different view upon mother nature. The trail leading William and Hannah Crawford, with their families, to their new abodes in the Stewarts Crossing area, would be no less adventuresome.

Following the Youghiogheny River down stream, to within the boundaries of (what is now) Fayette County, Pennsylvania, we find the scenes have changed in most places, to the extreme. Where once mother nature ruled completely, is now railroads, state and national highways, mining and factories, including all the ideas, which man can produce toward progress.

The estate of William Crawford was located on the Youghiogheny River, slightly north of Connellsville. At present, the city limits are most likely to extend through the Crawford estate, as it was surveyed in the beginning. The river flows northwestward to meet the Monongahela at McKeesport.

Is it any wonder that William Crawford chose this beautiful spot for his own? As George Washington described it to be very near (or not far from) the house, to the coal mines on the banks of the river; and he further states, that the coal to be of good quality and burns well. The estate, bounded by the river on the west and well situated for the many conveniences of that time, located in what is now Connellsville Township. Though William Crawford owned other lands in southwestern Pennsylvania, this was his home, where he resided during his life in Pennsylvania, the place he named '*Spring Gardens*.' This place is said to have been patented in the name of William McCormick, at a later date.

The families of this rugged area, constructed forts throughout southwestern Pennsylvania, at places where protection was needed. Often times around their homes. Everything was done to protect human life and the life of their livestock. If a husband and father was spending time on the frontier, preparing the homestead for readiness, upon the arrival of his family, he would most likely give his horses protection in the same cabin, where he slept at night. A sturdy, continual pioneering trend keeping pace

Chapter ten

with this period.

When John Crawford (son of Col. William Crawford) arrived at the new frontier, he took up land directly across the river from present Connellsville and slightly south of his father's 'Spring Gardens', also across the river. Official record, Vol. 1, page 14, among the Fayette County records. This was surveyed for Lewis Davison, in the right of John Crawford, about 1769. Seemingly, Lewis Davison sold his rights to John Crawford, before the patent was issued. This place, on the original survey maps, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, at Uniontown, is listed under the name 'Stewart's Crossing', Connellsville, occupying both sides of the Youghiogheny River, also covers much of the plantation of John Crawford. Since the original buildings are removed with the passing of time, it is most difficult to find the site of John Crawford's home, as it was when he lived there. No doubt it was not far from the river, almost opposite the home of his parents. Here John Crawford, his wife Frances and their two little sons, Moses and Richard lived.

John, like his father, owned other surveys in southwestern Pennsylvania, besides this 376 1/4 acres, which is located in the present Township of Dunbar, of Fayette County. Back in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, it is not known whether John owned land before he moved west of the Alleghenies, although there is a John Crawford listed in the deed books at Winchester, selling land in 1765. Because of the numerous Crawfords by the name of John, in the records everywhere, the author is reluctant to state with certainty, that this John in the Virginia records, is the son of Col. William Crawford. However, it easily could be true, that our John Crawford owned his own place in the Shenandoah Valley, before he moved his family across the mountains. The dates are in complete harmony.

Sarah (William Crawford's eldest daughter, by his 2nd wife Hannah Vance), with her husband, William Harrison, lived near her parents. William Harrison, his parents, his brothers and sisters, emigrated into the same parts of southwestern Pennsylvania, as did the Crawfords. His parents were, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Harrison. The names of this family are also represented on the original survey maps of the new frontier. Since Sarah and William were married in 1765, it stands to reason they were married when the Crawfords moved in 1766. Sarah married secondly to Uriah Springer, after the death of William Harrison in 1782. Sarah is accredited with an education, inasmuch, that she taught school in the Fayette County

Chapter ten

area. Her husband William, was a major in the army, also served in the county courts. They had several children, but since William Harrison omitted their names from his will, except to mention that he *had* children, neither shall the author list them at this time.

Effie Crawford (daughter of William and Hannah Crawford), who married William McCormick, also lived in the vicinity of Stewart's Crossing. William and Effie had a large family. In William McCormick's will, on record in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, he gave a list of his children, who are no doubt in proper succession. First of all, he mentions his beloved wife Effie, then his children as follows: William, an idiot son Jack, a son Charles. The daughters were: Nancy, Molly, Sarah, Hannah, Jane and Ephelia. They also had a daughter Ann, who was mentioned in the will of her grandfather (Col. William Crawford; see Vol. 1, page 9, in the Register of Wills Office, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania). William McCormick's will is dated in 1808 and probated in 1818. He also made mention of his plantation of 230 acres, in Bullsken Township, in Fayette County.

William McCormick is known to be a teamster and no doubt made many trips over the Alleghenies, delivering the important commodities to the Ohio frontier in southwestern Pennsylvania; from the locality of his old home in the Shenandoah Valley. His name is listed in the old minute books, in several places. His parents and brothers and sisters, were well represented in the early original surveys of southwestern Pennsylvania. (See William McCormick's will). A son James is also mentioned.

The plantation of James and Ann (Crawford) Connell, was located on Braddock's old road, about two miles north of the Youghiogheny River. Ann Connell's latter years, she lived as a widow. Her husband James (brother to Zachariah), is said to have been born in 1742 and served in the Revolutionary War, though the information concerning James, has been very scarce. The children of James and Ann are as follows: John, James, William, Polly and Nancy. (See the will of Ann (Crawford) Connell).

It has been stated that Zachariah Connell, was the husband of Ann Crawford, but this is a mistake. Zachariah is said to have been born about 1741. He died in August of 1813 and was married twice. The first time to Rebecca Rice and to this union, 9 children were born. He married secondly, to Margaret Wallace, no doubt a younger woman; and to this marriage, two children are mentioned. The family burial place is in Connellsville, northwest section. Some of his children are buried there also. Connellsville was

Chapter ten

named after this family.

Valentine Crawford settled on Jacob's Creek, which is the present boundary between Westmoreland and Fayette Counties. Not much is known about Valentine's wife, Sarah, who is believed to be Sarah Morgan. His daughter, Elizabeth, married John Minter. His son, William, perished on the Ohio Sandusky Expedition with Col. William Crawford. He held the rating of a lieutenant in the ill-fated 13th Regiment. Effie Worthington Breckenridge, is also known to be a daughter of Valentine. Valentine Crawford, Jr, seems to have disappeared from most records, at an early date.

Since Valentine was a business manager of George Washington's lands, it may be noted that he was an overseer of the 2,000 acres, William Crawford located for Washington, at or near Perryopolis, in what is now Fayette County, in Perry Township. This kept Valentine on the move most of the time. In several passages, we find him traveling to and from Mount Vernon (Washington's home in Virginia), and Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. No doubt he spent time at Washington's land office, located in Winchester, Virginia; the former neighborhood of the Crawford family. (See chapter concerning Valentine Crawford).

A grist mill was constructed at Perryopolis, on Washington's property (Fayette County), which turned out to be a failure, being situated on a dry run. Washington was able to get rid of it at a giveaway price. This was also due to the constant fear of Indian uprisings, resulting in the scarcity of labor to keep it on a paying basis. Valentine Crawford had a great deal to do with this, following the instructions of Washington to the very letter, with unspeakable anxieties.

Judging by the will of Col. Hugh Stephenson (Col. William Crawford's half-brother), in Berkeley County, West Virginia, he also, was entitled to land in southwestern Pennsylvania, 800 acres in Augusta County, 2,200 acres on the branches of Cross Creek (in present Washington County, Penn.), 1,763 acres on Shirteers Creek (Chartiers). This land being granted according to his services in the Colonial Wars for England and due to his rank in the Revolutionary War.

The life of Col. Hugh Stephenson may be termed as mysterious, by reason of the important and principal questions in the mind of the author, still unanswered. Having a Virginia background, Hugh continued to reside in the Shenandoah Valley, after many of his friends, relatives and neighbors moved west of the Alleghenies. When and where he met his wife, the former Ann Whaley, also of

Chapter ten

Virginia, is not known, though six children came to bless this union: William, John, Marquis, Hugh, Nancy, Betsy, besides a younger son, Richard, who died at an early age.

According to the family records of this line and legal documents, concerning Hugh Stephenson's Land Bounty Warrant of 6,666-2/3 acres, granted to him for his services in the Revolutionary War. (the land lying and being in the County of Franklin, State of Ohio); Col. Hugh Stephenson was not married to his wife until, just before his youngest son was born. (Richard born about 1777). Thus, rendering the disgrace of illegitimacy on his first five children. This may have been factual where the laws of Church and State are concerned (Church of England), however, a notation should be taken. According to those laws, any couple living in Virginia married outside the church and its order, *just was not* considered married. Anyone stopping short of further research of the Church of England, would believe this to be true. Since Col. William Crawford (Hugh's half-brother) and his second wife, Hannah Vance, were married in Chambersburg, Penn., January 5th, 1744, proves that other members of the Crawford and Stephenson clans were a challenge to the Church of England. This would lead us to believe that Hugh Stephenson and Ann Whaley were married first, outside of the Colony of Virginia and the Church of England, with the first marriage being considered null and void in the territory wherein they lived.

Among the first cases of the Court of Common Pleas, County of Franklin, State of Ohio, at Columbus, are legal records, which have drenched the honorable lineage and name of this family through the mud of disgrace in a lawsuit, '*Stephenson vs Sullivant*'. The opponent trying to prove, that since the youngest child of Hugh and Ann (Whaley) Stephenson was deceased, the rest of their children were illegitimate and disqualified to receive the inheritance of the 6,666 2/3 acres, lying and being in the County of Franklin, State of Ohio; which was due them, through the services of their father, Col. Hugh Stephenson, in the Revolutionary War. The state of Virginia granted this allotment according to his rank, located in the Virginia Military Tract, which was reserved to Virginia, to enable that state to pay their soldiers, in the state of Ohio.

Unquestioned are the records of Col. Hugh Stephenson, as he had earned every acre of the land allotted to him. He was a commanding officer, a captain with a company of men, who marched from Shepherdstown on the Shenandoah River (now in West Virginia), to relieve the siege at Boston, 1775. Marching about 600 miles with

Chapter ten

plenty of action. Capt. Hugh Stephenson received wounds, which were the cause of his death, at which time he ranked as a colonel. His will was probated in December of 1776, at Martinsburg, W. Virginia. His half-brother, Valentine Crawford, was one of the executors. Capt. William Crawford (the other half-brother) and John Stephenson (his full-brother), were also ascribed as executors. His will was made and dated, July 20th, 1775.

Ann Whaley Stephenson (Hugh's wife) and her brood, moved into southwestern Pennsylvania at a later date than her relatives, and no doubt this was after her husband's death. There in (what is now) Fayette County, we find the plantation of Ann Stephenson, along Jacob's Creek. The boundaries of her plantation, of 320 acres '*The Springfield*', were the farms of her relatives and neighbors. '*The Grand Parade*', 76 1/4 acres, belonged to her brother-in-law, John Stephenson, and John's 414 or 412 acres '*Antiqua*' next to this. Samuel Wells to the north, also named his the '*Springfield*', Elizabeth Meason's '*Arch Land*' (or '*Rich Land*') and to the east, Thomas Meason and his '*Rich Land*'. Benjamin Whaley to the southwest, called his plantation, over 400 acres, the '*Prosperity*'. All in what is now Upper Tyrone Township.

Hannah (Vance) Crawford was fortunate in having her family near her in the swift emigration march. We find the name of Vance widely scattered in southwestern Pennsylvania and many gravestones are to be found in the Cross Creek cemetery, near the West Virginia State line, in Washington County, Penn., as well as Fayette County.

The family of John and Frances (Bradford) Crawford, lived at '*Crawford's Delight*' along the banks of the beautiful Youghiogheny River. How wonderful it would be, if we knew more in detailed explanation, of this couple and their two little sons. Moses being the eldest, would be five years old in 1770. At an early age, which may have been about this time, Moses met with an accident. He was left with a handicap the rest of his life. He was unable to participate in the military affairs, as his father and grandfather. Seemingly, his grandfather, Col. William Crawford, made an effort to prepare for him, a future with an education and sufficient provisions to offset this handicap. A land survey is herein included.

No. 2435, Moses Crawford, Franklin Township, Fayette County, Penn. 302 1/2 acres, As & All.

Surveyed Oct. 29, 1769 and Patented Sept. 28, 1789.

Page 16, 74.

Another listed, which may be the same land, is located very near the Dunbar Township line. (May be an overlap of township on map).

Chapter ten

No. 2453, Moses Crawford, Dunbar Township, Fayette County, Penn. 302 1/2 acres, As & All.

Surveyed Oct. 29, 1769 and Pat. date, Sept. 28, 1789.

A Wt. to accept.

Moses Crawford sold his rights before the patent date, to Andrew Byers.

Whether this plot was provided to him by his grandfather is not certain; but by all means should be considered, only a short distance from his father's plantation '*Crawford's Delight*', and '*Stewart's Crossing*', also his grandfather's '*Spring Gardens*'

There are no other surveys on the original survey map to suggest that Richard and William (half-brother to Richard and Moses), ever was provided land by their grandfather, however, it is possible they may have received land located elsewhere, (See the will of Col. William Crawford).

CHAPTER ELEVEN
LENGTHENING SHADOWS
IN
OLD VIRGINIA

Having already passed through the years of 1765, until 1770 and important dates and events mentioned, concerning our Crawford family moving to the southwestern Pennsylvania frontier; we must not lose sight of those lengthening shadows back in 'Old Virginia' (Frederick County, at that time). Though the call of the wild was strongly flowing through the veins of our colonial ancestors, there were also memories they cherished, of the happenings in their younger years, in the old neighborhood. Thus, we find, during these years a strong relationship. They still held dear, the 'old stamping ground' in the Shenandoah Valley of Northern Virginia.

The old homestead on the Bullskin is where Richard and Honor (William and Valentine Crawford's step-father and mother), continued to live. Richard (Stinson) Stephenson and widow Crawford had accumulated real estate and records indicating that Richard had a business ability, even though neither of these wonderful people were literate. To their honorable memory here follows one of their deeds, recorded in Book 6, page 198, a photostat via the Virginia State Library at Richmond. This document is also on record in the County Clerk's office in the courthouse in Winchester, Virginia. Book and page before mentioned. Years, 1760 - 1761.

Re; Richard and Onnour Stephenson

This indenture made this 4th day of March 1762 between Richard Stephenson of the County of Frederick and Colony of Virginia, farmer and Onnour, his wife, of the one part and John Carlyle and George William Fairfax of the other part witness that for and in consideration of the sum of 107 pounds 16 shillings and three pence current money of Va. to him the said Richard Stephenson in hand paid by the said John Carlyle and George William Fairfax... whereas... whereof... by virtue of a bargain and sale to them thereof made by the said Richard Stephenson for one whole year by indenture bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents and... the tract or parcel of land situate

Chapter eleven

in the County of Frederick on the River Shenandoah which was granted unto the said Richard by John Hardin By Deed of Lease & Release Bearing Date the 4 and 5 day of Decemter 1752 it being the tract of land whereon the Bloomery now stands and bounded as by a survey whereof made as follows: beginning at a small walnut on the river side by the mouth of the mill water courses and running thence north 75 - 76 degrees west 40 poles to an elm tree by the road thence north 3 degrees east 24 poles to a bush and stake thence south 40 degrees east 18 poles to a black oak thence south 60 degrees east 38 poles to a white oak thence south 53 degrees east 21 poles to a white oak in the River side, thence up the river south 40 degrees west 34 poles to the beginning containing ten acres of land together with the iron works or bloomery and all houses, buildings, orchard, trees, woods, underwood, water courses, etc...

(two pages of where... and whereas... etc.).

Witnesses, John Hardin
Valentine Crawford
Edward Masterson

March 4, 1761 received of the within mentioned John Carlyle and George William Fairfax the sum of 107 pounds 16 shillings and 3 pence, it being the consideration of the within deed.

Richard x Stephenson
Onnour x Stephenson

John Hardin
Valentine Crawford
Edward Masterson

At a court held for Frederick County on the 7th day of April 1761, This indenture was acknowledged by Richard Stephenson party there- to and ordered to be recorded.

Teste.
Archibald Wager, C. C.

Note: One of the grantees' mentioned in this historical document and having a strong relationship to the Washington family, was George William Fairdax. John Carlyle had married Sarah Fairfax, sister of Lawrence Washington's wife, 'nn (Fairfax) Washington.

At the time this deed was dated, it may be observed and is reasonably true, that Richard Stephenson (step-father of William and Valentine Crawford), had become weary of his work at the bloomery, after he had already spent 10 to 20 of his best years in partnership at the ironworks. No records are available to show

Chapter eleven

there were any change in this partnership. All we know is, that he and his wife Onnour were selling by deed, to John Carlyle and George Willian Fairfax, in 1761 - 1762. Richard and Onnour Stephenson had complete control at this time, since they alone were the grantors, with their names and marks appearing at the conclusion of this instrument.

Apparently Richard Stephenson was failing in health at this time, as three years later we find him making his last will and testament.

In respect to the Virginia State Library at Richmond, the will of Richard Stephenson is offered herewith. It is also recorded in the county court of Frederick, at Winchester, Virginia.

Frederick County, Virginia. Will Book 3, 1761 - 1770. page 288.

In The Name of God Amen, the 21st day of March, 1765, I Richard Stephenson of Frederick County and Colony of Virginia being very sick and weak of Body but of Perfect mind and Memory thanks be to God for the same and Calling to mind the Transitory Estate of this life and that all Flesh Must Yield unto Death when it shall Please God do make and Declare this my last will and testament in a Maner following that is to say first I recommend my soul unto the hands of God who gave it me and my Body I recommend unto the Earth from whence it came to be Buried in a Decent and Christian like manner at the Descretion of my Executors not Doubting but at the General Resurrection to Receive it again.

Imprimis - my Will and Desire is that all my Funeral Expenses and Debts be paid out of my Personal Estate by my Executors. First I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Honor Stephenson one Third part of all my Land and Personal Estate During her life and after her Death to be Equally Divided between my five sons John Stephenson Hugh Stephenson Richard Stephenson James Stephenson and Marquis Stephenson and their Heirs and assigns forever and the other two thirds to be Equally Divided Between my five sons before mentioned Except Forty Pounds Current Money which is to be taken out of my Estate first and formost and Twenty Pounds thereof to be given to William Crawford and the other Twenty Pounds to be given Valentine Crawford as their part of my Estate and a Negro Woman called Jean which shall be left for my Wife for to Tend and Nurse my daughter Elenor and after the Death of my wife for John Stephenson to take the said Negro woman and my daughter Elenor and keep them both during both their lives and if the said Negro woman should die the said John Stephenson shall keep and mentain the

Chapter eleven

the said Elenor during her life on his own Costs and Expenses but if Elenor should die and the Negro woman live then she shall be and Remain the Property of the said John Stephenson and his Heirs and assigns forever provided always that if the said Elenor should die during my wife's lifetime then the said Negro Woman to be sold and the Money be Equally Divided between my five sons John Hugh Richard James and Marquis.

I give and bequeath unto Eldest son John Stephenson an Equal part of my land on the lower end of the tract where he now lives to be laid off so that he shall have the spring right against his house where he now lives and an Equal Part of the Medewing or Medew Ground to him and his Heirs and assigns forever.

I give and bequeath unto my son Hugh Stephenson an Equall part of my land to be laid off joining to John Stephenson with an equal part of Medewing or Meadow Ground to him and his Heirs and assigns forever.

I give and bequeath unto my son James Stephenson an Equal part of my land to be laid off at the upper part of the land on the South side of the Marsh with no more than an equal part of Medewing to him and his heirs and assigns forever.

I give and bequeath unto my youngest son Marquis Stephenson the House and Plantation where I now live with an equal Land and Medewing to him and his Heirs and assigns forever.

Provided always that if my sons John Hugh James and Marquis should disagree in laying off or Dividing of the land between them that then Captain Robert Rutherford and Captain Thomas Rutherford lay off and divide the lands between them in the best manner they can according to this my last will and Testament.

And Lastly I make and ordain my wife Honor Stephenson and my two oldest sons John Stephenson and Hugh Stephenson my Sole Executors of this my last will and Testament Revoking and Disanulling all former and other Wills and Testaments by me or Suffered to be made.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and Seal the Day and year above written.

Richard (Seal) Stephenson

Witnesses:

John Maccormick, Jr.

George McCormick

Joseph Beeler

Chapter eleven

At a Court continued and held for Frederick County the 5th day of June 1765.

This last will and testament of Richard Stephenson deceased was produced in court by Honor Stephenson, John Stephenson and Hugh Stephenson the executrix and executors therein named who made oath that the date and the same being proved by the oaths of Humphry Wells, George McCormick and Joseph Beeler three of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded and on the motion of the said Honree, John and Hugh who entered into bond with Thomas Speake, Humphry Wells, John Hardin and David Shepherd their securities in the penalty of Three Thousand pounds conditioned for their due and faithful administration of the estate certificate is granted them for obtaining a probate in due form.

Several items of factual interest may be derived from this valuable colonial document, concerning the Crawford and Stephenson families.

The statement that Richard Stephenson was very sick and weak in body, coupled with the dates herein, is proof enough that he was suffering from failing health. His will may have been made at his home on the Bullskin, as of March 21st, 1765 and certainly his passing was not too far distant. His executors produced his will in the County Court of Frederick at Winchester, Virginia, on June 5th, the same year. This leaves a gap of two months from the date of the will, until it was proved; during which time the shroud of death crept over the Stephenson home. Once again, Honor Stephenson felt the pangs of widowhood, as the family laid their husband and father to rest. Needless to say, the family graves generally are found in a burial plot, on the plantations or farms of early America and this family would be no exception. As stated before, there is a burial plot on the Stephenson homestead, but the inscriptions are not legible and very little evidence is left.

Richard Stephenson of the foregoing will, may have discovered the inevitable death knell as he began making his final arrangements, before March 21st, 1765. Three days after Christmas, in December of 1764, he deeded to his son, Richard Stephenson, Jr., a tract of land, which is recorded in Frederick County Court of Virginia. The witnesses were: John Slayton, William Crawford, Joseph Beeler, William McCormick and Hugh Stephenson. The will of Richard Stephenson, Jr., is recorded in present Berkeley County, West Virginia, therefore the land deeded to him by his father, may be located in that area. (Berkeley County was once a part of old

Chapter eleven

Frederick County, Virginia).

In March of 1776, Richard Stephenson, Jr. made his will and its settlement began about April of that year. Thus, we understand that he too, did not live long after his will was made. Our William Crawford (who had already moved across the Alleghenies), was named one of the appraisers. Since Richard Stephenson, Jr. was quite a slave holder, we find his father (Richard Stephenson, Jr.), at the time of his own death, mentions but only one slave, the woman named Jean. The old Stephenson homestead was well equipped to house and handle many slaves. We may ask, 'If Richard Stephenson, Sr. owned more slaves during his lifetime, what happened to them?'

Richard Stephenson, Jr's family consisted of his wife, Elizabeth and according to the case of 'Stephenson vs Sullivent' in the Court of Common Pleas, at Columbus, Ohio (Franklin County), Richard Stephenson, Jr. had the following children:

Mary, who married Jonathan Knight. (Dr. Knight was with the Sandusky Expedition, when Col. William Crawford was killed.

Effie, married William Winlock.

Sarah, married Presley Carr Lane.

Betsy, married William Beard.

Among them, including the widow, fourteen slaves were divided about ten years later, after the death of Richard Stephenson, Jr.

This family, like the rest, felt the urge to follow the westward movement and settled in what is now Shelby County, Kentucky.

The will of Richard Stephenson, Sr., in 1765, put into effect, an old southern and very interesting custom. When an aged parent, of a family dies, the youngest son (or child), falls heir to the home place; and there continues to live with the custody and care of the aged mother or father. Here, we understand the youngest son, Marquis, inherited the home place, under these conditions; where his mother, Honor (widow Crawford) Stephenson lived until her death.

Evidently, Mark (Marquis) Stephenson waited until the fulfillment of his obligations to his mother, then he and his family also began to plan for a westward move. The sale took place about 1777, when we may calculate widow Stephenson's death, to be that year or a little before, when she passed away and was buried near her husband, who found his final resting place about eleven years before.

It is here, we find the 'Old Homestead' falling into the

Chapter eleven

hands of strangers. The deed describes it to have, houses, buildings, woods, paths, water courses, meadows, trees, orchards and gardens. A place of beautiful memories, with excellent southern culture. A place weathered by wars, births and deaths of the two families, rich in colonial American history; reflecting the Spirit of Seventy-Six from its very core, which penetrated the souls of these two families and the hearts of their descendants to follow, for more than two hundred years. A place where plans were wont to be made, helping to carry the heavy loads, leading the way to the Liberty of a new nation. An undisputed trend of progress, to be handed down from one generation to the next. Here we say good bye to a perfect picture of romance, yet seizing and protecting all it holds dear; the truly southern spot of the author's heritage.

In reference to the family of Marquis Stephenson, youngest of the Stephenson brothers and half-brother to William and Valentine Crawford. The Court of Common Pleas at Columbus, Ohio (Franklin County), in the case of 'Stephenson vs Sullivant', informs us that, Marquis Stephenson and his brother John Stephenson, were both living in Harrison County, Kentucky, as early as 1799 and lived about three and one-half miles from each other. Marquis had a residence there since 1793 (a year before Kentucky received her statehood), and died in the state of Missouri in the year of 1805, leaving the following children.

Mary, married William Minter (grandson of Valentine Crawford, and son of his daughter Elizabeth, who married John Minter). Mary and William were sole heirs of Col. John Stephenson's estate. (John Stephenson was a brother to Marquis, *Mary's father*). William and Mary cared for John Stephenson's widow, Mary, in her old days, after her death, they removed to Madison County, Ohio, to the Bounty Lands, which were warranted to Col. John Stephenson, for his services in the American Revolutionary War..

Mary, (grandaughter of Nancy, who married a John Stephenson).
Rachel, married Jefferson Fulcher, who's descendants also removed to the state of Missouri.

Sarah, married Daniel Crumb.

Effie, married Silas Richardson.

Rachel, married Marcus Stearmore, (grandaughter of Nancy).

Mary, married David McQuitty.

Richard. (no information on him).

It has been suggested that Marquis Stephenson and his family

Chapter eleven

had a place of residence in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, before they moved to Harrison County, Kentucky. This is most reasonable, since their relatives were settled throughout that Pennsylvania area. However, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, reveals no records to prove they were located in that locality.

Marriage records are very scarce, concerning this family, but the foregoing information informs us, that cousins intermarried with cousins. This is not unusual in early American customs.

CHAPTER TWELVE

VALENTINE

After searching through the records of old Frederick County, and calling at the old Stephenson and Crawford homesteads, a much clearer and a more distinct setting is created, surrounding the earlier years of Col. William Crawford. Yet, during this intensive period there was one, who being very near and dear to him, was his only brother, Valentine Crawford; who has been considered by the author, to be the eldest of the two brothers.

Valentine Crawford lived a life of adventure, same as his brother William and through the pages of American history, his own reputation reflects the quality of strong character and may be regarded as highly esteemed. Although his name does not frequently appear as often as the name of his brother William, it is to be understood; the importance of his life, both in colonial days and during the American Revolution, was carried by influence and prestige. One of his most predominating skills was the ability to get things done. His education is not to be questioned to the slightest degree, as his signature reveals experienced penmanship. His judgment in the business world may be described, as well balanced, being resolute in his untiring efforts to succeed and produce the finished product. Figuratively speaking, his life with his accumulation of records, gives rise to the idea, that he was not as military minded as his brother William, but was most valiant in his civilian qualities.

The lives of both William and Valentine Crawford were coincided, seemingly timed by a friend, whom they trusted. A friend and a man of destiny; and as a result of close relationship, part of the destiny was rubbed off upon William and Valentine Crawford. Yes, their friend and companion, having magnitude and leadership, was General George Washington, the first president of the United States. Washington, in his careful and diligent way of keeping his journals, diaries and ledgers, refers to Valentine and William Crawford, repeatedly in his writings. Here, one may check many of the events of the two Crawford brothers, as well as the legal documents in several counties.

Valentine Crawford's oldest known document reads as follows:
Frederick County, Virginia. Deed Book 7, Date 1762.
Adjoining entry of land as yet waste and ungranted.... sell unto

Chapter twelve

Jacob Townsend land to be paid for within one year, yielding and paying the yearly rent of one Indian corn at the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel.

Signed, *Valentine Crawford*
Sarah Crawford

Witnesses: *David Shepherd*
James Gamble
James Stephenson

At court held in *Frederick County, Virginia, Sept. 1762.*

This indenture made the 7th, Sept. in the year of our Lord 1762 between Valentine Crawford and Sarah his wife of the County of Frederick and Colony of Virginia of one part and Jacob Townsend clerk and Batchelor of Arts of the other part... in consideration of 30 Ls. current money... a certain tract of land granted to said Valentine Crawford by patent bearing date the 21st day of June, 1754 lying and being situate in the county upon the east side of Opeckon joining Jacob Hite's late survey Dr. Stephen's Hollingsworth and John McMahan and Opeckon and bounded as by a survey made by John Daylis showeth begining at 3 pines on the east bank of Opeckon and running thence N 61 E 61' 27 poles to a red oak said to be the corner of Stephen Hollingworth's land thence with his line R 41 poles to a Spanish oak red oak and white oak saplins corner to John McMahan's late survey thence with his line 13^o E202 to 2 locust, corner to the said McMahan ... Colonel Adam Stephen's line thence with Colonel Stephen's line S 70 34 poles to 2 hiccorys (hickorys) white oak and red oak saplins corner to said Stephen's in line of Jacob Hite's late survey thence with Mr. Hite's lines No. 1 30 W 84 poles to red oak and hiccory on the bank of Opeckon thence down the meandore of the same N 23 W 25 poles N 61 W 30 poles to the begining containing 100 acres together with an entry warrant for one hundred and 70.0 acres of land adjoining Mr. Jacob Hite's southwards and the said granted tract and all improvements, waters water courses...

Signed *Valentine Crawford*
Sarah Crawford

Witnesses: *Thomas Specke*
David Shepherd
Elijah Isaacs

At court held for *Frederick County, Va. Sept. 7, 1762* the same was ordered to be recorded.

James Keith, C.C.

Chapter twelve

Referring to the date of April 6th, 1762, mentioned in chapter 7, concerning the sale of 245 acres of land belonging to William (Valentine's brother) Crawford and Hannah his wife, to Thomas Cleyland, we are aware of a certain connection of this family and the plans of their moving into the Yough valley, west of the Alleghenies. Seemingly, new plans for Valentine Crawford and his wife Sarah, were in operation at this time.

One document listed under the name of Valentine Crawford, involving the Washington family, has been herewith included in evidence thereof and reads as follows:

*Deed of Lease John Augustine Washington
to Valentine Crawford*

Deed Book 6, page 478, Dated Sept. 1761.

*Office of the County Clerk, Frederick County, Virginia,
at Winchester.*

This indenture made the 21st day of Sept. in the year of our Lord 1761 between John Augustine Washington of Westmoreland County in Virginia, Esquire, of the one part and Valentine Crawford of Frederick County and Colony of Virginia of the other part witnesseth that & for and in consideration of the yearly rents and covenants hereinafter mentioned to be paid and performed by the said Valentine Crawford and his heirs hath demised leased and to farm letten and by these presents doth demise lease and to farm let unto the said Valentine Crawford and his heirs for and during the term of 10 years provided the said John Augustine Washington should live so long but in case the said John Augustine Washington should die before the expiration of the 10 years then in that case the lease to be at an end at the said John Augustine Washington's death a certain tract of land containing 311 acres called Pitt's Old Survey lying and being in the said county of Frederick in the Colony of Virginia aforesaid which said land was devised to the said John Augustine Washington infeetail by the last will and testament of Major Lawrence Washington who purchased it by deed from Andrew Pitts as by the said will and deeds relation being thereunto had any more fully and at large appear the said 311 acres bounded as follows: (vis) Begining at a white oak at on the south side of the meadow about 28 poles below the waggon road and running thence north ten degrees east 164 perches to 2 Spanish Oaks and 1 white oak thence south 80 degrees east 80 perches to a white oak thence south 35 degrees east 160 perches and to 2 hickorys thence south 43 degrees west 139 perches to a white oak

Chapter twelve

thence north 70 degrees west 20 perches to white oak and hickory
thence south 32 degrees west 154 perches to 2 red oaks and a loc-
ust thence north 64 degrees west 108 perches to a red oak thence
29 degrees east 195 perches to the first boundary with all the
Appurtenances thereunto belonging (except so much of the meadow
ground as lies between a tract of land known by the name of McKeys
and where the meadow fence now stands on the said Pitts Old Sur-
vey) to have and to hold the said land and all other the premises
with their & every of their appurtenances (except as herefore
excepted) hereby let and demise unto the said Valentine Crawford
and his heirs for and during the term aforesaid and no longer
He the said Valentine Crawford and his heirs yielding and pay-
ing yearly and every (during the term aforesaid) on or before the
18th day of October in each year for the first ren: in consider-
ation of his building a dwelling house 15 pounds Virginia currency
and for every year after 25 pounds of the like currency at the now
dwelling house of the said John Augustine Washington in Westmore-
land County and the said Valentine Crawford for himself and his
heirs doth hereby promise covenant and agree to and with the said
John Augustine Washington and his assigns that he the said Valen-
tine Crawford and his heirs shall well and truly pay or cause to
be paid unto the said John Augustine Washington or his assigns the
yearly rent hereby reserved annually at the time and place before
limited and the said Valentine Crawford for himself and his heirs
doth covenant and agree that in case the said annual rent or any
part thereof shall be behind or unpaid by the space of two callen-
der months (that is to say the 18th day of Dec.) after the same
shall become due that then it shall & may be lawful for the said
John Augustine Washington or his assigns enter into the above
granted premises to render and hold the same as if this lease had
never been made and the said Valentine Crawford for himself and
his covenanteth and granteth to & with the said John Augustine
Washington and his assigns that he the said Valentine Crawford and
his heirs at his or their own proper cost and charge all & singu-
lar the said demised premises with all manner of necessary repara-
tions well and sufficiently shall repair support sustain and amend
from time to time as often as need be during the said term or
within the time after warning in that behalf to be given as is
hereafter limited and at the end of the term aforesaid will so
yield up and leave the same to the said John Augustine Washington
and his assigns and it shall and may be lawfull for the said John
Augustine Washington or his assigns during the continuation of the

Chapter twelve

said lease at any time or times to enter into all or any part of the demised premises and of every or any part thereof there to view the estate of the reparation of the same and of all decays and the lack of needful reparation upon any such view or views found to give monition and warning to said Valentine or his heirs to repair or amend the same within one year then next ensuing and that the said Valentine Crawford or his heirs shall not work any the arable lands more than 4 years together but every 4th year they shall be fallowed and rested in husbandlike manner and further the said Valentine Crawford and his heirs shall keep all meadow land on the demised premises under a good and sufficient fence to defend at all time for incroachments of hogs and from everything unless at the proper time of feeding the same for cattle sheep or horses to be turned in and that the said Valentine Crawford or his heirs shall not nor will make or cause to be made during term hereby granted any way passage through or over the said land hereby demised or any part thereof by any person or persons whatsoever with horses coaches carts or carriages without the consent of the said John Augustine Washington or his assigns in writing for that purpose under his or their hands first had and obtained and also that the said Valentine Crawford and his heirs shall be allowed to keep under tennants not exceeding 2 to be under all restrictions that he is under in this indented lease and it is agreed by and between the parties to these presents this 18th day of Oct. which shall be in the year of our Lord 1762 the first rent shall be paid. In witness whereof the parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written...

In the presence of us:

John Maccarmick Senior

William Simms

John MacCarmick Junior

John Augustine Washington

Valentine Crawford

At a court held for Frederick County on the 3rd day of March 1762 This indenture was proved by the oathes of John McCarmick and John McCarmick Junr. and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Archd. Wager C.C.

Note: From Annabel Tipton, a descendant of Valentine Crawford, quote- In brief, this means Valentine rented 311 acres of land from John Augustine Washington for 10 years, starting from Sept. 21, 1761, called Pitt's Old Survey in Frederick County; that

Chapter twelve

John Augustine Washington inherited from Major Lawrence Washington, who in turn had purchased it from Andrew Pitts. Valentine was to pay John Augustine a yearly rent of 25 pounds, due and payable by Oct. 18 and the rent was to be delivered to John Augustine's house in Westmoreland County, Va. (near Mt. Vernon). Valentine received credit for 10 pounds the first year, for building a house on this property; and had to fence this 311 acres, to keep out stray hogs, other people's carriages, carts, etc... no roads through it; and could not keep more than 2 tenants, besides his family on the land. And he had better pay his rent on time. - end quote.

Whether Valentine Crawford and John Augustine Washington, during that time (ten years), complied with this extremely binding contract, is not known. If Valentine became an agent and business manager for George Washington (John Augustine Washington's brother), before the expropriation of the contract, indications point to George Washington, as a mediator for the release of Valentine Crawford and his obligations to George's brother.

This document and agreement, between John Augustine Washington and Valentine Crawford, in general gives us an insight of the many obligations of severity, in the colonial days, before the American Revolutionary War. It is probably a sample of the imposing attitude of the higher European classes, upon the lesser and discriminated of their own countries.

Evidence of Valentine Crawford spending time at Washington's home at Mt. Vernon (see chapter 14), at this time it appears, Valentine's wife was deceased; when he then became interested in a lady friend in Washington's locality, near Mt. Vernon. To verify George Washington's opinion on the matter, the following letter he wrote to a Rev. Jonathan Boucher is offered:

*To Reverend Jonathan Boucher
Mt. Vernon. February 15, 1774.*

Dear Sir: Before Mr. Beall delivered me your letter of the 10th which came to hand later than I expected (under a supposition of his willingness to undertake my business on the Ohio) I had conditionally agreed with Mr. Val Crawford for this purpose; who you must know had embarked in a courting scheme in this neighborhood. As I conceived the task of pleasing a Master and Mistress' equal to that of two masters, I made a point of his settling this business somehow or other with the Lady before he undertook mine; and this he did unfavorably to his wishes, the very day Mr. Beal came here, but was at liberty for me. I should have mentioned this to

Chapter twelve

by Mr. Beal, but was a good deal hurried just at that time by several persons on business who chanced to fall in here just as he did. Mrs. Washington, desires me to thank you for your kind congratulations on her son's marriage and with compliments to Mrs. Boucher, Miss. Boucher and yourself, in which we both join, I remain, Dr. Sir,

Your obedient servant

George Washington

Herewith is a sample view of his relationship with Valentine Crawford. Washington making it clear to Valentine that he (Washington), would not tolerate any personal interests of those he hired, to complicate his own plans and endanger his own interests. Thus, we see Valentine Crawford breaking, perhaps a fond friendship to carry out the demands and obtain the required report, in favor of the Father of Our Country. Destination- Down the Ohio River, on Washington's lands.

With provisions, tools, supplies and servants, belonging to George Washington, we see Valentine Crawford leaving Mount Vernon, his newly found friendship and the beautiful Shenandoah Valley. He carried with him instructions, which were not completely designed to meet the conditions of the times and regions, for which they were intended. The instructions were dated March 30, 1774 and a study of the contents; no mention was made concerning Indian uprisings or dangers of the wilderness, where George Washington was sending these people, many of whom were fresh from the European shores, indentured to him. Seemingly, Washington's main interests were: his rented lands and the improvements thereon, the planting of crops, investments of his money and the protection of his tools and supplies.

No doubt Valentine remembered his early and middle years. Now he was crossing the Alleghenies into the wilderness, to enforce with all his skill and energy, the wishes and orders of his employer. It is not known, if this is the first time for Valentine to cross the Alleghenies, although his brother, Col. William Crawford, had already moved into that locality. (See Wake of Adventure).

The attitude of Washington may be reviewed and understood more clearly in the conclusion of the lengthy instructions, which he gave to Valentine Crawford, dated March 30, 1774 in - 2, of 'George Washington to Valentine Crawford' in part...

quote - *I have now mentioned everything by way of instruction to you that I can at present recollect; let me conclude them with*

Chapter twelve

observing, that this business must even under the greatest good management and industry be attended with great expense, as it will be with equal injustice, if it is neglected; to this I am to add, that, as you are receiving my money, your time is not your own; that every day or hour misapplied, is a loss to me; do not therefore under a belief that, as a friendship has long subsisted between us, many things may be overlooked in you that would not in another, devote any part of your time to another business; or to amusements; for be assured, that, in respect to our agreement, I shall consider you in no other light than as a man who has engaged his time and service to conduct and manage my interest on the Ohio to the best advantage, and shall seek redress of you do not, just as soon from you as an entire stranger.

I wish you health and success and am, etc...

Postscript: As these instructions were begun sometime ago, and at a time when I had little doubt of having my people moved over the mountains before the first of April; as also at a time when I had a scheme under contemplation of importing Palatines, in order to settle on these lands, which scheme I have now laid aside; those clauses which relate to turning your whole force towards preparing Land for corn, may be entirely, or in part, laid aside as Circumstances may direct, and, if there should be any inconsistency between the first and latter clauses pursue the directions of the last mentioned.

If you should not receive an Order of Court for valuing the Work done on my first Tract, before you move to the Second, have the Work done thereon, appraised in the best manner you can by Steven's and on account thereof signed by them, in such a manner as they would swear to, if called upon.

If it should happen, that you are obliged to wait in your own neighborhood for vessels, provisions, or on any other account let the people which you carry out be employed towards forwarding my Mill Work at Gilbert Simpsons.

Signed, George Washington

Valentine Crawford started from Mouht Vernon, last of March or first of April. How long the journey over the mountains required, is not known but apparently Valentine lived up to his obligations to his friend Washington, by not wasting time and energy.

Arriving in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on Jacob's Creek where Valentine made his home, he wrote George Washington,

Chapter twelve

although when the first letter was written is not known, Since he refers to writing Washington 'before' the following letter is not the first in this correspondence.

Valentine writes to Washington as follows, and refers to his brother (Col. William Crawford) as receiving a rating at Staunton, Virginia. Valentine seemed much concerned in his new employment.

Dear Sir: Since I wrote you, my brother came home and is sworn in, having received his commission. He was very friendly treated at Staunton. It was out of his power to send you your plats as you desired. I went to Gilbert Simpson's as soon as I got out, and gave him the bill of scantling you gave me, and the bill of his articles. I offered him all the servants that he might take them to your Bottom, until we got our crew at work; but he refused for fear they would run away from him.

As we had our canoes to build, I could not spare the carpenters, as I am endeavoring to get ready to start as soon as I possibly can, but it appears to me the most troublesome business I ever undertook in my life. However, I shall endeavor to go through with it with all the resolution I possibly can. I would fain hope to give you satisfaction, but I am afraid it is out of my power. I shall write you very full in my next, before I start.

I am

Val Crawford

P.S. I hope I shall be able to start in four or five days.

Again from Jacob's Creek, Valentine Crawford wrote to George Washington and he refers to new problems on the frontier. Reads as follows:

Jacob's Creek, May 6, 1774

Dear Colonel: I am sorry to inform you that the disturbance between the white people and the Indians has prevented my going down the river; as all the gentlemen who went down are returned and most of them have lost their baggage, as I wrote more particular in my other letter. I will refer you to my brother's letter for the news.

I got my canoes and all my provisions ready, and should have set off in two or three days but for the eruption, which I believe was as much the white people's falt as the Indians. It has almost ruined all the settlers over the Monongahela, as they run as bad as they did in the year 1756 and 1757, down in Frederick County.

There were more than 1,000 people crossed the Monongahela in

Chapter twelve

one day. I came to a resolution to send my son down to you to know what I must do with your servants and goods, and how I must act with your hirelings.

As to the goods, I have stored them; and I went to Mr. Simpson as soon as I came up, and offered him some of the carpenters and all the servants, but he refused taking them... the latter, for fear they would run away; he has however now agreed to take some of both; the carpenters to do the framing for the mill, and the servants to dig the race, Stevens has agreed to quit, provided the Indians make peace, and you will employ him again. He has all his tools here, and it would be out of his power to get them back again, as he has no means of conveyance.

I am afraid I shall be obligated to build a fort until this eruption is over, which I am in hopes will not last long. I trust you will write me full instructions as to what I must do. Mr. Simpson, yesterday, seemed very much scared; but I cheered him up all I could. He and his laborers seemed to conclude to build a fort, if times grew worse. I am building a kind of blockhouse myself, and have employed some of your carpenters to help me, which I will settle with you for. I have run you to as little cost as possible for provisions, as our journey is stopped; but if peace should be made soon, I shall provide more, as I have my canoes ready, unless you order me to the contrary when my son returns.

As you largely bail for me, and kindly went my security to the sheriff, I have sent you a bill of sale of my land I live on for fear of accidents in war; as you are the last man in the world I should choose to be looser by me. In case I can not go down the river for you. if you should choose to tell the servants, my brother, William Crawford, wants two of them; but if there is the least chance of going, I am ready and willing to serve you to the best of my ability. I am

Val Crawford

The bail and security to the sheriff, may have been the cause of this fine devotion Valentine Crawford had for George Washington. At least partly so.

These letters are dated only a day apart, thus, the tempo of Indian troubles had struck a faster speed. Valentine continues to explain as follows, on May 7, 1774.

Dear Sir: I am sorry to inform you the Indians have stopped all the gentlemen from going down the river. In the first place, they killed one Murphy, and wounded another; then they robbed

Chapter twelve

their canoes. This alarmed the gentlemen very much, and Major Cre-sap took a party of men and waylaid some Indians in their canoes, that were going down the river, and shot two of them and scalped them. He also raised a party, took canoes and followed some Indians from Wheeling down to the Little Kanawha; when, coming up with them, he killed three and wounded several. The Indians wounded three of his men, only one of whom is dead; he was shot through, while the other two were but slightly wounded. On Saturday last, about 12 o'clock, one Greathouse, and about 20 men, fell on a party of Indians at the mouth of Yellow Creek and killed 10 of them. They brought away one child a prisoner, which is now at my brother William Crawfords. These circumstances have put it out of my power to execute your business. I therefore, came to a resolution to send my son down to you to let you know of this disagreeable disappointment, and to learn what I must do with your carpenters, servants and goods. This alarm has caused the people to move from over the Monongahela, of Chartiers and Racoon Creeks as fast as you ever saw them in the year 1756 or 1757, down in Frederick County, Virginia. There were more than 1,000 people crossed the Monongahela in one day at three ferries that are not one mile apart.

Mr. Simpson seems much frightened at this alarm; but I went to him the day I got home to Jacob's Creek, and offered him all the servants and some of the carpenters. As we were obliged to make our own canoes, some of the carpenters I had to retain to work on them. Just as I got all our canoes and our provisions and everything ready to start, we were stopped by alarms as above. I have stored all your goods and tools safely; and if the Indians should come to a pause, I am ready to start at the shortest warning.

Your servants are all in very good health, and if you should incline selling them, I believe I could sell them for cash out here to different people. My brother, William Crawford, wants two of them, and I would take two myself, or, if this disturbance should be settled, I could push down the river immediately and could do a great deal this fall. In the meantime, your men might build some houses at your Bottom or at the Great Meadows; or as I mentioned, the carpenters would be willing to be discharged, if you would be willing to employ them again as soon as this difficulty is over. Pray give me full particulars how to act in this troublesome affair. I am

Valentine Crawford

Chapter twelve

A week passed from the time Valentine wrote the foregoing letter until he wrote the one following. Here, he wrote from the home of Mr. Gist, on May 13, 1774. The Gists lived near present Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

Gist's May 13, 1774.

Dear Sir: I write to let you know that all your servants are well, and none have run away. Mr. Simpson has got as many of the carpenters as he can find work for, and has got some of the servants assisting about the seat for the mill, until this storm of Indians blows over.

David Shepherd who lives down at Wheeling, moved his family up to my house, but he has gone back himself, and is planting his corn. I am sure if he can stay at Wheeling, I can go down with your men and go to work on your land; but until my son, whom I have sent to you, returns, I shall let Mr. Simpson keep all the men he chooses, both carpenters and servants.

As for the laborers I employed for you and Dr. Craik, I have discharged them and they are gone with my brother William, under pay as militia, to guard the people down about Chartier's, to enable them to get their stock away; as many of the inhabitants came away and left everything they had behind them. But there are numbers of them since, returning back and planting their corn, but have left their wives and children behind, in our neighborhood. I hope, therefore, to be able yet to go down the river, if we have no worse news, in a short time; but I shall wait for my son's returning with an answer from you. I wrote you very fully by him, and I write this line or two by Mr. Johnson, who is going straight to Williamsburg, where he will meet you; so pray, write very fully how I am to act.

*I am
Valentine Crawford*

P.S. I saw some gentlemen who came very lately from Williamsburg, at my house, last night, and they say there will be a new county set off. They also informed me Lord Dunmore has issued a proclamation that he will find both men and money to defend our frontier; so I gave you a hint before, I hope you will not forget me and my son; as we are determined to stay on the frontier, and a commission would be of great advantage to us, and would add to the favor from you.

Which one of Valentine Crawford's sons went to Mount Vernon, to deliver Washington the news from the frontier, is not known,

Chapter twelve

but it is certain that Valentine was looking forward to a commission, for himself and for his son.

On May 25, 1774, Valentine wrote Washington again, expressing his views concerning the frontier, with the dangers involved.

Jacob's Creek, May 25, 1774.

Dear Colonel: I embrace this opportunity by the express that Connolly sent to the Governor, to let you know that all your servants are all well and none run away.

From all accounts Captain Connolly can get from the Indian towns, they are determined for war; and he has sent to all the people of Monongahela, to let them know a large number of Shawanese have left their towns in order to cut off the frontier inhabitants. This has alarmed the people of our neighborhood so much that they are moving over the mountains very fast, but I have, with the assistance of some of your carpenters and servants, built a very strong block house; and we are building a stockade at my house. Mr. Simpson, also and his neighbors have begun to build a fort at your Bottom; and we live in hopes we can stand our ground till we get some assistance from below.

I expect my son back very soon from you with orders what I must do. Until then, I am much at a loss what to do with your people and goods. In case I am obliged to move, what must I do with your meats and goods? as it will be hard to get conveyances to bring them over the mountains again; so I shall be glad if you will send me a letter by express; as I expect you will receive this in Williamsburg, and will have an opportunity to send me back an answer immediately by express who carries it. If anything more has occurred since receiving the letters I sent you by my son, you can write me.

I am

Valentine Crawford

Upon their arrival to the Jacob's Creek area (Westmoreland County, Pa., neighborhood of Valentine and Col. William Crawford), Valentine, with the group of Washington's help, servants and carpenters, whom he had placed in the trust of Valentine, saw nothing but trouble, for the first time began to experience the deplorable devastation, resulting from Indian warfare. No doubt, these people were fresh from Europe and indentured to Washington. This venture in which they were involved, became very expensive, since the American Revolution was about at hand, and Washington became involved in the pressing obligations in his own locality.

Chapter twelve

The trust which George Washington had placed in Col. William and Valentine Crawford, became more complete with the passing of time and the events taking place in their lives. About a year before these letters of Valentine's were dated, Washington wrote to the Mr. Gilbert Simpson in question, on February 23, 1773. The following has been taken from the letters, which he wrote at that time.

In part, quote:

I have wrote to Captain Crawford to assist you with any thing you may want and I will see him paid. Vale Crawford I am persuaded will also aid you in any matters in his power and I would advise you to lay in provision of Corn etc... upon your first getting out as it is more than probable the prices of them will increase as the Spring advances. End quote.

By a large percentage, the inhabitants and settlers of southwestern Pennsylvania, were Virginians. News and commerce were carried on in regular fashion, according to that period, between the new western frontier and Williamsburg. (The colonial capital of Virginia was changed to Richmond in 1779). Weeks of waiting for answers by communication and travel was slow. The most swift method known then, was horseback. The hazards between these two points, must be allowed for and many times the messages never reached the destination.

Here, we notice Valentine Crawford pouring his heart out in letters, which he sent to his employer, George Washington, revealing the worry and anxieties concerning the bloody massacres of that area, reminding him of the old days of 1756 - 1757, back in Frederick County, Virginia. In the meantime, Washington, apparently not aware of the new Indian upheavals, placed an add in the Maryland Gazette of May 26, 1774. Reads as follows:

Fairfax County, Virginia. May 10, 1774.

In the month of March last the subscriber sent out a number of carpenters and laborers, to build houses and clear and enclose lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the several tracts which he holds, into convenient sized tenements and to give leases therefor for lives, on a term of years renewable forever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. Valentine Crawford, who is now on the land.

The situation and quality of these lands having been thoroughly described in a former advertisement, it is unnecessary to enlarge on them here; suffice it generally to observe, that there

Chapter twelve

are no better in that country and that the whole of them lay upon the banks of the Ohio or Great Kanawha, and are capable of receiving the highest improvement.

George Washington

Under the impression that Valentine Crawford was on his land and his plans were in progress as scheduled, needless to state, George Washington was unaware of the new turn of events, west of the Allegheny Mountains and throughout the Ohio River Valley.

The year of 1774, doubtlessly, forever shall be a time committed to American history as colonial distress. British influence was slowly ebbing away and under the authority of England, the colonists, both rich and poor, arose to heights of indignation. In the spring of this year, Valentine Crawford, so piteously tried to make connections with George Washington. It is most logical to think of Washington in the east, involved with English problems. The smoldering pressure increased with the messages from the western frontier, being received by our man Washington, who was then in position to fully understand the dangers of the forthcoming American Revolutionary War.

Lord Dunmore, Governor of the Virginia Commonwealth, was also aware of an uprising of the colonies at this time. In another effort, he managed to complicate and multiply the difficulties on the western frontier. Smoothly enough, he won the confidence of the white settlers, while he created Indian agitation at the same time; before he retreated to a British Man Of War, at a later date. The Indian impact in the west and the British onslaught along the Atlantic in the east, with the British forces and strongholds to the north; control over the colonies was most certain. Skillfulness in both time and situation, were on English display. Washington, who was chosen Commander and Chief of the colonial defence, was most fortunate indeed for the American cause.

The expiration of 1774, with the early duration of 1775, saw the colonies at a high pitch for Independence. The bloody conflicts and privations on the western frontier, gave way to fatigue for both, Indians and white people; and in September of 1775, Council Fires began to burn.

From the 'Journal of Nicholas Cresswell' 1774-1777, it is related that the Chieftains of the Delaware, Shawnee and Ottawa Nations, were invited to Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh, Penna.), to treaty with members of Congress, delegates from Conventions of Virginia and Pennsylvania. This bargaining session lasted for several days,

Chapter twelve

when at last the 'Speech of Shaganaha, the Ottawa Chief' fell on the ears of anxious listeners, of both sides.

The speech as follows:

Fathers: From the information of the people at Detroit with distrust I accepted your invitation, and measured my way to this Council fire with trembling feet. Your reception of me convinces me of this falsehood and the groundlessness of my fears. Truth and they have been long enemies. My Father and many of our Chiefs have lately tasted of Death. The remembrance of that misfortune almost unmans me, and fills my eyes with tears. Your kind condolence has lightened my Heart of its heavy burden, and shall be transmitted to my lastest posterity.

Here he gave a string of Wampum.

Fathers, I rejoice to hear this day what I have heard, and do assure you it shall be faithfully delivered to my Nation. Should you want to speak to me in future, I shall joyfully attend and now thank you for the present invitation. The particular favor shewed me and the gun you have given me for the kindness your Brother Young Fields, claim my warmest acknowledgements. I am conscious I did but my duty. He who barely does his duty merits no praise. If any of your people visit mine, whether curiosity or business be their motive, or if unwillingly compelled by strong hand of the Victor, they shall find the same entertainment your Brother found. You inform me if my people visit yours they shall meet with an hospitable welcome. My fears are done away. I have no doubt remaining. I will recommend it to my Young men to visit and get acquainted with yours. Fathers, what has passed this day is, too deeply engraved on my heart for time ever to erase. I fortell that Sunny rays of this day's peace shall warm and protect our Children's Children from the storms of misfortune. To confirm it I give you my Right hand, that hand which never yet was given, but heart consented, that never shed Human blood in peace or spared an enemy in War, and I assure you of my Friendship with a Tongue which never yet has mocked the Truth, since I was of age to know Falsehood was a crime.

This speech, magnificent in text, meaning and trust, is likely to have given the support of these Indian Nations to the colonies, during the Revolutionary War, despite the deceit and trickery, issuing out of England's possessions at Detroit.

For Valentine Crawford, the year of 1774 was one calamity after another. Washington's affairs to manage; tracing runaway

Chapter twelve

servants, harvesting crops, building forts and blockhouses, also the Point Pleasant Indian trouble.

In Valentine's letter to Washington, dated October 1, 1774, he mentions a desire to help relieve the poor and give aid to the distressed Bostonians. Quote: *This is a most alarming circumstance, and calls on every friend of the liberty of his country to exert himself at this time in its cause.* end quote. He also mentions the times of great confusion 'here with us' and some of the people to deal with were, 'very great villians' who took advantage of every situation.

Information concerning Valentine Crawford, during the years of the American Revolutionary War, is scarce. A letter written by George Washington, from Morristown, New Jersey, to Captain Edward Snickers, is offered:

*Morris Town, New Jersey.
Jan. 19, 1777.*

Dear Sir: We are in want of a Waggon Master General to the Army. If you incline to accept fo that office I will appoint you to it, in this case, do not delay a moment's time in repairing to the Army, or to General Mifflin, the Quarter Master General, from whom you will receive your orders; At any rate, send word by return of the bearer (who comes express to you) whether you will, or not accept as the exigency of the Service will not admit either of doubt or delay.

You will have the pay of Colonel allowed you, that is Twenty two pounds tenn shillings pr. Kalender (Calender) month. Dollars at Six Shillings.

*I am
George Washington*

P.S. You will be allowed a Clerk for keeping your accounts and necessary writing.

These 'Writings of George Washington' by Fitzpatrick, Vol. 7, page 36, furnishes a footnote: Captain Snickers declined on the score of advanced age. The same letter was sent to Valentine Crawford, in case Captain Snickers declined. A reference in the American Archives, lends proof that Valentine Crawford did die with a commission as Colonel, but never served in that capacity, due to his death on January 7, 1777, only 12 days previous.

The interest in land patents and surveys during the period of the Revolutionary War, were swallowed up in neglect, as a pressing

Chapter twelve

victory became the one dominating force of the colonies. After the dangers of warfare had subsided, a new yen for land began to emerge and new settlements were being planned.

After the war and after the death of Col. William Crawford and his brother Valentine, Washington's letters were filled with regret, concerning the two Crawford brothers. In reference to the 'Washington Letters' vol. 28, he wrote to Thomas Smith May 8, 1786, nine years after the death of Valentine and gave the following historical values on this subject.

To Thomas Smith, May 8, 1786.

Sir: Vale Crawford died indebted to me say 100 pounds Virginia currency, more or less, previously thereto he wrote me a letter dated Jacob's Creek, May the 6th 1774, and accompanied it with the Bill of Sale herewith enclosed, dated May 8th 1774. Query. Is this bill now valid: Will it secure my debt? this is all I want. And can it be recovered without my hazarding a defeat; which may add cost without benefit.

If these points are determined in the affirmative, I would endeavor to secure my debt under the cover of the bill, and desire that you would prosecute my claim accordingly, but not otherwise. With great esteem, I am

George Washington

In vol. 29 of 'Washington's Letters' we find other passages of interest, as follows:

But whether evidence can now be obtained in support of all them, is questionable; as the two Crawfords who were my principal agents in that Country are both dead, others knowing to the transactions, removed, and a third sett unwilling, I have no doubts to come forward. Yet under all these disadvantages, Charles Morgan will be able, or I am mistaken, to prove that the survey was made a year or two before the Defendants pretend any claim to occupancy. End quote.

Quote. There is an open Account between Valentine Crawford and me, by which it appears that he is about 100 pounds in my debt. Conscious of this, and of my engagements for him, unsolicited, he wrote me the letter and sent me the Bill of Sale referred to in my letter to Mr. Smith of the 8th of May last, and now in his trust. End quote.

Quote. My lands in Pennsylvania (west of Laurel-hill) have been so unproductive of every thing but vexation and trouble, that I am

Chapter twelve

resolved to sell them at long or short credit, as may best suit the purchaser, provided I can get the value of them. End quote.

Quote, I am much obliged to you for the information respecting the Bill of Sale from Valentine Crawford. At the time of my writing to you on this business, I was quite ignorant of the agency you had in the matter, on behalf of another, the declaration of which will, I hope, be an apology for my application to you in case where you were Council for another. I have requested the favor of Col. Sim to do, or cause to be done what shall appear just and proper in this case. To secure my debt is all the inducement I have for resorting to the Bill of Sale.

George Washington

In an effort to collect on the strength of the Bill of Sale, which Valentine Crawford had sent him twelve years previous, George Washington used the terms as: Valid or invalid, indicating that he too, questioned the possibility of realizing any returns. This may have been due to the passing of twelve years, since Washington had received the Bill of Sale from Valentine. More doubt is shed on the subject, in respect to Valentine's death in January of 1777 and the settlement of his estate took place in 1782, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Needless to state, George Washington waited until much too late, thus, resulting perhaps in a fruitless procedure; during which time the American Revolutionary War was fought and won.

As Washington renewed his pursuit in his desire of land possessions, his problems began to mount, as others were questioning the survey lines and squatters were prevalent.

After the death of Valentine Crawford, Col. John Stephenson (Valentine's half-brother), was appointed administrator to the Valentine Crawford estate, but later declined, as per record in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. As follows:

Greensburg, Penna., Valentine Crawford.

Col. John Stephenson appearing in Court and renouncing the administration of the estate of Valentine Crawford deceased. On the motion of Mr. Thomas Scott and Captain John Minter appeared in Court and being willing to take upon himself the trouble of administration of the said estate Ordered by the court that Register of Probate of Wills and granting letters of Administration to the

Chapter twelve

said John Minter in usual form.

7/6 J.P. G. Brison

4/6 to prepaid Nath Hoak

Greensburg, Penna., Valentine Crawford, deceased.

Memorandum sum- that on the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and eighty two, letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits which were of Valentine Crawford's late of Westmoreland County Yeoman, deceased, were granted to John Minter, the said Administrator is to make true and perfect inventory of the personal estate of the said deceased and file the same in the register office at or before the nineteenth day of November next. Ensueing the State thereof.

The administrators in this settlement were changed from the half-brother, John Stephenson to the son-in-law, John Minter, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Valentine Crawford, deceased. Note also, the importance of time in this case, regulated by court orders and recorded at a proper date. Unlike today, estate settlements in that period did not extend over a number of years, to be eaten up with high court costs. Valentine Crawford's estate is on record in the Register of Wills and Orphan's Court in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Settlement as follows:

Valentine Crawford, deceased.

John Minter administrator of all and singular the goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of Valentine Crawford late of the County aforesaid Deceased: by his Petition setteth forth that there hath Come to his hands of the Estate of the said Deceased, the Sum of Two hundred and Thirty Pounds eighteen shillings and eight pence. as appears by the Inventory thereof Exhibited into the Registrors office. That he hath paid of the debts of the said Estate To the amount of Nine hundred and three Pounds six shillings and six pence, half-penny. by which it appears that he hath paid the Sum of six Hundred and Seventy two Pounds, seven shillings and ten pence out of his own Estate. That there is a sum of One Thousand three Hundred and Twenty Pounds, four shillings and eight pence half-penny yet due and owing by the said Estate to Sundry persons as p. account. Exhibited to this court. also stating that there is the Sum of Nine Hundred and Ninety seven Pounds

Chapter twelve

ten shillings and Nine pence farthing. Yet due to the Estate which hath not Come to his hand or possion. from which it appears that there is a ballance of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety two Pounds twelve shillings and six pence. yet due by the said Estate. without any personal Estate to satisfy the same unless the aforesaid sum of Nine Hundred and Ninety Seven Pounds ten shillings and Nine pence. If ever it can be collected. - and the Administrator being sworn to the truth of his Petition in Open Court. It is Ordered by the Court, that following Tract of Land. (being part of the Real Estate of the said Deceased). Lying in Tyron Township adjoining Lands of John Stephenson, Benjamin Wells, and Isaac Mason. Containing Three Hundred acres. be sold on Thursday sixth Day of July next. at the place where the Courts will be held. and make report to the next Court. End quote.

These were probably the lands that might have gone to George Washington, had they not been sold as the court ordered. Further research is required to clear this real estate question.

As far as the personal estate of Valentine Crawford is concerned, a blank is drawn at this point. Looking deeper into the records, his heirs are discovered in claims and surveys, to the credit of Valentine, in the new territory of Kentucky. (Kentucky received its Statehood in 1792).

In the Kentucky Land Office at Frankfort, Book 1, page 107; Surveyed July 20th, 1791. The number of acres were 1,000, listed for Valentine Crawford's heirs. County, Military and watercourse on Indian Creek. A photostat purchased at the office in question, shall furnish information as follows:

Isaac Shelby, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to all to whom these presents shall come, Greetings: Know ye, that by virtue and in consideration of Land Office Military Warrant No. 906, there is granted by the Commonwealth unto Vallentine Crawford heirs, a certain tract or parcel of land containing one thousand acres by survey bearing the 20th day of July 1791, lying and being in the County of Bourbon adjoining James Craig's Survey on Indian Creek on the east and recorded as followeth to wit: Beginning at a buckeye hickory and elm corner to said Craig's land thence south seventy degrees east two hundred and eighty three poles to a blue ash hackberry and sugar tree on the north side of a ridge thence north twenty degrees east 565½ poles, to a white oak and two sugartree saplings thence north seventy degrees west,

Chapter twelve

two hundred and eighty poles to two white oaks and blue ash trees, corner to Craig's Survey, thence south 20 degrees west 565½ poles to the begining with its appurtenances to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances to the said Vallentine Crawford heirs and their heirs forever, in witness whereof the said Isaac Shelby, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky hath hereunto set his hand and caused the feat of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Lexington on the 18th day of February in the year of our Lord 1793 and of the Commonwealth the first.

Isaac Shelby

L. S. By the Governor, James Brown

On the other side of the Ledger- Examined and delivered to Benjamin Harrison, Nov. 17, 1793.

John Minter and wife Elizabeth had moved from Fayette County, Pennsylvania and were living in Harrison County, Kentucky in 1801. John and Elizabeth (Crawford) Minter emigrated into the Kentucky wilderness, as did many of the younger generations.

Ten years passed from the time the original land warrant was issued for the 1,000 acres, in the name of the heirs of Valentine Crawford, until John Minter signed the next document regarding part of that same 1,000 acres. Reference to this reads as follows, and may be found in Harrison County, Kentucky. Deed book 1 and page 716.

This Indenture Made this...th day of March 1 the year of our Lord one thousand eight Hundred and one Between John Minter heir at law to Valentine Crawford of the County of Harrison of one part & Benjamin Harrison of the State of Kentucky & County af'd Witnesseth That for and in Consideration of the said Benjamin's locating of one Thousand acres of Land for the heirs of Valentine Crawford one Moiety of which is hereby intended to be released to the said Benjamin and his heirs & assigns as well for the Consideration of five Shillings Current money to the sd John in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged & him therewith fully satisfied do by these presents Grant release and Confirm unto the said heirs or assigns all that Tract or Parcel of Land lying on Indian Creek Part thereof in the County of Harrison & part in the County of Bourbon ' Bounded as follows (Viz) Begining at a buckeye elm & hickory corner to Craig's Land thence So 70 Et. 283 poles to

Chapter twelve

a blue ash hackberry & Sugar tree thence Noth 20 Et 283 poles to a blue ash iron & boxwood tree Thence Nth 70 Wt 283 poles to a sugar tree standing in William Dyal field corner to said Dyal and Moses Colvin thence So 20 Wt 283 poles to the Begining containing five Hundred acres be the same more or less. To have and to hold the above described premises unto the said Benjamin his heirs and assigns with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging from me my heirs or assigns or any person Claiming under me or them, to the said Benjamin his heirs or assigns will forever Warrant & Defend. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal the day above written.

In presence of

John Minter

James Miller
William Minter
John Minter

Harrison County, December the 14th 1802 Sct.

This Indenture of bargain and Sale from John Minter heir at law to Valentine Crawford to Benjamin Harrison was acknowledged before me by the said John Minter & ordered to be recorded.

This foregoing instrument reveals the price of locating the 1,000 acres, by Benjamin Harrison.

The next deed in John Minter's name, shows that he and his wife, Elizabeth (Crawford) Minter, were selling another parcel of land in Harrison County, Kentucky. It is most likely, it was at this time, John and Elizabeth were planning to remove to the Ohio territory.

Harrison County Court Record.

Cynthina, Kentucky. Deed book 8, page 179.

This Indenture made and entered into this 23rd Day of May 1809 between John Minter and Elizabeth his wife of the County of Delaware and State of Ohio of one part and John Berry of the County of Harrison and State of Kentucky of the Other part Witnesseth that the said John Minter & Elizabeth his wife for and in consideration of the Sum of 310 pounds Current money of Kentucky to them in hand paid the receipt whereof they Do hereby acknowledge have granted bargained & Sold and by these presents doth grant bargain & Sell unto the said John Berry & his heirs one Tract or parcel of land laying in the County of Harrison and State of Kentucky on the waters of Indian Creek Containing 223½ acres and Bounded as

Chapter twelve

followeth Begining at a blue ash Corner to James Craig thence S 20 degrees W 202 poles to two Sugartrees Corner to John Estis John Smith and Jacob Carabaugh thence S 70 degrees E 102 poles to a corner to sd Carabaugh N 20 degrees E 53 poles to an Elm Sugartree and dogwood Corner to Archibald VanHook & Carabaugh thence S 70 degrees E 188 poles to an Elm in Mason Johnson's line thence N 20 degrees E 174 poles to two Sugartrees thence N 70 degrees W 20 poles to a Dogwood & Sugartree Corner to William McFarland thence S 20 degrees W 69 poles to a Sugartree corner to sd McFarland thence N 70 degrees W 5 2/3 poles to two Sugartrees Corner to John Breake thence S 20 degrees W 60 poles to two white Oaks Corner to Sd Beaken thence N 70 degrees W. 133 1/3 poles To an Elm Corner to Sd Beaken thence N 20 degrees E 120 poles to a stake in William McFarland's Line thence N 73½ degrees W 128 poles to the Begining.

To have and to hold the Said Tract of land with its appurtenances to the said John Berry & his heirs forever to his or their use and behoof and sd John Minter for himself & his heirs & will Warrant and defend the sd Tract of land appurtenances to the sd John Berry & his heirs & provided the said land be lost the sd Minter Doth bind himself as to refund the above mentioned 310 pounds to the sd John Berry or his heirs. In Testimony whereof the said John Minter & Eliz. his wife have hereunto Set their hands and Seals the date above written.

Isaac Lambert

John Minter

Wm. Minter

Aaron Miller

John Minter Senr L S

her

Elizabeth X Minter L S

mark

Harrison County Clerk's Office, June 10, 1822.

This Deed of Conveyance from John Minter & Elizabeth his wife To John Berry was produced to me in my office and proved by oaths of William Minter and Aaron Miller two of the Subscribing Witnesses thereto and was ordered to be recorded.

Att. H. C. Moore C H C

Again in Deed Book 8, page 180, John Minter sold more land in Harrison County, Kentucky, as follows:

This Indenture made this third Day of October in the year of 1811 Between John Minter and the County of Delaway (Delaware) and State of Ohio of the first part and David Dils of the County of Harrison

Chapter twelve

and the State of Kentucky of the Second part Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in Consideration of the Sum of three hundred & fifty Dollars Lawful money of the United States in hand paid by the party of the Second part wherewith the said party of the first doth hereby Declare himself Satisfied and paid hath and by these presents doth grant bargain Sell alien release Convey & Confirm unto the said party of the Second part his heirs & assigns all that Tract or parcel of land being in the County of Harrison & State aforesaid Begining at a ash Stump on Mason Johnson's line thence N 72 degrees W 186 poles to a Sugartree & blue ash thence N 20 E to a dogwood Elm & Sugartree 130 poles thence S 72 degrees E 188 poles to a white oak and Elm thence S 20 W 129 poles to the Begining Containing one hundred & fifty acres of land Together with all & Singular the Right Members & privileges to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining & the reversion and reversions remainder & remainders rents issues & profits thereof & all the Estate right title interest property possession Claim & to the same To have and to hold the said Tract of Land premises with the appurtenances unto the said David Dils his heirs & to his & their only proper use and benefit and behoof forever and the said party of the first part Doth for himself and his Executors & administrators Covenant and agree to & with the said party of the Second part his heirs & assigns that he is the True & Lawfull owner of the Said Tract of land and premises with the appurtenances and hath full power to grant & Convey the same in manner aforesaid & that the party of the first part & his heirs Said Land and premises unto the sd party of the Second part his heirs & assigns shall & will Warrant and forever by these presents defend In Witness whereof the party of the first part have hereunto Set my hand and Seal the day & above written.

Sealed & delivered

present

Wm. Minter

John Minter L S

Aaron Miller

Harrison County Clerk's Office S C T

June 10, 1822

This Deed of Conveyance from John Minter To David Dils Was proved before me by the oaths of William Minter & Aaron Miller Subscribing Witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded.

According to the following deed, John and Elizabeth (Crawford)

Chapter twelve

Minter had purchased and sold more land in Harrison County, Kentucky; than herewith copied. This may be more extensive and require further research.

Harrison County Court Record, Deed Book 8, page 188.

This Indenture Made and Entered this twenty ninth Day of December in the year of One thousand Eight hundred and nineteen between John Minter and Elizabeth his wife of Adam (?) township and County of Delaware and State of Ohio of the first Part and Jacob Carbaugh of Harrison County and State of Kentucky Witnesseth that the party of the first part for and in consideration of the Sum of one Dollar to them in hand paid the Receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge and forever a quit and Discharge the Said party of the Second Part his heirs Executors and Administrators hath Granted Bargained and Sold and by these presents doth Grant Bargain and Sell unto the Said Party of the Second Part his heirs and Assigns forever the following described Parcel or tract of Land in the County of Harrison and State of Kentucky to Wit fifty Acres being a part of five Hundred Acres Deeded by Robert Johnson to said Minter

To have and to hold the above described land with the appurtenances to the Second Party his heirs and assigns forever the Party of the first part do hereby Relinquish Claim or Claim to the Above Mentioned land them and their heirs Executors or Administrators or assigns in Witness we have hereto Set and Affixed our Seals and put their hands this Day and year above written.

Sealed and delivered in the

presence of us

Elijah Adams

Lucy Minter

Aren Miller

John Minter L S.

Elizabeth Minter L S.

Harrison County Clerk's Office.

This Deed of Conveyance from John Minter duce ux to Jacob Carbaugh was placed before me in my office by the oaths of Wm. Minter and Aren Miller two of the subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded.

These last five documents concerning Valentine Crawford's bounty land warrant of 1,000 acres, including the deed records of his heirs, serves as valuable material in tracing at least one branch of Valentine's descendants. Certified to the author on

Chapter twelve

the 18th day of November, 1965.

Since Elizabeth, the daughter of Valentine Crawford, married John Minter, the Minter records become more interesting. We find this family living a short while in Kentucky. Thus, like other of this same clan, emigrated to their bounty lands in Delaware and Madison Counties, in Ohio. The cemetery at Radnor, Ohio is the burial ground for these older Minter generations.

The following branch of Valentine Crawford's descendants has been traced and identified.

Generation I, Valentine's wife was Sarah and is said to be Sarah Morgan, although, the correct Morgan family has not been discovered. Sarah's name appears in old Frederick County, Virginia records at Winchester. As of 1762, Sarah disappears from all records. She could sign her own name, therefore, she was educated, as was her husband, Valentine.

Generation II, Valentine had about four or five children and may not be properly listed or in correct succession.

- 1 - Valentine Crawford, Jr. after voting in the House of Burgess in 1758, disappears from the records.
- 2 - Moses Crawford, died in 1774 in Fayette County, Penna.
- 3 - Effie, who married Ephrim Worthington (brother to Thomas Worthington). She married the 2nd time to Thomas Breckenridge, of Martinsburg, West Virginia.
- 4 - Ensign William Crawford, who perished in June of 1782, on the Ohio Sandusky Expedition, as did his Uncle Col. William Crawford.
- 5 - Elizabeth Crawford, who married John Minter prior to 1774. They lived in Fayette County, Penna., then emigrated to Harrison County, Kentucky; thence to Delaware County, Ohio.

Generation III, John and Elizabeth (Crawford) Minter gave issue to 10 children, according to his will written in 1827 and proved in 1835. Delaware County records and reference from an old Minter - Humphreys - Wasson family writeup.

- 1 - Sarah Minter, married Thomas McCollum in Harrison County, Kentucky. Is not traced.
- 2 - Mary Minter, married Jeremiah Armstrong. She died in Columbus, Ohio. Is not traced.
- 3 - Effie Minter, married Ralph Dildine. Both are buried at Radnor, Ohio.
- 4 - Lucy Minter, married McClelland Wasson. Both are buried

Chapter twelve

- at Radnor, Ohio.
- 5 - Elizabeth Minter (unmarried). Buried at Radnor, Ohio.
 - 6 - Peggy Minter, married 1st toNicholson, 2nd to Hamilton. Not traced.
 - 7 - John Minter, married Martha, daughter of Ralph Dildine by his 1st wife. Neither are buried at Radnor, Ohio. They evidently moved from that location after 1855, in their old age. John was a veteran of the War of 1812.
 - 8 - William Minter, married Mary Stephenson in Harrison County, Kentucky about 1829. Later moved to Lafayette, in Madison County, Ohio, to the military lands inherited from her Uncle, Col. John Stephenson. Mary was the daughter of Marquis Stephenson. Col. John and Marquis Stephenson were brothers to each other and half-brothers to Col. William and Valentine Crawford. William and Mary (Stephenson) Minter, cared for Col. John Stephenson's widow, in her old days, back in Kentucky.
 - 9 - Valentine Minter, married Margaret Foase. Both are buried at Radnor, Ohio, beside his parents. He was a veteran of the War of 1812.
 - 10 - Nancy Minter, was not interred at Radnor cemetery. Burial and residence unknown.

Generation IV, Valentine and Margaret (Foase) Minter left six little children, who were cared for by relatives.

- 1 - William Minter, married Mary Ewing of Madison County, Ohio. Later emigrated to Mill Grove, Mercer County, Missouri, by 1845.
- 2 - Phoebe, Minter, married John Fleming and remained in the Delaware County, Ohio area.
- 3 - Moses C. Minter, (unmarried)
- 4 - John Minter, died 1828. Buried at Radnor, beside his parents.
- 5 - Ruth Minter, married Henry Bell. Not traced.
- 6 - Elizabeth Minter, Not traced.

Although, Valentine and Margaret (Foase) Minter died about 1819 & 1821, their heirs did not sell their 100 acres of land, until 1837. At this time Moses C.; Phoebe; Ruth; Elizabeth, were living. William was appointed guardian for Elizabeth.

Generation V, William and Mary (Ewing) Minter, removed to Mercer County, Missouri, 1845 (near the Iowa state line), were blessed with eight children.

- 1 - Samuel Valentine Minter, born 1839 in Madison County,

Chapter twelve

- Ohio. Died in 1919 in Grundy County, near Spickard, Missouri. He married Josephine Flowers.
- 2 - Margaret Minter, born 1840, died in Mercer County, Missouri, interred in Coon Cemetery. Was married to John Wilkerson.
 - 3 - John Crawford Minter, born in 1842 in Madison County, Ohio, died in 1921 in Upton (Weston County), Wyoming. He was a Civil War veteran.
 - 4 - Charles Ewing Minter, born in Ohio in 1843, married Matilda Drake. Both are buried in Coon Cemetery.
 - 5 - James Bell Minter, born 1848, in Missouri and was married to Louisa Granlee. Both are buried in Coon Cemetery.
 - 6 - David Minter, born in 1849, in Missouri. Married to Oma McDonald. Both are buried in Coon Cemetery.
 - 7 - Naomi Minter, born in 1854, married John Eberhart. She was buried in Goshen Cemetery, Mercer County, Missouri.
 - 8 - William Minter, born in 1858, died 1860. Buried in Coon Cemetery.

All these children above named, were farmers.

Generation VI, James Bell and Louisa (Granlee) Minter, lived and died on the same farm, whereon they started housekeeping. James and his brother Dave, acquired considerable land and were cattlemen. James (Uncle Doc.) and 'Aunt Lou' had two sons.

- 1 - Oscar Minter, lived and died on the same farm, whereon he was born. He never married, due to a disappointing love affair, when a youth.
- 2 - Thomas Waitman Minter, married 1st to Ida Duke. Secondly to Elsie, daughter of Aaron L. Maston, native of Coshocton County, Ohio.

Generation VII, Thomas Waitman Minter, who first married Ida Duke, gave issue to two sons.

- 1 - Harry Minter, now of Des Moines, Iowa.
 - 2 - Johnny Minter, who died in Upton Wyoming, in World War I, flu epidemic.
- Thomas Waitman Minter and his 2nd wife, Elsie Maston Minter, gave issue to five children.
- 3 - Annabel Minter Tipton, now of Bakersfield, California.
 - 4 - Action Minter, buried at Bonners Ferry, Idaho.
 - 5 - Alton Minter, retired from the United States Navy, now of San Francisco, California.
 - 6 - Alred Minter, United States Navy. Buried at Portsmouth, Virginia.

Chapter twelve

7 - J. B. Alvin Minter of Palos Verdes Estates, San Pedro, California.

The Minter - Stephenson - Crawford relationship herein mentioned is but one of the problems in research, which is increased by intermarriages in these families of the past.

Note: The letters of Valentine Crawford in this volume should not be questioned, due to the fact of his relationship with his brother, Col. William Crawford, and their friend George Washington. The groaning of that period is portrayed in Valentine's letters to George Washington, to create a deeper appreciation for the values for which they fought; the same values we enjoy today.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN
IN THE WAKE OF ADVENTURE

After William Crawford and his family had removed to southwestern Pennsylvania, he continued to carry on his business, with his friend, George Washington, besides the demands for his surveying services and management of his own plantation, at Stewart's Crossing. At this point, the information on William Crawford, becomes stunted, except for the journal of George Washington. Therefore, a sketch of the journal has been inserted; and with much more ampleness, describes to a greater degree, the events taking place in William Crawford's life at this time.

With the 200,000 acres (the King's Grant) allotted in the Ohio River region, Washington wasted no time, but immediately started to plan for the future. Taking interest in the Bounty Land arrangements to provide the soldiers pay, for their services of the English government; with his own hunger to secure more of the good earth, he hoped to find a better route to reach the Mississippi River, which would create a more convenient route to the country farther west.

In 1769, 1770, 1771, the Crawford brothers, William and Valentine, spent much of their time with Washington. These dates cover an exciting and most interesting trip down the Ohio River, from Pittsburgh, as far west as the Great Kanawha River, (West Virginia). William was the deputy surveyor and Valentine (who was not on the trip), was expected to arrange for the horses, meeting the crew, as they returned, at a certain place, having the horses in readiness.

Beginning the 3rd of March, in volume 1, in the year of 1768, for good coverage, with overlapping edges, of the starting and finishing years. Washington's Journal as follows:

March 3rd, 1768, Delivered a load of 508 bushels of Muddy Hole wheat to Mr. Kirk ship and my other schooner returned.

March 31st, 1768, Went into the Neck. At my return found Dr. Rumney and Mr. William Crawford at the house. Dr. Rumney went away in the afternoon.

April 1st, 1768, At home with Wm. Crawford.

April 2nd, Rid to Muddy Hole, Doeg Run and the Mill. Mr. Crawford went to Alexandria.

Chapter thirteen

April 3rd, Went to Pohick church and returned to dinner. Mr. Wm. Crawford returned in the afternoon.

April 5th, At home with Mr. Crawford.

April 6th, Mr. Crawford set off home and we (together with Miss. Betsy Ramsey went up to Alexandria to a Ball.

April 7th, Sewed a patch of flax in the Neck.

May 6th, 1768, Rid to the plantations near Williamsburg and dined at Mr. Valentines.

July 13th, Went into the Neck where I this day began my wheat harvest.

July 26th, Rid with Mr. Alexander to my Meadow and returned with him to dinner. Mr. Val Crawford here. They went away.

July 27th, Rid to the Meadow again, Mr. Val Crawford and his brother William both came this afternoon. Finished going over my corn ground in the Neck, both with the plows and hoes.

July 30th, 1768, About 11 o'clock finished harvesting the wheat in the Neck, that is cutting it down and securing it in shocks.

Aug. 5th, 1768, Went by Muddy Hole, the Mill and Doeg Run plantation at Cameron. Returned in the evening.

Aug. 1st, 1768, Began to tread out wheat at the Mill. Also began to draw it in, in the Neck (carried from the field with my ox cart).

Aug. 2, 1768, Sew turnip seed at home, in the Neck and at Muddy Hole plantation.

Sept. 1768, Set out from Nomony on my ride to Chatanack Creek.

Sept. 6th, 1768, My ox cart finished drawing in the wheat at Doeg Run but during this time it was employed in getting home the cider from all the plantations.

Sept. 14th, sowing the second cut of wheat in the Neck which completed $\frac{1}{2}$ of the corn ground.

Oct. 24th, 1768, Dined at Joseph Valentines, sent chairs and horses over the James River and Lodged in Williamsburg ourselves.

Oct. 26, 1768, Breakfasted in Suffolk, dined and lodged in the Dismal Swamp at John Washington's.

Oct. 27, 1768, Went up to our plantations at Norfleet's in Carolina and returned in the afternoon.

March 1st, 1769, Rid to Muddy Hole, Doeg Run and Mill plantation with Mr. Warner Washington who with his Lady and Miss Betsy Washington that came yesterday, also dined and lodged here today. Mr. Wm. Crawford came in the afternoon.

March 2nd. 1769. At home all day with the above company.

Chapter thirteen

March 4th, 1769, Warner Washington and Lady and Capt. Crawford and Mr. Tibbles went away after breakfast.

March 10th, Went out to run the bounds of the lands I bought of Carter's Estate but the weather being very cold and windy was obliged to return.

March 10th to 18th, 1769, Laying of lots and leasing them in Fauquier and Loudoun counties and land which I bought of Carter's Estate.

March 17, Executing leases to those who had taken lots being at Capt. Ashby's.

March 20th, 1769, And from that to the 23rd doing the like on my land at Bullskin, Frederick County.

March 20, 1769, Executing in the afternoon deeds and settling with those who had purchased Carter's land upon Opeekon.

March 21st, 1769, Went and laid off 4 lots at the head of Bullskin for several tenants.

March 22, 1769, Filling up leases for them at Valentine Crawford's all day.

March 28th, 1769, Hunting again. Found a fox and killed it. Mr. Mogowan and Valentine Crawford came here today.

March 29th, 1769, Rid with Col. Bassett into the Neck. Valentine Crawford went to Col. Fairfax's.

April 5, 1769, Run the back line of Spencer and Washington's patent and came home to dinner.

May 16, 1769, Rid over my dower land in York county to show them there the to the gentlemen appointed by the General Court to value and report thereon.

June 13th, 1769, This day I put on board my schooner from the Neck 500 bushels of corn for Mr. Ross.

June 27th, James Cleveland was at my plantation.

June 30th, 1769, The rest of the cradlers and hands went into the Neck and began about 10 o'clock, making a poor day's work, having cut only 14 acres next to Widow Sheridines.

June 16th, 1769, At home all day. In the morning Mr. Valentine Crawford came here and in the afternoon Col. Fairfax and Lady.

Aug. 16, 1769, Horses returned from carrying Col. Lord, Mr. Barclay, Robert Goldsbury of Maryland, Mr. Hardwick, Mr. John Lewis and Warner Washington dined here.

Aug. 19, 1769, Rid with Mrs. Washington and others to the Cacapehon Mountains to see the prospect from thence.

Sept. 2, 1769, Dined at home. Valentine Crawford dined with us.

Chapter thirteen

Sept. 7th, 1769, Dined alone. Val Crawford's wagon came up for my goods in the evening.

Sept. 10th, 1769, Got to Mr. Warner Washingtons. I calling by Val Crawford's and Mrs. Stephenson's.

March 10, 1770, I went to level the ground on the other side of Doeg Run. Mr. Mogowan and Capt. Wm. Crawford came here this afternoon.

March 11th, 1770, Mr. Crawford set off for Williamsburg and Mr. Magowan for Col...?

March 17th, 1770, Returned with Mr. West to Mr. Triplet's to settle the lines of Harrison's patent.

Oct. 2nd. Set out in the company with Dr. Craik for the settlement on Redstone.

Washington, in his mention of Redstone, is a reminder of the memorable and historical venture, which he planned at this time. This trip included several men, for guides, Indian interpreters, surveyors, chain carriers and guardsmen. Both Crawford brothers, Col. William and Valentine were included in this adventure. The principal reason was Washington's desire to see the great endless stretches of Kanawha country, which is now the present state of West Virginia. To gain more knowledgeable information of the location and value of the King's Grant. To discover a new course to reach the great western waters. Seemingly, Washington cultivated a continual westward look. In these wilderness episodes, William Crawford was most generally notified and participated in the legalities in his service as a surveyor.

Upon setting out in the company of Dr. Craik, Washington's diary continues.

Oct. 7th, 1770, Dined at Rinkers and lodged at Samuel Prichards.

Oct. 8th, 1770, Valentine Crawford joined us and we went to Col. Cresop's leaving the Doctor at Prichard's with my boy Billy, who was taken sick. I went with Val Crawford to Col. Cresop's to learn the particulars of the grant said to be sold to Walpole and others for a certain tract of country on the Ohio. Passed by Henry Enoch's stockade cabin which was on the Cocapehon 8 miles from Cresop's by Cox's Fort at the mouth of Little Cacapon.

Oct. 10th, 1770, Having purchased 2 horses and recovered another which had been gone from me near 3 years, I dispatched my boy Giles with my 2 riding horses home.

Oct. 11, 1770, We crossed the lower end of my deceased brother Auge. Bottom known by the name 'Pendergrass'.

Chapter thirteen

Oct. 12th, 1770, Arrived from Gillam's between sun rising and day break and arrived at Great Crossing of Yougha about sunset or before. Breakfasted at the Great Meadows 10 miles of there and lodged at Great Crossing 20 miles further. was very mountainous and stony with but very little good land and that was lying in spots.

Oct. 13th, 1770, The lands we traveled over today till we had crossed Laurel Hill was very mountainous and indifferent but when we came down the Hill to the plantation of Mr. Thomas Gist, the land appeared charming that which lay level being as rich and black as anything could possibly be, as well from the crops which produces as from the beautiful white oaks, the white oaks, in general indicates poor land. The land from Gists to Crawfords is very broken though not mountainous; in spots exceeding rich and in general free from stone. Crawford's is very fine land; lying on Youghiogheny at a place commonly called Stewart's Crossing.

Oct. 14th, 1770, At Crawfords all day. Went to see a coal mine not far from his house on the banks of the river; the coal seemed to be of the best kind, burning freely and abundance of it.

Mon. Oct, 15th, Went to view some land which Capt. Crawford had taken for me near the Youghiogheny River. This tract contains about 1,600 acres of some of as fine land as I ever saw. This tract is well watered and has a valuable mill seat. In going to this land I passed through 2 tracts which Capt. Crawford had taken up for my brothers, Samuel and John; was not as rich as some I had seen, the soil and timber being good. I intended to have visited the land Crawford had procured for Lund Washington this day but time falling short I was obliged to postpone it making it in the night before I got back to Crawfords where I found Col. Stephen.

Oct. 16th, 1770, At Capt. Crawfords till the evening when I went to Mr. John Stephenson on my way to Pittsburgh and lodged. I also saw a son of Capt. John Hardens of Frederick County, Va. who said he had come from the mouth of Little Kanhawa. He says that at the mouth of the big Kanhawa there may be about 20 - 25,000 acres of land that is good and that the falls of the Kenhawa are not about 10 miles of it.

Oct. 17th, Dr. Craik, myself, Capt. Crawford and others arrived at Ft. Pitt, distant from the crossing 43 miles. In riding this distance we passed over a great deal of exceeding fine land especially from Sweisley Creek to Turtle Creek but the whole broken. The Fort (Fort Pitt) built in the point between the river Allegany and Monongahelia but not so far near the pitch of which

Chapter thirteen

after Ft. Duquesne stood. It is 5 sided, and regular 2 of it (next the land) are of brick, the others stockade. A mote encompasses it. The garrison consists of 2 companies, of Royal Irish Commanded by one Capt. Edmonson. We walked through the town about 300 yards from the fort. These houses are built of logs and ranged into the streets there on the Monongahelia. I suppose there is about 20 in number, inhabited by Indian traders.

This was, no doubt, the first George Washington looked upon this locality, since the fall of Fort Duquesne, when he and his Virginia Regulars, piercing through the southwestern Pennsylvania wilderness, fell upon the ruins of Fort Duquesne; after the retreating French. Here we have a picture through the eyes of George Washington, concerning the changes taking place, from the first time he saw it in the autumn of 1753 until the autumn of 1770. This was, in all probability, the third time he visited this place., 1st, the bearer of letters from Gov. Dinwiddie to the French Commandant; 2nd, the conquering hero of Fort Duquesne; 3rd, in this year of 1770, he entered the Youghiogheny Valley again with plans, to satisfy several great demands of the future. Plans for himself as well as the American generations to follow.

Oct. 20th, 1770. We embarked in a large canoe with sufficient store of provisions and necessaries and the following persons (besides Dr. Craik and myself to wit: Capt. Crawford, Josh Nicholson, Robert Bell, William Harrison Chas. Morgan, and Daniel Reardon, a boy of Capt. Crawfords and the Indians who were in a canoe by themselves. From Ft. Pitt we sent our horses and boys back to Captain Crawfords with orders to meet us again the 14th of Nov.

The above statement indicates that Col. William Crawford took his son John along on this trip. John, at this time would be 34 years of age, married to Frances Bradford, with two little sons (Moses and Richard) of his own.

Oct. 21st, 1770, Left our encampment about 6 o'clock and breakfasted at the Logs Town where we parted, with Col. Croghan etc about 9 o'clock. About 11 we came to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

Oct. 21st, All the land between this creek and the Monongahela and for about 15 miles back is claimed by Col. Croghan under a purchase from the Indians and which sale he says is confirmed by His Majesty. On this creek where the branches interlock with the waters of Shirtees Creek, he wants to sell and offers it at L 5 Sterling pr hundred with an exemption of quit rents for 20 years, after which to be subject to payment of 4/2 Sterling per hundred,

Chapter thirteen

provided he can sell it in 10,000 acre lots. Note the unsettled state of this country renders any purchase dangerous.

Oct. 22nd, 1770. As it began to snow about midnight it was about 7 before we came to the mouth of Yellow Creek. We came to the Cross Creeks near Steubenville, Ohio, where about 20 cabins 70 inhabitants of the six Nations lived. The river abounds in wild geese and we killed 5 wild turkeys today. Reached the Mingo Town about 29 miles.

Oct. 23rd, 1770, After checking a rumor that Indians had killed some people we resolved to pursue our passage. We started in our canoe and in about 4 miles came to the mouth of Seulf (Sewell) Creek in Fayette County, Penn. which flows across the West Virginia panhandle and joins the Ohio). At Mingo town we found there left 60 warriors of the six Nations going to the Cherokee country to proceed war against the Cattaba's about 10 miles of French Creek. We were told by the Indians that 3 men from Virginia (By Virginians they mean all the people settled upon Red Stone) had marked the land from hence all the way to Red Stone (Red Stone Creek), a tributary to the Monongahela River in Fayette county, Penn. The Old Ohio Company erected a storehouse near the mouth of the creek and Col. James Burd built a fort there in 1758 which was called Red Stone fort and Burd's Fort. The town of Brownsville now occupies this site. Stayed at this place until in the afternoon paddled about 12 miles down the river and encamped.

Oct. 24th, 1770. We sent the Indians into town to inquire of the truth of the report concerning the murder. We reached a creek called Fox Grapevine Creek 26 miles.

Oct. 25th, 1770, Nicholson and the Indians returned. They found nobody in the town but 2 Indian women (the men being ahunting) from them we learnt the trader was drowned an attempting to ford the Ohio and that only one boy being gone for horses to take their skins. We see many deer watering, many wild turkeys. We camp along the river and caught one of our largest cat fish. Encamped about 30 miles.

Oct. 26th, 1770, At the end of this reach we found one Martin and Lindsey, 2 traders and learned that the person was drowned was Phillips with Rogers an Indian trader. In camped at the mouth of a creek above the Muskingham about 32 miles.

Oct. 27th, 1770, Incamped at the mouth of Great Hockhocking.

Oct. 28th, 1770, Near Lee's Creek, West Virginia, we met Kiashuta, one of the Indians that went with me to the French in 1753. He treated us by giving us a quarter of fine buffalo. He

Chapter thirteen

insisted upon our spending the night with him. Met with Kioshua and other Indian hunters. We proceeded about 10 miles.

Oct. 29, 1770, Went round what is called the Great Bend and camped about 29 miles.

Oct. 30th, 1770, We landed on the (West) Virginia shore where near Leading and Ten Mile Creeks where many hickory and oak trees were and many wild fowl. Incamped by the old Shawnee town about 15 miles.

Oct. 31st, 1770, Went a hunting and met the canoe at the mouth of the Kanhawa about 5 miles making the distance from Ft. Pitt 266 miles.

Nov. 2nd, 1770, We killed 5 buffaloes, 3 deer, saw many swan, geese and ducks.

Nov. 3rd, I marked 2 maples as a corner of the soldiers land (if we can get it) intending to take all the bottom from hence to the Rapids in the Great Bend into one survey.

Nov. 5th, 1770, I set of the canoe with our baggage and walked across the Neck on foot with Capt. Crawford walking about 8 miles. I judge one tract to be about 8,000 acres.

Nov. 6th, 1770, The night proving very rainy we did not set out until 10 o'clock seeing a bear upon the shore we landed and followed it about a mile from the river which gave us an opportunity of seeing a little of the land.

Nov. 10th, 1770, Rained all night and half the morning.

Nov. 11th, 1770, The river was rising fast.

Nov. 12th, 1770, River still rising. We came to a resolution of ordering our horses which by agreement were to be at Pittsburgh.

Nov. 13th, 1770, We dispatched the young Indian express to Valentine Crawford who had the charge of them to proceed on to that place where we proposed if possible to get the canoe being about 50 miles below. In the afternoon we met 2 battoes and a large canoe going at a very fast rate to the Illinois with provisions for the Garrison at Fort Chartres.

Nov. 16th, 1770, Directing the canoe at the mouth of the creek I set out with Capt. Crawford on foot to take a view of the land.

Nov. 17, 1770, About 3 we came to the Town without seeing our horses, the Indian which was sent express for them having been detained by the creeks which were too high to ford. When the river is in its natural state (Kanhawa) large canoes that will carry 5 or 6,000 weight or more may be worked upstream by four hands 20 or 25 miles a day. The Indians who are very dexterous (even the

Chapter thirteen

women) in the management of canoes. Their hunting camps and cabins are along the river for the convenience of transporting their skins by water to market. In the fall as soon as hunting season comes on they move with their families until spring when they are about 2 - 300 miles away, then back in May - the women being employed in planting. The Indians who live on the Ohio are Shawnees, Delawares and Mingos who get but little part of the consideration that was given for the lands eastward of the Ohio River, view the settlement of the people upon this river with an uneasy and jealous eye. The people from Virginia and elsewhere are exploring and marking all the lands that are valuable not only on Redstone and other waters of the Monongahela but along down the Ohio as low as the Little Kanahawa and by next summer I suppose will get to the Great Kanahawa.

Nov. 18th, 1770, Agreed with 2 Delaware Indians to carry up our canoe to Fort Pitt for the doing it I was to pay 6 dollars and give them a quart tinn can.

Nov. 19th, 1770, The Delawares set off with the canoe and our horses not arriving that day appeared tedious. Upon conversing with Nicholson I found he had been to Fort Chartres.

Nov. 20th, 1770, About 1 o'clock our horses arrived having been prevented getting to Fort Pitt by the freshes.

Nov. 22nd, 1770, Stayed at Fort Pitt all day. Invited the officers and some other gentlemen to dinner with me at Samples. Among one being Dr. John Connolly (nephew of Col. Croghan) who has traveled all over the western country. He seems to wish nothing more than to induce 100 families to so he could be among them. A new and most desirable government could be established by the Ohio Northward and Westward.

Nov. 23rd, 1770, After settling with Indians (L 10.13 and Indian interpreter L 5.8) and people that attended me down the river and defray the sundry expenses at Pittsburgh and set off on my return home and after dining at the Widow Mierss on Turtle Creek reached Mr. John Stephenson (2 or 3 hours at night).

Nov. 24th, 1770, When we came to Stewarts Crossing at Crawfords the river was too high to ford and his canoe gone adrift; however after waiting for 2 or 3 hours a canoe was got in which we passed and swam our horses. The remainder of this day was spent at Capt. Crawford's, it either raining or snowing hard all day.

Nov. 25th, 1770, I set out early in order to see Lund Washington's land but the ground and trees being covered with snow, I went to Thos. Gists and proceeded on to the Crossing at John

Chapter thirteen

Hogelands.

Nov. 26th, 1770, Reached Killiams on George's Creek where we met several families going over the mountains to live, some without having any places provided. The snow upon the Alligany was nearly knee deep.

Nov. 27th, 1770, We got to Col. Cresops at the old town after calling at Fort Cumberland and breakfasted at Mr. James Innis at the New Store opposite.

Nov. 28th, 1770, The Old Town Gut was so high as to wet us in crossing it we came to Cox' River which was impassable, we were obliged to cross in a canoe and swim our horses.

Nov. 29th, 1770, Reaching my brothers about 1 (22miles) Dr. Craik having business by Winchester went that way.

Dec. 1st, 1770, Reached home from Charles est's after an absence of 9 weeks and one day.

The account of the expenses of this venture included 25 pounds paid to Capt. Crawford for his loss of time and accompanying George Washington with this surveying party to the Great Kanawha River area.

Keeping account of the places, people and events, Washington provides us with information concerning Col. William and Valentine Crawford, which is most interesting, giving account to the last shilling. The list of expenses is on record.

The Little Kanawha River meeting the Ohio River at Parkersburg, W. Va., with the headwaters in the locality of Upshur County, W. Va. The Great Kanawha River and the Ohio River confluence is at Point Pleasant, W. Va., the watercourse flowing through Charleston, the capital city of West Virginia.

According to the records, the surveying headquarters is most likely to have been at Morgantown, W. Va., on the Monongahela River, which flows northward to meet the Allegheny and the Ohio at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

At Wellsburg, W. Va. (one time known as Charleston, Virginia), are old survey records to the credit of Col. William Crawford, denoting the fact that he surveyed land in this territory as well as the Great Kanawha district.

George Washington wasted no time in getting his plans underway, providing the officers and soldiers with pay for their services in the Crown colonies, then under English control. This land constituted 200,000 acres, known as the King's grant, (before mentioned).

The operations of Indian wars under the command of Lord

Chapter thirteen

Dunmore, on the western frontier, mingled with the apprehensions of land surveys, William Crawford's responsibilities mounted. In his lengthy letter to George Washington, at a later date, he referred to both problems.

Letter No. 27, in part. Dated Nov. 14, 1774 (the year of the anxious contacts, between George Washington and Calentine Crawford and the approaching war of our Independence).

Quote: *I yesterday returned from our late expedition against the Shawanese, and I think with propriety say we had a great success; as we made them sensible of their villainy and weakness, and, I hope, made peace with them on such a footing as will be lasting, if we make them adhere to the terms of the agreement, which follows: (The agreement contained matters of prisoners, hostages & disturbances along with stealing and hunting rights).*

Another passage, quote: *I have run your land at the Round Bottom again and will send you a new draft of it by Valentine Crawford, who is to be at your house in a few days, at or before Christmas. I would send it now, but the bearer can not wait as he is on his journey. I have drafts of land on the Little Kanawha. I shall send them to you and leave you at your own choice to do as you like. Signed, William Crawford.*

The Round Bottom land is known to be surveyed twice by William Crawford. 1st time in the year of 1771 and 2nd time in 1773. This is located in present County of Marshall, State of West Virginia, on the Ohio River, near the city of Moundsville.

The charges on George Washington's account list, for this 1770 and 1771 expedition, amounted to more than 88 pounds sterling.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

WASHINGTON & CRAWFORD FRIENDSHIP

The estimate in qualities of friendship, by George Washington ranged in the higher brackets. Selecting his friends as near to his own level as possible. He considered those with education, excellent manners, high morals and kindness, at the same time he expected to and did remain in his own social caste. His profound desire for the accomplishments that he planned, however, was not hindered by any of his socially high ideals. He was willing to endure hardship and misgivings, without complaint, keeping his eye on the goal, keeping company with those who were more apt to help him to reach that goal. Here, the Crawford and Stephenson families were his indispensable choice. They were all friends together from Washington's early age, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Among the memoirs between George Washington and William Crawford, is the history of Great Meadows, now in present Fayette County, Pennsylvania. It was here Washington was engaged in his first real warfare and here Fort Necessity had been established. This plot of ground contained more than 200 acres, in choice location. William Crawford procured this parcel of land for George Washington from Lawrence Harrison for thirty pistoles, to the credit of Jacob Hite. In the beginning was supposed to have been patented to a William Brooks. When at the time of Washington's death, it was valued at six dollars per acre.

With loyal devotion to Washington, William Crawford spent much time in the wilderness, carrying out the orders of Washington, in the interest of the officers and soldiers. Correspondence being very slow, everyone concerned became worried for fear of not receiving his or her share of the vast region. The hazards were extreme. The surveyor receiving a certain percent of the land for his own pay. The percentage of land received by William Crawford should have been in large amounts and while he was on the western front, he requested Washington to patent the Crawford share in the land office at Richmond. This, seemingly was neglected.

It should be clearly understood, that while Washington did not receive land for his pay in the military service, he did employ his own party of surveyors to survey land for him. At his

Chapter fourteen

death, he was the owner of more than 70,000 acres of land, as per will in 1799. The huge surveys which William Crawford arranged for Washington in the Kanawha area, were: the Poca tract, Washington Bottom at Parkersburg, W. Va., the Ravenswood tract, Round Bottom and (the Millwood tract, now in present Jackson County, W. Va.) The latter containing more than 4,000 acres. There were other tracts surveyed for Washington as well as for the officers and soldiers of the King's Grant.

On the original surveys at Morgantown, W. Va., are listings of other surveyors, who were working with William Crawford in the Kanawha district. Those whose names are well known in surveying history: Robert Rutherford, Richard Graham, Alexander Henderson and Robert Griffith, etc...

Morgantown record, Book 1, 1780 - 1830, the dates of Feb. 5th and May 8th, 1782, Col. William Crawford was scheduled to attend, but did not appear. Many times the author has wondered about the reason William Crawford, which kept him away from this meeting on these two given dates. (1782 was the year of the Ohio Sandusky Expedition, on which Col. Crawford was killed). Had he lived, he would have been a very rich man.

To overlook a sketch of Washington's diary, giving a personal touch of friendship to the business, between the two Crawford brothers (William and Valentine), and Gen. George Washington, would be a mistake.

After leaving the Crawford home 'Spring Gardens' on Nov. 24th, 1770, in the heavy snow, we learn from one of William Crawford's letters to Washington, that the snow continued after his departure.

Following the 'Washington Diary' from Feb. 3rd, 1771, the activities at Mt. Vernon included the great program of the King's Grant with William and Valentine Crawford two main characters.

Vol. 2.

Feb. 3rd, 1771, Valentine Crawford came this afternoon.

Feb. 5th, 1771, The gentlemen all went away. I rid to my mill in the afternoon.

Feb. 10th, 1771, At home all day. Mr. Valentine Crawford came to dinner.

March 7th, 1771, At my brothers all day writing instructions and dispatches for Capt. Crawford, the surveyor of our 200,000 acres of land.

March 9th, 1771, Finished writing instruction for Mr. Marcus Stephenson who is to be the bearer of them. (Marquis Stephenson

Chapter fourteen

was the younger half-brother to Valentine and William Crawford).

March 31st, Rid to Muddy Hole, Doeg Run and the mill before dinner. In the afternoon Vale Crawford came here and went away again the next morning.

June 7th, 1771, Agreed with Mr. Pendleton of Frederick for all the land to be included by a line to be run from northwest corner of Owen Thomas' patent to a corner of the land on which James McCormick lives - my line supposed to contain about 180 acres for L 200, the money to be paid in 2 years with interest from the 25th of Next Dec. this year's rent to be paid to me, and only a special warantee to be given with the land. Got done breaking up my corn ground at the mill.

Sept. 7th, 1771, Rid into the Neck in the morning early from thence to the mill. Mr. Crawford came here in ye afternoon.

Sept. 8th, 1771, At home all day. Mr. Crawford went away after breakfast.

Sept. 10th, 1771, At home all day. Captn. Crawford came here in the afternoon.

Oct. 11th, 1771, Still at home all day plotting and measuring the surveys which Capt. Crawford made for the officers and soldiers.

Oct. 14th, 1771, Dr. Craik went away after breakfast and Mrs. Marnes came. Mr. Hanley dined here and Valentine Crawford became sick at night.

Oct. 15th, 1771, Dr. Rumney came in the afternoon.

Oct. 17th, 1771, Rid to the Ferry plantation and Mill after breakfast. Capt. Crawford went to Dr. Craik's after dinner.

Oct. 18th, 1771, Went into the neck and ran some lines there. Capt. Crawford came in the afternoon.

Oct. 22, 1771, Rid to the mill again. Capt. Crawford and his brother returned home. By Capt. Crawford on acct of ye offrs & soldrs. L 41. 14. 4.

Oct. 29th, 1771, Reached Williamsburg before dinner.

Dec. 3rd, 1771, Rid to Muddy Hole and into the Neck. Mr. Valentine Crawford came this afternoon.

Dec. 4th, 1771, Went to the election and the ball, I had given at Alexandria, Mr. Crawford and John P. Custis went with me. Stayed all night.

Dec. 8th, 1771, After breakfast Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Crawford went away.

Dec. 17th, 1771, Killed my pork and distributed the overseers their shares.

Chapter fourteen

A year later.

Sept. 18th, 1772, Went upon the survey and division of Wade's land between Barry and me. Col. West, Mr. John West of Fairfax county, Capt. McCarty and Cpt. Darrel, Commissioners came home with me, as did Val. Crawford, Mr. George West and Chas. West.

Sept. 23rd, 1772, In Alexandria till the afternoon. Dined at Arrel's and came home with Col. Fairfax and Valentine Crawford.

Sept. 26, 1772, Went and resurveyed West's land - some mistake so happening the first time. Mr. Gist and Mr. Val. Crawford went away this morning.

Oct. 25th, 1772, Assisting Capt. Crawford with his surveys until Oct. 30.

Nov. 7th, 1772, Busy with Capt. Crawford all day.

Nov. 23rd, 1772, At Fredericksburg attending the intended meeting of officers at Capt. Weedens.

Dec. 16th, 1772, Mr. Val Crawford who came yesterday and went this day.

A year later in 1773.

Aug. 24th, 1773, Three Scotchmen called of land in Carolina, The above persons prosecuted their journey towards Carolina in pursuit of this Scheme, proposing also to view the lands on the Ohio and see mine. (By cash sent by Gilbert Simpson to Capt. Crawford to pay ye assessment of my land in Youghioghany L 11-15-Pensa.) There before they returned with their report to Scotland. I rid to the Ferry, Doeg Run and Mill plantations.

A year later in 1774.

Jan. 24th, 1774, At home all day. Mrs. Blackburn, her son and Miss Ellzey as also Mrs. Brown came to dinner and Dr. Brown in the afternoon as also did Valene Crawford.

Feb. 2nd, 1774, Returned home to a late dinner. Found Mr. Gist here who came the day I left home. Also found Mr. Rumney and Val Crawford here. Thomas Gist, the Indian Agent.

Feb. 9th, 1774, At home all day. In the afternoon Mr. Matthew Campbell and Capt. Crawford came.

Feb. 10th, 1774, At home all day. After breakfast Mr. Campbell went away and in the afternoon Mr. Hugh Stephenson came. (Hugh Stephenson was a half-brother to Col. William and Valentine Crawford).

Feb. 12th, 1774, After dinner the two Crawfords and Mr. Stephenson set out for Williamsburg and Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Beal for their respective homes.

Feb. 23rd, 1774, At home all day. Mr. Robert Adam came to

Chapter fourteen

dinner and Mr. B. Fairfax and Capt. Crawford came to dinner. The whole staying all night.

Feb. 24th, 1774, Went a hunting in the morning and from thence to the Vestry. Mr. Adam going away. Upon my return found Dr. Craik, Val Crawford and Thos. Gist.

Feb. 26th, 1774, At home all day. Capt. Crawford and Mr. Gist went away after breakfast.

Feb. 27th, 1774, At home all day alone except Mr. Valentine Crawford being here.

March 3rd, 1774, Miss Carlisle, Miss Betsy Ramsey, Mr. Dulany, and Messrs. Herbert, Brown, Fitzgerald, Harrison, Campbell and Alex Stewart came to dinner and stayed all night as did Val Crawford.

Note: In Frederick County, Va., Alexander Stewart is listed in the records of the county court and is probably a relative to the first wife (Ann Stewart), of Col. William Crawford.

March 4, 1774, All except Mr. Calverts family, Mr. Diggers, Dulany, and Dr. Rumney went away after dinner.

March 24, 1774, At home all day. Dr. Rumney continuing here as did Val Crawford, who came last night.

March 31st, 1774, Mr. George Johnson dined here. I rid as far as the Gum Spring with my people and Vale Crawford, who were moving to the Ohio. End quote. (See chapter on Valentine Crawford).

Valentine Crawford's services rendered to Washington, continued into southwestern Pennsylvania (west of the Alleghenies), and were planned to be carried out in the Kanawha River area. This was termed by Washington in his diary, in his statement of Valentine Crawford moving to the Ohio.

Any land draining into the tributaries, rivers, creeks, etc., which emptied into the Ohio River, may have been referred to, as Ohio country or *to the Ohio*. This description for the location of such a vast territory is not exact, but since the country was mostly wild and uninhabited, the people at that time understood the use of such terms, more than we do in our modern day.

July 1965 contribution of the Crawford Exchange, by Annabel Minter Tipton of Bakersfield, California, c 2. Reads as follows: 'Abstracts of Land Grant Surveys, 1761 - 1791' by the Rockingham Historical Society of Harrisonburg, Virginia, published Jan. 1938, page 205, Quote: *John Nevil and Valentine Crawford, 2,000 acres, Shirtee Creek (Chartiers Creek), adj. Craig's Bottom. Jan. 20th, 1775.* (From Encyclopedia Britannica, Taft Library. re John Neville and Valentine Crawford received a joining 2,000 acre grant for

Chapter fourteen

their services in the French and Indian Wars in 1755). We know that Chartiers Creek is in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

In respect to the Crawford Exchange, issued Aug. 1964, also offered by Annabel Minter Tipton, is a passage from George Dallas Albert's 'History of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania' published in 1882, page 450, some of Valentine Crawford's experiences are referred to. Quote: *Frequent allusions to indentured servants are found in letters addressed to George Washington in 1774 and 1775 by Valentine Crawford, who resided on Jacob's Creek, Westmoreland County, Penn., and acted as General agent in charge of Washington's lands and affairs of improvement in this region. An extract from one of these letters is given below, viz: Jacob's Creek:*

Dear Colonel - On Sunday evening, or Monday morning, William Orr, one of the most orderly men I thought I had, ran away, and has taken a horse and other things. I have sent you an advertisement of him. I am convinced he will make for some ship in the Potomac River. I have sent two men after him, and furnished them with horses and money. I have also written to my brother (Richard Stevenson, a half-brother of Crawford's), in Berkeley. James McCormick, to escort the men I sent, and to Forward this letter and advertisement to you. I have sold all the men but two, and I believe should have sold them, but the man who is run away had a very sore foot, which was cut with an axe and was not long well, John Smith was not well of the disorder he had when he left your house. I sold Peter Miller and John Wood to one Edward Cook for L 45, the money to be applied to the use of building your mill. I sold Thomas McPherson and his wife and James Lowe to Maj. John McCulloch and Jones Ennis for L 65, payable in six months from the date of sale. To my brother I sold William Luke, Thomas White and the boy John Knight. He is either to pay you for them or he loses them in case you can prosecute your designs down the river, (the opening of a plantation on the Virginia side of the Ohio, between Wheeling and the Little Kanawha). I took John Smith and William Orr on the same terms; so that, in justice, I am accountable to you for the man if he is ever got. I should have sold the whole of the servants, agreeable to your letter, if I could have got cash or good pay, but the confusion of the times put it out of my power. I only went down to Pitt a day or two, and two of my own servants and two militiamen ran away. I followed them and caught them all down at Bedford, and brought them back. While I was gone two of your men, John Wood and Peter Miller, stole a quantity of bacon and bread, and were to have started that very night I got home,

Chapter fourteen

but a man of mine discovered their design. I sold them immediately, and would have sold the whole if I could, or delivered them to Mr. Simpson, but he would not be concerned with them at any rate. End quote.

The following is an advertisement to be published, to recover William Orr, the runaway servant of Washington's, entrusted in the care of Valentine Crawford, for the development of new plantations located down the Ohio River, in the Kanawha River area.

Five Pounds Award

Run away from the subscriber, living on Jacob's Creek, near Stewart's Crossing, in Westmoreland County, Penn., on Sunday night 24th instant, a convict servant named William Orr, the property of Colonel George Washington. He is a well-made man, about five feet ten inches high, and about 24 years of age. He was born in Scotland, and speaks that dialect very much. He is of a red complexion and full faced, with short, sandy colored hair, and very remarkable thumbs, they both being crooked. He had on and took with him an old felt hat bound with black binding, one white cotton coat and jacket with black horn buttons, one old brown jacket, one pair of snuff colored breeches, one pair of trousers made in sailor's fashion, and they are made of duck, and have not been washed, a pair of red leggings, and shoes tied with strings, two Osnaberg shirts and one holland shirt marked 'V.C.', which he stole, and a blanket.

He stole likewise a black horse, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock 'R.W.' and shod before. He had neither bridle nor saddle that we know of. I expect he will make to some seaport and secure him, so that he and horse may be had again, shall receive the above reward, or three pounds for the man alone and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by me.

Val Crawford

For Colonel George Washington

July 25th, 1774, N.B. All masters of vessels are forbid taking him out of the country on their own peril.

One item in the interest of the Crawford & Washington friendship, appears in Letter No. 27, dated Nov. 14, 1774; written by William Crawford to George Washington. A display of true friendship as follows:

In part, I spoke to Lord Dunmore about your land at Chartier's and

Chapter fourteen

the Round Bottom, and it happened that Mr. Cresap was present when we spoke of it. Cresap was urging his claim and I was walking by. He wanted it run for him according to a warrant he had purchased. I then told his Lordship the nature of your claim before Cresap's face; upon which he said nothing more at this time, but wanted me to survey it for him also, and return it. I told him I could not at any rate do such a thing, as I had surveyed it for you. End quote

Another of William Crawford's letters to Washington, No. 28 and dated Feb. 7, 1775.

In part, I am at a loss how to return you the thanks for your generous present. All that I can do at any time shall always be done. If I can go down the river when you come, I will. And if you will let me know what you want got ready, it shall be done. I have a neat canoe that will suit to run down with; or you may go by land, as there is a road cut to Hockhocking. I shall write you more fully by Valentine Crawford, as Mr. Cleveland is in great haste to go to you, as he wants to be up again as soon as possible. I wish you all happiness. I am

W. Crawford

A notation: Whether or not, Mr. Cleveland mentioned here, by William Crawford, in the latter message, is the same James Cleveland, whom Washington hired, is not known. James Cleveland (also from the Shenandoah Valley), was under contract to Washington, beginning Jan. 1775. The Kanawha River area lands belonging to George Washington, with the management of James Cleveland, were under clearing operations. A statement of James Cleveland informs us that several buildings were erected; including houses, cabins and barns. A so-called large area of 28 acres were planted with corn, potatoes and turnips, along with 2,000 peach stone kernels. However, as time passed, the supplies and provisions diminished. Hardships created by the lack of wild game and fish, in an unbroken wilderness and the approaching American Revolutionary War, all became fruitless and was abandoned.

With particular emphasis on a project in question, the services of Valentine and William Crawford to George Washington, produces a vivid portrait of honesty, bravery and courage, toward their friend Washington. They truly carried their own burdens and the burdens of many who were within their life's ranges.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

TROUBLESOME TIMES AND LINES

During the lifetime of William Crawford, especially in his later years, the friction between Virginia and Pennsylvania caused firm reflections across his pathway, as a surveyor, his family, his public offices and services, both civil and military.

After the study of the map of United States, one may ask, 'Troublesome lines between Pennsylvania and Virginia?' and further declare, 'The state of Pennsylvania does not border the state of Virginia, one inch of the way.' True indeed, the two states have been severed; earlier by Maryland and later by West Virginia. Yet, going into the history of both states, we find they did border each other, while nothing but trouble existed between them, during that time and from the very beginning.

The first steps toward settlement and separation, took place in the years of 1779 - 80 - 81. From the year of 1836, the formation of West Virginia, caused the final geographical separation, with a fixed agreement, which will never bring the borders of the two states together again.

'The Beginning' mentioned here, means the first established settlement west of the Alleghenies. These settlements constituted a majority of the population, having emigrated from the state of Virginia. Thus, Virginia, early and almost completely, ruled the southwest corner of Pennsylvania.

However, Pennsylvania made a definite move to govern her own territory. In a document signed by Richard Penn, on February 27th, 1773, gave southwestern Pennsylvania its first taste of dispute. This historical document may be found on the first page of Book A, part one, in Westmoreland County, Penna. Justices therein listed for the Province of Pennsylvania, including the rules and responsibilities of each officer named.

Reads as follows: (The first few words are missing).

.....of Westmoreland by whom the truth of the matter may be better known of all and all manner of felonies and other misdeeds and offences whatsoever which Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery or Justice of the peace according to the Laws of Great Britain and of our said Province may or ought to enquire and to inspect all Indictments before you or any of you

Chapter fifteen

taken and to make and to continue to process there upon and to hear and determine according to Law all crimes and offences whatsoever properly determinable before you and to chastize and punish all persons offending in the premises by fines and forfeitures or otherways as the Law doth or shall direct. And therefore you are hereby strictly commanded that you diligently attend the keeping of the Peace and Laws and Statutes and all and singular the Premises and certain days and times and places which by the Constitution of our said Province are appointed you make enquiry upon the premises and hear and determine perform and fulfill the same doing therein that which to Justice according to Law shall appertain. And we have appointed you the said James Hamilton, Joseph Turner, William Logan, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Chew, Thos. Cadwalder, James Tilghman, Andrew Allen, Edward Shippen Junior, William Crawford, Arthur St. Clair, Thomas Gist, Alexander McKee, Robert Hanna, William Lochry, George Wilson, William Thompson, Eneas McKay, Joseph Spear, Alexander McClean, James Cavet, William Brackan, James Pollock, Sam'l Sloan and Michael Rugh, Esquires Justices of the County Court of Common Pleas for the said County of Westmoreland requiring any three or more of you to hold Pleas of assize Scire Facias Replevins and to hear and determine all and all manners of Pleas, Actions, Suits and Causes civil personal, real and mixed now depending or which shall hereafter be commenced in the said Court according to Law. And also to hold special Courts for the more speedy determination of causes of such defendants as are about to depart the said Province pursuant to the said Constitution. And also we constitute and appoint and full power and authority grant unto any one or more of you the said Justices who shall have been qualified by taking the oaths distinctly and separatly from such of your number as by the Laws of the said Province are only qualified by affirmation to administer as well in the Courts while sitting as out of the same all and every such oath and oaths as shall be found necessary for doing of Justice. In testimony whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness Richard Penn Esquire, (by virtue of a Commission from Thomas Penn and John Penn Esquires true and absolute Proprietaries of our said Province and with our Royal Approbation) Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province aforesaid and the Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex on Delaware at Philadelphia the twenty seventh day of February in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Chapter fifteen

(Signed by)

Rich'd Penn

George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King... Defender of the Faith and so forth. To Van Sweringen and Thomas Scott of the County of Westmoreland within our Province... Esquires Greetings... Trust and Confidence...
End quote.

Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, had a different and desirous slant on southwestern Pennsylvania as he emerged into that locality. This may have been the beginning of the unpleasant events, of the long time odious feelings between Pennsylvania and Virginia. As a very clever thinking politician, after creating disunity on our western frontier, removed many of the powder stores from the Colony of Virginia, before he made his exit. His man, Dr. John Connolly, proceeded to move into the area about Jan. 1774. Thus, Fort Pitt was renamed Fort Dunmore for several years. Connolly raised a militia and the fight was on.

A well chosen paragraph from the Carnegie Museum and Institute, Pittsburgh, Penna. Vol.1, No. 4, Sept. 1902. Boyd Crumrine's 'Boundary Controversy Between Pennsylvania and Virginia.'

Starting on page 513, quote: In 1772, John Murry, the fourth Earl of Dunmore, one of the Peers of Scotland, became Governor of Virginia; and early in 1773 he made a visit to Fort Pitt, where he met Dr. John Connolly, heretofore introduced to us by Col. Washington, who dined with him at Semple's. Most probably Lord Dunmore, who was an intense loyalist, had early information of transactions presaging the rupture of the colonies from the mother country, and in the controversy instituted over the boundary question, as well as in his management of the Indian War of 1774, known as Dunmore's war, he was impelled in both to put the two colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia in antagonism to each other. And it must be remembered that on February 26, 1773, Westmoreland county had been erected, covering all the territory of southwestern Pennsylvania, and the seat of justice was placed at Hanna's town, about four miles from the present Greensburg. The establishment of government and courts of justice over this territory necessitated increased taxation upon the lands of the pioneers; and, as the greater number of them had come over the mountains from Maryland and Virginia, by way of Braddock's road, it was not a matter of great difficulty to equal the number of patriotic Pennsylvanians by the number of Virginian partisans from our own settlers. It may be noted that Captain William Crawford, he who was burned at the

Chapter fifteen

stake by the Indians at Sandusky in July, 1782, was a Pennsylvanian, being one of the justices of peace, and justices of Bedford, when first organized in 1771; but afterwards espoused the cause of Virginia in the boundary controversy, and in 1775, when presiding judge of the Westmoreland county court, his judicial office was taken from him, as he had then accepted the appointment of justice under Lord Dunmore. End quote.

On page 515 of the Crumrine notes, quote: Then followed a series of arrests and counter-arrests, long continued, resulting in riots and broils of intense passion. Every one who, under color of an office held under the laws of Pennsylvania, attempted any official act, was likely to be arrested and jailed by persons claiming to hold office under the government of Virginia. Likewise were Virginia officials liable to arrest and imprisonment by Pennsylvania partisans. End quote.

On page 517, Crumrine notes, quote: (Concerning Dunmore's War). Although this war was not of great magnitude, and was confined to what is now the state of Ohio, yet its approach so frightened the settlers of the Ohio and Monongahela valleys that it is said in a letter written by Valentine Crawford to Col. Geo. Washington, '*There were more than one thousand people crossed the Monongahela in one day at three ferries that were not one mile apart.*' End quote.

Page 517, Crumrine's notes, (Concerning Lord Dunmore), quote: who'arranged such terms with the Indians as subsequently made them, or sided to make them, the allies of the British armies against our American patriots.'End quote.

End of Crumrine's notes.

Mistakes occur at times with the best of writers. In the foregoing statement, Crumrine seemed more familiar with the history of southwestern Pennsylvania, than that of Ohio; referring to the mistake in the date and place of Col. Crawford's death. The month was June in 1782, and ofcourse the place was Upper Sandusky in Wyandot County, Ohio, rather than Sandusky on Lake Erie. Nevertheless, he has given an unusual account of life in southwestern Pennsylvania and it is worthy of repeating.

Virginia organized three county seats of government; Ohio County, with court being held at Black's cabin until a court house could be constructed. The records of Ohio County being removed later to Wheeling about 1797 (now West Virginia), and where they are to this day.

The court for Monongalia County was held at the home of one

Chapter fifteen

Theophilus Phillips, on George's Creek (in southern Pennsylvania) and those records are known to have been destroyed in the burning court house at Morgantown in 1796. The Monongalia county records covered many of the problems of what is now Fayette County, Penna.

The court held for the District of West Augusta, was at Fort Dunmore (present Pittsburgh, Pa.), also at Augusta Town (present Washington, Pa., also known as Catfish Camp).

The court for old Youghiogheny County was held at first at Augusta Town and later at the Andrew Heath farm, near West Elizabeth, 1778 - 80.

The eastern boundary of Ohio County was an irregular line drawn from Catfish Camp (or Augusta Town, now Washington, Pa.), southward to the headwaters of Leading Creek (branch of the Little Kanawha) and from thence, northward to the confluence of the Ohio River at Middle Island. Following the Ohio River to the mouth of Cross Creek and from there, eastward to Catfish Camp, which is the beginning. On the map, we notice parts of present Washington and Green Counties in Pennsylvania, were included in Ohio County, Virginia.

Monongalia County was shaped by a more southern boundary; in fact the tributaries of the Monongahela River were included and this lay farther south than the two Kanawhas. Bordering on the west was an irregular line, which separated her from her sister county (Ohio County) and continuing northward to Catfish Camp. From thence, southward, following the old Cumberland Pike (Rt. 40) to a point between Ft. Necessity and the Maryland state line. From thence, following a straight line, parallel to the headwater on the east, which is the Youghiogheny River, connecting with the great bend of the southern boundary, winding through the Allegheny highlands as far south as Greenbrier River; and thus to the beginning. This great county spread into Pennsylvania, covering parts of present Green, Fayette and Washington counties.

Yohogania County covered what is now known as parts of Beaver, Allegheny, Washington and Fayette counties, all in Pennsylvania. At the point between Ft. Necessity and the Maryland state line, we may follow the eastern boundary over the summit, over the Laurel Hills to where we meet the Kiskiminetas River and continuing along that river, due northwest to where it meets the Allegheny. From thence, along the Allegheny River, passing Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), proceeding along the Ohio, passing Fort McIntosh (Beaver County), crossing what is now the Pennsylvania and West Virginia state line and following the Ohio to the confluence, Cross Creek, where Ohio

Chapter fifteen

County now joins. Following Cross Creek southeast to Catfish Camp, (present Washington, Pa.), and following the old Cumberland Pike, which separates Ohio and Monongalia counties from Yohogania. Here we proceed until we reach the point between Ft. Necessity and the Maryland state line, which is the begining.

Here lies the pattern of three counties, territory governed by the Crown Colony of Virginia, from about 1775 until 1797. The central joint of these three counties is precisely located very near or at the place where Washington, Pennsylvania now stands, which place has undergone a number of changes in the name (before indicated). The minutes for these three counties are extinct; and those remaining for Ohio County, W. Va. are confined at Wheeling. The minutes for old Yohogania County may be found at Washington, Penna. The minutes for Monongalia County are lost forever in the court house fire at Morgantown, W. Va. The accounts of these three counties were never continued after the settlement, which ended the long controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Referring to the 'Minute Book of the Virginia Court Held at Fort Dunmore (Pittsburgh, Pa.), for the District of West Augusta, 1775 - 1776.' edited by Boyd Crumrine of Washington, Pennsylvania, published in Vol. 1, No.4, of the 'Annals of Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania', page 525.

Quote: His Majesties Writ for adjorning the County Court of Augusta from the Town of Staunton to Fort Dunmore, and with a new Commission of Peace and Dedimus and a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Dedimus from under the hand of John, Earl of Dunmore, his Majesties Lieutenant and Governor in Chief, bearing date of the Sixth day of December One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy four, directed to

Silas Hart, James Kockhart, John Dickinson, John Christian, Daniel Smith, Archibald Alexander, John Poage, Felix Gilbert, Abraham Smith, Samuel McDowell, George Moffett, Sampson Matthews, Alexander McClenachan, William Bowyer, Matthew Harrison, George Matthews, Michael Bowyer, Alexander Robertson, John Gratton, John Hays, Thos. Hugart, James Craig, Elijah McClenachan, John Frogg, Jonah Davidson, William Tees, John Skidmore, George Croghan, John Campbell, John Connolly, Edward Ward, Thomas Smallman, Dawsey Penticost, John Gibson, William Crawford, John Stephenson, John McCullough, John Cannon, George Vallindigam, Silas Hedge, David Shepherd and William Goe, Gentlemen. End quote.

Since William Crawford is not mentioned in the Ohio County, Virginia records and since the minutes of old Monongalia County

Chapter fifteen

have been destroyed by fire, the 'Minute Book of Virginia Court Held at Fort Dunmore' and the 'Minutes of Yoghogania County, 1776 - 1780' are those on which we must rely. These records give color, insight and more vividly explain the accounts, troubles and trials of the locality, wherein our Crawford family lived.

Pondering over the map of this questionable territory, we notice familiar markings in the county of Yoghogania. Stewart's Crossing on the Youghiogheny River (present Connellsville, Pa.). We may be sure all the families, as well as the family of William Crawford, were torn between the governments of our two most important colonies.

The collection of court records of old Yoghogania County is much too large and extensive to include the entire minute book herein. It has been proven to hold more information of the William Crawford family. Notations have been made concerning several dates and orders thereof.

Those who received commissions of the peace were: John Campbell, Edward Ward, Thomas Smallman, Dorsey Pentecost, John Gibson, William Crawford, John Stephenson (half-brother to Col. William Crawford), John Cannon, George Vallandingham, William Goe, John Neaville, Isaac Cox, John McDowell, Richard Yeats, John McDaniel, George McCormick, Phillip Ross, Benjamin Kuykendall, William Harrison (son-in-law to Col. William Crawford), Samuel Newell, Thomas Brown, Thomas Freeman, John DeCompt, Joshua Wright, Oliver Miller, Benjamin Frye, Matthew Ritchie, Andrew Swearingen, Jacob Haymaker, Benjamin Harrison, Zachariah Connell.

Yoghogania records as follows, in part.

Quote: August 26, 1777, Ordered that any prisoner the sheriff may have be confined in the guard at Ft. Pitt, with the acquiesance of Gen. Hand, until such time as a proper goal be provided for the county.

Ordered; that Isaac Cox, Oliver Miller and Benjamin Kuykendall contract with a person to build a goal (jail) and court house: the goal and court house are to be included in one whole and entire building, of round sound oak, to go 24' long and 16' wide; 2 story high; the lower story to be 8' high petitioned in the middle; with squeared hewed logs with locks and bears (bars) to the door and windows, according to law, it shall be the goal. The upper story to be 5' high in the sides, with a good cabbin roof with convenient seats for the court and bar, and a clerk's table, to remain in one room, with a pair of stairs on the outside to ascend up the said room, which shall be placed for holding

Chapter fifteen

court; with 2 floors to be laid with strong hewed logs to be finished in one month. To be erected on the plantation of Andrew Heath at such convenient place as the committee shall think proper.

August 27, 1777, Ordered that the Majestrates ordered to make a 'tour' of the country and tendering the oath of Allegiance also take in the numbers in each family in order to enable the justices to make an equal distribution of salt.

October 27, 1777, The court met at the house of Andrew Heath, but ordered to meet at the new court house.

October 28, 1777, Ordered that the inhabitants of this county have leave to be inoculated for small pox at their own houses or such other convenient places as they may think proper.

Ordered that the Sheriff pay Col. Isaac Cox the sum of 30 lbs. towards the payment for building the court house and Goal and Andrew Heath pay 5 lbs. now retained in his hands for Samuel Ewalts, for keeping a disorderly house, to the said sheriff.

Oct. 30, 1777, Ordered that a stone chimney be built in the court house and Goal, to be carried up in the middle of the building, with 3 fire places, one in each room of the Goal and one in the room where court is held and have court rooms chunked and plastered; also a good loft of clapboards, with a window in each globe; and 4 pains (panes) of glass of 10 X 8 and the goal rooms to be plastered.

December 23, 1777, Ordered, Richard Yeats be paid 6 lbs. for laying 2 floors in the goal, formerly built for this district but the jail on the late Gabby farm at Augusta Town, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Washington.

Ordered the Sheriff pay out of the county collection to pay Dorsey Pentecost 64 lbs. 10 sh and 6 pence for record books, county seal, and other papers for the clerk's office of the county.

The ordinary (hotel) keepers are to charge these rates:

$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Whiskey - 1 sh.

The same in toddy - 1 sh. 6 pence.

Beer per quart - sh.

For a hot breakfast - 1 sh and 6 p.

For a cold breakfast - 1 sh.

For a dinner - 2 sh.

Lodging with clean sheets per night - 6 p.

Stablidge for one horse 24 hours with good hay or fodder - 2 sh.

pasturage - 1 sh.

Oats or corn per quart - 3 p.

Chapter fifteen

Supper - 1 sh 6 p.

March 23, 1778, Upon the mention of information of Joseph Beeler, Gentleman, that a certain Samuel Wells and Johanna Farrow doth at this time and hath for some time past, beat, wounded and evilly treated Ann the said wife of the aforesaid Samuel. Ordered that the court issue a subpoena to call the said Samuel Wells and Johanna Farrow before the next court to be held for this county to answer to the above charge and that Joseph Davis and Hannah his wife; John Crawford and Effie his wife; John Minter, Moses White and Edmond Lindsey be summoned as witnesses. (This case never came before the court with these witnesses, but Samuel and Ann Wells settled their differences in this court).

William Crawford and John Stephenson, presiding Justices.
s. William Crawford

April 28, 1778. Justices John Stephenson and Col. William Crawford absent, but Isaac Cox, John Cannon, Wm. Goe, Andrew Swearingen, John McDowell, George McCormick were present.

Thomas Gist came into court and being sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, sayeth that in the year of our Lord 1772 in the month of April to the best of his recollection in the presence of Joseph Beeler, John Stephenson and Edward Rice, he solomized the wrights of matromony between Isaac Meason and Catherine Harrison according to the right and ceremonies of the church of England, he the said seponent then being a majistrate in the state of Pennsylvania and that he was under oath not to devulge the said marriage except legally called for that purpose. John Stephenson and Joseph Beeler came into court and being sworn sayeth they were present at the marriage of Isaac Meason and Catherine Harrison in 1772 in the month of April and was under promise not to devulge the said marriage unless legally called or death of either of the parties and the said Joseph further sayeth that there was a pre engagement between the said Isaac and Catherine that upon the devulging the said marriage contrary to the will of the said Isaac then that the 2 parties should be absolved from any obligation to each other as man and wife.

s. John Cannon

April 29, 1778. A pair of stocks, whipping post, pillery in the court house yard and a compleat bar inside the court house ordered to be built.

Chapter fifteen

s. Wm. Goe

June 23, 1778, William Crawford, Gentleman, appointed with Richard Yates and Isaac Leet for adjusting and settling the boundary line between this county and the county of Ohio.

s. Thomas Smallman

June 24, 1778, Ordered that Col. John Stephenson and Col. Isaac Cox to call Thomas Brown and receive from him the cotton and wool cards sent up to this county, $\frac{1}{2}$ of which are to be distributed in the battalion of Col. Stephenson and the other in that of Col. Cox. These gentlemen to whom this charge is entrusted and conduct themselves agreeable to the Governor's letter to the justices of this county on the 26 Nov. last, provided that if there are no more women in either battalion, Col. Stephenson and Col. Cox are to supply each other according to the number of persons who may have a right to obtain the same. (weaving and knitting for the army).

Ordered that William Crawford and David Shepherd, Gentlemen do lay out the prison bounds for this county.

The said William Crawford and David Shepherd report: Begining at a large black oak standing easterly from the court house and marked with 6 notches, and extending by a line of marked trees to a white oak marked with 6 notches, thence westerly by a line of marked trees to white oak near and including a spring, thence northerly by a line of marked trees including the house of Paul Matthews to a white oak, thence by a line of marked trees to the begining which is ordered to be recorded. (prison bounds).

Nov. 24, 1778. Ordered that Benjamin Kuykendall and Samuel Newell contract a person to junk and daub the court house, provide locks and bars and goal 16' square one story with sufficient logs and a good cabbin roof, with a good outside wooden chimney, with convenient seats for the court and bar, with a sheriff's box, etc. with a good pipe stove for the Goal room, and that a pair of stocks, whipping post and pilliary be erected in the court yard and that the same be completed as soon as possible.

Sept. 28, 1779. Col. William Crawford came before the court and made oath that Hugh Stephenson now dec'd, obtained a Virginia warrant from Lord Dunmore while Governor of Virginia for 3,000 acres of land and that the said Hugh Stephenson was an inhabitant of Virginia and that he was a Captain of a company actually raised in Virginia and in the service of Virginia in the year of Bouquet's campaign 1764 and the said Crawford further made oath that he was also witness to the said Hugh Stephenson's assignment

Chapter fifteen

to a certain Richard Yeats 1,000 acres of the said warrant. (Col. Hugh Stephenson was a half-brother to Col. William and Valentine Crawford; and died in the service at Camp Roxbury, Mass., during the American Revolutionary War.

Though William Crawford served with the Virginia court rather than the court of Pennsylvania, we may be sure he served well. Under the influence of Virginia's Lord Dunmore, it may be safely stated that William Crawford was satisfied he had made the right choice. However, at a council at Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1775, Capt. Arthur St. Clair appeared before the board and testified that 'William Crawford, Esquire, resident of the court of Westmoreland, hath lately joined with the Government of Virginia in opposing the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.' In the county, the board advised the Governor to supercede him his office as justice of the Peace and Common Pleas. A supercedes was accordingly ordered to be issued. (by permit of Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, Pa.). At this time, William Crawford, of all his public offices, as far as the Pennsylvania authority was concerned, was never to be regained. Evidently, Capt. Arthur St. Clair had taken the offices in place of Col. William Crawford.

The county office of justice was about the same as it is now. William Crawford presided over many sessions and rendered judgment, admitted brands and marks of live stock to the record, helped in decisions to favor the war widows and orphans, viewed newly suggested roads, granted permits for mill sites and ferries, the binding out of orphans, heard cases on servant and slave complaints, real estate settlements and the proving of wills and personal estates, etc...

Nowhere in the United States, other than in the area of southwestern Pennsylvania, has the formation of civilization been so severe. A study in the history of this territory is important, to yield a fair appreciation of the 'Huge Gateway' opening toward the great Northwest and beyond the 'Father of Waters'.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

ORDER FOR PHOTOCOPIES
CONCERNING VETERAN

(See reverse for explanation)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE	
RECEIPT NO. 450	DATE 8-1-76
SEARCHER 30	
FILE DESIGNATION Crawford, William 5th Bat Va	

6 | Va.

6 | 5th Bat² | Va.

Crawford
Lt Col.

William Crawford
Lt Colonel, 5th Bat²

Appears as shown below on a
Schedule
of Promotions in Gen^l Weedon a Woodfords
Brigade, Virginia Line.
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on a
List
of Field Officers in the Service of Virginia
(Revolutionary War.)

Schedule dated
Not dated, 17

List dated
Not dated, 17

Dunfield's Resignation promoted
28th July 1776
{ Lt Col. Crawford } Lt Col.
{ Major J. Parker } Lt Col.
{ Capt. Rich^d Parker } Major

Date of Commission, Feb. 13th, 1776
Promoted or Declined, Made Colonel

Remarks:

52
(646m) *NO Reply* Copied

5
(646m) *L. Morrison* Copied

A list of Officers of the Virginia line
 on Continental Establishments, who have received Certificates
 for the balance of their full pay applicable to an act
 of assembly passed November Session 1781.

Names	Rank	date of Settlement	Amount of full pay
William Crawford	Colonel	17 June 1783	£1022.18.10

True Extract

Treasury Department
 Legation Office 5 Nov 1820

The foregoing is a true Extract from an original
 Record in this office, exhibiting William Crawford
 Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, as having been
 on Continental Establishments

Wm. W. Rouse

Dr Colo Wm Crawford Virginia
To Treasurer

1777
February 15. For a Warrant in his favor, raising and equipping
the Virginia Regiment by him to be com-
manded for which he is to account 20,000. ⁺

1778
February 25. To Ditto.
For a Warrant in favor of Simon & Campbell
for arms sold said Crawford for the
use of the 13th Virginia Regt
as per his order on the Treasurer 302. ⁺

Dollars - 20,302. ⁺

Treasurer, Department
Register Office 5 May 1820

The foregoing is a true Copy of the Records in the Books of this Office
the amount thereof was 31 Dec 1782 Transferred to the Books of
the Office of the Paymaster General for the purpose of being accounted
for in the Books of that Department. Any additional Information
can be derived it is presumed it can only be obtained from an ex-
amination of the Records of the Paymaster, in relation to the
Army Accounts of the Revolutionary Government.

Wm Young

1779-
The United States

To Col. Willm Crawford

To Six Hundred & Fifty four Rations
Petition as of Certificate from John Lewis
B. Giff. Judge

218 Dole

Y E per W. Crawford
1779

C. of Washington Benjamin Yells being duly qualified
D.C. } deposes and says that the above
bill dated 1779 is the ^{Signature} ~~Signature~~ of the late
Col. William Crawford & subscribed to by Wm. Crawford
I swear before me a Justice of the
Peace in the County aforesaid
Given under my hand this 23rd Day of
Sept. 1819

James M. Tamm

Division Office,
March 29. 1842.

Sir,

At your request I certify, that
William Crawford was a Colonel in the
Virginia Continental Line, and that he is
the same Officer who was killed in a con-
flict with the Indians on our Western
Frontier. ~~He was killed in the raising of~~
~~the 13th Virginia Continental Regiment.~~
and ~~commanded it for~~
~~some time~~

Very respectfully,
Yours Obedt Servt.
J. L. Edwards

Hon. S. L. Hays,
House of Representatives.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

ENGLAND VERSUS SONS OF LIBERTY

1770- The thirteen colonies continued to struggle, but not to the degree as they had from the beginning of their settlements. The ever increasing population brought from the homeland a certain security and unity. The ever spreading settlements began to learn and discover, they needed less and less from Europe. What the colonies ever hoped and prayed for, was surely within reach of all. They were the first body of people, who really ever talked about and encouraged liberty and truth. They were the only people of their kind. This being their theme, they kept it before themselves and their children.

During the middle 1700s, England did not seem to administer extreme provocation on the colonies, as yet. This was probably due to England's efforts and costly burdens with other nations; and colonial rebellion would have been more expensive at that time. The 'French and Indian War' 1754 - 1758 and the 'Seven Years War' 1756 - 1763. Nevertheless, by 1770, mother country was moving in on the colonies, with orders of taxation, navigation acts and with military strength for enforcement. The tax derived from the colonies would, ofcourse, finance the military forces stationed in the colonies, to keep the peace; besides the much needed supplement in the English treasury. Other ridiculous measures were taken in the British methods, for her own recovery. Among the most deplorable, were the two which were most bitter to swallow.

1 - No American colonial press was permitted to publish a copy of the King James Bible and was considered piracy to do so.

2 - The colonies were considered by England, to be descendants of convicts, offscourings, outlaws; and last but not least, offsprings of the trash, who left the European countries. But really were those, who escaped the domination (of merciless aristocracy), during the past one hundred and fifty years. Indescribable was the animosity that prevailed in English ranks, against her own colonies on America's eastern shore.

The puritans had gained power in Britain several times, but never took the privilege to exercise their freedom without bloodshed. Many agreed with the colonies and this became an under-

Chapter sixteen

current in the very core of the islands.

The colonies were enjoying too much freedom, liberty and education, along with God's bounty, to change, or to accept this pressure vested upon them. The American Revolutionary War may have been fought regardless of the discriminating dealings of the mother country. With colonial expansion, growth and security, nothing would be tolerated from abroad.

For reflections of English opposition, an excerpt of the 'Journal of Nicholas Cresswell' from the reference of 'Penn Pictures of Western Pennsylvania' by Pittsburgh Press, is offered.

Nicholas Cresswell, who is described as a rabid Tory, (1750 - 1804), landed on the American Shore at Virginia, spring of 1774 and in 1777, escaped the heat of the American Revolutionary War, by sheer luck. During his stay among the colonies of his native England, Cresswell drew credit on every one he possibly knew, in order to survive; while he wasted very little time on work. Being under surveillance as a British spy, he became disillusioned with his lot. Provoking terror upon himself by arguing, on and for the cause of his English government, against the new found liberty of the colonists, he tried one scheme after another, trying to be compatible while promoting his Tory ideas. One can understand his situation while remembering solid Americanism.

In the year of 1775, Nicholas Cresswell decided to leave the contentions of Virginia and take a trip into Illinois country with speculations of a plantation property, suggested by a couple of his Virginia acquaintances. Starting his journey toward southwestern Pennsylvania, he met for the first time, Valentine Crawford, in the Winchester, Virginia area. They traveled together as companions for a day or so. Also for the first time in his life, Nicholas Cresswell began to experience the hardships of the wilderness and to suffer like the colonists. Whether Valentine Crawford ever met him before is not known, although through the company of George Washington, he may have; since Cresswell spent quite a lot of time in the locality of Alexandria. Cresswell's troubles began to mount as he traveled northwestward, seeking and preferring company among the Tories, becoming their friend.

Begining with the 'Journal of Nicholas Cresswell' July, 12, 1775, as he was returning from the Illinois trip of failure, to the neighborhood of Col. William and Valentine Crawford. He was at this time, planning another escapade. This time into Indian country of Ohio.

Quote: *Wednesday, July 12, 1775, Left the Fort (Fincastle),*

Chapter sixteen

(now Wheeling) and got to Mr. David Shepherd's. Saw an Alum mine near to Mr. Shepperd's with a good Coal in a Limestone rock. Hired a Horse from one of the neighbors to go to V. Crawford's.

Thursday, July 13, 1775. Left Mr. Shepperd's. Rambled the woods and Wilds. Shot a Rattlesnake which like to have bit my horse. It was about 4 feet long. Lodged at Catfish Camp (Washington, Pa.) Great Scarcity of provisions.

West Augusta County - Friday, July 14th, 1775. Left Catfish Camp, traveled over a great deal of fine land but very thinly inhabited. Crossed the Moningahaly River at Redstone Fort (Brownsville) where I lodged with one Thos. Brown. Listing the best riflemen that can be got to go to Boston under Capt. Cressop for the humane purpose of killing the English Officers. Confusion to the Scoundrels. Here is a number of them here and I believe suspect me being a spy, they ask me so many impertinent questions. Very much fatigued this day.

July 15th, 1775, Left Redstone Fort and after losing myself several times, got to Captn. Thos. Gist's. Very kindly treated by Miss Nancy Gist, an agreeable young Woman who informs me that there has been two very severe engagements at Boston and great numbers killed on both sides...

Sunday, July 16th, 1775. Went to Major Crawford's, delivered some letters I had for him, gives me bad accounts of the Boston affair. Informs me Lord Dunmore had abdicated the Government of Virginia and gone on board a Man of War.

Monday, July 17th, 1775. Left Major Crawford's. Crossed the Yaughhagnay River and went to Mr. V. Crawford's. In the evening went to Captn. Stephenson's to what they call a Reaping Frolic, usually make a feast when they get done reapings, very merry.

Tuesday, July 18th, 1775, At Mr. V. Crawford's, Jacob Creek. These rascals have wore out all the clothes I left here so that I am now reduced to three ragged shirts, two pair linen breeches in the same condition, a hunting shirt and jacket, with one pair of stockings.

Wednesday, July 19, 1775. Rode to Captn. Gist's, returned in the evening. Intend to stay here a week or two to recover myself. My late fatigues have reduced me exceedingly.

Thursday, July 20th, 1775. Very ill of the Gravel, felt some symptoms of it for two days, but now I am in violent pain.

Friday, July 21st, 1775. Much worse, a most excruciating pain. Took a decoction of Roots prescribed by Mr. Crawford's Housekeeper, who uses me with the greatest care and tenderness.

Chapter sixteen

Saturday, July 22nd, 1775. Something easier this morning. Took some Tea made of the Roots of a small shrub which gave me almost immediate ease. Miss Grimes came to see me and cried most abundantly to see me in so much pain, as she said, but believe she has too much of the Irish in her.

July 23rd, 1775. Got pretty well again, but still continue to take the tea.

Monday, July 24th, 1775. Free from all symptoms of the Gravel. Walked about a little, but find myself weak.

Tuesday, July 25th, 1775. Intended to go into the Indian Country as soon as I am able, to dispose of the Silver Trinkets, I bought for that trade. I believe I shall be put to my shifts for cash to carry me there.

Wednesday, July 26th, 1775. Rode up to the Laurel Mountain with some Young Girls to get Huckleberries. They are the same as our Bilberries, only they grow in clusters.

Thursday, July 27th, 1775. Went shooting and knocked down a Young Turkey. Nothing but... rogues in this country.

Friday, July 28th, 1775. At Mr. Crawford's. Hot weather.

Saturday, July 29th, 1775. The Rev. Mr. Belmain, only Church Minister in this Country, came here to-day. Intends to give us a Lecture tomorrow.

Sunday, July, 30th, 1775. Mr. Belmain preached under a large tree, a Political discourse.

Monday, July 31st, 1775. The people here are Liberty mad, nothing but War is thought of. Flux begins to rage in the neighborhood.

Tuesday, August 1st, 1775. Went with Mr. Belmain and Captn. Stephenson to Major Crawford's.

Wednesday, August 2nd, 1775. Returned to V. Crawford's. Intend to go to Fort Pitt the first opportunity. I am now getting strong and healthy.

Thursday, August 3rd, 1775. This morning went with Mr. V. Crawford and Mr. James Berwick a Manchester man to Major Crawford's, where we stayed all night. Bad news from Boston. The English drove to their ships and great numbers of them killed. I hope it is a lie.

Friday, August 4th, 1775. Agreed to go with Major Crawford to Mr. John Gibson's, an Indian Trader, about 12 miles below Fort Pitt. He is a man that has great interest amongst the Indians, consequently the best person to direct me how to dispose of my goods to the best advantage. Mr. Berwick lost his watch this

Chapter sixteen

evening.

Saturday, August 5th, 1775. At Mr. Crawford's. Heavy rain.

Sunday, August 6th, 1775. At Mr. Crawford's. Heavy rain for forty-eight hours without intermission.

Monday, August 7th, 1775. At Mr. Crawford's waiting for Major Crawford. I believe he is a dilatory man and little dependence to be put in him.

Tuesday, August 8th, 1775. Very uneasy to wait here, doing nothing. Am afraid I shall be too late to return home this fall. Went with Miss Crawford and Miss Grimes to John Minton's. When we came to a small Creek we had to cross the girls tucked up their petticoats above their knees and forded it with the greatest indifference. Nothing unusual here, tho' these are the first people in the country.

Wednesday, August 9th, 1775. Mr. Berwick and I set out this morning to Major Crawford's... He informs me the Congress have discarded all the Governors on the Continent and taken all affairs Civil and Military into their management. Independence is what these Scoundrels aim at. Confusion to their schemes.

Thursday, August 10, 1775. At Captn. Stephenson's. Instructed his people to make a stuck of wheat. Farming in a poor uncultivated state here. Captn. Stephenson an honest, worthy man. Went to V. Crawford's in the evening. No prospect of Major Crawford going to Gibson's soon. Determined to set out for Fort Pitt on Monday next...

Sunday, August 13th, 1775. Mr. Berwick was kind enough to let me ride his horse to Fort Pitt, where I am to deliver him to a certain Mr. John Meddison. Left Mr. V. Crawford's and with him I left mt watch, Buckles, Breast Buckle, Stock Buckle and silver buttons, with a paper directing how I would have them disposed of if death should be my lot, as everyone tells me that I am running a great risk of being killed by the Indians. I am not afraid of meeting with bad usage from them. Got to Mr. John De Camp's at night.

Fort Pitt-Monday, August 14th, 1775. Left Mr. DeCamp's Dined at Turtle Creek. Arrived at Fort Pitt in the evening with only two Dollars in my pocket and very shabby dress. Put up my horse at the best Inn in town, know the Landlady to be a Tory. Sister-in-law to Major Connolly.

Tuesday, August 15th, 1775. Delivered the horse to Mr. Mattison, applied to four people in town to get cash for my Bills on Mr. Kirk, but my appearance prevents my success. Offered to

Chapter sixteen

sell my silverware to them, but the Rascals knowing my distress will not give me more than half its value. Exceedingly uneasy.

Wednesday, August, 16th, 1775. A great deal of company in town, being Committee day. No one willing to supply me with a little cash, tho' I have applied to every man in town where there is a probability of getting any. Oh, the disadvantages of a ragged dress! Very uneasy.

Thursday, August 17th, 1775. Very lowspirited. At supper had a political dispute with Mr. John Gibson. Find him much prejudiced against me by the malevolent aspersion of that double-faced villain, B. Johnson. No prospect of getting money here. Made my situation known to the Landlord desiring credit for my board till the Treaty, when some Gentlemen of my acquaintance will be there and loose me. Told me he paid ready money for his provisions. By the influence of his wife got credit.

Saturday, August, 19th, 1775. Waiting for Mr. Anderson. Employed an Indian Woman to make me a pair of Mockeysons and leggings. This evening two of the Pennsylvania Delegates to Treat with the Indians arrived here, escorted by a party of paltry Lighthorses. Colnl. Arthur St. Clair and Colnl. James Wilson. Supped and spent the evening with them. My Landlady remarkably kind to me, owing to my political sentiments agreeing with hers. She is by nature a most horrid Vixen. End quote.

This portion of the 'Nicholas Cresswell Journal' has been covered to prove the attitude of at least one English Tory, who also expected a change in events in a short period; in favor of Britain and perhaps in a form of a treaty. One who held the freedom loving people at the point of ridicule, and at the same time accepted their kindness, hospitality, favors and money.

It appears that William Crawford was occupied with more important matters than the company of Nicholas Cresswell; and in a position to receive the direct news of the latest events at Boston. At this time William Crawford held the rating of Major. However, on Feb. 13, 1776, he received the rating and commission of Colonel. As the condition with England became worse, he became more active in the cause for our independence.

Col. William Crawford is listed as having served in the 5th Virginia Regiment, Feb. 13, 1776 and the 7th, later that year. The Campaigns were:

The Battle of Long Island; where the Continental troops were attack from the rear and heavy losses occurred. With a covering of a dense fog, after two days and nights in a helpless position,

Chapter sixteen

the Americans made way for escape. When daylight penetrated and the fog lifted, British Gen. Howe, found his enemy gone, as they had retreated during the night, to New York across the river.

In Harlem Heights, the Americans formed a stronghold and Gen. Howe moved up the Sound to gain another rear onslaught. From here, Washington moved his army to a camp at North Castle. Howe, fearing the worst, ordered the Hessians to take Fort Washington, which they did at a tremendous cost to the American army.

1776, At Trenton, was the next engagement, as the weary, bleeding Americans followed orders to attack on Christmas night. Crossing the Delaware River through the almost overwhelming December weather, they surprised the Hessians at Trenton, in the midst of holiday spirits. Captured at least one thousand prisoners and killed their commander. The Americans escaped back to their camp with very few losses.

1777, Jan. Princeton, was the next in order, when Gen. George Washington took his stand at Trenton. Fully aware of the American's plight, Washington moved his army in the darkness; swiftly through the rural areas, falling upon the enemy troops near Princeton, taking more than 200 prisoners. Before Cornwallis could rally his forces, the Americans were safely stationed at Morristown Heights.

1777, Sept. After Gen. Howe spent the summer in New York, at Brandywine the same British policies were used on the Americans, at Chad's Ford, where losses were extreme. By this time, Washington and his little band of men, gained favor in the eyes of the world's valiant leaders and warriors.

1777, Oct. found Washington and his Americans near Germantown, where he continued to worry the enemy. After a few weeks of rest, he moved in on the enemy troops in that locality. The beginning was successful, when another fog gave way to another retreat.

The war in the north brought severe reverses, while Washington's 1777 - 1778 winter were the darkest days in American history. With sickness, cold and the lack of food, Gen. Washington fell to his knees and prayed for the unconditional surrender of their common foe. In the warming of the spring weather, war activities were resumed. Information of the American need, at this time had reached Europe and the French fleet was on the way, to share in the fight and future victories.

With news of the French aid, English plans were destroyed. England bolstered all the strength available, but at this time the British were on their way out. Washington and his men followed the

Chapter sixteen

English army across New Jersey, where the enemy was overtaken at Montmouth and a conflict ensued. The next night, Gen. Clinton accomplished the same thing as Washington had in times past, before he retreated into the darkness.

The campaigns in which William Crawford participated are herein covered briefly. The American Revolutionary War was carried to the most remote sections of the country, therefore this small coverage is but a fraction of the whole.

England may have saved herself many bitter tears, if she had only counted the cost before the breach. The cost was truly heavy for the Americans, but they were ready to give their *all*, therefore they were unconquerable.

The Monarchs omitted several facts concerning the colonies. 1 - The ever increasing population, who no longer loved their homeland. 2 - The sword of Virginia swung strong and true. 3 - The Carolinas, Maryland and Georgia were producing men, who were weathered by the great outdoors, where the newness of the countryside blended with the pureness of the air. 4 - The expansion of Pennsylvania delivered warriors, tempered by Indian raids on the western frontier. 5 - The stouthearted Dutchmen in New York's beautiful Hudson River valley, were ready and willing to live or die for the sake of freedom. 6 - The northern New Englanders, who's blazing fury subsided only, when victory was their's. 7 - The colonies as a unit, supplied soldiers who were trained, experienced, with an attitude like no other military force on this earth.

The surrender at Yorktown followed a siege in September of 1781, the seventh year of the war. The colonies feeling a rampant victory, while France had the satisfaction of seeing Great Britain on her knees. At that point, England was likely to have appreciated a withdrawal to go home, thankful it was all over. Our victory brought tears, mingled with shouts of laughter, while night watchmen called out the news of freedom. Congress met in the early morning hours, while solemn marchers filled the churches to thank God for His rewarding victory.

Col. William Crawford, doubtlessly witnessed the great celebration in its glory, but he had met his death before the Peace was signed in Paris on September 3, 1783, acknowledging the Independence of the United States of America.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

THE OHIO SANDUSKY EXPEDITION

OR

THE FIELDS OF GLORY

Across the years, William Crawford's life had been proven to be active and needless to state, he lived it to a fullness. In the year of 1782, we find him living in what is now, Fayette County, Pennsylvania; and what was also known as Stewart's Crossing. Then was known as Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Later Stewart's Crossing was changed to New Haven. Later still, was changed to Connellsville. Finally named after Zachariah Connell, brother to James Connell (who was the husband of Ann Crawford, daughter of Col. William Crawford).

Several years prior, the Moravians organized mission points (1772 - 1775), at Gnadenhutten, Salem and Schoenbrunn on the Tuscarawas River in Ohio, in the locality of present New Philadelphia. The Delaware savages had been converted into the Christian faith with the untiring efforts of Rev. David Zeisberger and were accepting the white man's culture and environment. Learning to farm and raise their crops, they ceased to wander from place to place like wild animals as they had in the past. Permanently settled, they listened to their faithful white preacher, on whom they depended, along with certain treaties of peace, which would add to their security and happiness.

Convinced that these peace loving Delawares were in sympathy with the American cause, the British government at Detroit accused them of being spies. To remove their fears, a message was sent to Wyandot, Half-King Pimpacan, that he should locate the mission elsewhere. With English influence, Capt. Pipe (a Delaware Chief, who hated the fast moving American culture), and Capt. Elliott, began to pressure and make demands. After much violent activity, the Christian converts were removed. They were forced to leave their crops and food behind, where they lived along the Tuscarawas and were turned loose on the Sandusky plains. They began to rebuild a home a short distance south of present Upper Sandusky,

Chapter seventeen

Ohio. Now under Pimoacan's rule, he gave orders to prepare for war.

With a summons to go to Detroit, where they received faulty encouragement, the Christian leaders returned to their missions and charges, with thanksgiving. Then, a mission was established once again, although their provisions had been greatly reduced. At this point, they returned to the crops and food of their former abode. Here at Gnadenhutzen, they found Col. Williamson's forces were encamped; and he representing the American cause, made a very grievous mistake. He ordered the advancement of his troops. They spared no one with pretense, until the precise moment arrived, when the Indians and white leaders stood helpless before them, judging them to be friends.

Here the fate of the Indian converts was decided upon by Col. Williamson, whether to take the Indians captive to Fort Pitt or to kill them. The next day, March 8, 1782, during one of their services and amid this pleasant and peaceful scene, the Moravian Indians, numbering about ninety men, women and children, were murdered by Williamson's men. This act of treachry was one the Americans could hardly afford at this time.

The Indians of Schoenbrunn escaped back to the Sandusky plains, with the information of the Gnadenhutzen massacre. At last the news of this outrage reached the tribes in all directions. Most pleasing to Capt. Pipe (the Delaware Chief), this must have been. Now he was in position to join the organized forces of the Indians and British, having a stronghold at Detroit, who had an excellent supply line through Canada.

Indian troubles were renewed and warfare loomed on the horizon. As early as August of 1761, the British began planning and executing havoc out of Detroit, in Ohio's Indian country. Thus, was the condition of the western frontier, as our Col. William Crawford was commissioned to lead the 13th Virginia Regiment on that illfated expedition into the Sandusky Plains, the same spring of 1782; to obtain a treaty of peace.

Preparing and furnishing supplies for the 13th Virginia Regiment, Col. Crawford used his own signature to foot the many expenses. This indicates a hurried and fearful state of emergency. Not knowing where on the western front the enemy would strike next. Men of excellent marksmanship were enrolled, each with a certain responsibility to the exposed settlements.

However, since Col. Crawford was then at the age of sixty years, it would seem that a younger officer may have been chosen to command the 13th Virginia Regiment at this time. Being noted

Chapter seventeen

for his bravery and skill in the early American wars and most reliable, these arrangements most likely seemed to be the most satisfactory in the minds of his troops. They were all familiar with his successes and humane attitude, as an officer. The confidence of his men, became his honor.

His earthly possessions he put in order as he made his last will and testament on May 16, 1782, bearing out that he had certain apprehensions of no return.

The will of William Crawford, as follows: Proved on September 10th, of the same year. Recorded December 29th, 1819 and may be found on record in the docketts of the Register of Wills and Orphan's Court, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, I William Crawford of the County of Westmoreland and the State Of Pennsylvania, being perfect in health of body and sound memory do ordain and constitute this my last will and testament; in manner and form following - that is to say I give and bequeath unto my much beloved wife Hannah Crawford all that Tract of land whereon I now live Situate lying and being on the River Youghioghania in the County and State aforesaid, during her natural life. I do also give and bequeath unto my said Wife One negro Man named Dick, and one Mulatta Man Daniel, also all my household furniture, farming utensils of every kind and nature; whatsoever for and during her natural life; and after decease of my wife the above mentioned negro Dick and Daniel to descend to my loving son John Crawford, and after his decease to heirs of his body begotten. I do give and bequeath to my loving son John Crawford and his heirs lawfully begotten, five hundred acres of land to be laid out of lands located down the Ohio River by me to be paid of my exets. reserving to my son the choice of said land and also the tract of land whereon I now live at Stewarts Crossing at the decease of my said wife Hannah and at the decease of my said son John Crawford, to descend to his son William Crawford and his heirs forever, but if he should die without heirs then and in that case to descend to his older brother, And I do give and bequeath unto Moses Crawford son of the above said John Crawford and to his heirs forever four hundred acres of land to be laid out of my land down the Ohio as before mentioned. I give and bequeath to Richard Crawford son of the above said John Crawford to his heirs forever four hundred acres of land out of land to be laid out as above mentioned. I do give and bequeath to Ann McCormick daughter of Effie McCormick four

Chapter seventeen

hundred acres of land to be laid off as before mentioned and also I give and bequeath Ann Connell all that tract of land whereon she now lives. And being on the north side of the Youghioghney River, two miles from said River, and on Braddock's old road together with all the stock of every kind whatsoever and all the household furniture and farming utensils now in her hands or possession for and during her natural life. And after said Ann Connell's decease my will is and I do hereby ordain that the lands, goods and Chattels of every kind whatsoever be sold by my exects and the money arriving therefrom be divided amongst the four children to wit: William, James, Nancy and Polly, but nevertheless the said Ann Connell should think it more proper that the two boys or either of them the said William or James should keep the land, and then in that case the said lands, goods and chattels of every kind be appraised and an equal fourth of the said appraised to be unto the other children as they arise at the age by law appointed or the survivor of them, also I do will bequeath unto William Connell son of said Ann Connell and his heirs forever five hundred acres of said land located by me down the Ohio River there being a warrant for that quantity in his name from the land office of Virginia. Also I give and bequeath to James Connell son of the said Anne Connell and his heirs forever five hundred acres of land down the Ohio River there being a warrant for that quantity in his name which was allowed me as above mentioned, as soon as they arrive to full age also I do give and bequeath to Nancy and Polly daughters of said Anne Connell six hundred acres of land located by me down the River Ohio to be equally divided between them by my exectrs. And my will is that after my accounts are adjusted and settled and my debts and legacies and bequeaths are paid that all and singular of my estate, real and personal of every kind whatsoever except a mulatto boy named Martin which I give to my son John Crawford and a mulatto girl named Betty which is to continue with my wife, Hannah, be equally divided between my three beloved children viz. John Crawford, Effie McCormick and Sarah Harrison and their heirs forever and I do will and constitute and appoint my much beloved wife Hanna Crawford, my loving brother John Stephenson and William Harrison Executors of this my will and testament.

This is to be the last will and testimony in witnesses where I have hereto set my hand and fixed my seal this sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty two.

William Crawford

Chapter seventeen

Witnesses: *Mary Knight*
Nancy McKee
John Ecals
Thomas Gist

Proved September 10, 1782. Robert Montgomery, Reg'r.
Recorded December 29, 1819.

End quote. (Recorded after the decease of Hannah, his wife).

After consulting 'Expedition Against Sandusky, Under Col. William Crawford, 1782' by C. W. Butterfield; published by Robert Clark & Co., about 1882-3, of Cincinnati, Ohio, we find it the most popular historical account on this subject, available today. Herein are notations derived from Butterfield's work, in condensed form, to cover one chapter of this publication, describing the deplorable situation, where, when and how, Col. Crawford suffered and died.

Page 111, The evacuation of Fort Laurens (in Ohio), took place in August, 1779 and soon after Fort McIntosh brought Indians without interruption to the very door of the settlements.

Reference of Crawford visiting Congress in person in 1780, to urge effectual defense of the frontiers.

Page 112, After six years of but little interruption of duty as a soldier and officer of the Revolutionary Army, he was not sorry to be placed upon the retired list.

Page 115 - 116, Crawford could no longer refuse. He still held his commission as Colonel.

It is the testimony of a grandson (Uriah Springer, now living 1872 in Dunbar Township), Fayette County, Pa., that he often heard his grandmother say, it was against the will of his grandfather to go out on the Sandusky Expedition; but as he held a commission under the government, he yielded to the wishes of the volunteers. (Author's note: Uriah Springer was the son of Sarah Crawford, by her second husband, Uriah Springer, whom she married after her first husband, William Harrison, perished on the Sandusky Expedition).

Page 136, The route: First stop at Mingo Bottom, where he arrived and rallied his troops.

- through what is now Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Ashland, Richland and Crawford counties, near the present towns of New Philadelphia, Millersburg, Loudenville and Galion. (Other courses were infested).

Page 139, On Monday night the 27th a few men lost their

Chapter seventeen

horses. Tuesday, the 4th day, they reached the Muskingum near the Moravian Villages of Schoenbrunn, Salem and Gnadehutzen. (Author's note: These were the mission points of the Christian Indians).

Page 140, Situated on the broad fruitful river bottom... Remains were chared in the desolation. (Author's note: This place was the scene of the murder and death of the Christian Indians).

Page 141, At Buttlers of Jones Spring, one of the men died and was buried. (10 miles south of Wooster). Two Indians discovered, but escaped.

Page 143, Passing near what was called later, the Indian Village of Greentown. Through the Rocky Fork of the Mohican and to the location of Mansfield, and 8 miles east of Crestline, and encamped.

Page 144, - crossing what is now Crawford County, Ohio.

Page 145, The general course of the Sandusky River, here is southwest. It pursues thence the same through Seneca and Sandusky Counties, falling into the head of Sandusky Bay, about 80 miles from course to source. Important tributaries in Crawford and Wyandot Counties are, Broken Sword, Sycamore, Little Sandusky and the Tymochtee.

Page 148, They reached the river (Sandusky) a little south to strike the Wyandot trace, which led west to their town. Sandusky Plains a few miles away to the southwest direction. Marched through broken country for two miles and encamped and located on the eastern edge of the Plains.

June 3rd of encampment found a small creek, (west branch of Olentangy) or Whetstone, flowing into the Scioto.

Page 149, High course grass and islands of timber.

Sandusky Plains lie within the counties of Crawford, Marion and Wyandot, southwest of the Sandusky River.

Page 150, Sandusky Plains were the favorite hunting grounds of the Indians.

Page 151, The route of the army was through Bucyrus and Dallas Townships in Crawford County. Encamped near the village of Wyandot. Next day was June 4th, and with careful preparations. Marched six miles to Little Sandusky. Three Indian trails met.

Page 152, Crossing the river, Crawford's course was along the east bank, following the Indian trace. Movements became cautious and rapid, nearing the Indian town.

Page 153, The town was deserted and this surprised the army. This location was three miles in southeasterly direction from the site of present Upper Sandusky, county seat of Wyandot County, on

Chapter seventeen

the opposite side of the river. The village was on the east bank of the Sandusky, opposite the upper south rim of what is known as Armstrong's Bottom, where Silas Armstrong, in 1840, built a brick house.

Page 155, In Moravian history, Upper Sandusky, Old Town--the Sandusky borders, but found deserted by Crawford --...is a point of interest; as just below it, on the bluff bank of the river, the remnant of the Christian Indians, with their teachers, passed the gloomy winter of 1781 - 82. Abandoned in the spring in April before the arrival of Crawford. (Refer to Williamson's men). (orders carried from Detroit).

Page 158, From day to day, Indian runners struck swiftly into the wilderness. The state of excitement resulted no sooner than the volunteers crossed the Ohio at Mingo Bottom. Watched the course taken. Dispatches from Sandusky to Detroit via the Sandusky River and Lake Erie.

Page 162, Sandusky of 1782 was on the west side of the river, on its bank, five miles below the present town of Upper Sandusky, now in Crane Township, just where the Kilbourne road crosses the river.

The Wyandots were drawn into alliance with the British and began their hostile demonstrations on the borders. Half-King, a Pomoacan, was their chief, who lived temporary near Sandusky on the Lake.

Page 165, The Wyandots claimed, 'We do not bury their dead and they do not bury ours!' They received arms and gun powder from traders of the river, coming from Detroit, with a thriving business at Half-King's town. Wyandots numbered, 1782, about 400 to oppose Crawford, with aid of the Delawares.

The last encampment of Crawford, evening of June 3rd, about 18 miles up the river from the Half-King's town.

Page 167, On June 4th they were still encamped, with Delawares and Wyandots prepared. The village, the home of the Half-King was on both sides of Tymochtee Creek, branch of the Sandusky. Eight miles from Upper Sandusky and about eleven miles from the old village of the Wyandots, where we left the American army.

Page 168, A camp of the Delawares about 2 miles northwest of present Crestline, near by where Crawford had passed. It was the temporary abode of the War - Chief, Wingenund and a small number of his tribe, and located on a trace leading eastward from old Wyandot town on Sandusky, near the site of present Bucurus to Jeromeville, in Ashland County. It was distant a little over

Chapter seventeen

twenty-five miles, due east from Upper Sandusky- Old Town, and about thirty-four miles, by the way of Indian trace, from Half-King's town.

Page 169, At the Delaware village, upon Tymochtee, lived The Pipe, famous war-chief of the Delawares and one of the most savage enemies of the Americans. He was active in Pontiac's War, and one of the chiefs present at Fort Pitt, where he was kept until Col. Henry Bouquet had dictated terms of peace to the Delawares and Shawanese on the Muskingum, on his own terms, after which he was set at liberty. Cunning, artful and ambitious, fighting against American culture.

Page 173, On the morning of June 4th, Crawford prepared to move northward about twenty miles from the village of the Pipe, while the Delaware chief, who began his march, to place his braves, including a few of the Christian Indians, who returned to heathenism. A short march through the Plains brought them to a place appointed for assembling allied forces, about two miles southwest of Half-King's town, where they met the Wyandots under their war-chief. The combined forces out numbered Crawford's army.

That very morning 200 Shawanese started from Indian towns in what is now Logan County, Ohio, distant about forty miles, to aid the Wyandots and Delawares.

Arentz Schuyler de Peyster, commandant at Detroit, lost no time after intelligence of the Sandusky invasion, in dispatches, and sent a considerable force of mounted troops and rangers to aid his Indian allies.

Page 174, Great was the excitement in Sandusky on Tuesday, June 4th, 1782. In a deep ravine on the south side of Tymochtee Creek, about a mile from its mouth, in what is now Tymochtee Township, a point almost equally distant Pipe's town and the Half-King's village; were hidden away the squaws and children of the Delawares and Wyandots. With them a negro boy, Samuel Wells, 14 years old, captured by Indians some years before. (In what is now Seneca County.

Page 202, 'Battle of Sandusky, June 4th, 1782,' Crawford and his army crossed the river below the site of the old town, at a point half a mile from the deserted Moravian huts, following the Indian trace, which led across a broad level bottom in a northerly direction, to the bluffs, or high ground beyond. Three miles from the starting point brought them to the springs, (now Upper Sandusky), and about a mile further, some of the men expressed desire to return home for the lack of provisions. Crawford called a

Chapter seventeen

council-of-war, among whom were officers; Knight, Rose, Slover and Zane's courage and intelligence to return and Crawford agreed. The absence of the Indians in the Plains, was sure evidence they were concentrating elsewhere at a point not far hence. They finally agreed to march that afternoon, but no longer.

Page 204, Crawford, sending out mounted scouts in advance and a party for observation. Following the Indian trail and now in open country, northwest of the council-of-war. With the beauty of the landscape, the Indian trace led onward to the northeast, toward the Wyandot town, residence of the Half-King. To the southwest a large swamp and impassible, which had not been discovered. Moving into open prairie, slowly toward the grove where first they first saw Indians directly ahead. One of the swiftest scouts was dispatched back to Crawford's main army with the information.

Page 205, The Indians chose a favorable spot for the assembling their forces. The warriors in advance were Delawares under the Pipe, their famous chief. The Wyandots under Zhaus-sho-toh, were held back by Elliot at Present.

Page 206, Crawford, with information of advancing savages, rapidly formed his lines with mounts and men and ordered advance, which was obeyed. Scouts and army together, prepared for battle. Crawford, cool and collected and firm voice, became bold, dauntless and spirited, though a short time before the expedition, desired retirement.

Page 207, Crawford ordered his men to dismount and move swiftly forward and drove the Indians out of the woods and were in possession of the grove. The Delawares meeting the first shock of battle, followed by the Wyandots. Elliot, now present and in command of the entire force, ordered the Delawares to flank the right and attack Crawford's army at the rear. This accomplished, the Indians passing along the edge of the grove on the west, the action became general, close and hot. This skillful maneuver of the Indians came close to proving fatal to the Americans, though the Americans having the advantage, maintained their ground, being better protected. The firing started about 4:00.

Page 208, Doubtful to how the day would end, as the battle continued with varying success, Crawford, feeling the Indians were slacking their efforts. Toward sunset they became cautious in their attacks and at dusk, they drew back farther into the Plains and firing ceased as darkness fell. Hot and no air stirring that day, with the river over a mile away from the battleground, the soldiers suffered thirst. Very stagnant water was passed to the

Chapter seventeen

men, during battle.

As the battle had progressed, the savages skulking in the high grass of the prairie, frequently would get within close range of the American guns, generally to be shot before they could retreat; for all maneuvers of that sort, the volunteers were equal to the Indians. Some of the borderers climbed trees, and from their bushy tops, took deadly aim at the heads of the enemy, as they arose above the grass. Daniel Cannon was conspicuous in this mode of warfare. He was one of the dead shots of the army.

Pages 210, 211, 212, (Author's note: After hand to hand fighting and the exchange of tomahawk blows and bravery of the Americans, including sure aim; the victory was unquestionably in favor of Crawford and his army at nightfall. The Americans had suffered losses, but no prisoners were taken at that time).

Page 212, Crawford was left in possession of the battlefield, yet the Indians were not dispirited. They well knew of the possible reinforcements of the morrow. The Americans lost five and nineteen wounded.

Page 213, June 4th, 1782, in the evening. Both parties lay on their guns during the night, building large fires along their lines, then retiring a distance in the rear of them, to prevent a surprise attack. The Wyandots to the north and Delawares to the south.

The battle of Sandusky was fought in and around the grove, since well known as 'Battle Island' now in Crane Township of Wyandot County, about three miles north and half mile east of the court house at Upper Sandusky.

Page 214, 'Retreat of the Americans' About six o'clock in the morning of June 5th, the firing renewed at a distance. Little damage though the belligerents were unchanged. Smericans still in the island of timber, with two tribes holding the foe between them.

Crawford would have attacked at dawn but there were obstacles. Some of his men were sick with fatigues of the march, heat, bad weather and several were wounded. Agreed to make a general attack on the Indians after nightfall, in order to care for the sick and wounded.

Page 215, Orders were obeyed cheerfully and with a display of coolness and bravery. Crawford made every effort to strike a decisive blow. Suddenly however, all wore a changed aspect. Advancing troops of the British! It was Buttler's rangers, Crawford informed of apparition of a civilized foe, that the savages obtained from Detroit! Evidence now, that they had been stationed

Chapter seventeen

near by.

Page 217, Crawford realized the contemplated attack must be abandoned. He called a council-of-war and while they were deliberating a large reinforcement of Shawanese appeared from the south, taking position west of the Delawares. The words of Rose, "They kept pouring in hourly from all quarters."

The council unanimously resolved to retreat by night rather than risk another engagement, and the movement started about nine o'clock. They buried their dead, prepared the sick and wounded for retreat. The men from the outposts were called and Crawford and his men were on the march.

Page 220, Crawford's express order was, to take the sick and wounded along, and this hindered the retreat to a degree. Lieut. Ashley stated, "We secured all our wounded."

Page 221, With the well trained disciplin all went well, though several went down under their burdens. Some officers gave orders to effect an escape, knowing they were unable to travel further, giving their horses to the needy and they were left to suffer the unspeakable tortures of the enemy, as did McClelland, who gave his horse to John Orr, who was on foot.

Some action took place, although the Indians did not expect the Americans to retreat. With the swamp near by, the Indians suffered loss.

The march continued until they were past enemy lines and changed course to the southeast. They passed through, what is now Upper Sandusky, and halted along the trail by the spring, but the enemy had not followed.

Crawford was discovered missing at this time, as was Dr. Knight and John Slover and they thought McClelland was dead.

The command was turned into the hands of Willianson and he collected the parties; was aided by Rose.

Page 227, The army reaching what is now Crawford County, when a large body of enemy was discovered. At noon the army reached a point on the trail due south of present Bucyrus and the enemy began to press. At the eastern edge of the prairie the enemy began to flank, to retard the march, but received open fire in the Plains.

Page 232, The afternoon of June 6th the retreating army was brought to a stand still by the enemy, on the eastern edge of the Plains, in present Crawford County, near Olentangy Creek. The American army with its sick, wounded and hungry, was painfully evident to the borderers. (Author's note: Suggestive of Indians

Chapter seventeen

mixed with red-coats, whereby the English were there in large numbers).

Page 235, A battle ensued and when it ended a rain storm caused the chill air against the soldiers drenched with rain. Williamson encouraged his tired men to keep their posts or none would reach home, and to keep their lines unbroken. Thus, the army made fair progress, and at nightfall, watch was made to hinder a surprise attack.

Pages 238 - 239, At daybreak the enemy pursued no longer. The last shot was fired at present Crestline, Ohio. The army continued toward the east and crossed the Muskingum on the tenth, with the troops reaching Mingo Bottom on the thirteenth.

Page 243, Testimony of Major Rose, "Col. Crawford, our commandant, we can give no account of since the night of the fifth instant, and fear is among the killed."

Pentecost, in his letter of the 17th to Moore, says, "There are a good many missing; among them, Col. Crawford and a number of other valuable men; but scattered parties are coming daily, I have hopes of them."

Page 246, Gen. Irvin, "I lament the failure of the expedition."

Page 311, 'Stragglers Captured by the Indians' Sandusky Plains, June 5th, 1782, Just as the army moved, Crawford missed his son, John Crawford; his son-in-law, William Harrison; and William Crawford, his nephew. (Author's note: his nephew William Crawford, was the son of Col. Crawford's brother, Valentine). He searched for them, but no response. He called for Rose. Dr. Knight came and remarked, they were ahead of them. But Crawford thought they were not in front and begged Knight not to leave him. Crawford's horse had given out, and he was unable to keep up with the troops. He mentioned the militia marching off in such an irregular manner. They noticed firing near where the main body of the army ahead. Their course then to the southwest. Crawford changed their courses to the north, traveling about two miles. They came to what is now Crane Township, in Wyandot County, about a mile and a half north of the battleground.

Thinking they were away from the enemy lines, they turned towards the east, keeping a distance of 15 or 20 yards apart. They reached the Sandusky River before midnight, just above Negro Run. Having an old man with them, who called for them to wait; suddenly an Indian hallo was heard in the distance, about 150 yards away and is believed by Knight, and after that they heard no more calls

Chapter seventeen

from the old man and saw him no more.

Traveling onward and soon passing into what is now Eden Township of that county. By daylight they passed through the present county of Crawford, at a point about two miles northwest of the town of Oceola, in Todd Township, only eight miles distant in a direct line from the battlefield. Darkness made the escape slower and along with the condition of their horses. Those that the young men were riding gave out.

Page 314, Continuing to the southeast and about 2 o'clock, they fell in with Capt. Briggs, who had carried Lieut. Ashley from the field of action. The heavy rain slowed them and they decided to encamp, with their wounded soldier. They met Briggs and Ashley, it was then the action of the Olentangy commenced, herein mentioned. The battlefield about six miles away. The place where the party made their encampment was in the present Homes Township of Crawford County. They had traveled about nine miles since daylight. They were in the woods and had been since midnight. The open country was two miles south of them.

Page 315, Next morning they continued to the southeast, through what is now Liberty Township and crossing the Sandusky River again, they arrived at present Whetstone. They had traveled about three miles, when they had found a deer killed and butchered, with meat wrapped in the skin, which they learned afterward, it belonged to a boy who had killed it. The boy afraid of the Indians, joined them at roasting the meat. They then proceeded on their journey, including the boy.

About 2 o'clock they came upon the paths the army had taken going out. They were in Present Jefferson Township in Crawford County, a mile and a half from the Sandusky River and present Leesville and on the south side of the stream; and it was now the 7th of June. The army had left its banks and bore to the southeast, in the direction of the plains. Knight and Briggs thought it best not to keep on the trace made by the troops, but Crawford said the Indians would not follow the army beyond open country, which they had already passed. Had they reached this point nine hours sooner, they would have marched directly into the enemy's camp.

Page 316, Lieut. Ashley riding Brigg's horse, Knight loaned the latter his. Crawford and Knight both on foot, went about one hundred yards in front, Briggs and Ashley center and two young men behind. On the south bank of the Sandusky, one half mile brought them to a point just east of Leesville, where the army, when outward bound, first struck the river. Here several Indians

Chapter seventeen

started up within fifteen or twenty steps of Crawford and Knight. Only three were first discovered and Dr. Knight stepped behind a tree and took aim. Crawford called him twice not to fire.

One of the Indians ran up to Crawford and took him by the hand. The Colonel again told Knight not to fire and put his gun down, which he did. One of the Indians came up, whom he had seen often and called him doctor, taking him by the hand. The party had fallen into an ambushcade of Delawares, whose chief was Wingenund, and whose camp was only a half mile away, to the northeast. Briggs fired upon them, but no harm done. Knight's testimony: "They told us to call these people and make them come there, else they would go and kill them, which the Colonel did." but the four got off and escaped for that time. The Colonel was taken to the Indian camp.

Page 327, The Indians celebrated while the British returned to Detroit.

Page 328, The squaws and children came forth from their hiding. Spoils collected by the Indians.

Page 329, The burning of the prisoners was absolute custom with the Wyandots. The Delawares didn't care to inflict death penalty in that manner upon their territory, without obtaining permission of Half-King. Here, the Pipe and Wingenund must obtain the consent of Pomoacan, to torture the prisoners to death. This was done by a string of wampum, in proper ceremonials. The death warrant obtained, Crawford and Knight were led captive to Wingenund's camp.

On the Sunday evening, five Delawares brought in the scalps of Captain Briggs and Lieut. Ashley, along with the horses of Briggs and Knight. John McKinley, one of the 13th Regiment was also one of the captives. The two young men made their escape, who were with Knight and Crawford.

Page 331, The Delawares had nine other prisoners at their camp, besides Crawford and Knight; all well guarded and very little to eat.

Crawford was referred to by the Indians as 'Big Captain'.

The former Christian Indians were at the same camp and two were personally known to Knight. Two of these brought in scalps of the volunteers.

On Monday morning of the tenth of June, the prisoners were paraded as they were told. Sandusky, the Half-King's town, about thirty-three miles distant. Delawares having the captives in charge. They carried with them the scalps of four white men.

Page 332, Crawford had been told that Simon Girty was at the

Chapter seventeen

Half-King's town, and being desirous to see him, was permitted to go to the town the same night. The rest of the prisoners were to go farther than Upper Sandusky, Old Town that day. The prisoners traveled the trace leading west, when Crawford and his guards struck up to the right and northwest. The point of separation was about eight miles almost due east from present Bucyrus.

Crawford reached Half-King's town during the night and had an interview with Simon Girty. In this the Indians knew he had made an appeal to Girty. He offered Girty a thousand dollars to save him, and this made the Indians more determined to keep him. The Pipe was more outraged than the rest, as Crawford knew. Girty informed Crawford that William Crawford (son of Valentine), and William Harrison, were prisoners of the Shawanese, but had been pardoned at their towns. This information was true of their capture, but false as to their lives being spared. The Wyandots had a few prisoners at their town, what became of them is unknown. It is certain they were not tortured to death, as was the Delaware's custom, but met a more merciful death.

Page 334, Knight and his nine fellow prisoners reached the Old Town late in the afternoon, as they had to travel about twenty-five miles from Wingenund's camp. Early here on Tuesday the eleventh of June, the two Delaware chiefs came up the river, Pipe and Wingenund, from Half-King's town; and the former, with his own hands, painted the faces of all the prisoners black. While doing so, spoke excellent English with a smooth tongue.

About an hour later, Crawford also arrived up the river, whither he had been brought. The two Delaware chiefs, who had avoided him earlier, came forward and greeted him; he was personally known to both. They had seen each other several times before. One time was at the treaty at Fort Pitt, Sept. of 1778, between the Delawares and the American government. The war-chief told Crawford, he was glad to see him, and that he would have him shaved... that is being as an Indian... when he came to see his friends, the prisoners of Wyandot town; but at the same time, he painted him black!

The whole party now started on the trail leading to the village of the Wyandots, eight miles below; but Crawford and Knight were kept back in the march, guarded by Pipe and Wingenund. They discovered four of their comrades lying by the path, tomahawked and scalped. At the spring at present Upper Sandusky, they were taken on the trail to the northwest, toward the Delaware town of Tymochtee. This caused hope to fade in the hearts of the

Chapter seventeen

prisoners.

At Little Tymochtee Creek, they caused the captives to sit on the ground. Crawford and Knight with the rest, but a little distance from the others. Knight was then taken in charge of by the Indians, to be taken on the morrow to the Shawanese towns. At the place where they stopped, there were a number of squaws and boys; two now fell on the other five prisoners and tomahawked them all. An old squaw cut off the head of John McKinley and kicked it about upon the ground. The young Indians came over where Crawford and Knight were and dashed the reeking scalps in their faces.

Again the march began. They were met by Simon Girty and several Indians on horseback. Girty wanted to be present to meet the two chiefs and their captives. He had not informed Crawford earlier, that all hope was gone. Crawford and Knight became separated, about one hundred and fifty yards. (Girty had promised to help all he could. It was either fear or neglect that kept him from it. Needless to say, Girty had no influence. Author's note).

Page 340, Girty offered \$350.00 to save Crawford's life and the chief considered this an insult, by answering, "Sir, do you think I am a squaw?" Then he threatened Girty with the same fate. (Author's note: Seemingly, Girty was at the Council of the Delawares, when it was decided that Crawford was to be burned).

While at Wingenund's camp, Dr. Knight was informed by the Moravian Delawares present, who had taken up the hatchet against the Americans, that in the future, not a single soul should escape torture; and gave the reason as the Moravian affair upon the Muskingum. This fact was later known to Irvin at Fort Pitt. Supposing it came from the heathen Delawares, was communicated to Washington, by letters of the 5th (4th) and 11th of July, "No other than the extreme tortures that could be inflicted by savages!" ,replied the commander-in-chief.

(Author's note: Capt. Pipe is noted to have other reasons for his conduct in the tortures, as he may have had the Gnadenhutzen massacre working on his mind and caused such barbarities to the prisoners. Remembering the Williamson affair, he may have used this as an excuse to clear himself in the eyes of the other tribes.

Girty tried to talk to Dr. Knight and at last informed him, he was to be taken to the Shawanese towns.

Page 341, A short distance farther brought them near the Tymochtee, where another halt was made. They had now arrived within three quarters of a mile of the Delaware village, which was farther down the creek. Just here... a memorable locality.....

Chapter seventeen

when the afternoon was well spent... (It was here that Dr. Knight witnessed the inexpressable horror. Author's note).

Page 379, The Delawares had secured the prize. He was guarded that he could not be lost. 'The Big Captain', Common prisoners were tomahawked and scalped, but Crawford was reserved for a more terrible death.

A fire burning at the spot, where on the afternoon of the 11th of June... Around that fire was a crowd of Indians... about thirty or forty men, and sixty or seventy squaws and boys. A few Wyandots were there, and Simon Girty with them, as already mentioned; also British, Captain Elliot it is believed, as he did not arrive at the Shawanese towns, where Slover was held captive, until after this date. 'Dr. Knight thinks a British officer was present', wrote Irvin to Washington, on the 11th day of July. 'He says he saw a person there, who was dressed and appeared like a British officer.' The negro boy, Samuel Wells, was there as was Dr. Knight, who was guarded and bound.

Page 380, Christian Fast, boy of 17 years and a member of the expedition from western Pennsylvania, was with George R. Clark on the Ohio, was captured near the falls at Louisville, and taken to Sandusky. Fast, it seems saw Crawford and had a conversation, which is not known.

Crawford was stripped naked and ordered to sit down. It is a tradition seemingly well authenticated that his clothes, especially his hat, which was made of leather, were long afterward in the keeping of the Delawares.

The Indians now beat him with their fists; and presently after, Knight was treated in the same manner. The fatal stake... a post about fifteen feet high... had been firmly set in the ground. Crawford's hands were bound behind his back, and a rope fastened... one end to the foot of the post, and the other to the ligature between his wrists. The rope long enough for him to sit down, to walk around the post, once or twice and return the same way. Crawford then called Girty and ask if they intended to burn him. Girty answered, 'Yes'. He then replied he would take it patiently. Upon that, Capt. Pipe made a speech to the Indians, who at the conclusion, yelled a hideous and hearty assent to what he had said.

Page 387, Here, at about 4 o'clock, the torture began.

The Indian men took up their guns and shot powder into Crawford's naked body, from his feet as far up as his neck. It is the opinion of Knight, that not less than seventy loads were discharged

Chapter seventeen

upon him. They then crowded about him and to the best of Knight's observation, cut off both his ears; for when the throng dispersed, he saw blood running from both sides of his head.

Page 388, The fire was about six or seven yards from the post to which Crawford was tied. It was made of small hickory poles burned quite through in the middle, each end of the poles remaining about six feet in length. Three or four Indians by turns, would take up, individually, one of these burning pieces of wood, and apply it to his naked body, already burned black. This double torture was created by the tormentors, often asking him how he felt; and whether they did as well to him as he had done to the believing Indians... "We have to learn barbarities of you white people!"

Page 389, These tormentors presented themselves on every side of him, so that whichever way he ran around the post, they met him with burning fagots. Some squaws took broad boards upon which they carried burning coals and hot embers and threw them on him; so that in a short time, he had nothing but coals of fire and hot ashes to walk on!

In the midst of these extreme tortures, Crawford called to Girty and begged him to shoot him, but the white savage making no answer, he called again. Girty then, by the way of derision, told Crawford he had no gun; at the same time turning about to an Indian who was behind him, laughed heartily, and by all his gestures, seemed delighted at the horrid scene.

Page 390, Girty approached Knight and bade him prepare for death. Also informed him he was not to die in that place, but was to be burned at the Shawanese town, and suffer in all its extremities; and taunted him more by referring to his own life, being in danger with the white men.

Crawford, at this period of his suffering, besought the Almighty to have mercy on his soul, spoke very low, and bore his torments with the most manly fortitude. He continued, in all the extremities of pain, for an hour and three quarters or two hours longer, as Knight could judge; when at last, being almost spent, he lay down on his stomach. The savages then scalped him, then repeatedly threw the scalp into the face of Knight, telling him that was his 'Great Captain'. An old squaw, who's appearance, thought Knight, every way answered the ideas people entertain of the devil, got a board, took a parcel of coals and ashes, and laid them on the back of his head. He then raised himself upon his feet and began to walk around the post. They next put burning sticks on

Chapter seventeen

him as usual; but he seemed more insensible to pain than before. Knight was now taken away from the dreadful scene.

It was tradition, long after repeated by the Delawares and Wyandots, that Crawford breathed his last just at the going down of the sun. On the following morning, when Knight started to the Shawanese towns, he was conducted to the spot where Crawford had suffered, as it was partly in the direction he and his guard were taking. He saw the bones of his commander, lying among the remains of the fire, almost burned to ashes. The Delaware told him that was his 'Big Captain' at the same time giving the scalp hallo.

After Crawford died, so runs the tradition, the fagots were heaped together, his body placed upon them, and around his charred remains, the delighted savages danced for hours.

This gruesome chapter has been given due regard to the writings of C.W. Butterfield, wherein we find statements, referring to Col. Crawford and his difficulties in keeping up with the main army, hindering the main cause. This is detectable and very suggestive of Col. Crawford's age, although Mr. Butterfield gives his birth year as 1732. Since his true age was sixty years at that time; his year of birth was, ofcourse 1722. Mr. Butterfield missed the correct date by ten years. (See Bible records).

The unwillingness of Col. Crawford to accept command of the 13th Regiment of Virginia, was probably due to his age. Sixty years is not considered old age, except for a soldier. He, having realized his age, would no doubt create problems on this fatal expedition. Despite the power of the Delawares, Shawanese and Wyandots; including the British reinforcements from Detroit, a younger man in command of the 13th Regiment, may have produced more favorable results.

Col. William Crawford, with all his knowledge in his military life, had experienced and endured many battles and victories, in courageous display. But now, he was a grand old soldier, planning to spend his remaining years among his loved ones, on his plantation *Spring Gardens*, in southwestern Pennsylvania. This would make up for time he had spent away from home.

His name of Crawford, so extremely Scottish, is honored in reverence of deep respect, throughout American history. Ohio soil, doubly honored and accredited in the *Field of Glory* distinction, where fell this *Scottish Son*.

Chapter seventeen

The Escape of Dr. Knight

After Dr. Knight and his Delaware guard started toward the Shawanese towns to the south, about forty miles, Dr. Knight became very friendly with the Indian and thus, through careful and clever maneuvering, effected an excellent escape. While making camp for the night, the Indian was thrown off balance into the campfire and thereby received shock and burns to his confusion. This was on the day of June 13th, near the Scioto River.

Starting northward, crossing the plains after dark, he traveled into what is now Marion County. Taking the north star as a guide, he arrived in the wooded area of Crawford County before daylight. Keeping to the north, he entered Richland County and avoided the enemy, watching for the paths and signs which the army had left.

After six days of his escape, he became faint as he was unable to chew any food, which he didn't have anyway. The gun belonging to the Indian was broken in the excitement of his escape. Therefore, he was unable to shoot any game. Sucking on the juice of herbs until his jaws began to mend; making no fire at night and staying more to the north; striking toward the Ohio River; crossing it about five miles below Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Penna.), arriving at Fort Pitt on the 4th of July. Twenty days on the trail toward home.

Except for the testimony of Dr. Knight, we would have no idea of Col. William Crawford's last days upon this earth.

Dr. John Knight is said to have been reared in the home of Col. William Crawford, who accepted (purchased) him from his brother, Valentine Crawford.

Dr. Knight married Mary, the daughter of Richard Stephenson, Jr. (who was a half-brother of Col. Crawford).

Dr. Knight and his family emigrated into Shelby County, Kentucky, where he died, March 12, 1838, aged 90 years. His wife died July 31, 1839, about 71 years of age. They were the parents of ten children.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

FINISHED & UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Through the long hours and days of summer, in the year of 1782, the families of southwestern Pennsylvania waited; faithfully, hoping, praying for the safe return of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment. When at last the main body of the army arrived home. Most likely, the news of failure spread over the settlements in a shroud-like veil. Its courageous commander lost to the enemy and belief of the surgeon, Dr. Knight, had succumbed to the brutality of the Indians as well. Although, after his escape, Dr. Knight, arrived home again, with a complete testimony of Col. Crawford's death.

John Crawford (son of Col. William Crawford), escaped with the main forces, under the command of Col. Williamson and stayed with them until Williamson's forces and safely arrived home again, in Westmoreland County (present Fayette County), Pennsylvania. John too, was ignorant of his father's fatal plight, until the return of Dr. Knight.

The will of Col. Crawford reflects in several items; his life as a surveyor; his first and second marriage (by the mention of two sets of household goods, etc...); his children and grandchildren respectively. To those who were not mentioned, doubtlessly receiving their share of real estate, etc... in a previous provision. This includes his daughters, Sarah and Effie and most likely John Connell, a grandson and eldest son of Ann (Crawford) Connell.

Other individuals mentioned, were the negro servants, who were entrusted, were to remain with certain members of the family. This arrangement is perhaps contrary to a few sources of teaching, due to the policies of arrogant slaveholders in American history. No doubt the deplorable conditions did exist in places, but the Crawford home seemingly respected the more humane practices.

Lt. John Crawford (son of Col. Wm. Crawford), was to have his choice of five hundred acres of land, of lands to be laid out by his father, located down the River Ohio. Also to John, went the '*tract of land on which I now live, at Stewart's Crossing*'. This was bequeathed to Hannah, his mother, then to descend to Lt. John,

Chapter eighteen

and then to Lt. John Crawford's son, William; belonging to each, as long as each should live. Thus, this life instrument was created within the will of Col. Crawford. See deed record of William Crawford, (John Crawford's son by his second wife Effie Grimes), and Thomas Cummings & Jacob Frizle; deed book A, page 188, in the office of the County Clerk, Lewis County, Kentucky. Vanceburg is the county seat. Since this deed is dated 1810 and in consideration of it being a life instrument, would prove that; Lt. John Crawford (son of Col. Wm. Crawford), was most certainly deceased in the year of 1810, since the 500 acres was passed on to William Crawford, the grandson at that time. Seemingly, Hanna Crawford signed off her rights to her son, Lt. John, not long after the death of her husband.

The amount of land covered by the will (minus the home place at Stewart's Crossing and the Ann Connell farm on Braddock's old road), constitutes thirty-three hundred acres, to be received by the heirs of Col. William Crawford. Part or perhaps all of this 3,300 acres was then subject to the survey records, which had not been completed, as indicated in the will. Thus, being in the surveying process. Statements of the past have described this 3,300 acres as lying and being within the present State of Ohio and in Adams County. This however, is not quite true, as 1782 is a date too early for the general survey of Ohio lands and Col. William Crawford has not been found named among the Ohio surveyors. The idea that Col. Crawford surveyed land in Ohio for his heirs, with the 3,300 acres in question, is without foundation.

Lieut. John Crawford, having three sons, Moses, Richard and William; were all remembered in their grandfather's will, as was Ann McCormick, daughter of William and Effie (Crawford) McCormick.

In 1782, Ann Connell and her brood were living on Braddock's old road, about two miles north of the Youghiogheny River. They too had been remembered in the will of Col. Crawford. The land warrants that James and William Connell were to receive, were already recorded in the land office, in Richmond, Virginia. These warrants may have been rather complicated later on, due to the controversy between Virginia and Pennsylvania, depending on the land locations. Besides James, William, Nancy and Polly, a son John, also was mentioned in Ann Connell's will, the next year after her father was killed. John Connell was not mentioned in his grandfather's will.

It has been stated that Col. Crawford's estate suffered, due to his long absences from home. This may be correct to a degree,

Chapter eighteen

yet this is only a reasonable calculation. However, the records speak for themselves, where it is discovered that Col. Crawford was not in such destitute circumstances. It would seem that his policy for providing for his family was unquestionable and his credit excellent, considering the times and location, in which he lived.

Among the records in the Library of Congress, we find that Col. Crawford signed his own name in credit, for the raising and supplies of his faithful 13th Virginia Regiment. As early as Feb. 5, 1777 and in 1778, 1779 and etc... he had used the policy of using his own name in this way. It is apparent, that the failure of the Ohio Sandusky Expedition, in May and June of 1782, brought his creditors to place their bills against his estate. Seemingly, the 13th Regiment was raised and supplied in great haste. No one has given a thorough account of this affair to date, thus, the situation is most difficult to understand in our modern day.

A few military records of Col. Crawford, are as follows:

Col. Wm. Crawford, Virginia.

To Treasurer

1777, February, 15, For a Warrant in his favor, raising and equipping the Virginia Regiment by him to be commanded for which he is to account. 20,000

To Ditto

1778, February 25. For a Warrant in favor of Simon Campbell for arms sold to said Crawford for the res'd of the 13th Virginia Regt. as per his order on the Treasury 302 Dollars 20,302

Treasury Dept.

Registers Office 5 May 1820

The foregoing is a true copy of the Record in the Books of this office the amount thereof as 31 Dec 1782 transferred to the Books of the Office of the Paymaster General for the purpose of of being accounted for in the Books of that Depart. (in part)

UNITED STATES

1779

To Col. Willm. Crawford

To Six Hundred and Fifty four Rations

(in part) Certificate from E. John Irvin 218 Dollars.

William Crawford

Chapter eighteen

Co of Washington
D.C.

Benjamin Wells duly qualified deposeth and
Sayeth that the above bill dated 1779 is the
Signature of the late Col. William Crawford
Benj Wells

Sworn and Subscribed to before me a justice of the Peace in
the County aforesaid. Given under my hand this 23 Day of Feb. 1817

James M Varnum

With the destruction of records in time of war and frontier
life, it is surprising to find information to any extent. The
following comes from the United States Pension Office.

Pension Office
March 29, 1842

Sir:

At your request I certify that William Crawford was a Colonel
on the Virginia Continental line, and that he is the same officer
who was killed in a conflict with the Indians on our Western
Frontier. There is proof in this office that he Superintended the
raising of the 13th Virginia Continental Regiment and commanded it
for some time.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Serv't
J. L. Edwards

Hon. S. L Hays
House of Representatives

The military rank of Col. Crawford as follows:

A list of officers of the Virginia line on Continental
Establishment, who have received Certificate for the balance of
their full pay agreeable to an Act of Assembly. Passed November
Session. 1781.

name	rank	date of Settlement	amount of Certificate
William Crawford	Colonel	17 June 1783	L 1022.18.10

Chapter eighteen

Treasury Department
Register Office 5 May 1820

The foregoing is a true Extract from an Original Record in this office, inhibiting William Crawford Colonel in the Revolutionary Army as having been in Continental Establishment.

W. N. Nourse

The wrapper gives a schedule of three officers promoted, seemingly at the same time.

<i>Dangerfield's Registration promoted. 28th July 1778 -</i>		
<i>Lt. Col. Crawford</i>		<i>Col.</i>
<i>Major J. Parker</i>	<i>to be</i>	<i>Lt. Col.</i>
<i>Capt. Rich'd Parker</i>		<i>Major</i>

On the reverse side of the wrapper:

C 5th Batn Va.

William Crawford, Lt. Colonel, 5th, Batn.

Commissioned: Feb. 13th, 1776.

Promoted: Made Colonel.

Bearing date of March 29, 1842, of the United States Pension Office, the reply from Hon. S. L. Hays, of the House of Representatives, we note that Col. Crawford's name has been referred to, in regard to the historical facts of his life. The proper identification may hereby prove the importance of his rating and his death, in 1782. From time to time, in the past, questions have arisen and answered, by those in charge of government records.

The passing of five years after her husband's death, brought Hannah Crawford to the final settlement of her husband's estate. As mentioned before, Hannah and Col. Crawford's half-brother, John Stephenson, were the executors to the last will and testament. The executors, at this time were appearing before the court, with their accounts in order, although this account did not cover the settlement of the land surveys, which were in the making, at the time of Col. Crawford's death.

In Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, is recorded in the Register of Wills & Orphan's Court, the following:

August 8th, 1787. Present John Moore Esquire to William Crawford deceased:

Chapter eighteen

Hannah Crawford Executrix and Colonel John Stephenson Executor of the last Will and Testament of Colonel William Crawford Deceased having Exhibited their accounts to the Orphans Court. It appears that the whole amount of the Paid Estate is One Thousand six hundred and Fifty-four Pounds sixteen shillings and four pence. That the Disbursements of the said Executor is Fourteen hundred and Nine Pounds Eight shillings and eight pence. and that there is a Ballance in the hands of the said Executors of Two hundred and forty-five Pounds seven shillings and eight pence which after deducting twelve shillings the expense of the court is to be Distributed as the Will of the Testator directs.
End quote.

The real estate surveys of Col. Crawford, in present Fayette County, Pennsylvania, are listed under official records and gives a Westmoreland County description. Since the older deeds give very little information in detailed descriptions, the reader may judge by the following references.

Survey book A, Index page 114.

William Crawford, 312 acres, Vol. 10, page 24.

Location in Vol. 1, page 100.

Westmoreland County, on Muddy Creek.

(Copy of official survey).

Another survey in Survey book A - F, Index 19 - 26.

William Crawford, 302 acres & 26 perches.

151 acres & 75 perches.

150 acres & 111 perches

See Vol. 3, page 26.

Official record, Vol. 4, page 180.

Bullskin Township on the north side of Stewarts Crossing of the Youghiogeny River. Connected draft of Official Survey, draft of the northerly part of the Old Col. William Crawford Survey or the New Haven tract, containing 151 acres and 75 perches, sold to Daniel Rogers, the whole tract exclusive of the New Haven and prior sold to Mrs. Springer, containing 150 acres, 111 perches sold to George Hogg. (Fayette Co. rec.).

At the time of the cash settlement on Aug. 8, 1787, Hannah Crawford was about sixty-four years of age. It was time she was applying for pension again. She had already applied for pension with the Virginia Governor on Jan. 9th of that same year. Herewith are the pension records she accumulated, which are recorded in the

Chapter eighteen

Orphans Court in Fayette County, Pennsylvania and in old Frederick County, Virginia, at Winchester court house. Since no record of her pension is to be found elsewhere, it may be assumed that she received no aid from the U.S. government. The new nation, just then, was in the process of formation and little could be expected from the colonies as a whole. Therefore, her native states paid her a faithful amount. Apparently, she applied every year and received every year. This happened twenty-four times in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and her certificates were issued that many times. No doubt she had some trouble in securing her allotment, since Virginia was at odds over the territory in which she lived. Since she received a yearly pension in Pennsylvania, 24 times, the payments of her \$120.00 per year, would have started about 1794, when she became seventy-one years of age; because the last time Hannah Crawford's pension was dated, was Dec. 12, and April of 1818. *Stating that she is still a widow and praying for a farther allowance of pension. It is ordered by the court that a certificate issued in her behalf for \$120.00. Certificate issued.* To be sure, it was about this time that Hannah passed on to her reward, at the age of 95 years. (1818)

In old Frederick County, Virginia, seven court orders have been found to represent Hannah Crawford in her efforts to obtain a pension from that state. It is to be remembered that her husband was an officer of the Virginia Continental Line Establishment and therefore she was entitled to an allotment from that state. Then we must consider the controversy between Virginia and Pennsylvania, which was not settled until Sept. 23, 1780. Virginia always felt ownership to southwestern Pennsylvania and it was here in this locality, we find that Hannah lived. No other home is known for her, in her latter years, unless the state of Virginia compelled her to live in Virginia while she drew her yearly pension, which does not seem logical.

The Frederick County, Virginia court orders, as follows:

April Court 1790, page 205, order book 22, 1789 - 91.

Ordered that the sheriff do pay unto Hannah Crawford one hundred and thirty five pounds of tobacco. The amount of her pension the last agreeable to a certificate from under the hand and seal of his Excellency, the Governor. She having made oath according to Laws.

June Court 1791, page 121, order book 23, 1791 - 92.

Ordered that the sheriff do pay unto Hannah Crawford one hundred and thirty five pounds. It being the amount of her pension for the

Chapter eighteen

last year agreeable to a certificate from under the hand and seal of his Excellency the Governor. She having made oath according to Laws.

Order book 23, page 453, 1791 - 92. (no date).

Ordered that the sheriff pay unto Hannah Crawford one hundred and thirty pounds, the amount of her pension last year.

June Court, page 336, order book 24, 1792 - 94.

Ordered that the sheriff pay unto Hannah Crawford a pensioner in this county the sum of one hundred and thirty five pounds, the amount of her pension for the last year.

Page 121, order book 25, 1794 - 95. (No court date).

Ordered that the sheriff pay unto Hannah Crawford one hundred and thirty five pounds, the amount of her pension for the last year.

April Court 1794, page 416, order book 26, 1795 - 96.

Ordered that the sheriff pay unto Hannah Crawford one hundred and thirty five pounds, the amount of her pension for the last year.

Page 416, order book 26, - 96.

Ordered that it be certified that Hannah Crawford, widow of William Crawford deceased, a pensioner, is still living and continues the widow of the deceased.

After taking notice to the above statement which describes Hannah Crawford, as a pensioner of this county, one would rather think that, Hannah made her home in the Shenandoah Valley for a while, after her husband's death. It seems that her records there, ended with order book 26, page 416, during 1795 - 96.

After the decease of Col. Crawford, George Washington seemed to loose connections with our Crawford family. In general, the information of the two parties, suddenly becomes stunted. However, a certain letter is discovered on this subject. Washington wrote a Thomas Freeman, giving him instructions, concerning the hardships of Hannah Crawford, as follows:

To Thomas Freeman

Mount Vernon, May 8, 1786.

Sir Being informed that Mrs. Crawford is on the point of having her negroes sold to discharge a Debt due from her late husband, Colonel (Wm.) Crawford, to Mr. James Cleveland, for whom you are agent; I will, rather than such an event shall take place, agree to apply any money of mine, which may be in your hands, towards the discharge of the execution, and desire, in that case, you will receive such security as Mrs. Crawford can give for reimbursing me, I am

George Washington

Chapter eighteen

Whether or not this was carried out according to George Washington's instructions, is not known. Apparently he had a deep respect for his dead comrade and would rather Col. Crawford's widow owe him a debt, rather than have her owe one to any one else. Washington gives the idea, that if widow Crawford owed him rather than James Cleveland, she would be far better off. Washington, a successful business man, knew a debtor's life was most severe in those days and he was reluctant to see Col. Crawford's widow suffer at the hands of James Cleveland.

As a result of the life instrument contained in the last will and testament of Col. Crawford; Lieut. John Crawford and his widowed mother, joined in the settlement of legal arrangements.

Index items 335 and 336, in Vol. A, page 95 and 96. John Crawford and Hannah, his mother, on Dec. 20, 1785, leased the 'Landing on the Yough' to William McCormick, (husband to Effie, daughter to Hannah and Col. William, sister to Lt. John Crawford). No doubt Effie and her family resided here for quite awhile, on the home place, with her mother, after her father was killed. One or two of Effie's children are reputed to have been born here.

In 1785, when the above lease was signed, John Crawford, doubtlessly was looking westward. His widowed mother, about sixty-two years of age at the time, without the security of a well deserved pension; the lease of her lands to her son-in-law, with her daughter nearby, was possibly the best answer to this situation. John would feel more at ease upon leaving, knowing that his mother was sufficiently cared for.

The fact that John was born and raised in a period of relentless bloodshed, he may be judged as 'having enough' and ready to settle down at Stewarts Crossing and try to enjoy a little peace. He experienced the loss of his wife Frances and his father, Col. William Crawford. He had fought through one campaign after another, against both, Indians and white men. Yet 'having enough' was not on the Crawford menu. The spirit of the frontier was in his blood, the same as it was in the generations of his family, whom he followed.

Lieut. John Crawford, was planning to take advantage of the bounty lands, which he and his father were entitled to, in regard to their service on Virginia Continental Line Establishment in American Revolutionary War. This would take him farther into the wilds of the western frontier, where the land lay, waiting the instruments of a surveyor's crew. This alone, would cause anxieties in the soul of Lt. John, despite the fact that his father met

Chapter eighteen

such a gruesome death in the wilderness of Ohio country, only a short time before.

Since it was his turn to move on and face the unknown, we find him putting his interests of his father's estate in order, as well as that of his own. Preparing to leave his home in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, to seek out and claim these bounty lands as 'heir at law.'

Before his departure, John sold the following, both in real estate and tangible goods, including his negro help and his live stock. The records may be found in the Recorder of Deeds Office, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. (Uniontown).

Item 334, Book A, page 107. John Crawford sold to Noble Grimes, on May 29, 1786, one negro wench named Lucy, for 32 pounds, 5 shillings, 6 pence.

Item 355, Book A, page 143. John Crawford sold 365 acres, called 'Crawford's Delight' on the Youghiogheny River, to Edward Cook. In all probability, this was John's place of residence and no doubt where he and his first wife, Frances Bradford, and their two little sons lived; where John and his second wife, Effie Grimes, lived, with their son William. (This is across the river from the present city of Connellsville, Penna.).

Item 363, Book A, page 176. On August 28, 1787, John Crawford sold to Isaac Meason, 'Stewarts Crossing' on the Youghiogheny. Recorded Nov. 5, 1787.

Item 408, Jan. 29, 1788, John Crawford, Yeomen, sold to Richard Graham, yeoman, his household goods, live stock, etc... One negro wench Lucy, One black cow with some white spots, Three sheep with a crop and slit in each ear, an over kehl and under kehl in each ear. Household goods, beds, bedding, furniture, one china plate.

Witnesses: David Graham
Jacob Stewart

Recorded Dec. 18, 1789.

It should be understood that Lieut. John Crawford, by being the only and oldest son of Col. William Crawford, he would have inherited all the estate his father owned, had it not been for the will; which protected the other members of the family. However, the remainder of the estate not mentioned in the will, would have and rightfully should have, belonged to John, according to Virginia state law. This would constitute all the lands in the Kanawha area; to Col. William Crawford's credit, for his surveying serv-

Chapter eighteen

ices, also all the bounty lands for serving in the Revolutionary War, amounting to 6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres. Then ofcourse, John had acquired his own bounty lands under his rating as a lieutenant, which would amount to more than 3,000 acres. No accurate figure can possibly be furnished, concerning this huge amount of land.

The land in the Little Kanawha River area, never came into the possession of Lieut. John Crawford, for at least two different reasons. 1 - John was killed about the time the deeds to this land were dated. 2 - The final recovery of this land was due to the efforts of Uriah Springer, who represented Hannah Crawford and her two daughters. (Sarah, who married secondly to Uriah Springer, after her 1st husband, William Harrison, perished on the Ohio Sandusky Expedition and Effie who married William McCormick), also heirs of Col. William Crawford.

In the following documents, the Grantee is protected from any and all repercussions or future counteraction, caused by John Crawford or his heirs. Thus, the money derived from the land in question, went to the heirs of Col. Crawford, who remained in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, who were Hannah the widow and her two daughters, Sarah Springer and Effie McCormick.

After Col. Crawford's death, men whom he trusted and worked with, while surveying the Little Kanawha territory, seemed willing to confiscate extra land which was not due them. No doubt they were depending on the chance of never being discovered. The estate of Col. Crawford would require a long time in the settlement of these new lands and by that time, the Little Kanawha lands so far away, might be forgotten, or perhaps no records kept anyway. It may have been considered too, that Col. Crawford's widow was unable to read and write.

The following deed of Alexander Henderson to Hannah Crawford, will explain more on the surveying business at that time, than other documents. This and two others were discovered in the office of the Clerk of Courts, in Harrison County, West Virginia.

Alexander Henderson
to
Hannah Crawford

THIS INDENTURE Made the twenty second day of September in the Year of our Lord seventeen hundred and ninety-five Between Alexander Henderson of

Dumfries in the County of Prince William and Commonwealth of Virginia of the one part and Hannah Crawford of the County of Fayette and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of William Crawford deceased Late of Westmoreland County

Chapter eighteen

in the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the other part.

Whereas the said William Crawford by his Last Will and Testament Dated the 16th of May in the Year 1782 Amongst the other things Did give and bequeath in the Words following to wit and my will is that after my accounts are adjusted and settled and all my debts and Legacies and bequeaths paid that all and singular my estate real and Personal of every kind whatsoever except a Millatto Boy named Martin which I give to my son John Crawford and a Millatto Girl named Betty which is to continue with my wife Hannah be Equally Divided between my three beloved children Viz John Crawford Effie McCormick and Sarah Harrison and their heirs forever.

And whereas an unadjusted accounts his subsisted between the said Alexander Henderson party to these presents and the said William Crawford Deceased for Lands which the said Deceased did undertake to Locate and Survey on the Western Waters for the said Alexander Henderson on a Reservation of a part thereof to his own use and Whereas Locations only were made and that for part only of the warrants furnished by the said Alexander Henderson the Death of the said William Crawford having prevented of the finishing of the Contract which did as aforesaid subsist and Whereas the said Hannah Crawford Executrix as adsd. hath by her Letter of Attorney bearing date the nineteenth day of the present Month Authorize and Empower Uriah Springer of the said County of Fayette to Receive Lands or Money and give Acquittances for to the said Alexander Henderson for all Claims against him from the estate of the Deceased William Crawford and whereas the said Uriah Springer in place of securing one fourth part of the land Actually granted to the said Alexander Mender- and paying to him the sum of four hundred and sixty Pounds for Principal Money (Advanced and Interest thereon) hath this day on account of the said Hannah Crawford and for the purpose in the Will of the Deceased mentioned agreed to reserve an Assignment of Warrants for Eight thousand acres of Land which had by the said Hannah Been Returned after the Death of her husband not executed or no entry made for any part of them also a Conveyance for the three tracts of Land on the Little Kenhawa Containing Each five hundred acres.

Now this indenture Witnesseth that the said Alexander Henderson In consideration of the Premises and for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings to him in hand paid by the said Uriah Springer on account of the said Hannah Crawford (the Receipt Whereof is hereby Acknowledged) hath granted bargained and sold

Chapter eighteen

aliened Released and Confirmed and by these Presents for himself his heirs &c do grant bargain and sell alien Releas- and Confirm unto the said Hannah Crawford (for the purpose in the Will of the said William Crawford Deceased Mentioned and exposed) the three following Tracts of land on the Little Kenhawa River granted to him the said Alexander Henderson by Deeds bearing date the fourth Day of June in the Year Seventeen hundred and Eighty seven and bounded as followeth to wit one tract (No. 21) Beginning at an ash on the bank of the River opposite the upper Corner of his survey No. 20 and running up the River five poles to a gum thence North thirty nine Degrees East Sixty two poles to a sugar tree North Seventy three Degrees West four hundred and thirty eight poles to a stake South twenty Degrees East three hundred and twelve poles to a Hickory and Beach, South thirteen Degrees West two hundred & sixty three poles by a line of his survey No. 19 to the Beginning Containing five hundred acres one other Tract (No. 22) Beginning at a poplar At poplar on the bank of the River opposite to the upper Corner of his survey No. 21 and running up the River with its meanders five hundred poles to a buckeye thence with the River four hundred and eighty nine poles to a Hickory on the river thence South eighty one degrees West three hundred and fifteen poles across a neck of Land to a stake on the River Below the Beginning Corner thence up the river three hundred and thirty eight poles to the beginning containing five hundred acres and one other tract (No. 23) Beginning at a hickory on the River Bank opposite to the upper Corner of his survey No. 22 and Running up the River With its meanders five hundred poles to a Lin and Chestnut thence South forty eight Degrees east one hundred and thirty five poles to a stake South Eighty Seven Degrees east two hundred and Sixty poles to a stake North nine Degrees East three hundred and forty five poles to a White Oak North Eighty seven and a half degrees West Seventy five Poles to the beginning Containing also five hundred acres together with all rights and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

To have and to Hold the said three tracts of Land with their and every Appurtenances unto the said Hannah Crawford her heirs and assigns forever for the purpose in the said Will mentioned and expressed and to no other use- purpose whatever And the said Alexander Henderson for himself his heirs and assigns doth hereby Covenant and Grant to and with the said Hannah Crawford and her heirs and assigns that he the said Alexander Henderson and his heirs and assigns the three Tracts of land aforesaid unto the said

Chapter eighteen

Hannah Crawford her heirs and assigns for the purpose of the Will aforesaid will warrant and defend against all persons Claiming or to Claim by from under him them or either of them.

In Witness Whereof the said Alexander Henderson hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal the Day Month and year first before written Sealed and acknowledged.

Alexander Henderson (SEAL)

In the Presence of
George Lane
J. Lanson
John Gibson
H. Ross

Received from Uriah Springer the sum of five shillings
Current money for the perfection of the foregoing Deed -
Witness my hand and seal this 22d September 1795.

Alexander Henderson

Teste George Lane
J. Lanson
John Gibson
H. Ross

Dumfries District Court October 12th 1795 - This Deed and Receipt were acknowledged by Alexander Henderson who - is ordered to be Certified to the District Court of Monongalia.

The foregoing deed may be found in Book No. 3, page 116, in the office of the Clerk of Courts, Harrison County, West Virginia; where a photostatic copy was obtained by the author.

The following deed covers the same descriptions, which are omitted since they may be read in the foregoing deed. Owing to the transactions to recover the fifteen hundred acres of land on the Little Kanawha River, three deeds are hereby represented, covering three different dates.

Uriah Springer
To
John Gardin

THIS INDENTURE Made the Twel'th day of
Novem'er in the year of our Lord one
thousand seven hundred and Ninety Six
Between Uriah Springer of the County of
Fayette of Pennsylvania of the one part and John Gardin of the

Chapter eighteen

City of Philadelphia of the other part.

Witnesseth that Whereas a certain Col. William Crawford deceased late of the County of West Moreland and State of Pennsylvania having some adjusted accounts Subsisting between him and a certain Alexander Henderson undertook to locate and survey lands on the Western Waters for said Henderson with a Resurvation of apart thereof for his own use have a ground of title to sd part of said Lands which he located & was afterwards warranted & surveyed was laid prior the said Wm. Croford deceas. and since compiled by a conveyance from said Alexander Henderson to Hannah Crawford the Executrix of the last will and Testament of Wm. Crawford as will hereafter appear And whereas the said William Crawford by his Last Will and Testament dated the 16th of May 1782 among other things did make the following bequest 'And my Will is that after my accounts are settled and adjusted and all my Just debts and Legacies & bequeaths paid that all & singular my estate Real and Personal of every kind whatever Except a Malotta boy named Martin which I give to my son John Crawford and Millatto Girl named Betty who is to continue with my wife Hannah be equally divided between my three beloved Children Viz John Crawford Effie McCormick and Sarah Harrison and their heirs forever, And Whereas the said Hannah Crawford by her Letter of Attorney bearing date the nineteenth of September, 1795 did Authorize and empower Uriah Springer of the County of Fayette to adjust and settle the accounts her as Executrix of William Crawford as aforesaid & Alexander Henderson and to receive Lands or Money as payment and give acquitances to the said Alexander Henderson for all Claims against him from the Estate of the deceased William Crawford and whereas the said Uriah Springer in the stead of Reserving one fourth part of the Land Actually granted to the said Alexander Henderson and paying him the sum of four hundred and Sixty pounds Principal and Interest thereon did on account of the aforesaid Hannah and for the purpose mentioned in the Will of the deceased agree to Receive on Assignment of Warrants for Eight thousand acres of Land which had by the said Hannah been returned after the death of her husband not executed and no entry made for any Part of them and the said Uriah also Received a Conveyance for three several tracts of Land lying on the Little Kenhawa River to wit:

The descriptions are omitted as mentioned before, continuing on with the next deed (inpart) as follows:

Chapter eighteen

And whereas the said Hannah Crawford hath already Granted unto the aforesaid John Crawford one of the Legatees of the other Land of the said Colo Crawford dec'd. his proportional part Whereupon the said Hannah Crawford in pursuance of the trust Reposed in her and by virtue of the Power vested in her for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings lawful money to her in hand paid by William McCormick and Uriah Springer aforesaid (who by their inter, arriage with the said Effie and Sarah are become party to these presents) Grant bargain and sell unto the said William, Uriah their heirs and assigns all the Estate Right title use trust Possession Property or demand whatsoever of the said Hannah Crawford of in to and not of the three before described tracts of Land Conveyed to the said Hannah in trust as aforesaid by the said Alexander Henderson the 22 of September 1795.

Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Uriah Springer having a Letter of Attorney from William McCormick authorizing him to dispose of his the said William's part of the aforesaid Lands dated August ninth 1796 hath as well for himself as for William McCormick for and in consideration of the sum of Eleven hundred and twenty five dollars to him in hand paid the Receipt Whereof is hereby acknowledged granted Bargained and sold aliened Released enforced and Confirmed and by these presents doth grant Bargain & Sell Alien Releas. Enfeoff and Confirm unto John Gordon of the City of Philadelphia aforesaid his heirs and Assigns all the Estate right title use trust Possession property or demand whatsoever of him or them the aforesaid William McCormick and Uriah of in to or out of the three described Tracts of Land numbered as aforesaid No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, together with all and singular the hereditiments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

To have and to hold the aforesaid three several tracts of Land situate and bounded as aforesaid unto the aforesaid John Gordon his heirs and assigns to the only proper use Benefit and behoof of the said John Crawford and his heirs and assigns forever and the said Uriah Springer for himself and also for William McCormick doth covenant and engage to warrant and forever defend the several tracts of Land unto the said John Gardin and his heirs Executors administrators or assigns against all claims and demands whatsoever which the said John Crawford one of the Legatees may hereafter institute or set up and from time to time shall save defend and keep harmless and indemnify) the said John Gardin his heirs executors administrators from all suits payments Charges and damages which he may be subjected to by John Crawford or any

Chapter eighteen

Claiming under him.

In witness Whereof, O have hereunto set my hand and seal the Day and year first within written -

Uriah Springer (SEAL)

*Signed Sealed & delivered
in presence of: Sam'l Mahon
Sam'l Jones*

Received the day of the date of the above Indenture of John Gardin the full sum of eleven hundred and twenty five dollars being in full of the consideration within mentioned.

Tests, Allegheny County sst

Before me the subscriber one of the Associate judges for the above County Came the above Named Uriah Springer and acknowledged the above Instrument of writing to be his act & deed and desired the same with... to be Recorded as such.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 14th of Nov'r 1796

Harrison County February Court 1797.

Ordered that a deed of Conveyance from Uriah Springer to John Gorden for 1500 acres of Land be Recorded.

Teste Benj. Wilson Clk.

Col. Crawford's assignment called for 8,000 acres and one-fourth would be 2,000 acres, constituting the number of acres due him for his services in surveying the 8,000 acres. Yet, only 1,500 acres are accounted for and recovered. The remaining 500 acres are yet to be recovered or accounted for.

Alexander Henderson is listed in the deed books in Harrison County, West Virginia, as a grantor from 1811 until 1814, selling land in the Little Kanawha area.

Lieut. John Crawford's remaining inheritance of his father's estate, on the whole, was the bounty lands due his father for his father's services in the American Revolutionary War. No. 851, and found recorded in the Kentucky Land Office at Frankfort, Ky. *William Crawford, Colonel, 6666 2/3 acres, Va. Cont. Line. 'John Crawford, heir at Law' surveyed June 17, 1783.*

CHAPTER NINETEEN

CRAWFORD BOUNTY LANDS

ON THE

WESTERN FRONTIER

Due to Virginia's western claims, including the controversy in southwestern Pennsylvania; the most southern section of Ohio and all of Kentucky was effected and was governed by Virginia. From the beginning, Virginia claimed any and all territory lying directly west of her tidewater state; as far west as the Mississippi and perhaps beyond. With this huge spread, Virginia paid many of her soldiers and officers, who had served in the wars, to the interest of the 'Old Dominion.'

The scarcity of valuable current money, the earlier colonists depended on tobacco as a medium of exchange (before mentioned), and later found the land payment for the services of soldiers and officers, a popular and convenient policy. Not only were the men in the service paid in this way; but land patents were also issued as well. This stimulated the westward emigration.

Bounty Land Warrants were issued to those who made application and the numbers of acres of each warrant was determined by the rating or rank of the officers and soldiers making application. Lesser tracts of land were issued to the privates and the quantity increased; the higher the rank the larger the amount of land. The Major Generals may have received as high as 15,999 acres, while a private may have received as little as 150 acres, more or less.

The records concerning Virginia for the State of Kentucky, were transferred to the capital of Kentucky in 1792, when the latter state formed. Records for the Virginia Military District, in Ohio, were transferred to the capital of Ohio about 1803, when the State of Ohio formed.

Prior to 1792, Kentucky was known as Kentucky County, Virginia and the three original counties were: Lincoln, county seat at Stanford; Fayette, county seat at Lexington; Jefferson, county seat at Louisville. Most of the early Bounty Land Warrants were issued for the land in these three original counties, including

Chapter nineteen

the formation of the next six counties. (Nine counties in all). Mason, Bourbon, Woodford, Fayette, Madison, Jefferson, Mercer, Nelson and Lincoln. The counties of Kentucky have split, formed, added like molecules, until it claims about 119 counties, most of which have irregular boundaries, due to the uneven geographical surface of mountains and valleys. No ranges or sections as in more level country; to locate a certain farm or plantation. Only the watercourses are mentioned in the descriptions of the older deed records and so named on the warrants. This gives rise to difficulties in tracing family records. However, a knowledge of the first counties formed, provides a sense of direction and the friendly cooperation at the state land office, in the capital at Frankfort, the searching becomes easier.

As mentioned before, the Bounty Land Warrant No. 581, bearing date of June 17th, 1783, issued to William Crawford as Colonel, is where the first signs of Lieut. John Crawford having been made 'heir at law' to the 6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres. At the same time, John was accredited with 3,000 to 4,000 acres for serving in the Virginia Cont. Line Establishment, like his father. This would constitute more than 10,000 acres for Lieut. John Crawford (heir at law). The B. L. W. no.2569 is the number traced for Lieut. John Crawford for his own services.

After discovering many Crawfords having the given names of John and William, the object of numbers becomes necessary. With the duplication of B. L. W. warrant numbers, a treasury number, a Virginia grant number and a grantee number may serve as a guide. No doubt the land in Bounty Land Warrant No. 851, issued to Col. William Crawford, consisting of 6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, was accredited to John Crawford (heir at law) and pooled together under other numbers which were assigned later to John. Thereafter, Treasury no. 2690, Virginia Grant no. 7612 and Grantee no. 12591, being checked and traced, we learn of the enormous quantity of bounty lands belonging to Col. William and Lieut. John Crawford. The author was informed in the Kentucky Land Office at Frankfort, that no other person by the name of Crawford, in the state of Kentucky was ever issued that much land. This will apply to all bounty land located in Virginia as well.

Records in several older Kentucky counties have been searched though it is impossible to cover and account for every inch of land acquired by the two Crawford Bounty Land warrants. In one county the land had been sold, while in another county the rights had been withdrawn to locate elsewhere. The following places,

Chapter nineteen

dates and numbers have been checked at the Kentucky State Land Office at Frankfort, as well as the counties so mentioned.

Virginia Grants

Grantee no. 12501, John Crawford, 1,500 acres on Brashears Creek and Gesses Creek, June 25, 1782. Virginia Book 14, page 85.

Nelson County, Ky. at Bardstown. (was in old Jefferson County, Ky.). Grantee no. 12501, John Crawford 1,000 acres in the county of Nelson on Dog Creek. Virginia Book 9, page 603.

Lincoln County, Ky. Grantee no. 12501, John Crawford, 913 acres, Surveyed Sept. 29, 1786, on Hanging Fork of Dix River. 1787. Book 4, page 13.

Nelson County, Ky. at Bardstown. Bounty Land Warrant no. 2562. Grantee no. 12501, John Crawford, 1,095 acres near the Cumberland tract on Robson Creek. (Also 444 acres).

Nelson County, Ky. at Bardstown. Grantee no. 12501, John Crawford, 1,000 acres, 7 miles below the Bacon Creek, Beginning at the head of one of the main branches from said Creek to Green River, running off on each side of said creek, also where the Buffalo Road crops from Green River. Surveyed in 1783.

Nelson County, Ky. at Bardstown. Grantee no. 12501, John Crawford, 350 acres, part of warrant 12501, on waters of Cox Creek one mile from the meeting of the main West Fork and main South Fork and has a line on both creeks. 1783.

A tax list on microfilm at the Kentucky State Library at Frankfort, Ky. For Lincoln County.

1787, John Crawford, over 21.

1788, John Crawford, 2 slaves.

1789, John Crawford, 5 colts.

1789, John Crawford, 5 horses or mules.

1791, John Crawford, 4 colts.

1792, John Crawford, 5 horses, 17 cattle, 913 acres of land

1793, John Crawford, 4 horses, 10 cattle.

Note: No other family members were listed and no wife mentioned. The dates stop after 1793. No one really knows what happened after 1793, except the troubles of war along the Ohio and Indiana line, with Anthony Wayne in command. After this the Greencille Treaty was signed. Matters like this, took the early pioneer away from his home and this may have happened to John Crawford.

The search continued again in Brown County, Ohio.

In Brown County, Ohio, at Georgetown, the Entry Book of Warrants, of land located in the Virginia Military District of Ohio, 18 entries are listed under the name of John Crawford. All

Chapter nineteen

except four shall be disregarded, due to the familiarity of the numbers. These warrants in Brown County, Ohio, range from 300 to 3,338 acres, although only four have been recognized as belonging to John Crawford (son of Col. William Crawford). These records have been transferred from West Union, county seat of Adams County, since the land in question lies within the boundaries of present Brown County, but was formerly part of original Adams County. Brown County formed from Adams and Clermont counties in 1817.

The surveys of John Crawford are located in the part of Brown which was, prior to 1817, part of Adams County. The original survey book, on page 165, the number 19 shows that John Crawford, (heir), was listed as having no. 22, with 300 acres; surveyed by Nath. Massie, D. S., April 5, 1794 - July 29, 1797. Here no. 2862 is followed. Also in the same book, no. 2862, warrant no. 17, for John Crawford was another 300 acres on the Waters of Eagle Creek. Surveyed by Nath. Massie.

In the transfer book in the Auditor's office, John Crawford to Oliver Ashenhurst. No. 2862, 300 acres on Eagle Creek.

In the Ohio State Land Office, in the capital building at Columbus, the following are found.

1 - Book A-3, page 16, dated 1787. No 662, John Crawford (heir), 1,000 acres on the Scioto River. Warrant no. 19, (next to no. 409).
2 - page 39, no. 1160, John Crawford (heir) no. 19, on Cross Creek, (corner of 921) dated 1787.

3 - page 147, no. 2862, John Crawford (heir), 475 acres of land. No. 19, on Eagle Creek. Dated 1790. (S.W. corner of Abraham Shepherd's N. 2720).

4 - page 155, no. 2971, Warrant no. 19, John Crawford (heir) 175 acres. On the Waters of Eagle Creek. Dated 1797.

Once John Crawford (heir) had established his survey records on the State of Ohio, we learn that a series of numbers followed his surveys, as did his and his father's in Kentucky and Virginia. Warrant numbers 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 are always there, though, in Ohio another series is added on the survey records. These are Nos. 2679, 2680, 2681, and 2682. Following the trail of those series, we find that Madison County, Ohio comes next. This location may be considered to be on the Scioto River, since Big Darby drains into the Scioto at Circleville at the south, while the headwaters begins near the corner of Logan, Union and Madison counties to the north. It is between the headwaters and outlet of Big Darby, where the surveys of John Crawford (heir) are situated. Along the banks of Big Darby, we may find the most excellent land

Chapter nineteen

anywhere in the United States. One must see the territory to appreciate its location and the richness of the soil. Had he lived, John Crawford would have appreciated it too.

The following warrants bear the number 21 and the chain of survey numbers start at 2679 and ends with 2682, already given in the Brown County, Ohio surveys.

Madison County, Ohio, at London, in the book of Military Surveys. Oct. 2, 1796 - Nov. 29, 1796.

Page 14. Military Warrant no. 21, no. 2679. John Crawford (heir), on Lower side of Darby's Creek, 955 acres.

Surveyed by Lucas Sullvant, D. S.

John Ellison

Robert Dixson (Dixin) C. C. (chain carrier)

John Florence

Page 14, Military Warrant no. 21, no. 2680. John Crawford (heir). On Lower side of Darby's Creek, 955 acres. Sept. 30, 1796 - Nov. 29, 1796. No. On line of survey no. 2679.

Surveyed by Lucas Sullvant, D. S.

John Ellison

Robert Dixson C. C.

John Florence

Page 15. Military Warrant no. 21, no. 2681, John Crawford (heir). On Lower side of Darby's Creek, 956 acres to said John Crawford's survey no. 2680, running up the creek. Sept. 30, 1796 - Nov. 29, 1796.

Surveyed by Lucas Sullvant, D. S.

John Ellison

Robert Dixon, C. C.

John Florence

Note: On June 14, 1796, Warrant no. 21, entry no. 2681, John Crawford (heir) was nonresident, transferred 50 acres to William Winship, for \$3.29. Recorded 1805. (On the Ohio River).

Several questions may require answers at this point, concerning Lt. John Crawford, as well as his estate; for both becomes enshrouded in a veil of mystery. When the warrants and the land involved, are studied, one must conclude that Lt. John Crawford (son of Col. William Crawford), met an obscure and perhaps a very forceful ending, sometime during the year of 1796.

It is evident that he was a nonresident (see transfer of 50

Chapter nineteen

acres to William Winship for \$3.29). Needless to state, Lt. John Crawford was alive at the time of this transfer in 1796, although this is the last available record of him, in his life upon this earth. Yet it may be clearly assumed, that he was not living when the settlement of his estate occurred, or when his land was transferred into other hands. Records in the Ohio State Auditor's office in Columbus, show this did happen; and without price. Thus, our Lt. John Crawford was neither made a grantor or grantee in the county records.

John Crawford's records in the Ohio State Auditor's office are as follows: (Copied Aug. 5, 1962 by the author).

Warrant no. 18, John Crawford (heir), 1,000 acres. No. 1390, to Joseph Norse, of Kentucky.

Warrant no. 19, John Crawford (heir) 1,000.

1803, No. 2862, 300 acres to John Beasley, Vol. 3, page 342.

1803, No. 2979, 175 acres to John Beasley, Vol. 3.

1800, No. 1160, 525 acres to Noble Grimes, Vol. 2, page 134.

Warrant No. 21, John Crawford (heir), 3,666 acres.

April 12, 1800, No. 664, 800 acres to Lucas Sullvant. Vol. 2, page 135.

Jan. 9, 1804, No. 2679, 955 1/3 acres to Thomas Armat. Vol.3, page 407.

April 14, 1800, No. 2680, 955 acres to Noble Grimes, Vol. 2, page 140.

April 11, 1800, No. 2681, 956 acres to Samuel Finley, Vol. 2, page 129.

In the begining, John Crawford received the following warrants within the Virginia Military District, in Ohio, as per records in the State Auditor's office.

Warrant No. 21, in 1788 to John Crawford, 1,000 acres for Military services, Book A. page 74.

Warrant No. 21, in 1791, to John Crawford, 200 acres for Military services. Book A. page 114.

Warrant No. 19, in 1790, to John Crawford, on Eagle Creek, 475 acres. Book A. page 154. (on the line of John Harrison).

The amount of land due John Crawford, including his father's bounty lands (before mentioned) amounted to more than 10,000 acres and in the process of collecting, evidence points to the fact that it was not in one huge location, but was surveyed in smaller plats as was convenient. Therefore, it is impossible to account for most of it.

During the time John Crawford was accumulating his and his

Chapter nineteen

father's military bounty lands, for their services in the American Revolutionary War, John's life ended in mystery and he did not apply for the balance of the land that was due him. More than 35 years after John's death, his bounty lands were being applied for, by other branches of the family, besides his own heirs.

In Madison County, Ohio, at London, in the original surveys, page 2, no. 1020, part of Military Warrant No. 22, on West Fork of Deer Creek, called for 1,000 acres to Uriah Springer.

Surveyed by Duncan McArthur
Frederick Zimmerman
Joseph Bowman, C. C.

Isaac M. Riley, M. May 6, 1801 - March 4, 1802.

Since Uriah Springer was the Power of Attorney for Moses Crawford, Sr. (son of Lt. John Crawford and grandson of Col. William Crawford), this may have been the stretch of land Moses was entitled to. Probably was sold by Uriah Springer and the amount turned over to Moses Crawford, Sr., as part of his share. (See letter of Richard Crawford, written to his Uncle David Bradford).

Uriah Springer, (who was Power of Attorney to Moses Crawford's share of Lt. John Crawford's estate), had a son, Uriah Springer. The records of Brown County, Ohio, indicate that young Uriah Springer was collecting bounty lands belonging to his own father, (who was the second husband of Sarah, daughter of Col. William Crawford). Uriah Springer, Sr. ranked as a Captain. Here a transaction, involving Robert and Joseph Wardlow, concerning a United States patent. Pages 332, 333 and 334. Young Uriah Springer was a Justice of the Peace and he and his wife Nancy, lived at Williamsburg (which is in present Clermont County, Ohio), on East Fork of the Little Miami River, and where many of the early transactions were recorded. Note: the relationship between young Uriah Springer and Moses Crawford, Sr., would be first cousins, since Moses' father, John, was a brother to young Uriah's mother, Sarah.

At Circleville, Ohio, in Pickaway County (formed in 1810), Warrant no. 223, Uriah Springer, 700 acres. Surveyed about 1801 on no. 914, which no. belongs to Uriah Springer, Sr.

For his services in the American Revolutionary War, Uriah Springer, Sr., was entitled to about 4,000 acres of bounty lands. His warrants as follows and not to be confused with Crawford's.

Warrant No. 222, Uriah Springer, 2,999 acres, Captain on the Va. Con't Line. 3 years. Surveyed & dated April 1, 1783.

Warrant No. 223, Uriah Springer, 2,000 acres, Va. Con't Line,

Chapter nineteen

3 years. Surveyed April 1, 1783.

These surveys, like others are located in various places and in different sized plats.

Other records of Col. William Crawford's heirs, who emigrated to the western frontier, were descendants of his daughter Effie, who married William McCormick. In Pendleton County, Kentucky, a few members of this branch are represented.

William McCormick (undoubtedly the son of William and Effie (Crawford) McCormick and grandson of Col. William Crawford), from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, is recorded as having 500 acres on the South Fork of the Licking River; 4 miles above the said Fork, part of Philip Pendleton's survey containing 1,900 acres. Dated April 21, 1792. Book A, page 225; Book A, page 406; Book G, page 12. Dated July 27, 1803.

Other McCormick transactions in Pendleton County, Kentucky, may be found in Book F, pages 49, 50 and 270, in the Clerk of Courts office. These transactions were seemingly made in Hamilton County, Ohio, when Jane and John Lillard and Mary Ann McCormick signed off to Charles McCormick. (See the last will and testament of William McCormick, Sr. of Fayette County, Pennsylvania). These records mentions a Graham Wallace.

In the Recorder's Office in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1818, a lease under the name of Moses McCormick has been discovered. Book M, page 42. Moses McCormick is reputed to be a descendant of William and Effie (Crawford) McCormick, although this has not been definitely established in the mind of the author. He is possibly a grandson to the couple mentioned above, since he is not mentioned in the above mentioned will.

Note; Charles McCormick, as from Anderson County, Tenn.

Note: Since many of the soldiers and officers of the American Revolutionary War were unable to procure their bounty lands, for a number of reasons, an assignee or Power of Attorney was hired or appointed. This usually happened when the soldier or officer died or was killed. Then, the heirs would necessarily, be represented in this order. Perhaps several branches of one family were represented; each with a different and separate Power of Attorney. This creates complications in tracing family records, due to the fact, each separate assignee and Power of Attorney, must be traced as well as the family in question.

CHAPTER TWENTY

JOHN, THE ONLY SON

OF

COL. WILLIAM CRAWFORD

The time of John Crawford's birth (Dec. 27, 1744, in the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia), already accounted for, which was the same year his father and mother were married, (Jan. 5, 1744). The exact place of John's birth and where he spent his very early childhood, is a mystery of the past. Here, adventure, romance and anxieties may be visualized for the year John was born, which was noted for that historical colonial period.

Referring to John's father (Col. William Crawford), who began purchasing real estate in 1750, on Cattail Run, in what is now known as Jefferson County, West Virginia; where not far away to the southwest was Winchester, county seat of old Frederick County, Virginia. It was at this time that John was six years of age. Needless to state, John may not have remembered in the clearest of details, any other childhood home. His father began selling his property on Cattail Run in 1762, when John had reached the age of eighteen years. Thus, it is most probable that John spent his tender years, and became a man, while living and growing up, on his father's plantation on Cattail Run.

This place where John spent his early years, possibly held many fond memories, from his 6th to his eighteenth year. No doubt he learned and knew this picturesque countryside by heart. Yet, not only the countryside alone, but quaint historic Shepherdstown on the Shenandoah River; Harpers Ferry nestled in the river brakes at the confluence of the Potomac and the Shenandoah; Winchester, with its narrow, but neat horse and buggy streets; where George Washington managed a land office. Not too far distant was the home of his grandmother, on Bullskin Run. (See the old Stephenson homestead).

Thoughts emerge of John Crawford, growing up and enjoying the sports of trapping, hunting, fishing; while assuming responsibilities and mixing with other boys his own age. Among these, a boy was taught to carry and use a gun early in life and depiction of John Crawford, in the habit of bearing arms with unwavering

Chapter twenty

skill at this age, would certainly be correct. We know he grew up to receive the rating of lieutenant in the American Revolutionary army; serving in the Virginia Continental Line Establishment. Thus, his life was surrounded with army influence and warfare, from the time he was born, until he expired.

Prior to the American Revolutionary War, during the colonial period (when England controlled the colonies with governors, with the title of 'Lord'), in the year of 1764, we follow John Crawford as he courted and won Frances Bradford for his wife. He was precisely twenty years old at this time. His wife, Frances, is thought to be from Fauquier County, Virginia (lying due S.E. of old Frederick County, Va. and Cattail Run), though no records are available to support this statement. It has been stated that she and John Crawford were married in Baltimore, Maryland. This too is unreliable. However, it may be very true, since county records prove there were Bradfords in Fauquier County among the earlier dates.

Where John and his wife Frances, lived after their marriage is uncertain, but dependable information regards their first child (Moses Crawford, Sr., ancestor of the author), as being born in Virginia. In this case, John and Frances, are likely to have lived near his father's plantation in the Cattail Run area, or somewhere in the northern neck of the Shenandoah Valley.

Moses Crawford, Sr., their first child, who was born in 1765, a year of struggle and emigration, when our Crawford's and their friends and neighbors, were in the process of making their home west of the Alleghenies, in what is now Fayette County, Pennsylvania. It is clearly evident that John Crawford and his young wife of English descent, with their baby son, were in that tide of emigration, of 1766; when the first noted settlement west of the Alleghenies, is recorded and is of common knowledge.

Repeatedly we ask, 'Why did young mothers like Frances (Bradford) Crawford, travel to a new home to live, where the wilderness was a constant danger and overshadowed the human race at every turn?' Tedious and rough was the long journey over the Alleghenies in those days. We must remember the historical medical methods at that time, when each family was usually provided and equipped with their own remedies or cures, for their physical needs and ailments. As little girls grew up, they were trained to meet these problems. Needless to state, our young mother, Frances Crawford would be no exception, while she lived during the customs of these colonial days.

Chapter twenty

John, with his wife Frances and their little son, Moses, moved across the Allegheny mountains, into present southwestern Pennsylvania. We discover them living on the banks of the Youghiogheny River, on their plantation, called 'Crawford's Delight' (referred to before). Doubtlessly, this is the place where their second child, Richard, was born, about 1767. (See Kentucky grave stone reference).

If Frances died at Richard's birth, is not known, or perhaps she was unable to survive pioneer life of the frontier, which required strong and rugged constitutions in both men and women. To consider the Indian hostilities, with the Virginia and Pennsylvania opposition, besides the danger of wild life, along with the risk of famine and deace;the possibility of human survival became tenuous. Since Frances did not live long after her removal from Virginia to the Youghiogheny Valley, we leave her at this point, and John Crawford, her husband, the father of her two motherless sons, Moses and Richard.

The date of John Crawford's second marriage has not been discovered, though it may have been only a short while, after the death of his first wife, Frances Bradford, that his marriage vows were pledged to Effie Grimes (daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Grimes), who became the step-mother to Moses and Richard, the children of John's first marriage. John's marriage to Effie Grimes is referred to, as early as 1773, although they were most likely married at any date between 1767 and 1773, a space of six years. To this union was born another son for John, whom he named William, after his own father (Col. William Crawford). This one son whom Effie and John named William, was the only child of their marriage, (refer to letter of Richard Crawford, 'William's half-brother' to his Uncle David Bradford, dated May 2, 1799). Thus, the family of John Crawford and his wife Effie, was his two sons, Moses and Richard (by his first wife Frances Bradford) and William the son of his second marriage to Effie Grimes.

True to his country as his father had been, John Crawford's life reflects the training and teaching of a patriotic American standard. To be sure, the need was tremendous for strong brave men, weathered by the frontier, skilled in warfare, as was John Crawford. Like his father, he met the demands of a soldier's and officer's life. Through many successful conflicts, suffering the loss of battle as well. His name earns an award of honor among the valiant.

After the massacre of the innocent Moravian Indians on the

Chapter twenty

Muskingum River in Ohio, in the spring of 1782; John Crawford was listed with the other volunteers in the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, given orders to invade the Sandusky Plains on an expedition, with his father, (Col. William Crawford), in command. Herewith, John experienced the loss of his father; his brother-in-law, William Harrison, (Sarah's husband), and his cousin, William Crawford, (Valentine Crawford's son). How heavy this weighed upon the heart and mind of John Crawford, we do not know; doubtlessly it was an everlasting and gruesome memory. (See Sandusky Expedition).

The safe return of John Crawford, after the failure of the Sandusky Expedition, no doubt, was a consolation to his widowed mother, in her bereavement, of her husband, (Col. William Crawford). Dr. Knight, the only known witness to Col. Crawford's death, gave full account of the horrible event, enabling John and his sisters with their mother, Hannah, to resign themselves to the awful truth; that their beloved father and husband was gone. This climax came after the long drawn out period of three weeks, when Dr. Knight, surprisingly arrived safely at his home in Pennsylvania. (referred to before).

Due to the death of his father, John met with the legal proceedings of his father's estate. (referred to before). After the obligations and transactions with his mother and sisters were accomplished, it is apparent that he and his wife, Effie, felt a strong desire to join the migration headed west. The bounty lands of his father as a colonel and the bounty lands of his own as a lieutenant, would certainly add to his western urge and fill him with adventurous anxieties. (See Bounty Lands on the Western Frontier).

Until the year of 1795-96, John Crawford is more or less accounted for, yet prior to this, he managed his last sale in Pennsylvania, in 1787 and 1788. Recognizing those dates, we remember in 1788, the Ohio Company was established at Marietta. This one predominate event, brought with it new courage and influence for a westward movement. Settlers from the thirteen colonies, including the European countries, came to the Ohio River area. John Crawford, leaving his home in the Youghiogeny Valley of Pennsylvania, is strongly indicated at this date; for the purpose of liquidating his inheritance of bounty lands, which were due him as being an 'heir at law', of his father, (6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres), with his own, amounted to more than 10,000 acres, located in Kentucky County, Virginia. (What is now known as the Commonwealth of

Chapter twenty

Kentucky, formed in 1792). John's excellent knowledge of location is demonstrated, as the records being traced into what is now known as Madison County, Ohio, where fertile lands are drained into Big Darby.

Since John Crawford's father, (Col. William Crawford), was an experienced surveyor, the statement that John was also acquainted with the surveying art, is unquestionably possible. Therefore, with his army rating, knowledge of legal procedure, and influence of his father's experiences, John's ability to collect his and his father's bounty lands, without the aid of Power of Atty., is neither to be questioned. No place in the bounty land records, do we find any indication of John or his father, employing a Power of Atty. or an assignee. They were perfectly eligible to transact their own business, minus of an appointed or hired executive.

Moving down the Ohio River in those times, facing the trials and hardships beyond description, is not to be considered easy. The westward movement, however, was a popular campaign with almost world wide publicity. The John Crawford family was, by no means alone, as traffic on the Ohio River flourished and the people moved westward. To protect the passengers for the voyage, high wooden sides were erected on the flat boats, due to the Indians firing guns or shooting arrows from the river banks. Many boats floated downstream during the night and avoided much of the danger. One disadvantage of night travel, was perhaps floating past the destination. To be sure, traveling down the Ohio River was exciting; all the way from Pittsburgh to New Orleans.

The first destination of the John Crawford family, is now known as Lewis County, Kentucky and Adams County, Ohio. To follow John's exact trail as he tracked the bounty lands belonging to himself and his father, is impossible. He and Effie may have lived in Kentucky, before moving to the Ohio side of the river.

The Adams County, Ohio location was known as the mouth of Brush Creek, where it flows into the Ohio; with its head waters forming as far north as Highland County, Ohio. Where Brush Creek meets the Ohio River, a level stretch of land spreads out at the foot of Iron Ridge; which is a noted historical spot in this area. Here in this place, a survey to Churchill Jones, No.2311, perhaps a thousand acres, part of the former survey of 4,000 acres warranted to Churchill Jones, who served as a Captain on the Virginia Cont. Line Establishment. It is doubtful that his whole 4,000 acres were situated at this Brush Creek, although 1,000 acres of the survey was sold to Noble Grimes, uncle of Effie (Grimes) Craw-

Chapter twenty

ford, wife of Lt. John Crawford. The former survey was dated, Jan. 29, 1784, while the 1,000 acres purchased by Noble Grimes was dated in Oct. 1799, on No. 459. (See record in Auditor's office at the State House in Columbus). Whether the whole 1,000 acres purchased by Noble Grimes, was also located there is not known, but limited research reveals quite a stretch of land belonging to Noble Grimes, existed in this Ohio River shoreline area.

Noble Grimes had plans, as many other early settlers had at that time; to establish a village or perhaps a city, as a monument to themselves. Here Noble Grimes set about to organize a county-seat for Adams County, Ohio, naming it Washington. The town was plotted into lots and the lots were sold according to plans. However, the plans failed to mature. Yet in this place, we may find markings of great interest in Ohio history. No doubt an extensive settlement existed there in the late 1790s and early 1800s.

On the river bank a brick structure remains, and is said to be the courthouse and jail of the intended town of Washington. Above on Iron Ridge (Iron Hill), a cabin is said to have stood, which was used for a post office in the early years. Two or three cemeteries near by inform us of the early settler's names and dates, who lived and died in this natural spot of beauty. From the top of Iron Ridge, peering through the leafy trees, one may view the land below, stretching out its fertile soil to form the Ohio River shoreline. The wide sparkling Ohio from this point at high noon is a sight to behold.

Here on Iron Ridge, in 1795 or 1796, our John Crawford's life came to a sudden halt. Several dependable sources inform us that John Crawford, with another surveyor was killed by Indians. Two crude stones marked their graves for many years. The statement concerning the two stones marking the graves of John Crawford and his wife, Effie, is a mistake. (Effie Grimes Crawford is buried elsewhere). At one time a fence protected this sacred burial spot, but now the fence is gone and no signs of the graves are left. To worsen the situation, in late years, the present owner, with the use of a bulldozer, uprooted the trees and soil on Iron Ridge, until the beauty and historical evidence has been destroyed. Yet in this present year of 1965, several individuals are living witnesses to the reality of those two graves; and the truth of this event lives on.

The first thought to arise, would be that of Indians, when the death of John Crawford is mentioned; and true it is, the Indians of the Northwest Territory were on the warpath, from the time the

Chapter twenty

Christian Moravian Indians were slaughtered at Gnadenhutzen on the Muskingum in the spring of 1782. This tragedy so memorable, had cost John the life of his father. Ofcourse, John, as a Lieutenant, would be a prise in Indian captivity and his death almost equal to the death of his father.

Note: *John Crawford's death and a skeptic's question.*

Was it really Indians, or was it white men, who murdered our John Crawford? Remembering that he had over 10,000 acres of land at his disposal to liquidate, it is possible he may have been the target of those, who would profit by his death. This is not a fanatical idea of the writer, since such things did happen in early America; yet placing the blame on any of the Indian Nations, would ease the guilt, and vicious manners of the white man, and still be conveniently covered.

CHAPTER TWENTY - ONE

HEIRS OF LT. JOHN CRAWFORD

Approximately at fifty-three years of age, Lt. John Crawford had succumbed to death, whereby a long estate settlement of land claims, through courts and land offices are recorded. Had John lived to acquire his bounty lands, he would have enjoyed his latter years on level, rich soil in Ohio. From the year of his death until 1838, evidence in the records of Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio give rise to this fact.

After his death, Lt. John's wife, Effie (Grimes) Crawford, married again. To complicate the family records; to confuse the court records; not mentioning the difficulties in genealogical research; she married the second time to a man, who was a widower and whose name was also John Crawford. This has resulted in a huge problem, which not many historians in the past, or those of today, realize existed. However, this is true, as on November 30th, 1797, (Adams County, Ohio record), Effie (Grimes) Crawford, married John Crawford. This second John Crawford (a widower) is reputed to have three or four children by his former wife. His children also carried Biblical names, as Moses, Sarah, Mary, including a certain George W. Crawford, whose name is predominate among the Adams County, Ohio records at West Union. (See records of John Crawford No. 2 in Adams County records).

John Crawford, the second husband of Effie (Grimes) Crawford, is said to be a cousin of her first husband, Lieut. John Crawford (son of Col. William Crawford). In this we see a probability of Valentine Crawford (brother of Col. William Crawford), having a son John; since Valentine was the only full brother of our Col. William Crawford. In this case the two John Crawfords (both husbands to Effie Grimes). were first cousins to each other. Otherwise the relationship must be traced back one or two more generations, to Col. William Crawford's father or grandfather's brothers. Details are not clear and however disturbing to other records it may seem, this may be relied upon, due to other proven facts from the same source.

Though Col. William Crawford, nor his son Lt. John Crawford, is not known to hire a Power of Atty., the settlement of Lt. John reveals several assignees or Power of Attys. were appointed or

Chapter twenty-one

requested to represent Lt. John's heirs. In a letter dated May 2, 1799, the true heirs of Col. William Crawford (through his only son, John), are mentioned. The letter was written by Richard Crawford, 2nd son of Lt. John Crawford (by his 1st wife Frances Bradford), to his mother's brother, (Uncle David Bradford), requesting his Uncle David to handle his (Richard's) share of his father's (Lieut. John Crawford) estate for him,

Letter is as follows, with proper corrections, without the removal of the meaning.

May 2, 1799

Dear Uncle David,

I am writing you at this time to see if you will handle my share of the estate of my Dad. I understand Noble is to handle his niece ('s) for her and you know what a crook he is.

And Uriah Springer has Moses share for him. Moses would have got all Dad ('s) estate because he is older by state law. I do not know who will handle Wm. ('s) share being he is the only son of step mother, so he will (receive) her share when she passes on. I do hope Moses will get his share for he is in the east and it will be hard for him.

I saw the agreement that was in the Bible and it was in his (John's) hand writing. My step Mom is to get one third. Moses and I and half br. Wm. to get the rest equal. So let me know if you will help me on my share. If you will, let me know by return mail.

as ever your nep, Rich Crawford.

Unquestionable facts are discovered in this precious old, parchment-like letter, browned with age; yet with the pencil writing, the whole is revealed. Corrections for the discrepancies ebbing from the past are in perfect order. Judging by his letter, Richard Crawford was a learned and literate man.

Following are ten points, which describe the time and true meaning of the letter.

1 - The estate consisted of bounty lands, warranted by the state of Virginia, for the services of Col. William Crawford, and his son, Lieut. John Crawford, who fought on the Virginia Continental Line Establishment. Therefore, Virginia's state law was in control, since the land in question was located in the Virginia Military District of Kentucky and Ohio.

2 - Noble Grimes, the uncle to Richard's and Moses's step-mother, Effie (nee Grimes) Crawford, was to represent her, as her

Chapter twenty-one

Power of Attorney, in the settlement of her 1st husband's (Lieut. John Crawford) estate. Richard, here labeled Noble Grimes (uncle to his step-mother), as a crook, thus, doubting the honesty of Noble Grimes.

3 - Moses Crawford (brother to Richard and the only two sons of Lieut. John Crawford, by his first marriage to Frances Bradford), was to receive his share of his father's estate from Uriah Springer. As before mentioned, Uriah Springer was the second husband of Sarah (nee Crawford) Harrison, (sister of Lt. John Crawford, whom he married after her first husband, William Harrison was killed while on the Ohio Sandusky Expedition, like her father, Col. William Crawford), Captain Uriah Springer, seemingly was the executor for the share of Moses Crawford.

4 - Not knowing who would manage the share of his half-brother, William; Richard keenly remembered that William was to receive the step-mother's share, 'after she passes on.' Richard 'was the only son' of his father and step-mother. Thus, William may be considered the only child by Lt. John Crawford's 2nd marriage. Other than the step-mother, William, Richard and Moses, there were no other heirs of Col. William Crawford, through Lieut. John Crawford.

5 - Richard mentions his brother Moses as living in the east at that time, (May 2, 1799), that it would be difficult for Moses to obtain his share, as Richard regreted. Proving that Richard and Moses were on good terms. (See Moses Crawford, son of Lt. John Crawford, in Lancaster and Dauphin counties, Pennsylvania.

6 - Understanding the state law of Virginia, regarding the oldest son as 'heir at law' to his father's estate, without an available will of his father, Richard knew full well, that his brother, Moses, would inherit his father's estate. Richard stated, 'I saw the agreement that was in the Bible, and it was his (Lt. John Crawford's) hand writing.' The agreement in the Bible rendered it profitable for Richard; otherwise, had there been no agreement, he would have inherited little or nothing of his father's and grandfather's estate of bounty lands. Observing that Lt. John Crawford, also aware of Virginia's state law, had previously prepared an agreement to control the shares of his wife, Effie, their son William, as well as the shares of his older sons, Moses and Richard. Moses was the older, mentioned in proper succession in the will of Col. William Crawford, May of 1782.

7 - During the years of 1836 and 1838, a search through the

Chapter twenty-one

will of John Crawford and none was found. However, if the search involved Effie (Grimes) Crawford's second husband, John Crawford; that John left no will or had nothing to be willed. (See John Crawford of the Adams County, Ohio records). Thus, the agreement of Effie's first husband, Lt. John Crawford, mentioned to be in the Bible, served as a will, but was never probated and long since has been left in the forgotten past, until the letter of Richard Crawford has been produced. Contents included in this volume.

8 - Requesting an answer from his Uncle David Bradford, by return mail, indicated Richard's desire of wasting no time to start proceedings. Since David Bradford is reputed to have been a lawyer, it should be no surprise that his nephew, Richard (son of his sister Frances Bradford Crawford), to be requesting his professional assistance on May 2, 1799.

9 - Richard Crawford, as a witness, knew his father's hand writing, proving that Lt. John Crawford received an education, for which each male member of this Crawford line is noted.

10 - Richard Crawford's letter to his Uncle David, rules out a number of so-called heirs of Col. William Crawford, not stemming through Lt. John Crawford. Individuals not mentioned in Richard's letter cannot be considered heirs in direct line, nor 'heirs of the body.' Since Richard saw the agreement; he certainly knew who were heirs of Lt. John Crawford and who were not. After all, he would surely know his own relatives as well.

The only possible way for the children of Effie (Grimes) Crawford's second husband (John Crawford), to inherit Lt. John Crawford's wealth, would be on the strength of an old custom; where the second husband received all the widow's property into his name, after their marriage. In early America, this practice was not uncommon and was to be expected. The husband, being the head of the family, all matters, decisions were enforced by him. Since money, property, etc... belonging to Effie's 1/3 share from her former husband, Lt. John Crawford; having been placed under the name of her second husband (John Crawford), the children of the second husband would then be heirs, only... through the claim of their father's marriage to Lt. John Crawford's widow.

This arrangement, regardless of how usual it had become, wore mighty thin on rare occasions. When a widow was educated and accomplished to a degree; this permitted her independence to attend to her own property and affairs. Otherwise, the second husband inherited the first husband's estate, so to speak; keeping the control 'always' in the hands of the male, while the female

Chapter twenty-one

intelligence remained in the shadows. Since the females were hindered in the field of education, is all the more reason for such customs to penetrate the human race.

The custom of the second husband inheriting or controlling the first husband's estate, when marrying the widow; is discovered and hinted in many early American records. In the older wills, a husband may refer to his beloved wife, to whom he shall bequeath a certain amount or a number of articles on condition, 'as long as she remains my widow' or 'to be loaned to her' as long as she remains single. Here, the first husband had plans contrary to this age old custom, placing the property in the hands of his own children, in case of his widow's remarriage.

The information in this chapter relating to Effie (Grimes) Crawford, acquiring two husbands by the name of John Crawford, is made known and contributed by the descendants of David Bradford, to whom the letter of Richard Crawford was written, May 2, 1799.

Sharp contentions have resulted during the search for the true dates of Lt. John Crawford (son of Col. William Crawford), not realizing a miscalculation and using the same dates for both, the two John Crawfords. Lt. John Crawford was born Dec. 27, 1744 and was killed about 1796 - 1797, on Iron Ridge, in Adams County, Ohio, while his widow's second husband, John Crawford is buried in the old Crawford cemetery near the Ohio River, who died Sept. 22, 1816, aged 66 1/3 years. A stone marks the graves of Effie and her second husband, John Crawford. Effie (Grimes) Crawford died Nov. 22, 1822, with no age listed.

Deaths.

James Crawford Died September
the 28th 1828. aged 14 years

Mary Crawford wife of D. Sharp Died
Jan the 29th 1829. ^{aged 32 years} 2 m 17 d

Moses Crawford Sen. Died
January 8th 1830 aged 67 y

James Monroe son of S and S Crawford
Died August 29th 1847. ^{aged 1 year} 1 month
7 days

Femima Crawford Sen. Died
September 13th 1847 aged 70 years

Elizabeth Crawford wife of J. J.
Holliman Died April 6th 1861. ^{aged 22 y} 2 m 6 d

Levi S son of J. J. and E. Holliman
Died Jan 15th 1861 aged 1 y ^{3 m 26 d}

Sarah Plummer wife of J. J.
Died May 12th 1860. ^{aged 24 y} 3 m 27 d

William H. Son of E. and S. Plummer
Died Jan 5th 1859 aged 5 years

Rebecca wife of J. J. Plummer
Died Aug 21st 1850 aged 38 years

Bible records from the Bible of Samuel Crawford, Sr. of Fairfield and Hancock Counties, in Ohio.

Deaths.

Moses Crawford Jun. Died June
the 6th 1860 aged 52 years 7 months
6 days

Elizabeth Crawford wife of Nathan
Plummer died on the 25th 1860
aged 52 years 9 months 9 days

Nathan Plummer died
August 1872 aged 80 1/2
years 4 months

Daniel Sharp died February
1775 aged 88 years 9 months

~~Samuel Crawford~~

died June the 24th 1843

Samuel Crawford

died June the 24th 1843
aged 73 years and 4 months

Phoebe Ann Crawford
died January the 26th 1842
aged seventy-nine years
five months and 20 days

Bible records from the Bible of Samuel Crawford, Sr.
of Fairfield and Hancock Counties, in Ohio.

Births.

Samuel Crawford was Born
February 24th A.D. 1805

Rhabe wife Pherson wife of Samuel Cra-
wford was Born August 5th A.D. 1812

Elizabeth Crawford was Born Janu-
ary 31st A.D. 1839

Abner Crawford was Born Septem-
ber the 17th A.D. 1840

John W. Crawford was Born
October 18th A.D. 1842

Semina Crawford was Born
January the 31st A.D. 1845

James Monroe Crawford was
Born July 22nd A.D. 1846

Delilah Crawford was Born
about the 15th A.D. 1848

William Columbus Crawford was
Born August the 2nd A.D. 1850

Samuel & Lyah Crawford was
Born April the 12th A.D. 1854

Abner & Isabel Crawford was
Born January 15th A.D. 1857

Bible records from the Bible of Samuel Crawford, Sr.
of Fairfield and Hancock Counties, in Ohio.



Samuel Crawford, Sr. and his wife, Phoebe Ann McPherson

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

MOSES CRAWFORD

SON OF LT. JOHN CRAWFORD

The scant information of Moses Crawford's early childhood, hinders the complete description of his life. Born to John and Frances (Bradford) Crawford, in Virginia in 1765; needless to state, he never recalled Virginia as his home, since the Crawford family, with their friends and neighbors emigrated across the Allegheny mountains into southwestern Pennsylvania in 1766.

(As referred to before), Richard, the younger brother of Moses, was born in Pennsylvania about 1769. (See gravestone record of Kentucky). The mother, Frances (Bradford) Crawford, is listed among the records of David Bradford (her brother), as having passed away about 1771 or 1772, after when Lt. John Crawford remarried to Effie, the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Grimes.

The story handed down in the David Bradford line, involves Moses when a child, in an accident with horses. No details given except that he became a cripple, resulting from this accident. Due to this unfortunate event in his life, he was unable to pursue a military career, as his father and grandfather had done before him. When the need of American man power was great, Moses Crawford was unable to go out and fight in the battles for his country. Therefore, a military record for Moses, the son of Lieut. John Crawford and grandson of Col. William Crawford, is not in existence anywhere.

The statement in Richard Crawford's letter to his Uncle David Bradford, May 2, 1799, referring to Moses being in the east, may indicate that Moses was living in the east several years before then. Possibly Moses received his education in the east. Sending children east for an education became very common, as the western frontier offered little or no schooling for the younger generation.

The Bradford information relates that, Moses Crawford became a school teacher and farmer and had taught school in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. No doubt a school teacher's vocation required moving from place to place, in that period. A teacher was without a permanent home, usually found board and lodging in one of the homes of the community where he was employed. When Moses first

Chapter twenty-two

County records at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Dauphin County formed in 1785, from Lancaster County; while in that year, Moses Crawford became 20 years of age, thus, he may have been teaching in that locality then.

Deliberating on the forming of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania in 1785, and Moses residing and teaching school in Lancaster (County?); the possibility of Moses living in the newly formed county, (that part of Lancaster County), is most reasonable to assume. With this location in mind, we discover Moses affiliated with the prominent Ettele family, of German Swiss descent. Their legal records start earlier in Lancaster County, and after a certain date are found in the dockets in the court house in Dauphin County, at Harrisburg, Pa. This county, with its court house is situated on the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna River, and may truly be considered east, in Pennsylvania, (suggestive in Richard Crawford's letter to his Uncle David Bradford on May 2, 1799).

Obviously, while Moses resided in what is now known as Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, he courted and won Rebecca Etley (Ettele) for his wife. Little is known about Rebecca and no date available concerning her marriage to Moses, except the family Bible presented to the writer, wherein the marriage is mentioned, minus the date. Too many calculations do not balance these family records correctly, yet by the birth date (or year) of Moses and Rebecca's first child, Mary, who was born in 1796, thus their marriage may have been in 1795.

The family of Rebecca Etley Crawford stems from Gottlieb David Etley, (Ettlein, Ettle, Ettlin, Ettla, Attley, Ettley), the first known immigrant by that name among the early American records. Gottlieb David Etley, assumed to be born about 1728, and died in May of 1781, (age about 53 years) and of German Swiss descent; settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in which part in 1785 became Dauphin County, with Harrisburg as the county seat, within Swatara Township, near Middletown. The children of Gottlieb David Ettlein, as follows:

- 1 - Christina Etley, b. July 24, 1752; d. April 24, 1832, married John M. Conrad.
- 2 - John Philip Etley, Rev. War Vet., b. April 24, 1755; d. Aug. 30, 1820; married Mary Gonsell.
- 3 - Conrad Etley, b. 1755; (unmarried?) d. Dec. 28, 1839
- 4 - Elizabeth Catherine Etley, b. (about 1760?); married

Chapter twenty-two

Christopher Heppick

- 5 - David Etley, b. Jan.30, 1761; d. April 25, 1821; married Mary Magdalena Oldweiler, who was b. May 31, 1763; d. July 17, 1829.
- 6 - Anna Maria Etley, b. (about 1776?) married John Blattenberger.
- 7 - Sophie Ettle, b. March 6, 1778; d. Dec. 11, 1839; married Jacob, son of John Bomberger.

This list of children may be incomplete and the connections of Rebecca Etley Crawford to this family uncertain, although she may well be, either the youngest child of Gottlieb David Ettlein, or the eldest child of 2 - John Philip Etley, (1755-1820) and fit perfectly into this family either way. Extensive research is required to solve this problem, yet, the family Bible records along with the deed records of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; we are obliged to believe (unquestionably) that Rebecca properly belongs to this family.

Similar to other wills of German people of this location, Gottlieb David Ettlein's will, recorded on page 25, in Vol. D1, we learn he was a German speaking man. He was mentioned to be of Paxton Township of Lancaster County, and dated June 9th, 1781. The will was not recorded, due to the fact that it was written in German, as was noted in the Orphans Court and Reg. of Wills in Lancaster, Penn. (Other German and Dutch wills are noted as such).

Also in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the deed office, we find David Etley purchased from Frederick and Barbara Hummel et ux of Derry Township a part of land formerly patented to Frederick Homble on Oct. 28, 1752, containing 151 acres, recorded at Philadelphia; and in Lancaster, Book D, page 495. Also in Book S, page 733, dated Dec. 15, 1775.

Money of Great Britain, seven shillings, sterling; between the city of London, six shillings, sterling; to Frederick Hummel, one shilling, sterling; out of the seven shilling, sterling; for the use of a German church to be erected in the same town. 198 ft. x 60 ft. on Second St., at Walnut and Mulberry Alleys. Required 15 shillings, lawful money of Pennsylvania. (Lutheran Church).

This deed is suggestive in the statement of the interest, Gottlieb David Ettlein, took in erecting St. Peter's Church of Lutheran faith in Middletown, Penn. History states, that he walked from Middletown to Philadelphia and back, seeking money and permit to build and establish this church. A plaque in front of

Chapter twenty-two

this quaint historical landmark honors Gottlieb David Etley to this extent.

A later will by one of the Etleys, demanded a funeral according to the rites of the Lutheran church, thus, we are sure of their devotion to their Lutheran faith. In her younger years, this is most likely the church, where Rebecca (Etley) Crawford attended and worshiped. The church has undergone a few minor alterations, since it was erected, though the original structure remains the about the same and is typical of that period. A cemetery surrounds the church and is enclosed by a high white picket fence, protecting this solemn burying ground from vandals. Here is found a number of gravestones inscribed in German.

The place where Moses and Rebecca began their married life remains obscure, but apparently it was in this vicinity or very near. The intentions of their planning a permanent home in the Middletown area is revealed in a deed record, discovered in the Dauphin County court house July 30, 1963, in Harrisburg, Penna. Vol. 1-4, page 223, on April 6, 1806, ses Crawford of Swatara Township, purchased eight acres from Philip Ettle, for 188 pounds. This deed as many other earlier deeds, provides a short abstract, referring to Philip Ettle and his wife Mary, purchasing this land from John and Mary Metts, on Oct. 22, 1793. (The recording of the Moses Crawford purchase was dated sixty-four years later, on March 18, 1870).

Suggestive of the relationship between families, Moses Crawford, doubtlessly purchased the eight acres from his wife's relative. Prior to this land transaction, three children had come to bless the home of Moses and Rebecca. 1 - Mary born in 1796, 2 - Elizabeth born in 1802, 3 - Samuel born in 1805, (ancestor of the writer). No clue to guide us to the birthplace of these three children. Samuel is thought to be born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. The name of Cumberland has been traced since it is associated with Samuel's birth, but no data is available. Since Swatara Township, Dauphin County, is located directly across the Susquehannah River from Cumberland County, Moses and Rebecca were possibly living there when their first three children were born. (Carlisle is the county seat of Cumberland County).

After the date of this land purchase, the fourth child was born to Moses and Rebecca. Moses, Jr. born in 1808 and needless to state, he was born on this place, which Moses had purchased from Philip Ettle.

On March 18th, 1809, Moses and Rebecca sold the eight acres

Chapter twenty-two

for 200 pounds, current money of Pennsylvania, to Christian Klopfer. Recorded March 20, 1809. Vol. Q, page 319. Was signed by both, Moses and Rebecca.

Twelve or thirteen years had passed since the death of Lieut. John Crawford (father of Moses, Richard and William), when at last Moses and his family were leaving their home at Middletown in Pennsylvania, to join his brother, Richard and family, who were living near their half-brother, William and family. Richard and William Crawford were residing in present Lewis County, Kentucky. Lewis County, with its newly formed settlements, may be visualized as dangerous and rough. On the East Fork of Cabin Creek, where occasionally the high waters flood the low lands, though a vista of beauty rules the countryside; this section of the country is noted for excellent hospitality and home spun traditions.

Since Lewis County, Kentucky was formed in 1806, (from Mason County, which was formed about 1788), Vanceburg was already made a county seat when Moses Crawford and his family arrived there. Possibly he and Rebecca and their children lived in Vanceburg, during their stay in that locality, since the statement has been handed in the David Bradford line, that Moses taught school there. Due to the fact that Moses is not found in the records of Lewis County; he either did not have time to purchase real estate, or he had no plans to that effect; the reason is unknown, unless the death of Rebecca in 1808 (or 1809) altered his arrangements. He too had experienced sorrow, as his beloved Rebecca was taken from him. It may be remembered here, the loss of their first love in death, early in life, was also experienced by his father, Lt. John Crawford and his grandfather, Col. William Crawford, before him. Three generations in succession.

So long ago, Rebecca (Etley) Crawford, was lain to rest in the little Alum Hill Cemetery at Vanceburg, Kentucky. Here other pioneers (some were relatives to the Crawford family), were buried. Whether a grave stone was erected in her memory, is not known. The cemetery at Alum Hill (Alum Rock), having been exhumed about 1950, nothing remains to bear record to Rebecca's existence. The graves were removed to the Vanceburg City Cemetery, which overlooks the Ohio River, Ascending the hill, along the drive at a sharp curve, in a hollow, the remains of the Alum Hill grave yard were interred, to broaden the highway at Vanceburg and created the necessity of changing the resting place of these remarkable ancestors; thus, destroying a historical landmark and replacing it with a bright new service station.

Chapter twenty-two

Returning to Pennsylvania, Moses and his children did not relocate in Dauphin County, where they had previously lived and where he met his beloved Rebecca. Bradford information relates, that he removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania instead. The length of time transpiring here is one's guess; and possibly Moses and his motherless children were at home in Washington County, since Moses was educated to teach school, experienced millright and a farmer, he was well able go provide for himself and his family. Once again Moses was nearer to his own relatives in southwestern Pennsylvania. His grandmother (Hannah, wife of Col. William Crawford), was yet living at (Stewarts Crossing or New Haven), now Connellsville, in present Fayette County on the Youghiogheny River.

During his residence in Washington County, Pennsylvania, Moses Crawford met a young widow, who accepted his proposal of marriage. She was Jemima, the daughter of Aaron Moore, who was left a widow after her husband, Estep, was killed by the Indians. No data available to indicate that she had any children by her was about thirty-three or thirty-four when she married Moses, who was about twelve years her senior. Thus, a younger wife became the step-mother of Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel and Moses, (the children of Moses Crawford, by his first marriage to Rebecca Etley).

Immigration into the northwest territory continued (Ohio, Ind. and Ill.). In 1799, the Zane brothers surveyed a trail in a semicircle, crossing southeastern Ohio. This led from Wheeling, (now W. Va.), through Ohio and present Zanesville, Lancaster and etc. . . ending at the Ohio River shoreline, opposite Limestone, (present Maysville, Ky.). This connecting trail resulted in settlers entering Ohio from the south, through Kentucky and from the east at Wheeling. With the passing of time, Zanes trace became improved. Land hungry pioneers with anticipating dreams, (often proven costly), challenging a vast area of wilderness, entered Ohio's portals, quickening the tempo of that everlasting western surge.

The rivers and creeks and the most primitive trails were followed, to reach the rich soil lying within the Northwestern Territory. Almost beyond comprehension, the overwhelming movement of homestead seekers (many good solid citizens), were discovering the rewards of the wilderness for the very first time. Many found happiness and success, while others suffered loss and poverty. Some came with honorable warrants and patents, while others came first to bargain and sell and a few came as squatters.

Chapter twenty-two

A characteristic quality in his portrayal of Lancaster, Ohio, Walter Havighurst, in his 'Wilderness For Sale' page 102, offers an interesting description of Fairfield County's beginning. Quote: 'A landmark on Zane's Trace was an upthrust cliff of sandstone above the Hocking River, called 'Standing Stone' by the Shawnees. Here at the crossing of the Hockhocking, Ebenezer Zane laid out another townsite. Soon German voices called across the prairie under *Standing Stone*. Families from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania made a settlement there in 1799 and the town was named Lancaster. In 1800 a mail route was established, the mail coming over Zane's Trace on horseback once a week in every kind of weather, end quote. The question may be asked, 'Since Moses Crawford and family settled near Lancaster, Ohio, is it possible these German people might have any personal connection with him, due to the fact that he spent several years in that Pennsylvania area?' A design of familiarity lingers in the mind of the writer.

Judging that Aaron Moore was one of the first landholders in Adams County, Ohio; considering the traveled Hockhocking inland, north to Lancaster, Ohio; with traffic on Zane's Trace; any of these three ways could have been the route of Moses Crawford, when he entered Fairfield County. The time and route remains unaccounted for; however, we may picture him arriving early and residing there, since the first deed record of his first land purchase is dated in 1827. This refers to him as a Fairfield County, Ohio resident, indicating that he was in all probability, living there much earlier. (See Fairfield County marriage records).

Research discloses the first child born to Moses and Jemima Crawford, was a daughter whom they named Isabel, (born in 1812, year of the second war with England). The second child to this union was James, a son born in 1814. The third and last child was John, a son born in 1818. John was born in Ohio. This leaves an unaccounted space of nearly seven years, from the date of Rebecca's death until Moses married Jemima, including the dates of birth of his last three children by his second marriage.

In recent years a story has been discovered, referring to a Crawford teaching school south of Lancaster, Ohio at a very early date. Was it possible that our Moses Crawford (grandson of Col. William Crawford), was this same Crawford?

The records in Probate Court at Lancaster, Ohio reveal the first four children of Moses Crawford, (by his first wife Rebecca Etley) applied for their marriage license there. This includes Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel and Moses, Jr., all born in Pennsylvania.

Chapter twenty-two

- Sept. 5, 1816, Mary Crawford to Daniel Sharp, John Hoover, J. P.
Aug. 11, 1817, Elizabeth Crawford to Nathan Plummer, rec, Sept. 12, 1817.
Dec. 5, 1837, Samuel Crawford to Phebe Plummer. (The former Phebe Ann McPherson). Great grandparents of the writer.
May 9, 1837, Moses Crawford (Jr.) to Rebecca Donaldson.

In the Fairfield County Recorder's Office, book P, page 520 dated Oct. 23, 1827, Moses Crawford purchased from Alex Needles (Needles), a sixty acre farm for the sum of four hundred dollars; in Range 20, Township 14, Section 2. This place may be located in the northern part of Bloom Township, very near the course of the old Ohio Canal. The house was built of logs, two stories high, nestled in the rolling hills of Fairfield County, Ohio and for which this beautiful county was named. The house is rather large and in late years has been altered by modern day convenient living, yet the old structure remains about the same, including the old brick walk, unused since the changes caused by the county road surveys. The place is most quaint and picturesque, with a fence and a white picket gate. Tall pine trees shading a long narrow porch, suggesting the most welcome rest on a summer evening. In the spring, summer, fall and winter, this place is truly a setting typical of Currier H Ives. The author was presented with five of the bricks from the old brick walk and a piece of one of the walnut sills from under a section of the house, which has now been removed.

The Crawford place dates back to Samuel Spurgeon, the first owner, who sold it to Henry Dove in 1807, who in turn sold it to George Needles in 1820. George Needles then sold it to Alex Needles (Needles) in 1823. As referred to before, Alex Needles sold it to Moses Crawford (Crofford) Sr., Oct. 23, 1827.

Two daughters and son-in-laws of Moses Crawford, Sr., also owned land in Fairfield County, Ohio.

1833, Daniel Sharp (husband of Mary Crawford)- Richard Hooker of Jefferson County, Ohio, Range 20, Township 15, (Violet Township) Section 36. Through which the C & O Railroad and new highway No. 33, now passes. Book V. page 386.

1830, Nathan Plummer (husband of Elizabeth Crawford)-Sheriff Book S, page 316.

Chapter twenty-two

Range 20, Township 15, (Violet Township) Section 31,
(located in or near Canal Winchester).

Here we have located the only two children of Moses Crawford, Sr., who were married at that time, living near their father's home, which is situated on the north and south road through Lockville, (named because of the locks in the Ohio Canal).

We may think of these families, happy in their new location and living on their fertile farms, yet sorrow had once again called in the family of Moses Crawford, Sr. James Crawford, born in 1814, answered the call of the grim reaper on Sept. 28, 1828. How or why this fourteen year old boy died, is not reported to the younger generations, yet Samuel Crawford, (son of Moses, Sr.) took time to write the name of his beloved half-brother in his family Bible. (Bible owned by the author). Where James is buried has not been discovered, though he may have been lain to rest near Mary (Crawford) Sharp, in the little field cemetery adjacent to the Moses Crawford farm near Lockville.

Mary (Crawford) Sharp, eldest daughter of Moses Crawford, (by his first marriage to Rebecca Etley, in Penn.), died Jan. 29, 1829, one year later than James, and her grave may be found in the little field cemetery mentioned herein. Mary was thirty-two years, two months and seventeen days, of age, placing her birthday about Nov. 11 or 12, 1796. Four children were left motherless in the Daniel Sharp household. (See per abstract in possession of the owner at present, of the Moses Crawford place and settlement).

Three years and three months passed after Moses Crawford purchased his farm in Fairfield County, Ohio, until he passed away on Jan. 8, 1830. The Probate Court at Lancaster, yields information in will No. 770, concerning his will dated Nov. 16, 1829. Pro. A. Case 1007, Feb. 1835 by Loammi Moore. Book 2, page 435. (See will of Moses Crawford in next chapter).

Dr. William McNeil and David Hart present at his death.
Bill of Sale on Aug. 22, 1833, amounting to \$338.88*

The details of where and why the death of Moses Crawford occurred, is not clear.

A gravestone in the Lee Cemetery near Vanlue, Ohio (Hancock County), located near the homesteads of his two older sons, Samuel and Moses Crawford, bearing the name and dates of Moses Crawford, Sr. The stone stood for many years to his memory, but in late years the stone has disappeared even though the footer remains.

In the spring of 1924, the author's older brother, in his

Chapter twenty-two

eighth year of school, was working on a year-book assignment with family lineages and this included the searching in cemeteries for records. His search led him to the gravestone of Moses Crawford, Sr., which was at that time in good condition. The information derived has been preserved since that year. Not realizing the family Bible of Samuel Crawford, Sr. (son of Moses Crawford, Sr.) existed, but then was in the possession of Samuel Crawford, Jr. (the author's grandfather).

At the passing of Samuel Crawford, Jr. in 1929, a box of old books were delivered to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Maude (Crawford) Keiser. (the author's mother); thereby the author came into possession of the family Bible of Samuel Crawford, Sr. Thus, the gravestone (now gone), information of the Crawford records is in perfect order, having been so carefully written by Samuel Crawford, Sr. in his Bible; concerning his father, Moses Crawford, Sr. (son of Lieut. John Crawford and grandson of Col. William Crawford).

Please note:

In Fairfield County, Ohio, the later management in the court house, have transferred the older records onto microfilm and photostats. This has caused difficulties in research, since microfilm is read through a viewer and often blurs, while the photostats are not as plain as the original writing. This method is used to preserve the precious old books which have become very fragile.

In the deed books in the Recorder's Office in Adams County, Ohio, the following record is found and possibly represents the father of Jemima Moore Estep Crawford, (second wife of Moses Crawford, Sr.).

June 4, 1802, Aaron Moore from Nath'l Massie, 200 acres, on East Fork of Eagle Creek. Deed No. 247, Vol. 1, 2, 3.

Aug. 2, 1816, Aaron Moore from United States, W A 105. Deed No. 248 in Vol. 9.

CHAPTER TWENTY - THREE

HEIRS OF MOSES CRAWFORD, SR.

The Fairfield County, Ohio court records show the abbreviation Sr., following the name of Moses Crawford (Crofford); designating him to be the father of a son Moses. Since he is Moses Crawford, Sr., thus proving that he is Moses, the first of his branch of Crawfords to be endowed with the name. Yet, it is possible he may be named after a Moses Crawford on another branch as there were other Moses Crawfords in the earliest American records.

His will portrays him as a family man, being sick at the time and certain of death and concerned about the welfare and education of his children. Mentioning the heirs of his deceased daughter, Mary (Crawford) Sharp, who passed away the year before. The will is concise and to the point, informing us of the children who were younger. The witnesses were doubtlessly relatives of of Moses Crawford, Sr's. second wife (perhaps brothers) of Jemima (Moore) Estep Crawford. Other members of this clanish community may be recognized as well.

The Last Will and Testament of Moses Crawford, as follows:

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN.- I, Moses Crawford of Fairfield County, in the State of Ohio, being sick and weak in body, but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, considering the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the time thereof, and being desirous to settle my worldly affairs and thereby be better prepared to leave this world when it shall please God to call me hence, do therefore make and publish this Will and Testament, in the manner and form following: That is to say, First and principally, I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God, and my body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executors, hereinafter named and after my debts and funeral charges are paid: I, first leave and bequeath to my wife to live on the place and to have her living on from the family while she remains a widow and if she see proper to marry and remove from the place, to have her bed and her part of the household Furniture, and to draw her thirds from the profits of the place while she lives. Likewise, I bequeath and leave to my children, now living in the family while they live single with their mother while she lives a widow on the place with them, to have their

Chapter twenty-three

living from the use of the place. To achool John and to support him in the necessaries of life until he becomes of the age of twenty one years, also to Suffer him to raise a colt on the place for himself that he may have an equal portion with my two elder sons, Samuel and Moses at the same age: Likewise all now in the family to have and make use of as their own their Proportionable Part of the profits arising of the place from their Proportionable labor over and above the family use. I also bequeath that of Isabel, my youngest daughter see cause to alter her way of living and take to herself, she is to have her bed and bedding, a wheel, a cow, and two ewe sheep and as abilities will allow other necessaries for housekeeping in proportion to the rest. Likewise I bequeath to Elizabeth Plummer, the married daughter to have at my decease, a good coverlette and blanket together with three dollars in lieu of clothing which she did not get before. That likewise after my wife's death and John becomes of age of twenty one years, the place and all the appertences thereto to be sold and the money be equally divided amongst mt lawful heirs, who are my sons, Samuel, Moses and John; my daughters, Elizabeth Plummer and Isabel which remains single at home now living and Mary, Daniel Sharp's wife who is now deceased; her children are to have their mother's share.

If the Sale of Property should not take place till after my decease to sell at the descretion of my Executors to the amount of debts on the estate -

And lastly, I do hereby constitute and appoint my son, Moses Crawford and Alexander McDonnald Sr., my Executors of this last Will ratifying and confirming this and none other to be my last Will and Testament.

In testimony whereof I, Moses Crawford have to this Will consisting of the sheet of paper set my hand and seal at the bottom of the same.

Moses Crawford

(SEAL)

Signed sealed and published and declared by Moses Crawford the above named testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who at his request and in his presence have subscribed our names thereto as witnesses.

Osius Moore
Aaron Moore

Chapter twenty-three

The State of Ohio, Fairfield County, SS.

At a special Session of the Court of Common Pleas, holden at Lancaster in and for the - County aforesaid on the 29th day of March A.D. 1830 the within last Will and Testament of Moses Crawford dec. was produced in Court. Aaron Moore and Ozais Moore the subscribing witnesses thereto being duly sworn saith that they were present and heard the decedent acknowledge the said Will to be his last Will and Testament. That he was at the time of sound mind and understanding. That they signed their names as witnesses thereto in the presence of the Testator on which is recorded and that the goods of the said Moses Crawford dec. be appraised by Charles Ricketts, Thomas Holmes and Elijah Spurgeon. It is further ordered that the said Executors therein give bond with John Moore and Mordica Fishpaw in the sum of \$500.00 which is done accordingly and the Executors Qualified -*

Attest Hugh Boyle, Clk.

Children of Moses Crawford, Sr. given in succession as on the abstract and settlement of his estate.

Isabel, the youngest daughter of Moses Crawford, Sr., was single and living at home when the will was made on Nov. 16, 1829, and when she received her share from the settlement, dated Nov. 5, 1830, she was married to George Tong and living in Hancock County, Ohio. The marriage record of this couple has not been found, although several counties have been searched. This is according to the abstract belonging to the present owner and Vol. 15, page 46, in the Recorder's Office at Lancaster, Ohio.

Six children were born to this union; are provided in the records in Wyandot County, Ohio at Upper Sandusky. They may not be given in the proper succession: Rebecca, Milton, Leander, Winfield, Rachel and Hosea. They were reared in Hancock County and Wyandot County. (Part of which was formerly Hancock County until 1845).

George Tong and his wife, Isabel Crawford Tong, are buried in St. Paul cemetery south of Vanlye, Ohio. (See family records for date of birth and death).

Elizabeth, daughter of Moses Crawford, Sr. (by his first marriage to Rebecca Etley), wife of Nathan Plummer, received her share of her father's estate, dated Nov. 17, 1838. This couple who were married in Fairfield County, Ohio; were living in that county at the time of Abraham Plummer's death, (Nathan's father), and

Chapter twenty-three

at the time of the Plummer settlement. (See Plummer records). When Elizabeth received her share of the Moses Crawford, Sr.'s estate, she and her husband, Nathan Plummer, were represented from Adams County, Ohio.

At this point the identity of Nathan and Elizabeth Crawford Plummer seems withdrawn. Investigations of the Adams County, Ohio records, produce data on a very slim margin, yet it is to be understood they were living there in 1838. It has been suggested they moved on farther west. Since they are both recorded in the family Bible belonging to her brother, Samuel Crawford, it appears that Samuel kept in contact with them in later years.

Samuel, the eldest son of Moses Crawford, Sr., (by his first marriage to Rebecca Etley) and his wife Phoebe, were listed on the same abstract which was dated Dec. 14, 1839. Samuel and Phoebe Crawford, (great grandparents of the author), were likewise represented as being from Hancock County, Ohio. This date was two years after their marriage license was issued at Lancaster, Ohio. (See family records).

The next in line to receive a share was John, the youngest son of Moses Crawford, Sr. (by his second wife, Jemima Moore Estep), dated Oct. 25, 1847, just a month after his mother passed away. John Crawford, a single man at the time, was also identified as a resident of Hancock County, Ohio. He was twenty-seven years of age. The next year on July 28, 1848, he married Nancy Ann Thompson, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, by Isaac Wohlgenuth, Justice of the Peace. Vol. 1, page 109, in the office of Probate Court in Wyandot

Eight children were born to John and Nancy Ann Thompson Crawford.

- 1 - Eleanor, who married Lindsay Shull.
- 2 - Benjamin Franklin, married Anna
- 3 - Wayne, married Laura Davis.
- 4 - Rachel, married Sylvanus Shull.
- 5 - George Washington, (unmarried).
- 6 - Isabel, (infant)
- 7 - Emaline,
- 8 - Laura, died young.

John and his wife Nancy Ann, were interred at Lee cemetery (new part), while the younger children are buried on the old Crawford lot at Lee cemetery (old part). Some of the others were buried near their parents in the new part. (See family records).

Bearing the date of May 1, 1848, Moses Crawford, Jr., (son of Moses Crawford, Sr. by his first wife Rebecca Etley), received

Chapter twenty-three

his share of his father's estate. Moses Crawford, Jr. and his wife Rebecca Donaldson, were homesteading in Hancock County, like the rest. Seven children came to bless this couple.

- 1 - John Crawford.
- 2 - Perry Crawford.
- 3 - Sarah Crawford, married John Latham, (six children).
- 4 - Phoebe Crawford, married John Dipert, (four children).
- 5 - Nancy Crawford, married Henry Dame, (one daughter).
- 6 - Rebecca Crawford, born at Wharton, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1849, married to Charles Henry Stout.
- 7 - Emily Crawford, married William McCoy.

Moses Crawford, Jr. and his wife Rebecca, are buried in the first row of the old Crawford lot at Lee cemetery, near Vanlue, Ohio. They did not live to see their younger children grow into adulthood. The last three were reared in separate homes. Many stories of frightening experiences with the Indians of this area of Wyandot County, Ohio; including the story of their descent from Col. William Crawford, who was burned by the Indians on the nearby banks of Tymochtee Creek, on June 11, 1782, were handed down in this family.

Mary Crawford, wife of Daniel Sharp, the eldest child of Moses Crawford, Sr. (by his first wife Rebecca Etley), having been deceased since Jan. 29, 1829, left four children, who were to receive their mother's share of her father's estate. The date given for these heirs was Feb. 5, 1848.

- 1 - Mary Sharp, who was born in 1818, was married to George Fairchild, both of whom are buried at Fletcher Chapel in Fairfield County, Ohio. He was in the Civil War.
- 2 - John Sharp.
- 3 - Samuel Sharp and wife.
- 4 - Jemima Sharp, was represented from Licking County, Ohio. She is interred at Baltimore, Ohio.

The descendants of Daniel and Mary Crawford Sharp, have been contacted and several of them attend the reunion at the Col. William Crawford Memorial Park, in June each year. (This reunion is held on route 23, south of Carey, Ohio, near Tymochtee Creek).

The abstract notes, collected October, 1959.

Nov. 5, 1830, George Tong and his wife Isabel, sold to John Chaney, 60 acres.

\$155.00* East half section, No. 2, Township 14, Range 20, Vol. 15, page 46.

Chapter twenty-three

Nov. 17, 1838, Nathan Plummer and his wife Elizabeth, of Adams County, Ohio sold to Thomas Holmes, 60 acres, East half section No. 2, Township 14, Range 20, \$150.00* Aforehand was sold to Moses Crawford by Alex Nedles and wife on Oct. 23, 1827.

Signed, Nathan Plummer
her
Elizabeth X Plummer
mark

Witnessed by G. C. Weaver
Hugh Patterson
William McNeil of Adams County, O.

Dec. 14, 1839, Samuel Crawford and his wife, Phoebe, of Hancock County, Ohio sold to Thomas Holmes, 60 acres, \$150.00* East half section No. 2, Township 14, Range 20. Formerly owned and occupied by Moses Crawford, Sr. Owned and held by Samuel and Phoebe Crawford as tenants in Common with the other children and heirs of Moses Crawford, Sr.

Signed, Samuel Crawford
her
Phoebe X Crawford
mark

Witnessed by Samuel Gordon, Justice of Peace

Oct. 25, 1847, John Crawford of Hancock County, Ohio sold to John Chaney of Fairfield County, 60 acres, \$160.00* East half section No. 2, Township 14, Range 20, Recorded May 1, 1848.

Signed, John Crawford.

May 1, 1848, Moses Crawford and wife Rebecca, sold to John Chaney, 60 acres, \$150.00* East half section No. 2, Township 14, Range 20, Formerly owned and occupied by Moses Crawford, Sr.

Signed, Moses Crawford
Rebecca Crawford

Chapter twenty-three

Feb. 5, 1848, Mary and Daniel Sharp, heirs of Moses Crawford, Sr.

(Mary deceased)

Heirs: George Fairchild and wife Mary.

John Sharp

Samuel Sharp and wife.

Jemima Sharp (represented from Licking County, Ohio).

Sold to Thomas Holmes, 60 acres, \$155.00*
East half section No. 2, Township 14, Range 20.
Recorded May 10, 1848. Vol. 15, page 47.

Note: The abstract now in possession of the owner of the Crawford farm in Fairfield County, Ohio, reveals a spacing of dates concerning the settlement of the Moses Crawford, Sr. estate. These are rather far apart, giving rise to an interesting question.

Among other names on the gravestones in the little cemetery where Mary Crawford Sharp is buried, near the Crawford farm, is the name of Ozais Moore, who was one of the witnesses of Moses Crawford, Sr.'s will.

The Plummer family who was so closely connected with the Crawford family in Fairfield County, Ohio, descend from Abraham Plummer, one of the earliest Ohio settlers. He was the father of the following children, two of whom were intermarried with the Crawford line. The following are: George Plummer; Nathan Plummer; Allis (Alice?) Plummer, wife of William Wood; Lucy Plummer, wife of Thomas Fishpaw; Elizabeth Plummer, wife of Daniel McPherson; who were over the age of twenty-one; Abram Plummer; Henry Plummer and Isaac Plummer. Henry was the first husband of Phoebe Ann McPherson, by whom she had one child, daughter Susannah. After the death of Henry, Phoebe Ann married Samuel Crawford and had eight more children. Henry Plummer's will is on record in Fairfield County, Ohio.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

JEMIMA AND ANN MOORE

TWO FAMILY BIBLES

After the death of Moses Crawford, Sr., his wife Jemima Moore Estep Crawford, in the loss she had suffered, had the consolation of one more child living at home with her. John, the youngest, was at the age of twelve years when his father died, was no doubt beginning early to assume responsibilities for himself and his mother. James, who was born in 1814, would have been a wonderful help at this time, had he not died in 1828. (This was two years before his father and one year before his half-sister, Mary Crawford Sharp).

Where Jemima and her young son, John lived after the death of their husband and father, is not known. We judge by the will of Moses Crawford, Sr., that they were well provided for. John was to have a horse as did his older half-brothers, Samuel and Moses, including an education; and this was encouraged among the male members of this Crawford family in each generation. We can be sure that John received his education in due time. College in the state of New York, followed his elementary schooling at home. This is not a generally known fact, but one of his grandchildren has informed the author that this is true.

The exact date when John entered college for higher education is not available, but was possibly about the time he received his share of his father's estate. This would have been about the same time he finished his schooling at home, approximately 1838 - 1839. During the years John spent away at college, his mother being alone, is apt to have spent some time with her sister in Brown County, Ohio. It is known to be a fact that she lived for awhile in Brown County, Ohio, after her husband's death. This perhaps was that period of time.

Jemima's sister, Ann, with whom she made her home, married David Bradford, son of David Bradford, Sr. (David Bradford, Sr. was the brother of Moses Crawford, Sr.'s mother, Frances Bradford Crawford). Ann also had suffered the loss of her first husband at the hand of the Indians about the same time as Jemima had experienced the same loss. Jemima was remarried to Moses Crawford, Sr. and Ann was remarried to David Bradford, Jr. They were the daughters of Aaron Moore. They are to be considered among the

State of Ohio

Seneca County

Grace Emahiser, R. R. 1, Portford, Ohio being first duly sworn, says that she has in her possession a family Bible, Published by the American Bible Society and the seventeenth edition, that said Bible is in her possession and will remain in her possession.

That the following history of family records has been copied, word for word, from said Bible. The information taken originally from the Bible of Moses Crawford, Sr.

Col. Crawford Family

William Crawford married Ann Stewart, 1742.
one child, Ann Crawford married James Connell, 1759.

William Crawford married Hannah Vance, 1744.

son, John Crawford married Frances Bradford, 1764.

daughters, Sarah Crawford married William Harrison, 1765.
Effie Crawford married William McCormick, 1769.

Moses Crawford married Rebecca Etley

Mary Crawford married Daniel Sharp

Elizabeth Crawford married Nathan Plummer

Samuel Crawford married Phebe Ann McPherson

Moses Crawford married Donelson

Moses Crawford married Jimma Moore Estep

Isabel Crawford married George Tong

James Crawford died age 14 years

John Crawford married Nancy Thompson

Mary Crawford, born 1796

Elizabeth Crawford, born 1802

Samuel Crawford, born 1805

Moses Crawford, born 1808

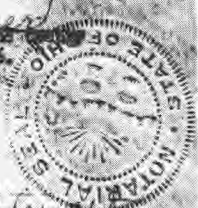
Isabel Crawford, born 1812

James Crawford, born 1814

John Crawford, born 1818

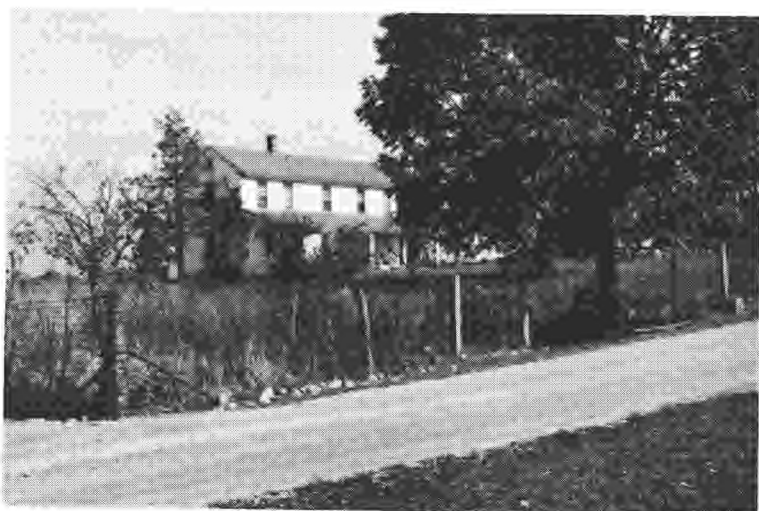
Moses Crawford, Sr. was a school teacher and farmer.

Sworn to before me a Notary Public, in State of Ohio,
aforesaid, by Grace Emahiser, this 15th day of February, 1966.



Lester A. Stewart, Notary Public
State of Ohio.

Col. William Crawford's family records as copied from the Bible of David and Ann (Moore) Bradford, who lived in Brown County, Ohio.



The Moses Crawford place in Fairfield County, Ohio, near to the small field cemetery where his daughter, Mary (Crawford) Sharp is buried.

Chapter twenty-four

great women of strength, for their fortitude and spirit in the frontier days of early Ohio history.

These two sisters, Jemima Crawford and Ann Bradford, no doubt spent many lonely hours together in reminiscence of their younger years, talking over the joys, sorrows and dangers that they had shared. The two women with their Bibles wherein the family records of their husband's families were so carefully inscribed. Their husband's families were very closely connected, as they had married two men, who were first cousins to each other. Since they had so much in common, even their Bibles were together. The records of the David Bradford family were written somewhere between the covers of the Moses Crawford, Sr's. Bible. In turn, the records of the Moses Crawford, Sr's. Bible were arranged in perfect order on the map pages of the Bradford Bible. This Bradford Bible is now owned by the author. Whenever the Moses Crawford, Sr's. Bible is located, it will bear evidence of this exchange of records.

In gratitude, the author reveals the records of the Col. William Crawford family, through Lt. John Crawford and Moses Crawford, Sr., including the names of Moses Crawford, Sr's. children (among who is the great-grandfather of the author), as they were copied word for word from the Bradford family Bible. The pages now yellow with age, bearing this information; names and dates, written in pencil are dimly memorable of the almost forgotten past. These records have been recorded and notarized for safe keeping and are not to be questioned in any respect.

The William Crawford family records taken and photographed and notarized from the David Bradford Family Bible are as follows:
William Crawford married Ann Stewart, 1742.

One child, Ann Crawford, married James Connell, 1759.

William Crawford married Hannah Vance, 1744.

Son, John Crawford, married Frances Bradford, 1764.

Daughter, Sarah Crawford, married William Harrison, 1765.

Daughter, Effie Crawford, married William McCormick, 1769.

Moses Crawford, married Rebecca Eteley.

Mary Crawford married Daniel Sharp.

Elizabeth Crawford married Nathan Plummer.

Samuel Crawford married Phoebe Ann McPherson

Moses Crawford married Donelson.

Chapter twenty-four

Moses Crawford Sr. Family.

Moses Crawford married Jemima Moore Estep.

Isabel Crawford married George Tong.

James Crawford, age 14.

John Crawford Married Nancy Thompson.

Mary Crawford, born 1796.

Elizabeth Crawford, born 1802.

Samuel Crawford, born 1805.

Moses Crawford, born 1808.

Isabel Crawford, born 1812.

James Crawford, born 1814.

John Crawford, born 1818.

Moses Crawford, Sr. was a school teacher and farmer.

Note: The family of Jemima, second wife of Moses Crawford, Sr., is not known as to size and number. Her father is known to be Aaron Moore; two of her brothers were Aaron and Ozias Moore; also her sister Ann, who married David Bradford, Jr.

Since David Bradford, Jr. was the first cousin to Moses Crawford, Sr.; David Bradford, Jr.'s father was David Bradford, Sr., who was the brother of Frances (Bradford) Crawford, (first wife of Lt. John Crawford); therefore the children of Moses and Jemima are related to this Bradford family two different ways.

CHAPTER TWENTY - FIVE

HOMESTEADING IN HANCOCK

The historical value of Hancock County, Ohio, is not determined in size, location, nor boundaries, although these are most important; but by the fact that it is one of the several original counties in the State of Ohio. Not having been formed from an older parent county, it was measured, surveyed and organized in 1820, on its own rich virgin soil. The last human inhabitants before the forming of this county, were the American Indians, whose main flourishing tribes were known to be the Delaware, Shawnee and Wyandot Nations.

After the War of 1812 and its costly victories, with strong connections in Fairfield County, Ohio, the Wyandot tribe moved northward from their favorite location at *Standing Stone* (at Lancaster, Ohio), to an abode on the banks of the Sandusky River at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. About 1816 or 1817, a place of worship was established nearby for the Indians. About 1820 a mill was also constructed for them for the grinding of their grain. This mill was in use many years hence and today it stands, well kept, as a memorial to the Wyandot tribe and the early days of the white people's settlements.

Due to the Wyandot Indian establishment at Upper Sandusky, with Fort Findlay to the west (county seat of Hancock County), the crooked trails between these two points were traveled by the Indians. Their trading at Fort Findlay provided them with supplies and necessaries, the same as for the white settlers. Upper Sandusky was the last home of the Wyandot Indians in Ohio. This was until 1842 or 1843, when they bid farewell to their beloved Sandusky River and favorite hunting ground. They were removed to the western plains, somewhere in the State of Kansas.

At Fort Findlay (a stronghold used in the War of 1812), settlers came from every direction and filed for land grants under the homestead law. By paying a small filing fee and complying with requirements, 40, 60, 80 acres or perhaps a half section might be obtained for a home at very little cost. The law demanded residence by the applicant on said land, six months out of a year, for five consecutive years; and must pass inspection in the way of cultivation. After that, a certificate was issued to the applicant, verify-

Chapter twenty-five

ing his ownership, whereby he was considered a grantee in the records of the County Recorder's Office. The age of the applicant must be twenty-one years or the head of a home.

Whether or not these individuals were listed in the grantee books in their county; an early Land Grant book usually reveals their identity and possibly their former addresses. When their land is sold, perhaps years later, they were listed in the index books of the grantor; and many may be traced in this fashion. In case they are omitted from the grantee book, that must be searched though the names may not be found, due to neglectful recording.

In the Recorder's Office in Hancock County, Ohio, we find the children of Moses Crawford, Sr. well represented, as being from the County of Fairfield and the State of Ohio. (See the settlement and abstract notes of the Moses Crawford, Sr. estate).

On November 8, 1832, Samuel Crawford, eldest son of Moses Crawford, Sr. received his Land Grant Certificate in Hancock County, for a survey of 80 acres, E 1/2 - S.E. 1/4. in Amanda Township. According to this date, we realized Samuel having applied for this eighty acres, five years before in 1727, the same year his father, Moses Crawford, Sr. purchased a farm from Alex Nedles (Needles), in Fairfield County. Living up to his requirements, Samuel, a young man of twenty-two years and single, resided on this eighty acres, six months out of every year from 1827, until Nov. 8, 1832.

Among the many families from Fairfield County, Moses Crawford, Jr. is listed as receiving his Land Grant Certificate on Feb. 19, 1834. Thus, he applied for his Hancock County land after his twenty-first birthday in 1829. Still single, he applied for 80 acres, N.E. 1/2 and S.E. 1/2, along with forty other acres.

It has been suggested that the father of Phoebe Ann was killed (perhaps in the War of 1812), as was a John McPherson in the war records. Since Phoebe is reputed to have been reared in a different home, her mother may have remarried and with this difference of names, creates problems in research. Phoebe lived a life of a frontier woman, tempered by the wilderness and learned the ways of survival from her forebearers. Her grandchildren refer to her as a quiet type person and to her younger years with sad experiences, including her constant fear of Indians.

The house that Samuel Crawford had built on his homestead land, appeared to be located in an ideal site, until the county roads were surveyed. This changed the old trails so familiar in Amanda Township to some degree and Samuel found his house situated

Chapter twenty-five

away from the main county road, which was connected to his house by a long lane. However, many older homes were reached by a lane leading off the main highway. The house was built near a spring, whereby water was supplied for the family's needs. Samuel's house in later years (built of native construction), has been removed from its original site to the next corner south, where it stands in the southeast corner. It has been modernized and improved by the present owner. The front appearance of the house remains about the same, with the original front door and its panel of glass on either side, reminding us of bygone days and where our beloved Samuel and Phoebe Ann entered and left. This is where they spent their first sixteen years of family life together.

While living on the homestead, seven children came to bless the home of Samuel and Phoebe Ann. Elizabeth, Moses, John M., Jemima, James Monroe, Delilah and William Columbus. (Eight including Susannah Plummer).

The three older children were born prior to the date, when the Wyandot Indians were ordered from Ohio, thus Phoebe Ann's apprehensions continued until then. Not this only, but we know the wolves came in packs and the new ground was infested with snakes. Certainly our Phoebe Ann did not leave her house nor her family to go too far by herself. Leaving her and the children, Samuel went to Fort Findlay and this required a day or two. Here we picture Phoebe alone without protection except for the trust in her God.

From her home, Phoebe watched the Indian squaws on the trail, riding horseback as they traveled to and from Fort Findlay, and the old mill at Upper Sandusky. Going they were loaded and prepared to trade in the shops at Fort Findlay, returning, they had purchased bright calico and yard material, which they would fold over the backs of their horses like a blanket. This they would ride upon, seated on the horses back, rather than carry it in a neat bundle. The Indians also traded meat for bread. They often caused anxieties, refreshing many old fears which were so deeply rooted.

One day in warm weather, as Phoebe was churning butter in front of her kitchen door, she suddenly looked up to discover a huge Indian brave standing very near. Ofcourse she became frozen with fear, yet she did not dare to show it. The Indian watched her for a while and she expected him to kill her at any second. Finally, he walked to her churn and lifted the lid and looked in. After tasting the flavor of the sour cream in the buttermilk with

Chapter twenty-five

his finger, he made a wry face, showing his disappointment, he grunted in disgust and left. Apparently satisfied, he left Phoebe alone and unharmed.

About this time in late summer or early fall, the garden of Samuel and Phoebe Ann, was yielding a variety of the finest vegetables. Plenty of meat was free for the taking in wild game. Phoebe being pregnant at the time, became very hungry for potatoes eventhough she hesitated mentioning it to Samuel, fearing he would think she was discontented. When she spoke to him of her desire for potatoes, he laughed and said, 'You know I never thought of them. We must have lots of potatoes, for I planted a big patch of them down on the sand bank. Sure enough, when they looked, there were bushels of the finest potatoes. The soil was very rich and loamy and produced most any crop in an abundance.

The later years on the homestead, marked a few important dates for Samuel and Phoebe Ann. Little James was born in July of 1846, and died the next year on Aug. 29th. Jemima (Samuel's step-mother), passed away a month after the death of baby James and they were interred side by side on the old Crawford lot in the church yard nearby. (Lee Cemetery).

On October 13, 1853, a wedding took place when young Susannah (Phoebe Ann's daughter by her marriage to Henry Plummer), married Andrew Fenstermaker, who was about 22 years of age.

A month later on Nov. 17, 1853, Samuel and Phoebe Ann sold the homestead to the newly weds, young Andrew Fenstermaker and his wife Susannah. Deed records in the Recorder's Office in Findlay, Ohio, Vol. 11, page 68. \$600.00*, E. 1/2 and S.E. 1/4, Section 20, Range 10, in Amanda Township, comprising of the of the original eighty acres for \$1300.00* (near the big swamp).

Other than judging from the Bible records, deeds and their gravestones, very little knowledge is forth-coming, concerning Susannah and her husband Andrew. Their married life was short lived, as he died in Sept. 1855. Their young son, William H., died in Oct. 1859 is buried near his parents in St. Paul Cemetery (about 1½ miles east of Lee Cemetery). Susannah and Andrew are known to leave issue. Their joint gravestone gives rise to the thought that their children living at that time had erected the marker.

After Samuel and Phoebe sold their homestead, they moved into Marion Township, (Hancock County), which was nearer to Findlay, where they lived about seven years.

Chapter twenty-five

The next March in 1854 the death of Samuel's sister, Elizabeth, wife of Nathan Plummer, was recorded in Samuel's family Bible.

A month later, (April), a son was born to Samuel and Phoebe, whom they called Samuel Elijah. (This Samuel became the author's grandfather). For the first time in the family history, a Samuel, Sr. and a Samuel, Jr. will be the means to distinguish the difference between father and son.

On Nov. 13, 1856, the eldest daughter of Samuel and Phoebe united in marriage with F. F. Halliwell.

Two years later, in Jan. of 1857, the last child was born to Samuel and his wife Phoebe Ann. A daughter whom they named Sarah Isabel. No doubt the new baby was named after her Aunt Isabel (Crawford) Tong, wife of George Tong, who also settled in Hancock County, Ohio.

It may be easy to understand that these two last children of Samuel, Sr. and Phoebe Ann's (Samuel, Jr. and Sarah Isabel) were very close and as they grew into adulthood, they cherished each other's friendship. Enjoying many social activities together, since four years separated their ages from their older brothers and sisters.

The death notice came of Rebecca, wife of Moses Crawford, Jr. (Samuel Crawford, Sr.'s brother). She was laid to rest in the old Crawford lot at Lee Cemetery in August of 1857. This lot is in the first row from the road, which passes in front of the church.

Two years later, after Sarah Isabel was born and when Samuel, Jr. had marked his sixth birthday, their parents, Samuel and Phoebe Ann purchased a different home and moved from the rented home in Marion Township. In the Recorder's Office at Findlay, Ohio, Vol. 15, page 397, on April 16, 1860, for \$1,215.00* for sixty-seven and one half acres, in Biglick Township, P.N. S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$. from W. K. Leonard. Mr. Leonard owned a large tract of land in that area.

It was here in Biglick Township that young Samuel Elijah remembered helping his father clear this farm. A two story log house of five or six rooms was built at the end of a short lane. A summer kitchen where the meals were cooked and where the family ate during the summer months, also was a popular part of the house. This also kept the heat of the cook stove from the main part of the house, where the family slept. In clearing this land of its forested sections, young Samuel recalled the times his family used excellent oak, walnut, hickory, ash, cherry, etc., for firewood.

The year of 1860 was the one of loss. Moses Crawford, Jr.

Chapter twenty-five

(brother of Samuel Crawford, Sr.) and (youngest son of Moses Crawford, Sr. by Rebecca Etley). He died June 6, 1860 at the age of fifty-two years, seven months and six days. (Refer to family records). He was laid to rest next to his wife, Rebecca Donaldson Crawford, in the old Crawford lot at Lee Cemetery, near Vanlue, Ohio.

In the same year that Moses Crawford, Jr. died and Samuel and Phoebe Ann purchased their sixty-seven and one half acres; death struck once again in the Samuel Crawford, Sr. home. Susannah Plummer Fenstermaker, passed away on Nov. 12, 1860. She was lain to rest next to her husband in St. Paul Cemetery, as before mentioned. She was twenty-four years, five months and twenty-nine days old. Her name and dates are inscribed on the first page of the Samuel Crawford, Sr. Bible. (Among the death records).

Samuel Elijah Crawford, who was born in 1854, did not have much recollection of his half-sister, Susannah. He was six years of age at the time of her death in 1860, but her funeral made a deep impression on his childish mind; for him to carry with him, the remainder of his life. The death of young Susannah, was doubtlessly a shock of sadness to the entire family. Samuel Elijah's older sisters, (Elizabeth, Jemima, Delilah) were overwhelmed with grief and wept until little Samuel, in his lack of understanding, became embarrassingly ashamed of his older sisters. This weighed heavily on his mind until he too, experienced the meaning of loss and sorrow.

The next spring, in April, 1861, the death knell tolled once again in the family of Samuel and Phoebe Ann Crawford, as they watched their first born laid to rest. Elizabeth, who married Ferdinand Halliwell in 1856, had given birth to two or three children and had already suffered the loss of her own baby son, Levi, who was just one year old. She is reputed to have had an unhappy marriage, lasting about five years. This lent questionable reflections upon her mysterious death. No factual statements are available, therefore the secret of this untimely occasion lies beyond the veil, pending a greater revelation and judgment. According to the will of Samuel Crawford, Sr., where he mentioned his darling Elizabeth, he also remembered her motherless child. From the time of her death until Samuel's will was probated, the grave of Elizabeth was minus a marker, which was seemingly important to her father. This only adds to the offending story of her death.

With the exception of the marriages of the other children, the

Chapter twenty-five

next seventeen years appear to have passed without incident. (See family records). Samuel Crawford, Sr.'s health began failing as time passed. His heart began to weaken and with it came dropsy with its incurable effects. Being a devout Presbyterian, he enforced family worship in his home at meal time. This was most likely practiced at the evening meal, when the reading of the scripture from his family Bible fell on the ears of his children. In this service, his older daughters recited the Psalms and hymns together in a chanting tone of voice. These meal time scenes were expected and accepted by all the members of the family. Creating a lasting memory for little Samuel Elijah, who never questioned his father's judgment. Yet many times he asked himself if his father would do this for the rest of his life. The answer was 'yes' and as Samuel Elijah grew older, he learned to appreciate his father's attitude in such matters.

In the year of 1875, Samuel Crawford, Sr.'s two brother-in-laws succumbed in death. Nathan Plummer died in August of that year at the age of eighty years and four months. He was the husband of Elizabeth Crawford Plummer. Daniel Sharp, the husband of Mary Crawford Sharp, died in February of that year at the age of eighty-three years and three months. A fruitless search has produced no information concerning these two men, except this brief death record in Samuel Crawford, Sr.'s Bible.

Feeling the strain of advanced age and the inevitable pressure of death, Samuel Crawford, Sr. began putting his house in order. On Feb. 21, 1870 he arranged his desires to be carried out after his death, in his last will and testament. Nearing his departure from this world and realizing the dependability of his younger son, Samuel Elijah, who most sincerely promised his aged father to care for his mother after she became a widow and for the older brother John. John had never married and had become an occasional problem. John, in his loneliness leaned on his mother for moral support and was strongly attached to her. The one who assumed the responsibility for the mother would also carry the burden for John. Here we may visualize Samuel Crawford, Sr., the master of his own household and a weathered frontiersman of the Ohio Territory, at last going to the great beyond. He was satisfied with the assurance, his wishes would be granted in the faithfulness of his younger son, Samuel Elijah. Appointees of his last will and testament were his two older sons, Moses Crawford and William C. Crawford, to be the executors of his worldly estate.

The last will and testament of Samuel Crawford, Sr. reads as

Chapter twenty-five

follows:

Know to all men by these presents, that I, Samuel Crawford of the County of Hancock and the State of Ohio, a farmer being of sound mind and memory do make and publish this my last will and testament.

1st and mostly I give my soul up to God who gave it. 2nd. I give my boddy to its mother earth to be decently buryed with the firm belief that God will unite them again at that last great day.

3rd. I give and devise to my beloved wife Phebe Crawford all my land or real estate, to have and to hold as long as she shall remain single and my widow.

4th. I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Phebe all my household furniture, wearing apparel and all the rest of my personal property after the payments of my debts, to have and to hold as long as she shall remain single and my widow.

5th. I give and bequeath to my son John Crawford a home and place with his mother as long as he behaves himself and minds his mother and is not quarlsom.

6th. I give to my son Samuel E. Crawford the privalege of raising a horse beast on the place. 7th. I grant my daughter Sarah Isabel Crawford the privalege of raising a cow beast on the place.

8th. I grant if there remains any heirs single at their mother's death that they shall have a set out, same as the married ones have had.

9th. I give and devise to my deceased daughter Elizabeth, wife of F. F. Halliwell, a set of tombstones to cost ten or twelve dollars.

10th. I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Manerva J. Halliwell the sum of twenty-five dollars. to have at the age of eighteen or at her grandmother's death.

11th. I grant to every one of my children that has not had one Bible.

12th. I give and bequeath at the death of my beloved wife, whatever property may remain to be equally divided between my lawful heirs which follows: Moses Crawford; John M. Crawford; William Columbus Crawford and Samuel E. Crawford, males. And Jemima Crawford; Delilah Crawford and Sarah Isabel Crawford, females. to have each an equal part.

13th. I do ordain and appoint my sons, Moses Crawford and William C. Crawford as executors of this my last will and testament. N. B. It is my request to have no appraisement nor court charges.

If there should remain any onpaid debts, sell some personal

Chapter twenty-five

property and pay them.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand and seal and publish and declare this to be my last will and testament in the presence of these witnesses named below, this twenty-first day of February in the year of our Lord. 1878.

Samuel Crawford (SEAL)

Signed and sealed and published and declared by the said Samuel Crawford as for his last will and testament, in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto.

George W. Graham
Cassander S. Bayless

*Probate of Wills, State of Ohio, Hancock County ss
A. Arthur Anderson, Justice of Peace for the Township of Salt Creek, County of Wayne, State of Ohio do further testify that the testimony by myself in the presence of the said witnesses and subscribed by said witnesses in my presence on this 21st day of October, A. D., 1878. In testimony whereof I have set my hand this 21st day of October, A.D. 1878.*

A. Arthur Anderson Commissioner

This will, including the examination of the witnesses, constitutes about three pages in the record book at the Office of Probate Court in Findlay, Ohio. (Copied from those books by the writer on Jan. 11th, 1960).

After a long hard struggle of ill health, the final hours of Samuel Crawford, Sr. came on the twenty-fourth day of June in 1878. Aged seventy-three years and four months to the very day. He was buried in the familiar spot, next to his step-mother, Jemima Moore Estep Crawford.

Other marriages among the children of Samuel Crawford, Sr. are: (also see family records).

Moses Crawford, born Sept. 1840, died 1922, married Barbara Stall.

Jemima Crawford, born Jan. 1845, died..., married John Greek.

Delilah Crawford, born April, 1848, died 1915, married Tobias Martin.

William Columbus Crawford, born Aug. 1850, died 1918, married Nancy Bayless.

Chapter twenty-five

Samuel Elijah Crawford, born April 1854, died Dec. 25, 1929, married Florence Arabel Clupper. (Grandparents of the writer), Sarah Isabel Crawford, born Jan. 1857, died 1949, married George Swindler.

The many events over these years already accounted for, we find a gravestone in the memory of Moses Crawford, Sr. in the Lee Cemetery, near the homes of his sons, Samuel and Moses, Jr., in Amanda Township, Hancock County, Ohio. Since Moses, Sr. died in Fairfield County, Ohio on Jan. 8, 1830, in the winter months, it is possible that his body was interred in Hancock County, at the Lee Cemetery.

In fulfillment to his family traditions, Samuel Crawford, Sr. like his ancestors, in each generation before him, found excitement and adventure in a new wilderness; with the satisfaction of clearing his own land and building a new home from the native timber thereon. How and where he lived on his claim during his six months yearly requirements, is not known, but the home of six or seven rooms, indicates experience; that he too had been taught the carpenter trade, perhaps by his father, Moses Crawford, Sr., who was also a millright.

Five years passed from the time that Samuel Crawford, Sr. had received his Land Grant Certificate, until he returned home again to Fairfield County, Ohio, where on Dec. 5, 1837, was married to Phoebe Ann McPherson, Plummer, widow of Henry Plummer, who died while homesteading in Hancock County. In Hancock County, where Samuel had prepared his farm and home, he and his faithful wife Phoebe Ann, with her one and one-half year old daughter, Susannah Plummer, started their new life together.

The story of the homelife of Phoebe Ann McPherson must needs go untold, since very little is known about her, yet the name of McPherson identifies her as a Scottish lass. It has been stated that her parents were John and Mary (Murdock) McPherson, although no proof of this has been found in the records. On April 2, 1968 a search was made in the records in Fairfield County, Ohio, among the adoption files for Phoebe Ann's name. An envelope bearing the name of Philip McPherson was discovered and contained only one paper, a certificate of guardianship, which gave the names of John Chaney and Henry Donaldson (\$100.00*) as bondsman. As here, on April 4, 1826, Phoebe Ann was placed under the guardianship of a James Wink. Hu Boyle was the witness to this ordeal. Other data concerning James Wink was not found in Fairfield County, Ohio. Among the wills in the Probate Court Office, a will was found of a

Chapter twenty-five

George Tong, Vol. 2, page 193, who remembered his own son George and his own daughter Margaret, also a step-daughter Phoebe, who was the daughter to his wife Ann. In the search, we learn that the first wife of George Tong (will in question), was Nancy. Thus, Ann was his 2nd wife and Phoebe was the daughter of Ann's former marriage, (perhaps to a McPherson). The will of George Tong was probated Nov. 12, 1825 and if he is Phoebe Ann's step-father, she was again left fatherless about this time; and if something had happened to her mother after that, Phoebe was left entirely an orphan before the date her new guardian signed for her. However, this last information is only a guess, the answer seems very reasonable since the names of Tong, McPherson, Plummer, Donaldson and Crawford are so closely connected in Fairfield and Hancock counties, in Ohio. Until the mist which covers Phoebe Ann's past, has entirely disappeared, we can feel justified that her father's name was Philip McPherson.

Since the names of Tong and McPherson are most predominate in the older records of Washington County, Ohio, at Marietta, it is possible that these two families moved into Fairfield County from there.

Notation:

The Indians in their reluctance to move from the Wyandot and Hancock County, Ohio area, were not known to create disturbances except among their own people. They became thirsty for their 'fire water' (white man's whiskey), causing them to become violently destructive. Frequently abusive when they were refused intoxicants, resulting in murderous crimes; this being one of their intolerable habits. Intermarriage with white families at Upper Sandusky is also known to be the case. Two burial places here remind us of this memorable Wyandot Nation. One at the edge of the hill overlooking the Sandusky River and the other where their prominate chieftains are interred in the church yard of the Old Mission Church, on Church St. in Upper Sandusky. The Mission marks the place where many of this tribe were converted into the Christian faith.

Hancock County is noted by the song inspired by the graceful, curving Blanchard 'Down By the Old Mill Stream' which was written and composed by Tel Taylor.

BIRTHS

Sarah Ellen Crawford Was
 Born Celebrated A.D. 1871
 Estelle May Crawford
 Was Born August the 30th
 U. S. 1881

Laura Grace Crawford Was
 Born October the 21st U. S. 1883

Phoebe Ann Crawford. Was
 Born June the 6th A. D. 1885

Emma Olland Crawford
 Was Born December the 27th
 U. S. 1888

Bible records from the Bible of Samuel Elijah Crawford
 of Hancock County, Ohio.

FAMILY RECORD.

DEATHS

Sarah, Ellen, Crawford died
April the 28th of A. D. 1891 aged
Eleven years six months and 25 days

Estella, May, Crawford
died November the
29, 1898 aged Seventeen
years and three months

Harry, M., Crawford
died Dec the 29, 1905
aged four months and
17 days

Bible records from the Bible of Samuel Elijah Crawford
of Hancock County, Ohio.

BIRTHS

Samuel. Elijah. Crawford
 Was Born April 12. A.D. 1858

Florence Bell Crawford
 Was Born February 11. A.D. 1858

Bessie Edith Crawford
 Was Born December 12. A.D. 1894

Albert. Alexis. Crawford
 Was Born January 21. A.D. 1897

Harvey M. Crawford Was
 Born August 11. 1906

Bible records from the Bible of Samuel Elijah Crawford of Hancock County, Ohio.

CHAPTER TWENTY - SIX

FRONTIER DAYS UNTIL NOW

The responsibilities in the Samuel Crawford, Sr. home in Biglick Township, after his death, rested upon the shoulders of young Samuel Elijah, then twenty-four years of age. His older brother John and his widowed mother, Phoebe Ann, with his younger sister Sarah Isabel, were all more or less dependent upon him. His older brothers and sisters were married and living in homes of their own.

When Tobias Martin, (formerly of Columbiana County, Ohio) who was married to Samuel Elijah's older sister Delilah, returned back east to visit his parents, he invited Samuel Elijah to accompany him. Delilah was unable to go with her husband because she was tied down with their children. This was a new adventure for Samuel Elijah and was also the means of changing his life.

While on one of these visits to Columbiana County and staying in the old Martin home, Samuel Elijah met the girl of his dreams. She was Florence Arabel Clupper, with lovely long dark curls, who came to the Martin place for milk. She later became his wife. The story in relation to this romantic meeting, refers to Samuel Elijah visiting the Martin home twice after that, where he enjoyed the company of Florence Arabel.

Columbiana County seemed so far away in those days and courtship was practically impossible. A regular correspondence began between Samuel Elijah and Florence Arabel. When their writing started is unknown, but one day Florence Arabel received a letter from Samuel asking for her hand in marriage, and would she marry him if he came to Unity for her? (near the Pennsylvania state line). What she wrote to him by return mail is a question, but we know her answer was 'yes'.

Thereupon, arrangements were made and carried out. Samuel Elijah Crawford and Arabel Clupper were married across the Pennsylvania state line in Enon Valley, Pa., on October 12th, 1878, (the next year after the death of Samuel's father, Samuel Crawford, Sr.). The couple did not apply for license as it was unnecessary in the earlier years. Samuel rented a rig (horse and carriage) at the livery stable and no doubt drove over the old stage coach road through the hills, on their wedding day. The countryside in Columbiana County with its landscape is so colorful in October. The wedding day of Samuel and Arabel is likely to have been one

Chapter twenty-six

of the happiest and most beautiful days of their memories.

With his bride, Samuel Elijah returned to Hancock County, where they lived with his mother, older brother and younger sister. Arabel was separated from her own parents, brothers and sisters by many miles, for the first time in her life. If she became homesick, she never complained. Here she became a faithful wife and a devoted mother.

Their first child was a daughter, Sarah Ellen, who was born October 3rd, 1879. (She died at the age of eleven years). Just the day before Sarah Ellen's birth, Sarah Isabel Crawford (Samuel Elijah's younger sister), was married to George Swindler, on October 2nd, 1879.

Four more children were born to Samuel and Arabel Crawford and they are as follows:

- 2 - Estella May, born August 3, 1881, died of typhoid fever at the age of 17 years.
- 3 - Laura Grace, born October 21, 1883, (married Henry Scholl and they had two children.
- 4 - Phoebe Ann, born June 6, 1885, (married Clayton Thomas and they had one adopted son.
- 5 - Emma Maude, born December 27, 1888, (married Arthur Keiser and they had four children. Parents of the writer).

About the time when Emma Maude was born, Grandma Phoebe Ann, became an invalid and was bedfast approximately four years. Samuel and his wife Arabel, living on the home place, cared for her and Samuel's brother John. During those four years, Phoebe stayed short periods among some of her other children. Samuel's older brother, William C. Crawford and family, stayed on the home place with Grandma Phoebe Ann and Uncle John for awhile. At this point Phoebe Ann became discontented and wanted Samuel and his family to move back with her. Samuel and Arabel and family were living on the home place when death came to Phoebe Ann. She passed away on January 12, 1892, at the age of seventy-nine years and four months. Emma Maude (mother of the writer), recalls the viewing, when she was only five years old. Grandmother Phoebe Ann was placed in a long black coffin. She wore her little prayer cap, in respect to her religious belief. (Church of the Brethern or The German Baptist). She was buried on a cold winter day, next to her husband, (Samuel Crawford, Sr.), on the old familiar Crawford lot in the Lee Cemetery, near Vanlue, Ohio.

After the decease of Grandmother Phoebe Ann, three more children were born to Samuel Elijah and Arabel Crawford.

Chapter twenty-six

- 6 - Bessie Edith, born December 2, 1894, (married to Rollo Painter and they had two adopted daughters).
- 7 - Albert Alexis, born January 21, 1898, (married Wilma Martin and had four children, one deceased).
- 8 - Harvey Monroe - Crawford, born August 1905, died December 29, 1905.

Like his father, Samuel Elijah was a farmer and a carpenter. In their later years, after their children were grown, Samuel and Arabel moved to Fostoria, Ohio, where he was employed at the carpenter trade.

Samuel Elijah Crawford died on Christmas Day, December 25, 1929, at the home of his son, Albert Crawford of Toledo, Ohio. Florence Arabel, his wife died on November 1, 1944, at the home of her daughter, Phoebe Ann (Crawford) Thomas, in Pontiac, Mich. Both were interred in their family lot with their three young children, Ellen, Estella May and Harvey Monroe in the Union Cemetery near West Independence, south of Fostoria, Ohio.

Note: Fostoria, Ohio, lying and being within the boundaries of three counties, Seneca, Hancock and Wood; it is at these three county seats, Tiffin, Findlay and Bowling Green, where the records of Samuel Elijah Crawford and his descendants are confined. Many descendants have moved to other counties in this area.

Crawford
To // Wm
Cummings
& Fyffe

Memorandum of an agreement made and entered into the
tenth day of March 1823 by and between William Crawford,
son of John Crawford, of the County of Lewis State of Ken-
tucky of the one part & Thomas Cummings & John Fyffe
of the County and State aforesaid of the other part
Witnesseth, that contrary to the last will and Testament of

a certain William Crawford now deceased which last will and Testament
has been lawfully proved and recorded in the County Court of aforesaid
in the State of Pennsylvania, there was devised to the said Deftor to
his wife Hannah Crawford during her life, and then to his only son
John Crawford during a certain term of years of land situate, lying and being
in the said County of aforesaid and State aforesaid on his Younglins
tract containing five hundred acres. The said memorandum of agreement
further witnesseth, that the said William Crawford, son of John Crawford
was and was of the said Crawford, now deceased, for and in consideration
of the sum of Three hundred and seventy dollars lawful money of Kentucky
to him the said William in hand paid at such before the signing, making
a bill of sale of these premises, with granted bargains and sold and
conveyed unto the said Cummings & Fyffe, their heirs and assigns forever
all the the said William right title interest property claim &
demand, by virtue of the devise aforesaid, of in and to the said devised
piece or parcel of land, unto the said Cummings & Fyffe, their heirs and
assigns forever. And it is further expressly understood as well by the said
William as the said Cummings & Fyffe, that should the said Cummings
& Fyffe fail in executing a title to the said devised premises & that
then and so that now the said William Crawford is in no way to be
responsible to them in free any responsibility whatever

In Testimony whereof the said William Crawford hath hereunto set his
hand and seal the day and year first written.

Witnesseth
WILLIAM CRAWFORD (Seal)

J. M. Bell
do
Jas. T. Harrison // Harry Turner
do

Eastocky, 18-211

J. Joseph S. Bell, Clerk of the County Court of Lewis do hereby
certify that William Crawford this day personally appeared before me
and acknowledged this instrument of writing to be his act and deed and
that the same with this certificate is duly recorded in my office.

In Testimony whereof I have under written my name and sealed by
Fyffe Seal to be hereunto affixed the Tenth day of March, 1823 and
in the thirteenth Year of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and having been
recorded -

(1823)
With a seal of Office Joseph S. Bell, C. C. do do
Terms settled to date by
J. M. Bell, C. C.

CLERK OF COURTS, COUNTY OF LEWIS, KY.

I, Geo. W. Plummer, Clerk of the County Court for the County and
State aforesaid, certify that the above and foregoing is a true, correct
and complete copy of the deed from William Crawford to Thomas Cummings
and John Fyffe, as the same appears upon record in Book 1 of A.
page 186, Lewis County Court Records.

Given under my hand and seal this the 4th day of December, 1860.

Geo. W. Plummer, Clerk
By *F. Smith*

Life Instrument represented in the will of Col. William Crawford. May be found
in the court records in Lewis County, Kentucky. Vanceburg is the countyseat.
A copy may also be found in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER TWENTY - SEVEN

DEEPLY ROOTED IN KENTUCKY

The children of John Crawford (son of Col. William Crawford), were three in number (as referred to before). Moses, Richard by John's first wife, Frances Bradford and William by his second wife Effie Grimes. Since Moses Crawford, the older son, having been most completely covered, we may request the historical events covering the lives of William and Richard and their families.

Richard and his half-brother, William, remained in the Ohio River area of Lewis County, Kentucky and Adams County, Ohio. Here their descendants lived and multiplied and their records may be found in the county courts of this locality.

To understand these people and their transactions, a few documents have been included along with their names. Where the name appears other than Crawford, a daughter of the Crawford families has changed her name by marriage to a different family name.

In 1810, John Crawford (son of Col. William Crawford), having been deceased for more than twelve years, his son William Crawford was selling the five hundred acres he had received through the will of his grandfather, Col. William Crawford, and is considered a Life Lease; to Thomas Cumings and Jacob Frizle. William Crawford, residing in Lewis County, Kentucky at that time, this precious old document was recorded in the County Clerk's office at Vanceburg. This Life Lease Memo, ordered from Vanceburg, Kentucky in December of 1962, is sealed and certified by the Court of that county and state, of that date. The same may be found in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, since the said land is situated in Fayette County of that state.

The Life Lease Memo is as follows:

Crawford	<i>Memorandum of an agreement made and entered into the 26th day of March 1810 by and between William Crawford, Son of John Crawford, of the County of</i>
To //// Memo	<i>Lewis State of Kentucky of the One part & Thomas Cumings & Jacob Frizle of the County and State</i>
Cummings & Frizle	<i>aforsaid of the other part Witnesseth, that whereas by the Last Will and Testament of a certain William Crawford now deceased; which last</i>

Chapter twenty-seven

will and Testament has been lawfully proved and recorded in the County Court of Westmoreland in the State of Pennsylvania, there was devised by the said Testator to his wife Hannah Crawford during her life; and then to his only Son John Crawford during his life, and then to the said William Crawford in fee simple a certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Westmoreland and State aforesaid on the Youghigana River containing five hundred acres. Now this memorandum of Agreement further witnesseth that the said William Crawford, son of John Crawford who was son of Wm. Crawford, now deceased, for and in consideration of the sum of Three hundred and twenty dollars lawful money of Kentucky to him the said William in hand paid at and before the Signing and sealing & delivering of these presents, hath granted bargained and sold and conveyed unto the said Cummings & Frizle, their heirs and assigns forever. All his the said Williams right title interest property claim & demand, by virtue of the devised aforesaid, of in and to the said devised piece or parcel of land, unto the said Cummings & Frizle, their heirs and assigns forever. And it is further expressly understood as well by the said William as the said Cummings & Frizle, that should the said Cummings & Frizle fail in obtaining a title to the said devised premises & that then and in that case the said William Crawford is in no way to be responsible to them is from any responsibility Entirely Clear.

In Testimony whereof the said William Crawford hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first written.

William Crawford (SEAL)

Witnesses: J. B. Reid
his
Jno X Harrison ///// Harry Parker
mark

Kentucky, to wit:

I, Joseph B. Reid, Clerk of the County Court of Lewis do hereby certify that William Crawford this day personally appeared before me and acknowledged this Instrument of writing to be his act and deed and that the same with this certificate is duly recorded in my office.

In testimony whereof I have under written my name and caused my Private Seal to be hereunto affixed the 26th day of March, 1810.

Chapter twenty-seven

and in the Eighteenth Year of the Commonwealth of Kentucky not having been provided.

With a seal of Office
Taxes settled to hereby
J. B. Reid, Clk.

(SEAL)
Joseph B. Reid, C. L. C.

This five hundred acres, like the other land mentioned in the will of Col. William Crawford, is not in the State of Ohio, as has been referred to by writers of the past. The statements of the past concerning his land being situated in Adams County, Ohio is another mistake; and neither was Col. William Crawford an Ohio surveyor.

This document also proves that John Crawford (son of Col. William Crawford), was deceased before the date of this instrument, which is March 26th, 1810.

The date of William Crawford's death is not available, though we may judge that by the dates of his real estate settlements. Herewith, one of his settlements produced and is dated December of 1854, concerning one hundred acres situated in Lewis County, Kentucky, on Cabin Creek.

The estate of William Crawford, sold to Nathaniel Silvey and James R. Garland was commissioned to sell. Book O, page 462. The heirs are as follows: (Mentions David Crawford and others).

John Stamm and Rachel Crawford
Nathan Bilderback and Nancy Bilderback
David C. Crawford
John W. Crawford
Thomas H. C. Bruce and Susan Bruce
Patrick H. C. Bruce and Milinda Bruce
Frances M. Crawford
John Murphy and Elizabeth Murphy
Rice A. Garland and Harriet M. Garland
Benjamin P. Crawford
Jackson Trilly and Rachel Trilly
William D. Crawford
Moore and Melvina Moore
Thomas M. Crawford
Frances M. Crawford
James Fitch and Priscilla
John Kenard and Martha Kenard

Chapter twenty-seven

William Powell and Nancy Powell
James Brookover and Rachel Brookover
Wm. Crawford
Milissa Fitch
Patience A. Crawford
Milissa D. Crawford

Note: Refer to marriage records and gravestone information for more about this list of names, also to become familiarized with the names on legal documents in this chapter.

Marriages, Office of County Clerk at Vanceburg, Kentucky. Book A.
Nov. 23, 1836, Lewis Aillis and Syrena Crawford. (over 21).
May 7, 1817, John Crawford and Sally Cottingham, signed by Sally's father. Security, Robert Silvey.
March 6, 1824, Joseph Polly and Betsy Crawford, signed by Crozier Crawford.
Oct. 30, 1826, Rachel Crawford and Nathaniel Silvey, (both of lawful age). Security, Eli Swearingen.
Dec. 19, 1814, Priscilla Crawford and James Fitch, William Crawford, father.
Oct. 18, 1832, Eleanor Crawford and Henry Tolle, (both over 21).
Nov. 17, 1821, Mary Crawford and John Kenard, William Crawford.
Sept. 16, 1824, Jabez Degman and Martha Crawford, William Crawford, father. Security, John Crawford.
June 1, 1829, Anna Crawford and James Polly (Polley), William Crawford, father and security.
Dec. 24, 1839, Elizabeth D. Crawford and David N. Corns, (both over 21).
Oct. 4, 1841, Susan Crawford and Thomas H. Bruce, father Jonathan Crawford.
Oct. 15, 1853, Richard M. Crawford and America Moorehouse.
Book B, page 60.
Dec. 29, 1830, John Crawford (widower) and Jane Fenwick.
Nov. 29, 1830, William Crawford, Jr. and Sally Bilderback, father, Wm. Bilderback.

Office of County Clerk, at Maysville, (Mason County) Kentucky.
Jan. 26, 1801, William Crawford and Nancy Dixon, father, James Dixon.

Chapter twenty-seven

Wm. Kenard, brother. Witness, Thomas Oliver.

Jan. 18, 1802, Samuel Crawford and Nancy McCracken, father Wm. McCracken. Brother, Johnson Ross.

In the churchyard at Mount Taber M.E. Church, A.D. 1859 are buried:

Nathaniel Silvey, died Oct. 23, 1872, aged 72 years.

Rachel, wife of Nathaniel Silvey, born Jan. 27, 1804, died Nov. 4, 1883.

James Fitch born Aug. 2, 1788, died Sept. 20, 1876.

Priscilla wife of James Fitch, born Feb. 26, 1794, died Jan. 5, 1875.

Rachel D. daughter of James and Priscilla Fitch, born Feb. 21, 1828. - died Sept. 16, 1857. (other children, infants mentioned).

In an old cemetery on Cabin Creek:

R. Crawford, born 1767, age 55 years. In all probability this is the son of John Crawford, (son of Col. William Crawford).

Records of the other names mentioned will be found elsewhere since the younger generations moved on to new places, or were married in a different county. Several of these records belong to Richard Crawford's family.

The records of Richard Crawford, (son of Lt. John Crawford and grandson of Col. William Crawford), may be listed as follows, copied from the books at Vanceburg, Ky. (Lewis County).

1810, Richard Crawford purchased from Robert Dickson and his wife Elizabeth of Champaign County, Ohio, 50 acres on East Fork of Cabin Creek, (Lewis County, Ky.), et ux in Leak Township for \$130.00* Found in Book B. page 42.

The settlement of Richard Crawford may be found in Vol. B., page 80 at Vanceburg, Ky. Court, 1823.

On the motion of Jane Crawford ye Jane Dickson, Administrators of the Estate of Richard Crawford deceased. It is ordered that James McClain, Samuel Hampton, Charles Wood & John Piper or any three of them first duly sworn as commissioners, before some Justice of Peace in and for Lewis County proceed to value and appraise in Current money the slaves (if any) and personal estate of the said Richard Crawford, Deceased and make out and return an inventory thereof to the court.

A copy Attests

J. B. Robb, C.

Chapter twenty-seven

Lewis County, Kentucky record, Deed book O, page 273. Henry Tolle to R. M. Crawford. Here we find that Ellen Tolle was an heir to Richard Crawford, (son of Lt. John Crawford and grandson of Col. William Crawford).

Sept. 15, 1857, Henry Tolle sold to R. M. Crawford and his heirs and assigns the undivided interest right and title of Ellen Tolle his wife and heir at law to Richard Crawford dec'd. all that tract or parcel of land belonging to the said Ellen Tolle situate in Lewis County, State of Kentucky, 50 acres on East Fork of Cabin Creek, now occupied by R. M. Crawford.

Signed by Henry and Ellen Tolle

Lewis County, Ky. record Book B, page 1, a transaction of Jane Crawford and the Treasurer of the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church for one acre of land on Cabin Creek. Also see Deed Book K. page 380.

Lewis County, Ky. record. Book S, page 509. Deed.

Aug. 1866. Richard M. Crawford and wife America to Syrena Moore for \$250.00 undivided interest right and title of themselves, heirs of Richard Crawford deceased, land belonging to Richard M. Crawford and wife America being occupied by Syrena Moore.*

his
Richard M. X Crawford
mark
her
America X Crawford
mark

Richard Crawford, deceased (son of Lt. John Crawford and grandson of Col. William Crawford), has been confused with Richard M. (Mason) Crawford, as being one and the same man, but we see they were not. Richard Crawford, deceased was educated and able to read and write, but Richard M. Crawford was not, as we understand in the above record. (See letter written by Richard Crawford dec'd to his Uncle David Bradford, May 2, 1799).

In February of 1836, the heirs of William and Richard Crawford made application for land remaining to the credit of war services of Col. William Crawford and Lt. John Crawford. They appointed as Power of Attorney, George Crawford, (son of John Crawford of Adams County, Ohio, who married Effie Grimes Crawford, widow of Lt. John Crawford).

Chapter twenty-seven

Application as follows: On record in Deed Book 10, page 105, at Parkersburg, West Virginia (Wood County). Copied from a photostat obtained January 12, 1961, by the writer.

William Crawford et. al Know to all men by these presents, that
to we William Crawford, Richard M. Crawford,
George Crawford Effa McCormick and John McCormick by their Gardeen Josiah Davis.
Abm. Knicely and Mary A. Knicely his wife. For divers good causes
and considerations is thereunto moving, have made, ordained
authorized nominated and appointed and by these presents, do make,
ordain, authorize nominate and appoint George Crawford of the
County of Adams and the State of Ohio out true and lawfull Att-
orney for us and in our name and for our proper use and benefit
to ask and take all lawful means to recover and receive all pay
half pay commutation pay, or bounty Lands that may be due or owing
by the United States, or any individual State for and account
of Military Services heretofore rendered by Col. William Crawford
deceased, and to ask and use all lawful means to recover and
receive all such pay, half pay commutation pay or bounty Lands,
that may be due and owing by United States, or any individual
State - for military Services heretofore rendered by Lieut. John
Crawford deceased, and to receive from United States or any
individual State such Military Land warrants as may be hereafter
granted for on account of Military Services so as aforesaid
rendered by Col. William Crawford deceased as aforesaid, or for
on account of Military Services so as aforesaid rendered by Lieut.
John Crawford deceased as aforesaid, and for and on account of
said Warrants, to survey and locate the same, in one or more
tracts on any vacant Lands, he may think proper within the Vir-
ginia Military district, set apart to satisfy the officers and
Soldiers of the Virginia Line on the Continental Establishment or
should Congress hereafter grant script for said Warrants to re-
cover such script, and to select such Land as Congress may here-
after grant for redemption of such script, and to examine the
books and records of the Virginia Military Lands Office to aper-
tain as fare as practicable, in wot way or manner certain Military

Chapter twenty-seven

Lands heretofore granted for the Military Services of Col. William Crawford deceased as aforesaid or heretofore granted ---- For the Services of Lieut. John Crawford deceased as aforesaid, have been disposed of and if they be found on any part thereof in the possession of any person or persons who have not got such possession fairly or honestly to institute a suit, or suits either by ejectment or otherwise and to use all lawful means to recover the same either by compromise or otherwise, and sell all Lands that may be unsold belonging to the devises of the said Col. William Crawford deceased as aforesaid or to the devises of Lieut. John Crawford deceased as aforesaid or any said warrant that may be found belonging to the said devises aforesaid to such person or persons and for such sum or sums of money as he may deem most expedient, and to convey absolutely in fee simple for such price or sum of money and to such persons as he shall think fit and made in our names, to seal execute and deliver such deed or deeds conveyances bargains and sales for the absolute sales and disposal thereof, or of any part thereof with such clauses, covenants and agreements to be therein contained as our said Attorney shall think fit and expediant, and compound and agree for the same and acquittances or other discharges for the same, for us and in our names to make seal and deliver, and to do all other lawful acts and things whatsoever concerning the premises, as fully in every respect as we ourselves might or could do were we personally present at the doing thereof and Attorneys one or more under him for the purposes aforesaid to make, and again at his pleasure to revoke, ratifying and confirming, and by these presents allowing whatsoever our said Attorney shal in our names lawfully do or cause to be done in and about the premises, by virtue of these presents. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and affixed our seal this third day of February in the year of our Lord 1836 ---

Signed, sealed in the presence of
Asa Williamson
James Davis

(Heirs)
William Davis (SEAL)
her
Mary X Davis (SEAL)
mark
Effie McCormick (SEAL)
John McCormick (SEAL)

by Josiah Davis their Gardeen.

Chapter twenty-seven

Syrene Crawford

her

by Jane X Crawford her Gardeen

mark

Witnesses:

James Stephenson

James Dickson

Richard Crawford (SEAL)

Elizabeth D. Crawford (SEAL)

William Crawford...

Thomas S. Brown (SEAL)

Mary Brown...

Serena Crawford...

Abraham Knicely (SEAL)

Mary A. Knicely (SEAL)

James Rowland...

Effa Ann C. Rowland (SEAL)

Richard M. Crawford (SEAL)

her

Elizabeth D. X Crawford

mark

J. C. Cummings (SEAL)

Sary Ely (SEAL)

Jesse Ely (SEAL)

Serena Crawford...

Abraham Knicely (SEAL)

Mary A. Knicely (SEAL)

James Rowland

Effa Ann C. Rowland (SEAL)

Richard M. Crawford (SEAL)

her

Elizabeth D. X Crawford...

mark

J. C. Cummings (SEAL)

Sary Ely (SEAL)

Jesse Ely (Seal)

John Summers

Henry Ingersolle

William Smith

D. C. Vance

Jackson Johnson

Attest D. C. Vance

William Rowland

State of Ohio, Adams County.

Personally came before me a Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid and William Davis and Mary Davis his wife and John McCormick and Effa McCormick by their Gardeen Josiah Davis and several acknowledge the signing and sealing of the foregoing power of Attorney to be their own act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned, and the said Mary Davis wife of

Chapter twenty-seven

William Davis being by me examined separate and apart from her said husband and the contents being made known to her, she acknowledged the signing and sealing thereof to be her own Act & deed for the purposes herein expressed -- Given under my hand and seal this 3rd day of February 1836.

Asa Williamson (SEAL)
Justice of the Peace.

State of Ohio, Adams County.

Personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace for the County aforesaid William Crawford, Thomas Brown, Mary Brown & Serena Crawford and acknowledged the signing & sealing of the within power of Attorney to be their act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned. Given under my hand & seal this 27th February 1836.

Chas. Stephenson Justice of Peace (SEAL)

State of Ohio, Adams County.

Personally appeared before me one of the Associate Judges of the County and State aforesaid James Rowland, Effa Ann Rowland, Richard M. Crawford & Elizabeth D. Crawford and acknowledged--- the signing and sealing of the within Power of Attorney to be thar act and deed for the purposes therein named. Given under my hand and seal this 8th day of April 1837.

D. C. Vance (SEAL)
Associate Judge of A. C.

The State of Ohio, Adams County.

I Joseph Darlington Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County aforesaid do hereby certify that the above named Asa Williamson & Charles Stephenson Esq^rs who have signed two of the foregoing certificates of acknowledgments were at the time of signing the said certificates Justices of the Peace in & for the County aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified & that full faith and credit are due to their said certificates & all other offical acts by them done as well in Courts of Justice as there - out--- And I further certify that the Hon: David C. Vance who has signed the above certificate of acknowledgments was at the time of signing the same & still is an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County aforesaid duly Commissioned & qualified & that full faith & credit are due to his said Certificate as well in Courts of Justice as thereout.

Chapter twenty-seven

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and S.S. affixed the seal of the said Court at West Union this 1st day of April in the year of our Lord 1837 and in the 35th year of this State.

Joseph Darlington Clk. A. C.

State of Ohio, Hamilton County.

Before me John Summers a Justice of the Peace in and for said County personally came Abm. Knicely & Mary Knicely his wife and acknowledged the signing & sealing of the within Power of Attorney for the uses and purposes therein specified. Given under my hand and seal this 24th day of March 1837:

John Summers J. P.

State of Ohio, Hamilton County.

I Wm. H. Harrison Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and aforesaid County, do hereby certify that John Summers whose name appears subscribed as of the 24th day of March A. D. 1837 to the within acknowledgment of the power of Attorney hereunto attached, was at the time of taking said acknowledgment and now is acting Justice of the Peace in and for the County af'd duly elected, commissioned & sworn into Office, and that full faith and credit are due and ought to be given to all his official acts of whatever kind.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our Court of Common Pleas at Cincinnati this 13th day of April Anno Domini 1837.

Wm. H. Harrison Clk. H.C.P.C.
by Dan Guno Deputy.

State of Ohio, Adams County.

Personally appeared before me one of the Associate Judges of the County and State aforesaid John C. Cummings, Sary Ely and acknowledged the signing and sealing of the within Power of Attorney to be thar act and deed for the purposes tharin named. Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of June 1837.

D. C. Vance (SEAL)
Associate Judge of A. C.

Chapter twenty-seven

State of Ohio, Adams County.

Personally appeared before me one of the associate Judges of the County and State aforesaid Jesse Ely and acknowledged the signing and sealing of the within Power of Attorney to be his Act and deed for the purposes tharin named. Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of Dec. 1837.

D. C. Vance (SEAL)
Associate Judge of A. C.

State of Ohio, Adams County.

I Joseph Darlington Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County aforesaid do hereby Certify that the Hon: David C. Vance was on the 11th day of June 1837 & on the 11th day of December 1837 the days on which he signed the two certificates above, and still is an associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County aforesaid duly Commissioned & qualified and that full faith H credit are due to his said certificates and all other official acts by him done as well in Courts of Justice thereout.

S. S. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court at West Union this 6th day of January in the year of our Lord and in the 35th year of this State.

Joseph Darlington Clk. A. C.

VIRGINIA

I Stephen Chester Shaw deputy Clerk of the County Court of Wood County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a letter of Attorney from William Crawford and other heirs of William Crawford dec'd and John Crawford dec'd to George Crawford with the and then sealed certificates of the acknowledgments of Grantors, and that the same was produced to me in the Clerk's of said Court with said certificate and thereon written on the 15th day of January 1838 and admitted to record.

Testi S. C. Shaw (SEAL)
D. C. W. C.

Twenty-three months were required for the legal procedure of this document. This time spent in Ohio, after which time, (Jan. 6, 1838) it was ready for the records in Virginia. On

Chapter twenty-seven

Jan. 6, 1838, it was recorded at Parkersburg, Va. (now W. Va.) with the expiration of only nine days after it left the Court of Common Pleas of Joseph Darlington at West Union, county seat of Adams County, Ohio.

One interesting point should not be overlooked in the list of heirs, wherein George Crawford is not mentioned as an heir, but only appointed as Power of Attorney, to represent the heirs of the late Col. William Crawford and the late Lt. John Crawford. Referring to the letter of Richard Crawford, written and sent to his Uncle David Bradford, wherein Richard mentions the heirs of Lt. John Crawford and George Crawford is not included with this Crawford branch. Yet after the legal papers of the Power of Attorney had reached the Virginia Court at Parkersburg a change took place in the application and George Crawford's name was placed at the top of the list of heirs. Once it was received in the Virginia Courts, Josias M. Steed became a legal participant and here George Crawford was declared (or declared himself) to be an heir, to share in this family's wealth of bounty lands, provided by the war services of Lt. John Crawford and Col. William Crawford.

Notice may be taken to the fact that George Crawford had no legal testimony from his own County of Adams in the State of Ohio to represent him as a lawful heir to Col. William Crawford and Lt. John Crawford. Neither were his children represented in these two instruments.

Whether the legal requirements of the foregoing document were accurately carried out, is not known, though measures were taken to bind and seal the contents and protect the applicants and the Crawford heirs.

The Virginia Court produces the following in evidence to the change of script found in the deed books in the office of the Clerk of Courts, in Wood County, West Virginia, with the addition of George Crawford's name as an heir in this family.

George Crawford Know to all men by these presents, that I
to George Crawford of the County of Adams and
Josias M. Steed State of Ohio heir at Law of the late William
 Crawford dec'd and of the late Lieutenant
John Crawford dec'd. Also agent and Attorney infact for William
Crawford, Richard M. Crawford, Elizabeth D. Crawford, Syrene Craw-
ford by her Guardian Jane Crawford, Henry Tolle and Ellen his
wife, James Rowland and Effa Ann Rowland, Thomas Brown and Mary

Chapter twenty-seven

his wife, John Cummins, Jesse Eli and Sarah his wife, William Davis and Mary his wife, Effy McCormick and John McCormick by their Guardian Josiah Davis, Abram Knicely and Mary Knicely his wife & C. have this day ordained, constituted and appointed, and by these Presents do ordain and constitute and appoint Josias M. Steed of Parkersburg, Wood County, Virginia, my true and lawful Attorney to Act for me in my own right and as Attorney for the aboved named Heirs of the said William & John Crawford decd in accordance with the authority given me in their letter of Attorney to bearing date the 3d day of February 1836, so far as relates to Lands in which I. the said George Crawford may interested in my own right, or as Attorney for the aforesaid heirs or either of them, lying and being within the Commonwealth of Virginia to demand, sue for, recover and take possession of any and all Lands within the State of Virginia aforesaid to which, I or they may be entitled, and to compromise with adverse claimants or sell any or all such Lands upon such terms as he may at any time deem proper, and also to execute such conveyances thereof as are authorized by the Letter of Attorney aforesaid to me and to do and perform any and all other lawful acts concerning the premises that I could or might do were I personally present, Ratifying and confirming whatsoever my said Attorney may Lawfully do concerning the premises. I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th day

Signed, Sealed and delivered in presence of)	George Crawford (SEAL)
	own right and Attorney infact for
	Wm. Crawford (SEAL)
	Richard M. Crawford (SEAL)
	Elizabeth D. Crawford (SEAL)
	Sirene Crawford (SEAL)
by her Guardeen	Jane Crawford
	Henry Tolle (SEAL)
	Ellen Tolle (SEAL)
	James Rowland (SEAL)
	Effa Ann Rowland (SEAL)
	Thomas Brown (SEAL)
	Mary Brown (SEAL)
	John Cummings (SEAL)
	Jesse Elli (SEAL)
	Sarah Elli (SEAL)
	Wm. Davis (SEAL)
	Mary Davis (SEAL)

Chapter twenty-seven

by their Guardeen Effa McCormac (SEAL)
 John McCormac (SEAL)
 Abram Kniceley (SEAL)
 Mary A. Kniceley (SEAL)
heirs and deveses of Wm. and John Crawford dec'd.

VIRGINIA...

I Stephen Chester Shaw deputy Clerk of the County Court of Wood County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true Copy of a Letter of Attorney from George Crawford in his own right as Attorney infact for the heirs of William Crawford dec' & John Crawford dec' to Josias M. Steed and that the same was produced and acknowledged in the Clerk's of said Court by said George Crawford in his own right and as Attorney as therein stated on the 15th day of January 1838 and admitted to record...

Testi

S. C. Shaw D. C. W. C.

A repetition of names may be noted in the first of these two documents, yet it has been copied, word for word from the photostat from Parkersburg, W. Va., and appears as thus in Deed Book 10, page 105. Signed and Sealed by Wood County Court, Jan. 12, 1961.

The words 'Original delivered to George Crawford----- 17th January 1838', being inscribed on the margin of the first document, it may be clearly understood that it was the second document which was received by the Virginia Land Office through the County Court of Wood, State of Virginia. (Now W. Va.).

The following records reveal James and Effa (Effelia) Rowland being connected with Fairfield County, Ohio from 1808 until 1813.

1808, no. 59, James Rowland from Thomas and Joanna Davis, 51 acres for \$200.00, in Range 17, Township 17, Section 31. Book G. and page 394.

1813, Edward Murphy from James and Effa (Effelia) Rowland, in Range 17, Township 17, Section 31, Book 1, page 187.

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

THE ADAMS COUNTY JOHN

Should any confusion arise as a result of the two John Crawfords mentioned herein, the difference is made available in this short summary.

Lt. John Crawford (son of Col. William Crawford), married the second time to Effie Grimes, after being left a widower about 1772, after his first marriage to Frances Bradford, by whom he had two sons, Moses and Richard. Lt. John Crawford and Effie Grimes (his second wife), had one son, William. (See Richard Crawford's letter to his Uncle David Bradford).

After the death of Lt. John Crawford (who was buried on Iron Ridge in Adams County, Ohio), his widow remarried on Nov. 30, 1797, in Adams County; and her second husband who was also John Crawford, who died in 1816, was buried in the old Crawford cemetery near the Ohio River, east of Manchester, Ohio. Effie's second husband may be identified here as the 'Adams County John'.

The children of Adams County John, by his former marriage are known as Moses, Sarah, Mary and George. These names appear in the records of the Recorder's Office in Adams County, Ohio. Yet after several extensive searches, no evidence is produced in that county to identify Adams County John as a land holder, in any sense of the word. However, his name is mentioned in other legal documents as follows:

Sept. 7, 1798, Adams County, Manchester, It appeared to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that John Crawford, of Iron Ridge Township, who was taxed as a single man is married, and that his property is taxed and paid by his son Moses Crawford; ordered to refund the money.

Vol. 1, 2, 3. Page 7.

John Belli, R. Recording date Dec. 13, 1797.

Know all men by these presents that I, John Crawford of the County of Adams, North West of the Ohio for and in consideration of personal regard toward my son Moses Crawford and for the sum of five shillings in hand paid by the said Moses Crawford the receipt of which I do hereby acknowledge do give grant bargain and sell unto the said Moses five cows and calves one bay mare twenty hogs and all my farming utensils of every kind the title of which I will warrant and defend against the claim or claims of all and

Chapter twenty-eight

every person or persons whatsoever in testimony of which I do hereunto set my hand and affix my seal this thirtieth day of November in the year 1797.

John Crawford (SEAL)

Came personally before me, John Beasley Esq. the above named John Crawford and acknowledged to have signed sealed and del'd the instrument for the purpose therein contained.

John Beasley (SEAL)

Vol. 1, 2, 3. Page 7.

John Belli R. Recording date Dec. 13, 1797.

Know all men by these presents that I, John Crawford of the County of Adams North West of the Ohio and in consideration of the personal regard toward my daughter Sarah Crawford and the sum of five shillings in hand paid by the said daughter Sarah the receipt of which I do hereby acknowledge do give grant bargain and sell unto the said Sarah five Beds and furniture Six chairs one table twelve pewter plates and one chest of drawers the title of which I will warrant and defend against the claim or claims of all and every person or persons whatsoever in testimony of which I do hereunto set my hand and affix my seal this thirtieth day of November in the year 1797.

John Crawford (SEAL)

Came personally before me, John Beasley Esq. the above named John Crawford and acknowledged to have signed, sealed and del'd the above instrument for the purpose therein contained.

John Beasley (SEAL)

Also in Vol. 1, 2, 3, on page 165, with Jno. Belli as the Recorder, on June 11, 1801, Moses Crawford purchased from Thomas Grimes, Richard Grimes and Noble Grimes, for himself and his heirs, etc... 210 acres of the original Churchill Jones survey, as follows: (Abstract available only).

Adams County, Ohio, Office of Recorder. Vol. 6, page 440.

(Copied and presented to the writer during the research on the Adams County, Ohio Crawford families), whereby at least four different Crawford families have been found. Thus, the searching is more difficult in this Ohio River area.

Another document of this same family as follows:

Chapter twenty-eight

John Crawford to George Crawford Know all men by these presents
Recorded Nov. 28, 1809. I John Crawford for myself my
Joseph Darlington heirs assigns for several good
Recorder for Adams County. causes and monies paid to me and
other valuable considerations
rendered by George Crawford my son I do deliver up in the presence
of these witnesses the following articles viz: one bay mare
branded S on the near shoulder two three year old heifers fifteen
head of hogs and one bed and bedstead and furniture with other
household property and a corner cupboard to the said George
Crawford as well as all the right title claim and demand in and
to any maintainance coming by a will of my son Moses Crawford
deceased which he made in his lifetime and I further relinquish
all claim in and to the same and more as apecial for the value of
one Dollar in hand paid to me at the signing and delivering of
this instrument of writing. Nevertheless quitting all claim or
demand in and to the above described property from me and my heirs
and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said George
Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of March 1809.

John Crawford (SEAL)

Signed in the presence of us,
Wm. Faultner her
Sally Rowland Mary X Hambelton
mark

State of Ohio, Adams County.

This day personally appeared John Crawford before me James
Moore, a Justice of the Peace for said County and acknowledged
the within signing and sealing to be his act and deed for the
purpose therein mentioned. Given under my hand and seal this 9th
day of November 1809.

James Moore J. P. (SEAL)

In Deed Vol. 6, page 517 in the Recorder's Office at West
Union, Adams County, Ohio, about 1810, reference is made to
William Crawford and his wife Nancy and Richard Crawford with his
wife Jane, all living in Lewis County, Kentucky. (Richard and
William were half-brothers to each other and both were sons of
Lt. John Crawford).

From Lewis Burgess's 'Virginia Soldiers of 1776' information

Chapter twenty-eight

mentioning George Crawford, who seemingly was concerned about his own identity; we find that neither, Lt. John Crawford nor Adams County John, were listed in the Probate Court records in Adams County, Ohio as leaving a will. However, the text precisely speaks for itself, where Thomas Hames attested George Crawford's claim to be the son and heir of Lt. John Crawford (son of Col. William Crawford).

On page 463, Vol. 1, quote: Exec. Dept. Dec. 18, 1838. The heirs of William Crawford are allowed land bounty for his services as a Colonel in the Contl. line for one year, ten months and three days in addition to six years heretofore allowed. David Campbell, Gov.

George Crawford of Adams Co., Ohio claimed to be the son and heir of John Crawford, who was a son and heir of Col. William Crawford, both Rev. officers. Thomas Hames attested to the correctness of the above and further stated: "I think George Crawford is reputed in the neighborhood where he resides to be such heir". May 15, 1838. end quote.

Burgess goes on to state: Joseph Darlington, Clerk, declared that he had made a search of Adams Co. records and found no record of John Crawford's will, also that from the record of July term of the Court, 1819, George Crawford filed a bill in Chancery against the heirs of the said John Crawford, dec'd to establish his will. The bill was lost before it was admitted to record. At April Term, 1825 it was dismissed and a decree rendered against the said George Crawford for the costs of the suit. Signed 17 Apl., 1838, Joseph Darlington, West Union, Adams County, Ohio..... end quote.

In the testimony of Thomas Hames, he carefully used the words 'I think & reputed' whereby this lends no strength to his statement and in a court of law, is groundless and unacceptable.

Since George Crawford was only about seven years of age when his father (Adams County John Crawford) married Effie Grimes, (widow of Lt. John Crawford), he was hardly old enough to remember the agreement in the Bible. (Mentioned in Richard Crawford's letter to his Uncle David Bradford); pertaining to the settlement of Lt. John Crawford, Effie's first husband. This was never placed on record anywhere. Regardless of George Crawford's ambitions, whether right or wrong, we recognize the fact that he grew up from the time he was only seven, Lt. John Crawford's widow being his step-mother; therefore the lives of George Crawford's family were very closely interwoven with the true heirs of Lt. John Crawford.

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

IN COMMEMORATION OF ANN CONNELL

Contributed by, accredited to and by permission of Dr. Samuel Adams of Portsmouth, Ohio, 1964, who is a descendant of Col. William Crawford, through Ann (Crawford) Connell.

Chapter one and the Second Generation.

Ann Crawford, the oldest daughter of Colonel William Crawford was born about 1743 in Virginia and spent her early life on the Crawford homestead in Frederick County. In 1759, at the approximate age of sixteen, she married James Connell, a son of James and Ann (Williams) Connell, who in 1740 had migrated to the Upper Shenandoah Valley from Maryland. James Connell, the younger, was born in 1742 and raised in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. James and Ann were attracted quite early to the Youghiogheny Valley in Pennsylvania, by her father and with their small family, soon joined the Crawford family at Stewarts Crossing. The journey was undoubtedly made over Braddock's Old Road, then the most accessible route into that region, which at that date, was a wilderness. The trip was supposedly made soon after Mr. Crawford brought the first of his family to their new homes. From the earliest land survey, of what later became Fayette County, Pennsylvania, it shows that Ann Connell held a Virginia Warrant, dated in 1767. This claim was not adjusted until 31 October 1785, more than a year after her death.

Following James Connell to the Youghiogheny, came his half-brother William and half-sister Rachel, who married Reason Regan; an older brother Zachariah, who later founded Connellsville, and a younger brother Thomas. James Connell's name is third in a list of twenty-four names on Lt. John Hickston's Roll of Virginia Soldiers of 1776. He supposedly died during the early part of the Revolutionary period, for later record of him seems to be lacking. It is quite likely that Ann was a widow prior to 24 January 1777, at which time her father acquired a deed from Ezekial Hickman, et al (and others), party of the one part, for three hundred acres, more or less, containing the home where Ann Connell and her family were living. Below the signature of William Crawford, party of the

Chapter twenty-nine

other part, was also the signature of Ann Connell and the document was witnessed by Providence Mounts, Benjamin Harrison and Thomas Moore, all of that date of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The deed recorded the 28th of February 1784. It became part of Colonel William Crawford's estate that was left to Ann in his will, signed on 16 May 1782, before the tragic Sandusky Expedition. Will Book 1, page 9, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

Records in the family of John Rice Connell, nephew of Ann (Crawford) Connell, indicate that Ann was married secondly to her brother-in-law, William Connell. We find in the 'Connell History From Sources of Information of Zachariah Connell and his Descendants' by Colonel M. A. Reasoner, 1932, that 'Aunt Mary' (Aunt Mary Ortman, see No. 53, page 26), has heard her father (John Rice Connell) say that his grandfather came from Ireland; that he was from the O'Connell family and at the same time, had dropped the 'O' and that he married a German woman for a second wife; that William Connell who married Annie Crawford, was a half-brother of Zachariah. They lived at Fredericksburg, Virginia. Aunt Mary thinks that the girl-sister was also a half-sister of Zachariah's.

Mary Connell Ortman, wife of Reverend Simon Ortman of New Salem, Ohio, was born in Adams County, Ohio in 1827 and was living in 1894. She was the youngest and last surviving child of John Rice Connell and his second wife, Rachel Wykoff. John Rice Connell was the son of Zachariah and Rebecca (Rice) Connell. In the statement of Mary Ortman, she seems to have confused the tradition about her father's grandfather, James Connell, who was the son of Thomas and was the same James who brought his family to Virginia, with the tradition about her father's great-great-grandfather, James Connell, who came from Ireland to Maryland in 1678. To confuse the lives and events dealing with early ancestors of the same name, but of different generations is a common mistake often made in stories of traditional recollection, when without the assistance of recorded history.

Court records show that the Connells were early of Frederick County, Virginia. William Connell, the half-brother of Zachariah, became a Captain with the Westmoreland County Militia 1778 to 1783. His marriage with Ann Connell could well have existed between dates in part; may have influenced Ann's oldest son, John in his decision to leave the home place. John Rice Connell, the latter John's first cousin, was sixteen years old when his Aunt, Ann Connell died. He would have more clearly recalled Ann's second marriage with his Uncle William than that of her first marriage

Chapter twenty-nine

with his Uncle James Connell, who died when John Rice Connell was a small boy. If Mary Ortman's statement is correct, it may be assumed that Captain William Connell died before the death of Colonel William Crawford and Ann Connell, for further record of him seems lacking and he is not mentioned in either the will or settlement of Ann's estate. Ann Connell signed her will on the 17th of May, 1783 in Westmoreland County and it was proved the 23 of March, 1784. (Will Book 1, page 13, Fayette County, Pennsylvania).

She made bequeaths to her son, John Connell, money, to son William, one-half of her plantation, to son James Connell, the other half of the plantation. She made smaller bequeaths to her daughters, Nancy and Polly Connell. She named Zachariah Connell, Providence Mounts the executors. The will was signed by three witnesses, Samuel, Zachariah Connell and Thomas Hews.

Chapter two, Children of James and Ann (Crawford) Connell. 3rd Generation.

1. John Connell was born on 22 May 1760 in Frederick County, Virginia. During his early childhood his parents moved to the vicinity of Stewarts Crossing in the Youghioghney Valley of Pennsylvania. Though raised in a rugged frontier country, he received a good education for that day. Like others of William Crawford's family, he was acquainted with George Washington, Lord Dunmore and other important visitors who came into that region. Tradition states that John, when still a boy, though large for his age, incurred the disgust of his elders by running away from home to join the militia.

During John's early youth, his mother became a widow and as the oldest son, he was required to assume the responsibilities of manhood. When a young man, he moved to the western part of the county and lived at Augusta Town, which later became Washington, Pennsylvania.

During the Revolutionary period, he served as a private with the Washington County Militia.

Though John Connell and all of Effie McCormick's children, (except Ann McCormick) and all of Sarah Harrison's children were not named in their grandfather Crawford's will, Col. William Crawford did secure land on the Ohio River for John Connell and made settlements for others of his family, prior to writing of his will, which was drawn up just before departure of the Sandusky Expedition.

Chapter twenty-nine

John Connell was named among the children of Ann Connell in will of 1783 and to him, the first named 'son', she left money rather than a share of the home tract, which was divided between John's brothers, William and James, who were still living on the home place.

At a very early date, John Connell moved to Ohio County, Virginia and settled near the mouth of Buffalo Creek at Charleston, Virginia (now Wellsbrug, W. Va.). In 1797 John Connell was among the earliest land purchasers in Jefferson County, Ohio, having purchased his tract from Doctor Robert Johnson. In 1801 he sold part of the property to John Kerr and in 1806, the balance to James Donlevy (Ohio Archeological & History Recollection, Vol. VIII, pages 239, 241 and 245).

His first marriage in 1791 to Mary Hedges was recorded at West Liberty, Ohio County, Virginia. The records were later removed to Wheeling when it later became the county seat.

He early established a merchantile and produce business and we find 'The Pittsburgh Gazette of August 17, 1793, advertised that they will receive wheat, rye or whiskey as subscription fee for the paper at various places, including Captain John Connell at the Mouth of Buffalo'. (Western Penn. Historical Magazine, Vol. VI page 264).

John Connell was a member of and present at the first court of Brooke County, which met at Charleston 23, May, 1797, at which meeting he was elected by ballot of members, to be appointed Clerk of Court and after having taken oath of office provided by law, entered into bond for faithful execution thereof. (Records of the first Court of Brooke County, see 'History of the Panhandle, West Virginia, 1879, pages 309, 310, 311). John served as Clerk of Court for many years.

He was an active member of the Militia and served as a Staff Officer under General William Henry Harrison during the Indian Wars. During 1812, he helped raise troops in Brooke County for which place he served as Lt. Colonel in the First Regiment, Connell's Militia. Later he served as Colonel and one time was in command as General, a title which he was often given, after his retirement from active duty. As 'General John Connell' he is listed as the head of a household in the 1800 census for Brooke County, Virginia. After one of the battles with General William Harrison, he and the General traded watches. This watch later belonged to his great-granddaughter, Martha Carter.

He was an Episcopalian and a Mason.

Chapter twenty-nine

On 14 March 1802 he married secondly to Eleanor, the daughter of John and Eleanor (Dawson) Swearingen of Brooke County. She was born 28 June 1786. Her father, John, was a Revolutionary soldier. A man of determination and strong discipline, no doubt inherited from his Dutch ancestor, Garret Swearingen. He believed as many of that day, that marriages should be planned and contracted for, by the parents for their daughters. The marriage of one of his older daughters was arranged with the widower, John Connell, although the young lady was in love with her cousin and did not want to marry John, who was many years her senior.

On the day of the wedding, relatives and friends of both families fattered from far and near at the Swearingen home. In pioneer fashion, food and strong drink were plentiful with many of the men. The celebration of the occasion began early in the afternoon and extended through the night. That evening when the nuptial time drew near, John Swearingen left his guests, ascending the stairs, only in minutes returned with a stern look on his face and ushered his prospective son-in-law through the front door to privacy without. Their departure was hardly noticed, though some showed signs of curiosity which was quickly dispelled upon the return of their host and the bridegroom.

John Swearingen returned to the second floor and John Connell took his place near the minister. The usual moments of tension and expectancy that captures a gathering on such occasions was prolonged into one of restlessness and wonder, but at last the father and the bride, beautifully dressed for the occasion, descended the stairs. Whispers and exclamations of surprise and excitement filled the air, for the pale and trembling bride who walked forth and married John Connell, was Eleanor, not her older sister, who shortly before had escaped through a window, descended a ladder and eloped by horseback with her cousin.

After finding that one of his 'birds had flown the nest' and that Eleanor, a younger sister had been of help in the escape, Swearingen angrily stated, "If John Connell was willing to marry a younger and prettier bride, there would be a wedding that night as planned". With no further ado, he left to consult with his prospective son-in-law. After being assured by Swearingen that if Eleanor too would agree to the match, John Connell declared his willingness and that, as Clerk of Court, he could adjust the necessary documents. Swearingen then returned to his weeping wife and daughter, who through fear and obedience, complied with his stern demands. With her mother's help, Eleanor put on the new

Chapter twenty-nine

dress, dried her tears and on her father's arm, became the bride in place of her sister.

Such parental and family domination displayed as that of John Swearingen would not be acceptable today, but on the post Revolutionary frontier when the country was young and rough, desirable and prosperous husbands were not plentiful for the many daughters of large families. It was an age when men without a question almost dominated the lives of their womenfolk. John Swearingen's action on the occasion just related, brought expected criticism from very few; many admired his discipline, while others felt that he was doing the best thing for his family and for one of his daughters and at the same time, saving a good son-in-law. The majority however, were entertained and delighted and felt the wedding a great success and thereafter gave it little thought.

The wedding proved a success and Eleanor made a good and happy wife and mother. Long after, when she talked of her wedding to her daughters and later to her granddaughters, she said that John was always loyal and good to her and that from the very start she deeply respected and obeyed him; but it took time for her to really love him and appreciate fully, what a kind and fine husband he really was. Though she did not regret the marriage, she thought her father at the time, was unjust and she declared that if she could prevent it, she would never let one of her daughters or granddaughters marry to one whom they were not in love.

As a child, I have heard my grandmother, Julia Connell Adams relate that when a girl and later as a young lady, she had many times heard her grandmother, Eleanor Connell, tell the story of her wedding to John Connell. I have since heard it told by Aunt Lida Kinney and Aunt Julia Turley and discussed by others of father's generation. As I recall, the elder sister's name was Mary Swearingen.

John Connell died on 28 March 1831, at Wellsburg (West) Virginia and his wife Eleanor, died on 3 July 1848, at the home of her son James S. Connell, then residing in Wellsville, Ohio. Their dates of birth and death were recorded in James S. Connell's Bible. They were buried in the old cemetery at Wellsville, but later when the ground was cleared for a new High School, they with others were removed to the McNally Lot in the newer Wellsville Cemetery. John's name 'General John Connell' and the year of his death, are inscribed on the monument, while the year of birth and death of Eleanor are both given with her name.

Little is known of the family concerning John Connell's first

Chapter twenty-nine

marriage to Mary Hedges, other than their daughter Ann supposedly lived at Wellsburg, West Virginia.

Children of John Connell by his second marriage to Eleanor Swearingen, all born at Charleston, Virginia (now Wellsburg, West Virginia).

1. Ruth, born Jan. 2, 1803, died at Shiloh, Ohio, married James Ross, Nov. 17, 1823. He was born Dec. 12, 1797 and died at sea, Nov. 22, 18... They had 12 children:
 1. John Connell, born April 7, 1824.
 2. Eleanor, born June 29, 1825.
 3. Jane, born October 14, 1826.
 4. Rebecca, born April 16, 1828.
 5. Mary, born Nov. 14, 1829.
 6. Sarah, born October 4, 1831.
 7. Martha, born September 21, 1836.
 8. Elizabeth, born May 19, 1839.
 9. Milissa, born September 10, 1840.
 10. James, born March 28, 1842.
 11. Hulda, born September 17, 1845.
 12. Thomas, born October 1, 1848.
2. John Swearingen, born 1804, died 1805.
3. James Swearingen, born April 8, 1806.
4. Eleanor, born 1807.
5. John, born 1809.
6. Jane, born 1812.
7. Harrison, born 1814, died 1848, married Sept. 11, 1838 to Eliza Russell 1814 - 1866.
8. Martha, born 1817.
9. George, born 1819.
10. Philip, born 1821.

Children of James and Ann (Crawford) Connell, continued.

2. William Connell was born about 1762 in Frederick County, Virginia, was named in his grandfather Crawford's will and from his mother's estate, settled in 1788, he received half of the Connell homeplace in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. The 1790 census of Pennsylvania lists him as single and living alone, but thereafter he married Elizabeth, the sister of Solomon Connell and the daughter of Samuel Connell, a neighbor who came from Ireland and purchased land adjacent to the tract deeded in January 1777, by Ezekiel Hickman and others, to Ann Connell's father, Col. William

Chapter twenty-nine

Crawford. In this deed, Samuel Connell's tract is given in the description of boundary for the Crawford purchase. This was the same Crawford tract that was later left to Ann Connell by her father's estate. That Samuel Connell had but recently immigrated to this country before January 1777, is shown from the 1850 census of Brooke County, Virginia, (now West Virginia) which shows that his son, Solomon Connell was 77 years old and that he was born in Ireland; thus establishing the fact that Solomon was less than three years old when his father brought him from Ireland to western Pennsylvania. This point is of genealogical importance in separating the two different Connell families that were united only by the marriage of William and Elizabeth (Connell) Connell. That James Connell, the great-grandfather of James Connell, who married Ann Crawford, was related to Samuel Connell, who came to America one hundred years later, is possible but without proof.

Both Connell families removed from Fayette County, Penna., to the vicinity of what is now Wellsturg, West Virginia, at about the same time.

At the meeting of the Court of Brooke County, Virginia, on Wednesday, August 23, 1797 it was ordered that, William Connell be recommended to his Excellency, the Governor, for appointment as Captain of the Rifle Company in the First Battalion of the Fourth Regiment and Tenth Brigade of Militia in the Commonwealth, in place of William Wells, resigned and William Hudson, Lieutenant, place of Solomon Hedges removed and Joshua Meek, Ensign in place William Connell Promoted... The minutes were recorded and signed by John Connell, Clerk of Courts.

Samuel Connell and his wife Mary Jane, settled in Steubenville, Ohio, where they are mentioned in a deed of 1836. William Connell, with his family and sister, Nancy Connell, followed them to Steubenville in 1808. In 1810, William Connell died by drowning, presumably in the Ohio River. Among papers now belonging to descendants of Solomon Connell, is a receipt dated at Charleston, April 13, 1811, which reads, 'Received of Solomon Connell, twenty-four dollars in full, for a tin-plate stove for the use of his brother William, deceased, Henry Prather'. From the date of this receipt, Solomon was helping his sister Elizabeth clearup the accounts against her late husband William. Prather, who signed the receipt, identified William in relationship to Solomon, as 'his brother William', rather than his brother-in-law, which would have been correct. Whether Prather knew or did not know the true relationship between Solomon and William Connell is of no

Chapter twenty-nine

importance. However, his failure to insert the word 'in-law' makes the record from a genealogical standpoint, contrary to fact.

Elizabeth was still a widow in 1826, at which time, five of her eight children were named: Alexander, William Harrison, Jane, Martha and Tirza. (See History of Jefferson County, Ohio).

Children of James and Ann (Crawford) Connell, continued.

3. James Connell, born about (1810 census records, Wellsburg, W. Va. figures 1765), was named in the will of his grandfather, Col. William Crawford and in his mother's will of 1783. From his mother's estate he received one-half of the home tract. As 'James Connell, Junr.' his name is one of the twelve on a bill of survey by Alexander McLean to Zachariah Connell, who superintended many of the early surveys of the surrounding country. The bill was receipted as paid, on 8 July, 1795. James Connell, Jr. was a nephew of Zachariah Connell, one of the executors of Ann Connell's will.

James Connell married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Connell, who was an early neighbor of the Crawfords and James and Ann (Crawford) Connell, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Rebecca was born about 1777 or 1778 and was a sister to Solomon Connell and Elizabeth Connell, who married William Connell (brother of James, who is the subject in this sketch).

The children of James and Rebecca (Connell) Connell were:

1. William
2. Harriet, born 1811, married Thomas Gatewood.
3. Mariah, born 1814, married John McSword.
4. Solomon, married Jane
5. Sarah
6. Elizabeth
7. Jane, married Craft.
8. Ethelinda.

At a later period, James joined his brothers and sisters on the Ohio River at Charleston, Va. (now Wellsburg, W. Va.). On 18 of August 1813 he witnessed the will of Samuel Adams of Brooke County, W. va. The will was probated by John Connell in March 1815.

James Connell died in 1828, at about seventy-four years of age. His personal estate was \$592.90, Samuel Adams, grandson of Samuel Connell above and his wife, Rebecca Connell, were the administrators of his estate at a public sale, June 5, 1828. (Inventory Book No. 3, 1823, Brooke County, West Virginia, for 182, 185, 323, May 1828). Rebecca died in 1851, naming eight

Chapter twenty-nine

children in her will, dated Aug. 8, that same year. Her will was witnessed by Basil Beal and William Adams with executors, William Connell and Joseph C. Gist. (Will Book 3, page 310, Brooke County, West Virginia).

Children of James and Ann (Crawford) Connell, continued.

4. Nancy Connell was born about 1766. She received bequeaths from the will of her grandfather, Col. William Crawford and her mother, Ann Connell. Upon moving to the Ohio River, she made her home with her brother, William at Charleston, (now Wellsburg) and in 1808 removed to Steubenville, Ohio. No marriage record has been found for Nancy Connell and it is assumed she remained unmarried; for after the death of her brother William, as Nancy Connell, she continued to reside with her sister-in-law the widow, Elizabeth Connell.

Both Elizabeth and her brother, Solomon Connell, were close friends, neighbors and business associates of Ann (Crawford) Connell's children from early childhood in Pennsylvania, throughout the rest of their lives.

Though Solomon Connell was of no known blood relationship to his brother-in-law, William Connell and Nancy Connell, he was treated by them as a brother.

To secure the payment of a debt to his sister Elizabeth and to Nancy Connell, Solomon Connell signed the following indenture, now in possession of Solomon Connell's descendants. 'This indenture made and entered into this 17th day of August in the year of our Lord 1824, by and between Solomon Connell of the County of Brooke in the State of Virginia, of the one part, and Samuel Connell of the County of Jefferson in the State of Ohio, of the other part, witnessed that whereas the said Solomon is now justly indebted to Elizabeth and Nancy Connell of the said County of Jefferson, sisters of said Solomon, the sum of five hundred dollars and willing to secure to them the payment thereof hath granted, bargained and sold to said Samuel Connell, etc...' In this indenture, it is interesting to note that the debt secured by Solomon through his father Samuel, also conveniently spoke of the two women as 'sisters of the said Solomon', both his true sister and Nancy Connell, a sister of friendly adoption, by both Solomon and Elizabeth.

This assumed relationship was at times, confusing to many acquaintances and even to some of the younger generations in both Connell families

Chapter twenty-nine

It may be noted that Polly Connell (daughter of James and Ann (Crawford) Connell, (sister of John, William, James and Nancy, before mentioned), was born about 1768 and was named in the will of her grandfather, Col. William Crawford, also in the will of her mother, Ann (Crawford) Connell. After removing to the Ohio River, she settled with her brothers and sister at Charleston, (now Wellsburg, W. Va.). She was married to Samuel A. Marshall about 1802.

James S. Connell, Chapter 3, Generation 4.

James Swearingen Connell, son of John and Eleanor (Swearingen) Connell, was born 8 April 1806 in Brooke County, (West) Virginia. He owned several large tracts of land and for several years, followed an agriculture life. On 22 October 1826, he was married to Eliza, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Reeves) Mendell of the same place. She was born 29 March 1811 in the old brick house built by Valentine Mendell, her grandfather. It is still standing on the hill east of Wellsburg, West Virginia.

Mr. Connell became interested in steamboating, but in 1842 moved to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where he ran the Walker House.

In 1843 he conducted a large party of Wyandot Indians to the Ohio River at Portsmouth, Ohio, when they were being removed by steamboat to a western Reservation. Upon the arrival at their destination, he was invited to become a member of the tribe, but influenced by memory of history still fresh in the minds of the family, he courteously declined the offer.

In 1846 removed to Wellsville, in Columbiana County, Ohio, where the Connells lived until 1852, then went to Hancock County, (West) Virginia and for a time lived on Elk River, but soon after settled permanently in present Charleston, West Virginia. (State Capital). With Judge Paulsley of Point Pleasant, he purchased 35,000 acres of land, a tract known as the Samuel Smith survey. A large part of this acreage, they sold to neighboring farmers or those wishing to establish permanent homes in the region.

He died of typhoid fever at present Charleston, W. Va., 24 September 1869. Elizabeth Connell died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. Q. Adams of Portsmouth, Ohio, on 29 March 1899. She and her husband were buried in the Spring Hill Cemetery at present Charleston, West Virginia.

The children of James S. and Eliza (Mendell) Connell, were all born at Wellsburg, West Virginia, as follows:

1. Daniel Fetter Connell, born Nov. 13, 1827, died August 5, 1891 at Charlottesville, Virginia. He was a firebrick

Chapter twenty-nine

- manufacturer at Sciotoville, Portsmouth and Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1880 organized and became president of the Peabody Coal Mines of West Virginia. He was shot very early in the morning of August 1, 1891, by a man who attempted to hold up a pullman car on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad between Waynesboro and Basic City, Virginia, going east. After the shooting, the man escaped without getting a large pay roll Mr. Connell was taking to the mines. In serious condition, he was removed from the train at Charlottesville, where he died five days later.
2. Julia Amelia, born Nov. 12, 1829, died August 5, 1909 at Cincinnati, Ohio. She married Nov. 20, 1849 to William Quincy Adams, 1827 - 1892. Both are buried at Portsmouth, Ohio. See sketch of Julia (Connell) Adams.
 3. Mary D. born February 28, 1834, died at She was married September 18, 1849 to John A. Carter, born..... died.....1908 at (See sketch of Mary D. Carter).
 4. John Harrison, born May 28, 1834, died..... 1916 at Charleston, West Virginia. He married March 1850 to Cynthia E. Whittaker, born 1835, died 1916. Both are buried at Charleston, West Virginia. They had among others, two daughters, Mrs. Mollie Senet and Ruth Eleanor Connell, who never married, both of South Charleston, West Virginia. (Ruth Connell owned the James S. Connell Bible.
 5. Henry C. born April 10, 1841, died November 2, 1883 at Portsmouth, Ohio. Buried at Charleston, West Virginia. He never married.
 6. Sarah Eleanor, born February 5, 1845, died October 31, 1909 at Portsmouth, Ohio. Buried at Charleston, West Virginia. She never married. She received the James S. Connell Bible and left it to her brother, John Harrison Connell's daughter, Ruth Eleanor Connell of South Charleston. W. Va.

Connell Records, Recorded in the Names of the James S. Connell Family Bible.

Births, John Connell Gen. was born May 22, 1760.
 Eleanor Connell was born Jany. 28, 1786.

Henry Mendell was born April 8, 1781.
Sarah Mendell was born April 10, 1793.
Elizabeth Mendell was born Mar. 29, 1811.
Daniel F. Connell was born Nov. 13, 1827.

Chapter twenty-nine

Julia Amelia Connell was born Nov. 12, 1829.
Mary Connell was born Feb. 28, 1832.
John H. Connell was born May 28, 1834.
Henry C. Connell was born Apr. 1841.
Sarah E. Connell was born Feb. 5, 1845.

Marriages:

James S. Connell and Elizabeth Mendell was married October 28, 1826.
James A. Carter and Mary D. Connell was married Sept. 18, 1849.
William Q. Adams and Julia A. Connell was married Nov. 20, 1849.
Daniel F. Connell and Catherine Wilhelm were married Nov. 12, 1850.
John H. Connell and Cynthia Whittaker was married Mar...1850.

Deaths: John Connell Gen. died March 28th, 1831.
Eleanor Connell died July 3, 1848.

Henry Mendell died Nov. 12, 1845.
Sarah Mendell died June 27, 1847.

James S. Connell died Sept. 24, 1869.
Eliza Connell died Mar. 29, 1899.

Bible publisher, Cooperstown, N. Y. Sterotyped, Printed and Published by H. & E. Plinney.

The foregoing records were copied from the James S. Connell Bible, myself, S. P. Adams, Jr., on September 2, 1927 at South Charleston, West Virginia. The Bible was given to my great-aunt, Sarah E. Connell by her mother, Eliza (Mendell) Connell and Sarah gave it to Ruth Eleanor Connell, the daughter of John Harrison Connell, brother of said Sarah, with the understanding that it would be kept in the Connell family. Cousin Ruth Connell was living with her sister, Cousin Monny Senet in Charleston, South side, Rt. 1, Box 14. From the old family album, also in possession of Ruth, I obtained copies of a picture of John Connell, Daniel, William Q. Adams and Julia (Connell) Adams, and one of Sarah Eleanor Connell. Some pictures had been removed from the album. The old family albums have been an inspiration and discovery to the family historian and genealogist and rare indeed are these priceless old keepsakes.

Chapter twenty-nine

Julia (Connell) Adams. Chapter 4, Generation 5.

Julia Amelia Connell, daughter of James Swearingen and Eliza (Mendell) Connell, was born at Wellsburg, West Virginia on 12 Nov. 1929. In 1842, the family moved to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where her father, for a time, ran the Walker House, mentioned by Charles Dickens, as a place once visited during his tour of United States.

When children, Julia and Mary, were often permitted to gather unused food from the tables after the dining room had closed. They would play store and sell their wares through a window to the Indians, who were plentiful about Upper Sandusky, at that time. Though not highly lucrative, the enterprise gained popularity among the customers and the Connell girls felt rich with the pennies they collected.

The horses were taken to water in a stream below the tavern. The girls often rode the horses on the watering trips. On one occasion, when Julia and Mary rode bareback on the same horse, the animal descended where the bank was quite steep and when its front feet slipped into the water to firm ground, it lowered its head to drink and the girls slid forward down its long neck and into the stream. At the time, many Wyandots were present and amused by the girl's misfortune and they burst into laughter. The old Chief who knew the girls, went into the water and pulled them out and set them back on the horse. As the girls rode away, slightly embarrassed, the Chief and the others were still laughing.

In 1844, the Connells returned to Wellsburg, W. Va., where Mr. Connell opened a department store in which he soon employed Mr. William Q. Adams, a young man of eighteen, as an assistant. William was a friend of the family and a childhood favorite of Julia Connell. In 1846, Mr. Connell removed to Wellsville, in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he and his son opened a similar business.

On 20 November 1849, Julia Connell married William Quincy Adams. They lived in Wellsburg, W. Va. until 1852, when they moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where Mr. Adams entered the coal business with his kinsman, John Buchannan. In 1865, he bought a home and several acres in Delhi, Hamilton County and lived there until 1870, when he sold out and with his brother-in-law, Daniel F. Connell, joined the Taylor and Connell Firebrick Company at Sciotoville, but established a home in Portsmouth, Ohio. He built a firebrick plant at Logan, Ohio in 1879 and in 1881 built the Portsmouth Firebrick Work, (today one of Harbinson-Walker's largest plants).

Mr. Adams was president and general manager of the company

Chapter twenty-nine

and his business prospered.

William Quincy Adams died at his home on Second Street in Portsmouth, Ohio on November 12, 1892. Mrs. Adams resided in Portsmouth until about 1907, when due to failing health, she sold her home and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio for special care. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Kenny of Cincinnati, on August 5, 1909. Both she and her husband were buried in the Adams lot in Greenlawn Cemetery at Portsmouth, Ohio.

The children of William Quincy and Julia (Connell) Adams are as follows: No. 1 and 2 were born at Wellsburg, West Virginia and 3, 4 and 7 born in Delhi, now part of Cincinnati.

1. William Quincy, born in 1850, died soon after.
2. James Connell, born 21 Nov. 1851, died 4 April 1921 at Louisa, Ky. Married first to Mary Frances Dugan of Portsmouth, Ohio. Married secondly to Jennie Cummins of Louisa, Ky. Issue by first marriage, William and Samuel Adams; by second marriage, a daughter Jean Adams. Earl Adams married Emma Belt. They have a daughter, Mrs. Frances Alderman and son Buriel Adams. Both are married and have families in California.
3. Lydia Mendell, born 29 May 1854, died 28 October at Santa Monica, California. Married Thomas Kinney of Portsmouth, Ohio. One daughter, Julia Adams Kinney, born June 14, 1877, (never married). died in Santa Monica, California October 1, 1941.
4. Julia Amelia, born 20 May 1858, died 29 July 1925 at Los Angeles, California. Married first to Judge Henry Clay Turley of Portsmouth, Ohio. Secondly to Captain Ambrose Leach of Red House, West Virginia. No issue by either marriage.
5. Mary Ellen, born July 28, 1863, died 14 June 1864.
6. Daniel Buchanan, born 6 July 1865, died 27 July 1865.
7. Samuel Preston, born 18 March 1869, died 27 April 1933. Married Dec. 17, 1891 to Bessie Cecelia Varner, 1867-1956. (See sketch).

Samuel Preston Adams, Chapter 5, Generation 6.

Samuel Preston Adams, born 18 March 1869 at Delhi, (now part of Cincinnati, Ohio), was the youngest child of William Quincy and Julia (Connell) Adams, who removed to Portsmouth, Ohio in 1870. He spent his boyhood days on the ridge at the home of his father, later sold to Harmon Spitzer. With the exception of eighteen

Chapter twenty-nine

months at Logan, Ohio.

He attended the public schools of Portsmouth and at the age eighteen, started to work in the Portsmouth Firebrick Works as off-barer, from which position he advanced through every phase of the firebrick industry. At the time of his father's death in 1892, he was vice-president and secretary of the company. He was, for a time, vice-president of the Portsmouth and Tygart Valley Railroad.

The business eventually merged with the Harbinson-Walker combine and still is one of the leading industries of Portsmouth. He built a home on the northwest corner of Second and Glover Streets in the Adams block in 1894. In 1905 he sold this residence to Charles Hall, Sr. and removed to Denver, Colorado for four years, during which period he supervised the construction and established the operation of a new firebrick plant at that place. His Denver residence was 911 Downing Ave. Upon returning to Portsmouth, he was for a short time, associated with Lesley C. Turley in the Portsmouth Iron Foundry, but soon after, managed the Olive Hill plant of Pyro Clay Products Company. In 1913 he accepted a position with the Chicago Firebrick Company and spent considerable time for the company that year, in locating and purchasing suitable clay land in Missouri.

In 1914 he sold his home at 1628 Highland Avenue to Chester Lloyd and removed to New Florence, Missouri, where he built and started the operation of the New Florence Firebrick Plant. In 1916 he removed to Oak Park, Illinois and became salesman for the Chicago district of the Company. In 1918 he accepted the position of sales manager for the same district with the Ashland Firebrick Company of Kentucky. When this company joined the new combine of American Refractories Incorporation, he was made general sales manager of the entire country west of the Illinois and Indiana line. In 1931 he returned to Portsmouth, establishing residence on North Hill Road and became associated with the Davis Firebrick Company of Oak Hill, Ohio.

Mr. Samuel P. Adams, Sr., like his father, was over six feet tall and well proportioned. He was a fine marksman with the rifle and enjoyed all kinds of hunting, fishing and out-door life. He was interested in archeology and owned one of the finest collections of prehistoric mound-builder relics in Ohio; most of the collection coming from the mounds of the southern part of this state. It was housed in the museum of the State University at Columbus and was exhibited as part of the Ohio display at the Buffalo World's Fair in New York.

Chapter twenty-nine

Samuel Preston Adams, Sr., had a cordial and jovial personality and possessed a keen understanding of human nature. He was modestly generous to those worthy of help and always interested in problems of civic welfare. He was an Episcopalian and earlier attended the old Christ Church on Third Street. He finally became a parishioner of the All Saints and was for years, a member of the Vestry, serving in the office of Senior Warden at the time of his death.

Samuel Preston Adams, Sr., died 27 April 1933 at Portsmouth, Ohio and was buried beside his father in Greenlawn Cemetery.

He was married in the All Saint's Church by the Rev. Henry Leonard Badger on 17 December 1891 to Bessie Cecelia, the daughter of Colonel Sampson Eagon and Mary Louis (Huston) Varner of Portsmouth. She was born 4 October 1867, in the 'old brick house on Second Street, that was built by her father. When a small girl, she helped in the unveiling of the Civil War Memorial in the center of Tracy Park. She and her future husband entered grade school the same year and were classmates throughout the greater part of grade and high school years. After her husband's death, she lived for a few years at 1615 Third Street, but fortunately moved to Gilbert Avenue on the hill, a short time before the great Ohio flood of January 1937.

Mrs. Adams took an active part in the parish work of All Saint's Church and the Joseph Spencer Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She later made her home at the residence of her son, Dr. Samuel Perston Adams, Jr., at 2850 Circle Drive, Portsmouth, Ohio. She resided at her son's home until her death at Mercy Hospital, August 22, 1956.

The children of Samuel Preston, Sr. and Bessie Cecelia (Varner) Adams, were all born in Portsmouth, Ohio and are listed as follows:

1. William Quincy, born 31 January 1893, died 24 March 1945. (never married).
2. Dr. Angus Sanford, born 14 March 1895, married 17 April 1917 at New Florence, Mo. to Vauriene, daughter of George and Lilly (Wilson) Blast of that place. She was born 5 September 1897 at New Florence. At the University of Northwestern he received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1916 and has since practiced in Portsmouth. They have one child, Rosemary, born 28 April 1922 at Portsmouth, Ohio. She married at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, 25 March 1943 to Lt. Wayne Lewis, also of Portsmouth, born there 12 May 1921.

Chapter twenty-nine

They now reside at 2068 Upper Chelsa, Columbus, Ohio. They have two children, James Lewis, born October 31, 1947 and Linda Lee Lewis, born October 19, 1950.

3. Maria Louise, born 23 April 1879, died April 1900.
4. Dr. Samuel Preston, Jr., born 9 August 1899. Married March 1942 at the Second Presbyterian Church to Mary Louise, daughter of John William, Sr. and Ermatine (Bierley) Berndt of Portsmouth, Ohio. She was born in Portsmouth on 20 of September 1911. He attended Northwestern University and received a Doctor of Dental Surgery degree in 1942 and the Master of Science in Dentistry in 1931. From 1924 to 1931 he practiced in Oak Park, Illinois, then returning to Portsmouth to specialize in Orthodontia. He had a Commission of First Lieutenant in Dental Corps Reserve and served over five years of active duty in World War II. Assigned as a Dental Officer in the Fourth Division, he became the assistant in the Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C., under General Mills and was thereafter assigned to the Staff at Lawson General Hospital, Kentucky. Serving for more than three years during the Korean War, as Post-Dental Surgeon at the New Orleans Port of Embarkation, retired from active duty as Lt. Colonel. He is now specializing in the field of Orthodontia at Portsmouth, Ohio.

The children of Samuel Preston and Mary Louise (Brendt) Adams are as follows:

1. Barbara Ann, born 31 December 1942, at Camp Gorden, Georgia. Died 31 December 1942.
2. Samuel Preston, born 29 January 1944, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.
3. Martha Louise, born 17 November 1945, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Chapter twenty-nine

A Notation: The Adams name in connection with the allied name of Connell, involving William Quincy Adams, grandfather of Dr. Samuel Preston Adams, Jr.

William Quincy Adams was the 10th generation in descent from Thomas (2) and Henry (1) Adams, who came from England in 1638 and established their family in Massachusetts. Through Joseph (2) and Henry Adams descended Presidents John (5) and John Quincy Adams and their cousin, Samuel (5) Adams, the patriot.

William Quincy Adams's great-grandfather, Samuel (6) Adams and Nathan Hale had the same step-mother, Abigail Cobb Adams Hale, the daughter of Gideon and Margaret Cleveland Cobb. As early as 1773, he purchased land in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. In 1777, he served as a lieutenant in Maj. Judah Woodruff's Regiment of Conn. Volunteers.

Samuel (7) Adams (grandfather of William Quincy Adams), of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, served in 1778 in that county militia as a lieutenant and in the same rank in Captain William Connell's Company and Rangers on the frontier. (1778-1783). After the sale of land in 1787 - 8, he received from his father a fair portion of currency and in 1789, purchased land in what is now Brooke County, West Virginia. He was also one of the early landholders in Jefferson County, Ohio.

Chapter twenty-nine

Connell-Gatewood Lineage To Col. William Crawford, Through Ann (Crawford) Connell.

James Connell (son of James and Ann 'Crawford' Connell), died interstate, 1828. His estate consisted of 145 acres of land on Buffalo Creek, Brooke County, Va. (now W. Va.), valued at \$2026.50 for tax purposes in 1829. (Deed Book No. 2, 233-34, in 1799 and Deed Book G. 427 in 1825 and Land Book, 1829, 6).

The children of James and Rebecca Connell, already given as, William, Harriet, Mariah, Solomon, Sarah, Elizabeth, Jane and Ethelinda, the direct lineage of this sketch will stem through the above named Harriet (Herriet, Hetty, Esther).

Harriet (Hester, Hetty, Esther), born 31 August 1811, d. 30 October 1882 (grandaughter of Ann Crawford Connell), was married to Thomas Gatewood (b. 24 May 1810, d. 15 Sept. 1875) was the son of William, Sr. and Elizabeth (McCracken) Gatewood of Ann Arundel County, Maryland.

Hester (Esther) Gatewood and her sister, Maria(h) McSwords, inherited 'two undivided eighth parts of the whole' of James Connell's estate which they sold to Richard Starr, Sept. 9, 1835, for \$440.00. (Brooke County Deed Book Np. 11, 1835-1837, p. 166).

In the summer of 1836 the families of Thomas Gatewood and John McSwords, along with other of their relatives, moved into Morgan County, Ohio from Brooke County, Virginia (now W. Va.). A parcel of land was purchased Sept. 19, 1835 amounting to 200 acres on Olivet Ridge, Range 11, Township 9 (Windsor), Morgan County, Ohio. The purchase was \$500.99 and the grantors were James Moore and his wife.

The family of Thomas and Hester (Esther) Connell Gatewood were eleven in number, as follows:

1. James, b. Dec. 13, 1833, married to Mariem Brooke, Dec. 4, 1855.
2. Lucille, b. Nov. 15, 1835.
3. Sarah, b. Sept. 21, 1837.
4. William, b. Sept. 12, 1839.
5. John, b. Jan. 29, 1842, married Mary Jane Gheen, May 11, 1862.
6. Thomas, b. Oct. 24, 1843, married Rebecca Rollison, Nov. 13, 1864.
7. Wesley Emmet, b. Oct. 23, 1845, married Annie Linden Pierrot on Oct. 6, 1886, who was of French and Swiss nationality.

Chapter twenty-nine

8. Mary Anne, b. Oct. 31, 1848.
9. Franklin P., b. Sept. 29, 1850.
10. Elisha G., b. Aug. 26, 1852, married Jennie Kackley, Dec. 12, 1880.
11. Martha, b. Jan. 18, 1856.

The Gatewood burials have been in the Mount Olivet Methodist Cemetery in Windsor Township and the Friend's Burial Ground in Embree Park, Pennsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

Wesley Emmet Gatewood, Sr., who married Annie Linden Pierrot of the foregoing family, the lineage of this sketch continues. Wesley Emmet Gatewood studied medicine under the tutelage of a physician who practiced at Neelyville, Ohio, not far from the home farm. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1876 and studied at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. Dr. Gatewood returned to Ohio and practiced at Stockport in Morgan County. He was personally responsible for the initial training of several Ohio physicians (including James Ball Naylor), before his retirement. He lived in Nashville, Tenn. (1892-1905) and Columbus, Ohio (1905-1922) before his death in San Diego, California, Jan. 23, 1924.

Wesley Emmet and Annie Gatewood had seven children, as follows:

1. Gatewood, M.D. (no first name given), b. in Stockport, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1887. d. Highland Park, Ill. May 22, 1939. Married Esther Lydia Harper, Nov. 27, 1923. She was of Swedish descent. They had 3 children.
2. Lee Connell Gatewood, M. D., born at Stockport, Ohio, March 15, 1889, d. in Chicago, Ill. Jan. 3, 1950. Interred at the Memorial Park Cemetery at Evanston, Ill. on Oct. 6, 1914 was married to Grace Marian Blair, who was born May 5, 1886, daughter of Alexander Blair, London, England.
3. Wesley Emmet Gatewood, M. D. born at Stockport, Ohio, March 7, 1891, died in Portland, Oregon, May 23, 1948. Interred at Mount Olivet Methodist Cemetery, Windsor Township, Morgan County, Ohio. On Jan. 11, 1918 married to Zulrema Isabella Purcell, who was born Oct. 6, 1896. She died in Portland, Oregon June 11, 1964. Interred there.
4. Esther Lucilla Gatewood, Ph.D. was born in Nashville, Tenn. Nov. 7, 1893. Married at McConnellsville, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1927 to Richard Stephen Uhrbrock, Ph.D., who was born Aug. 4, 1894 at Baltimore, Maryland, son of George Ernst Christian and Sarah Elizabeth (Redden) Uhrbrock.

Chapter twenty-nine

Dec. 11 Feb. 1956 at Sarasoto, Florida. Interred at the Friend's Burial Ground, Embree Park, Pennsville, Ohio. Residence 1930-1956, Wyoming, Ohio. Two children, both daughters.

5. Grace Gatewood, b. Nov. 15, 1895 at Nashville, Tenn. died Nov. 30, 1895.
6. Helen Gatewood, b. Oct. 12, 1897, Nashville, Tenn. died Nov. 16, 1900.
7. Mary Christine Gatewood, M. D., born in Columbus, Ohio. Nov. 15, 1906. Married at McConnellsville, Ohio, June 12, 1939 to Marion Grier Fisher, M. D. who was born July 26, 1909, son of Charles E. Fisher of McConnellsville, Ohio. Residence at Oberlin, Ohio. Two daughters.

Following with the Generation No. 4. Richard Stephen and Esther Lucilla (Gatewood) Uhrbrock. Each being a Ph.D Their two daughters are as follows.

1. Margaret Ann Uhrbrock, born July 10, 1928, of Ithaca, N.Y.
2. Ellen Elizabeth Uhrbrock, born Sept. 25, 1930, Cincinnati, Ohio.

By permission of Richard Stephen Uhrbrock, Professor of Emeritus of Psychology at the Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. 22 North Congress Street, Athens, Ohio. Dated Sept. 27, 1966.

CHAPTER THIRTY

WILLS OF THE CRAWFORD CLAN

The Last Will and Testament of Ann (Crawford) Connell.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, I Ann Connell of Ye County of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, Gentlewoman being weak in Body of a perfect Memory Blessed be Almighty God do this Seventh day of May and in the year of God one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty three Do make and ordain this my last will and Testament in the manner and form following. viz, first I give and bequeath my soul into the hands of God who gave it me nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same through the mighty power of God and my body I recommend to earth from whence it came to be buried in A Christian Decent like manner at the descretion of my executors. And as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it has Pleased God to Bless me with, I will Bequeath devise and leave in the following manner and form...

First I give and bequeath to my Beloved Son John Connell the sum of fifteen Pounds Pennsylvania currency... Secondly I will and bequeath to my Beloved Son William Connell the one half of Ye Plantation I now live on with the Dwelling house I now live in and improvements adjoining thereto... Thirdly I will and bequeath to my Beloved Son James the one half of the Plantation I now live on being that part of the Plantation where John Overlin now lives. But it is to be further understood that my will and Intentions is that the Land both cleared and uncleared is to be equally Divided by my executors between my said sons William and James and that further my Intention is that my said son William shall build or cause to be built at his own Expense a good house as I now live in for my Said Son James where he shall chuse to have Built on his part of the Land...

Fourthly I will and bequeath to my Beloved Daughters Nancy and Polly all that tract or Parcell of Land, It being the land which bought of Robert McA No lying and being in Wheatfield Township adjoining the lands of William Braken and Samuel Cunnin & my Intention and desire is that the said described tract or parcel of Land Shall be equally divided by my executors between my said daughters Nancy and Polly and further I leave to my said daughter Nancy one feather bed and furniture for the same with

Chapter thirty

one cow and one young colt and to my Daughter Polly one feather bed and furniture and one cow and one young colt and for the remainder of my moveable effects my desire is that it be sold and the money equally divided between my said sons William and James and my daughters Nancy and Polly and further I make ordain constitute and appoint Zachariah Connell and Providence Mounts, Senr. my whole and sole Executors to see this my last will and Testament fully and duly Executed and further I denounce and make void all other wills acts deeds and testaments Ratifying and Confirming this my last Will and Testament and none other, SIGNED SEALED PUBLISHED PRONOUNCED RATIFIED AND DECLARED the day and year written in the Presence of Us

James Trimble
Zachariah Connell
Stewart Huse (Hughes?)

her
Ann X Connell
mark

Proved March 23, 1784
Signed Dept Reg. of Wills.

A. M. McClean

The Last Will and Testament of William McCormick, husband of Effie Crawford, daughter of Col. William Crawford.

In the Name of God Amen, I William McCormick of Bullsken Township of the County of Fayette in the State of Pennsylvania yeoman do hereby make and Ordain and Constitute this Instrument of writing my Last Will and Testament revoking all others. First and principally I recommend my Soul into hands of the Almighty God the Creator preserver of all things and my Body to the Earth to be interred in a decent Christian like manner at discretion of my hereafter named Executors and after my funeral expenses and other Just debts shall be paid out of my Estate I dispose of the residue in the following manner that is to say To my worthy and dearly beloved wife Effie McCormick I give and bequeath the sole use and benefit and possession of the plantation whereon I now dwell containing about two hundred and thirty Acres be the same more or less together with all my moveable Estate Household Goods and Kitchen furniture, for and during the term of her natural life, if she shall so long remain my widow. Item to my well beloved son William McCormick I give and devise all my said

Chapter thirty

plantation whereon I now dwell together with the said moveables Household Goods and Kitchen furniture bequeathed to my wife Effie during her natural life as aforesaid all which I devise and give to my son William McCormick from and after the decease of my wife Effie to him and his heirs and Assigns forever I also devise and grant to my said son William McCormick a tract of land situate on the bank of the South Fork of Licking in Pendleton County in the State of Kentucky containing five hundred Acres which tract of Land was confirmed unto me by a Commissioners deed on the twenty seventh day of July One thousand Eight hundred & three to hold the said tract of Land Unto my said son William McCormick to his heirs and assigns forever I also devise to my said son William the undivided moiety of the Saw Mill I hold in copartnership with John Gibson to hold the same to my son William to his heirs and assigns forever. In Consideration of all which I order and direct my said son William after the decease of my said wife Effie to Keep, clothe and maintain my unfortunate Idiot son Jack McCormick for and during the term of his natural life; and over and above also to pay after the expiration of one year after the decease of my said wife Effie the sum of Sixty pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania for the use of my six daughters, that is to say, to my daughters Sarah, Nancy, Molly, Hannah, Jane and Ephelia ten pounds each money aforesaid. Item to my beloved son James McCormick I give and devise a tract of Land situate on Little Kennawa containing five hundred acres more or less to him and his heirs and Assigns forever. Item to my son Charles McCormick, who when a boy of fifteen years old disobediendly went away and left my family to which he has hitherto not returned, I bequeath the sum of five shillings and no more. Item in event, that after my decease my said wife, and then widow should think proper to marry again then in that case, it is my Will and I Order that all the foregoing bequest shall immediately cease become void and of none effect and she in that event to content herself with her dower of one third according to law and the aforesaid plantation whereon I now dwell together with two thirds of all the said moveable Estate Household goods and furniture shall go into the hands and immediate possession of my said son William McCormick anything herein contained to the Contrary in anywise notwithstanding Lastly, I do hereby constitute and Appoint my said wife Effie McCormick and my said son William McCormick the Executors of this my last Will and Testament whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the TWENTY FOURTH day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand

Chapter thirty

eight hundred and eight.

Signed Sealed and declared by the William McCormick (SEAL)
aforesaid Testator as his last Will
and Testament in the presence of us who at this particular request
Respectively Subscribed our names as Witnesses to the same.
Thomas Gibson, John Gibson, Jr., James Martin.

The Will of William Harrison, husband of Sarah Crawford, who was the daughter of Col. William Crawford.
In the name of God Amen, I William Harrison of the County of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, being in perfect health and Sound Memory and calling to mind the uncertainty of the transitory life, knowing its appointed unto all men to die, and for setting my temporal affairs and directing a distribution of my worldly estate wherewith it has pleased Almighty God to bless and bestow upon me, I do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, revoking all other Wills, by me heretofore made Certifying and Confirming this to be my last Will and testament in manner and form following, but principally and first of all recommending my Soul to Almighty God who gave it hoping through the merits of my blessed redeemer Jesus Christ to find redemption of my former Sins of wickedness Imprimis: It is my will and desire that all my accounts both publick and private should be settled and all my just debts due on account of the state or states as soon as it can be obtained and if there should not be sufficiently to discharge my private debts but exclusive of an account against my honoured and well beloved mother, which account I desire may not be demanded or exacted from her; but the balance be and remain in her hands during her natural life, unless she can with convenience and ease discharge it sooner.

It is my desire that my executors hereafter named do dispose of so much of my personal estate as will make up such deficiency taking care not to distress my widow and children. It is my further desire that the tract of land whereon I now live should remain in possession of my wife for the maintainence of her and my children until my youngest child arrives at full age, when it shall be sold and the money equally divided between my children And it is my further will that the land conveyed to me by Col. William Crawford by deed dated 14 May 1782, as soon as the present crop be taken of from year to year, or otherwise rented and the profits arising be applied in schooling and educating my children. my sons till they arrive at an age suitable to be bound appren-

Chapter thirty

tices and my daughters so long as they may require schooling.

I give unto my beloved wife Sarah the above said tract of land for her own proper use of behoof forever.

It is my further will that 400 acres of land located in my name on Licking Creek in the State of Virginia be divided to my much beloved wife Sarah 500 acres, to my loving brother Benjamin Harrison 500 acres, and the remaining 3000 acres to be divided among my children, giving unto each son two thirds and each daughter one third or in other words each son two shares and each Daughter one share, the whole distribution to be at the descretion of my Executors.

And it is my further desire and will as soon as my youngest child comes of full age that my estate be equally divided among my wife and children and I constitute and appoint my worthy friends, Thomas Moor, Thomas Gist and my loving brother, Benjamin, Executors of this my last Will and Testament, In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this Sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty two.

In the presents of
William Crawford
Tho Gist

Will Harrison (SEAL)

his
Freeman X Battershield
mark

Approved March 1st, 1784, by Alexander McClean, Registrar.
This will is on file in the Orphans Court and Register of Wills in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

Chapter thirty

The Last Will and Testament of John Vance, on Record in Frederick County, Virginia. Book 2, Page 435. He is known to be the father of Hannah Vance, wife of Col. William Crawford.

In the Name of God Amen the Eleventh day of November One thousand Seven Hundred and fifty Four I John Vance Cooper of Frederick County and the Colony of Virginia being weak in Body but of Good and Perfect Memory thanks be to Almighty God & calling to Remembrance the uncertain Estate of this Transitory Life and that all Flesh Must Yield unto death when it shall Please God to Call do Make Constitute Ordain and declare this my last will and Testament in manner & form following Revoking and Annulling by these presents all and Every Testament & Testaments Will and Wills heretofore made by me & Declared either by word or Writing and this to be taken Only for my Last will & Testament & none Other and first being Penitent and Sorry from the Bottom of my heart for my Sins Past Most Humbly Desiring Forgiveness for the Same I Give and Commit my Soul unto Almighty God my Saviour and Redeemer in whom and by the Merits of Jesus Christ I trust & Believe Assuredly to be Saved and have full Remission & forgiveness of all my Sins and that my Soul with my Body at the General day of Resurrection Shall rise again with Joy and through the Merits of Christ's death and Passion Possess and Inherit the Kingdom of Heaven Prepared for his Elect and Chosen and my Body to be Buried in Such Place where it Shall Please my Executors Hereafter Named & Appointed & Now for the Settling of my Temporal Estate & Such Goods Chattles and Debts as it Hath Please God above my Deserts to Bestow upon Me I Order Give and dispose the same in Manner & form following that is to Say first I will that all those debts and duties as I Owe in Right or Conscience to any manner of Person or Persons whatsoever shall be well and truly Con (torn) and Paid or Ordained to be Paid within Convenient time after my decease by my Executors hereafter Named. Item I Give and Bequeath unto my Loving Wife Elizabeth Vance one Bay Mare called Bonny. Item I give and Bequeath to my loving wife the third part of all my Estate Real & Personal during her Natural Life. Item I Give & Bequeath unto my son John Vance my Dwelling House with four Hundred Acres of Land Part of the Tract that I now live on after the Decease of my Wife & Liberty to Build on any part of the said Land before the death of my Wife and not Encroaching on her Plantation which he is to be Possessed with after her Decease him & his Heirs forever. Item I Give & Bequeath unto my Daughter Elizabeth Mathews and her Heirs

Chapter thirty

Ninety Acres Binding on the Meadow & Joining of George William Fairfax's Land Condition that the said Land shall Never be disposed of to any Other Person than to my son John Vance or his Heirs. Item I Give & Bequeath to my daughter Hannah Crawford five shillings. Item I Give & Bequeath unto my Son Alexander Vance One Hundred & forty Acres of Land which is the Land he now Lives on to him & his Heirs forever. Item I give unto my Son John Vance all the Personal Estate as shall be after the Decease of my Wife Elizabeth & I appoint my loving Wife Elizabeth and my Son John Vance Executors of this my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal the Day & year Above Written.

*Sealed in Presence of
her
Margaret X McKee
mark*

*her
Anne X McKee
mark*

*his
John X Vance (SEAL)
mark*

John Doones

Since John Vance did all except cut his daughter Hannah Crawford out of his last will and testament, yet we may appreciate fact that he mentioned her by name. Otherwise her identity would have been forever lost and no one would discover who her parents really were; as many times was the case in the older records. However John Vance may have provided for Hannah in another way at an earlier date and this too is the case in many of the older wills; where sometimes the child is not mentioned at all.

Bringing to memory the date mentioned herein, which was the beginning of the French and Indian War and during this period, the whole of the English colonies were in a deplorable state. As our in 1774, that the times were then as they were in the Shenandoah Valley in 1755.

Descendants of Col. William Crawford, who attend and have attended the annual reunion held at the Col. Crawford Memorial Park located south of Carey, Ohio. This reunion is held on the Sunday in June, nearest the 11th, in memory of his death which took place along Tymochtee Creek on June 11, 1782, by being tortured and burned to death by the Indians. Each family lineage as follows.

Col. William Crawford, through John Crawford, Moses Crawford, Sr., Mary Crawford (wife of Daniel Sharp), Mary Sharp (wife of George W. Fairchild), are:

Mr. Lon Brown and daughters, Ruth Allen and Faithe Carver. Bill and Beulah Carver, with children: Brenda, Craig and Dale Carver.

Albert Weber and Judy Delph, Lysle and John Weber, all of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. John Delph and family of Worthington, Ohio. Regrets usually sent by Mrs. Mary Fairchild Halterman of Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Col. William Crawford, through John Crawford, Moses Crawford, Sr., Samuel Crawford, Sr., Sarah Crawford (wife of George Swindler), are:

Mr. and Mrs. Harry (Erma Swindler) Thomas, Carey, Ohio, sons, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Thomas of Findlay, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thomas and children, Mary Ann, Jean, Alice and Allen Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay T. (Alma Swindler) Hagerman and son:

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hagerman and daughters, Sally and Sharon, sons William and Scotty, all of Findlay, Ohio.

Col. William Crawford, through John Crawford, Moses Crawford, Sr., Samuel Crawford, Sr., Samuel Elijah Crawford, are:

Mrs. Arthur (Emma Maude Crawford) Keiser and families are:

Son, Lowell Crawford Keiser.

Daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George (Grace (eiser) Emahiser and family are:

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton (Trillis Moehlman) Emahiser, with son, David Clifton Emahiser, Fostoria, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford (Geneva Emahiser) Dillon, with daughter Christina Lee and son Mark Edwin, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Emma Maude (Crawford) Keiser branch continued.

Son Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Samuel (Helen Kindig) Keiser, are:
son Merrill S. Keiser, Jr. of Fort Collins, Colorado.
son, Philip Arthur Keiser, Okinawa, Japan.
Daniel L. and Sarah J. at home, All of Fremont, Ohio.

Col. William Crawford, through John Crawford, Moses Crawford, Sr., Samuel Crawford, Sr., Samuel Elijah Crawford, are:

Son Mr. and Mrs Albert A. (Wilma Martin) Crawford, branch of Toledo, Ohio.

One grandson, James M. Crawford, son of the late Raymond L. Crawford, Atty. at Law, Toledo, Ohio.

One daughter, Marjorie Crawford, wife of Dr. John Hoagland, daughter Janet and son Dennis, all of Iowa City, Iowa.

Col. William Crawford, through John Crawford, Moses Crawford, Sr., Samuel Crawford, Sr., Sarah (Crawford) Swindler, Silvia (Swindler)

are:
Mr. and Mrs. Albert (Ella) Young, Columbus, Ohio.

Col. William Crawford, through John Crawford, Moses Crawford, Sr., Samuel Crawford, Sr., William C. Crawford, Bertha (Crawford) Fox.

Rose and Bessie Fox (twins) school teachers, Fostoria, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd (Mary Fox) Stoner, Fostoria, Ohio, R.R.

Clyde Crawford, son of William C. Crawford above.

Mrs. Thomas (Lydia) Crawford, (Thomas, son of William C. Crawford above.

Gene Crawford, (son of Thomas and Lydia Crawford) Indiana.

Col. William Crawford, through John Crawford, Moses Crawford, Sr., Samuel Crawford, Sr., Jemima Crawford (wife of John Greek). are:

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard (Jemime Greek) Brady, Marion, Ohio.
daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Tseliacos and family, Columbus, Ohio.

Col. William Crawford, through John Crawford, Moses Crawford, Sr., Moses Crawford, Jr. (husband of Rebecca Donaldson), Rebecca Crawford (wife of Charles Henry Stout), Charles Lawrence Stout:
is:

Mrs. Wilson (Ann Stout) Goodman
Upper Sandusky, Ohio. R.R.

Col. William Crawford, through John Crawford, Moses Crawford, Sr., Moses Crawford, Jr., Phoebe Crawford (wife of John Dipert), Della Dipert (wife of John Carr). are:

Mrs. Edward (Grace Carr) Rish, and daughter-in-law, Yoshiko Isoda (wife of Edward Rish, Jr.) of Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernel (Jestine Carr) Healey. Carey, Ohio.

Mrs. Donald Healey, children, Cheryl, Vicki and Sandra.
Charles Healey, son of Richard Healey.

Of the Mr. John (Phoebe Crawford) Dipert, Harry Dipert branch:
Mr. and Mrs. Harry (Thelma), Detroit, Mich.

Daughter, Jacquelyn Chippendale, Cathy Lee, Robert Gerrad,
Daughter, Sandra Jean, living at home.

Col. William Crawford, through John Crawford, Moses Crawford, Sr., Isabel Crawford (wife of George W. Tong), Milton Tong (husband of Sarah Beck), Alvilda Tong (wife of Logan A. Wohlgamuth), Cora Wohlgamuth (wife of Chester Vogel). are:

Mr. and Mrs. Carl (Betty Marie Vogel) Castret of Fostoria, Ohio. Children are: C. Wayne, Marie and Deborah Castret.

Col. William Crawford, through John Crawford, Moses Crawford, Sr., Isabel Crawford (wife of George W. Tong), Milton Tong (husband of Sarah Beck), are:

Mr. and Mrs. Orville Wohlgamuth, Carey, Ohio, R.R.

Of the Mr. and Mrs. George W. (Isabel Crawford) Tong branch through Leander Tong, Winfield Tong, are:

Mr. and Mrs. Golden Tong of Carey, Ohio.

Col. William Crawford, through John Crawford, Moses Crawford, Sr., John Crawford, who had two daughters who married brothers, Rachel married Sylvanus Shull and Eleanor married I. L. Shull. are:

Mrs. Leland Roth and Deborah Roth of Findlay, Ohio.

Mrs. Anna (Shull) Sutter, Findlay, Ohio.

Of the John Crawford branch above, through Wayne Crawford, are:
Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Crawford of Findlay, Ohio.

Descendant of William Crawford of Culpeper County, Virginia is:
Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Crawford, of Delaware, Ohio.

Col. William Crawford, through James and Ann (Crawford) Connell, John and Eleanor (Swearingen) Connell, James and Elizabeth (Mendell) Connell, William Q. and Julia (Connell) Adams, Samuel P. and Bessie C. (Varner) Adams, are:

Dr. Samuel and Mary L. (Brendt) Adams. Children:
Samuel P. Adams, Jr. and Martha L. Adams, all of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Col. William Crawford, through James and Ann (Crawford) Connell, John and Eleanor (Swearingen) Connell, James and Elizabeth (Mendell) Connell, John and Mary (Connell) Carter, Richard and Kate (Bryant) Carter, Lovell H. and Martha (Carter) Hull, are:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard (Minette Van Aundia) Hull, children,
Martha Jane Hull.
Katherine Minette Hull.
James Carter Hull.
John Harrison Hull.

Col. William Crawford, through John Crawford, Moses Crawford, Sr., Moses Crawford, Jr., John Crawford, Sherman Crawford, are:

Mr. and Mrs. Rowland (Thelma Crawford) Cramer, with daughter, and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Drews, all of Springfield, Ohio.
Mr. and Mrs. Milford (Leona Bayless) Crawford, grandsons: Larry and Lane Ward, all of Mount Blanchard, Ohio.
Mr. and Mrs. Moody (Alice) Crawford, of Detroit, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald (Mabel Meeker) Crawford, son Karl Sherman Crawford, of Fostoria, Ohio.
Mrs. Sherman (Pearl Corffman) Crawford, (mother of the above families, of Findlay, Ohio.

Descendants of James and Jane (Crawford) Redmond, of Brown County, Ohio. are:

Mr. and Mrs. Herschel C. (Florence) Pittenger, and son, William Pitt Pittenger, with grandson Scott Pittenger. All of St. Albans, West Virginia and Georgetown, Ohio.

A C K N O W L E D G M E N T S

Barn's Historical Series, A brief history of United States. by Joel Dorman Steel, Ph.D. & Esther Baker Steel L. T. D. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago. by A. S. Barns & Co. copyright 1871, 1879, 1880, 1885.

Ridpath's 'History of the World' Complete in nine volumes, by John Clark Ridpath, L. L. D., Riverside Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., The Jones Brothers Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Writings of George Washington, by Fitzpatrick. Photostats from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (Xerox, 10¢ per sheet), Volumes VII, III, XXIX.

Valentine Crawford Lineage, by Annabel Minter Tipton, Bakersfield, California. The Crawford Exchange and Library of Congress.

Ann (Crawford) Connell Lineage, Portraits of Col. William and Hannah (Vance) Crawford, by Dr. Samuel Adams, Portsmouth, Ohio.

The Crawford-Connell-Gatewood Lineage, contributed by Richard S. Uhrbrock, Professor of Emeritus, of Psychology, Ohio University at Athens, Ohio.

Penn Pictures of Early Western Pennsylvania, by the University of Pittsburgh Press, 1938, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Boundary Controversy Between Pennsylvania and Virginia, 1748-1785. Sketch by Boyd Crumrine, Washington, Pennsylvania. Annals of the Carnegie Museum, Vol. I, 1901-1902, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Wilderness For Sale, by Walter Havighurst, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Hastings House Publishers, New York, N. Y.

Valentine Crawford Letters, Library of Congress, collected from the George Washington papers.

George Washington Collection of Letters, published in History of Washington County, Pennsylvania, by Franklin Ellis, 1889-1914.

Acknowledgments

George Washington Diary, Vol. I, II, III, No. 5. Contributed by the Crawford Exchange, 1964.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications, Vol. 6, page 2. Published in Columbus, Ohio, 1898, by John L. Trauger.

Expedition Against Sandusky Under Col. William Crawford, by C. W. Butterfield. Publishers, Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Bradford Family Bible, contributed by the descendants of the David and Ann (Moore) Bradford family. American Bible Society & XVII addition.

References concerning the 'Life Instrument' from Lewis County, Kentucky. Discovered by Mrs. Priscilla Inskip, Rockville, Md.

Rockingham County Historical Society, Harrisonburg, Virginia. via; Annabel Minter Tipton, Bakersfield, California. page 121.

Owners of 'The Old Crawford Homestead', Jefferson County, West Virginia. Calvin and Mary Nicodemus, Meadow Spring Dairy, Charles Town, West Virginia.

Owners of 'The Old Stephenson Homestead' Jefferson County, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. John Porter Burns, Charles Town, West Virginia.

Virginia Soldiers of 1776, by Louis A. Burgess. Vol. I, Richmond Press, Richmond, Virginia. 1927.

Photography, by Merrill S. Keiser, Fremont, Ohio.

Photography, by Lowell Crawford Keiser, Fostoria, Ohio.

Indexing, by Mrs. Fred (Mary) Fish, Fostoria, Ohio.

Vol. III, of 'The Horn Papers' by W. A. Horn, J. L. Fulton and A. L. Mordock. The Hagstrom Co., New York, N. Y., 1945 publishers. Map liner of Connellsville Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

I N D E X

ADAMS

Angus Sanford, 270.
 Barbara Ann, 271.
 Bessie Cecelia (Varner), 270,
 286.
 Daniel Buchannon, 268.
 Earl, 268.
 Elijah, 101.
 Emma (Belt), 268.
 Henry, 272.
 James Connell, 268.
 Jean, 268.
 Jennie (Cummins), 268.
 John, 272
 John Quincy, 272.
 Joseph, 272.
 Julia Amelia (Connell), 259.
 265, 266, 267, 268, 286.
 Lydia Mendell, 268.
 Martha Louise, 171.
 Mary Ellen, 268.
 Mary Frances (Dugan), 268.
 Mary Louise, 271.
 Mary Louise (Brendt), 271, 186.
 Rosemary, 270.
 Samuel, 262, 272.
 Samuel Preston, Jr., 266, 270.
 271, 272, 286.
 Samuel Preston, Sr., 268, 269,
 270, 286.
 Thomas, 270.
 Vauriene (Blast), 270.
 William, 263, 268.
 William Quincy, 265, 266, 267,
 268, 270, 272, 286.
 William Quincy, Jr., 268.

ALLIS

Lewis, 238.
 Syrena (Crawford) 238, 244.

ALBERT, George Dallas, 122.

ALDERMAN, Frances, 268.

ALLEN

Andrew, 126.

Ruth, 283.

ANDERSON, Mr., 141.

A. Arthur, 229.

ALEXANDER, Mr., 107.

Archibald, 130.

ARMSTRONG,

Col. James, 55.

Jeremiah, 102.

Mary, 102.

Silas, 150.

ASHBY, Capt., 108.

ASHENHURST, Oliver, 184.

ASHLEY, Lieut., 154, 156, 157.

ARMAT, 186.

BADGER, Rev. Henry Leonard, 270.

BALLIOL, Ada, 3.

BARKLEY, Mr., 108.

BASSET, Col., 108.

BATTEFSHIELD, Freeman, 280.

BAYLESS,

Cassander, 229.

Nancy, 229.

Leona (Bayless), Crawford, 286.

BEALL, Mr., 81, 120.

BEAL, Basil, 263.

BEARD,

William, 73.

Betsy (Stephenson), 73.

BEASLEY, John, 186, 251.

BEELE, Joseph, 71, 72, 133.

BELL,

Henry, 103.

Ruth (Minter), 103.

Robert, 111.

Index

- BELT, Emma, 268.
 BERRY, John, 98, 99.
 BERNDT, John William, Sr., 271.
 Ermatine (Bierley), 271
 Mary Louise, 271.
 BERWICK, James, 139, 140.
 BIERLEY, Ermatine, 271.
 BILDERBACK,
 Nancy, 237.
 Nathan, 237.
 Sally, 238.
 William, 238.
 BIRD, 14.
 BLACKBURN, Mrs., 120.
 Ellzey, Miss., 120.
 BLAIR,
 Alexander, 274.
 Grace Marian, 274.
 BLAST,
 George, 270.
 Lilly (Wilson), 270.
 BLATTENBERGER, John, 203.
 BOMBERGER, Jacob, 203.
 John, 203.
 BOUCHER, Rev. Jonathon, 81.
 Mrs., 81.
 Miss., 81.
 BOUQUET, Col. Henry, 56, 151.
 BOWMAN, Joseph, 187.
 BELLI, John, 250, 251.
 BELMAIN, Mr. Rev., 139.
 BOWYER,
 William, 130.
 Michael, 130.
 BOYLE, Hugh, 213, 230.
 BRACKAN, William, 126.
 BRADDOCK, Gen., 35, 54, 57.
 BRADFORD,
 Ann (Moore), 218, 219.
 David, 10, 16, 23, 59, 187,
 191, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202,
 205, 218, 219, 220, 240, 247,
 247, 250, 253.
 David, Jr., 218, 220.
 Frances, 16, 59, 62, 66, 111,
 172, 173, 190, 191, 197, 198,
 199, 201, 218, 219, 220, 235.
 BRADY, Jemima (Greek), 284.
 Leonard, 284.
 BRACKEN, William, 276.
 BRECKENRIDGE,
 Effie (Crawford) Worthington,
 64, 102.
 BRIGGS, (Biggs), Capt., 156, 157.
 BROOKOVER,
 James, 238.
 Rachel, 238.
 BROOKS, William, 117.
 BROWN, Dr., 120.
 James, 97.
 John, 19,
 Lon, 283.
 Mary, 241, 243, 244, 247, 248.
 Mr., 121, Mrs., 120.
 Thomas, 131, 134, 138, 244,
 248.
 BRUCE,
 Susan, 237, 238.
 Thomas H. C., 237.
 Milinda, 237.
 Patrick H. C., 237.
 BURD, James, 55, 112.
 BUCHANNAN, John, 267.
 BULL, 14.
 BUTTERFIELD, C. W., 148, 162.
 BYERS, Andrew, 67.
 CADWALDER, Thomas, 126.
 CALVERT, 121.
 CALVIN, 4.
 CAMPBELL, Mr. 121.
 Simon, 166.
 Matthew, 12p.
 John, 130, 131.

Index

- David, Gov., 253.
- CANNON,
John, 130, 131, 133.
Daniel, 153.
- CARABAUGH,
John, 99.
Jacob, 101.
- CARLYLE,
John, 68, 69, 70.
Sarah (Fairfax), 69.
Miss., 121.
- CARR,
Grace, 285.
Jestine, 285.
- CARTER,
James A., 266.
John A., 265, 266, 286.
Kate (Bryant), 286.
Martha, 267, 286.
Mary D. (Connell), 265, 266,
267, 286.
Richard, 286.
- CARVER,
Beulah, 283.
Bill, 283.
Brenda, 283.
Craig, 283.
Dale, 283.
Faith, 283.
- CASTRET,
Betty Marie (Vogel), 285.
Carl, 285.
C. Wayne, 285.
Deborah, 285.
Marie, 285.
- CAVET, James, 126.
- CHANEY, John, 215, 216, 230.
- CHENOWITH, 16.
- CHEW, Benjamin, 126.
- CHIPPENDALE,
Cathy Lee, 285.
Jacquelyn, 285.
Robert Gerrad, 285.
Sandra, 285.
- CHRISTIAN, John, 130.
- CLARK, George R., 160.
- CLEVELAND,
James, 108, 124, 171, 172.
Margaret, 272.
- CLEYLAND, 14.
- CLINTON, Gen., 143.
- CLYLAND, Thomas, 44, 45.
- COBB,
Gideon, 272.
Margaret, 272.
Abigail, 272.
- COLVIN, Moses, 98.
- CONNELL,
Alexander, 262.
Ann (Crawford), 16, 22, 34, 41,
43, 59, 63, 147, 164, 165, 219,
254, 255, 256, 260, 261, 262,
Ann (Williams), 43.
Catherine (Wilhelm), 266.
Cynthia, (Whittaker), 265, 266.
Daniel Fetter, 264, 265, 266,
267.
Eleanor, 260.
Eleanor (Swearingen), 258, 259,
265, 266, 286.
Elizabeth, 260, 261, 262, 263,
264, 373.
Eliza (Mendell), 264, 265, 266,
267, 286.
Ethelinda, 262, 273.
George, 260.
Harriet, 262, 273.
Harrison, 260.
Henry C., 265, 266.
Hulda, 260.
James, 43, 63, 144, 147, 165,
254, 255, 256, 260, 261, 262,
263, 264, 273, 276, 277, 278,
285.

Index

- James, Swearingen, 259, 260, 264, 265, 266, 267.
Jane, 260, 262, 273.
John, (Gen.), 43, 63, 164, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 265, 266, 276, 286.
John Harrison, 265, 266.
John Rice, 255, 256.
John Swearingen, 260.
Julia Amelia, 259, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 286.
Martha, 260, 262.
Mariah, 262, 273.
Mary, 260.
Mary D. 265, 266, 267.
Mary (Hedges), 257, 260.
Mary Jane, 261.
Milissa, 260.
Nancy, 43, 147, 165, 256, 261, 264, 276.
Philip, 260.
Polly, 43, 147, 165, 256, 264, 276, 277.
Rachel (Wykoff), 254, 255.
Rebecca, 260, 262.
Rebecca (Rice), 63, 255.
Ruth, 260.
Ruth Eleanor, 265, 266.
Samuel, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263.
Sarah, 260, 262, 273.
Sarah Eleanor, 265, 266.
Solomon, 260, 261, 262, 263, 273.
Tirza, 262.
Thomas, 254, 260.
William, 43, 147, 165, 254, 255, 262, 273, 277.
William Harrison, 262.
Zachariah, 63, 131 144, 254, 255, 256, 262, 276, 277.
CONNOLLY, Captain, 88.
John, Dr., 144, 127, 130.
Major, 140.
CCNRAD, John M., 202.
COOK, Edward, 122, 173.
CORNS, David, 238.
Elizabeth D. (Crawford), 238, 241, 244.
CORNWALLIS, 142.
COTTINGHAM, Sally, 238.
COX, Isaac (Col.), 131, 132, 133, 134.
CRAMER,
Thelma (Crawford), 286.
Rowland, 286.
CRAWFORD,
Albert Alexis, 234, 284.
Alice (wife of Moody), 238, 286.
America (Morehouse), 238, 240.
Anna, 214, 238.
Ann (Stewart), 22, 23, 34, 40.
Benjamin Franklin, 214, 285.
Benjamin Franklin, Rev. and Mrs., 285.
Benjamin P., 237.
Bessie Edith, 234.
Betsy, 238.
Clyde, 284.
Crozier, 238.
David C., 237.
Delilah, 223, 226, 228, 229, 232.
Effa, 241, 242.
Effie, 59, 63, 146, 163, 165, 175, 176, 179, 180, 188, 219, 241, 243, 248, 249, 256, 277, 278.
Effie (Grimes), 133, 165, 173, 191, 193, 194, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201.
Eleanor, 238.
Elizabeth, 204, 206, 207, 208, 219, 220, 223, 226.

Index

- Elizabeth D., 59, 133, 164, 165, 173, 191, 193, 194, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 235, 238, 240, 241, 243, 244, 247, 248, 250, 253.
 Emaline, 214.
 Emily, 215.
 Emma Maude, 233, 283, 284.
 Estella May, 233, 234.
 Florence Arabel (Clupper), 230, 232, 233, 234.
 George, 240, 241, 246, 247, 248, 249.
 George W., 196, 250, 252, 253.
 George Washington, 214.
 Gerald, 286.
 Frances (Bradford), 16, 59, 62, 16, 111, 172, 173, 190, 191, 197, 198, 199, 201, 218, 219, 220, 235.
 Frances M., 233.
 Gene, 284.
 Hannah (Vance), 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 51, 59, 60, 61, 65, 66, 146, 147, 148, 164, 165, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 192, 206, 219, 236, 281, 282.
 Harvey Monroe, 234.
 Honor, 10, 11, 12, 16, 49, 66.
 Isabel, 207, 212, 213, 214, 220, 220, 225, 285.
 James, 207, 209, 218, 220, 224.
 James Martin, 284.
 Jane, 239, 240, 241, 243, 247, 248, 252.
 Jemima, 223, 226, 228, 229, 284.
 Jemina (Moore) (Estep), 206, 210, 211, 218, 219, 220, 224.
 John (father of Sherman), 286. (son of Moses, Jr.).
 John, 207, 212, 214, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220.
 John (Adams Co.), 250, 251, 252, 253.
 John M., 223, 227.
 John W., 237, 238.
 John, Lt., 40, 41, 43, 59, 62, 66, 111, 133, 134, 146, 147, 155, 164, 165, 172, 173, 174, 175, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 205, 207, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 252, 253, 283, 284, 285, 286.
 Jonathon, 238.
 Leona (Bayless), 286.
 Laura, 214.
 Laura Grace, 233.
 Lydia, 234.
 Marjorie, 284.
 Martha, 238.
 Mary, 196, 202, 204, 206, 208, 218, 219, 220, 238, 250.
 Mabel (Meeker), 286.
 Milford, 286.
 Milissa D., 238.
 Moody, 286.
 Moses, (son of Adams Co. John), 196, 250, 251, 252.
 Moses, (son of Lt. John), 146, 165, 187, 190, 191, 197, 198, 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 226, 230, 235, 250, 283, 284, 285, 286.
 Moses, Jr., 204, 206, 207, 208, 212, 215, 218, 219, 222, 225, 230, 284, 285, 286.

Index

- Moses, (son of Valentine), 15, 59, 62, 66, 67, 102.
Moses (son of Samuel), 223, 227, 228, 229.
Nancy, 215, 252.
Nancy (Bayless), 229.
Nancy Ann (Thompson), 214, 220.
Patience A. 238.
Pearl (Corffman), 286.
Perry, 215.
Phoebe, 215.
Phoebe Ann (McPherson, Plummer), 208, 214, 216, 217, 223, 224, 225, 228, 230, 231, 232, 233.
Priscilla, 238.
Rachel, 237, 238.
Raymond L. (Atty.), 286.
Rebecca (Donaldson), 284.
Rebecca (Ettley), 202, 203, 204, 205, 209, 214, 215, 216, 219, 235, 239, 240, 242, 243, 238, 244, 250, 252.
Rebecca (Stall), 229.
Richard, 56, 62, 66, 146, 165, 187, 191, 197, 198, 199, 200, 205, 235, 238, 239, 240, 250, 252.
Richard Mason, 240, 241, 243, 244, 247, 248.
Sally (Cottingham), 238.
Samuel Elijah, (Samuel, Jr.), 210, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 230, 233, 234, 239, 283, 284.
Samuel, Sr. (son of Moses, Sr), 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212, 214, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, 232, 233, 283, 284.
Sarah, 196, 215, 250, 251.
Sarah Ellen, 233, 234.
Sarah Isabel, 225, 228, 232, Sarah (Morgan?), 40, 41, 43, 45, 59, 62, 64, 77, 78, 102.
Sherman, 286.
Susan, 238.
Syrena, 238, 241, 243, 244, 247, 248.
Thomas, 284.
Thomas M., 237.
Valentine, Jr., 18, 44, 102,
Valentine, Sr., 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 44, 48, 49, 64, 66, 69, 70, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 127, 137, 138, 139, 140, 143, 155, 163, 192, 196, 182.
Wilbur, Mr. & Mrs., 286.
William, Col., 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 70, 73, 74, 76, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 93, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 186, 187, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 196, 197, 198, 205, 215, 219, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 246,

Index

- Col. William, con't. 247, 248,
249, 250, 253, 254, 256, 260,
262, 263, 277, 279, 283, 284,
285, 286.
William (of Culpeper Co., Va.)
285,
William (son of John), 43, 59,
66, 146, 165, 173, 191, 197,
205, 235, 236, 237, 238, 250,
252, 280.
William Columbus, 223, 227, 228,
229, 231, 233, 284.
William (Colonel's father), 10,
11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 49.
William D., 237.
William, Jr., 238.
William, (son of Valentine),
64, 102, 155, 158, 192.
Wilma (Martin), 234, 284.
- CRAIG'S Land, 97.
CRAIG, James, 99, 130.
CRAIK, Dr., 87, 109, 110, 115,
119, 121.
CRESAP, Major, 85, 109, 115, 124.
CRESAP, Col., 109.
CRESOP, Capt., 138.
CRESSWELL, Nicholas (Journal of),
90, 137, 141, 143.
CROGHAN, Col., 58, 111, 130.
CROW TRIBE, 1, 2.
CRUMB, Daniel, 74.
Sarah, 74.
CRUMRINE, Boyd, 52, 53, 54, 127,
130.
CUMMINGS, John, 241, 248.
CUMMINS, Jennie, 268.
John, C., 243, 245, 248.
CUNNIN, Samuel, 276.
CURRIN, Barnaby, 27.
CUSTIS, John P., 119.
- DAME, Henry, 215.
- Nancy (Crawford), 215.
DARLINGTON, Joseph, 244, 245, 246,
253.
DARREL, Capt., 120.
DAVENPORT, 16.
DAVIDSON, Jonah, 130.
DAVIS, Hannah, 133.
James, 242.
Joanna, 249.
Joseph, 133.
Josiah, 241, 242, 243, 246, 248.
Laura, 214.
Mary, 241, 242, 243, 248.
Thomas, 249.
William, 241, 242, 243, 244,
248.
- DAVISON, Lewis, 62.
DeCALMS, 14.
DeCOMPT, John, 131.
DeCAMP, John, 140.
DEGMAN, Jabez, 238.
Martha (Crawford), 238.
DELPH, Mr. & Mrs. John & Family,
283.
DePEYSTER, Arentz Schuyler, 151.
DICKENSON, John, 130.
DICKENS, Charles, 267.
DICKSON, Elizabeth, 239.
James, 243.
Jane, (Crawford), 239.
Robert, 239.
DIGGERS, Mr., 121.
DILDINE, Ralph, 102.
Effie (Minter), 102.
Martha, 103.
DILLON, Christina Lee, 283.
Clifford, 283.
Geneva, (Emahiser), 283.
Mark Edwin, 283.
DILS, David, 99, 100.
DINWIDDIE, Robert, Esq., Gov. 26,
27, 34, 53, 54, 111.

Index

- DIPERT, John, 215, 285.
 Phoebe (Crawford), 215, 285.
 Thelma, 285.
- DIXON, (see Eickson).
 James, 238,
 Nancy, 238,
 Robert, 185.
- DONALDSON, Rebecca, 208, 215, 226,
 284.
 Henry, 230.
- DONELSON, 219.
- DONLEVY, James, 256.
- DCONES, John, 282.
- DOUGLAS, William, 44.
- DOVE, Henry, 208.
- DRAKE, Matilda, 104.
- DREWS, John, Mr. & Mrs. & Family,
 286.
- DUAL, William, 98.
- DUGAN, Mary Frances, 268.
- DUKE, Ida, 104.
- DULANY, Mr., 121.
- DUNMORE, Lord, 87, 90, 116, 124,
 127, 128, 134, 256.
- DYALL, Edward, 44.
- EBERHART, John, 104.
 Naomi (Minter), 104.
- ECALS, John, 148.
- EDMONSON, Capt., 111.
- EDWARDS, J. J., 167.
- EGIDIA, 3.
- ELLISON, John, 185.
- ELI (Ely), Jesse, 241, 243, 246,
 248.
 Sarah (Crawford), 241, 243, 245,
 248.
- ELIZABETH, I, Queen, 3.
- ELLIOT, Capt., 144, 152, 160.
- EMAHISER, Clifton, 283.
 David, 283.
 Geneva, 283.
- Trillis, 283.
 George, 283.
 Grace, 283.
- ENNIS, Jones. 122.
- ENOCH, Henry, 109.
- ESTIS, John, 99.
- ETLEY, Anna Maria, 202.
 Christina, 202.
 Conrad, 202.
 David, 202.
 Elizabeth, 202.
 Catherine, 202.
 Gottlieb David, 202, 203.
 John, 202, 203.
 Mary, 204,
 Phillip, 204.
 Sophie, 202.
- FAIRCHILD, George, 215, 217.
 Mary (Sharp), 215, 217.
- FAIRFAX, George William, 68, 70,
 108, 282.
 Sarah, 69.
 Ann, 69.
 Lord, 12, 18, 19, 40, 41.
 George, 42, 69.
 Col., 120.
 Fairfax B., 121.
- FARMER, William, 231.
- FARROW, Joanna, 133.
- FAST, Christian, 160.
- FAULTNER, Wm., 252.
- FENSTERMAKER, Andrew, 224.
 Susannah (Plummer), 224, 226,
 William H., 224.
- FINLEY, Samuel, 186.
- FENWICK, Jane, 238.
- FISHER, Charles, E., 275.
 Marion Grier, 275.
 Mary Christine (Gatewood), 275.
- FISHPAW, Mordica, 213.
 Thomas, 217.

Index

- Lucy (Plummer), 217.
FITCH, James, 237, 238, 239.
Priscilla, 237, 238, 239.
Milissa, 238.
Rachel, D., 239.
FITZGERALD, Mr., 121.
FLEMING, John, 103.
Phoebe, 103.
FLORENCE, John, 185.
FLOWERS, Josephine, 104.
FOASE, Margaret, 103.
FORBES, Gen., 35, 55.
FOX, Bertha, 284.
Bessie, 284,
Mary, 284,
Rosie, 284.
FRAZIER, John, 27, 29, 33.
FREEMAN, Thomas, 131, 171.
FRIZLE, Jacob, 165, 235, 236.
FROGG, John, 130.
FRY, Joshua, 53.
FRYE, Benjamin, 131.
FULCHER, Jefferson, 74.
Rachel, 74.

GAMBLE, James, 77.
GARIS, Elijah, 21.
GARLAND, Harriet, 237.
James, R., 237.
Rice A., 237.
GATEWOOD,
Annie Linden (Pierrot), 273,
Elisha G., 274.
Elizabeth (McCracken), 273.
Esther Lucille, 274.
Esther Lydia (Harper), 274.
Franklin, 274.
Grace, 275.
Grace Marian (Blair), 274.
Harriet (Hester), Connell, 273.
Helen, 275.
(dau. of Westley Emmet).

James, 273.
Jennie (Kackley), 274.
John, 273.
Lee Connell, 274.
Lucille, 273.
Mariah, 273.
Marian (Brooke), 273.
Martha, 274.
Mary Ann, 274.
Mary Christine, 275.
M. D., 274.
Rebecca (Rollinson), 273.
Sarah, 273.
Thomas, 273.
Wesley Emmet, 273, 274.
William, 273.
William, Sr., 273.
Zulrema, Isabella (Purcell),
274.
GEORGE, III, 45, 127.
GIBSON, John, 130, 131, 139, 141.
John, Jr., 279.
Thomas, 279.
GILBERT, Felix, 130.
GIRTY, Simon, 157, 158, 159, 160,
161.
GIST, 32, 33, 53, 55, 86.
Thomas, 110, 114, 120, 121, 126,
133, 138, 139, 148, 280.
Joseph, 263.
GOE, William, 130, 131, 133.
GOLDSBURY, Robert, 108.
GONSELL, Mary, 202.
GOODMAN, Ann (Stout), 284.
Wilson, 284.
GORDIN, John, 178, 180, 181.
GORDON, Samuel, 216.
GRAHAM, 14.
David, 173.
George W., 229.
Richard, 118, 173.
GRANLEE, Louisa, 104.

Index

- GRATTON, John, 130.
GREATHOUSE, 86.
GREEK, Jemima (Crawford), 223,
226, 228, 229, 284.
John, 229,
GRIFFITH, Robert, 118.
GRIMES, Effie, 191, 193, 194, 196,
197, 199, 200, 201, 235.
Elizabeth, 191, 201.
Miss., 139.
Noble, 173, 186, 191, 193, 194.
197, 198, 251.
Richard, 191, 201, 251.
Thomas, 251,
HAGERMAN, Alma, 283.
Jay T., 283.
Sally, 283.
Scotty, 283.
Sharon, 283.
William, 283.
W. L., 283.
HALE, Nathan, 272.
Abigail (Cobb) (Adams), 272.
HALF-KING, 28, 30.
HALL, Charles, Sr., 269.
HALLIWELL, F. F. (Ferdinand), 225,
228.
Elizabeth, (Crawford), 226, 228.
Manerva, J., 228.
Levi, 226.
HAMBLETON, Mary, 252.
HAMES, Thomas, 253.
HAMILTON, 103.
Peggy, 103.
James, 126.
HAMPTON, Samuel, 239.
HAND, Gen., 131.
HANLEY, Mr., 119.
HANNAH, Robert, 126.
HARDIN, John, 12, 69, 72, 110.
HARDWICK, Mr., 108.
HARRISON, 14.
Benjamin, 97, 98, 131, 255, 280.
Catherine, 133.
John, 187, 236.
Lawrence, 62, 117, 121.
Matthew, 44, 130.
Sarah (Crawford), 16, 45, 62,
147, 148, 164, 175, 176, 179,
180, 188, 198, 219, 256, 279,
280.
William, 45, 59, 62, 63, 111,
131, 148, 155, 175, 158, 192,
198, 279, 281.
William H., 245.
William Henry, 257.
HART, David, 209.
Silas, 130.
HAVIGHURST, 207.
HAYMAKER, Jacob, 131.
HAYS, John.
S. L., 168.
HEALEY, Charles, 285.
Cheryl, 285.
Donald, Mrs., 285.
Jestine (Carr), 285.
Richard, 285.
Sandra, 285.
Vernal, 285.
Vicki, 285.
HEATH, Andrew, 129, 132.
HEDGE, Silas, 130.
HEDGES, Mary, 257, 260.
Mary, 261.
HENDERSON, Alexander, 118, 175,
176, 177, 178, 180, 181.
HENRY, VIII, 3.
HEPPICK, Christopher, 202.
HERBERT, Mr., 121.
HICKMAN, Ezekiel, 254, 260.
HICKSTON, Lt. John, 254.
HITE, Joist, 12, 14.
Jacob, 77, 117.

Index

- HOAGLAND, Dennis, 284.
 Janet, 284.
 Dr. John, 284.
 Marjorie (Crawford), 284.
- HOGG, George, 169.
- HOGELAND, John, 115.
- HOLLINGSWORTH, Dr. Stephen, 77.
- HOLMES, Thomas, 213, 216, 217.
- HUMMEL, Barbara, 203.
 Frederick, 203.
- HCOKER, Richard, 208.
- HOUGH, A. E., 56.
- HOWE, Gen., 142.
- HUDSON, Wm., 261.
- HUGART, Thos., 130.
- HUGO, Grotius, 5.
- HULL, James Carter, 286.
 John Harrison, 286.
 Lovell H., 286.
 Katherine Minette, 286.
 Martha (Carter), 286.
 Martha Jane, 286.
 Minette (VanAundia), 286.
 Richard, 286.
- HUSE, (Hughes), Stewart, 277.
- HUSTON, Mary Louise, 270.
- INGERSOLLE, Henry, 243.
- INNIS, James, 115.
- IRELAND, 4.
- IRWIN, Gen., 155, 159, 160.
 John, E. John, 166.
- ISAACS, Elijah, 77.
- JAMES, I, 2, 3.
- JEAN, 79.
- JENKINS, William, 27.
- JESKAKAKE, 29.
- JOHN, King of Scotland, 3.
- JOHNSON, B., 140.
 George, 121.
 Jackson, 243.
 Mason, 99, 100.
 Mr., 87.
 Robert, 101.
 Dr. Robert, 256.
- JONCAIRE, Capt., 29, 30.
- JCNES, Sam'l., 181.
 Churchill, 193, 251.
- KEISER, Daniel, 284.
 Grace, 283.
 Lowell C., 283.
 Helen (Kindig), 284.
 Maude (Crawford), 210, 133, 283, 284.
 Merrill Samuel, Sr., 284.
 Merrill Samuel, Jr., 284.
 Philip Arthur, 284.
 Sarah June, 284.
- KEITH, James, 44, 77.
- KENARD, John, 237, 238.
 Martha, 237.
 Mary (John's wife), 238.
 Wm., 239.
- KENNY, James, 55.
- KERR, John, 257.
- KIASHUTA, 112, 113.
- KINNEY, Julia Adams, 268.
 Lydia, 259.
 Thomas, 259.
- KIRK, Mr., 106, 140.
- KLISE, Rev. J. W., 56.
- KLOPPER, Christian, 205.
- KNICELY, Abram, 241, 243, 245, 248, 249.
 Mary A., 241, 243, 245, 248, 249.
- KNIGHT, Dr. Jonathon, 73, 152, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 192.
 Mary (Stephenson), 73, 148, 163, John, 122.
- KNOX, John, 4.

Index

- KOCKHART, James, 130.
KUYENDALL, Benjamin, 131, 134.
- LaFORCE, Monsier, 30.
LAMBERT, Isaac, 99.
LANE, Presley Carr, 73.
 Sarah (Stephenson), 73.
 George, 78.
LANSON J., 178.
LARNER,, Lynford, 126.
LATHAM, John, 215.
 Sarah (Crawford), 215.
LEET, Isaac, 134.
LEACH, Capt. Ambrose, 268.
LEONARD, W. K., 225.
LEWIS, James, 271.
 Jane, 188.
 Linda Lee, 271.
 John, 108, 188.
 Rosemary, 270.
 Wayne, 270.
LINDSAY, 3.
LINDSEY, 112.
 Edmond, 133.
LLOYD, Chester, 269.
LOCHRY, William, 126.
LOGAN, William, 126.
LORD, Col., 108.
LOSOLLE, 29.
LOWE, James, 122.
LUKE, William, 122.
- MAHONE, Sam'l., 181.
MALCOLM IV, 3.
MARJORY, 3.
MARNES, Mrs., 119
MARSHALL, Samuel, 264.
 Polly (Cornell), 264.
MARTIN, 112.
 Delilah (Crawford), 223, 226.
 228, 229, 232.
 James, 279.
 Tobias, 229, 232.
 Wilma, 234.
MARY, Queen of Scots, 3.
MASCN, 14.
MASSIE, Nath., 184, 210.
MASTERSON, Edward, 69.
MASTON, Elsie, 104.
MATTHEWS, Elizabeth, 281.
 Sampson, 130.
 George, 130.
 Paul, 134.
MEDDISON, John, 140.
MATTISON, 140.
MEASON, Isaac, 133, 173.
 Catherine (Harrison), 133.
MEASON, 14.
 Elizabeth, 66.
 Thomas, 66.
MEEKS, 14.
MEEK, Joshua, 261.
MENDELL, Eliza, 264, 265, 266,
 267.
 Henry, 264, 265, 266.
 Lydia, 268.
 Sarah (Reeves), 264, 265, 266.
 Valentine, 264.
METTS, John, 204.
 Mary, 204.
MIERS, Widow, 114.
MIFFLIN, General, 92.
MILLER, Aaron, 99, 100, 101.
 Oliver, 131.
 Peter, 122.
MINTER, Action, 104.
 Alred, 104.
 Alton, 104.
 Annabel, 104.
 Charles Ewing, 104.
 David, 104.
 Effie, 103,
 Elsie (Maston), 104.
 Elizabeth (Crawford), 64, 74,

Index

- 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103.
Harry, 104.
Ida (Duke), 104.
James Bell, 104.
J. J. Alyn, 105.
John, 64, 74, 94, 95, 97, 98,
99, 101, 102, 103, 133.
John Crawford, 104.
Lousia (Granlee), 104.
Lucy, 101, 102.
Margaret, 104.
Margaret (Foase), 103.
Mary, 102.
Mary (Ewing), 103.
Mary (Stephenson), 103.
Nancy, 103.
Naomi, 104.
Oscar, 104.
Peggy, 103.
Phoebe, 103.
Ruth, 103.
Samuel Valentine, 103.
Sarah, 102.
Thomas Waitman, 104.
Valentine, 103.
William, 74, 98, 99, 100, 101,
103, 104.
- MINTON, John, 140.
MOFFET, George, 130.
MOGOWAN, Mr., 108, 109.
MONTGOMERY, Robert, 148.
MOOR, Thomas, 280.
MOORE, Aaron, 206, 207, 210, 212,
218, 220.
Ann, 218, 219, 220.
James, 252, 273.
John, 168, 213.
Loammi, 209.
Melvina, 237.
Osias, 213.
Syrena, 240, 241.
Thomas, 254.
- MOOREHOUSE, America, 238.
MORGAN, 14.
Charles, 93, 111.
Sarah, 64.
MOUNTS, Providence, 255, 277.
MURPHY, Edward, 249.
Elizabeth, 237.
John, 237.
MURRY, John IV, Earl Dunmore, 127.
- McARTHUR, Duncan, 188.
McCARTY, Capt., 120.
McCLEAN, Alexander, 126, 262.
A. M., 277, 280.
McCLAIN, 239.
McCLELLAND, 154.
McCLENACHAN, 130.
Elijah, 130.
McCOLLUM, Thomas, 102.
Sarah, 102.
McCORMICK, 14.
Ann, 63, 146, 165, 256.
Charles, 63, 188, 278.
Effa, 241, 242.
Effie, (Crawford), 59, 63, 146,
163, 165, 175, 176, 179, 180,
188, 219, 241, 243, 248, 249,
256, 277, 278.
Ephelia, 63, 71, 72, 278.
George, 71, 72, 131, 133.
Hannah, 63, 278.
Jack, 63, 278.
James, 63, 119, 122, 178.
Jane, 63, 278.
John, 241, 242, 243, 248, 249,
John, Sr., 14, 20, 80.
John, Jr., 20, 71, 72, 80.
Mary Ann, 188.
Molly, 63, 278.
Moses, 188.
Nancy, 278.
Sarah, 63, 278.

Index

- William, 41, 59, 61, 63, 72,
172, 175, 180, 188, 277, 278.
McCOY, Emily (Crawford), 215
William, 215.
McCRACKEN, Elizabeth, 273.
McCULLOCK, Maj. John, 122.
McCULLOUGH, John, 130.
McDANIEL, John, 131.
McDONALD, Oma, 104.
Alexander, 212.
McDOWELL, Samuel, 130.
John, 131, 133.
McFARLAND, William, 99.
McKAY, Eneas, 126.
McKEE, Alexander, 126.
Anne, 282.
Margaret, 282.
Nancy, 282.
McKINLEY, John, 157, 159.
McKRACKEN, Nancy, 239.
Wm., 239.
McMAHAN, John, 77.
McNEIL, William, 216.
William, Dr., 209.
McPHERSON, Daniel, 217.
Elizabeth (Plummer), 217.
John, 222, 230.
Mary (Murdock), 230.
Phoebe Ann, 208, 217, 219, 222,
223, 224, 230, 231.
Philip, 230, 231.
Thomas & wife, 122.
MacQUIRE, John, 27.
McQUITTY, David, 74.
Mary, 74.
McSWORDS, Maria (Gatewood), 273.
John, 273.
NAYLOR, James Ball, 274.
NEEDLES, Alex., 208, 222.
George, 208.
NEAVILLE, John, 131.
NEVILLE, John, 121.
NEWELL, Samuel, 131, 134.
NICHOLSON, Josh, 111, 112, 114.
Peggy, 103.
NOURSE, W. N., 168.
OLDWEILER, Mary Magdalene, 203.
O'CONNELL, family, 255.
OLIVER, Thomas, 239.
ORR, William, 122, 123.
John, 154.
ORTMAN, Mary (Connell), 255, 256.
Rev. Simon, 255.
OVERLIN, John, 276.
PAINTER, Rollo, 234.
Bessie Edith (Crawford), 234.
PALATINES, 83.
PARKER, Harry, 236.
Major J., 168.
Capt. Richard, 168.
PARKMAN, Francis, 53.
PATTERSON, Heath, 216.
PAULSLEY, Judge, 264.
PENDAL, Richard, 40.
PENDLETON, 119.
Philip, 188.
PENN, John, 126.
Richard, 125, 126, 127.
Thomas, 126.
PENTICOST, Dausey (Dorsey), 130.
131, 132, 155.
PETERS, Richard, 126.
PHILLIPS, 112.
Theophilus, 129.
PIPE, Capt. (Delaware Chief),
144, 145, 151, 152, 157, 158,
160.
PIPER, John, 239.
PITTINGER, Florence, 286.
Herschel C., 286.
Scott, 286,

Index

- William Pitt, 286.
PITT'S, Old Survey, 20, 79.
Andrew, 78, 81.
PLUMMER, Abraham, 214, 217.
Allis (Alice), 217.
Elizabeth, 217.
Elizabeth (Crawford), 208, 209,
212, 214, 216, 219, 225, 227.
George, 217.
Henry, 217, 230.
Isaac, 217.
Lucy, 217.
Nathan, 208, 209, 214, 215, 216,
219, 227.
Phoebe Ann (McPherson), 217,
230.
Susannah (Fenstermaker), 217,
223, 224, 230.
POAG, John, 130.
POLLOCK, James, 126.
POLLY, Joseph, 238.
Betsy (Crawford), 238.
James, 238.
Anna (Crawford), 238.
PONTIAC, Chief, 36, 56, 57.
POWELL, Nancy, 238.
William, 238.
PRATHER, Henry, 261.
PRESBYTERIAN, 4.
PRICHARDS, Samuel, 109.
PRINCE, Maurice, 5.

RAMSEY, Betsy, 107, 121.
REARDON, Daniel, 111.
REASONER, M. A., 255.
REDMOND, James, 286.
Jane, (Crawford), 286.
REGAN, Reason, 254.
REID, J. B., 236, 237.
RICE, Edward, 133.
Rebecca, 63, 255.
Samuel, 256.

RICHARDSON, Silas, 74.
Effie, 74.
RICKETTS, Charles, 213.
RILEY, Isaac M., 187.
RUSH, Edward, 285.
Grace (Carr), 285.
Yoshiko Isoda, 285.
RITCHIE, Matthew, 131.
ROBB, J. B., 239.
ROBERT II, King of Scotland, 3.
ROBERT III, 3.
ROBERTSON, Alexander, 130.
ROGERS, 112.
Daniel, 169.
ROSE, Major, 152, 154, 155.
ROSS, Johnson, 239.
H., 178.
James, 260.
Mr., 108.
Philip, 131.
Ruth (Connell), 260.
ROTH, Deborah, 285.
Leland, Mrs., 285.
ROWLAND, Effa Ann, 241, 243, 244,
247, 248, 249.
James, 241, 243, 244, 247, 248,
249.
Sally, 252.
William, 243.
RUCH, Michael, 126.
RUMNEY, Dr., 106, 119, 120, 121.
RUTHERFORD, Reuben, 44.
Capt., Robert, 71, 118, 120.
Capt., Thomas, 71.

SCHOLL, Henry, 233.
Laura Grace (Crawford), 233.
SCOTT, Thomas, 94, 127.
SENET, Mollie, 265, 266.
Monny, 266.
SHAGANAH, Ottawa Chief, 91
SHARP, David, 44.

Index

- Daniel, 208, 215, 227.
 Jemima, 215, 217.
 John, 215, 217.
 Mary (Crawford) 208, 209, 211,
 212, 215, 217, 218, 219, 227,
 283.
 Samuel, 215, 217.
 SHAW, Stephen Chester, 246, 249.
 SHELBY, Isaac, Gov., Ky., 96, 97.
 SHEPHERD, 14, 20.
 David, 72, 77, 87, 130, 134,
 138.
 Abraham, 184.
 SHERIDINES, Widow, 108.
 SHERMAN, Jr., 42.
 SHINGLESS, 28.
 SHIPPEN, Edward, Jr., 126.
 SHULL, Anna, 285.
 Eleanor, 214, 285.
 I. L., 285.
 Lindsay, 214.
 Rachel, 285.
 Sylvanus, 214, 285.
 SILVEY, Nathaniel, 237, 238.
 Rachel (Crawford), 238, 239.
 Robert, 238.
 SIMMES, William, 20, 80.
 SIMPSON, Gilbert, 83, 84, 85, 86,
 87, 88, 89, 120, 122.
 SKIDMORE, John, 130.
 SLAYTON, John, 72.
 SLAVES, Daniel (negro), 146.
 Dick (mulatta), 146.
 Betty (Mulatta), 147, 176, 179.
 Martin (mulatta), 147, 176, 179.
 Lucy (negro), 173.
 SLOAN, Samuel, 126.
 SLOVER, John, 152, 154, 160.
 SMALLMAN, Thomas, 130, 131, 134.
 SMITH, Abraham, 130.
 Daniel, 130.
 John, 99, 122.
 Samuel, 264.
 Thomas, 93.
 William, 243.
 SNICKERS, Capt. Edward, 92.
 SPEAK, Thomas, 72.
 SPEAR, Joseph, 126.
 SPECKE, Thomas, 77.
 SPITZER, Harmon, 268.
 SPRINGER, 14.
 Mrs., 169.
 Nancy, 187.
 Sarah (Crawford), 175, 187.
 Uriah, 62, 148, 175, 176, 178,
 179, 180, 181, 187, 197, 198.
 Uriah, Jr., 148, 187.
 SPURGEON, Samuel, 208.
 STAMM, John, 237.
 STARR, Richard, 273.
 ST. CLAIR, Arthur, 126, 135, 141.
 STEARMORE, Marcus, 74.
 Rachel (Stephenson), 74.
 STEED, Josias M., 247, 248, 249.
 STEPHEN, Col. Adam, 110.
 STEPHENSON, Ann (Whaley), 65.
 Betsy, 65.
 Charles, 244.
 Effie, 73.
 Elenor, 70, 71.
 Elizabeth, 73.
 Honor, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73.
 Hugh, 70, 71, 72.
 Hugh, Col., 64, 65, 66, 120,
 134, 135.
 James, 70, 71, 77, 243.
 John, 65, 66, 70, 71, 72, 74,
 94, 95, 103, 110, 114, 130, 131,
 133, 134, 139, 140, 168, 169,
 Marquis, 65, 70, 71, 73, 74,
 103, 118.
 Mary, 73, 74, 109.
 Nancy, 65.
 Richard, 65.

Index

- Richard (Stinson), Sr., 68, 69,
70, 71, 72, 73.
Richard, Jr., 70, 71, 72, 73,
74, 122.
Sarah, 73.
 versus Sullivant, 65, 73, 74.
STEWART, Henry, 27.
STEWART, 14, 21, 22, 23, 34, 38.
 Alexander, 212.
 Ann, 121, 219.
 Jacob, 173.
STONER, Floyd, 284.
 Mary (Fox), 284.
STOUT, Ann, 284.
 Charles Henry, 215, 284.
 Charles Lawrence, 284.
 Rebecca (Crawford), 215, 284.
SULLIVANT, Lucas, 185, 186.
SUMMERS, 12.
 John, 243, 245.
SUTTER, Anna, (Shull), 285.
SWEARINGEN, Andrew, 131, 133.
 Eleanor, 258, 259, 286.
 Eleanor (Dawson), 258.
 Eli, 238.
 Garret, 258.
 John, 258, 259.
 Mary, 259.
 Thomas, 42.
SWINDLER, Alma, 283.
 Erma, 283.
 George, 230, 233, 283.
 Sarah Isabel (Crawford), 255,
 228, 230, 233, 283.
 Sylvia, 283.

TATE, 14.
TAYLOR, Tell, 231.
TEAGUE, Elijah, 40, 42.
TEES, William, 130.
THOMAS, Alice, 283.
 Robert, Mr. and Mrs., 283.

 Allen, 283.
 Erma (Swindler), 283.
 F., 44,
 Harry, 283.
 Jimmy, 283.
 Jean, 283.
 Mary Ann, 283.
 Owen, 119.
 Clayton, 233.
 Phoebe Ann, (Crawford), 233,
 234.
THOMPSON, Nancy Ann, 214.
 William, 126.
TIBBLES, Mr., 108.
TILGHMAN, James, 126.
TIPTON, Annabel (Minter), 80, 104,
TOLLE, Elearor (Crawford), 238,
 239, 240, 241, 247, 248.
 Henry, 238, 240, 241, 247, 248.
TONG, Ann, 230.
 Alvilda, 285.
 George, 213, 215, 220, 225, 230,
 285.
 Golden, Mr. and Mrs., 285.
 Hosea, 213.
 Isabel (Crawford), 207, 212,
 213, 215, 220, 225, 285.
 Leander, 213, 285.
 Margaret, 231.
 Milton, 213, 285.
 Nancy, 231.
 Rachel, 213.
 Rebecca, 213.
 Sarah (Beck), 285.
 Winfield, 213, 285.
TOWNSEND, Jacob, 77.
TRAUGER, John H., 17.
TRENT, Capt., William, 53.
TRILLY, Jackson, 237.
 Rachel, 237.
TRIMBLY, James, 277.
TRIPLET, Mr., 109.

Index

- TSELIACOS, Mr. & Mrs. Marcus and family, 284.
 TURLEY, Julia, 259.
 Henry Clay, 268.
 Lesley C., 269.
 TURNER, 16.
 Joseph, 126.

 UHRBROCK, Ellen Elizabeth, 275.
 Esther Lucille (Gatewood), 274, 275.
 George Ernest, 274.
 Margaret Ann, 275.
 Richard Stephen, 274, 275.
 Sarah Elizabeth (Reddin), 274.

 VALENTINES, Mr., 107.
 Joseph, 107.
 VALLINDIGAM, George, 130, 131.
 VAN BRAAM, 27, 32.
 VANCE, 14, 39.
 Alexander, 282.
 D. C., 243, 244, 246.
 Elizabeth, 281.
 Hannah, 65, 281, 282.
 John, 281, 282.
 VAN HOOK, Archibald, 99.
 VAN SWEARINGEN, 127.
 VARNER, Bessie, Cecelia, 270.
 Mary Louise (Huston), 270.
 Sampson, 270.
 VARNUM, James M., 167.
 VENANGO, 31, 32.
 VESPUCCI, Amerigo, 4.
 VOGEL, Betty, 285.
 Chester, 285.
 Cora (Wohlgamuth), 285.

 WAGER, Archibald, 69.
 WALLACE, Margaret, 63.
 Graham, 188.
 WAR, King George's, 25, 39.

 WARD, Edward, 130, 131.
 Lane, 286.
 Larry, 286.
 WARDLOW, Joseph, 187.
 Robert, 187.
 WASHINGTON, Ann (Fairfax), 69.
 Betsy, 107.
 Charles, 19.
 Gen. George, 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, 41, 42, 53, 60, 61, 76, 81, 82, 83, 84, 88, 89, 91, 90, 92, 93, 94, 96, 105, 106, 111, 115, 116, 117, 118, 122, 123, 127, 137, 138, 142, 143, 159, 160, 171, 256, 282.
 John, 19.
 John Augustine, 78, 79, 80, 81, 107, 109, 110.
 J. Augustine, II, 50.
 Lawrence, 19, 69, 78, 81.
 Lund, 110.
 Samuel, 110.
 Warner, 107, 108, 109.
 WASSON, McClelland, 102.
 Lucy, 101.
 WAYNE, Anthony, 184.
 WEAVER, G. C., 216.
 WEBER, Delph, 283.
 John, 283.
 Judy, 283.
 Lysle, 283.
 WEEDINS, Capt., 120.
 WELLS, Ann, 133.
 Benjamin, 167.
 Humphry, 72.
 Samuel, 66, 133, 151, 160.
 WEST, 18, 109.
 Col., 120.
 Charles, 115, 120.
 George, 120.
 John, 120.
 WHALEY, 14.

Index

- WHALEY, Ann, 64, 65, 66.
Benjamin, 66.
- WHITE, Thomas, 122.
Moses, 133.
- WHITE THUNDER, 29.
- WHITTAKER, Cynthia, 265, 266.
- WILHELM, Catherine, 266.
- WILLIAMSON, 154, 155, 159, 164.
Col., 145.
Asa, 242, 244.
- WILLIAM, The Lion, 3.
- WILKERSON, John, 104.
Margaret, 104.
- WILSON, George, 126.
Lilly, 270.
Col. James, 141.
Benjamin, 181.
- WINGENUND, (Indian War Chief of
the Delawares), 150, 157, 158,
159.
- WINK, James, 230.
- WINLOCK, William, 73,
Effie (Stephenson), 73
- WINSHIP, William, 185.
- WOHLGAMUTH, Cora, 285.
Logan, 285.
- Orville, Mr & Mrs., 285.
- WOOD, 14.
Charles, 239.
James, 44.
John, 122.
William, 217.
Allis (Plummer), 217.
- WOODRUFF, Major Judah, 272.
- WORTHINGTON, Ephraim, 102.
Effie, 102.
R., 42.
- WRIGHT, Joshua, 131.
- WYANDOT, Half-King, Pimoacan,
144, 145, 150, 157.
- WYKOFF, Rachel, 255.
- YEATS, Richard, 131, 132, 135.
- YATES, Richard, 134.
- YOUNG, Albert, 284.
Ella, 284.
- ZANE, Brothers, 152, 206.
Ebenezer, 207.
- ZEISBERGER, Rev. David, 144.
- ZHAUS-SHO-TOH, (Wyandot), 152.
- ZIMMERMAN, Frederick, 188.