

Chapter 7A

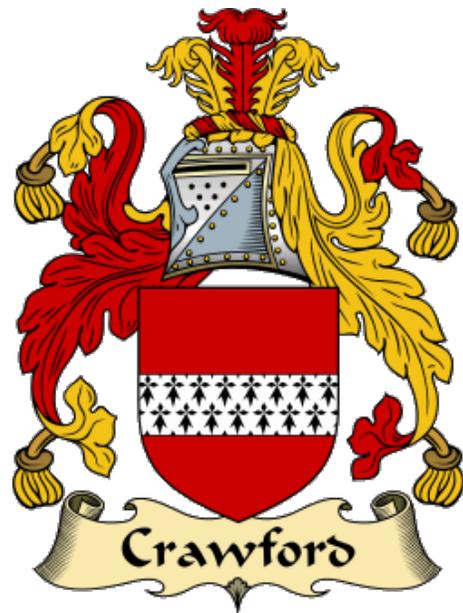
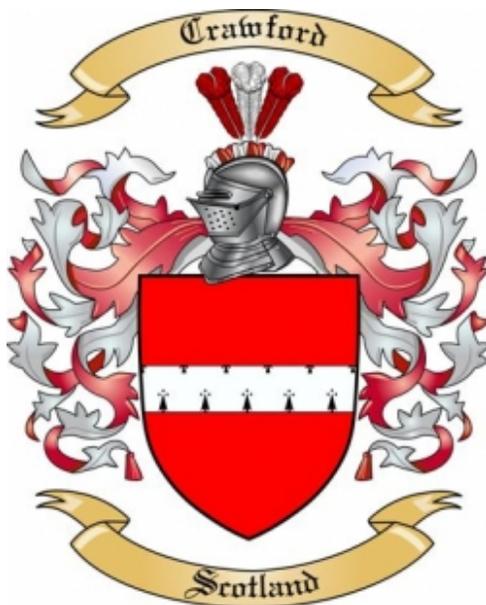
Our Crawford Family History

[9 October 2017; revised 15 July 2019]

The “Quincy Oakleys” are all descended from Ray Miller Oakley and his wife, Kate Cameron Burks. Ray and Kate were married in Quincy, Illinois, on 7 April 1897. Kate’s father was James Alfred Burks, and her mother was Mary Jane **Crawford**. In this chapter, I will trace our **Crawford** ancestors.

I have to say that just when I think that I won’t find any more interesting ancestors, I go explore another branch of our family tree – and I’m always amazed at what I find. The Crawford branch of our family tree is certainly not a disappointment!

Many different Crawfords emigrated from Scotland (and Ireland) and settled in America. While they all shared a common ancestor in Scotland, there are a huge number of branches on the Crawford family tree in America – it turns out to be a very common name among those who left Scotland and Ireland and immigrated to America in colonial times.

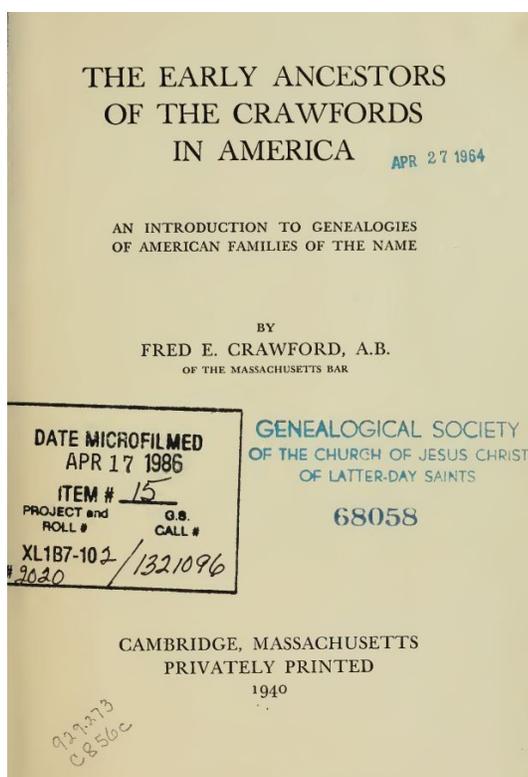


Two versions of the Crawford Family Crest.

From *The Early Ancestors of the Crawford's in America*, by Fred E. Crawford, written in 1940¹:

INTRODUCTION

THERE are said to be, at a conservative estimate, a hundred and fifty thousand persons in this country by the name of Crawford [and that was in 1940]. All of these are descended from an ancient Scottish family of Crawfords, first known by that name in the twelfth century. The ancestors of many of the name came to this country from Scotland, but it is believed that much the larger number were of Scotch-Irish extraction. That is, while purely Scotch, they and their immediate forbears had lived in north Ireland for a century or more. All Crawfords everywhere are probably descended from John Crawford – Johannes de Crawford – who lived in the middle of the twelfth century, and all Scotch-Irish of the name are from one of his descendants in perhaps the fourteenth generation, Alexander Crawford of Kilbirnie who went to Ireland soon after 1610. The family was a prolific one, for in Scotland at the beginning of the eighteenth century there were Crawfords in more than a score of different localities, and in Ireland, in a dozen places.



¹ <https://archive.org/details/earlyancestorsof00craw>

As I have done in my previous narratives, I will start with our earliest Crawford ancestor in America, and work down through a line of his descendants to our present family. Well, actually in this narrative, I'll start with a Generation 0 – the parents of the first Crawford to immigrate to America (so that Generation 1 is the first generation to live in America).

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Generation 0: Malcolm Crawford²

Malcolm Crawford was born in 1574 in Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland. He died in 1659 in Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland. Malcolm married Margaret Cunningham in 1590. Margaret was born in 1580 (making her age 10 when she got married) in Glenorchy, Lorn, Scotland, and she died in 1604 in Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland.

Malcolm Crawford and his wife Margaret had a son, John Crawford, who was born in Scotland in 1600.

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Generation 1: John Crawford³

John Crawford was born in 1600 in Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to America in 1643, bringing his only child David, born in 1625, with him. John's wife (David's mother) had died in "Old Scotia" prior to 1643. John and his son David settled in James City County, Virginia. John was killed during [Bacon's Rebellion](#) in 1676, of which he was one of the organizers.

Here is an interesting item I found online about John Crawford⁴:

As the "youngest son of an Earl Crawford", John Crawford, who received "but a small patrimony" (from fifty to 100 pounds yearly), "removed to this country [America] in pursuit of his fortune". His son, David, and he bought fertile lands at a low price, as the colony of Virginia wished for settlers. They were allotted some land, because they brought over with them twenty persons to colonize. (Passage cost at that time five pounds, ten shillings, or approximately \$26.) John Crawford was a landowner, planter, and defender of his countryman from the "savage brutalities of the Indians". He was killed in Bacon's Rebellion in 1676.

² <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/40335601/person/28119245046/facts>

³ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/40335601/person/28119240010/facts>

⁴ <http://www.geni.com/people/John-Crawford-of-Jamestown/6000000004680563820>

The Find-A-Grave website has more interesting information about John Crawford⁵:

John, who inherited the title of Earl, was son of Malcolm Crawford and Margaret Cunningham. He was descended from Quintin Craufurd of Kilbirnie, and also from Reginald, youngest son of Alan, 4th Earl of Richmond.

The name of John's wife is not known. He may have been married to Margaret Blair, daughter of John Blair and Grisel, daughter of Robert, Lord Semple. (John, Earl of Crawford, is often confused with his son, John who married a cousin, Lady Mary Cunningham.)

After the death of John's wife, he decided to seek his fortune in America in 1643, taking his son, David with him to Virginia.

In 1667, John and David, together received a land grant of 1,000 acres in James City County from Gov. William Berkeley when they brought 20 people to Virginia to settle and develop land. Nine years after that grant, John turned against Gov. Berkeley because he thought Berkeley was not protecting the settlers against the attacks of the Indians. He joined Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion of Gov. Berkeley and was killed.

This must have been embarrassing to son, David who received a total of six land grants and possibly other favors from Gov. Berkeley. David was said to have made arrangements to have his father buried in Watertown, Middlesex County, Mass., probably out of respect to Gov. Berkeley.

In 1883, several of the descendants of John Crawford compiled a history of the Crawford family entitled "Laurus Crawfordiana: memorials of that branch of the Crawford family which comprises the descendants of John Crawford, of Virginia, 1660-1883; with notices of the allied families".⁶ In describing the descendants of John Crawford, the authors wrote:

Emigrating to this land probably before the middle of the seventeenth century, John Crawford, the common head of the American family, whose history is given in this memorial, chose for his home, not the rigid climate and bleak shores of New England, but the more genial clime of Virginia. The tradition that specially preserves his memory as a treasure to his descendants is his connection with Bacon's Rebellion, which makes clear his title to that valorous and freedom-loving spirit which distinguished his lineage. It is said that he lost his life in this important struggle for liberty. From him have descended, through his son David, a numerous progeny, who have either remained in Virginia, or have settled in the newer parts of the more Southern States or in the fertile lands of the West. They have been mostly men of large stature, well developed, sinewy, strong, and athletic, and of considerable physical endurance. They were generally long-lived, those who have arrived at the age of maturity averaging eighty-seven years of life,

⁵ <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=114842597>

⁶ <http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/005730516>

while one is said to have lived to the extreme age of one hundred and fifteen. In general, their complexions were clear and fine, testifying of their Scottish origin; and they were blue-eyed, having prominent noses and square chins. Says Dr. Jno. J. Crawford, of Reams' Station, Va.: "They are usually in the range of height six feet, straight, not over large, very active, of a nervous, quick temperament, but well-disposed; complexion mostly blonde (but with some exceptions); eyes blue."

In their intercourse with others, they exhibited much dignity of manner and some degree of reserve where they were not on terms of intimacy; they were naturally of sanguine temperament, quick of temper, but soon recovering their evenness of balance. Many noble and generous traits of character have been developed among the members of the family, in the sympathy and help afforded to those in distress and trouble. Various testimonies have been given as to the firmness and fearlessness that marked the conduct of the tribe from generation to generation. Judge James Garland, of Lynchburgh, has borne testimony to the marked characteristics of the older Crawfords, with whom he was intimate, their acknowledged intelligence and integrity, and their dignity bordering on sternness.

Gov. George W. Crawford, in a sketch of the family, facetiously remarks that the American Crawfords never forgot the Scotchman's prayer, "that they might not lose a good opinion of themselves."

Generated for Burks Oakley, II (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) on 2015-07-25 18:09 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/wu/89082417247
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LAURUS CRAWFURDIANA.
MEMORIALS OF THAT BRANCH
OF THE
CRAWFORD FAMILY
WHICH COMPRISES
THE DESCENDANTS OF
JOHN CRAWFORD,
OF VIRGINIA.
1660—1883.
WITH NOTICES OF THE ALLIED FAMILIES.

PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR THE COMPILERS.

Printed by S. J. Simpson

NEW YORK.
1883.

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Generation 2: Col. David Crawford^{7 8}

David Crawford was born in 1625 in Kilbernie, Ayrshire, Scotland. He emigrated from Scotland with his father in 1643, and settled in Virginia.

David Crawford amassed many acres of land and owned a large plantation that eventually became the site of Richmond, Virginia. On 2 April 1692 he was elected to the House of Burgesses for two years as one of two representatives from New Kent County, Virginia. He introduced a piece of legislation, requiring that County Clerks maintain an office in their respective County Courthouse.

David Crawford married Jane Crawford (daughter of Patrick Crawford – so yes, she was also a Crawford) in 1654 in James City, Virginia. Jane was born in Virginia in 1633 and died in 1710 in St Peter's Parish, New Kent, Virginia.

David Crawford and his wife Jane had eight children; the fourth child, born in 1662, was David Crawford II (our ancestor).

As an aside, their daughter Elizabeth (born in 1672) married Nicholas Meriwether of New Kent County; Elizabeth and Nicholas were the great-grandparents of Meriwether Lewis (of Lewis and Clark fame). In 1693, David Crawford deeded his 400 acre Assaquin Plantation to his grandson William Meriwether. Four years later, he gave his grandson David Meriwether 200 acres of land in St. Paul's Parish. So once again in our extended family, we have Meriwether Lewis having two last names (like Burks Oakley or Bennett Oakley or Oakley Bunce).⁹

David Crawford held the title of Colonel, but I haven't found the name of the militia to which he belonged.

David Crawford and his wife, Jane Crawford, had the following children:

1. Judith Crawford -- 1657–
2. Angelina Crawford -- 1660–1766
3. David Crawford II -- 1662–1762 (our ancestor)
4. John Crawford 1664–1689
5. Sarah Crawford -- 1666–1752
6. Peter Crawford -- 1667–1732

⁷ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/45138605/person/6312840271/facts>

⁸ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/13146834/person/235440357/facts>

⁹ "The name Meriwether has impressed itself as a Christian name, by repeated intermarriages, upon a majority of the best-esteemed of the Virginia families. They were connected with the Walkers, Lewises, Symes, Jeffersons, etc." -- from 1883 *Laurus Crawfordiana* book.

7. Elizabeth Crawford 1672–1762
8. John Crawford -- 1677–1732

As an elderly man in 1710, David Crawford was killed by members of the Pamunkey Indians in New Kent County, Virginia. Note: The site of David Crawford's fortified home, Assessquin [also spelled Assaquin and Assasquin] Plantation, is being excavated as part of the on-going study of colonial archeology in Virginia – see:

http://virginiadigs.net/broadus_flats/overview.html

Some online genealogies claim that David Crawford was killed by Indians on 13 December 1689 at Assasquin Plantation in New Kent County, Virginia.

David Crawford was so important that he even has his own entry in Wikipedia – see:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Crawford_%28colonel%29

Here is another item I found about him online¹⁰:

David Crawford, *of the slave holding aristocracy* [my emphasis – see more below], married in 1654, in James City County, Va., and lived in St. Peter's (St. Paul's) Parish, in New Kent County (Hanover), Va. ... The first patent in 1667 of his land transactions netted him some 4,584 acres. His possessions included the site of the present City of Richmond, Va. In 1693, he deeded his residence, Assasquin, New Kent, Va., to his grandson, William Meriwether.

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Generation 3: David Crawford II¹¹

David Crawford II was born in September 1662 in New Kent, Virginia. He married Elizabeth Smith; Elizabeth was born on 29 October 1673 in St Peter's, New Kent, Virginia.

¹⁰ <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/CRAWFORD/1999-02/0920055933>

¹¹ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/45138605/person/6312840262/facts>

David Crawford II and his wife Elizabeth had nine children; their first child was a son, born in 1697, named David Crawford III. In researching David Crawford III, I found that he was mentioned in Edward L. Westbrook's [application for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution](#):

	Married	1759	
(4) great-grandson of	William Harris Crawford	Born	2/21/1772 Nelson Co. Va.
		died	9/15/1834 Woodlawn Oglethorpe Co. Ga.
and his () wife	Susanna Girardin	born	1871 Georgia
		died	1862 Oglethorpe Co. Ga.
	Married	1804	Georgia
(5) great-grandson of	Joel Crawford	born	10/16/1736 Hanover County Va.
		died	10 Mo. 1788 Columbia County Richmond Georgia
and his () wife	Fanny Harris	born	6/27/1746 Nelson Co. Va.
		died	Columbia Co. Ga.
	Married	1760	Nelson Co. Va.
(6) great-grandson of	David Crawford	born	1697 Hanover Co. Virginia
		died	1766 Nelson Co. Virginia
and his () wife	Ann Anderson	born	1708 Hanover Co. Virginia
		died	1803 Virginia
	Married	1727	Virginia
(7) great-grandson of	Capt David Crawford	born	1662 Virginia
		died	1762 Virginia
and his () wife	Elizabeth Smith	born	Virginia
		died	Age 101 years Virginia
	Married	1695	
(8) great-grandson of	David Crawford	born	1625 Ayreshire, Scotland
		died	In Virginia
and his () wife		born	
(9) John Crawford, B. 1600 Ayreshire		died	
Scotland; d. 1676 Virginia	Married		
Bacon's Rebellion			
and he, the said	Joel Crawford Sr. (No. 5)		is the ancestor who assisted in
establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of	Recognized Patriot and		Prisoner

Note that in this SAR application, David Crawford II is referred to as Capt. David Crawford. Another reference to him being Capt. David Crawford: "As Captain of a troop of cavalry, he, in 1714, proclaimed George I king."¹²

David Crawford II died on 6 September 1762 in Amherst, Virginia, at the age of 99 or 100. Elizabeth Smith Crawford died in 1774 in Amherst, Virginia, at the age of 101.

Here is an excerpt from David Crawford II's will from 1761:

¹² Daughters of American Colonists Lineage, Vol. 1, page 172.

Secondly, I commit my body to the earth to be buried according to the discretion of my Executors and as to my worldly goods and estate I dispose of as followeth:

Item, I leave to my well beloved wife my plantation whereon I now reside, with two hundred and eighty acres of land joining thereto during her widow-hood. Also I leave my wife five negroes during her widow-hood, namely, Will, Ben, Bob, Pompe and Tye, and after her widow-hood to be disposed of as hereafter mentioned.

Item, I give to my son David Crawford five negroes, namely Jack, Arpit, Amiky, Hannah and Fillis, them and their increase to him and his heirs forever: I give to my son David one feather bed and furniture, and my writing-desk.

Item, I give to my son David two negroes, after my wife's death, namely, Pompie and Tye, to him and his heirs forever—provided my son David pay my daughter Martin's children Sixty-three pounds current money after my wife's death to be equally divided between them.

Item, I give to my son David one negro named Bob, after my wife's death to him and his heirs forever—provided my son David do pay my son John Crawford's children fifty pounds current money after my wife's death.

Item, I give to my daughter Martin's children forty pounds current money to be equally divided among them, to be paid by my wife for the use of the estate I have left her.

Item, I have given to my son John Crawford six negroes, which he has had in possession a considerable time, they are to him and his heirs forever.

Item, I give to my daughter Rodes, four negroes namely Aggey, Nan, Stephens and Billy, to be passedt after my wife's death, together with the increase to har and to har heirs forever.

Item, I leave to my daughter Judith Terry during her life Four negroes, namely Cupit, Sawory, Abram and Ben. Ben is to be possest after my wife's

I find it amazing that so much of his will was spelling out who inherited which of his slaves.

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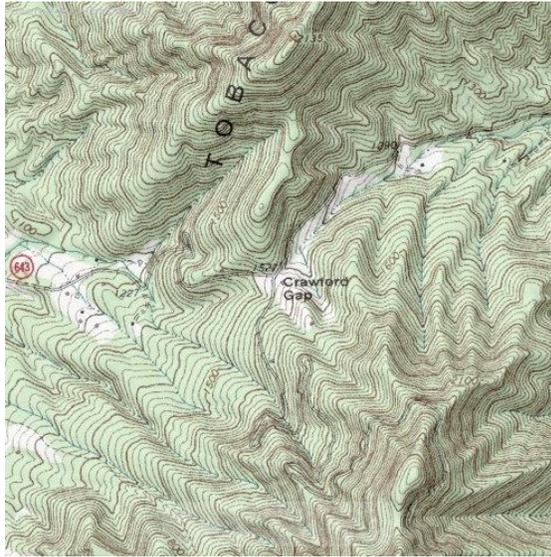
Generation 4: David Crawford III¹³

David Crawford III was born on 9 June 1697 in Hanover, Virginia. In 1727, he married Ann Anderson in Hanover, Virginia; Ann was born in 1708 in Hanover, Virginia, and she died in 1803 in Amherst, Virginia, when she was ~95 years old.

They lived in Hanover and Amherst Counties in Virginia, where David III acquired 811 acres. In fact, when they moved to Amherst County, they took up residence at

¹³ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/45138605/person/6312840250/facts>

the foot of the Tobacco Row Mountains. There remains to this day a passage between the mountains called "Crawford's [or Crawford] Gap."



David Crawford III and his wife Ann Anderson Crawford had fifteen children:

1. Smith Crawford 1727 –
2. Susannah Crawford 1729 – 1824
3. John Crawford 1731 – 1813
4. Elizabeth Crawford 1733 – 1734
5. David Crawford IV 1734 – 1802
6. Joel Crawford 1736 – 1788
7. Mary Crawford 1737 – 1768
8. Charles Crawford 1738 – 1813 (our ancestor)
9. Sarah Crawford 1740 – 1831
10. Mary Crawford 1742 – 1841
11. Nathan Crawford 1744 – 1833
12. Peter Crawford 1746 – 1746
13. Nelson Crawford 1748 – 1783
14. William Crawford 1750 – 1814
15. Anne Crawford 1752 – 1814

David Crawford III and his wife Ann Anderson moved to Albemarle County, Virginia in 1750/52. The part they moved to became Amherst County in 1761. And later in 1807, that same part became Nelson County. David brought his elderly parents with him when they moved west. He built a large house and called it Tusculum Plantation. The deed for 400 acres of land was purchased by David III in 1752 from Landon Hughes. David served as a Deputy Sheriff, Sheriff, and a County Clerk.

The Tusculum Plantation house was eventually bought by Sweet Briar College.¹⁴



David Crawford III died from an epidemic of some kind that swept through Virginia in 1766. He wrote his will and signed it on June 1, 1766. He died on 4 August 1766 in Amherst, Virginia. His will lists: William, Charles, Joel, David, Martha, John's sons, Peter, Smith, Susannah, Sarah, Anne, and Mary; the executors were John, David and Joel. Here is an excerpt from his will:

WILL OF DAVID CRAWFORD, GENT. (DAVID 3)
June 21, 1766—Proved Aug. 4, 1766

In the name of God, Amen!

I, David Crawford of Amherst County, being in perfect sense and memory do hereby constitute this my last will and testament. First, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God and trusting to the merits of my Great Redeemer to receive free pardon for all my sins. Second, I commit my body to the earth, from whence it came, to be buried at the discretion of my Executors.

Item, I give to my well beloved wife, during her widow-hood, five negroes, namely, Sampson, Cupit, Omer, Dilsy and Phillis and after her death, to be disposed of as hereafter shall be mentioned.

Item, I give to my son John Crawford's son Peter one negro named Milly to him and his heirs forever.

Item, I give to my son David Crawford three negroes, Harry, Alice and Barbara, to him and his heirs forever.

Item, I give to my daughter Smith's children one girl named Abby to be equally divided among them and their heirs forever.

Item, I give to my son Joel Crawford one negro man Bacchus to him and his heirs forever.

Item, I gave to my son Nathan Crawford one negro named Jack and four hundred acres of land I bought of John Davis and seventy-four acres I bought of Robert Dunwiddie, joining the aforesaid tract, also one feather bed and furniture to him and his heirs forever.

Item, I give to my son Charles Crawford two negro girls namely Phillis and Cate to him and his heirs forever.

Item, I give to my William Crawford two negroes, namely, Dick and Anaky, also one feather bed and furniture, to him and his heirs forever.

Item, I give to my daughter Sarah, two negro girls Peg and Nut to her and her heirs forever.

¹⁴ <http://sbc.edu/tusculum-institute/history-household>

As with his father's will, I find it amazing to see that the distribution of his slaves was such a large part of his will. Apparently the ownership of slaves continued for additional generations in the Crawford family. Charles Yancey was a grandson of David Crawford III, and he owned a great deal of land in Louisa County, Virginia. His last will and testament from 1813 included the following:

“And it is my will and desire that whenever any division of my estate real or personal, takes place either at the death of my wife or in her lifetime by her consent, the property to be divided shall be sold, the land either in the whole tracts or in lots and upon such credit as shall be most advantageous to the estate and **the slaves shall be sold in lots in such a manner as to avoid as far as convenient the evils arising from a separation of husbands and wives and mothers and small children.**” [my emphasis]

As an aside, it is pretty cool to find another branch of our family tree where we have four generations living in America before 1700! Even if they were slave owners...

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Generation 5: Charles Crawford^{15 16}

Charles Crawford was born on 23 December 1738 in Hanover, Virginia. In 1763, he married Jane Maxwell; Jane was born on 24 July 1740 in North Carolina.

Charles Crawford and his wife Jane had at least ten children (see below). Their son John Crawford (our ancestor) was born on 24 October 1771, in Amherst, Virginia.

Charles Crawford died on 23 October 1813 in Appling, Columbia County, Georgia. Jane Maxwell Crawford died on 11 November 1814 in Columbia County, Georgia.

Charles Crawford and his wife, Jane Maxwell Crawford, had the following children:

1. Mary Ann Crawford
2. Anderson Crawford
3. Nathan Crawford
4. William Crawford
5. John Crawford - born on 24 October 1771 (our ancestor)

¹⁵ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/45138605/person/6312840265/facts>

¹⁶ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/16801291/person/29106486118/facts>

6. Joel Crawford
7. David Crawford
8. Rhoda Crawford
9. Charles Crawford
10. Elizabeth Crawford

Here are some interesting notes about Charles Crawford that I found online¹⁷:

Charles Crawford, b. 1738 Hanover Co., Va., son of David and Ann (Anderson) Crawford, made petition for land grant March 1772 of 250 acres in Georgia, declaring he had been a resident of Georgia "for some time". In said petition, he stated he had a wife, four children and five slaves, and wished to establish a homesite on branches of Uchee Creek, in St. Paul's Parish, Richmond County, Georgia. Before the American Revolution, he owned 800 acres of land, was Justice of Peace of his militia district, was elected as member his militia district, and was elected as member of the Georgia General Assembly from Richmond County, which he served until 1785. In 1779, he was appointed a Commissioner of Claims for Confiscated Property in Richmond County, and during the war was served as a Captain, under the command of Lt. Col. Robert Middleton. He served as a member of the State legislature beginning 1782, and in 1783 was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Georgia. After the war, he received many land grants, in Columbia and Washington Counties. Charles Crawford married Jane Maxwell in Hanover County, Virginia around 1762, to whom he left his plantation on Dyar's Creek, etc. His last will and testament dated 27 September 1811 in Columbia County, Georgia, named children, as well as grandson, Joel Barnett, son of his deceased daughter, Elizabeth, formerly wife of Joel Barnett Sr., whom she married in 1787.

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Generation 6: John Crawford^{18 19 20}

John Crawford was born on 24 October 1771 in Amherst County, Virginia. He married Eleanor Atwood, who was born about 1772 in Rockbridge, Virginia.

John Crawford and his wife Eleanor had a son named William Crawford, who was born in 1792 in Rockbridge County, Virginia.

¹⁷ <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/CRAWFORD/1999-02/0920055933>

¹⁸ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/39173022/person/19681564821/facts>

¹⁹ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/46391744/person/6885751935/facts>

²⁰ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/16801291/person/29100275477/facts>

Here is an entry for John Crawford from the Ancestry.com website:²¹

Vinson Family Tree
PUBLIC MEMBER TREE
2 sources

NAME: John Crawford
BIRTH: 24 Oct 1771 - Amherst, United States
DEATH: 5 Apr 1807 - Georgia, United States
MARRIAGE: 30 Mar 1801 - Columbia, Georgia, United States
PARENTS: Charles Crawford, Jane Maxwell
SPOUSE: Eleanor Atwood

John was in the 1810 US Census in Amherst County – he owned 34 slaves!!!

John Crawford in the 1810 United States Federal Census

Name:	John Crawford
Home in 1810 (City, County, State):	Amherst, Virginia
Free White Persons - Males - 16 thru 25:	1
Free White Persons - Males - 45 and over:	1
Free White Persons - Females - 26 thru 44:	1
Free White Persons - Females - 45 and over:	2
:	:
Numbers of Slaves:	34
Number of Household Members Over 25:	4
Number of Household Members:	39

Interestingly, the 1810 US Census shows John Crawford living in close proximity to two families by the name of Burks (David Burks and Richard Burks)!!

²¹ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/12538835/person/2055271726/facts>

names	years											
John Crawford		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	2		31	
Thomas S. Cubank		/	/	/	/	/	/	/			8	
Lillebury Bryant		/	/	/	/	/	/	/			7	
Thomas Lane	2	/	/	/	/	/	/	/			7	
Edwards Carter		/	/	/	/	/	/	/			6	
Daniel S. Burkes		/	/	/	/	/	/	/			6	
Samuel Hogg	1	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	2		6	
Henry Orendorff		/	/	/	/	/	/	/			6	
Mary Richeson		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	2		12	
Archelus Mitchell		/	/	/	/	/	/	/			12	
John Brown		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	3		2	
Cornelius Roach	3	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	2		8	
Richard Burkes (S.D.)	1	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	3		2	

John died about 1811, and Eleanor died before 7 October 1863 in Wythe County, Virginia. It is interesting that their son, William Crawford, had a daughter that was named Eleanor.

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Generation 7: William Crawford Sr.^{22 23}

William Crawford Sr. was born about 1792 in Wythe County, Virginia. Wythe County is about 30 miles south of Bluefield, WV, where QNI operates WVVA-TV.

William Crawford Sr. married Elizabeth Jane Smith. Elizabeth was born about 1792 in Virginia.

William Crawford Sr. appears in 1810 US Census as head of household in Wythe County, Virginia.

William and Elizabeth had nine children – Daniel, born in 1813 (our ancestor), was their oldest child.

1. Daniel Crawford, 1813–1881 (our ancestor)
2. Thomas S. Crawford, 1815–
3. William Crawford, 1819–1890
4. Eleanor Crawford, 1825–
5. Robert Crawford, 1825–1912
6. Elizabeth R. Crawford, 1828–

²² <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/76929727/person/44353044194/facts>

²³ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/16801291/person/29100274734/facts>

7. Jonah J. Crawford, 1828–1875
8. John H. Crawford, 1830–
9. David F. Crawford, 1834–1875

The 1850 US Census shows the William Crawford family living in Wythe County, Virginia:

1850 United States Federal Census for William Crawford										
Dwelling No.	Family No.	Name	Age	Sex	Race	Occupation	Real Estate	Birthplace	Married	Condition
17										
18	587	William Crawford	60	M		Farmer	3021			
19		Elizabeth	58	F						
20		Henry	35	M						
21		William	30	M						
22		Susannah	25	F						
23		Branah	20	F						
24		Elizabeth	20	F						
25		John	18	M		Labourer				
26		David	16	M						

William Crawford Sr. died on 9 April 1868 in Wythe County, Virginia. Elizabeth Smith Crawford died in 1835 (some say 1858) in Wythe County, Virginia.

Research Misc
Families - Cronk Crawford

Public Member Tree
3 attached records, 4 sources

Daniel Crawford

Birth: 1813 - Wythe County (Wythe), USA
 Death: 11 May 1881 - Grand Island, Hall County (Hall), Nebraska
 Marriage: 24 Oct 1836 - Montgomery, Virginia
 Spouse: Elmony Lester

F: William Crawford

M: Elizabeth Jane Smith

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Generation 8: Daniel Crawford^{24 25}

Daniel Crawford was born in 1813 in Wythe County, Virginia. He married Elmony Lester on 24 October 1836 in Montgomery County, Virginia. They had six children:

1. Mary Jane Crawford; born 1837 in Grayson County, Virginia (our ancestor)
2. William S. Crawford; born about 1840 in Johnson County, Indiana
3. Nancy R. Crawford; born about 1842

²⁴ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/76929727/person/44353044893/facts>

²⁵ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/2324174/person/24002003375/facts>

4. Margaret A. Crawford; born about 1846
5. Marinda Olive Crawford; born January 1848
6. Rebecca Ora Crawford; born April 1850 in Johnson County, Indiana

The 1840 US Census shows Daniel and Elmony living in Grayson, Virginia, with two daughters under five years old (strange, since their first two children were Mary Jane and William S.). The census also listed a slave – a female age 10-23:

Age	Sex	Color	Free	Slave
2	M	W	1	0
2	F	W	1	0
10-23	F	B	0	1

The 1850 US Census shows them living in Pleasant, Johnson County, Indiana:

Age	Sex	Color	Free	Slave	Birthplace
37	M	W	1	0	Virginia
41	F	W	1	0	Virginia
13	F	W	1	0	Indiana
10	M	W	1	0	Indiana
8	F	W	1	0	Indiana
4	F	W	1	0	Indiana
3	F	W	1	0	Indiana
5 months	F	W	1	0	Indiana

The 1850 US Census enumeration included:

- Daniel, age 37
- Elmony, age 41
- Mary Jane, age 13 (our ancestor)
- William S., age 10
- Nancy R., age 8
- Margret A., age 4
- Marinda O., age 3
- Rebecca O., age 5 months

The 1860 US Census had three children (William S., age 19; Nancy R., age 17, and Marinda, age 12), still living at home with their father, Daniel Crawford. Elmony had died in 1855 at age 40; Mary Jane was already married.

1860 United States Federal Census for Daniel Crawford													
Dwelling	Family No.	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Birthplace	Married	Attended School	Cannot Read	Condition
25		Mary J.	4	F									
26	389 389	Daniel Crawford	48	M		Day laborer		90	Ind.				
28		Mrs J	19	F									
29		Wmcy H	17	F									
30		Marianda	12	F									
31	390 390	Mrs J	32	F				200					

Daniel Crawford died on 11 May 1881 near Grand Island, Hall County, Nebraska.

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Generation 9: Mary Jane Crawford²⁶

Mary Jane Crawford was born on 1 September 1837 in Grayson County, Virginia. On 1 January 1857 she married James Alfred Burks in Johnson County, Indiana.

Mary Jane Crawford and her husband, James Alfred Burks, had nine children – the seventh child was our ancestor, Kate Cameron Burks. Their first three children died very young (ages 1, <1, and 5 years).

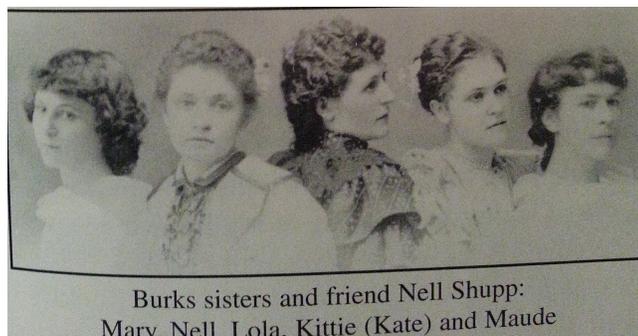
1. Anna Laurie Burks, b. 17 October 1857
2. Frank Oscar Burks, b. 27 September 1860
3. Charles Terhune Burks, b. 30 April 1863
4. Maude Dehiter Burks, b. 9 January 1865
5. Lola Lisle Burks, b. 15 January 1865, Marshall, Illinois
6. Paul Dore Burks, b. 5 April 1870, Des Moines, Iowa
7. Kate Cameron Burks, b. 23 October 1873, Burlington, Iowa
8. Mary F. Burks, b. 24 November 1877, Burlington, Iowa
9. Marshall Connor Burks, b. 1 May 1881, Burlington, Iowa

The 1870 US Census had the family living in Burlington, Iowa:

1870 United States Federal Census for James Burks													
Dwelling	Family No.	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Birthplace	Married	Attended School	Cannot Read	Condition
16	203 239	Burks James	35	M	W	Painter			Kentucky				
17		Mary	20	F	W	Keeping House			Virginia				
18		Maud	5	F	W				Illinois				
19		Lola	3	F	W								
20		Paul	7/2	M	W				Iowa				

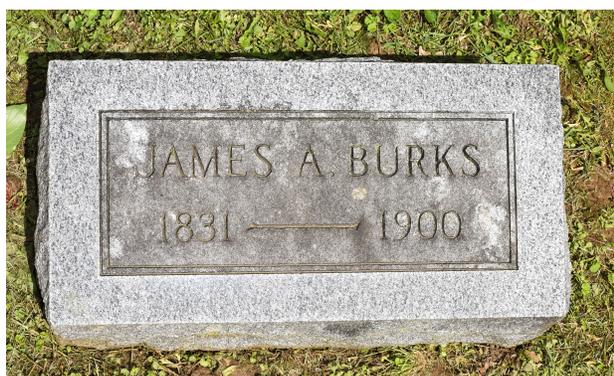
²⁶ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/10726678/person/6063949042/facts>

Here is a classic photo of the Burks sisters (plus a friend) from Hal's book about Uncle Allen:



James Alfred Burks died on 12 November 1899 in Quincy, Illinois. He is buried in Greenmount Cemetery in Quincy (Block 4, Lot 174, Section SW, Grave C). His gravestone has 1831-1900.

Mary Jane Crawford Burks died 26 December 1902. She is buried in Greenmount Cemetery in Quincy (Block 4, Lot 174, Section SW, Grave N). Her gravestone has 1837-1901. Here are photos of their gravestones:



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Generation 10: Kate Cameron Burks²⁷

Kate Cameron Burks was born on 23 October 1873 in Burlington, Iowa. She married Ray Miller Oakley on 7 April 1897 in Quincy, Illinois. Ray Miller Oakley was born on 2 April 1876 in Mechanicsville, Iowa. His parents were Aaron Burr Oakley and Hannah Mariah Miller Oakley.

Kate Cameron Burks Oakley and her husband, Ray M. Oakley, had five children:

²⁷ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/10726678/person/6063949047/facts>

1. Burks Oakley
2. Elisabeth "Ebby" Oakley
3. William Burr "Bill" Oakley
4. Allen Miller Oakley
5. Thomas Crawford "T.C." Oakley

Ray died on 12 May 1948 in Quincy, Illinois, and Kate died on 19 January 1954 in Quincy. They both are buried in Woodland Cemetery in Quincy, Illinois.

Here are photos of their gravestones in the new Oakley plot in Woodland Cemetery:



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Generation 11: Burks Oakley, Elisabeth Oakley, William Burr "Bill" Oakley, Allen Miller Oakley, Thomas Crawford Oakley.

Note that Ray and Kate named their fifth child Thomas Crawford Oakley; Crawford being Kate's mother's maiden name. And that name was passed down to the late Thomas Crawford Oakley II, as well as to Cameron Crawford Oakley (the older daughter of Tim and Denise Oakley).

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Generation 12: Burks Oakley II, T.A., Tony, David, Susan Burks, Ann, Mary Cameron, and Huck.

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Generation 13: Hal, Peter, Tommy, Ralph, Mary, Dave, Mike, Tim, Susie, Cathy, Mark, David, Andrew, etc.

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Generation 14: Ben, Abigail, Allen, Allison, Sullivan, Tom-Ben-Jack, Katie, Meghan, Anna Ray, Laura, David, Josh, Cassie, Allie, Jake, Clayton, Cameron, Carlee, Oakley, Brittany, David Eidem, Mary, Renae, Kacy Lynne, etc.

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Generation 15: Olivia, Sterling, William Daniel, Harper, Hannah, Paul, Charlie, etc.

How amazing to be able to track a family for 16 generations – recall that there was a “Generation 0” ancestor, Malcolm Crawford, who lived in Scotland and didn’t immigrate to America.

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Crawford Link to President Andrew Jackson

As I was starting to research our Crawford ancestors, Hal Oakley told me that he thought there was a link between the Crawfords and President Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States (1829 – 1837). Andrew Jackson was born in 1767, near the end of the colonial era, somewhere near the then-unmarked border between North and South Carolina, into a recently immigrated Scots-Irish farming family of relatively modest means.

When I looked for a Crawford family connection to Andrew Jackson, I found the following online posting – it is fascinating reading:

Re: Pres. Andrew JACKSON and Crawford family connection?²⁸
By James Phillips February 25, 2009 at 06:04:45

²⁸ <http://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/jackson/20163/>

In reply to: Pres. Andrew JACKSON and Crawford family connection?

“My 6th Great-Grandparents & Their Presidential Heritage”

by Jimmy Phillips

The Crawfords, are one of the oldest families in Livingston County, Kentucky. James Crawford (my paternal 6th great-grandfather) was the first of this family who came to America from Ireland. His ship docked at Charlestown, South Carolina about 1765, and he brought with him two brothers Robert and Joseph and their good friend Andrew Jackson Sr. James Crawford and Andrew Jackson Sr. married sisters. James married Jane Hutchinson (my paternal 6th great-grandmother) and Andrew Jackson Sr. married Elizabeth Hutchinson. James's parents John and Hannah (Anderson) Crawford, were Scottish, but resided in Ireland. They were linen manufacturers and owned a great deal of property there.

James and Jane built a very large and fine home on a breathtaking knoll, commanding the post road at Crawford's Branch of Waxhaw Creek, South Carolina and many times would offer hospitality to passing travelers.

Andrew Sr. hurt himself lifting a heavy log and died in February 1767, leaving behind a pregnant wife and two boys Hugh (4) and Robert (2). A heavy snow had fallen in the Waxhaws when Elizabeth and her sons were bundled into a wagon for the funeral procession to Waxhaw church about 12 miles away. They stopped at the home of George McKamey (probably changed the spelling to McKinney) for refreshments, he was married to Jane and Elizabeth's other sister. When they arrived at Crawford Plantation there was plenty of food, brandy, and fellowship and before they knew it, night was upon them. When the procession finally arrived at the cemetery they realized that Andrew's body had been left behind, so they hurried back to get it.

Elizabeth and her sons took up permanent residence in the home of her sister and brother-in-law, James and Jane (Hutchinson) Crawford, and just a few days later Elizabeth gave birth to her third son. She named him in honor of his father Andrew Jackson, Jr. And consequently the seventh President of the United States was born and raised in the home of his Aunt Jane and Uncle James Crawford, and my (6th Great-Grandfather and Grandmother).

During the American Revolution Andrew joined the Continental Army as a courier, at the young age of thirteen. The Jackson family sacrificed greatly during the Revolution. Andrew, Hugh, & Robert all three saw active service. Hugh, died after the Battle of Stone Ferry, South Carolina in 1779, and two years later Andrew and his other brother Robert were taken prisoner for a few weeks in April 1781. While they were captives a British officer ordered them to clean his boots. The boys refused, the officer struck them with his sword and Andrew's hand was cut to the bone. Because of the way the British treated Jackson he had a bitter resentment towards the British until his death.

Andrew and Robert both contracted smallpox during their imprisonment and Robert died within days of their release. Later that year their mother, Elizabeth, went to Charleston, SC to nurse American prisoners of war. Shortly after she arrived Mrs. Jackson fell ill with either ship fever or cholera and died. By the age of fifteen Andrew was an orphan. Andrew spent most of the next year and a half living with his Aunt Jane (his mother's sister) and Uncle James Crawford.

James and Jane had four sons and three daughters: Thomas, William, Margaret (Campbell), John, Martha (Lang), James, and Elizabeth (Turnbull). And it was John Crawford who came to Livingston County, Kentucky and made camp with his family just about two miles below Carrsville.

James was wounded while serving proudly in the American Revolutionary War. And was the patriarch of the Livingston County, Kentucky Crawford Family. James Crawford was born about 1745 in Ireland and died on 30 April 1818 in York, South Carolina. Jane (Hutchinson) Crawford was born about 1734 in Ireland and died on 17 Sep 1776 in Waxhaws Settlement, South Carolina.

To date, I have not been able to connect our branch of the Crawford family in America to the Crawfords who were cousins of Andrew Jackson. Of course, I am sure that the two branches of the Crawford family tree connect back in Scotland many generations earlier. Maybe Hal will be able to find the connection in America....

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Now, let me go back to David Crawford III (Generation 4), who married Ann Anderson in 1727. One of their sons was Joel Crawford, who was born on 16 October 1736 in Hanover County, Virginia. Joel married Frances Harris in 1760.

Francis was born on 27 June 1746 in Nelson County, Virginia. Their son William Harris Crawford was born on 24 February 1772, in Nelson County, Virginia. And William Harris Crawford almost became the President of the United States in 1824!! In fact, he was the "Acting Vice President" of the United States for almost a year in 1812-1813. William Harris Crawford was a first-cousin of our ancestor, Capt. Charles Crawford.

Earlier in this narrative, in the section on David Crawford II, I included Edward L. Westbrook's [application for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution](#):

	Married	1837	
(4) great-grandson of	William Harris Crawford	Born 2/24/1772	Nelson Co., Va.
	died	9/15/1834	Woodlawn Oglethorpe Co., Ga.
and his () wife	Susanna Girardin	born 1871	Georgia
	died	1862	Oglethorpe Co., Ga.
	Married	1804	Georgia
(5) great-grandson of	Joel Crawford	born 10/16/1736	Hanover County Va.
	died	10 Mo. 1788	Columbia County Richmond Georgia
and his () wife	Fanny Harris	born 6/27/1746	Nelson Co., Va.
	died		Columbia Co., Ga.
	Married	1760	Nelson Co., Va.
(6) great-grandson of	David Crawford	born 1697	Hanover Co., Virginia
	died	1766	Nelson Co. Virginia
and his () wife	Ann Anderson	born 1708	Hanover Co. Virginia
	died	1803	Virginia
	Married	1727	Virginia
(7) great-grandson of	Capt. David Crawford	born 1662	Virginia
	died	1762	Virginia
and his () wife	Elizabeth Smith	born	Virginia
	died	Age 101 years	Virginia
	Married	1695	
(8) great-grandson of	David Crawford	born 1625	Ayreshire, Scotland
	died		In Virginia
and his () wife		born	
(9) John Crawford, B. 1600		died	
Scotland; d. 1676			
Virginia	Married		
Bacon's Rebellion			
and he, the said	Joel Crawford Sr. (No. 5)		
establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of	Recognized Patriot and		
	Prisoner		

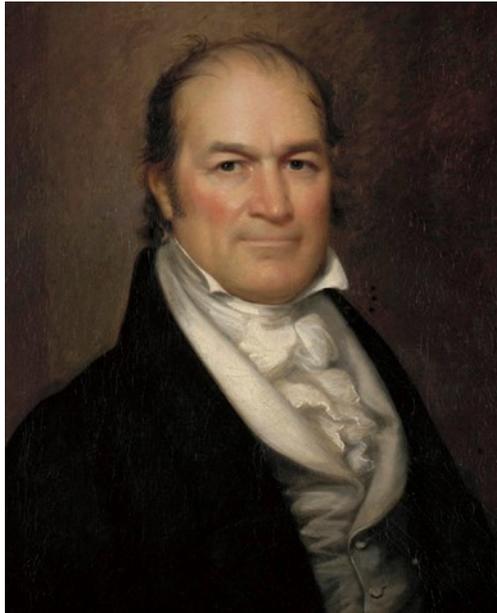
Note that this document clearly shows that David Crawford III's son Joel Crawford was the father of William Harris Crawford.

The following is excerpted from Wikipedia²⁹:

William Harris Crawford (24 February 1772 – 15 September 1834) was an American politician and judge during the early 19th century. He served as United States Secretary of War from 1815 to 1816 and United States

²⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_H._Crawford

Secretary of the Treasury from 1816 to 1825, and was a candidate for President of the United States in 1824.



William Harris Crawford

In 1803, Crawford was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives as a member of the Democratic-Republican Party. He allied himself with senator James Jackson. Their enemies were the Clarkites, led by John Clark. In 1802, he shot and killed Peter Lawrence Van Alen, a Clark ally, in a duel. Four years later on December 16, 1806, Crawford faced Clark himself in a duel, resulting in Crawford's left wrist being shattered by a shot from Clark, but he eventually recovered. In 1807, Crawford joined the 10th United States Congress mid-term as the junior U.S. Senator from Georgia when the Georgia legislature elected him to replace George Jones, an appointee who had held the office for a few months after the death of Abraham Baldwin.

Crawford was elected President pro tempore in 1811. When Vice President George Clinton died on April 20, 1812, Crawford, as President pro tempore, became the first "Acting Vice President" until March 4, 1813.

In 1811, Crawford declined to serve as Secretary of War in the Madison administration.

In 1813, President James Madison appointed Crawford as the U.S. minister to France during the waning years of the First French Empire; Crawford held that ministerial post until 1815, shortly after the end of the War of 1812.

Upon Crawford's return, Madison appointed him as Secretary of War. After slightly more than a year of satisfactory service in that post (and after disclaiming interest in the 1816 Democratic-Republican nomination for President), Crawford moved within the Cabinet to become Secretary of the Treasury. He remained in that position through the rest of Madison's term and Monroe's entire administration, which ended in 1825.

Crawford was again a leading candidate for the Democratic-Republican presidential nomination in 1824. However, Crawford was put out of the running because of a paralytic stroke he suffered in 1823 that was brought on by a prescription given to him by his physician. The Democratic-Republican Party split around this time and one of the splinter groups nominated Crawford. Despite Crawford's improved health (and the support of former presidents Madison and Thomas Jefferson), he finished third in the electoral vote, behind Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams. He thus was still in the nominal running when the Presidential election ended up in the House of Representatives, due to the provision within the Twelfth Amendment giving a line on the House ballot to each of the top three candidates, but his stroke made him a non-factor there.

Refusing Adams's request that he remain at the Treasury, Crawford then returned to Georgia, where he was appointed as a state superior court judge. Crawford remained an active judge until his death a decade later.

Crawford was nominated for vice president by the Georgia legislature in 1828, but later withdrew after support from other states was not forthcoming. Crawford also considered running for vice president in 1832 but decided against it in favor of Martin Van Buren. Crawford also considered running for president again in 1832, but dropped the idea when Andrew Jackson decided to seek a second term.

Personal life

William Harris Crawford was descended from John Crawford (1600–1676) who had come to Virginia in 1643, John Crawford died taking part in Bacon's Rebellion. John's son David Crawford, I (1625–1698) was the father of David Crawford, II (1662–1762) and the grandfather of David Crawford, III (1697–1766). David Crawford, III married Ann Anderson in 1727 and had 13 children including Joel Crawford (1736–1788).

William Harris Crawford was born in Amherst County, Virginia, the sixth of eleven children born to Joel Crawford and Fanny Harris Crawford. Crawford's family moved south to the village of Appling in Columbia County, Georgia, when he was a boy. As a young man, he worked as a farmer and a schoolteacher for about 10 years, then began to practice law in Lexington, Georgia, in 1799.

His cousin George W. Crawford served as Secretary of War under President Zachary Taylor.

Crawford is buried at the site of his home, about one-half mile west of the current Crawford city limit.

Legacy

In 1875, Crawford appeared on the 50 cent bill:



Crawford depicted on United States Fractional currency.

The following are named in honor of William H. Crawford.

Cities and Towns

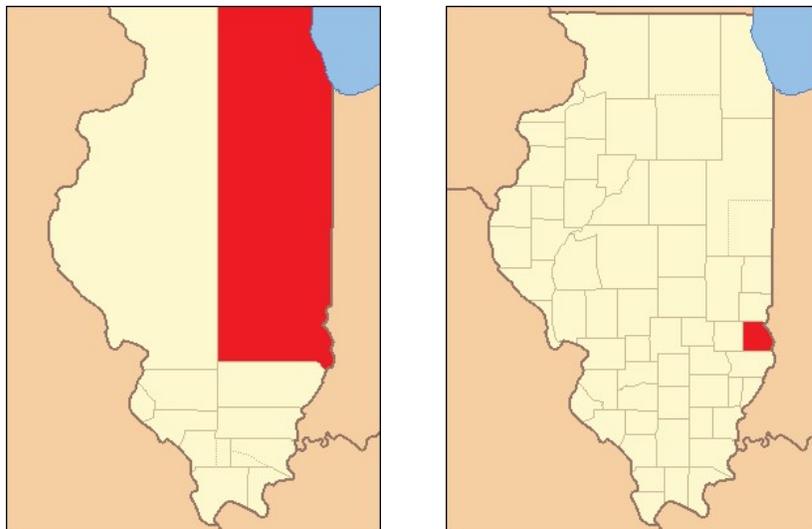
- Crawford, Georgia
- Crawfordville, Georgia
- Crawfordsville, Indiana

Counties

Crawford County, Arkansas
Crawford County, Georgia
Crawford County, Illinois
Crawford County, Indiana
Crawford County, Iowa
Crawford County, Michigan
Crawford County, Missouri
Crawford County, Wisconsin

More about Crawford County, Illinois:

Crawford County was formed in Illinois Territory in 1816 out of Edwards County. At the time of its formation, it encompassed about one third of the State, but it was reduced to its present borders by 1831 as it spawned new counties. It was named in honor of William H. Crawford, from Georgia, who was serving as Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury at the time. Crawford County was home to several battles between the settlers and Indians, and also the location of the only woman ever hanged in Illinois.



Maps showing the original Crawford County, Illinois (left), as well as the present-day Crawford County (right).

The Crawfords were Part of the Virginia Aristocracy

Henry Cabot Lodge, in his book *A Short History of the English Colonies in America* (prior to 1765), thus touches upon life among the aristocratic circles in Virginian society:

“Leading a life which alternated between intense bodily activity and the most profound indolence, addicted to coarse indulgences and rough sports, without the opportunity or desire for mental effort, the Virginian gentleman was still essentially a patrician. As proud of his acres and as haughty among his dependents as the greatest English lords, the Virginian was as sensitive in regard to his rights and as jealous of his political position as any Puritan of New England. A rigid code of honor was scrupulously preserved, and every gentleman was accountable under it for his actions. The Virginian planter was proud of his descent. He knew by heart his own genealogy and that of all his neighbors. No peer of the realm more fully believed himself to be of a different stuff from other mortals than the Virginian. Burke’s famous sentence describes them exactly : ‘Those who had been accustomed to command were the last to consent to obey.’ Despite the indolent life, the boorish amusements, and the too prevalent illiteracy, the natural genius of the great planters was strong and sound. They looked on themselves as the governing class, as the natural leaders of the people, and they possessed an unquestionable supremacy. When the shock came, they proved themselves fine soldiers, sagacious politicians, great lawyers and statesmen. Out of this apparently inert aristocracy, steeped, as it would seem, in pride and sloth, came a set of leaders who have done the greatest honor to the American name. All the stress of oppression and of war was required to rouse the latent life; but at the great period in our history, the Virginian aristocracy proved themselves worthy of the foremost places. The ruling class was small numerically, but a body which produced in one generation George Washington, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and James Madison, to say nothing of the Lees, the Randolphs, the Pendletons, Wythe, Mason, and the rest, is one which deserves a great position, not only in the history of the United States, but in that of the English race and of the world.”

The Name Crawford

Finally, let me end with a quote from *The Early Ancestors of the Crawfords in America*, by Fred E. Crawford, written in 1940 :

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

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

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

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