

New Millennium Electronic Edition of the
CRAWFORDS OF DONEGAL

(Scanned, OCR-converted, corrected and indexed by Geoffrey H Henderson ©2003)

For Private Circulation only.]

THE
CRAWFORDS OF DONEGAL,

AND

HOW THEY CAME THERE:

A Contribution to Family History,

CAREFULLY COMPILED

FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

BY

ROBERT CRAWFORD, M.A.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS,
BY PONSONBY AND WELDRICK.

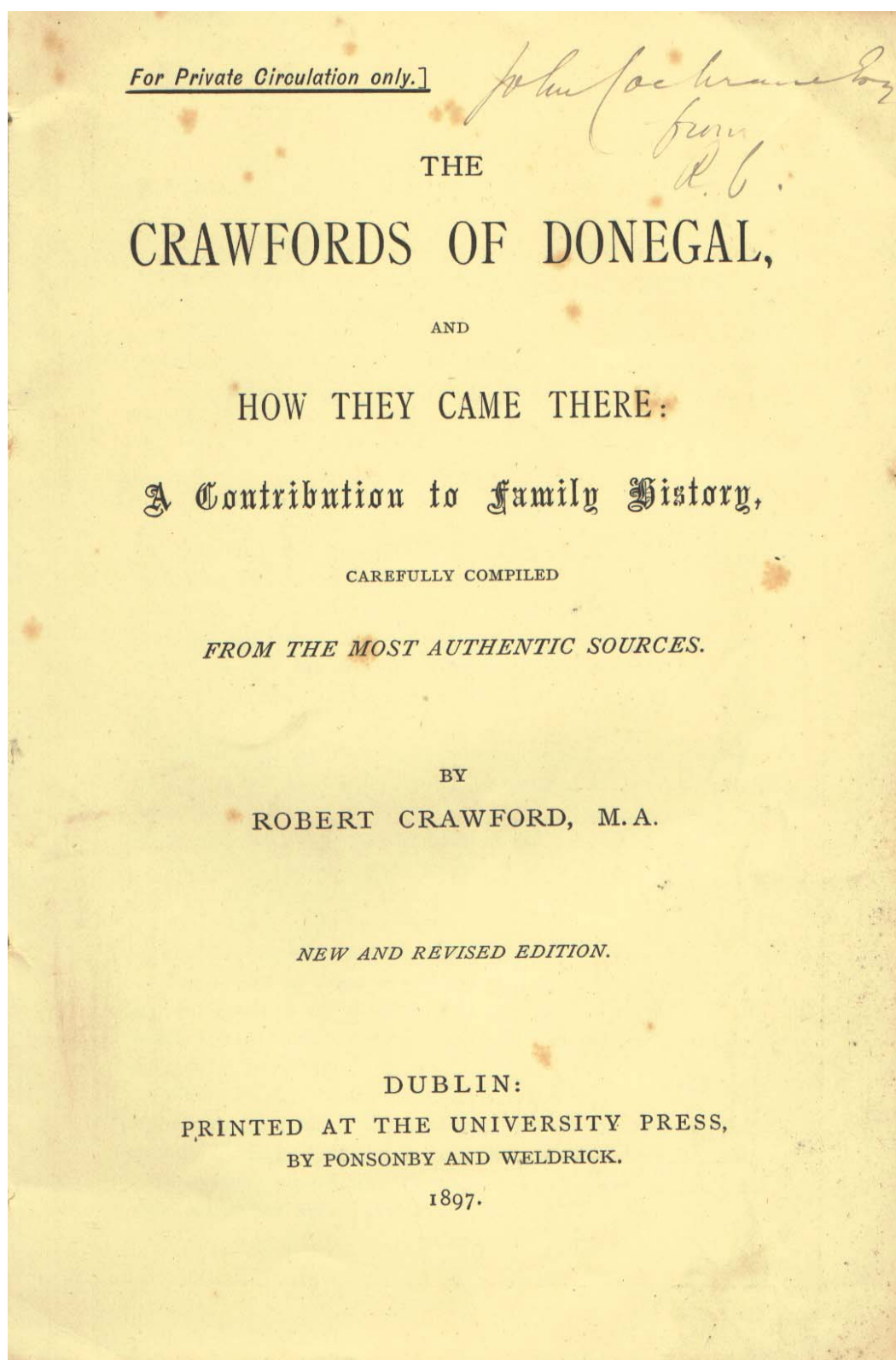
1897.

COPYRIGHT NOTICE

This material and its design, typography and layout are copyright © 2003 Geoffrey H Henderson. All requests to copy portions of the content should be sent by e-mail to “crawfords@h-f-h.org” or by visiting the Henderson Family History site at “<http://h-f-h.org>”.

(New Millennium Electronic Edition with corrections to 12th October 2003)

FHBN 0-3101-2302-X



The original bears the author's inscription "*John Cochrane Esq from R.C.*".

CONTENTS

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.....	6
PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION.....	7
PREFACE TO THE NEW MILLENNIUM ELECTRONIC EDITION.....	8
INTRODUCTION.....	9
ORIGINS IN SCOTLAND.....	10
<i>I. Johannes de Crawford (e1110 – e1170).....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>II. Gualterus de Crawford (e1142 – e1202).....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>III. Sir Reginald Crawford (e1190 – e1250).....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>IV. Sir Hugh Crawford (e1236 – e1296).....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>IVa. John Crawford (e1248 – e1308).....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>V. Sir Reginald Crawford (e1288 – e1348).....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>VI. Roger de Crawford (e1324 – e1384).....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>VII. Malcolm de Crawford (e1350 – c1425).....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>VIII. Roger de Crawford (e1376 – c1445).....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>IX. John de Crawford (e1402 – e1462).....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>X. Malcolm de Crawford (e1428 – e1488).....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>XI. Malcolm Crawford (e1454 – c1500).....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>XII. Robert Crawford (e1480 – c1513).....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>XIII. Laurence Crawford (c1506 – 1547).....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>XIV. Hugh Crawford (e1532 – 1576).....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>XV. Malcolm Crawford (e1558 – c1592).....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>XVI. John Crawford (c1591 – 1622).....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>XVII. John Crawford (e1607 – 1629).....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>XVIII. Sir John Crawford (e1625 – 1661).....</i>	<i>19</i>
THE PLANTATION OF ULSTER.....	25
<i>XVIa. Alexander Crawford (c1592 – e1652).....</i>	<i>25</i>
THE CRAWFORDS IN IRELAND.....	31
<i>XVIa. Alexander Crawford (c1592 – e1652).....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>XVIIa. Robert Crawford (c1625 – e1685).....</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>XVIIIa. Robert Crawford (c1663 – c 1736).....</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>XIX. Hugh Crawford (c1690 – c1760).....</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>XX. James Crawford (c1723 – c1809).....</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>XXI. David Crawford (c1759 – 1825).....</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>XXII. Samuel Crawford (1795 – 1881).....</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>XXIII. Robert Crawford (1831 – 1914).....</i>	<i>50</i>

APPENDICES	54
LINEAGE OF THE CRAWFORDS OF STONEWOLD.	54
DESCENT FROM DUNDAS AND IRVINE.....	55
DESCENT FROM THE DUNLOP FAMILY	55
DESCENT FROM LIEUTENANT FARRELL	56
RELEVANT KINGS & QUEENS.....	56
LINK BETWEEN CRAWFORD AND HENDERSON.....	57
TOWNLANDS IN THE TEXT	58
GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, BALLYSHANNON	60
INDEX	62

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

In extending and completing as far as possible the work of compiling an account of the Crawfords of Donegal I am merely continuing a task which my father, the late Samuel Crawford, took up, unfinished, from the generation preceding him, and carried on with the greatest interest and perseverance throughout his long life, until he had exhausted all the materials within his reach.

Exceptional facilities for examining the rich stores of information in relation to the Scotch Settlement in Ireland to be found in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, induced me to go on with the work from the point at which he had left off. Nor did I restrict myself to that field of investigation. In Scotland and in Ireland, wherever it was likely that information on the subject could be obtained, I have had search made to try and discover anything bearing even remotely upon it. The results of these united labours I have embodied in the account given in the following pages, in the preparation of which I have endeavoured to make carefulness and accuracy my guiding principles.

Where I differ on any point from the version given by the authorities generally held in highest esteem on genealogical matters, it will be found upon examination that I have done so after carefully considering the arguments for and against the view which has been put forward. The reader in such cases will have sufficient materials laid before him to enable him to form his own opinion as to whether the conclusions I have arrived at are correct. At all events, he may feel certain that throughout my task I have been actuated, not by a desire to support any preconceived ideas or theories, but by the wish to arrive at the correct history of that branch of the Crawford family that settled in the county Donegal in the early part of the seventeenth century.

The fact of the name being differently spelt by different authorities is no bar to identification, as it is a canon of genealogical research that difference in the spelling of proper names is of little importance in such matters. Members of the same family frequently write their names differently at the present day; and this was still more common in ancient times. The inheritors of the Barony of Crawford, or Crawford, adopted the latter form, which was followed by the Irish branches of the family; while in Scotland Crawford, Craufurd, and Craufuird prevailed. A still greater diversity in spelling this name is due, no doubt, to the variety of taste or perhaps the limited knowledge of writers unconnected with the family.

I have but a few words to add in explanation of why I consider this matter of such importance as to commit it to print. There are many members of our somewhat numerous family who are desirous to possess all the information they can obtain concerning not only their living relatives, but also as to the ancestors from whom they are descended; and it is by printing this contribution to family history that I can alone comply with their wishes.

ROBERT CRAWFORD.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
September, 1886.

PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

Since the first edition of these family records was printed, further information has come into the possession of the writer, which it is desirable to incorporate with the original contribution, in order to make it as complete as circumstances will admit of.

Important Wills have been discovered, throwing new light upon the period immediately following the settlement of Alexander Crawford (XVI.) in Donegal, and closing the space between him and his descendant — Hugh Crawford of Drumark — which was left in some uncertainty before, as to whether they were separated by one or by two generations.

Besides this, the march of events made it desirable that all information should be brought down to the present time.

These circumstances combined, have led to the reprinting of the pamphlet in its present form.

ROBERT CRAWFORD.

STONEWOLD, BALLYSHANNON,
November, 1897.

PREFACE TO THE NEW MILLENNIUM ELECTRONIC EDITION.

The ready availability of computers and the enormous volume of genealogical information being shared on the Internet have provided a strong incentive to produce an electronic version of this pamphlet. Consequently, I have scanned the original document and converted it, initially to "Microsoft Word 2000" format, using the "TextBridge Pro98" OCR program, and ultimately to the "Adobe PDF" format.

The use of computers allows text to be searched rapidly for any word or phrase. To simplify the reader's task in finding a particular place or family name, I have also taken the opportunity to produce an index, derived from an appropriate concordance. In particular, this index concentrates on emigration, family names, home names, place names and some key events like the Plantation of Ulster.

With a few exceptions listed below, no attempt has been made to extend the genealogical information in the original pamphlet. That will have to wait for the next edition. For the main body of text in this edition, "pages 9 to 53" correspond to "pages 7 to 52" in the 1897 edition; so an appropriate allowance will have to be made in converting references to the earlier edition. A few minor changes have been made; for example, the odd typographical error has been corrected and a few (non controversial) words inserted to clarify the text. However, spellings of historical interest have not been changed. In a few instances, a slight alteration to the layout has been made where, for example, several generations appear on the same page. The original layout was sometimes confusing and it is hoped the new layout will make it easier to see which children belong to which parents. In order to show the link with the Henderson Family, a new section has been added in the Appendices, entitled "Link between Crawford and Henderson". A second, new section has been added; giving relevant gravestone inscriptions from St Anne's Church, Ballyshannon, where many family members are buried. Within the main text, references to such graves are given as, for example, [*Grave 123*]. For any reader who, like me, is slightly weak on geographical and historical facts, further appendices contain dates of the relevant kings and queens and the principal townlands in Ireland which are mentioned in the text. Finally, where dates are unknown, I have added "estimated" dates for the key ancestors [*indicated e1476*], which should usually be accurate to within ± 15 years.

The author of the original pamphlet, Robert Crawford, died on 31st May 1914 and is buried at St Anne's Church, Ballyshannon. The inscription on his family grave reads:

*Sacred to the memory of David Crawford, Esq., J.P., who departed this life the 8th Nov., 1825, Aged 64 years. A kind husband and affectionate father and a steady friend. Also to the memory of Mrs. Sarah Crawford, otherwise Caldwell, his wife, who died the 18th of Feb. 1853, Aged 84 years. Also their grandson **Robert Crawford**, C.E., D.L., of Stonewold, born 2nd June, 1831. Entered into rest 31st May 1914, and his son, Henry Arthur, husband of Mollie Crawford, died the 3rd of June 1939.*

GEOFFREY H HENDERSON.

PATELEY BRIDGE,
October, 2003.

THE CRAWFORDS OF DONEGAL

—∞—

INTRODUCTION

—∞—

The Crawfords of the county Donegal claim to be descended from a very ancient Scotch family, the Crawfurds* of Crawford-John, through the Houses of Loudoun and Kilbirny† in the manner set forth in the following pages.

The surname was originally derived from the Barony of Crawford in Lanarkshire, which had long been held by feudal lords, who eventually took their title from it.

Historians tell us that it was not till towards the close of the eleventh century that surnames came into use in Scotland.

Prior to that period men were distinguished or known by some appellation derived either from acts of valour they had performed, or from personal peculiarities or circumstances connected with them.

It was then that great men, for the first time, began to assume designations from the lands they possessed, which afterwards became the surnames of their descendants. The name of Crawford is given, among others, as an example of a case of the kind. ‡

* The name is spelt in various other ways by different writers: Craford, Crafford, Crafforde, Craffoord, Craifford, Crawford, Craufurd.

† Kilbirny is also written in many different ways: Kilbirnie, Kilberny, Kilburney.

‡ *Scotch Peerage*, by G. Crawford (1716).

ORIGINS IN SCOTLAND

I. Johannes de Crawford (e1110 – e1170)

Johannes de Crawford, of Crawford-John* in Clydesdale (Lanarkshire), often mentioned in the Registry of Kelso, about the year 1140, is the first member of the family of whom we find notice taken in the public records.

Mr. Thomas Crawford, the eminent Scotch historian and antiquary, frequently quoted as an excellent authority by Mr. George Crawford in his *Scotch Peerage*, published in 1716, considers Johannes de Crawford to have been a younger brother of Galfridus, feudal Lord of Crawford, whose grandson, another Johannes de Crawford, was the last of the barons of that surname.

This latter Johannes dying without male issue, in 1248, part of his estate went to his elder daughter, Margaret, wife of Sir Archibald de Douglas, ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Douglas; while the other portion of it, consisting of the Barony of Crawford, was settled upon his younger daughter, whose name has not been preserved. She married Sir David de Lindsay of Wauchopdale†, great-grandson of Gulielmus de Lindsay, a person of great note in the reign of King David I (1124–1153), and a witness to many public documents. The eldest son of said Sir David de Lindsay, and the elder sons of the senior line of his descendants became, by right of possessing the barony, feudal Lords of Crawford, although they may not always have been so designated. The title was eventually absorbed in the higher rank of the Earldom of Crawford, which was conferred upon one of them—Sir David de Lindsay—in 1398.

All authorities agree in giving the original arms borne by this family of the Crawfurds as: *Gules a fesse ermine*. ‡

* The Barony of Crawford-John lay near to that of Crawford proper, and had, no doubt, been originally incorporated with it.

† Lord Lindsay, in his *Lives of the Lindsays*, says he has found no proof of this marriage, and he is certain the Barony of Crawford was in possession of the Lindsays before the date given as that of the marriage of David de Lindsay with John de Crawford's daughter. If this view of the case were correct, it would only go to show that there had been an intermarriage between the families in a prior generation. But the weight of authorities is against Lord Lindsay's view, and the local designations of Crawford-Douglas and Crawford-Lindsay strongly corroborate the generally accepted account of John de Crawford's estate having been divided between his daughters, who married members of the houses of Douglas and Lindsay.

‡ "The surname of Crawford anciently gave for arms: Gules a fesse Ermine". - Nisbet's *Heraldry* (1804), vol. i, p. 44.

II. Gualterus de Crawford (e1142 – e1202)

Gualterus is the next we come to (some authorities place him first on the list as the progenitor of these Crawfurds). There is very little known concerning him except that he lived about 1189–1202. Robertson* omits him, and puts in his place Robertus, who it seems not improbable may have belonged to the Senior branch of the family.

III. Sir Reginald Crawford (e1190 – e1250)

Sir Reginald, Sheriff of Ayr some time between 1200 and 1220, is then met with.

His name is frequently to be found in the Registry of the Abbey of Kelso, as well as in that of Paisley, about the year 1226.

He obtained the Barony of Loudoun, in Ayrshire, by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of James Loudoun of Loudoun, who was the son of a Baron of Loudoun named Lambinus.

By this marriage he had two sons[†]:

1. Hugh, his successor.
2. John, of whom presently.

IV. Sir Hugh Crawford (e1236 – e1296)

Sir Hugh Crawford of Loudoun succeeded his father. He had a daughter:

Margaret[‡], who married Sir Malcolm Wallace, and became the mother of the celebrated Scotch patriot, **Sir William Wallace (c1274 – 1305)**.

Hugh had also a son, through whom the male line of the elder branch of the Crawfurds of Loudoun was carried on until it failed in 1303, in the person of Sir Reginald[§] Crawford, who left an only child, a daughter:

Susanna, married to Sir Duncan Campbell, and from them sprang the Dukes of Argyle.

* Robertson's *Cuninghame* (1820).

† The Crawfurds of Auchinames also claim to be descended from this Sir Reginald.

‡ Some genealogists make out Margaret to have been the daughter of Reginald.

§ Some authorities give a brother of Sir Reginald as the progenitor of the Crawfurds of Crawfordland, while others make them spring from a common parent with the Kilbirny family, viz., John, son of Sir Reginald.

IVa. John Crawford (e1248 – e1308)

John, younger son of Sir Reginald Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr, by his wife, Margaret Loudoun. The Barony of Crawford-John went to him, while his elder brother inherited that of Loudoun. He had a son:

Reginald, his successor, to whom he gave half the Barony of Crawford-John; the remaining half going to his daughter, Margaret, who married Sir Walter Barclay, a descendant of Barclay, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland in 1174, whom George Crawford the historian describes as also a Sir Walter.

V. Sir Reginald Crawford (e1288 – e1348)

Sir Reginald, son of the foregoing John, was a steady adherent of Robert Bruce, and received from him grants of lands in Cuninghame (Ayrshire). He was succeeded by his son:

VI. Roger de Crawford (e1324 – e1384)

Roger de Crawford, who accompanied King David II (Bruce) in his expedition to England, was taken prisoner with him at the Battle of Durham, in 1346.

VII. Malcolm de Crawford (e1350 – c1425)

Malcolm de Crawford (son of Roger) succeeded his father. He married a daughter and co-heiress of Malcolm Galbraith of Greenock, by whom he acquired the Barony of Greenock Easter*, about 1390.

He was succeeded by his son:

VIII. Roger de Crawford (e1376 – c1445)

Roger got a charter (from King James I of Scotland), in 1425, of lands in Kyle. He had a son:

* The Castle of Greenock-Easter, now in ruins, stands about a mile from Port-Glasgow.

IX. John de Crawford (e1402 – e1462)

John succeeded him. This John got a renewal of the charter (from King James II of Scotland), in 1445, of the same lands in Kyle previously granted to his father, Roger.

X. Malcolm de Crawford (e1428 – e1488)

Malcolm de Crawford of Greenock (son of above John, IX), married Marjory, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Barclay* of Kilbirny, a lineal descendant of the Margaret (daughter of John Crawford), who had married Sir Walter Barclay five generations previously.

By this marriage the one-half of Crawford-John came back to the Crawford family, and brought with it also the valuable property of Kilbirny.

Upon his marriage, Malcolm assumed the arms of the House of Barclay, and impaled them with his own.

“This Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny, by Marjory, his wife, had issue:

“Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny.

“James, first of the line of Monock in *Vicecomitatu de Air*.

“Thomas.

“John.

“Isabel, married to Sir Adam Cunninghame, Knt. in *Vicecomitatu de Air*, mother by him of Sir John Cunningham, and of Margaret, wife of Andrew, Lord Ochiltree,

“Malcolm Crawford, *son and heir of Marjory Barclay* of Kilbirny, had a charter of the Barony of Kilbirny and others, upon the resignation of his mother, 24th of April, 1499, which *Malcolm married Marion Crichton*[†], daughter to Robert, Lord Sanquhar, ancestor to the present Countess of Dumfries, by whom he had two sons, *Robert his successor*, and John Crawford, Esq., which Robert had a charter of the whole lordship of Kilbirny, following on his father’s resignation, he reserving a competency to himself[‡], 8th of May, 1499, which was ratified by King James IV of Scotland by a charter under the Great Seal, his death happening not long after, viz., in 1500”.[§]

* He was “the last of the male line of the distinguished race of Barclay of Kilbirny, which had flourished in great splendour from the year 1170”.— Playfair’s *Baronetage of Scotland*, 1811.

† Charter in the *Rolls of James IV.*, 1499.

‡ *Idem*.

§ Crawford’s *Scotch Peerage*, 1716.

XI. Malcolm Crawford (c1454 – c1500)

Malcolm Crawford, before mentioned, eldest son of Malcolm de Crawford and his wife Marjory, was put in possession of Kilbirny, April 24th, 1499, and passed it on to his son.

He married Marion Crichton*, daughter of Robert, first Lord Crichton, of Sanquhar, by his wife, Lady Marion Stuart, daughter of the first Earl of Lennox. He had, as we have seen, two sons—Robert, his successor, and John.

XII. Robert Crawford (c1480 – c1513)

Robert Crawford of Kilbirny was put in possession by his father Malcolm, May 8th, 1499.

“In anno 1505, had a dispensation from James Beaton, Abbot of Dunfermling, the Pope’s delegate, for marrying Margaret Semple, notwithstanding of their consanguinity within the degrees prohibited by

* The marriage of Malcolm Crawford with Marion Crichton is referred to in the Rolls of James IV., ann. 1499, and also in the records of both families; and there can be no doubt that it took place. The pedigree put forward by the Jordanhill Crawfurds, however, omits this generation altogether, and makes Malcolm Crawford (X) and his wife Marjory Barclay to be the parents of their grandchildren.

Robertson, in his work on Ayrshire, refers to it, but falls into the error of supposing that there was only one Malcolm Crawford, who, he says, married, first, Marjory Barclay, and secondly, Marion Crichton. A careful examination of dates will show that this theory cannot be sustained.

1. Marjory Barclay must have been alive upon April 24th, 1499, for on that day she signed a deed giving over the property of Kilbirny to her eldest son.

2. Malcolm Crawford (her husband, according to this supposition) must have died within a year of the time when we have seen his first wife was alive (April 24th, 1499), for in a charter dated 27th April, 1500, confirming the grant of Kilbirny by Malcolm to his son Robert, the latter is described as son and heir of the late (*umquhile*) Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny, the land being “then in the king’s hands, through the decease of said Malcolm”.

3. There is, therefore, only an interval of a year within which the following events must have taken place, in order to sustain the theory that Marjory Barclay and Marion Crichton were the first and second wives of the same Malcolm Crawford:

Marjory must have died.

Malcolm must have married a second time, and there must have been more than one child born of this second marriage, since Robertson says that Malcolm Crawford and his wife, Marion Crichton, were succeeded by their eldest son, Robert.

This shows that Robertson’s theory in the matter must be wrong.

The natural explanation of the puzzle would seem to be this:

Marjory Barclay had apparently outlived her husband, Malcolm Crawford. She was, as we know, an heiress, and, no doubt, the title to Kilbirny remained with her after her husband’s death.

She passed it on in April, 1499, to her son (Malcolm), who being then probably in failing health—for he died, we know, within a year of inheriting Kilbirny—made it over immediately after getting it from his mother to his son Robert (1499), “reserving a competency to himself”.

There is nothing improbable in any part of this supposition, and as it corresponds to the facts set forth in Crawford’s *Peerage*, I have adopted it as apparently the correct interpretation of the circumstances.

the Canon Law. He dying about 1513 left issue by the said Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Semple of Eliotstoun”.*

XIII. Laurence Crawford (c1506 – 1547)

Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny was son and heir of Robert (XII) whom he succeeded.

He is mentioned in Crawford’s *Peerage* as having been:

“A person of eminent note in those days, both for the considerable lands he held in many counties, and the many services to his country”.†

In 1528 he exchanged his part of Crawford-John‡ - “the ancient inheritance of his family” - with Sir James Hamilton of Finnart for the lands of Drumroy, in Dumbartonshire.

Said Laurence Crawford married Helen, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, and died June 4th, 1547, at the age of 41, leaving issue six sons and one daughter, or, as some authorities say, two daughters. His sons were:

1. Hugh Crawford, his successor.
2. William Crawford.
3. Robert Crawford.
4. John Crawford of Greenock-Easter.
5. David Crawford of Campbell; and
6. Captain Thomas Crawford, progenitor of the Crawfurds of Jordanhill and of those of Cartsburn.

This Captain Thomas Crawford took early, we are told, to the profession of arms, and saw much service.

He was at the Battle of Pinkie-field, 1547, where he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and was detained till ransomed. In 1550 he went to France, and entered the service of King Henry II. as one of the *Gens d’Armes*, under the command of the Earl of Arran. Eleven years later he returned to Scotland, and subsequently commanded many military operations. Captain Crawford particularly distinguished himself at the siege of the Castle of Edinburgh, and in the taking of Dumbarton, by

* Crawford’s *Scotch Peerage*, 1716.

† There is a grant to him dated 1529.

‡ Deed of Exchange, dated January 29th, 1528, in the Garnock Charter-chest.

surprise, April 2nd, 1572* (also given as 1571). King James I seems to have thought highly of his acts of bravery, and wrote him the following autograph letter:

Captain Crawford,

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

Farewell. Your guid friend,

James Rex

Of the grandsons of Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, one became a major-general in the Scotch army. Another brother was a colonel in the Russian army, and a third became a lieut.-general in that service, and was made Governor of Smolensko, and subsequently of Moscow (1674).

XIV. Hugh Crawford (c1532 – 1576)

Hugh Crawford of Kilbirny succeeded his father, Laurence, in 1547. There is but little recorded of him prior to the breaking out of the civil wars in Queen Mary's time.

He then warmly espoused her cause, and with two of his sons, and several vassals and retainers, fought for her at the Battle of Langside, May 13th, 1568.

Hugh married twice. First, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss (Dumbartonshire), by Agnes his wife, daughter of the 4th Lord Boyd. This Margaret was sister of Marion Colquhoun, who married Hugh's youngest brother, Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill.

By his first marriage he had a son and heir:

Malcolm, who succeeded him.

* "The name of Captain Crawford has been rendered famous by his adventurous exploit of storming the almost impregnable fortress of Dumbarton in 1571. In consideration of this extraordinary feat of courage and dexterity, which Sir Walter Scott held to be unparalleled in ancient or modern history, Captain Crawford received a grant of several lands in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, whence the title of Jordanhill, besides an annuity of £200, Scotch, during his life, payable out of the Priory of St. Andrew's".—Paterson's *Ayrshire*.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of David Barclay of Ladyland, who bore him, at least, one son:

William, ancestor of the Crawfurds of Knightswood, Dumbartonshire,

and three daughters:

1. Margaret, who married James Galbraith of Kilcroach (Stirling), and after his death, Sir Aulay MacAulay of Ardnacaple.
2. Marion, married to John Boyle of Kilburn, ancestor of the Earls of Glasgow; and
3. Elizabeth, who married David Barclay (another authority gives Brody) of Castletown (Clackmannan).

Hugh Crawford, whose family I have been describing, died in 1576, and was succeeded by Malcolm, his eldest son by his first wife.

XV. Malcolm Crawford (c1558 – c1592)

Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny succeeded his father Hugh, in 1576.

He married Margaret, daughter of John Cuninghame of Glengarnock (Ayr), by Margaret his wife, daughter of John, Lord Fleming. By this marriage he had two sons and one daughter:

1. John, his successor.
2. Alexander (XVIa), of whom more hereafter; and
Anne, who married William Cuninghame of Leglane, ancestor to Sir William Cuninghame, Bart.

Said Malcolm died in 1592 (or 1595; for George Crawford gives the latter year).

XVI. John Crawford (c1591 – 1622)

John Crawford of Kilbirny (son of Malcolm) succeeded his father in 1592 (or 1595). He must have been a mere boy at the time of his father's death: for we are told he died "*young*"* thirty years afterwards (1622). He must, moreover, have married at a very early age, as it appears, from a trial

* Crawford's *Peerage*.

which took place in 1606, that he was a married man in 1602, in which year Kilbirny was broken into and pillaged while John was abroad and his wife was stopping at Greenock.

Her name was Margaret, and she was a daughter of John Blair of that ilk, by his wife Grissel, daughter of Robert, Lord Semple, by whom he had three sons and two daughters:

1. John his successor.
2. Malcolm.
3. James.
4. Margaret, married to Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillan; and
5. Jane, who married (1st) John Lindsay of Blacksolm, and (2ndly) John Buchanan of Drumiekill.

He, John (XVI) was one of the original patentees to whom a grant of land in the county Donegal was made at the time of the Plantation of Ulster by King James I.

For some reason, however, he failed to discharge his part of the obligations attaching to the grant, which was transferred to one of his friends*, of whom the entire party of Scotch settlers in Donegal at that time was composed.

John “spent most of his time in foreign parts, and died young[†], 16th January, 1622”. He was succeeded by his eldest son:

XVII. John Crawford (c1607 – 1629)

John Crawford of Kilbirny, who married Lady Mary Cuninghame, daughter of the 7th Earl of Glencairn (and sister of Lady Catherine[‡], who married Sir James Cuninghame, Laird of Glengarnock, one of the original Scotch settlers in Donegal, in 1610).

* John Stuart (or Stewart).

† Crawford’s *Peerage*.

‡ It was concerning this lady, when she was left a widow in the county Donegal, in very miserable circumstances, that the king wrote three letters to the Lord Deputy. See Carew MSS.

John had two sons and two daughters:

1. John, his successor.
2. James.
3. Anne, married to Alexander Cuninghame of Corsehill, whose son was made a baronet, February 26th, 1672; and
4. Margaret, wife of Colonel William Crawford, elder brother of Thomas Crawford of Carse.

John died 12th November, 1629, and was succeeded by his eldest son:

XVIII. Sir John Crawford (c1625 – 1661)

Sir John of Kilbirny, who commanded a regiment of infantry during the civil wars. He was knighted in 1642*, according to some authorities, but others maintain that the honour conferred upon him was a baronetcy. Thus the matter remains in doubt, for the patent does not appear on the Register of the Great Seal; while, on the other hand, Sir John Crawford is designated as a baronet in the Lyon Office.

He married twice. First, Margaret (daughter of Lord Burleigh), by whom he had “no children that came to maturity”[†]; and secondly, Magdalen (daughter of David, Lord Carnegie), by whom he had two daughters, but no son, so that his estate went to his daughters, through the failure of the male succession when he died in 1661.

The elder of his daughters was named:

Anne. She married Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, Bart.

and the younger was:

Margaret, who (in 1664) married the Hon. Patrick Lindsay, second son of the then Earl of Crawford. The estate of Kilbirny went as this daughter’s portion, the conditions of settlement being that the children of the marriage should take the name of Crawford. Their eldest son, John Crawford of Kilbirny, or Lindsay-Crawford, as some writers styled him, was created Viscount Mount-Crawford, which title was changed to that of Garnock (1703). And his son, or grandson—for authorities differ as to which it was—succeeded to the Earldom of Crawford upon the death of his cousin, the Earl, in 1749.

* Playfair gives 1638 as the date.

† Crawford’s *Peerage*.

The three daughters of the Hon. Patrick Lindsay and his wife, Margaret Crawford, were:

1. Margaret, who married David Boyle, first Earl of Glasgow.
2. Anne, who married Hon. Harry Maule of Kelly (his second wife), third son of George, second Earl of Panmure. Their only son was John Maule, Baron of the Exchequer, who died unmarried, 1781.
3. Magdalen, who married George Dundas of Duddingstone, and died in 1717. Among their descendants was Admiral Sir Charles Napier.

The subsequent action of a very distant collateral descendant from a common ancestor with the foregoing Sir John Crawford introduced some confusion into this part of the family history, which, however, completely disappears upon patient investigation.

It was caused by a claim set up in 1765 by Hew Crawford of Jordanhill, to be "heir-male" to Sir John Crawford of Kilbirny, who died 104 years previously; no claim of the kind having been made by any of his numerous nearer kinsmen during the three or four intervening generations. The claimant was the son of a writer to the Signet, of like name, who had amassed a fortune. He appeared before the sheriff's court in Edinburgh July 19th, 1765, and made application to have himself declared "heir-male" to Sir John Crawford of Kilbirny who died in 1661.

Hew Crawford's contention was that he was a descendant in the seventh generation from Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, the fifth and youngest son of Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny, from whom the said Sir John (whose heir-male Hew claimed to be) was the fifth in descent in the regular line of elder sons (not one of which elder sons, it may be observed, was an only son), and that he was next-of-kin to said Sir John by reason of there being no nearer male relation to him then living.

The case was heard by the sheriff's substitute and a special jury, and the verdict returned was not what it is generally understood to have been from the representations made on behalf of that branch of the family, but a much more qualified finding.

It has been asserted that Hew Crawford was on that occasion served heir-male to Sir John, and consequently became the representative of the Kilbirny family.

This would lead one to suppose that the verdict of the jury had been given in the usual form in such cases, namely, that they found the claimant to be "nearest male heir" to Sir John Crawford. In other words, that the parties were related to each other as contended, *and that all nearer male relatives were dead.*

If we refer to the verdict we shall see that, so far from this view of the case finding any support from it, we are forced to a contrary conclusion.

The retour, after enumerating the names and qualifications of the jurors, goes on to say, as translated:

“Who being sworn, say (being put upon their great oaths), That the late Sir John Crawford of Kilbirny, Knight Baronet, the son of the deceased John Crawford of Kilbirny, who was son of the deceased John Crawford of Kilbirny, who was the son of the deceased Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny, who was the son of the deceased Hugh Crawford of Kilbirny, who was the son of the deceased Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny, (was) the great-great grandchild of the father of the great-great-great-great grandfather of Hugh Crawford, Esq., of Jordanhill, the bearer of these presents, the son of the deceased Mr. Hugh Crawford of Jordanhill, Clerk to His Majesty’s Signet, who was the son of the deceased James Crawford*, Sheriff of Renfrew, who was the son of the deceased Hugh Crawford of Jordanhill, who was the son of the deceased Cornelius Crawford of Jordanhill, who was the son of the deceased Hugh Crawford of Jordanhill, who was the son of the deceased Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, who was also son of the aforesaid deceased, Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny, and the great-great-great-great grandfather of the foresaid Hugh Crawford, Esq., of Jordanhill, bearer of these presents, who died at faith and peace with our supreme Lord the King, without heirs male of his own body, lawfully procreated. And that the said Hugh Crawford of Jordanhill, the bearer of these presents, is the lawful and NEARER heir male of the said Sir John Crawford of Kilbirnie, Knight Baronet, his great-great-great grandfather’s great-great grandson; and who is of lawful age. In witness whereof,” etc.

He treated the foregoing very qualified finding of the jury as an absolute verdict in his favour, establishing his right to the position of head of the family. He assumed the title of second baronet as successor to Sir John Crawford the alleged first baronet, who had died 104 years previously. But he made no attempt to claim any property by reason of it, or to take any steps necessitating further legal proceedings, where his title would have been subject to be challenged.

Now, as to the question of the verdict entitling the claimant to consider himself next-of-kin to Sir John Crawford of Kilbirny, and consequently to assume that all nearer male relations were dead, Mr. Forster (acknowledged to be a very careful authority on such matters), writing lately, treats the relationship as not having been made out satisfactorily,

* He was not served heir to his father, James Crawford, till twenty three years after the latter’s death.

and refuses to admit the assumed baronetcy to the body of his work, relegating it to the appendix of the baronetage, which he designates by the suggestive name of “Chaos”.

In the recent editions of Burke’s *Peerage and Baronetage*, too, the matter is treated with some doubt. There, under the heading of Pollock, we read:

“Sir John, dying without male issue, the baronetcy is maintained to have remained dormant in the line that sprung from his collateral ancestor, Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill ... This Captain Thomas Crawford died in 1603, and the baronetcy was not assumed until more than one hundred and fifty years afterwards...”

Returning to the verdict itself. If submitted to careful examination, it becomes evident that the jury were satisfied only so far as the alleged relationship was concerned; but that they were not satisfied as to all nearer relations having died out is equally clear. In fact, they practically refused to pronounce the claimant to be next-of-kin by studiously avoiding the use of the ordinary terms in which such verdicts were returned, and using in their place others which have a very different signification.

What they did say was, that he was NEARER (not nearest, as in the usual form) heir-male of Sir John Crawford, words which seem clearly to imply that the jury wished to restrict their verdict to asserting that no nearer claimant had come before them.

It is evident that they had grave doubts upon the subject. It would be strange, indeed, if they had not, as a glance at the lineage will show, that there was a large number of intervening male relatives, of the failure of whose descendants there was no proof whatsoever.

Hew’s act in assuming the position of the nearest of kin to the deceased Sir John Crawford, would, if allowed to pass unquestioned, throw the whole family history into confusion, as it swept off at a stroke all the intervening male relatives, on whom a general and unauthorised death warrant was thus issued.

When Mr. Wood came to edit the second edition of Douglas’s *Peerage of Scotland* in 1817, he tells us that, with a view of making it as correct and complete as possible, he sent the account of each family, as given by Douglas, to them for correction. We are therefore, not surprised when we come upon the following paragraph in the account of the Jordanhill family:

“We must observe that Sir John Crawford of Kilbirny, chief of the name dying without issue male, as before noticed, this Laurence, grandson of

Cornelius, became the undoubted male representative and chief of the family”.

It is not difficult to guess the source from which this observation emanated, nor the origin of the unceremonious (and unauthorised) disposal of various other members of the family with the remark, “no male descendants living,” or words to that effect.

Alexander Crawfurd, younger son of Malcolm of Kilbirny, is one of those whose male issue was then assumed to have failed, merely because he was lost sight of, and none of his descendants were met with near Kilbirny; and because, moreover, if not thus disposed of they would have been inconveniently in the way of Hew Crawfurd’s theory that he was the nearest living male member of the family to the deceased Sir John Crawfurd.

The following extracts from the opinion of a Scotch advocate who investigated the case throw some light upon it:

“Before the year 1820 no record of the evidence which a claimant to be served heir led before the jury, nor of the kind of proof he produced, was kept. In nearly every case the evidence was parole, and was never taken down in writing ...”

“The only documents recorded in the Chancery Office (where all services and papers relating thereto are kept) before 1820 were the services themselves, commonly called retours. The retour was the writ returned by the sheriff and jury to Chancery, in which they stated their findings show the claimant was connected with his ancestor (it was, in fact, a verdict) ; but none of the evidence nor proof led were stated”.

“Service as heir was often erroneously made in former times. Families often got scattered and lost sight of, and the person claiming as heir might quite innocently, at this distance of time (104 years), state himself to be the heir to his ancestor, and get witnesses who would state the same ...”

“Hew Crawford, when proving his claim for service, would produce witnesses who would very likely state to the effect, ‘*that they knew of no nearer heirs entitled to succeed to Sir John Crawford who were in Scotland, or alive at the time,*’ and no one appearing to object to such a statement, the jury would hold the point proved ...”

“It will be noticed that Hew Crawford is stated [*in the retour*] as the nearer (*propinquior*) heir. If he had been the nearest heir ... the word ‘*propinquissimus*’ would have been used. This tends to show that Hew Crawford could not prove that the intervening heirs were all dead, and so was only served as nearer heir”.

After a careful consideration of the entire case, it seems evident that Alexander Crawford and his descendants were completely lost sight of at Kilbirny, and consequently, it was assumed, by the claimant, without proof of any kind, that the succession in Alexander's line had died out. Nor is it surprising that members of a family, so separated, should gradually be cut off from all connection with each other. An interval of one hundred and fifty years had elapsed between Alexander Crawford's settling in Ireland and the time that Hew Crawford brought his claim, so that relatives under the circumstances, or even at the present day, separated by seven diverging generations from a common ancestor might easily be in total ignorance of each other's existence.

It is to be observed, moreover, that Mr. G. Crawford, author of the *Peerage*, etc., himself related to the Jordanhill Crawfurds, when writing in 1716, makes no mention of the failure of Alexander's descendants, which he certainly would have done had he known of it, as he did in the case of other members of the family. The only meaning and weight, therefore, that can be given in this connection to such a statement as "of whom there is no male descendant living," or words to that effect, is, that the writer was unaware of the existence of any such, and it is in this restricted sense that expressions of the kind must be received.

As to the question of the title of Baronet, if Sir John really was one, which is extremely doubtful up to the present day, it is not easy to understand how the claimant could expect to inherit it.

His alleged blood relationship with Sir John Crawford was through Laurence Crawford, who died in 1547, sixty-four years prior to the date of the foundation of the original Order of Baronets, and seventy-eight years before any Nova Scotian Baronets were made; it being to the latter class that Sir John (if a baronet at all) belonged. Therefore, to make the title go back to Laurence Crawford (upon the death of Sir John), in order that it might pass down from the former to his alleged descendant Hew, would be to assume that a title can revert to a period anterior to the foundation of the order to which it belongs; in fact, that the stream can rise higher than its source—a proposition untenable in hydraulics, and common sense would seem to make it equally so in relation to questions of genealogy.

Having thus followed the line of the elder branch of the Kilbirny Crawfurds down to the failure of the male succession, in the person of Sir John Crawford of Kilbirny, in 1661, and having examined the claim to be his heir, set up by Hew Crawford of Jordanhill, and the untenable grounds on which it rested, let us now return to Alexander Crawford.

THE PLANTATION OF ULSTER

XVIa. Alexander Crawford (c1592 – e1652)

Alexander, previously mentioned, who was a younger son of Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny (XV), by his wife Margaret, daughter of John Cuninghame, Laird of Glengarnock. From the records of his native place we can learn but little of his early history beyond the fact of his existence, and, as he had not inherited landed property, being a younger son, there were no deeds nor legal documents to hand down any particulars concerning him. But there is abundant information about him, and his numerous descendants, to be had elsewhere, as we shall presently see. It is probable that he was born about, or not long before, the time of his father's death (1592 or 1595); for his elder brother, John, was then, as we have seen, only a boy.

John's mother had left Kilbirny Castle, most probably at the time of his marriage; for we know she was not residing there in 1602, when the place, which was shut up at the time, was broken into, during the absence of John and his wife.

It would seem most probable that she had gone, with her daughter Anne, and her young son Alexander, to live in the neighbourhood of Glengarnock, not far off, among her own relations, the Cuninghames, to one of whom—William Cuninghame, of Leglane—we find Anne subsequently married.

The Cuninghames were a numerous race, of which Sir James Cuninghame, of Glengarnock Castle (brother of Alexander Crawford's mother), was then the head. They, in common with many other Ayrshire people, were among the greatest sufferers from the perpetual civil broils and commotion that had long devastated Scotland, spreading ruin on all sides. It was, therefore, not surprising that they should seize with avidity, as we are told they did, the chance of repairing their failing fortunes that the "Plantation of Ulster" in the reign of King James I seemed to offer them.

With this object Sir James Cuninghame and a large number of his near relations emigrated to Ireland in 1610, the movement continuing for some years afterwards. They settled down in the county of Donegal, where they and their friends formed a compact colony of people almost exclusively from the neighbourhood of Kilbirny and Glengarnock, as we shall presently see.

That Alexander Crawford, who had been brought up among them, partaking, no doubt, of their views and aspirations, should accompany or follow this exodus of his near relations was most natural. The disturbed condition of Scotland at the time, and the fact that all his people were looking to Ireland as the eldorado, the “Land of Promise,” in which to retrieve their ruined fortunes, were additional inducements to follow such a course. That he did so seems certain; for when we lose trace of him in Scotland, and turn, as we naturally do, to look for him among his relations in the Ayrshire colony in Donegal, as being the most likely place to find him, one of the first persons to attract attention is one Alexander Crawford, answering in every respect to the object of our search.

He was living at a place called “The Point,” near Killybegs, among the intimate relations of the Kilbirny Crawfurds. Moreover, we find him married to a Miss Crichton, two branches of which family had settled in Donegal, one near Killybegs and the other at Castlefinn. They belonged to the Crichtons of Dumfries, between whom and the Kilbirny Crawfurds there had been several intermarriages.

Here it is desirable, before proceeding further with this genealogical investigation, to examine somewhat more closely the origin and nature of the Scotch emigration to Ireland.

In Paterson’s *Ayrshire* we read that “shortly after the accession of King James I to the English throne a memorable event in the history of Ayrshire occurred. This was the colonization of Ulster, in Ireland, by a body of Scotsmen from Ayrshire”. And, again, we meet with the following remark bearing on the same subject— “Not a few Ayrshire families are represented by branches in Ireland”.

Following up the clue thus afforded, we find that a colonization scheme had been set on foot as early as 1605 by Hugh Montgomery, Laird of Braidstone, in the parish of Beith, adjoining Kilbirny. The two castles were only some three or four miles apart, and the families to which they belonged were connected by marriage. Hugh Montgomery had obtained a deed of sale from Con O’Neill of a part of the counties of Down and Tyrone, and a grant from the Crown confirming his title to the lands, upon which he endeavoured to persuade his fellow-countrymen to settle.

This Scotch colony prospered so rapidly that “in 1610, only four years after the first planting of it, the Viscount (Sir Hugh was created Viscount Montgomery of Ardes in 1622) brought before the King’s Muster-master

a thousand able fighting men”. We are further told that “a great part of the supplies of the infant colony were obtained from Scotland. There was a constant flux of passengers, and people came from Stranraer with their wares and provisions to the market at Newton”.*

While this was going on with the colony on the north-east coast, Sir Hugh Montgomery’s brother, George, who was Bishop of Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher, and lived principally in Derry, was making strenuous endeavours to induce his friends and relations, and other Scotchmen from Ayrshire, and especially from about his native place, to come to Ireland and settle on the Church lands, for which purpose he sent notices to be posted up in all the parts of Ayrshire where he was best known, setting forth the easy terms upon which leases could be obtained. In addition to this, we learn that he fostered and encouraged, by every means in his power, the trade between Glasgow, Ayr, Irwin, Greenock, and Largs, on the Scotch coast, and the Irish ports of Derry, Donegal, and Killybegs. We are also told that upon the arrival of vessels at these latter places he immediately purchased the cargoes (which were principally of grain or meal), so as to avoid the risk of detention or delay[†]. That he was successful in his endeavours we know, and it may be incidentally mentioned that among those who acted upon the Bishop’s advice was one “Hugh Montgomery, his kinsman, a master of a vessel, and also owner,” who came over and settled in Fermanagh.[‡]

When the inducements that have been described had been at work for four or five years, a new and great impetus was given to the emigration movement from Scotland by a Government scheme, one of the results of which was the establishment of what may be called “The Scotch Colony in Donegal”.

At the time of the Plantation of Ulster, in 1610, the portion of the county of Donegal set apart for Scotch settlers consisted of two precincts, that of Portlough, containing 12,000 acres, and Boylagh and Banagh, with 10,000 acres.

* Paterson’s *Ayrshire*.

† Montgomery Manuscripts.

‡ Calendar of State Papers, James I.

Taking the former first, we find the original patentees among whom it was distributed were nine in number, viz.

	ACRES
1. The Duke of Lennox,	3,000
2. Sir Walter Stewart, Knt. (Laird of Minto),.....	1,000
3. John Crawford (Laird of Kilberny),	1,000
4. Alexander MacAulay of Durling,.....	1,000
5. Sir James Cuninghame (Laird of Glengarnock)	2,000
6. John Cuninghame (of Crawford),.....	1,000
7. Cuthbert Cuninghame,	1,000
8. William Stuart (Laird of Dunduff),.....	1,000
9. James Cuninghame, of Horomilne,	1,000

Total	12,000*

If we examine more closely these patentees, so as to ascertain who they were, we cannot help being struck by the fact that six of them were near relations of Alexander Crawford, of Kilbirny—one was his brother, while his uncle and cousins made up five more.

That is to say, Sir James Cuninghame was his mother's brother; John Cuninghame was Sir James's son, and therefore his cousin; and James and Cuthbert were of the same family; while Alexander MacAulay was apparently Sir Aulay MacAulay's son, and Sir Aulay was married to Margaret Crawford, a sister of Alexander's father.

Then, if we look to the other three, we find that the first on the list was Ludovic Stuart, or Stewart, second Duke of Lennox. He was held, we read, in great estimation by the king, and had many charters and grants in his favour. He filled the offices of Great Chamberlain and High Admiral of Scotland. In the year 1601 he was sent as Ambassador to France, and upon his way back, in December of that year, he stopped in London, where Queen Elizabeth I entertained him at Court with great splendour.

He attended King James I from Scotland on the occasion of his accession to the throne of England, and represented his Majesty as High Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland in 1607.

He was created in succession Earl of Richmond, Earl of Newcastle, and Duke of Richmond.

* *ibid.*

Such was the Duke of Lennox, who, being so great a favourite with the Sovereign, had, no doubt, the whole arrangement of this little colony, in which he had the principal grant.

Upon investigating his family connections, we find that one of his wives (he was three times married) was a daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, whose sister, Helen, married Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny.

Again, Alexander Crawford's grandmother was a daughter of Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of the first Earl of Lennox, there being also another intermarriage in the same generation.

And lastly, John Stewart, first Earl of Lennox, and Robert Crawford of Kilbirny, married sisters, daughters of Sir John Semple of Eliotstown.

There are some other marriage connections between the Lennox family and the Kilbirny Crawfurds, but the cases I have mentioned will suffice to show that they were connected.

The other two Stewarts were, no doubt, relatives of the Duke of Lennox.

Here it may be repeated that John Crawford did not take up his grant of land, which appears to have been transferred to John Stewart (or Stuart).

The precinct of Boylagh and Banagh was not very differently constituted from that of Portlough. It was divided, in the first instance, between eight persons, also a family party, of the friends of the Murrays and Stewarts, to all of whom Alexander Crawford was either related or connected by marriage.

The persons whose names were given in the original grants were:

	ACRES
1. Sir Patrick Macklellan (Laird of Bomby),	2000
2. George Murray (Laird of Broughton),	1500
3. William Stewart, Esq.,	1500
4. Sir Patrick Mackee, Knt. (of Laerg),	1000
5. James M'Culloch, gent.,	1000
6. Alexander Dunbar, gent.,	1000
7. Patrick Vans (of Librach),	1000
8. Alexander Cuninghame, gent. (of Powton),	1000

Total	10,000

Matters do not seem to have been quite satisfactory in the first instance as regards this precinct, for it was re-granted, as a whole, in 1619 or 1620 to John Murray, brother of George Murray, the original principal

organizer of this settlement. He continued James M'Culloch (M'Cullagh) in his grant, transferred 2000 acres to Captain Thomas Dutton, left 1000 acres to Alexander Cuninghame (for him, John Murray), and reserved the whole of the rest of the precinct to himself.

John Murray, like the Duke of Lennox, was a great favourite of King James I, by whom he was created Earl of Annandale in 1624, and appointed Governor of the county Donegal in 1625. He died in 1640, and was succeeded by his son, James, second Earl of Annandale, who died in 1658, without issue, when the title became extinct. Thereupon the representatives of the Murray and Crichton families, who were cousins, and both nephews of Lord Annandale, disputed the succession to the estates, which was finally decided in favour of the Murrays.

As regards the connection of the Kilbirny Crawfurds with the Murrays, etc:

Sir Robert Crichton (afterwards first Lord Crichton of Sanquhar) was married to Marion Stewart, second daughter of John first Earl of Lennox, and niece of Robert Crawford of Kilbirny.

Above Robert (first Lord Crichton) and his wife, Marion Stewart, had a son, Robert (second Lord Crichton), who married Elizabeth Murray, daughter of Cuthbert Murray of Cockpool; and also a daughter, married to Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny.

Again, Robert (third Lord Crichton) and one of the Crawfurds of Kilbirny were married to sisters, daughters of the third Lord Semple.

And I may add, that John Stewart, who died in 1612 (ancestor of the Marquis of Bute, Crichton-Stewart), and John Crawford of Kilbirny (Alexander's brother) were also married to sisters, daughters of Blair of that ilk. So that the whole of the Scotchmen to whom grants of land were originally made in the county Donegal were either relatives of the Crawfurds of Kilbirny or connected with them by marriage.

That settlement would, therefore, have appeared to Alexander Crawford to be a sort of new Kilbirny and Glengarnock, and a second home to him.

Returning now from the long digression which was necessary in order to explain the origin and nature of the Ayrshire colony in Donegal, and the relation in which Alexander Crawford of Kilbirny stood towards its members, so as to show the great inducements there were for him to join it, I shall proceed with his history in his new home, so far as it is known to us; for I think I may assume that the identity of persons, in his case, is sufficiently made out.

In this new stage of his career we meet again with Alexander Crawford.

THE CRAWFORDS IN IRELAND

XVIA. Alexander Crawford (c1592 – e1652)

Alexander Crawford* (or Crawford) living, as has been said, at “The Point”, near Killybegs, among the intimate relations of the Kilbirny Crawfurds. and married to a lady belonging to a family closely connected with them. He was, we are told, the first[†] of the family to come to

* Various ways of spelling the name were in use during the early days of the Scotch settlement in Donegal; but eventually the latter form (Crawford) came to be generally adopted.

† THE FIRST OF THE CRAWFORDS TO SETTLE IN DONEGAL.

Although Alexander Crawford is given in this account as the first of the family to come over from Scotland, it would, perhaps, have been more correct to describe him as the progenitor of the Crawfords who subsequently spread out over that county.

The reason for this distinction is that there was another family of Crawfords already settled there before Alexander’s arrival.

The first of the name who emigrated to Ireland, so far as we can learn from public records, was one John (or Owen) Crawford, who accompanied Inneen Dhu MacDonnell, daughter of James MacDonnell, Lord of the Isles, when she came over in 1570 to marry Hugh O’Donnell, Prince of Tyrconnel.

This John (or Owen) Crawford was probably sprung originally from the parent stock in Lanarkshire.

He entered the service of Tyrconnel, and became one of his most trusted captains.

In the year 1597 he successfully defended the Castle of Ballyshannon, with a handful of soldiers, against a large body of English and their allies, under the command of Sir Conyers Clifford. The attack continued for three days, during which the garrison repelled with great bravery the repeated attempts made to take the place by storm. Eventually the besiegers were driven away, with considerable loss.

A few years later the English conquered the entire country, and John (or Owen) Crawford retired into private life, having settled near the town of Donegal, where we find him an old man, living with his wife, in 1610.

He had three sons and one daughter. The eldest son was Patrick, who entered the English army, in which he became a captain. He was one of the servitors to whom a grant of one thousand acres of land in the county Donegal was given by King James I in 1610. He was killed at the siege of Dunyveg (Isla) in 1614. In reporting his death, Sir Oliver Lambert wrote to the king as follows:— “Your Majesty have lost in the death of Captain Craifford a valiant and painful captain, by whom I was not a little assisted. The fortune of war is not to be resisted”.

He was a married man, but left no sons, for the grant of land to him was transferred to Sir George Marburie (or Malbury), who married Crawford’s widow.

John (or Owen) Crawford’s second son’s name was David. He was in the service of Hugh Roe O’Donnell, and fled with him to Spain after the defeat of the Irish at Kinsale in 1601.

In the month of April, 1610, David returned secretly to Ireland, entrusted with a mission in relation to a proposed invasion of Ireland, and a rebellion there. He landed at Killybegs, where he lay hid the first night, in the house of one M’Gettigan, and managed from thence, with the connivance of friends, to reach the county Fermanagh undiscovered. But before long the Government were put upon his track by an informer, named O’Toole, and he had to fly again. He managed to make good his escape, and does not appear to have ever again visited Ireland.

The third son’s name has not been preserved. All that is known of him is, that, like his brother David, he took the losing, or Irish, side in the contest, and fled to the south, where the last that was heard of him was in 1610, that he was then servant to a priest at Limerick.

From these facts we learn that at the death of old John Crawford and his wife, which could not have been very long after the date of the Plantation of Ulster, this family died out from the county Donegal.

Donegal, and is described as being a Scotchman who had left his country on account of its disturbed state. Moreover, like Bishop George Montgomery's relative, Hugh Montgomery, of whom we read as settling in Fermanagh, he was a seafaring man, and owned the vessel he sailed. Like him, too, he had joined in the coasting-trade between Scotland and Ireland, and eventually settled in the latter country.

Here it may be observed that it is recorded in authentic sources that the whole trade and commerce of Scotland, at the time, was carried on by the younger sons of the landed proprietors: so that a seafaring life was popular, and much followed by members of that class.

One family record less tender of Alexander's memory and reputation hints that it was believed he was a pirate: a charge for which I can find no foundation.

It is probable that the misconception may have arisen from exaggerated reports as to his wealth; for he was said to have had a "bootful" of gold: a strange receptacle for his money, and of doubtful security against thieves.

That he had some of the precious metal, we know; for a number of Spanish coins, worth about £3 each, which had belonged to him, were preserved as heirlooms by a branch of the family, living near Pettigo until about the year 1780, when they were carried off by a notorious band of robbers from the neighbourhood of Ballycassidy, called "*McHugh's gang*".

We are told that Alexander Crawford married "three wives in succession"; but only the name of one of them (it was Crichton, as already mentioned) has been handed down to posterity. It is believed that it was from her the Crawfords of Donegal are descended.

It is also stated that Alexander Crawford's family was numerous, and that members of it settled at Drumgarn, Drumkeohan, Drumark, and Gortnessy. The first three of these are townlands in the parish of Killymard.

Nor did Alexander's family restrict themselves to the county of Donegal; two, at least, of its members passed over the boundaries into adjoining counties.

Alexander Crawford, who was probably the eldest son of this Alexander of "The Point", attended the funeral of the second Viscount Montgomery of Ardes in 1663, as did also a nephew of his, named John. In noticing this circumstance, the Rev. George Hill, in his edition of the "Montgomery Manuscripts", says Alexander was not a Christian name in the Crawfurdsburn (Co. Down) family, and he suggests that the John referred to may possibly have been the ancestor of that branch, which was believed, he says, to belong to the Kilbirny Crawfords.

He does not seem to have been aware that Alexander was a Kilbirny name, and that it was borne by the first of that family to settle in Donegal, as also by many of his descendants.

The next we come to is:

John Crawford, who married Abigail Hamilton, sister of Captain John Hamilton of Shannon, in the parish of Lifford (qy. now Clonleigh). He settled at Anagh, in the parish of Clandermoyd (qy. now Glendermot), and county of Londonderry. His will was proved 12th July, 1661, John having died, leaving an only son, also called John. It is uncertain whether it is this latter man who had returned to the county of Donegal after his father's death, or John Crawford of Lischieran, in the parish of Stranorlar, another grandson of Alexander Crawford of "The Point", who is described in the Act of Attainder of King James II (1689) as "John Crafford, gent., Co. Donegal". Then comes:

Robert Crawford, of whom more presently; and after him:

Jeanet Crawford, who seems to have been a sister of John of Anagh, to whose will, dated 20th March, 1653, she is one of the subscribing witnesses. The next is:

Laurence Crawford, who moved into the adjoining county of Fermanagh, and settled at a place called Cavancarragh. He is described in the Act of Attainder of King James II (1689) as "Laurence Crafford, gent., Co. Fermanagh".

This Laurence had a son, also called Laurence, who lived at Carrick MacNea, Co. Fermanagh, and was buried in the graveyard of Derrivollan. His will was proved 25th November, 1731, he having died leaving several children.

It was apparently to members of this family that reference has been made as to their having retained in their possession, until about the year 1780 some old gold coins that had originally belonged to Alexander Crawford. The next of this generation to be met with is:

James Crawford, of the parish of Drumholm, Co. Donegal, who died in 1698 leaving a son, Edward, described as of the same parish. James was followed by:

David Crawford, also of Drumholm, who died in 1702.

Returning now to Robert in the preceding list:

XVIIa. Robert Crawford (c1625 – e1685)

Robert was born probably about 1625. He is mentioned in the will (dated 20th March, 1653) of John Crawford of Anagh (previously alluded to) as joint executor to it, and is described by the testator as his well-beloved

brother, Robert Crawford of (*word illegible*), in the parish of Lifford and county of Donegal.

The next in succession is:

XVIIIa. Robert Crawford (c1663 – c 1736)

The next Robert, described as of the parish of Killymard, and county of Donegal. He was born about 1660-65. He was twice married, and had two children by each wife - a son, Hugh (of Drumark), and a daughter, Margaret, married to Robert Hewet, by his first wife; and two sons, Robert, of Killymard, and James, of Donegal, by his second wife.

His will is dated 13th May, 1735, the subscribing witnesses to it being Edward Crawford and William Crawford. The executors to it were Edward Crichton, "Hugh Crawford of Drumark" (testator's son by his first marriage), and Robert Hewet, his son-in-law. Will proved 26th July, 1737. His son:

XIX. Hugh Crawford (c1690 – c1760)

Hugh Crawford of Drumark was born about 1690. It was already known with certainty that he was a descendant of Alexander Crawford of "The Point", but whether one or two generations intervened could not be determined until the will of his father, Robert Crawford, was discovered, which set the matter at rest.

The difficulty so frequently experienced in establishing exact relationships among the early settlers in Ulster will be readily understood when one considers the condition of the country at the time. Official records of the period are few, and impart but little information. Then, during the rebellion of 1641, innumerable documents and family papers were destroyed or lost in the pillaging of the settlers' houses which went on.

Nor was this all; for organised bands of robbers infested the country for many years afterwards, committing similar outrages at frequent intervals.

This Hugh Crawford, we are told in an old manuscript, had a brother* (qy. half-brother), who was the father of Alexander Crawford of Spamount (a place close to Dunkineely), and grandfather of David Crawford of the same place. The executors to his will, which was dated 28th February, 1760, were Thomas Crawford, Hugh Stephens, and his brother (qy. brother-in-law), John Purviance, and the subscribing

* It should apparently be half-brother, as he had no full-brother.

witnesses were James Crawford, Hugh Crawford, and Alexander Crawford.

He was a married man, and had three sons and four daughters, viz.:

1. James Crawford (of Donegal), of whom presently.
2. Catrean (Catherine), who married Zacheus Cochrane of Edenmore, in the parish of Stranorlar, and had issue.
3. Bell (Isabella), who married George Knight, and had issue.
4. Hugh Crawford, to whom his father left Drumark by his will. This Hugh married a Miss Crawford, and had by her, besides other children, a daughter, Bell, who married a man named Neilson.
5. Jean (Jane), who married ----- Purviance.
6. Robert, who died before his father. He was a married man, and left a daughter, Bell.
7. Mary, who died before her father, and unmarried.

XX. James Crawford (c1723 – c1809)

James Crawford (of Donegal), eldest son of Hugh (XIX), was born at Drumark about 1723. He afterwards removed to Donegal (where he lived to about the age of 86). His will was dated 18th November, 1801, with a codicil dated 19th December, 1809.

He married Mary Makelwaine (M'Ilwain) [*or McIlwaine*], daughter of James Makelwaine (M'Ilwain), of Ballyshannon, by his wife, Margaret Irvine, daughter of Robert Irvine and Sidney Dundas [*female*], which Robert, for his courageous attempt to expel his Satanic Majesty from the graveyard of Mullinashee, at Ballyshannon, which he was said to haunt, to the great terror of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, was known ever afterwards in the locality by the name of "Robin the Deil".

After the death of James Makelwaine his daughter Mary lived with her uncle, the Rev. John Makelwaine of Gregstown, near Donegal. Her great-grandfather, Sidney Dundas' father, came over from Scotland. He was agent for Sir Gustavus Hume, in Fermanagh, for whom he fought a duel (personating him), and killed his adversary.

James Crawford and his wife, Mary Makelwaine, had three sons and two daughters, viz.:

1. James Crawford of Donegal, who married Sarah Purviance, and had issue:
 1. James of Garvagh (afterwards of Farmhill), who married Miss Stephenson, and had issue;
 2. David of Shrewsbury, who married Miss Bailey of that town, and had issue;
 3. Alexander (*sine prole*);
 4. Andrew (*sine prole*);
 5. Mary Jane, who married the Rev. ----- Niblock.
2. David Crawford of Ballyshannon, of whom presently.
3. Andrew Crawford, who married Fanny Kinkaid, and had issue, viz.:
 1. James Crawford. (*sine prole*)
 2. David Crawford.
 3. Joseph Crawford of Dublin.
 4. Andrew Crawford of Tennessee, U.S.A.
 5. Mary Crawford.
4. Jane Crawford, who married Nathaniel Neilson, and had issue.
5. Mary, married to James Cochrane, and had issue:
 1. James Cochrane, who went to America [*presumably U.S.A.*].
 2. Mary Jane, married to John Wallwood.
 3. Elizabeth.
 4. Sarah.

XXI. David Crawford (c1759 – 1825)

David Crawford of Ballyshannon was the second son of James Crawford of Donegal (XX). He was born in Donegal in 1759*, and brought up to the medical profession. Before he had completed his twenty-first year he entered the Royal Navy as surgeon's mate (assistant surgeon).

The ship to which he was appointed was the "Quebec" (frigate), Captain George Farmer, carrying 32 guns, and 214 men.

He had not long joined his ship when she fell in with a French man-of-war, off Ushant, on October 6th, 1779, and a prolonged and desperate engagement ensued.

* Another authority gives the year 1760.

The Frenchman was the “Surveillante”(frigate), commanded by Captain Couedec, mounting 40 guns, with a complement of 320 men.

The “Quebec” had the “Rambler” (cutter), Lieutenant George, with 20 four-pounders and 35 men, in attendance upon her, while the “Surveillante” had a similar cutter for her consort. This was “l’Expédition”, carrying 16 six-pounders and 60 men.

The engagement began at nine o’clock, AM, by the “Surveillante” firing upon the “Quebec”; but the latter did not return the fire for an hour, until she had got herself into a favourable position at closer quarters.

At ten o’clock, the ships being then within point-blank range of each other, Captain Farmer ran up his colours, and poured a broadside into the enemy. In half an hour more he was alongside of her, and the work of carnage began in real earnest.

Both ships being soon completely dismasted, manoeuvring them was impossible, so that they lay close together, firing broadside after broadside into each other for three hours and a half.

About two o’clock the shattered rigging of the “Quebec”, which lay over the side, took fire from the discharge of her own guns, and before long the ship herself was enveloped in flames, which spread rapidly, notwithstanding the utmost exertions to extinguish them.

In this distressing condition she continued to burn for four hours, till about six o’clock, when, the fire having reached the magazine, the “Quebec” blew up, with colours still flying.

The gallant Captain Farmer*, who had been severely wounded during the action, perished on that occasion, as did also most of his brave officers and crew.

The “Rambler” cutter, that had herself been hotly engaged with her adversary, “l’Expédition”, picked up one of the master’s-mates, two midshipmen, and fourteen sailors; while a Russian ship that came up just then rescued thirteen more of the crew, including the captain’s clerk.

In addition to these, thirty-six sailors, together with the first lieutenant of the “Quebec”, the second lieutenant of marines, and the surgeon’s-mate (David Crawford) were saved by reaching the “Surveillante”, which was being towed away by her boats from her burning enemy.

David Crawford got to the “Surveillante”, after having been swimming for a very long time, and succeeded in climbing on board by the aid of the rigging lying over the side.

* A baronetcy was conferred upon Captain Farmer’s eldest son, as a mark of recognition of the gallant seaman’s conspicuous bravery on that occasion.

After the first confusion he and his companions were kindly treated. They were transferred to another vessel which came to the assistance of the “Surveillante”, and sent on shore, a fortunate change for them, as the French frigate had received such serious injury during the engagement, that she sank before reaching the harbour.

After a detention of three weeks as prisoners at Brest they were released, and sent back to England, upon October 28th, 1779.

In announcing this fact, the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for 1779 describes the three officers who were saved by the “Surveillante” as the first lieutenant of the “Quebec,” the second lieutenant of marines, and the surgeon of the ship. This is a mistake as regards the last-mentioned. The surgeon of the ship, whose name, I believe, was Grier, was lost on that occasion, and it was the surgeon’s-mate (David Crawford) who was saved.

On the return to England of these missing ones there was great rejoicing among their friends, as they had been counted among the lost, and their families had put on mourning for them.

David Crawford was very kindly treated, and made free of all the London hospitals.

He received promotion, and was appointed, February 28th, 1780, to the “Orpheus”, a ship then about to be constructed.

He soon afterwards relinquished the navy at the instance of his mother, upon whom his first experience of the life had made a great impression.

In 1783-4 David Crawford made a cruise of about a year’s duration in the yacht “Lively”, belonging to a Mr. Shuttleworth. They crossed the Atlantic, and visited many of the ports upon the North American Coast. Among the matters of interest mentioned by David Crawford in the diary he kept upon that occasion was the meeting with Washington, with whom he was much taken.

David Crawford settled down in 1790, at Ballyshannon, where he owned thirty-four houses, among them some of the best in the town; but his landed property lay principally near Donegal, where the townlands of Meenadreen, Leghouny, Finadoes, Tully, Drumadoney, part of Moonamena, and Gregstown, belonged to him.

He was elected a Burgess of Ballyshannon, which was then* a Borough returning two Members to the Irish Parliament. The following is an extract from the Corporation Book, referring to his election:

* The Royal assent to the Bill constituting the “United Kingdom” was given August 1st, 1800 (40 Geo. III. c. 38).

BOROUGH OF BALLYSHANNON.

We the Provost and Burgesses of said Borough being this day assembled to elect a Burgess in the room of Henry Major, Esq., deceased, Do with mutual consent elect David Crawford, Esquire, a Burgess of the said Borough in the room of the said Henry Major.

Witness our hands this eighteenth day of May, 1800.

(Signed) JOHN MAJOR, Provost.

(Signed) WM. TREDENNICK.

David Crawford, Esquire, being elected a Burgess the eighteenth day of May, 1800, took the oath of a Burgess of the Corporation of Ballyshannon before me.

(Signed) JOHN MAJOR, Provost.

David Crawford subsequently became Provost and Chief Magistrate of the town, which post he held for fourteen or fifteen years. He was also Barrack-Master of the Military district of which Ballyshannon was the headquarters, with a garrison of 1500 men. During the rebellion of 1798 he served as one of the officers of the Ballyshannon Yeomanry Cavalry, and was for about twenty years a Justice of the Peace for the county of Donegal.

David Crawford married (18th August, 1791) Sarah, only child and heiress of the Rev. Robert Caldwell, of Rathneeny, in said county, and a descendant, in the sixth generation, of Allan Dunlop of Irvine, Ayrshire, by his wife, A----- Montgomery. David Crawford died at Ballyshannon 8th November, 1825, and was buried there 10th November [*Grave 366*]. His wife survived him many years, and died at Croghan House, Lifford, 18th February, 1853, and was buried at St Anne's, Ballyshannon, 22nd February, in the 85th year of her age [*Grave 366*].

They had ten sons and four daughters, namely:

1. **Robert Crawford**, of Ballyshannon, born 6th October, 1792, in Ballyshannon, who married, 29th September, 1823, at St. Anne's Church, Ballyshannon, Frances, daughter of James Forbes, Esq., of Danby, Ballyshannon. He died at Ballyshannon, 26th October, 1824, and was buried in St Anne's graveyard there [*Grave 368*]; leaving an only child by said marriage, a daughter:

Sarah Frances, baptised at St. Anne's Church, Ballyshannon, August 22nd, 1824. She married the Rev. Robert Ellis, and had four sons and one daughter, viz.:

1. Robert Hawkes Ellis, of Rash House, Omagh, county Tyrone, who was educated at Trinity College Dublin, where he graduated in honours (first-class), 1865, obtaining a Senior Moderatorship and Gold Medal. He

also passed through the regular course in the School of Engineering attached to the University of Dublin, and got 1st place at the final Examination, obtaining the University License as CE, and “Special Certificates” for “Superior Merit” in Practical Engineering, Mining, and Chemistry, etc. He then entered the army, and served for some years in the 75th Regiment, and subsequently in the 5th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of which he became Major, and retired with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He is a JP for the county Tyrone, and was High Sheriff for said county, 1883.

He married, first, Arabella Deane, daughter of General Hamilton, CB, by whom he had no children; and, secondly, Frances Emma, daughter of William Knox, Esq., of Clonleigh, county Donegal, and has issue two sons and a daughter:

- i. Robert Hawkes;
 - ii. William Knox;
 - iii. Gertrude Frances Mary.
2. George F. Ellis, late of the 22nd Regiment, died in the Mauritius, unmarried.
 3. Francis Forbes Ellis married Selina Debora, daughter of Captain Thomas Fair, and has issue a son and four daughters:
 - i. Frederick George.
 - ii. Florence Frances.
 - iii. Livian.
 - iv. Euphemia.
 - v. Norah Gwendolen.
 4. William Hastings Ellis, Captain East Surrey Regiment (70), served in Egyptian campaign, 1885. Medal and clasp, “Suakim”, and Khedive Star.
 5. Mary Frances Ellis, who married Perceval William Keane of Beech Park, Co. Clare. They have one child, a daughter Isabel Louise.

2. **James Crawford**, M.D., of Montreal, Canada, born at Ballyshannon, 20th February, 1794, and died in Montreal, 28th

December, 1855. He was for some years an assistant-surgeon in the army, and served with the 24th and 68th Regiments.

He married Emma Matilda, younger daughter of John Platt of Montreal, and settled there.

They had three sons and five daughters, namely:

1. James David Crawford, late Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Scotch Regiment of Volunteers of Montreal, who married Annie R., daughter of John Smith, Esq., of Montreal.

The children of this marriage were four sons and two daughters:

- i. John and
 - ii. James, twins, who both died a few hours after birth;
 - iii. Frederick Lindsay (who married Henrietta Penfold) and
 - iv. Clara (who married William L. S. Jackson), twins;
 - v. Arthur Lewis;
 - vi. Evelyn Isobel Godehilda.
2. William Crawford, a Civil Engineer.
 3. Henry Crawford, who married Kate, daughter of the Rev. Boyle of West Frampton, Province of Quebec, Canada. They have one child, a daughter, Emily Caroline.
 4. Emma Georgina Elizabeth, who died unmarried.
 5. Emily Sarah, who married Robert Crawford (and died 1870).
 6. Henrietta Mary.
 7. Eugenia Margaret.
 8. Selina Jane, married to Henry Atkinson of Etchemin, Quebec, and has issue three sons and three daughters, namely:
 - i. William Frederick Vannovous, who married Constance Temple.
 - ii. Henry Crawford.
 - iii. Donald Cameron Thompson.
 - iv. Selina Geraldine.
 - v. Ethel Mary.
 - vi. Violet Jessie.

3. **Samuel Crawford**, Solicitor, Ballyshannon, of whom presently.

4. **David Crawford**, born at Ballyshannon, 2nd June, 1797, and died October 3rd, 1820 (*sine prole*), at Ballyshannon, and he was buried at St Anne's [*Grave 367*].
5. **1st John Crawford**, born at Ballyshannon, May 29th, 1798, and died at ten months old, March 29th, 1799.
6. **2nd John Crawford**, born at "The Moor", Donegal, 6th January, 1800, and died at Longford, 10th March, 1860. He was a JP for the county of Longford and Chief Magistrate ("Sovereign") of the town of Longford. He married Jane, daughter of the Rev. George Crawford, Vicar-General of Ardagh, by whom he had six sons and three daughters:
 1. David Crawford.
 2. John George Crawford, who died unmarried in New Zealand.
 3. William Robert Crawford.
 4. James F. Crawford.
 5. Robert Crawford.
 6. Thomas Pakenham Crawford.
 7. Margaret J., who married a Mr. Harding, a Civil Engineer, and went to New Zealand, where she died, leaving two sons.
 8. Sarah H., who married Mr. Stoney, and went to India.
 9. Mary.
7. **William Crawford**, M.D., born at "The Moor", Donegal, 1st May, 1801, and died October 6th, 1855. Buried in Bicton Churchyard. He married Elizabeth Hunt (nee Morris), and lived at Bicton House, near Shrewsbury. They had no children. (She died 21st May, 1867).
8. **Andrew Crawford**, Solicitor, born 1st May, 1802, and died February 4th, 1873. He was married to Mary Emma Coyne, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, viz.:
 1. David James Crawford, who married Edith Mary, daughter of James Wilson, Esq. (Canada), and had issue one child, a daughter Geraldine Frances Emma.

2. John James Leghey Crawford, who married Frances Maria, daughter of Frank Ermatinger, Esq., of Montreal. They had one son and three daughters:
 - i. Reginald.
 - ii. Kate.
 - iii. Emily.
 - iv. Harriet Garewood.
 3. Andrew Crawford's daughter's name was Sarah Caldwell.
9. **1st Hugh Crawford**, born at Ballyshannon, December 26th, 1809, and died the 19th of March following at Ballyshannon, and was buried there.
10. **2nd Hugh Crawford**, born at Ballyshannon, 21st March, 1815, and died the 16th of June following, and was buried there.

David Crawford's daughters were:

11. **Margaret Crawford**, born at "The Moor", Donegal, 5th November, 1803, and died at Croghan House, Lifford, 28th February, 1865. She married, at St. Anne's Church, Ballyshannon, August 26th, 1829, **James Cochrane**, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Donegal, and had three sons and four daughters:
 1. John Cochrane of Combermore, Lifford, MA of Trinity College Dublin, Clerk of the Peace for the county Donegal, and JP for the counties Donegal and Tyrone.
He married (1st) Emma Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Robert Warren, Crookstown House, county Cork, by whom he had two daughters:
Mary Emma and Emma Elizabeth, both of whom died in infancy.
He married (2ndly) Martha, daughter of Dr. Little of Lifford, and had, by her, the following children:
 1. John Ernest Charles James, BA of Dublin University; late a Captain in the Donegal Artillery Militia, and now in the Lagos Police Force, West Africa; married (1897) Eileen, daughter of Mr. George Fottrell of Killiney.
 2. Robert Cecil.
 3. Edward Webber Warren, BA and MB Dublin University, is on the Army Medical Staff.

4. Hugh Crawford, a solicitor.
 5. Sydney Augustus.
 6. Rupert William Henry.
 7. Philip (died in infancy).
 8. Annie Frances.
 9. Leonora Josephine.
 10. Violet Margareta.
 11. Ethel Grizel Mary (died in infancy).
 12. Mary Elizabeth Robina.
 13. Henrietta Estelle.
2. The Rev. David Crawford Cochrane, BA, Trinity College Dublin, 1857. Took Holy Orders, 1859. MA, 1860. MA, Oxon. (*Comitatis causa*), 1861. Appointed in 1866 Master and Chaplain of Etwall Hospital, Derbyshire (Sir John Ports' charity, established in 1557). Became Vicar of Etwall in 1889. He married Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert S. Tomlinson, Esq., JP, of the Woodlands, Burton-on-Trent, and has issue:
1. Francis James, Exhibitioner of Repton School, 1876. Now a Civil Engineer engaged in the River Plate.
 2. Alfred Henry John, Exhibitioner of Repton School, 1878; Exhibitioner of Hertford College, Oxford, 1884; BA, 1888 [2nd Class Moderations, 1886; 3rd Class Lit. Hum., 1888]; MA, 1891; Assistant Secretary, Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne; married Ethel, daughter of Sir Andrew Noble, KCB, FRS; has published various poetic works which have been exceedingly well received.
 3. Robert Vincent Cecil (died in infancy).
 4. Arthur William Steuart, Foundation Scholar of Repton School, 1887; now in a merchant's office in London. Part author of "A White Stocking", produced at the Comedy Theatre, London, 1896, etc.
 5. Charles Walter Hamilton, Exhibitioner of Repton School, 1890; Foundation Scholar, 1893; Exhibition, 1894; Exhibitioner, Merton College, Oxford, 1894; First Class Moderations, 1897.
 6. Robert Sherratt Tomlinson, Scholar of Malvern College, 1891.
 7. David George Herbert (died in infancy).
 8. Wilfred Theodore Claude, Local Scholar of Repton School, 1894.
 9. Annie Margaret.
 10. Marian Elizabeth.

11. Alice Viola Mary.
12. Emily Janet May.
13. Constance Myrtila.
14. Grace Evelyn.

3. Charles Style Cochrane, a Civil Engineer (Government Staff, Trinidad, West Indies), and a graduate of Dublin University. He married Kate, daughter of Dr. Little of Lifford, and has one child, a daughter:

Helen Mary.

4. Sarah Maria.
5. Annie. Died unmarried.
6. Frances Style.
7. Mary.

12. **Mary Crawford**, born at "The Moor," Donegal, 13th September, 1805, married at St. Anne's church, Ballyshannon, 26th May, 1824, the Rev. Robert Warren of Crookstown House, Co. Cork, and had eleven children, six sons and five daughters, viz.:

1. Robert Warren, now of Crookstown House, Co. Cork. He is a graduate in Arts of Dublin University, and passed through the Engineering School attached to it, where he obtained the Diploma in Civil Engineering, He spent many years in India upon railway works. He married Sophia, daughter of Henry Braddell, Esq., of Mallow, and has issue living one son and four daughters, viz.:
 - i. Robert.
 - ii. Mary Frances.
 - iii. Sophia Louise Clowser, married Jasper Drury, Esq. of "The Bush," Youghal, Co. Cork, and has issue living, Jasper and Robert Warren.
 - iv. Alice Sarah, married Captain Arthur Phelps, Army Service Corps.
 - v. Maude.
2. Richard Warren, formerly colonel in the Royal Engineers, retired as a major-general. He married, first, Emily (who died in 1891), daughter of William Lauder, Esq., of Dominica; and, secondly, Martha Elizabeth, widow of Robert Pitcairn, Esq., bar.-at-law, of Sydney, N. S. Wales.

By his first wife he has had issue:

- i. Robert Richard, a midshipman in the Royal Navy; who fell overboard and was lost at sea.
 - ii. Herbert Lauder, formerly a paymaster, RN ; married Ella Christina Hoyer, daughter of the late Christian Hoyer Millar, Esq., of Blair Castle, Culross, Perthshire.
 - iii. Edward Albert, a doctor, who married Emily, daughter of the late Talbot Palmer, Esq., of Waterlooville, Hants, and has issue living: Edward Richard Lauder, Emily Ruth, Dorothy Talbot, and Winifred Mary.
 - iv. Henry Herrick.
 - v. Richard Augustus married Rosetta Violet Cortel Collins, daughter of ----- French, Esq., of Queensland.
 - vi. Percy Bliss, captain ISC.; served with the Chin-Lushat Expedition 1889-1890 (medal with clasp) ; married Margaret Ellen, daughter of William Langdon Martin, Esq., of Windsor Villas, Plymouth, and has issue living, Margaret Joan.
 - vii. William Waldegrave, an officer in the P & O Company's service, and a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve.
 - viii. Emily Margaret, married to Captain Arthur Gambier Norris, Royal Artillery.
3. David Crawford Warren, who was a lieutenant in the 24th Bengal Native Infantry : died unmarried.
 4. Edward Webber Warren, who was a lieutenant, Royal Navy. Died unmarried.
 5. William Henry Warren, who was a major in the 81st regiment. He married Maude, widow of Captain Heathcote of Staffordshire, and daughter of Rev. James Lane of Greenford, Middlesex. He died *sine prole*.
 6. Augustus Charles James Warren of Old Court, Co. Cork, who married Isabella, daughter of William Clarke, Esq., of Farren, Co. Cork, and had one child, a son (Frederick William), who died in infancy.
 7. Sarah, married to John Warren Payne Sheares, Esq., of Beach, Bantry, JP for the county Cork, and has two children, a son: Sommers Henry, who married Edith Anne, daughter

of James Leslie, Esq., of Leccaron, Co. Cork; and has issue living, two sons and a daughter: Robert Leslie, James Cecil Warren, and Edith Elizabeth; and also a daughter: Mary Helen, who married the Rev. W. J. Wilson.

8. Margaretta, married to Captain Edward Herrick, 12th Regiment, and of Belmont, Co. Cork, for which county he was a JP. He died in 1879, leaving two sons:
 - i. John Edward Henry, formerly captain, 3rd battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, who married Emily Frances, daughter of James Low Holmes, Esq., of Carrigmore, Co. Cork; and
 - ii. Robert Warren, BA and MD, Trinity College Dublin, who married Edith, daughter of Joseph Whitaker of Ramsdale, Notts, and has issue living, John Riversdale Warren and Robert Lysle Warren.
9. Mary Sophia Warren.
10. Emma Elizabeth, who married John Cochrane of Lifford. She died in 1866, and her two daughters died in infancy.

13. **Sarah Crawford**, born 28th November, 1807, and died in 1817.

14. **Elizabeth Crawford**, born at Ballyshannon, 12th February, 1811, and died at Ballyshannon (unmarried) 11th January, 1885, and was buried at St Anne's there [*Grave 369*].

Returning now to:

XXII. Samuel Crawford (1795 – 1881)

Samuel, Solicitor, Ballyshannon, third son of David Crawford, JP.

He was born at Ballyshannon April 6th, 1795, and died there March 28th, 1881 and was buried at St Anne's [*Grave 367*]. His will was proved 4th May, 1881, by his son Robert Crawford, the executor to it.

He was for many years (1847-1872) Coroner of the southern division of the county Donegal, and Seneschal of the Manors of Ballyshannon and Kilmacrenan (1841-1859), an office which was subsequently abolished, and the jurisdiction divided between the County Court Judge and the magistrates of petty sessions. He was for forty-five years “local director” of the branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland established at Ballyshannon.

Samuel Crawford married (July 8th, 1823) Margaret* Duncan (born 19th June, 1799, and died at Ballyshannon 20th June, 1876 [*Grave 367*] [*emigration to Montgomery – see footnote*], having just completed the seventy-seventh year of her age). She was younger daughter of John Duncan, Esq., of 6 Granby-row, Dublin, by his wife (qy. Rebecca), who was the widow of Mr. Seller, and the daughter of Mr. Baird of Edinburgh. Samuel Crawford had four children by his wife Margaret Duncan (three sons and one daughter), viz.:

1. **John Duncan Crawford**, born at Ballyshannon, 20th April, 1824. He was a Bachelor of Arts and of Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, and a Graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. He entered the Medical Department of the Indian Army, 15th August, 1846, and after serving for a time with the Artillery, he was appointed (5th October, 1850) to the medical charge of the 1st Irregular Cavalry (Bengal), known as “Skinner’s Horse”, which post he held for ten years. He received the Medal for the war on the north-west frontier, as well as that for the Indian Mutiny (1857–8), and was promoted to the rank of full Surgeon 11th December, 1859. After leaving “Skinner’s Horse” he was appointed Surgeon of the 41st Regiment of Native Infantry, and shortly afterwards to the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, and finally became a Surgeon-Major. He received special thanks from the Inspector-General for his extraordinary exertions during the famine and cholera in 1868 and 1869. He died, unmarried, at Dhurmsala, 16th May, 1871, near which place he owned a tea plantation called Lanode.
2. **Sarah Emily**, born at Ballyshannon, 23rd February, 1826; married at St. Anne’s Church, Ballyshannon, 18th March, 1851, to the Rev. Walter Riky, “Perpetual Curate” of Queenborough, Kent, who went to Australia on two occasions. When returning home the second time, in a ship called the “Fiery Star,” he was lost at sea. The ship in which he sailed caught fire, and the captain with the passengers (the Rev. Walter Riky among them), and some of the crew, took to the boats on 20th April, 1865, and were never heard of afterwards.

* Margaret Duncan had an only brother, John, who went to the United States, and married and settled there at Montgomery, Alabama. She had also an only and elder sister, Rebecca, who married John Hutton of Dublin, and had twenty-four children.

As there was not sufficient room in the boat for all on board, some twelve or fourteen of the crew volunteered to remain on the burning ship. They did so, and succeeded in keeping the fire under for a fortnight, by pouring water upon the flames and pumping it out again. At the end of that time their distressing position was discovered by a passing ship, which came to their rescue, and took them off in safety.

The children of the Rev. Walter Riky and his wife, Sarah Emily, who died at Ballyshannon, 21st July, 1883, and was buried at St Anne's there [*Grave 388*], were two sons and a daughter:

1. *Walter Riky*, who was killed 8th March, 1875, by falling from the rigging, to the deck, of the ship "British Nation," on the voyage home from Melbourne.
2. *John Riky*, of Mount Hall, Killygordon, county Donegal. He was formerly a captain 5th battalion of the "Inniskilling Fusiliers", and is a JP for the county Donegal. He married Elizabeth, widow of the late William Young, Esq., JP.
3. The Rev. Walter Riky's only daughter, *Phoebe*, who married (8th October, 1872) at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rathmines, Dublin, the Rev. Charles Albert Stubbs, now of Salthill House, Mount Charles, county Donegal. They had three children, viz.:
 - i. Emily Chinnery, who died in infancy [*Grave 124*].
 - ii. Thomas Troubridge, and
 - iii. Ethel Elizabeth.

Said Phoebe died in Dublin, 2nd October, 1886, and was buried at St Anne's, Ballyshannon [*Grave 124*], 5th October.

3. **David Crawford**, of Ashbrook, Ballyshannon, born 17th July, 1827, married, in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, 18th July, 1862, Anne Martha, daughter of John Montgomery, Esq. [*Grave 251*], of Ashbrook, Ballyshannon, by whom he had four children:
 1. Robert Montgomery Crawford, now an officer in the Cape Mounted Police, South Africa;
 2. Mary Elizabeth;
 3. John Lindsay Crawford, (now in South Africa) and
 4. Helen Lindsay (she and John are twins).Anne Martha died 31st December, 1883 [*Grave 252*].

4. A son, viz.:

XXIII. Robert Crawford (1831 – 1914)

Robert Crawford, of Stonewold, Ballyshannon, county Donegal, third son (fourth and youngest child) of the late Samuel Crawford (XXII), of Ballyshannon, and his wife Margaret. He was born in Ballyshannon, 2nd June, 1831. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he received the Diploma in Civil Engineering in 1851, after an Examination lasting for six days, at which he obtained First Place, and was awarded “additional Certificates” for “Superior merit” in the following subjects : Practical Engineering, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology. He subsequently attended Lectures, for six months, at the Government School of Civil Engineering, and the School of Mines, in Paris, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the Continental system of Engineering. He graduated in Arts, Dublin University, BA, 1852, MA, 1869, MA, Cantab. (*ad eundem*), 1869. In 1883 he received the Honorary Degree of “Master of Engineering” from Dublin University, which was intimated to him in the following letter from the Registrar:

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
Monday, 29th January, 1883.

DEAR PROFESSOR CRAWFORD,

I have the pleasure of informing you that on Saturday last the Provost and Senior Fellows passed a Grace for conferring on you—*Honoris causa*—the Degree of *Magister Artis Ingeniariae*—in consideration of your eminence in the profession of Civil Engineering.

Believe me,
Yours very faithfully,
(Sgd.) T. STACK,
S.F.T.C.D.,
and
Registrar.

PROFESSOR CRAWFORD,
T.C.D.

Here it should be explained that Robert Crawford was Professor of Engineering in Dublin University from 1882 till 1887. Upon resigning that post, in the latter year, he received the following very complimentary letter from the University Registrar conveying to him the Resolution of the Board in which his resignation was accepted.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
April 5th, 1887.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR CRAWFORD,

Your letter of March 21, 1887, which I received with great regret, was duly laid before the Board, who, on April 2nd, passed the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved—That the Provost and Senior Fellows of T.C.D. have received the letter of Professor Crawford of the 21st March, and accept his resignation with much regret. They further wish to express their satisfaction with the manner in which Professor Crawford has discharged his duties and their sympathy with him under the circumstances in which he tenders his resignation.

From what came under my notice, in connection with this matter, I can confidently say that the regret felt arose, not only from a sense of the loss which the University sustains by the resignation of its Professor, but from a feeling how much our Society loses in its parting from an agreeable and highly valued friend and associate.

Believe me to be, dear Professor Crawford,
Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) THOS. STACK,
‘Registrar.

R. Crawford had previously been for a short time, in early life, “Professor of Road and Railway Engineering” in the University at Montreal (M’Gill College), Canada; but was obliged to resign in order to proceed to Austria, where he had been appointed to an important post on the construction of the railway from Vienna to Linz, without solicitation on his part, and under circumstances of a most complimentary nature.

On that occasion also the University authorities in Montreal expressed great regret at his leaving, and high approval of the manner in which he had discharged his duties while with them.

He was elected at different times to membership of many scientific bodies, of which the following are some :

Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London).

Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland.

Member of the Society of Architects and Engineers of Hanover.

Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Fellow of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, etc. etc.

He was professionally engaged in connection with various engineering works in England, Ireland, France, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Canada, and South America; more than twenty years of his life having been spent abroad on foreign works. He has also acted as one of the Civil Service Examiners.

He is a Justice of the Peace for the county of Donegal, for which county he was High Sheriff in 1894.

Robert Crawford married 1st (9th December, 1856) at St. George's Church, Montreal, Emily Sarah (born 24th July, 1838), second daughter, and third child, of James Crawford, M.D., of Montreal, by his wife, Emma Matilda, younger daughter of John Platt of Montreal. Said Emily Sarah died 18th May, 1870, at Veytaux Chillon, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, and was buried in the cemetery of Clarens, close to Montreux.

Robert Crawford's children by this marriage were six sons and two daughters, viz.:

1. James Samuel, who died in infancy.
2. Robert Karl, who was educated at Cheltenham College, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was an Exhibitioner, Scholar, and Prizeman of the latter. He graduated BA (1st Class Classical Tripos : Part I.), 1883, MA, 1886, MA, Dub. (*ad eundem*), 1891 ; married 20th June, 1891, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Brownswood Park, London, Dora Minnie Helen, only child of Frederic Otte, of Canonbury, London, by his wife, Catherine Augusta, daughter of William Newton. They (Robert Karl Crawford, and his wife Dora) have a son, Robert Frederick, born 13th July, 1895.
3. Ernest Caldwell, educated at Cheltenham College, and Trinity College Dublin, of which latter he was a Scholar, 1st Honour and Prizeman, and Graduate in Honours, Dublin University, BA, 1885.
4. Duncan John, who died in infancy.
5. William Saunders, educated at Cheltenham College, where he obtained an open Junior Scholarship in Classics at the age of 12, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he became a First Honour and Prizeman, a Scholar in 1885, BA, 1886, 1st Senior Moderator, and obtained 1st Gold Medal in Classics; and Vice-Chancellor's Prize for Greek Verse, 1888. In Holy Orders, BD, 1889. Now Curate of Checkley-with-Hollington, and Croxden, Staffordshire.
6. Henry Arthur, a Civil Engineer. Died 3rd June, 1939 [*Grave 366*].
7. Alice Emily.
8. Emma Mary.

Robert Crawford married 2ndly, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, 1st June, 1876, Anna, eldest daughter of Thomas Troubridge Stubbs, Esq., of

Ballyshannon, by his wife, Elizabeth Chinnery, daughter of Joseph Folingsby, Esq., Ballyshannon.

By this, his second wife, Anna, who died 11th December, 1880, and was buried at St Anne's, Ballyshannon [*Grave 120*], Robert Crawford had four sons, viz.:

1. Thomas Troubridge;
2. Alfred;
3. Edward and
4. Frederick (twins).

—∞—

*[Robert Crawford died on 31st May, 1914, and is buried at St Anne's, Ballyshannon [*Grave 366*]].*

APPENDICES

LINEAGE OF THE CRAWFORDS OF STONEWOLD.

- I. Johannes de Crawford (circa 1140), younger brother of Dominus Galfridus, Feudal Lord of Crawford (or Crawford).
- II. Gualterus de Crawford (1189—1202).
- III. Sir Reginald Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr (between 1200 and 1220).
- IV. John Crawford, younger son of Sir Reginald.
- V. Sir Reginald Crawford.
- VI. Roger de Crawford.
- VII. Malcolm de Crawford = a daughter of Malcolm Galbraith.
- VIII. Roger de Crawford.
- IX. John de Crawford.
- X. Malcolm de Crawford = Marjory Barclay.
- XI. Malcolm Crawford = Marion Crichton (1499).
- XII. Robert Crawford of Kilbirny = Margaret Semple.
- XIII. Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny = Helen Campbell.
- XIV. Hugh Crawford of Kilbirny = 1st, Margaret Colquhoun = 2nd, Elizabeth Barclay.
- XV. Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny = Margaret Cuninghame.
- XVI. Alexander Crawford, younger son of Malcolm = Miss Crichton.
- XVII. Robert Crawford of Lifford.
- XVIII. Robert Crawford of Killymard.
- XIX. Hugh Crawford of Drumark,
- XX. James Crawford of Donegal = Mary Makelwaine.
- XXI. David Crawford, JP, of Ballyshannon = Sarah Caldwell.
- XXII. Samuel Crawford = Margaret Duncan.
- XXIII. Robert Crawford, JP, of Stonewold, Co. Donegal, = 1st, Emily Sarah Crawford, = 2nd, Anna Stubbs.

ARMS, on record at the Ulster Office.—Gu, a fesse Erm, between three crosses pattee arg.

CREST.—An ermine passant pp, charged on the shoulder with a trefoil slipped or.

MOTTO.—*Sine labe nota.*

DESCENT FROM DUNDAS AND IRVINE

Dundas came from Scotland, and was agent for Sir Gustavus Hume.

Dundas' daughter,	Sidney = Robert Irvine (“ Robert the Deil “).
Their daughter,	Margaret Irvine = James Makelwaine.
Their daughter,	Margy Makelwaine = James Crawford.
Their son,	David Crawford, JP, of Ballyshannon (XXI).

DESCENT FROM THE DUNLOP FAMILY

Allan Dunlop* of Irvine (born about 1540) = ----- Montgomery. They had one son and six daughters, viz.:

Hugh Dunlop of Sligo = ----- Aiken. (Came to Ireland in 1600).	
His son,	Robert Dunlop = Jane Murray.
His son,	Robert Dunlop, or Delap, = Anne Lindsay.
His son,	Rev. Samuel Delap = Sarah Campbell (1708).
His daughter,	Margaret Delap = Rev. Robert Caldwell. [<i>Grave 364</i>]
Her daughter,	Sarah Caldwell=David Crawford of Ballyshannon (XXI)

* Allan Dunlop probably belonged to the family of the Dunlop of that Ilk, though there is no direct evidence to connect him with it. James Dunlop of that Ilk, who succeeded his father in 1549, had a younger son named Allan. About the time in question, or rather later (1625), there was also an Allan Dunlop, Lord-Provost of the Borough of Irvine.

Here it may be mentioned that the names Dunlop and Delap are the same, In Paterson's *Ayrshire* it is said that “Delap or Dulap is the vernacular pronunciation of Dunlop in the district at this day”.

DESCENT FROM LIEUTENANT FARRELL

----- Farrell, a Lieutenant in the Army.

Lieut. Farrell's daughter = Andrew Makelwaine, Lieut. in the Army.

Their son, James Makelwaine = Margaret Irvine.

Their daughter, Mary Makelwaine = James Crawford of Donegal.

Their son, David Crawford of Ballyshannon, JP (XXI).

RELEVANT KINGS & QUEENS

Monarch	Life	Reign
David I	1080 – 1153	1124 - 1153
Robert I (the Bruce)	1274 – 1329	1306 – 1329
David II (Bruce)	1324 – 1371	1329 – 1371
James I of Scotland	1394 – 1437	1406 – 1437
James II of Scotland	1430 – 1460	1437 – 1460
James IV of Scotland	1472 – 1513	1488 – 1513
Mary (Queen of Scots)	1542 – 1587	1542 – 1567
Elizabeth I	1533 – 1603	1558 - 1603
James I	1566 – 1625	1567 - 1625
James II	1633 – 1701	1685 - 1688

The first seven monarch are all Scottish. Elizabeth I was only Queen of England but, two days after her death, King James VI of Scotland acceded to the English throne as James I of England.

LINK BETWEEN CRAWFORD AND HENDERSON

I	Johannes de Crawford	e1110 – e1170
II	Gualterus de Crawford	e1142 – e1202
III	Sir Reginald Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr	e1190 - e1250
IVa	John Crawford	e1248 – e1308
V	Sir Reginald Crawford	e1288 – e1384
VI	Roger de Crawford	e1324 – e1384
VII	Malcolm de Crawford	e1350 – c1425
VIII	Roger de Crawford	e1376 – c1445
IX	John de Crawford	e1402 – e1462
X	Malcolm de Crawford	e1428 – e1488
XI	Malcolm Crawford	e1454 – c1500
XII	Robert Crawford of Kilbirny	e1480 – c1513
XIII	Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny	c1506 - 1547
XIV	Hugh Crawford of Kilbirny	e1532 - 1576
XV	Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny	e1558 – c1592
XVIa	Alexander Crawford, the first of the line to come to Ireland from Scotland. The Plantation of Ulster started about 1610.	c1592 – e1652
XVIIa	Robert Crawford of Lifford	c1625 – e1685
XVIIIa	Robert Crawford of Killymard	c1663 – c1736
XIX	Hugh Crawford of Drumark	c1690 – c1760
XX	James Crawford of Donegal	c1723 – c1809
XXI	David Crawford of Ballyshannon	c1759 – 1825
XXII	His daughter Margaret Crawford married James Cochrane and they had 3 sons and 4 daughters ...	1803 - 1865
XXIII	John Cochrane of Combermore Lifford was the eldest son, and married (2 nd wife) Martha Little and they had 7 sons and 6 daughters, including ...	1834 - 1901
XXIV	Mary Elizabeth Robina Cochrane married HE Redman and had 3 daughters, including ...	1884 - 1957
XXV	Beryl Robina Redman married Robert Halley Henderson and had two children; the only son being ...	1917 -
XXVI	Geoffrey Halley Henderson married Rosemary Ann Chapman and had two daughters ...	1942 -
XXVII	Katherine Ann and Emily Jane Henderson	1981 - and 1983 -

Dates which have been estimated are prefaced by “e”, whereas approximately known dates are prefaced “c”.

TOWNLANDS IN THE TEXT

The following table lists the Townlands which appear in the text, in alphabetical order, with the associated Barony and Civil Parish. The majority are in County Donegal; exceptions, marked with an asterisk*, are Enagh and Londonderry in County Londonderry, and Omagh in County Tyrone.

Townland	Barony	Civil Parish	Map Ref ^f	Latitude	Longitude
Ballyshannon	Tirhugh	Kilbarron	G 877 615	54° 30' 00"	8° 11' 20" W
Castlefinn	Raphoe	Donaghmore	H 265 950	54° 48' 05"	7° 35' 20" W
Donegal	Banagh	Killymard	G 931 787	54° 39' 20"	8° 06' 30" W
Drumadoney	Tirhugh	Donegal	G 980 792	54° 39' 40"	8° 02' 00" W
Drumark	Banagh	Killymard	G 905 787	54° 39' 10"	8° 08' 25" W
Drumgun	Banagh	Killymard	G 904 780	54° 38' 50"	8° 09' 10" W
Drumhome	Tirhugh	Drumhome	G 890 705	54° 34' 55"	8° 10' 20" W
Drumkeegan	Banagh	Killymard	G 900 795	54° 39' 40"	8° 09' 15" W
Dunkineely	Banagh	Killaghtee	G 765 760	54° 37' 50"	8° 21' 40" W
Enagh*	Tirkeeran**	Clondermot	C 464 201	55° 01' 40"	7° 16' 25" W
Finnadoos	Tirhugh	Donegal	G 984 799	54° 40' 05"	8° 01' 35" W
Garvagh	Tirhugh	Donegal	G 980 844	54° 42' 40"	8° 01' 40" W
Gortinessy	Tirhugh	Templecarn	H 116 692	54° 34' 10"	7° 49' 15" W
Greaghs	Tirhugh	Donegal	G 958 741	54° 36' 50"	8° 04' 00" W
Killybegs	Banagh	Killybegs Upper	G 712 764	54° 38' 10"	8° 26' 40" W
Leghawny	Tirhugh	Donegal	G 998 797	54° 39' 55"	8° 00' 10" W
Lifford	Raphoe	Clonleigh	H 333 984	54° 49' 50"	7° 29' 00" W
Liskeran	Raphoe	Stranorlar	H 135 993	54° 50' 30"	7° 47' 25" W
Londonderry	NW Liberties**	Templemore	C 434 167	54° 59' 50"	7° 19' 00" W
Meenadreen	Tirhugh	Donegal	H 016 789	54° 39' 30"	7° 58' 25" W
Moonamena	?	?	?	?	?
Omagh	Omagh East**	Drumragh	H 458 727	54° 36' 00"	7° 18' 00" W

* The Irish Grid is based on lettered squares and is used by both Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland and Ordnance Survey Ireland.

Townland	Barony	Civil Parish	Map Ref	Latitude	Longitude
Pettigo(e)	Tirhugh	Templecarn	H 110 668	54° 32' 55"	7° 49' 40" W
Point, The	Banagh	Killaghtee	G 712 701	54° 34' 40"	8° 26' 30" W
Shannon	Raphoe	Clonleigh	H 284 987	54° 50' 10"	7° 33' 30" W
Stranorlar	Raphoe	Stranorlar	H 147 950	54° 48' 00"	7° 46' 30" W
Tully	Tirhugh	Donegal	G 948 777	54° 38' 45"	8° 04' 55" W

Considerable variation is to be found in the spelling of townland names, due mainly to the problem of representing the pronunciation of Irish language names in English spelling. In particular, these substitutions must be made in going from the text to a modern map:

Anagh Enagh
 Clandermoyd Clondermot
 Drumgarn Drumgun
 Drumholm Drumhome
 Drumkoehan Drumkeegan
 Finadoes..... Finnadoos
 Gortnessy Gortinessy
 Gregstown Greaghs
 Leghouny Leghawny
 Lischieran Liskera

The townland of Moonamena could not be found in any list or map. From the context, it is probably within a few miles of Donegal town.

GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS
ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, BALLYSHANNON

Each grave has been given a number, even those with no visible inscriptions. The numbering commences to the right of the main gate.

119 In loving memory of Emily, wife of William Alexander Hamilton and daughter of Thomas Troubridge Stubbs. Died January 9th, 1891. John XI, verse 27.

120 In loving memory of Anna, wife of Robert Crawford and daughter of the late Thomas Troubridge Stubbs, born May 31st, 1834, died December 11th, 1880. 'Blessed are the pure to heart for they shall see God'.

123 In hope eternal life beneath this stone lies all that is mortal of Thomas Troubridge Stubbs who departed this life the 12th of April A.D. 1872 aged 68 years. 'Looking unto Jesus'. 'There remaineth a rest to the people of God'. Heb. i.v. 9. By his side lies his infant daughter Eleanor who died the 17th of May A.D., 1843.

124 In affectionate remembrance of Phoebe, wife of Rev. C. A. Stubbs, Rector of the parish of Camus-Juxta-Bann, who died suddenly in Dublin, October 2nd 1886. Also to the memory of their infant daughter, Emily Chinnery, who died May 1st 1875.

184 Beneath are deposited the remains of William Crawford of Ballyshannon, who departed this life on the 31st of May, 1806. Aged 61 years. And of his wife Catherine Crawford, who entered into eternal rest on the 29th June aged 72 years. Also of their son William, who died on the second of December aged 37 years.

251 To the memory of John Montgomery of Ashbrook who departed this life April 6th 1849 aged 52 years also of Jane the wife of Henry Coane of Higginstown. The eldest daughter of John Montgomery above named who departed this life June 5th 1858 aged 39 years.

252 In memory of Anne Martha wife of David Crawford, Ballyshannon, and younger daughter of the late John Montgomery of Ashbrook who died December 31st 1883. Erected by her son Robert M. Crawford, also of Ellen daughter of David and Anne Martha Crawford who died 27th of May 1918.

361 Here lyes the body of Robert Delap who departed this life the 64 year of his age in May the first.

364 Sacred to the memory of Rev. Caldwell many years dissenting minister of this parish, who departed this life the 6th day of Feb. 1790 Aged 53 years. Also to the memory of Mrs. Margaret Caldwell wife of the above Robert Caldwell, who departed this life the 20th day of Feb. 1796. Aged 69 years.

366 Sacred to the memory of David Crawford, Esq., J.P., who departed this life the 8th Nov., 1825, Aged 64 years. A kind husband and affectionate father and a steady friend. Also to the memory of Mrs. Sarah Crawford, otherwise Caldwell, his wife, who died the 18th of Feb. 1853, Aged 84 years. Also their grandson Robert Crawford, C.E., D.L., of Stonewold, born 2nd June, 1831. Entered into rest 31st May 1914, and his son, Henry Arthur, husband of Mollie Crawford, died the 3rd of June 1939.

367 Beneath are interred the remains of David Crawford, who died 3rd Oct., 1820, Aged 23 years. Also of Samuel Crawford, Solicitor, born 6th of April, 1795. Died 28th of March 1881. And of Margaret Crawford, his wife, born 19th June, 1799, died 20th of June, 1876.

368 To the memory of Robert Crawford who being kept by the power of God through faith unto Salvation entered into his eternal rest on the 26th day of Oct., 1824, in the 33rd year of his age. His body rests here waiting the second coming of our Lord Jesus Christ when it shall be raised IMMORTAL AND INCORRUPTIBLE

369 In memory of Elizabeth Crawford who died Jan. 11th 1885, aged 74. Erected by her sister, Mary Warren.

385 Underneath are deposited the remains of Thomas William Crawford, late surgeon of the Donegal Regiment, who departed this life 24th of July 1842. Aged 59 years, Also of Margaret his wife who died 4th July 1841, aged 58 years. Also of their daughter Mary Anne who died 16th July 1842, aged 17 years.

386 This stone was erected by Thomas William Crawford Esq., Surgeon of the Donegal Regiment, to the memory of his beloved son Samuel Peile Crawford. He died 3rd of June, 1825, aged 19 years. Beside him are the remains of his brothers Edward Pakenham Crawford, Thomas William Crawford and his great aunt Miss M. Ward.

388 Beneath this stone is interred all that is mortal of Sarah Emily, widow of the Rev. Walter (Riky), born 23rd Feb. 1826, died 21st July 1883. 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord'. REV. XIV 13.

INDEX

Note that the family name Crawford has not been indexed, as it appears on almost every page.

However, the main Crawfords are shown individually in the Contents pages.

A

Act of Attainder (1689) 33

B

Battle of

Durham (1346) 12

Frigates in Channel (1779) 36

Langside (1568) 16

Pinkie-field (1547) 15

E

Emigration to

Dhurmsala, India 48

India 42, 45

Mauritius 40

Montreal, Canada 40

New Zealand 42

Quebec, Canada 41

South Africa 49

Tennessee, USA 36

Trinidad 45

USA 36

West Africa 43

F

Family Name

Barclay 12, 13, 17

Caldwell 39, 43, 52, 61

Campbell 15, 29

Cochrane .. 3, 35, 36, 43, 44, 45, 47

Crichton 13, 14, 26, 30, 32, 34

Cuninghame 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 25,
28, 29, 30

Duncan 48

Dundas 20, 35, 55

Dunlop 39, 55

Ellis 39, 40

Irvine 35, 39, 55

Kinkaid 36

Little 43, 45

McIlwaine 35, 36

Neilson 35, 36

Purviance 34, 35, 36

Riky 48, 49, 61

Semple 14, 18, 29, 30

Stuart/Stewart 14, 19, 28, 29, 30

Stubbs 49, 52, 60

Wallace 11

Warren 43, 45, 46, 47, 61

G

Graveyard 33, 35, 39

H

Homes

Combermore 43

Croghan House 39, 43

Edenmore 35

Stonewold 50, 54, 61, 65

The Moor 42, 43, 45

The Point 26, 31, 32, 33, 34

K

King

David I of Scotland 10, 12

David II of Scotland	12
James I of England .	12, 13, 16, 18, 25, 26, 28, 30, 33
James I of Scotland	12
James II of England.....	13, 33
James II of Scotland	13
James IV of Scotland.....	13

L

Lost at Sea	46, 48
-------------------	--------

P

Place Name (Ireland)

Anagh	33
Ballyshannon	35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 60
Banagh	27, 29
Boylagh	27, 29
Castlefinn.....	26
Cavancarragh.....	33
Clandermoyd	33
Clonleigh	33, 40
Donegal ..	9, 18, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 61
Drumadoney	38
Drumark.....	32, 34, 35
Drumgarn.....	32
Drumholm	33
Drumkeohan	32
Dunkineely	34
Fermanagh.....	27, 32, 33, 35
Finadoes.....	38
Garvagh	36
Glendermot.....	33
Gortnessy.....	32
Gregstown	35, 38
Killybegs	26, 27, 31
Killymard.....	32, 34

Leghouny	38
Lifford	33, 34, 39, 43, 45, 47
Lischieran.....	33
Londonderry.....	27, 33
Meenadreen.....	38
Moonamena.....	38
Omagh	39
Pettigo	32
Portlough.....	27, 29
Shannon.....	33
Stranorlar.....	33, 35
Tully	38

Place Name (Scotland)

Ayr	11, 12, 17, 27
Beith	26
Clydesdale.....	10
Drumroy	15
Edinburgh.....	15, 20, 48
Glasgow	17, 20, 27
Glengarnock	17, 18, 25, 28, 30
Greenock	12, 13, 15, 18, 27
Irwin	27
Jordanhill.....	15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24
Kilbirny ..	9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33
Kyle.....	12, 13
Largs.....	27
Leglane.....	17, 25
Loudoun	9, 11, 12, 15, 29
Luss	16
Stranraer	27
Plantation of Ulster	18, 25, 26, 27, 34

S

St Anne's Church, Ballyshannon .	39, 42, 47, 49, 53
----------------------------------	-----------------------

T

Trinity College, Dublin39, 43, 44,
47, 48, 52

W

Washington, George 38

Rear cover photograph of
Stonewold, Ballyshannon
home of the author Robert Crawford.

Kindly provided by Lois Moriarty,
1st cousin twice removed of Robert Crawford,
who has explained that Stonewold is now
at the bottom of the reservoir as a result
of the twentieth century hydroelectric
scheme and dam at Ballyshannon.



STONEWOLD, BALLYSHANNON