

THE CRAWFORDS ANCESTRY

AUTHOR: MINNIE L. BAUGH born 1857 and died after 1930 Abingdon, Washington County, Virginia.

Revision; by Hubert {Hugh} Jess Kaylor Jr. November 4, 2009. Revision and new inserts will appear in Blue, Minnie L Baugh`s original works will appear in black text.

Minnie Baugh`s work appears, in part as a narrative, kinship report, register report and as a continuous family group sheet. We of Kaylor's of the Mendota public tree have found her work credible, as well as incredible. NOTE: This document should be used as a reference guide only. Minnie`s Work Document was started about 1888 and was compiled throughout her life from her reference point in time. Note: Some of the narratives have been taken from Joseph A Waddell, Annals of Augusta County, 1726 through 1871 page 191 of that document.

Alexander and Patrick Crawford were among the earliest settlers in Augusta County, [Virginia](#). They were presumed to have been natives of the north of Ireland, like most of their contemporaries in the County, but nothing can be learned about their early history. [With the advantage of modern search tools there](#)

beginnings were found to be of true Scottish origin, Alexander and brother Patrick Crawford were born in Clydesdale, Scotland and migrated through Ireland, and then came to the young Colonies. The descendents of both say there was a third brother who also came to the valley, but whose name they do not know. It may be that this third brother was the Grand Father of William H. Crawford of Georgia. Who's father Joel Crawford removed from Nelson County, Virginia, to South Carolina in 1779. Alexander Crawford the elder of the two, married Mary McPheeters, but whether in Ireland or America is not known. **NOTE: It is believed through present data of our day they were married in Ireland as well and at least two of their children were born there as well.** He acquired an extensive tract of land in Augusta County, covering a part of the Little North Mountain and extending far out into the Plain. It embraced sixteen hundred and forty acres. His dwelling stood on a knoll at the eastern base of the mountain, and looked out toward the rising sun on a wide tract of level land. It was beautiful for situation. The spot is about two miles north east of Buffalo Gap and a hundred miles south of the present day residence of Baxter Crawford, a Great Grandson of Alexander Crawford and Mary McPheeters. The site of the house is now marked by a thicket surrounding a pile of un-hewn stones which composed the chimney. Here Alexander and Mary had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. They had an abundance of all the good things the times and country provided, and until the Indian Wars arose, lived in peace and plenty. They belonged to a God fearing race, and doubtless walked in the old ways of their pious ancestors. The father and mother were, however both slaughtered by savages on their premises with no human eye near enough to witness the tragedy.

Much uncertainty has existed as to the date of the occurrence. But at November County Court, 1764 William McPheeters [Mary McPheeters Father](#), qualified as administrator of Alexander Crawford` [estate](#). Although some of the latter descendents insist upon an earlier date., it seems highly probable, if not absolutely certain that the slaughter was perpetrated by some of the Indians who made the second raid upon Kerr`s Creek in October of the year mentioned. [Special Note; Minnie Baugh was interviewing the living relatives of this afore- mentioned occurrence of the slaughter of Alexander Crawford and wife Mary McPheeters as well as the other documented event at Kerr`s Creek. You will see throughout her documents, \(still living used\) when she is given to account.](#)

The Rumor had gone abroad that an invasion by Indians was threatened, and all the Crawford family had taken refuge in a house at Big Spring. This house was called a fort, being better able to resist an attack than most dwellings of the period and was often resorted to by the people around in times of danger. It is probably the ancient stone house still standing and used as a dwelling on the south side of Middle River, two miles south of the present village of Churchville, and about 3 miles from Alexander Crawford`s. It has long been known as the old (Keller house). [Scotch as in Keillor, or Kaylor, or Keillorhe](#). The windows are few in number and very narrow, hardly more than a foot wide.

On the day of the slaughter early in the morning, it is said that Alexander Crawford and his wife [Mary McPheeters](#), returned home to produce a supply of vegetables, while two of their sons, William and John [Crawford](#) went upon the mountain to salt the horses which had been turned out to graze. From the elevation on

the side of the mountain the two youths saw the smoke of the burning homestead. On the same day, probably, the home of John Trimble some three miles off, on Middle River, was assailed as is related elsewhere. We may imagine that the men of the neighborhood were somewhat slow to assemble. No one knew but his house would be attacked next, and every man felt it necessary to protect his own family if possible. When the people rallied and repaired to the Crawford place the dwelling had been consumed by fire. The charred remains of Alexander Crawford were found in the ashes, showing that he had been killed in the house. His wife's body was found outside and it was inferred that she had attempted to escape, but was overtaken and tomahawked. The remains of both were gathered up and buried in the Glebe graveyard. The sale bill of Alexander Crawford's personal estate amounted to £334 pounds, 17s, 9d, about \$1,114, a larger sum than was common at that day. We mention as some indication of the state of the times. Among the articles sold by the administrator were a [whiskey](#) still and a wolf trap. All the family records and other household effects perished with the dwelling. It was related that Alexander Crawford was ambitious to become the founder of a (Clan) such as we read of in Scottish History and impressed it upon his children must respect the right of (PRIMOGENITURE) then existing by law. [PRIMOGENITURE is the inheritance of the eldest male surviving in a family, or considered heir apparent. This law handed down by old Ancient Law and customs would keep other children from their Fathers estates. In basic terms from receiving there fare share of the estate, whether in title or real property. In its real meaning this eldest son assumes the role of the father figure and a supposed true Heads of the Household. This one law in itself set in motion the westward flow of migration by the younger males and their families. The old](#)

Scottish Clan Laws were much more complex. You were under your eldest brother's rule completely, permission to marriage, what land you could own, and all your increase gains go to the heads of households.

His son William Crawford did not approve of the scheme, and thus his father's wishes were defeated. The latter was a skilled iron worker. William Crawford was skilled in the making of iron works, production and hardware, and the making of weapons during the revolutionary war. This trade is usually passed down from father to son. And was a sought after vocation in the trades.

The children of Alexander Crawford and Mary McPheeters Crawford were: FAMILY GROUP SHEET

1. John Crawford was born 1741 in Mountain View of Augusta County Virginia. John Crawford was married to Margaret Peggy Crawford in 1770 in Augusta County Virginia. John and Margaret were first cousins. He died January 13, 1832 Buffalo Gap, Augusta County Virginia. Notes from Minnie L Baugh: John was married was married three times successively. His first wife was Margaret Peggy Crawford, daughter of Patrick Crawford and Sally Wilson, by whom he had one daughter, who married Daniel Falls or Fahl, and went to Ohio. His second wife was Mary Craig, by whom he had a son Samuel, and five daughters. Samuel went to Illinois, and is said to have had sixteen children. Nothing is known of the five daughters, except that one of them, but Sallie, was the wife of the Rev. Samuel Gillespie of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The third wife was Sally Newman and she had 5 children that lived to maturity: James Crawford, William Crawford, and John

[Crawford](#), all whom emigrated to Missouri about 1838 and a daughter Nancy [Crawford](#), wife of Leroy Newman her first cousin; and another Fanny [Crawford](#) wife of Henry Rippetoe, who still survives. [Note: This is 1888 when Minnie Baugh started her ancestry.](#)

John Crawford was a man of great energy in activity. It is said that he was engaged in all the expeditions of his day against the Indians, including Point Pleasant. He was a soldier during the whole revolutionary war, and when not in the field was an employed in making guns and other weapons, having acquired his father's skills as an ironworker. The day after the battle of the Cowpens, in which he participated, he was promoted from the ranks to a first Lieutenancy on account of his gallantry in the celebrated battle. He was also at Guilford, [North Carolina](#), and with General Greene in all southern campaigns. Yet he never would accept the Pension or Bounty Lands. Like his father, John Crawford was de-serious of acquiring a large landed estate, and there was a brisk competition between him and his neighbor Francis Gardiner, pronounce body old people France Garner. As to the ownership of the little North Mountain Range as related, each man discovered about the same time that a certain tract of 100 acres had not been patented, and both sought to acquire it. Gardiner got ahead of Crawford by starting to Richmond first, but the latter mounted a blooded mare and never rested till they reached the capital, passing his rival on the way. Crawford emerged from the land office with his title complete, and met Gardiner at the door going in. The mare, which no doubt was worth much more than the land, died from the effects of the trip. It is pity to spoil a grand story by suggesting a doubt in reference to it, but it must be mentioned that such a trip to

Richmond could hardly have been necessary in order to obtain title to vacant land, as a county surveyor was authorized to make the entry. Nevertheless, the main portions of the story are well **CONTINUED**; authenticated. The rivalry between the two neighbors waxed hot and meeting one day while prospecting on the mountain they became engaged in a fight, of which one or both, no doubt, duly repented. John Crawford died at his home in January 1832, and was buried in Hebron Cemetery church yard. His tombstone gives his age as ninety one years, and if correctly, he was the oldest son of Alexander **Crawford** and Mary **McPheeters** instead of the third. **Minnie Baugh and many others thought that son William was their eldest son; Minnie found the grave herself in about 1888 and recorded her findings. Son John was the eldest, and he was a very head strong independent Scotch raised man.**

2. Rev. Edward Crawford **was born April of 1743 in Mountain View, near Buffalo Gap, Augusta County Virginia. Edward was married to Jane Mc Donald about 1775 in Augusta, Virginia. Edward died December 27, 1822 in Washington County Virginia, near Glade Springs.** Notes from Minnie Baugh: Edward Crawford son of Alexander Crawford the 1st. and Mary McPheeters graduated Princeton College in 1775 and was licensed as a preacher in 1777. He was a member of Lexington Presbytery at its organization, September 26, 1786 and was appointed to preach for a month in Tygart`s Valley and Harrison County. At the meetings of Presbytery in April and September 1792, at Lexington in Harrisonburg respectively, he was the moderator. Subsequently he became a member of the

Abingdon Presbytery, living in southwest Virginia or East Tennessee.

3. 3. William Crawford the 1st was born January 1, 1744 in Mountain View, Augusta County, Virginia. He was married to Rachel Sawyers in 1767 at Augusta County Virginia. William Crawford died October 15, 1792 in Buffalo Gap near Churchville, Augusta County Virginia.
4. Rev. James Crawford was born in 1752 in Mountain View near Buffalo Gap in Augusta County Virginia. Notes from Minnie Bough Ancestry: James Crawford was the fourth son of Alexander Crawford and Mary McPheeters. James became a Presbyterian minister and was licensed to preach in 1779. He removed to Kentucky, and was for many years pastor of Walnut Hill church near Lexington Kentucky. He is reported in the modern record base as passing at Lexington, Fayette, Kentucky on April 11, 1803.
5. Rebecca Crawford was born February 7, 1753 in Mountain View near Buffalo Gap in Augusta County, Virginia. She was married to John Sawyers, Sr. on January 30, 1776 in Augusta, Virginia. Rebecca died on February 25, 1841 in Washington Church, Knox County, Tennessee.
6. Alexander Crawford the 2nd was born February 7, 1753 in Mountain View near Buffalo Gap in Augusta County, Virginia. He married Elizabeth Hopkins on January 30, 1776 in Virginia. Alexander died on June 19, 1830 at Walkers Creek, Rockbridge,

Augusta, Virginia. Note: Alexander and Rebecca Crawford were twins and were believed to have been married on the same day.

Notes from Minnie Baugh Ancestry of 1888: Alexander Crawford, fifth child of Alexander Crawford 1st and Mary McPheeters, was at the battle of Point Pleasant. His first wife was a Miss Hopkins, and his second was a Mrs. McClure. The children of the first wife were Polly, Betsey, Kitty, and Sally Crawford; and the second wife's children were James E, William, George, Samuel and Robert Crawford. He lived on Walker's creek, Rockbridge, and was for many years an elder in the New Providence church. His death Continued: occurred June 19, 1830. Three of his sons, William, George and Samuel Crawford died young. Robert lived and died on his father's homestead in Rockbridge. A grandson of his, Rev. Alexander Crawford, (it is now 1888); he is pastor of a church at Campbellsville, Kentucky. James E. Crawford spent the latter years of his life in the Great Calf Pasture, Augusta. His children are Baxter Crawford and others. Another Alexander Crawford died the latter part of 1764 or 1765. The inventory of his estate was filed March 19, 1765. He had at least two children, Marion Rebecca, for whom a William Crawford qualified as guardian in 1768. What family he belonged to we cannot ascertain. Minnie Baugh was writing from her perspective in 1888. What the reader must realize is that she conducted her interviews in person from her relatives. Minnie L Baugh was born in 1857, Abingdon, Washington County, Virginia. She lived until after the 1930 census was taken. She also traveled extensively to Scotland and Britain throughout her life. Minnie Baugh travelled by horseback, buck board, and train throughout all of Virginia during her lifetime to find her ancestry connections.

7. Elizabeth (Bettie) Crawford was born 1754 in Mountain View near Buffalo Gap, Augusta County, Virginia. There is no record of marriage, but she died in the State of Kentucky.

8. Martha Crawford was born 1757 in Mountain View near Buffalo Gap, Augusta County, Virginia. She was married to Alexander Craig. Martha died May 27, 1828 in Little Calf Pasture, Augusta County, Virginia.

9. Robert Crawford was born 1757 in Mountain View near Buffalo Gap, Augusta County, Virginia. He married Sarah Crawford, his 1st cousin, about 1778 in Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia. Robert died October 29, 1810 in Kentucky. Notes from Minnie Baugh's Ancestry: Robert Crawford is said to have married the daughter of his Uncle Patrick. The will of a person of this name was proved and admitted to record, October 29, 1810. The testator mentions his wife Sarah and his children George, Elizabeth, Hugh, Jane, James, Robert, William, and John. A John and William Poague were appointed executors. And nothing more can be ascertained in the reference to this family. It is strange that they should have disappeared from the county, leaving no rack behind.

10. Samuel Crawford was born March 17, 1759 in Mountain View near Buffalo Gap, Augusta County, Virginia. He was married to Elizabeth. Samuel died July, 1795 at Augusta, Virginia.

Notes from Minnie Baugh: Not much is known about Samuel Crawford except we find in his will that was admitted to record at July Court 1795. It speaks of testator's wife Elizabeth and son William; authorizes his Brother James to sell land at Cumberland and directs his executors to sell a lot in Nashville, in Cumberland and appoints William McPheeters, John Crawford and testators widow, the executors. The son of William is said to have gone to Tennessee.

11. Mary Crawford was born 1763 in Mountain View near Buffalo Gap, Augusta County, Virginia. She died in 1774 still at Mountain View near Buffalo Gap, Augusta, Virginia. She was 6 years old at the time of her death.

CONTINUATION of son William: NOTES from Minnie Baugh. William Crawford who is named first in every list. In an old grave yard high on a hill overlooking Middle River on the farm of the late Ephraim Geeding is an ancient sand stone flat on the ground and broken in two. The inscription upon it which is nearly illegible is as follows: "Wm. Crawford, departed this life October 15, 1792, aged 48 years." He was therefore 20 years of age when his parents were massacred. His will was proved in court at December term 1792. In it he mentions his wife Rachel Sawyers and his children Alexander Crawford, James Crawford, John Crawford, William Crawford, George Crawford, Polly Crawford, Nancy Crawford, Jennie Crawford and Rachel Crawford. He also alludes to James Elliott as a neighboring land owner, and from this person, probably the highest point on the great North Mountain was named. Of the children of William Crawford and Rachel Sawyers are listed here.

Family Group Sheet for William Crawford & wife Rachel Bell Sawyers

1. Alexander Crawford Sr. born: Jan. 1, 1766 at Buffalo Gap, Augusta County, Virginia. Alexander Married Rachel Lessley on Feb. 21, in Staunton, Augusta, Virginia. He died in 1830 at Buffalo Gap, Augusta, Virginia.
2. Nancy Crawford: Feb. 14, 1770 Augusta, Virginia, She married James Boone Tallman of Pocahontas County. Nancy's death was

Jan. 3, 1807 at Pocahontas County, Virginia, Latter day West Virginia. She was 37 years of age. Special Note: We will see the family relationship of how Crawfords tie to the Boone`s and family Linkhorn, or Lincoln in these early days of our relatives.

3. James Crawford Sr. Born: Feb. 29, 1772, at Staunton, Augusta, Virginia. He married Nancy Ann Sawyers Jan. 31, 1797 at Augusta, Virginia. He died Oct.10, 1854 in Viney Grove, Washington County, Arkansas. James is buried at Prairie Grove Cemetery, at Prairie Grove Township, Washington County, Arkansas. **SPECIAL NOTE: ACCORDING TO THE MINNIE BAUGH DOCUMENTS, NANCY ANN SAWYERS IS A COUSIN**
4. John Crawford born: March, 27, 1775, Augusta, Virginia. He is shown to be married to Margaret Buchanan of Abingdon, Washington County, Virginia on August 6, 1798 at Davidson, Tennessee and died on Sep. 17, 1847 at Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tennessee.
5. Jenny Crawford born: 1776 Augusta, Virginia, Nothing else is known at this time.
6. George Crawford born: 1778 Staunton, Augusta, Virginia.
7. William Crawford the 2nd {born Feb. 13, 1780 in Augusta, Virginia married Rachel Titus May 29, 1802 Nashville, Davidson, Tennessee. William died March 7, 1859 Howell, Lincoln, Tennessee.
8. Rachel Crawford born 1783 Augusta County, Virginia and died very young and was never married.

NOTES FOR PATRICK CRAWFORD & SALLY WILSON, The Ancestry of Minnie L Baugh. Patrick Crawford lived on the farm lying on the Middle River, east of the Macadamized turnpike, now owned by his descendant John H. Crawford. Patrick's wife was Sallie Wilson in. They had nine children, four sons and five daughters. In 1756 Patrick Crawford was a member of Captain James Allen's Company of militiamen. In September 2, 1757 he was at a court martial and was fined for not appearing in a general muster. His will was proved in the County Court December 18, 1787 and his personal estate including slaves amounted to about \$ 8,216.00 In regard to several of his daughters, much confusion and uncertainty exists. Elizabeth of the oldest child and wife of Alexander Robertson is said to have been born October 18, 1751, although the Rev. John Craig baptized Martha Crawford daughter of Patrick Crawford in November 1748. The probability is that this child Martha died in infancy, and then another born later was called by the same name. The next daughter, Margaret, or Peggy, was the first wife of Cousin John Crawford of North Mountain. In these early days of name exchange, it was not uncommon to rename a child for the next child Born after the one who passed away earlier. This is what happened in Patrick's family with Martha. The child Margaret our Peggy is actually Margaret Peggy Crawford. Who married her first cousin John Crawford. One daughter is said to have married a Mc Chesney, and her father refers this in his will to his grandson George Mc Chesney. Another daughter Sarah Crawford married Robert Crawford. Martha was born May 10, 1761, was the second wife of Colonel Andrew Anderson. Mary or Polly the youngest daughter, was the wife of James Crawford, who will be mentioned herein after.

The sons of Patrick Crawford and Sally Wilson were:

1. George Crawford and his father left the plantation on which he was raised. He was born October 1, 1754 and married Nancy Winter. Nancy Winter's parents were William Winter and Ann Boone. **Ann Boone is the aunt of Daniel Boone.** Elizabeth Winter the sister of **Nancy Winter**, married **Abraham Lincoln** the grandfather of President Lincoln. Another Winter sister named Hannah married Henry Miller the founder of Miller's Iron Works on Mossy Creek, Augusta County. It may be mentioned that the grandfather of President Lincoln then living in the part of Augusta County which is now Rockingham. Abraham attended a court martial at Staunton, March 13, 1776 as captain of a militia company. **His name was written Abraham Linkhorn.**

All the children of George and Nancy Crawford were daughters, viz. 1) Nancy **Crawford**, wife of John Miller; 2) Hannah **Crawford**, wife of Harry Miller; 3) Sally **Crawford**, second wife of James Bell, died childless; 4) Jane **Crawford**, first wife of Franklin McCue; 5) Martha **Crawford**, wife of Peter Hanger; 6) Polly **Crawford**, wife of James Bourland; 7) Rebecca **Crawford**, died unmarried; and 8) Margaret **Crawford**, wife of James Walker, died childless.

2. John Crawford, second son of Patrick and Sally, and known as Major John Crawford, was born March 29, 1764. His wife was Rebecca Allen, daughter of Captain James Allen (see The Allen's), and his children were: 1) Elizabeth **Crawford**, wife of Captain William Ingles; 2) Sally **Crawford**, wife of John Hyde; 3) Margaret **Crawford**, first wife of Cyrus Hyde; 4) James, known as Major James Crawford, married Cynthia McClung, of Greenbrier **Virginia, now West Virginia**, whose son, John H. **Crawford**, owns the Patrick Crawford farm; 5) John **Crawford**, married Harriet McClung, of Greenbrier; 6) George W **Crawford**., died unmarried; 7) Ann, or Nancy

[Crawford](#), second wife of Franklin McCue; 8) Mary [Crawford](#), wife of Dr. Edward G. Moorman; and 9) Rebecca [Crawford](#), wife of Stuart McClung, of Greenbrier.

3. William Crawford, son of Patrick [Crawford](#) and Sally [Wilson](#), was born August 6, 1767. His wife was Nancy Smith. (See The Smiths). He lived in Rockingham, and was the father of the late Benjamin Crawford, of Staunton, William Crawford, of Fort Defiance, [Virginia](#) and others.
4. James Crawford, twin brother of William [Crawford](#), died unmarried.

The James Crawford, who married Mary [Crawford](#), daughter of Patrick Crawford, died in 1798, leaving to survive him his widow and six children. A seventh child was born after her father's death. His sons were George, William, James and John [Crawford](#), and his daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth and Polly [Crawford](#). George [Crawford](#) died unmarried and under age; William [Crawford](#) also died unmarried, as did James, who was known as "Jocky Jim Crawford", John [Crawford](#) married Margaret Bell, daughter of Major William Bell, and died in 1819, without issue; Sarah Crawford married Charles McClung, Elizabeth [Crawford](#) married Colonel Samuel McClung, and Polly [Crawford](#) (the posthumous child) was the first wife of John Allen. (See The Allen's). [Note: The wife of James Crawford, Cousin Mary Crawford, was with child at the time James passed away on about 1798 as listed.](#)

We have found it impossible to obtain any satisfactory account of the parentage of the late Colonel James Crawford, or of his relationship with the Patrick Crawford family. His father, said to have been named John, died while a young man, leaving two children - James and Samuel [Crawford](#).

These boys were reared by a paternal uncle called Robin, who removed to Kentucky. James Crawford, recently mentioned, who died in 1789, [see 1798](#); is said to have been a brother of John and Robin. Colonel Crawford was a lawyer in Staunton for many years. After retiring from the bar to his farm, he was an efficient justice of the peace, president of the county court, etc., etc. His first wife was a sister of Erasmus Stribbling, and his second, the widow of his cousin, John Crawford, Captain Samuel Crawford, brother of James, was the Lieutenant Crawford of the war of 1842. (See page 233) His wife was a daughter of the Rev. William Wilson. – Extract from Jos. A. Waddell's Annals of Augusta County.

Extract from Annals of August County, by Jas. A. Waddell. The first passage of the Blue Ridge, and entrance into the Valley by white men, was made by Governor Spotswood, in 1716. Joist Hite, of Pennsylvania, removed his family to Virginia in 1732, and fixed his residence a few miles south of the present town of Winchester, which is generally believed to be the first permanent settlement by white men in the Valley. All the earliest settlers came from Pennsylvania and up the Valley of the Shenandoah. The settlers were almost exclusively of the Scotch-Irish race; natives of the north of Ireland but of Scotch ancestry. Most of those who came along during the first three or four decades were dissenters from the Church of England of the Presbyterian faith, and victims of religious persecution in their native land. Up to 1838 the whole region west of the Blue Ridge constituted a part of the county of Orange. But on that year, on November 1, the General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia passed an act establishing the counties of Frederick and Augusta. Augusta was much the larger of the two counties. It embraced northward, the present county of Rockingham and a part of the Page; to the south it extended to the border of

Virginia. It included nearly all of West Virginia, the State of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and, as contended by Virginians, a part of western Pennsylvania. Proof is said to exist of a settlement in the Valley earlier than 1832. Adam Miller resided at and owned the place now known as Bear's Lithia Spring, near Elkton. The certificate of his naturalization, issued under the hand of Governor Gooch, March 13, 1741, sets forth that he was a native of Scherstien in Germany, and had lived on the "Shenandoah" for fifteen years next before the date of the paper.

On the 26th June, 1743, several children were baptized at North Mountain meeting house. The latter place may have been the predecessor of Tinkling Spring, or it may have been in the present county of Rockbridge. The names of the children baptized were Hayes, Greenald, Dunlap, Crawford, Breckenridge, etc. Mr. Craig in his notes says he baptized John Crawford's son, William, March 21, 1745.

At North Mountain meeting house, June 1, 1796, among the children baptized were John Trimble's son, James, and Alexander Crawford's son, William. It is an interesting coincidence that John Trimble and Alexander Crawford were both murdered by Indians in October, 1764, and probably on the same day as related elsewhere. James Crawford's sons, Alexander and Patrick Crawford's daughter, Martha, were baptized in November, 1748.

The first will presented in the county court of Augusta was that of Robert Wilson. It was executed November 3, 1745. The first deed recorded, December 9, 1745, was from Andrew Pickens to William McPheeters. The biographers of the celebrated Daniel Boone states that he came from Pennsylvania to Augusta about 1748-9, with his cousin,

Henry Miller. The latter returned to the country and built on Mossy Creek the first iron furnace in the Valley.

The court and grand juries were extremely loyal. In 1749 Jacob Castle was arrested for threatening to go over to and be aiding and assisting of the French against His Majesty's forces. In 1751, Owen Crawford was prosecuted for drinking a health to King James and refusing to King George. The accused made his escape and the presentment was dismissed.