

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

and
The American Criswells

being an Amateur Genealogist's attempt
to collect interesting data concerning
an old English Family and its descen-
dants in America, especially those who
were early settlers in Pennsylvania,
Virginia, and Maryland.

by

EDGAR GOLDEN CRISWELL

great-great grandson of
Robert and Martha (Buyers) Cresswell

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1931

THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY



OF PENNSYLVANIA

Presented by
Edgar F. Briswell
Nov. 3rd 1931

EDGAR G. CRISWELL
1200 PACIFIC STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

November 12, 1931.

The Secretary,
Pennsylvania Historical Society,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Sir:

If you will be good enough to accept it, I should like very much to present to the Society the accompanying family history . . . "The Cresswell Family and the American Criswells."

In the course of many years when I have been preparing my material for this book, I have called at your rooms a number of times and know that you do not have in any one volume a history of this family. It is a Chester - Cumberland - Huntingdon - Mifflin County family and dates back to the early 1700's in Pennsylvania.

We have typed only six copies. Five have been distributed among members of the family. I should like to have at least one copy on file in your Society's library. Will you accept it?

Cordially,

Edgar G. Criswell

In your copy of the "THE CRESSWELL FAMILY AND THE AMERICAN CRISWELLS" please make the following changes:--

1. In the Chapter headed "The Cresswells in Pennsylvania":

- a. In the second page of that Chapter which begins "records are found in the Third Series of the Archives", please cancel the three-line paragraph beginning "June 26, 1937, a land warrant was issued."
- b. ✓ The next page (continuing the article headed "They "presumed" ~~to~~ to settle in William Penn's Manor") begins "individuals, including Robert Criswell (the name appears twice)". Please destroy that page and in its place substitute the newly typed page, sent herewith, beginning "individuals, including Robert and John Criswell!"
- c. ✓ The next page begins: "Cresswell, which was probated Feb. 8, 1785". Please destroy that page and in its place insert the four newly typed pages, sent herewith, containing the articles headed :
"William and Mary Cresswell, Original settlers" and
"Cresswell, Dunwoody, Elliott, Bulloch, and Roosevelt". Facts found since the original pages were written have enabled me to write these more interesting articles.
- d. ✓ Nine pages farther along, comes a two-page article headed "Completing A Trio Of Brothers". Please destroy these two pages. They contain important errors. The article will be written later.

Edgar G. Criswell.

E. G. Criswell

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This is No. 2 of six copies of

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

and

The American Criswells

presented to

THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY
and
The American Criswells

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FOREWORD

The Cresswell and Criswell family history material in these chapters has been gathered through a period of more than 30 years by reading State and County histories, by checking through Township records, by corresponding with many relatives, and through special research work by genealogists who were engaged for particular tasks, and also through the careful research work of Robert Paul Cresswell in the Pennsylvania State library. Many a holiday I have spent in libraries in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia, and many an evening. My regret is that I did not have much more time to give. It has been a fascinating search.

I hope I have brought together enough information to inspire others to make a more thorough job of it later on. Perhaps, by a pooling of interests, a trained genealogist could be employed to devote enough time to establish definitely the connection between the Cresswells and Criswells in America with their ancestors in England. It seems well worth doing.

No effort was made to trace out each individual family from earliest days to present days, but rather to record the early families of whom data could be secured and thus make a foundation for individual search later by those who may be interested in particular family lines.

Many men and women have helped me. I should like to mention by way of record and thanks my great-uncle, John Evans Criswell of Perry, Oklahoma; my aunt, Mrs. Mabel Criswell Wymond of Aurora, Indiana; my friends and cousins, Robert Cresswell of New York City, Robert Paul Cresswell of Harrisburg, Pa., Robert Bruce Criswell of Columbus, Ohio, and Robert Thomson Criswell of Chambersburg, Pa.

1200 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
March 21st, 1931.

Edgar S. Criswell
Edgar Golden Criswell

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

I. The Family Name

In Riestap's "Armories des Familles continues dans L'Armorial General" (1903) Vol. II, a coat of arms of the Croissilles family in Artois, France, is given. Description: de gu. a dix los. d'or, 3, 3, 3, et 1 accolées et aboutées.

A reference to the de Croissilles of Normandy is ~~given~~ included in "Nobilaire de Normandy" Vol. II, page 68, as an "ancienne famille de l'ection de Pont Audema", mentioning Nicolas Pierre de Croissilles as of date 1667. Their coat of arms differs from that of the Artois family. It contains several crosses. Description: de sable, a trois croisettes recroisettes d'or.

In the "Dictionnaire de la Noblesse Francaise", Vol. II, Column 476, the name of Mannoury de Croissilles, "ancienne noblesse de Normandie", appears, giving dates 1595 to 1666.

In the Roll of Arms of William Camden, the Antiquarian, (between 1278 and 1285) there is listed Sire de Cresseilles.

In the Roll of Battle Abbey, the longest list of the followers of William the Conqueror into England (1066), the nearest approach to the name I have seen is Crenawell.

In Domesday Book (1085-86), one of England's great name books, I have not checked any one of the names as holding land under the King; nor as "tenants in chief", unless as "de Coreilles"; nor as "under tenants", unless as "de Corcel". It seems likely that these names conceal any early Cresswell.

In commenting upon the construction of the name, English writers point to the ending "ell" and consider it as Anglo-Saxon, and one thing in favor of that is that it was found so early in good Anglo-Saxon territory, in extreme Northeast England. The name has two parts, though. In the very early days of family names (around the year 1000) they came usually from association with some place where a family lived, or in association with one's occupation. The French name seems to associate the family with a cross (Croix) as well as a watering place. The name might have been given to a family who lived near a well which was marked by a cross. In olden times wells alongside a trade or caravan route were so important to man and beast that they were considered little less than sacred and were sometimes marked by a cross. There was a cross at the well. A family lived near. They were known as the family who lived at the cross or at the well, or at the crossroad. Crosswell might easily be derived from that, and Cresswell, too.

It has also been suggested that the name might have an early Christian derivation as from Christ's Well, again

bearing on the sacred well by the wayside theory.

"The "Literary Digest" in answering an inquiry as to the derivation of the Creswell name, gave its opinion (1929) that it is a place name of English origin and explained by associating it with the Old English words "Cresse" and "Wiella", probably meaning a "cress spring", or well, and thus Cresswell. This seems reasonable, but it does not go back of the English name.

The "de" used in the name in the early days in England indicates that those who took the name to that country arrived there from Normandy. These people were a mixture of Norsemen from the Scandanavian peninsula, who had gone out on raiding and prospecting expeditions in the eighth or ninth centuries and who settled in Normandy (and no doubt on the Coast of England, too), and there by marriage with the native French, became the Norman-French of history. They probably went from Normandy into England, a few at a time, long before the Norman Conquest in 1066, but their emigration increased enormously at the time of the Conquest and immediately thereafter. At this latter time, the Normans were in control and much of England was parceled out among the Norman favorites and their retainers. Thus, the early Cresswells, by whatever name, no doubt went to England either with William the Conqueror or soon after his Conquest. My opinion is that they went with William. This is based on the following reasoning. It is known that the family of Percy were prominent followers of the Conqueror. They are included in the Battle Abbey Roll under the names of de Perci or de Percy. They became more famous as the Percies of England. One of the earliest grants of land in England by the Norman Conqueror was of Northumberland (the ancient Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria) to William's friend, Percy, who became the Earl of Northumberland. It is in Northumberland where we first find the Cresswells in England. It is likely that the first Percy, had among his principal followers one or more of the de Croisilles from Normandy. The chief one was no doubt assigned to a certain part of the Northumberland country, an important assignment because it included organizing for the defense of the Scottish border from the raids of that country's natives, and for the defense of the North Sea coast from the raids of the Norsemen from the East. The Percies and the Cresswells are often found in company in England, and even in America, for one of the leaders in Capt. John Smith's Expedition to Virginia in 1607 was Capt. George Percy, brother of the then Earl of Northumberland, and a Robert Creswell was a member of the London Company. Much earlier, Sir John Cresswell had been with Lord Thomas Percy as companions-in-arms to the Black Prince, son of Edward III, in the wars in France and Spain, 1364-8, and another Sir John Cresswell had been Constable of Warkworth Castle, seat of the Percy family.

It seems to me, then, that the name was originally French and that the men of the family were either natives of that part of France called Normandy (or farther South in France, predating the Norsemen) or else were Norsemen who married into native French families.

The change of form from de Croissilles to de Cresswell and Cresswell would be as easy as from de Perci to de Percy and Percy. The Normans accepted changes very generally after they settled in England. The pronunciation of the French name, if pronounced as nowadays, would be something like de Kraw-zee. It was gradually Anglicized to something that sounded like de Cresswell, though various spellings, as already shown, and finally became standardized and has stood as Cresswell and Creswell since the good old days of Richard the Lion Hearted.

In Burke's "Landed Gentry of Great Britain" appears the names of the present day families: Cresswell of Cresswell, Northumberland County; Cresswell of Cole Court, Hereford; Creswell of Pinkney Park, Wilts; Creswell of Ravenstone, Leicester; and other families in York, Stafford, Derby, Northampton, and other counties.

The name Criswell represents a change that followed the coming of the Cresswells to America. That spelling does not appear in England. It is, however, quite common in the United States. All through this country now are many families who have the names Cresswell, Creswell, or Criswell. It is only rarely that one finds the spelling Crisswell or Chriswell. The English spelling of Cresswell carries over into Canada. In a casual checking of the name in telephone directories of Toronto, Montreal and Halifax in 1929 I found 19 Cresswells in Toronto, 6 in Montreal, and one in Halifax, and no Criswell in any of the three.

In my own family the change in name was from Cresswell or Creswell to Criswell. It was made by Alexander, son of Robert Cresswell (1743-90), sometimes written Creswell, who was influenced by a Scotch schoolmaster, who probably wished to make the spelling conform more closely to the pronunciation. In Eastern Pennsylvania the name was often pronounced with the emphasis on the last syllable, just as it is in the Cumberland Valley today. Pronouncing the name Cresswell no doubt tended to make the sound of the first syllable seem like i instead of e and would also lead to shortening the spelling.

Alexander's son, John, when he found out that I was interested in tracing the family history, wrote to me, February 16, 1897, saying "You will have to hunt for Cresswell.

Father was the only one of that family that spelled the name as we do. There were six brothers. They all spelled it Cresswell."

NOTES

The name Croisilles appears on French maps today as applying to a village of 1400 people in the Department of Pas de Calais, between Cambrai and Arras, names famous as scenes of great battles in the World War.

The Percy family came from the village of Villedieu, in the Department of Manche, about 200 miles southwest of Croisilles. It is the Department which contains Cherbourg.

Brenan's "The House of Percy" states: "Tradition bestows upon the Lords of Perci a remote Scandanavian ancestry." Brenan also suggests that the Percy family went to England before the Norman Conquest and probably settled in Yorkshire. The name is included in Domesday Book.

Two or three of the early English Cresswells were named Oswald, and one is referred to as "Oswald or Oswin". This is no doubt a recognition of old Saxon times in Northumberland for Oswald was a Saxon King of Northumbria (killed in battle in 641) and was succeeded by Oswiu, not Oswin.

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

II. The Cresswell Family in England

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY IN ENGLAND

Extensive accounts of the Cresswell family appear in the various editions of Burke's "Landed Gentry of Great Britain" and Burke's "History of the Commoners of England".

Burke's "Landed Gentry of Great Britain" says:

"The family of Cresswell is one of great antiquity in the County of Northumberland, but its origin is lost in the imperfect records at the remote period of a county exposed to all the devastations of border warfare."

Burke's "History of the Commoners of England" says:

"The Cresswell family has been seated from an early era in the North of England, Robert de Cresswell having been (according to a manuscript taken from old writings) in possession of the estate so far back as the reign of Richard I. (1189-1199).

The family for which there are available the oldest definite records is known as Cresswell of Cresswell. The town of Cresswell is in Northumberland County, some $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of New Castle-on-Tyne, where Robert, the eldest son of William the Conqueror, built a fortress. Cresswell is now described as "a small fishing village on the North Sea coast of Northumberland." It came into the news of the World War when a German sea raiding force came upon the British collier "Invergyle" just off Cresswell and sank her. Reference is also made to Cresswell Castle and lands which the family held under English Kings in consideration of their keeping up the castle as a fortress and assisting in defending the county from the attacks of the Scots just across the Northern boundry, some 40 or 50 miles away.

Whether there was more than one family of Cresswell in England in the days of Richard I, we do not know, but as the earliest published records always go back to the Cresswells of Cresswell we may accept that family as our starting point. Members of this family, especially the younger sons, no doubt scattered to other points in England and even to Scotland and Ireland, because we find the family name not only in Northumberland, but in not less than 10 English counties and two (Lanark and Roxburgh) in Scotland. Sometimes the name is spelled Cresswell and sometimes Creswell (never Criswell) but generally in various families reference is made to Northumberland county and in most coats of arms the distinguishing feature of the squirrel appears.

Among the individual families of record now are Baker-Cresswell of Cresswell, successors of the original Cresswell

of Cresswell family; Creswell of Pinkney Park, in Wilts and Salop counties; Creswell of Ravenstone, in Leicester and Derby counties; Cresswell of Ode Court, in Hereford county; Cresswell of Derby; and other families are mentioned as of New Windsor and Neasham Hill. Doubtless, there are others, also. The Cresswell of Cresswell family has a direct line extending down to this day of 1930, no less than 690 years.

The first name to appear in records is Sir Robert de Cresswell, descended from a family of "great antiquity" as Burke says, and in possession of an estate "so far back as the reign of Richard I." (1189-1199)

From the time of the Norman Conquest (1066) to the beginning of the reign of Richard, the Lion Hearted (1189), is a period of 123 years. If the Cresswells of Normandy went into England with the Conqueror, it would be interesting to know about their life and exploits and adventures during that momentous period. Apparently no record exists which identifies any member of the family earlier than 1240. Local writings and traditions, however, associate the Cresswell men with activities of much earlier date, and this seems likely as William the Conqueror pushed his military campaigns vigorously against the Scots, the Welsh, and the Irish. No doubt he used every Norman soldier he could get, placing them in the most responsible places and scattering them throughout the country where he could use them to the greatest advantage. If he had not enough men with him when he landed at Hastings, he no doubt roused all Normandy by his victory, and thousands must have rushed to join him in order to have a part in the military and business opportunities which the battle created. It was in these stirring events, which we glorify under the name of the Norman Conquest, but which to the people of those days was probably only another war, that our ancestors took part. Finally they are in the North of England. They locate a fortress, not far in from the sea, which gave them a rallying point in offensive and defensive operations along the border. Cresswell Castle was one of a line of fortresses, probably built on the site of some much older Danish fortification. Its owners were required to maintain armed troops in the surrounding district for quick mobilization at the first sign of danger. In time of peace they were all farmers and large tracts of land were cultivated by the farmer-warriors attached to the Cresswell standard. In turn, the Cresswell leaders reported to higher-up leaders, probably the Percies.

Some interesting details are given in the Burke books, collected many years ago, of which photostat copies are a part of this record. A few of them are mentioned in the following paragraphs:

In 1240 Sir Robert de Cresswell was living in Northumberland County. His name appears as of that date as witness to deeds.

In 1291 Roger de Cresswell served as a juror in New Castle.

In 1323 Robert de Cresswell's name appears in a list of Knights and Men-at-Arms in Northumberland County.

In 1341-46 Sir John de Cresswell and Lord Thomas Percy acted as Companions-in-Arms to the Black Prince (Edward III's Prince of Wales) in France and Spain. No doubt they took part in the famous battle of Crecy, one of the world's greatest battles in 1346.

In 1366-67 the Black Prince led an expedition into Spain. In the "Chronicles of the Black Prince" it is recorded that "the vanguard was led by the Duke of Lancaster" and "among the Companions present" is listed "Cresswell". Evidently this was Sir John de Cresswell.

In 1376 Alexander de Cresswell was a witness to a deed and served on a jury.

In 1380 John de Cresswell was "redeemed from captivity" in Scotland by order of Richard II, evidently having been a prisoner of war.

In 1404 Sir John de Cresswell was Constable of Warkworth Castle, and his son, John, succeeded him as Constable. (In 1333 Edward III gave Warkworth Castle to the 10th Baron Percy. It became one of the principal residences of the Percy family. It is about 25 miles North of New Castle. Ten miles South is the village of Cresswell. Warkworth and Alnwick Castles, both in the Percy family, are open to tourists at certain times.)

The French "de" does not appear in the records after this first John of Warkworth Castle.

Robert Cresswell, living in the time of Henry VIII (1509-47) married Elizabeth Lumley, daughter of Sir Thomas Lumley and his wife, Elizabeth Plantagenet, the latter a daughter of Edward IV.

Robert Cresswell and Cuthbert Cresswell, grandsons of the Robert Cresswell mentioned in the preceding paragraph, were in the service of Queen Elizabeth, Robert being listed as "Deputy Receiver to Queen Elizabeth", and Cuthbert as "Supervisor of Coal Mines to Queen Elizabeth." (1558-1603)

In the Register of the University of Oxford (Vol. II, pt. 2, p. 188) is a reference to John Cresswell, of the County of York, under date of 1591-92.

In the records of St. James' Church, Clerkenwall, London, for 1615 (1;72) occurs the name of John Creswell whose daughter was then baptised.

Robert Cresswell, who died after 1648, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. His friend, John Davy, died in Kent, May 26, 1648, and willed the sum of Five Pounds "to my ancient collegiate friend, Robert Cresswell, the elder, as a token of my love to him."

The male line in the main branch of the family appears to have been broken on January 10, 1781, when John Cresswell died, leaving two daughters, who were twins, Frances Dorothea and Catherine Grace, born in 1760. The elder was Frances and she married Francis Easterby, Esq., in 1787. He purchased Catherine's interest in the estate and assumed the name and coat of arms of Cresswell, so the name was continued.

A name was added to Cresswell in another marriage, however. The eldest son of Frances and Francis, just mentioned, Addison John Cresswell, married in 1818 Elizabeth Mary Reed, only child of Gilfrid Lawson Reed, cousin and heiress of John Baker. When she succeeded to the Baker fortune, Addison John Cresswell assumed the surname and arms of Baker in addition to those of Cresswell, becoming Addison John Baker-Cresswell. After that, to the Cresswell coat of arms were added the Baker and Reed arms.

After the break in the line, the members of the family seem to have been concerned about carrying the name on as far as possible. Two of the younger sons were named Cresswell Cresswell in this branch of the family. One was a son of the twin Dorothea and he became the Right Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, (1794-1863), Member of Parliament for Liverpool, and Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce. The other was a grandson of Dorothea (son of her second son). There was still another Creswell Cresswell, but this was in the Creswell of Pinkney Park family (spelled with one s), which shows that the two families were closely related.

No indication appears in the Burke record to show which English family or families sent their sons to America, nor do they show how or why the Cresswells appeared in Ireland. Probably this is because family records, especially in a numerous family, are concerned chiefly with the descent of the family estate and that concerns the oldest son more than any one else in English families. The younger sons could go where they seemed to see opportunity. They are likely the ones who did the emigrating and none having made any great

name for himself or the family, no effort was made to include such men in the published records in England, although one became Postmaster General in the United States.

NOTE

In 1924 there was published in the United States (The Dial Press, New York) a volume, "The Journal of Nicholas Cresswell", which must have interested many members of the Cresswell-Criswell family. It is the only record which I have ever seen of an English Cresswell actually transplanted to this country. He had a lively and even thrilling two years over here just at the opening of the Revolutionary War, but returned home in 1777. He was a member of a branch of the Cresswell of Ocle Court or an older Derbyshire family of Cresswell, descended from the Northumberland family. The Coat of Arms given in his book was not that of the Ocle Court family, but it has the three squirrels in regulation position. His family motto is also different. His reads: "Oliva potior Armis". Nicholas Cresswell was born in 1750 and died in 1804. Descendants of a brother of Nicholas Cresswell emigrated to Canada and settled in Toronto.

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

III. The Cresswell Coat of Arms

Cresswell Coat of Arms and Crests

Evidence of close relationship among early Cresswell families is found in their coat of arms and crests.

In Burke's "Landed Gentry of Great Britain" and in Burke's "Commoners of Great Britain" appear descriptions of the following arms:

Cresswell of Cresswell, Northumberland County.
Cresswell of Ocle Court, Hereford County.
Cresswell of Pinkney Park, Wilts.
Cresswell of Ravenstone, Leicester.
Cresswell of Northampton.

Descriptions of the coats of arms and crests are given in the usual technical terms of Heraldry. In each of these five families, ranging from the very northeast of England to within a few miles of the English Channel, there is one continuing feature, three squirrels, described as "three torteaux, each charged with a squirrel, sejant." The field, or background, may differ for different families, as in Ravenstone it is blue, while in Pinkney Park it is red, but the three squirrels, always described as "sejant", that is, sitting upright, are there and generally placed "two and one", meaning two at top and one below.

In order to have a copy of the Coat of Arms of the Cresswell of Cresswell family, as nearly like the original as possible, I requested the College of Arms in London (a department of the British Government) to have a painting made from their earliest grant of arms to this family, not including the arms of the present Baker-Cresswell family as it now includes arms of other families. As the result I have now (see following page) a copy of the arms granted to George Cresswell in 1584. Of these arms the College of Arms wrote: "The Arms of the family of Cresswell of Cresswell were officially entered here in the year 1584, and were then recognized as being the ancient arms of that family."

COLLEGE OF ARMS
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET
LONDON, E.C. 4

Enclosures

31 December 1928

Dear Sir,

Thanks for your letter of 23 November enclosing Money Order for \$1:15:0.

The arms of the family of Cresswell of Cresswell were officially entered here in the year 1584, and were then recognized as being the ancient arms of that family. A painting of these arms is enclosed herewith.

No crest was recorded at the time of the above entry. Arms are of much older origin than crests, and the assumption therefore is that these arms existed before crests first began to be used.

In 1810 when Francis Easterby succeeded to the Cresswell estate and assumed the surname and arms of Cresswell, the crest which appears in the pedigree set out in Burke's "Landed Gentry" was granted to him.

You are probably aware that there was another family of Cresswell living in the County of Northampton to whom arms and crest were granted about 1590, and I presume that you are satisfied yourself that it is the family of Cresswell of Cresswell from which you descend.

If you have the slightest doubt on the point, and will send me a note of whatever information you possess as to the first two generations of your paternal ancestors in America I shall be happy to look into the point and advise you as to

your position with regard to the arms.

In accordance with your request I enclose an heraldic description of the arms.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. T. Butler

Portcullis.

Edgar G. Criswell, Esq.,
Messrs. Doubleday, Doran & Co.,
244, Madison Avenue,
New York.

COLLEGE OF ARMS
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET
LONDON, E.C. 4

31 December 1928

The arms of the family of Cresswell of Cresswell of the County of Northumberland as recorded to George Cresswell at the Visitation of the County of York in 1584.

"Gules, three plates each charged with a squirrel cracking a nut of the field."

(Signed) A. T. Butler

Portcullis.



The Arms of the Family
of
CRESSWELL OF CRESSWELL
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, ENGLAND
as recorded to George Cresswell
at the Visitation of the County of York
in 1584

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PAINTING OF THE CRESSWELL COAT OF ARMS

Where this photograph shows black the painting shows red. The helmet is bronze, largely. The white portion here is white in painting.

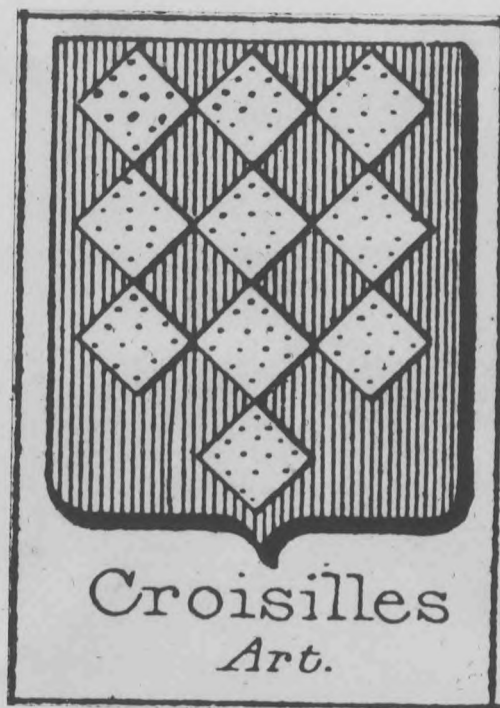


ADDISON J. BAKER CRESSWELL, ESQ. M.P.
CRESSWELL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

BAKER-CRESSWELL COAT OF ARMS AND CREST

Cresswell quarters contain the three squirrels;
Baker quarters contain the crosses.

Burke's "Heraldic Illustrations" (1844)
Plate 125



From "Planches de l'Armorial General", J. B. Reitstap (1861)
Plate CLIV

Above is the coat of arms of Croisilles of Artois, France.

Description:

De gu. a dix los. d'or, 3.3.3 et 1
accolees et aboutees.

Another French Coat of Arms is that of the family of Croisilles of Normandy. Description: De sa. a trois croisettes recroisettees d'or.

This latter coat of arms is not included in above book.

Crests

Crests are of later date than Coats of Arms. Apparently there was no crest assigned to the Cresswell of Cresswell family at or close to the time of the coat of arms. The one used by that family was granted in 1810, which is long after the Cresswells who came to America had settled here and so the American family is less interested in these later crests than in the arms.

Of the five families listed with their coats of arms, each is shown in the Burke books as having Crests, and in all but one or two of them the squirrel appears. The Pinkney Park family's crest contains a head of a Saracen. This is described in the dictionary as "anciently a Nomad Arab; a Moslem enemy of the Medieval Christians." It is the full face of a man with head wreathed. In Fairbairn's "Book of Crests" the Creswell of Northampton family is also shown as using a Saracen head in its Crest. In the same book there is listed an Irish family crest for Cresswell, which also has a man's head, described as a savage's head, appearing much like the Saracen. In the case of the Cresswell of Shropshire their crest shows a grayhound instead of a squirrel. In the Creswell of Hants crest the features are quite different, including an arm in chain armour holding in the hand a cross.

Thus, it is seen that while the earlier coats of arms of the several families are quite similar in principal features, the crests show more individuality.

The Latin mottoes are interesting. In the Cresswell of Cresswell crest the motto is: "Cressa ne careat", which is found in the Odes of Horace, Liber 6, Canmen XXXVI; Verse 10 - "Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota", which is translated as "Let not such a joyful day go without its white mark", which seems to refer to the customs of the Romans to mark their happy days (on their calendars) with a white mark or chalk.

The Pinkney Park family uses this; "Aut nunquam tentes aut perface", which means "Either do not attempt, or complete."

The Ocle Court family uses: "Vincit amor patriae" (Love of Country conquers).



CRESSWELL, SHROPSHIRE
A greyhound sejant arg.
Plate 59
No. 4



CRESSWELL, NORTHAMPTON
A Saracen's head ppr.
Aut nunquam tentes,
aut perfice. (Either
do not attempt, or
complete.)
Plate 190
No. 5



CRESSWELL, IRELAND CRESSWELL, PINKNEY PARK
A Saracen's head ppr. wreathed vert
and arg.
Plate 190
No. 7



CRESSWELL, SUFFOLK
A squirrel sejant crack-
ing a nut, all ppr.
Plate 135
No. 7



BAKER-CRESSWELL, NORTHUMBERLAND
On a mount vert a torteau
charged with a squirrel
sejant arg.
Plate 135
No. 11

- Crawford, Macknight-** of Lauriston Castle, Midlothian, and Kirkland House, West Kilbride, N.B.: (1) A sword erect in pale, having on the point a pair of balances, all pp. (*for Crawford*). 179. 11. (2) A demi-lion rampant or (*for Macknight*). *Quod tibi hoc alteri. — Nil durum volenti.* 10. 2
- Crawhall** of Northumb. and Durh., on a garb or, a crow sa. *Nec careo, nec curo.*
- Crawhall**, a crow holding in the dexter claw a battle-axe. *Præsto et persto.*
- Crawhall**, George, of Burton Croft, Yorks, upon a mount vert a crow sa., holding in the dexter claw a battle-axe in bend ppr. *Præsto et persto.*
- Crawley-Boovey**, *see* Boovey.
- Crawley**, Sussex and Beds, a crane ppr., in the dexter claw a fleur-de-lis or. *cf.* 105. 9
- Crawley**, Francis, Esquire, of Stockwood, Luton, Beds, same crest. *Non omnia possumus omnes.*
- Crawley**, Ireland, a triangular harrow. 178. 4
- Crawley**, Dorset, a lion's head erased semée of hurts, gorged with a ducal coronet gu. 18. 5
- Crawshaw**, Baron (Brooks), a demi-lion ppr., maned arg., charged on the shoulder with a fountain, and holding in the paws a pheon in bend sinister ppr., stringed or.
- Crawshaw**, a greyhound current arg., collared gu. *cf.* 58. 2
- Crawshaw**, on a mount in front of a bull-dog, collared, a pile of balls. 57. 10
- Crawshay**, de Barri, Esquire, of Rosefield, Sevenoaks, Kent, on a mount vert, a mastiff dog standing over a pyramid of cannon-balls ppr. *Perseverance.*
- Crawshay**, Codrington Fraser, Esquire, of Lhanvair Grange, near Abergavenny, Monmouthsh., same crest and motto.
- Crawshay**, Francis Richard, Esquire, of Treforest, South Wales, same crest and motto.
- Crawshay**, Tudor, Esquire, of Dimlands, Llantwit-Major, Glamorgansh., same crest and motto.
- Crawshay**, William Thompson, Esquire, of Cyfarthfa Castle, Merthyr Tydvil, and Caversham Park, Reading, same crest. *Perseverance.*
- Crawshay**, a greyhound current sa. *cf.* 58. 2
- Crawshay**, Norf., a dog sa., standing over a heap of olives ppr.
- Cray** of Kent, a chevalier on horseback holding a sword in pale, all ppr. *cf.* 189. 10
- Craycraft** or **Creecroft**, a stork holding in the dexter claw a battle-axe ppr. *cf.* 125. 11
- Craye**, out of a ducal coronet or, a griffin's head arg., collared of the first. *cf.* 67. 9
- Creagh**, Ireland, a nag's head erased bridled ppr. *cf.* 51. 5
- Creagh**, *see* Butler-Creagh.
- Creagh**, *see* MacMahon-Creagh.
- Creagh**, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a horse's head coupé arg., between two laurel-branches ppr. *cf.* 50. 2
- Creagh**, a horse's head erased arg., bridled gu., and decked with a slip of laurel ppr. *Virtute et numine.* *cf.* 51. 5
- Creagh**, Michael, Esquire, of the city of Dublin, a horse's head erased arg., caparisoned gu., in the headstall of the bridle a laurel-branch vert. *Virtute et numine.* *cf.* 51. 5
- Creagh**, John Bagwell, Esquire, of Hermitage, near Doneraile, same crest and motto.
- Creagh**, Ireland, an arm holding a dagger, point downward. *cf.* 213. 6
- Creake**, a stag trippant gu. 117. 8
- Crealocke** of Langerton, Littleham, Devonsh., a griffin's head erased sa., beaked or, langued gu., transtixed by a sword fesseways ppr., the hilt resting on the wreath, holding in the beak a sprig of laurel, also ppr. *Deo et gladio.*
- Crean**, Ireland, a hand plucking a thistle ppr. 218. 5
- Crean**, a water-bouget az. 168. 4
- Creasy**, a greyhound's head sa., collared arg. 61. 2
- Creck**, a swan arg. 99. 2
- Creecroft**, *see* Craycraft.
- Crege**, Scotland, an arm in armour embowed wielding a scimitar ppr. 195. 10
- Crege**, George Cecil, Ower Moigne Court, Dorset, a dexter hand holding a civic crown ppr. *The reward of integrity.*
- Creck**, Scotland, a hand holding a crown of laurel ppr. *Volenti nil difficile.* *cf.* 218. 4
- Creed**, on an oak-branch vert a dove arg., holding in the beak a sprig ppr., charged on the breast with a cross patée gu. 92. 5
- Creed**, a dove holding in its beak an olive-branch ppr. 92. 5
- Creed**, a demi-wolf regardant orinois, holding in the dexter paw an étoile gu. 71. 1
- Creed**, a dragon's head gu. 71. 1
- Creed**, Thomas, M.D., Ballinstone, Parkwood Road, Boscombe, Hants, a thistle ppr.
- Crees**, Warw., on a mount a falcon with wings addorsed, ducally gorged, belled. *Gladio et virtute.* *cf.* 88. 2
- Creese**, a unicorn's head coupé ppr. *Demique decus.* 49. 7
- Creeston**, a dragon passant vomiting fire ppr. *cf.* 73. 2
- Creavey** or **Creve**, a griffin sejant per pale arg. and sa., winged or. 62. 10
- Crege**, an arm in armour embowed, cut off below the wrist and dropping blood, holding in the hand an arrow. *Fortium audaces juvat.*
- Crege**, William Barwick, Esquire, of Moor End, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, out of a crescent or, a blackamoor's head in profile, wreathed about the temples or and gu.
- Creighton**, a bomb-shell fired ppr. 177. 12
- Creirie**, *see* M'Creire.
- Creke**, Cambs, in a crescent arg., a bundle of five arrows or, headed and barbed arg., tied with a ribbon gu.
- Creke**, *see* Crake.
- Creketot**, a stag's head erased or. 121. 2
- Crele**, Ireland, a wolf's head erased arg. 30. 8
- Cremer** of London and Norf., a ram's head erased paly of six arg. and gu., attired of the first. 130. 6
- Cremer**, Wyndham Cremer, Esquire, of Beeston Hall, Cremer, Norf., a ram's head erased per pale wavy arg. and gu., armed or
- Cremerne**, Baron, *see* Dartrey, Earl of.
- Crenway**, on a chapeau gu., a boar passant or. *cf.* 40. 8
- Crepping** or **Creping**, Lincs, a lion passant ppr., holding in the dexter paw a crescent arg. 5. 6
- Cressacre**, a catamountain.
- Cressagny**, on a chapeau gu., turned up erm., a gauntlet ppr., holding a cutlass arg., the hilt and pommel or.
- Cresspine**, **Cresspin**, or **Crispin**, a hydra with seven heads vert. 23. 3
- Cress** or **Cresse**, Notts, a griffin's head coupé sa. 66. 1
- Cressall**, two lion's gambes erased supporting a bezant. 39. 4
- Cressenor** or **Cressner**, a dexter arm coupé and embowed fesseways, holding three wheat-stalks ppr. 202. 6
- Cresset**, Shropsh., a demi-lion rampant gardant arg., ducally crowned or, holding a beacon of the first fired ppr.
- Cressey**, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-peacock ppr. 103. 13
- Cressy**, Charles Albert, Hill House, Walton, Ipswich, out of a ducal coronet a demi-eagle displayed ppr. *Cressa ne careat.*
- Cresswell**, *see* Baker-Cresswell.
- Cresswell**, Suff., a squirrel sejant cracking a nut, all ppr. 135. 7
- Cresswell** of London and Northumb., on a mount vert, a torteau charged with a squirrel sejant arg. 135. 11
- Cresswell**, Shropsh., a greyhound sejant arg. 59. 4
- Cresswell**, a dexter arm embowed, vested, slashed, holding in the hand ppr. a mace.
- Cresswell**, George, Esquire, of Ocle Court, Hertford, between two eagle's wings gu., guttée-d'or, a bird holt of the last, thereon a squirrel sejant ppr., holding in the paws a trofoil slipped vert. *Vincit amor patriæ.*
- Cresswell**, -Ireland, a savage's head ppr., wreathed vert. *cf.* 190. 7
- Cresswell**, Baker-, Addison Francis, of Cresswell, Alnwick, Northumb.: (1) A mount vert, thereon a torteau charged with a squirrel sejant arg. (2) A goat's head erased arg., armed and orined or, gorged with a collar gemel, and charged on the neck with a saltire gu. *Cressa ne careat.*
- Cressy**, Lincs, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-eagle displayed ppr. 80. 14
- Cressy**, a griffin's head coupé sa. 66. 1
- Creston**, a lion passant resting his dexter paw on a torteau. *cf.* 6. 2
- Cresswell**, Hants, a sinister arm in chain armour, holding in the hand ppr. a cross botonnée fitched or.
- Cresswell**, Northamp., a Saracen's head ppr. 190. 5
- Cresswell** of Pinkney Park, Wilts, a Saracen's head ppr., wreathed vert and arg., charged with a mullet gu. *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfices.* 190. 5
- Cresswell**, Northamp., on the branch of a tree fesseways vert a squirrel sejant gu., cracking a nut or, between two hazel-twigs of the first, fructed of the third.
- Creswick**, out of a ducal coronet or, an arm in armour embowed, holding in the hand a dagger ppr. *cf.* 196. 5

The Squirrel in Heraldry

In the "Art of Heraldry" (Fox-Davies 1904) the author speaks of the various animals which have been used in coats of arms and crests. The following paragraph appears:

"The squirrel occurs in many English Coats of Arms. It is always sejant (sitting) and very frequently cracking a nut. It occurs in the arms of Arthur Warren Samuels, William J. Atkinson Baldwin, William Blackstone Lee, Pearkes of London. Fouquet, celebrated Finance Minister of Louis XIV (sometimes identified with the Man in the Iron Mask) bore "argent, a squirrel gules, a bordure of the last, seme-de-lis."

The squirrel has been found in English, French, Danish, and Bavarian coats of arms. Many other animals are also used. It seems that they are likely selected to satisfy the whim of the individual, or some tradition in the family. A Dictionary of Heraldry in the New York Public Library explains that a squirrel represents its owner's love of the woods and the country and a man who selects a squirrel for his coat of arms is probably a country gentleman who is fond of hunting small game around his estate and the squirrel, being a very active little animal and difficult to hit, represents his idea of a sporty little animal which he delights to honor by placing in his coat of arms. That seems reasonable enough.

The arms granted to George Cresswell (1584) substantiate this theory in a way, because the position of the helmet (it is closed and in profile) indicates that he was not a soldier, but was an esquire or a gentleman --- evidently a country gentleman who loved his woods and its animals.

VARIOUS PHOTOSTATIC REPRODUCTIONS
FROM BOOKS IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
HAVING A BEARING ON THE
GRESSWELL FAMILY HISTORY.

CREMER WOODROW, *b.* 1746; *m.* Mary, dau. of Richard Ellis, Norfolk, and had issue, a son.

CREMER CREMER (formerly Woodrow), who assumed by Royal Licence, 23 Jan. 1786, the surname and arms of CREMER in lieu of his patronymic, *b.* 1768; *m.* Ann, dau. of T. Buckle, of Cringleford, Norfolk, and *d.* 29 April, 1803, having had issue, a son.

REV. CREMER CREMER, of Beeston Regis, *b.* 30 June, 1795; *m.* 1811, Marianne Charlotta, eldest dau. of George Wyndham, of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, and *d.* 6 May, 1867, having by her (who *d.* 4 Nov. 1842) had issue,

THOMAS WYNDHAM, of whom presently.

The eldest son,

THOMAS WYNDHAM CREMER, of Beeston Hall, J.P., B.A. St. John's Coll, Camb., *b.* 21 March, 1831; *m.* 13 Oct. 1869, Rachael Anna, dau. of the late John Ketton, of Felbrigg Hall, Norfolk, and *d.* 3 Nov. 1894, having by her (*b.* 28 Nov. 1846) had issue,

1. WYNDHAM CREMER, now of Beeston,

1. Arabella Gertrude.
2. Geraldine Millicent.
3. Ida Rosalind.

Arms—Arg., three wolves heads erased sa., on a chief gu. as many cinquefoils or. **Crest**—A ram's head erased per pale wavy arg. and gu. armed or.

Seat—Beeston Hall, Cromer, Norfolk.

BAKER-CRESSWELL OF CRESSWELL.

ADDISON FRANCIS BAKER-CRESSWELL, of Cresswell and Harehope, Northumberland, late Capt. Northumberland Imp. Yeo., formerly Lieut. Scots Guards, *b.* 8 Nov. 1874; *m.* 2 Feb. 1899, Idonea, 2nd dau. of S. F. Widdrington, of Newton Hall, Northumberland (*see that family*), and has issue,

1. JOHN, *b.* 7 Dec. 1899.
2. Addison Ioc, *b.* 2 Feb. 1901.
1. Cynthia May.

Lineage.—The family of Cresswell is one of great antiquity in the co. of Northumberland, but its origin is lost in the imperfect records, at that remote period, of a county exposed to all the devastations of Border warfare.

SIR ROBERT DE CRESSWELL, living *temp.* King JOHN and King HENRY III., witnessed various deeds of Robert and Ada de Baliol, A.D. 1240, 1246, 1249, and 1256. He was father of

SIMON DE CRESSWELL, living *temp.* King HENRY III., who was father of

ROGER DE CRESSWELL, living *temp.* King EDWARD I. In 1291 he was upon a jury at Newcastle, and was witness to a deed in 1300. His son,

ROBERT DE CRESSWELL, living *temp.* King EDWARD II. and King EDWARD III.; his name occurs in list of Knights and Men-at-Arms in Northumberland, returned by the High Sheriff in 1343. He left issue,

1. ALEXANDER, of whom hereafter.
2. Sir John, who was engaged in the French wars with Lord Thomas Percy; they were companions-in-arms of the Black Prince.

ALEXANDER DE CRESSWELL, living *temp.* King EDWARD III. was *s.* by his son,

JOHN DE CRESSWELL, living *temp.* King RICHARD II., and King HENRY IV. He gave evidence in the Scrope and Grosvenor Controversy, and was Constable of Warkworth Castle 1404. He left issue,

1. JOHN CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, living *temp.* HENRY V. and VI., who was also Constable of Warkworth Castle, and left issue, GEORGE, of whom hereafter.
2. Richard, in Holy Orders, Rector of Kimblesworth 1462.

GEORGE CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, living *temp.* HENRY VII. and VIII.; by a deed dated at Cresswell 1512, he conveys to his son, Percival, certain lands near Cresswell. He had issue,

1. ROBERT.
2. Percival, of Nunkeeling in Holderness, living *temp.* HENRY VIII. and ELIZABETH. He *m.* Cassandra, dau. of Hassal, of Hanklow, in Cheshire, and left issue. (*Vide GLOVER'S Visitation of Yorkshire.*)

The eldest son,

ROBERT CRESSWELL, living *temp.* HENRY VIII., *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Lumley, of Lumley Castle, by Elizabeth Plantagenet his wife, dau. of King EDWARD IV., and the Lady Elizabeth Lucy. He left issue,

OSWIN CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, living *temp.* EDWARD VI. and ELIZABETH. *m.* Dorothy, dau. of Sir Ralph Hedworth, of Harratton, by his wife Dorothy, dau. of Sir Henry Gascoigne, of Sedgfield, and left issue,

1. JOHN.
2. Cuthbert, Supervisor of Coal Mines to Queen ELIZABETH.
3. Robert, of Ellington, Deputy Receiver to Queen ELIZABETH.

The eldest son,

JOHN CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, dying 20 Oct. 1599, left, by Elizabeth his wife,

JOHN CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, living *temp.* JAMES I. and CHARLES I. and II. By his wife Joan, he had issue,

1. WILLIAM.
2. Oswald, "of the Tower of London," 1687.
3. Ephraim, *d.s.p.*

1. A dau., bapt. 17 May, 1626.

2. Ann, bapt. 5 Aug. 1628.

The eldest son,

WILLIAM CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, bapt. 1615, was living *temp.* King JAMES and CHARLES I. and II. He *d.* previous to 1691, leaving issue, by Lillis, his wife,

WILLIAM CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, living *temp.* King WILLIAM, Queen ANNE, and GEORGE I. and II. By his will, dated 18 May, 1749, he appears to have possessed estates at Cresswell, and other parts of Northumberland, and gives his estates to Lord Ravensworth and Lancelot Allgood, in trust, for the use of William Cresswell. He left issue,

1. WILLIAM.

2. Henry, of New Windsor, who *d.* 3 March, 1775, having *m.* Sarah, dau. of Richard Cheslyn, from whom are descended the Cresswells of New Windsor.

The eldest son,

WILLIAM CRESSWELL, of Woodhorn Demesne, and afterwards of Cresswell, *m.* Grace, dau. of Joseph Forster, of Low Buston, and *d.* 18 Aug. 1772, leaving issue,

1. JOHN.

1. Elizabeth, *m.* John Addison, of Whithy and Appleton-Ebor, *d.s.p.* 1 Dec. 1807.

2. Lilia, *m.* Rev. Robert Sanderson.

3. Bridget, *m.* Sir Henry Parker, of Melford Hall, Bart.

The eldest son,

JOHN CRESSWELL, *m.* Catherine, dau. of Rev. Thos. Dyer, 3rd son of Robert Dyer, of Aberglasney, Wales, and dying 10 Jan. 1781, left issue, two twin daughters, his co-heirs,

1. FRANCES DOROTHEA, of whom presently.

2. Catherine Grace, *m.* Birnie Brown, and had issue.

The elder dau. and co-heir,

FRANCES DOROTHEA CRESSWELL, *b.* 1760; *m.* 1787, Francis Easterby, of Blackheath, who purchased the other co-heir moiety of Cresswell, assumed the surname and arms of CRESSWELL in 1807; and *d.* 1832, having by him (who *d.* 1834) had issue,

1. ADDISON JOHN, of Cresswell.

2. Francis, of King's Lynn, *m.* Rachel Elizabeth, dan. of Joseph Fey, and had, with other issue,

Francis Joseph, *m.* 8 Aug. 1860, Hon. Charlotte Georgina Gough Calthorpe, eldest dau. of Frederick, 4th Lord Calthorpe, and *d.* Sept. 1882, having by her (who *d.* 18 Aug. 1870) had issue,

(1) George. (2) Cresswell.

(1) Rachel Frederica, *m.* 11 Aug. 1855, Gerard H. U. Noel, R.N. (*see BURKE'S Peerage, GAINSBOROUGH, E.*)

(2) Edith, *m.* Charles Edward Thornycroft, of Thornycroft Hall.

3. William, *m.* and has issue.

4. Cresswell (Right Hon. Sir), P.C., M.P. for Liverpool, and Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, *b.* 1794; *d.* 30 Feb. 1863.

5. Oswald Joseph (Rev.), Rector of Hansworth, *m.* 10 Jan. 1837, Anna Maria, dau. of Rev. Canon Strong, Rector of Sedgfield, and *d.* 7 June, 1871, having by her (who *d.* 4 April, 1807) had issue,

1. Oswald Ernest, of Morney Cross, near Hereford, J.P. and D.L., *b.* 30 June, 1843.

2. Frederick (Rev.), *b.* 1848; *d.* 1884.

3. Frances Anna Clementina.

The eldest son,

ADDISON JOHN BAKER CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for North Northumberland 1841-7, High Sheriff 1841, *b.* 1 Oct. 1788; *m.* 23 June, 1818, Elizabeth Mary, only child of Gilfrid Lawson Reed, of Champion Hill, Surrey, and cousin and heiress of John Baker, of Hinton-on-the-Green, co. Gloucester, and of Grosvenor Street, London, and *d.* 5 May, 1879, having by her (who *d.* to Feb. 1860) had issue,

1. OSWIN ADDISON, *b.* 30 April, 1810; *m.* 1 Aug. 1843, Anne Seymour Conway, eldest dau. of Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart. of Altyre, and *d.* 6 March, 1856, having by her (who *d.* 3 June, 1858) had issue,

1. OSWIN CUMMING, the late representative.

2. Gilfrid George, J.P. for Worcestershire (31, *Ecceleston Square, S.W.*), *b.* 25 Aug. 1848; *m.* 3 July, 1876, Alice Louisa, youngest dau. of Sir Ashley Paston Cooper, Bart. of Gadebridge, and has issue,

(1) Henry Gilfrid, *b.* 9 March, 1878.

(2) Oswin Easterby, *b.* 10 April, 1882; *d.* 8 Oct. 1900.

(1) Alice Ida.

1. Elizabeth Seymour, *m.* 1868, Alex. Henderson Lee, of Blairhoyle, Stirling, and has issue.

2. Constance Wilhelmina, *m.* 1881, William Nangreave Mangin, and has issue.

3. Francis John, *b.* 20 Feb. 1824; *d.* March, 1827.

4. William Gilfrid, Capt. 11th Hussars, *b.* 1805; *m.* 4 June, 1839, Adelaide Eliza, 2nd dau. of Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart., and *d.s.p.* in the Crimea, 19 Sept. 1854. *She d.* 3 Aug. 1870.

5. Henry Robert, *b.* 1820; *m.* 1866, Eleanor Deatry, 4th dau. of George Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury, and *d.s.p.* 25 Dec. 1871.

1. Anna Fanny.

2. Elizabeth Jane Isabella.

Mr. Cresswell, on his wife succeeding to the property of her cousin, assumed the surname and arms of BAKER, in addition to those of Cresswell. He *d.* 1879, and was *s.* by his grandson,

OSWIN CUMMING BAKER-CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, Northumberland, J.P., *b.* 21 Nov. 1844, High Sheriff 1882, Major Northumber-



land Fusiliers, formerly Capt. 3rd Hussars, *m.* 21 Oct. 1872, Emma Sophia Georgina, eldest dau. of the Hon. Richard Deunian, of Westergate, Sussex, and *d.* 26 Feb. 1886, leaving issue,

1. ADDISON FRANCIS, now of Cresswell.
 2. Henry, Capt. late 15th Hussars, *b.* 17 March, 1876.
 1. Susan Elizabeth, *m.* 13 July, 1896, Frederick P. Barnett, and has issue.
 2. Mary Emma, *m.* 16 Oct. 1897, Col. Frederick Charlton Meyrick, C.B., eldest son of Sir Thomas Meyrick, Bart.
- His widow *m.* 7 Sept. 1892, Henry George, 2nd Earl of Ravensworth (who *d.* 29 July, 1903) and 3rdly, 30 April, 1904, James William Wadsworth.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, ermine, three torteaux, two and one, each charged with a squirrel sejant arg., for CRESSWELL; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a goat statant armed and crined or, between three saltires of the last, for BAKER. **Crest**—1st, CRESSWELL: A mount vert thereon a torteau charged as in the arms; 2nd, BAKER: A goat's head erased arg. armed and crined or, gorged with a collar gemel and charged on the neck with a saltire gu. **Motto**—Cressa re creant.

Seats—Cresswell, Morpeth, and Harehope, Alnwick, Northumberland. **Clubs**—Turf, Guards', Marlborough, Hoodle's, and Bachelors'.

CRESSWELL OF OCLE COURT.

GEORGE CRESSWELL, of Ocle Court, Herefordshire, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1895, Lord of the Manor of Ocle Pychard, *b.* 27 Jan. 1856; *m.* 4 Feb. 1886, Edith Jane, dau. of Rev. Canon Snowden, Rector of Kirkby Overblow, Yorks, and has issue,

1. GEORGE EDMUND, *b.* 28 Feb. 1887.
2. Cyril Kystein, *b.* 5 May, 1888.

Lineage—RALPH CRESSWELL, purchased lands at Edale, Derbyshire, in 1610, and founded the chapel there in 1630. These lands, with the part of the patronage of the living which appears to be vested in them, were inherited by the present Mr. G. Cresswell, of Ocle Court. The family continued to reside there until the end of the 18th century, when a younger son,

JOSEPH CRESSWELL, settled at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and *d.* there in 1842, leaving a son,

THOMAS CRESSWELL, of Enfield House, Huddersfield, *m.* Mary, dau. of Walter Newton, late 21st Light Dragoons, of Womersley Grove, Pontefract, and grand-dau. of Vincent Newton, Lynham, co. Lincoln, and *d.* 12 Dec. 1872, leaving, with other issue, an eldest son, GEORGE, now of Ocle Court.

Arms—Quarterly of six gu. and or, three squirrels sejant between as many trefoils slipped all counterchanged. **Crest**—Between two eagles' wings gu. gouste d'or, a bird bolt of the last, thereon a squirrel sejant ppr. holding in the paws a trefoil slipped vert. **Motto**—Vincit amor patrie.

Seat—Ocle Court, Hereford.

CRESSWELL OF RAVENSTONE.

RICHARD GLEADAH CRESSWELL, of Ravenstone, co. Leicester, *b.* 9 March, 1853; *m.* 29 Sept. 1885, Laura, 3rd dau. of John Addenbrooke, late of Walsall, and has issue,

1. RICHARD ADDENBROOKE, *b.* 9 Sept. 1887.
2. Emily Grace, *b.* 1 June, 1889.

Lineage—The Cresswells have been resident landholders at Ravenstone from a remote period, their title deeds and family records extending, it is stated, as far back as *temp.* RICHARD I.

ROBERT CRESSWELL, who was living at Ravenstone during the time of the Civil War, purchased additional property there in 1645 and 1650. He was father of

RICHARD CRESSWELL, who *m.* Mary Lawrence, a dau. of an ancient family of that name in Sutton-Bonington, co. Nottingham. He *d.* 29 March, 1734, aged 65, and was buried at Ravenstone. His son and successor,

ROBERT CRESSWELL, *m.* 1795, Catherine, dau. of Matthew White, of Great Appleby, Gent., and *d.* 30 June, 1747, aged 43, and was buried at Ravenstone. He left issue,

RICHARD CRESSWELL, the only son, *b.* 17 Aug. 1726; *m.* 21 May, 1748, Elizabeth, dau. of Ambrose Salisbury, of Snilston, co. Leicester, by whom he had issue. Mr. Cresswell *d.* 26 June, 1763. His widow *d.* Jan. 1807. The elder son,

ROBERT CRESSWELL, of Ravenstone, bapt. 29 March, 1749; *m.* twice, 1st, 25 May, 1777, Ann, 3rd dau. of Robert Green, of Normanton-on-le-Heath, co. Leicester, and had two sons and three daus.,

1. ROBERT GREEN, J.P., *b.* 18 Feb. 1778; *d.* *unm.* 29 Dec. 1864, and was *e.* by his brother.
2. RICHARD EDWARD, *b.* April, 1779; *m.* 3 Feb. 1810, Alice, dau. of Henry Chapman, of Cleveland, co. York, and *d.* 23 Sept. 1866, having by her (who *d.* 7 May, 1862) had issue,

1. RICHARD HENRY (Rev.), his heir.
2. Robert Ward (CRESSWELL-WARD), of Neasham Hill, Darlington, *b.* 4 May, 1815; *m.* 11 May, 1848, Emily Georgina, dau. of Thomas Gleadah, of London, and *d.* 16 July, 1888, having by her (who *d.* 28 April, 1891) had issue,
 - (1) Robert Edward, *b.* 7 Nov. 1849; *m.* 13 July, 1875, Elizabeth, dau. of John Addenbrooke, late of Walsall, and has issue,
 - 1a. Edward, *b.* 9 July, 1876.
 - 2a. Robert, *b.* 1 Nov. 1877.
 - 3a. Richard, *b.* 2 July, 1886.
 - 4a. Benjamin, *b.* 26 Sept. 1888.
 - 5a. Elsie.
 - 6a. Louisa Jervis.
 - 7a. Catherine.
 - 8a. Mary.
 - (2) RICHARD GLEADAH, now of Ravenstone.
 - (3) Rowland Ward (CRESSWELL-WARD) of Neasham Hill, Darlington, co. Durham, who assumed the additional name of WARD 1888 (see CRESSWELL-WARD, of Neasham Hill).
- (1) Mary Anne, *b.* 28 Jan. 1858.
2. Edward Benjamin, *b.* 15 Jan. 1828; *d.* 1 Feb. 1875.
3. Mary Ann, *d.* *unm.* 30 Jan. 1846.
4. Elizabeth Martha Caroline.

1. Mary Anne, *m.* William Hall, at that time of Cotes, co. Leicester, and is dec.
2. Elizabeth, *m.* the Rev. John Oliver, Rector of Sweptone, and is dec.
3. Catherine, *d.* *unm.*

By his 2nd marriage Mr. Cresswell had one son,

3. Cresswell Cresswell, *d.* *unm.* 11 June, 1871.

Mr. Cresswell *d.* 21 Feb. 1825. His grandson,

REV. RICHARD HENRY CRESSWELL, M.A., of Ravenstone, *b.* 19 April, 1812; *m.* 3 Feb. 1835, Anne, 3rd dau. of Valentine Green, of Normanton-on-le-Heath, co. Leicester, and *d.* 17 July, 1870, having had issue,

1. RICHARD EDWARD, late of Ravenstone.
1. Elizabeth Theodosia, *b.* 22 Nov. 1835; *d.* *unm.* 19 March, 1855.
2. Mary Anne, *b.* 22 Nov. 1835; *d.* *unm.* 8 Aug. 1860.
3. Susan Alice.
4. Alice Catherine.
5. Martha, *m.* 14 July, 1863, David Maitland Makgill Crichton Roy, youngest son of Frederick Lewis Roy, of Nenthorpe, co. Berwick.
6. Frances Georgiana, *d.* young.

The only son,

RICHARD EDWARD CRESSWELL, of Ravenstone, co. Leicester, *b.* 18 June, 1838; *m.* 2 Feb. 1875, Mary Adelaide, dau. of Rev. Thomas Hand, He *d.* 14 Aug. 1876. She *d.* 24 March, 1900, leaving a dau.,

MARY CAROLINE, of Ravenstone, who sold that estate to her cousin, RICHARD GLEADAH CRESSWELL (see above).

Arms—Az., three plates, each charged with a squirrel gu. cracking a nut or. **Crest**—A branch of a tree barwise vert thereon a squirrel gu. cracking a nut or, between two twigs of hazel of the first fructed of the third.

Seat—Ravenstone, Ashby-de-la-Zouche.

CREWDSON OF HELME LODGE.

WILLIAM DILLWORTH CREWDSON, of Helme Lodge, Kendal, co. Westmorland, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1888, and J.P. for Kendal, 1838; *m.* 1 Feb. 1866, Katharine, dau. of Thomas Davidson.

Lineage—WILLIAM DILLWORTH CREWDSON, of Kendal, *b.* 26 Dec. 1774; *m.* 9 Oct. 1807, Deborah, dau. of George Braithwaite, of Kendal (see HUNKE'S Family Records), and *d.* 2 April, 1851, having by her (who *d.* 30 Oct. 1844) had issue, a son,

GEORGE BRAITHWAITE CREWDSON, of The Wood, Windermere, *b.* 28 Dec. 1810; *m.* Eleanor, dau. of George Fox, of Perran, co. Cornwall, and *d.* 10 May, 1876, having by her (who *d.* 1 June, 1890) had issue,

1. WILLIAM DILLWORTH, of Helme Lodge.
2. George (Rev.), M.A. Camb., Vicar of St. Mary's, Windermere, Westmorland, Hon. Canon of Carlisle, *b.* 18 Aug. 1840; *m.* 4 Jan. 1870, Mary Salome Hay, dau. of Rev. Hay Sweet-Escott, and has issue, three sons and three daus.,
 1. George Herbert, *b.* 5 June, *d.* 21 Oct. 1876.
 2. William Dillworth, *b.* 6 Nov. 1879.
 3. Harold Escott, *b.* 21 Aug. 1889.
 1. Ethel Maria, *b.* 18 July, 1871.
 2. Salome Mabel, *b.* 28 Sept. 1872.
 3. Katharine Mary, *b.* 11 Sept. 1878.
3. Henry, *m.* Margaret, dau. of — Ferguson, and has issue,
 1. Alister Ferguson.
 2. Jane Eleanor Dorothea.

1. Maria Jane.
2. Frances Mary, *m.* Richard Fletcher Broadrick, R.N.
3. Ellen Fox, *m.* Frederick Wadsworth.

Arms—Or on a chevron az. between two estoiles in chief and a fleur de lys in base az. three foxes' heads erased of the first. **Crest**—A fox's head erased or, charged with an estoile, and between two fleur de lys az. **Motto**—Sapientia tutus.

Seat—Helme Lodge, Natland, Kendal.

CREWE-READE. See READE.



CRESWELL OF PINKNEY PARK.

CRESWELL, WILLIAM-HENRY, of Pinkney Park, co. Wilts, and Sidbury, co. Salop, Esq., s. to the estates at the decease of his father in March, 1841; married, and has a son and heir, b. 9 Oct. 1842.

Lineage.

The family of Creswell, which has been in possession of considerable estates in the county of Salop for upwards of two centuries, was anciently seated at Barnhurst, in the parish of Tottenhall, co. Stafford, where it had a fine old manor house, and enjoyed an extensive property. The only vestige of the ancient mansion now left, is a square ivy-grown tower and gateway, which remain a pleasing relic of the architecture of older times. The Creswells appear to have been established in Staffordshire from a very early period, and to have ever maintained a high position among its great landed proprietors. Shaw, in his History and Antiquities of the County, observes, that there was an estate called after their name near Stafford, where a branch of the family resided, and whence he considers that they originally sprung. The earliest ancestor from whom there is a clear and direct descent, is

THOMAS CRESWELL, de Barnhurst, Amdger, b. in 1165, who held that manor, with other lands in the parish of Tottenhall, and d. in 1544, leaving issue, RICHARD, his heir; and John, of Wolverhampton, who m. Elizabeth, youngest dau. of William Barnesley, Esq. of Trysull, co. Stafford, and had issue. The elder son,

RICHARD CRESWELL, Esq. of Barnhurst, b. in 1490, in addition to his paternal estates in Staffordshire, was seized of messuages and lands in Kent, held of Queen ELIZABETH by fealty. He d. 6 Nov. 1558, leaving a son,

RICHARD CRESWELL, Esq. of Barnhurst, merchant of the staple, who m. 1st, Joan, dau. of John Dyott, Esq. of Stiebroke and Lichfield, who d. 19 Oct. 1599; and 2ndly, Joyce, dau. of Robert Fowke, Esq., and widow of Walter Grosvenor. By his first wife, Mr. Creswell left issue four sons, Seemann, m. 1st, to John Elwes, Esq., and 2ndly, to Sir John Cuzon, Knt.; Jane, wife of John Burrow, Esq.; Sarah, m. to William Allen; and Priscilla, m. to Matthew Babington, Esq. of Cossington; and three sons, of whom the eldest,

RICHARD CRESWELL, Esq. of Barnhurst, b. in 1578, m. Margery, only dau. and heiress of Reginald Fowke, Esq. of Gunston, and by her left, with five daus., (Dorothy, m. to William Moseley, Esq. of the Mere, co. Stafford; Mary, m. to William Chapman, Esq. of Prescott Grange, co. Stafford; Margery, m. to Thomas Lowe, Esq. of Higley, Salop; Margaret, m. to William Biggs, Esq. son and heir of Sir Anthony Biggs, Knt.; and Elizabeth, m. to Edward Butler, Esq. of London,) a son and successor,

RICHARD CRESWELL, Esq. of Barnhurst, b. 6 April, 1620, who m. 26 Jan. 1657, Anne, dau. of George Lea, Esq. of Lea, co. Hereford, and half-sister and devisee of Rowland Purslow, Esq. of Sidbury, and by her acquired that estate. Mr. Creswell served the office of high-sheriff for Salop in 1670, and was conspicuous during the Civil Wars for his staunch and zealous adherence to the cause of CHARLES I., for which that monarch conferred upon him several high appointments. He d. in 1704, and was s. by his only surviving son,

RICHARD CRESWELL, Esq. of Sidbury and Barnhurst, M.P. for the borough of Bridgenorth in 1710, and high-sheriff of Salop in the following year. He m. Margaret, dau. of Edward Moreton, of Moreton, co. Stafford, Esq., and sister of Matthew, first Lord Ducie, by whom he had, with a dau., Elizabeth, m. to Gervase Scrope, Esq. of Cokerington, co. Lincoln, a son and heir,

RICHARD CRESWELL, Esq. of Sidbury, who m. Elizabeth, dau. and eventually heiress of Sir Thomas Estcourt, Knt. of Pinkney, and by her acquired the manors of Sherston, Pinkney, and Norton, co. Wilts, together with other considerable estates in the same county. By the heiress of Pinkney, Mr. Creswell had two sons,

THOMAS, his heir.
Richard, who m. and had a dau., Mary, m. to William Long, Esq. of Babton, Wilts.

The eldest son,
THOMAS-ESTCOURT CRESWELL, Esq. of Pinkney Park

and Sidbury, M.P. for Wotton Bassett, m. Anne, sole dau. and heiress of Edmund Warnford, Esq. (by Elizabeth, his wife, only dau. and heiress of Henry Sackville, Esq. of Bibury.) By this marriage Mr. Creswell acquired the manor of Bibury, and other considerable estates. He d. 14 Nov. 1788, leaving, with a dau., Frances, m. 30 Sept. 1790, to Dr. Hall, of Lewidiam, Kent, a son and successor,

THOMAS-ESTCOURT CRESWELL, Esq. of Pinkney Park, Sidbury, and Bibury, many years M.P. for Cirencester, who m. 1st, Mary, only dau. and heiress of Samuel Wotton, Esq. of Speechwick Park, Devon, and by her had an only child, m. 23 Sept. 1802, to the Rev. Thomas Fry, M.A., vicar of Radley, Berks. Mr. Creswell m. 2ndly, Miss Gregory, of Sherston, Wilts, and by her had issue,

RICHARD-ESTCOURT, his heir.
Henry, in holy orders, vicar of Creesh St. Michael, Taunton, co. Somerset, m., and had, with other issue,
Mary-Sophia, m. 16 Aug. 1838, to H.-M. Daniel, Esq. of Worcester.
Sackville, in holy orders, vicar of Bibury.
Estcourt, d. unm. Edmund.

He d. 4 July, 1823, and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

RICHARD-ESTCOURT CRESWELL, Esq. of Pinkney Park, Sidbury, and of Bibury, formerly M.P. for Cirencester. He m. Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Coxwell, of Abington, co. Gloucester, and had issue,

Richard-Estcourt, m. 18 Dec. 1826, Mary-Anne-Lawrence, eldest dau. of the Rev. R.-L. Townshend, D.D., and d. s. p. 5 April, 1837. His widow has since m. a Polish nobleman, Charles-Atwell, d. abroad, 31 March, 1819.
Estcourt-Moreton-Corbett, d. unm. 28 Dec. 1836.
Warnford-Sackville, drowned at Chester, in June, 1835.
WILLIAM-HENRY, present representative,
George-Wotton, d. young.

Elizabeth-Mary, m. to her cousin, Charles Rogers Coxwell, Esq. 3rd son of the Rev. Charles Coxwell, of Abington, Rector of Dowdeswell, co. Gloucester.

Anne, m. at Paris, in 1830, to Francis-Kirkham Fowell, Esq. 2nd son of the late Rev. John Digby Fowell, of Blackhall and Diphford, Devon, Rector of Torbrian, in that county, representative of the great Devonshire family of Fowell.

Eleanor-Frances, m. 25 July, 1830, to George-Lewis Cooper, Esq. of Torrington-square, London, 2nd son of the late Hon. Sir George Cooper, Judge at Madras.
Barbara-Jane, m. to William-Dodge Tanton, Esq.
Emma, m. 11 Sept. 1832, to the Rev. John Thompson, Catherine-Margaret, m. 30 Aug. 1842, to G.-T. Ellison, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Creswell d. in France, in March, 1841, and was s. by his fifth but only surviving son, the present WILLIAM-HENRY CRESWELL, of Pinkney, Esq.

Arms—G., three plates, each charged with a squirrel, sejant, of the field, quartering FOWKE, PURSLOW, LEA, ESTCOURT, BROWN, HUNGERFORD, SACKVILLE, WARNEFORD, BORSWELL, NORBORN, WORTON, &c. &c. (See BURKE'S General Armory.)

Crest—A Saracen's head, ppr., wreathed about the temples, vert and arg.

Motto—Aut nunquam tentes aut perire.

Seat—Pinkney Park, Wilts.

CRESWELL OF CRESSWELL.

CRESSWELL-BAKER, ADDISON-JOHN, Esq. of Cresswell, co. Northumberland, m. Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of Gilfrid-Lawson Reed, Esq. of Campion Hill, and cousin and heir of John Baker, Esq. of Hinton, of Gloucestershire, and of Grosvenor-street, London, by whom he has issue,

OSWIN-ADDISON, b. 10 April, 1819, m. in 1845, Seymour, eldest dau. of Sir William-Gordon Cumming, Bart.
Francis-John, b. 20 Feb. 1822, and d. 20 March, 1827.
William-Gilfrid, b. 21 March, 1825.
Henry-Robert, b. 22 Aug. 1829.
Anna-Fanny.

Mr. Baker-Cresswell served the office of high-sheriff for the county of Northumberland in 1821, and is now one of the knights of the shire in parliament.

Lineage.

This family has been seated from an early era in the north of England, Robert de Cresswell having been (according to a manuscript taken from old writings) in possession of the estate so far back as the reign of RICHARD I. From

SIR ROBERT DE CRESSWELL, Knt., living in 1240, 1246, 1249, and 1256, lineally derived

ROBERT CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas, eldest son of George, third Lord Lumley, and left a son and successor,

OSWIN OR OSWALD CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, who m. three wives: by the first he appears to have had no issue; by the second, Janet Errington, he had a dau., Margery, m. to Mr. Newton; and by the third, Dorothy, dau. of Sir Ralph Hedworth, of Harraton, three sons, viz., John, Cuthbert, and Robert. Oswin, or Oswald Cresswell, who was living 10th ELIZABETH, was s. by his eldest son,

JOHN CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, who d. 29 Oct. 1598, leaving a son and successor,

JOHN CRESSWELL, Esq. of Cresswell, father of WILLIAM CRESSWELL, Esq., bapt. in 1635, who purchased from his brothers, Ephraim and Oswald, their right in Cresswell. He bought also, in 1678, an estate in Long Framlington. Mr. Cresswell d. before 19 Sept. 1698, and was s. by his son,

WILLIAM CRESSWELL, Esq. of Cresswell, whose will is dated 18 May, 1749. He was s. by his son,

WILLIAM CRESSWELL, Esq. of Cresswell, who wedded Grace, dau. of Francis Forster, Esq. of Low Buxton, and had (with six daus., Catherine, wife of William Johnson, Esq. of Woodhorn; Elizabeth, m. in 1767, to John Addison, Esq. of Whithy and Appleton, and d. in 1807; Julia, m. to the Rev. Robert Sanderson; Juliana, who d. aged ninety-two, in 1829; Bridget, wife of Sir Harry Parker, Bart.; and Alice, m. 1st, to the Rev. George Snaulridge, and 2ndly, to the Rev. Edward Otter) a son,

JOHN CRESSWELL, Esq. of Cresswell, who sold his estate at Long Framlington. He m. Catherine, dau. of John Dyer, Esq. of Aberglaslyn, in Wales, and dying 16 Jan. 1781, left two twin daus., his co-heirs, viz.,

FRANCES-DOROTHEA, of whom presently.
CATHERINE-GRACE, who m. Birnie Brown, Esq., and had issue, James, Birnie, Walter, William; Elizabeth-Addison, m. to Robert Terranceau, Esq., E.L.C.C.S.; Aijela, and Arminia.

The elder dau. and co-heir,

FRANCES-DOROTHEA CRESSWELL, m. FRANCIS EASTGEBY, Esq. of Blackheath, who purchased the other co-heir's moiety of CRESSWELL, assumed the surname of CRESSWELL; and had issue,

i. ADDISON-JOHN, the present Mr. CRESSWELL, of Cresswell.
ii. Francis, who m. Rachael, dau. of William Frye, Esq., and has issue.

iii. William.

iv. Cresswell (Sir), Knt., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

v. Oswald-Joseph, in holy orders, vicar of Sealan.

vi. Elizabeth, d. in 1827. vii. Frances.

viii. Jane-Catherine, d. in 1828.

Arms—Quarterly: CRESSWELL and BAKER; and on an escutcheon of pretence, BAKER and REED, quarterly. (See BURKE'S General Armory.)

Crests—1st, on a mount, vert, a tortoise, charged with a squirrel, sejant, arg., for CRESSWELL; 2nd, a goat's head, erased, arg., armed and crested, or, gorged with a collar, guine, and charged on the neck with a salitor, gu., for BAKER.

Motto—Cressna carcat.

Seat—Cresswell.

GREYKE OF MARTON.

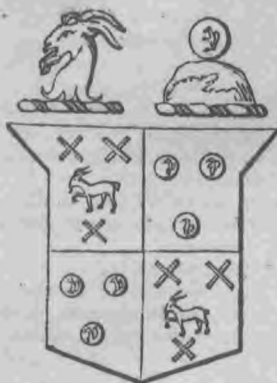
GREYKE, RALPH, Esq. of Marton, in the East Riding, and of Rawcliffe, in the West Riding of the county of York, b. 6 Sept. 1813 s. his father in June, 1828.

Lineage.

The family of GREYKE is of ancient date in the East Riding of the co. of York. The first on record is Sir Walter de Greyke, Knt., who was appointed governor of Berwick in 1340, after Sir Richard Talbot, by EDWARD III. In 1358, John de Greyke represented York in a parliament held in that city, and Robert de Greyke was bailiff of the same place in 1379.

CRESSWELL BAKER, OF CRESSWELL.

BAKER-CRESSWELL, ADDISON-JOHN, esq: of Cresswell, in the county of Northumberland, *m.* Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of Gilfrid Lawson Reed, esq. of Campion Hill, and cousin and heir of John Baker, esq. of Hinton, of Gloucestershire, and of Grosvenor-street, London, by whom he has issue,



Oswin-Addison, *b.* 10th April, 1819.

Francis-John, *b.* 20th February, 1822, and *d.* 20th March, 1827.

William-Gilfrid, *b.* 21st March, 1825.

Henry-Robert, *b.* 22nd August, 1829.

Anna-Fanny.

This gentleman, whose patronymic is CRESSWELL, assumed, upon his wife's succeeding to the property of her cousin, John Baker, esq. that additional surname. Mr. Cresswell Baker served the office of high sheriff for the county of Northumberland in 1821.

Lineage.

This family has been seated from an early era in the north of England. Robert de Cresswell having been (according to a manuscript taken from old writings) in possession of the estate so far back as the reign of RICHARD I.

SIR ROBERT DE CRESSWELL, *knt.* living in 1240, 1246, 1249, and 1256, was father of

SIMON DE CRESSWELL, witness to a convention between Bertram of Bothal and the rector thereof in 1261. He was succeeded by his son,

ROGER DE CRESSWELL, who, *temp.* EDWARD I. entered upon the tenements enjoyed by his father and grandfather. He was *s.* by

ROBERT DE CRESSWELL, living in 1327 and 1358, in which latter year he had restitution of certain of his lands in Cresswell. To this Robert succeeded his son,

ALEXANDER DE CRESSWELL, who was witness to a deed in 1376, and a juror in the reigns of EDWARD III. and RICHARD II. He was father of

JOHN CRESSWELL, whose redemption from captivity in Scotland the king ordered to be procured the 6th of December, 1380. The son and heir of this John,

GEORGE CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, living in the time of HENRY VI. married and had two sons, *viz.*

i. ROBERT, his heir.

ii. Percival, who *m.* the daughter of Hassall, of Hanklow, in Cheshire, and had

George, of Nunkilling, in Holderness, who wedded, first, Margaret, daughter of John Donnington, of Escrike, and had a son, Ralph, aged twenty at the visitation of Yorkshire in 1584. He espoused, secondly, Anne, daughter of William Swinhow, and had another son, John, and two daughters, Catherine and Dorothy.

Thomas, *m.* and had two sons.

Richard, *m.* and had two children.

Elizabeth.

The elder son,

ROBERT CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, espoused Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas,* eldest son of George, third Lord Lumley, and left a son and successor,

OSWIN or OSWALD CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, who married three wives; by the first he appears to have had no issue; by the second, Janet Errington, he had a daughter, Margery, *m.* to Mr. Newton; and by the

* This THOMAS LUMLEY died before his father, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth Plantagenet, natural daughter of King EDWARD IV. by Lady Elizabeth Lucy,

RICHARD, who *s.* his grandfather, as fourth baron.

Anne, *m.* to Ralph, Lord Ogle.

Sybil, *m.* to William Hilton.

ELIZABETH, *m.* to Robert Cresswell. *Burke's Extinct Peerage.*

BURKE'S "HISTORY OF THE COMMONERS OF ENGLAND (1854)

Pages 290, 291, and 292

This statement of the Cresswell line is not quite the same as the one in the "Landed Gentry of Great Britain." This one contains a few more names.

third, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Ralph Hedworth, of Harraton, three sons, viz.

I. JOHN.

II. Cuthbert, who *m.* according to his brother Robert's will, a lady named Margaret, and had six children. This is probably the Cuthbert Cresswell who was supervisor of coal mines for Queen ELIZABETH. He had a son in 1609.

III. Robert, of Ellington, who was deputy to R. Fenwick, Queen ELIZABETH's receiver for Wylam and Ellington. His will bears date in 1610, and mentions his nephew, John, and two sisters.

Oswin or Oswald Cresswell, who was living 10th ELIZABETH, was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN CRESSWELL, of Cresswell, who died 29th October, 1598, and was found, by inquisition dated 1603, to have had capital messuage and certain lands in Cresswell, with a fishery in the sea, holden of the king by the service of three parts of a knight's fee. He had married a lady named Elizabeth, but of what family is not recorded, by whom (who appears to have wedded, secondly, Luke Errington,) he had two daughters, Jane and Isabella, both mentioned in the wills of their father and uncle Robert, and a son and successor,

JOHN CRESSWELL, esq. of Cresswell, aged eleven years, seven months, and ten days, when the inquest was taken after his father's demise. He married and left, with other issue, a son,

WILLIAM CRESSWELL, esq. baptized in 1635, who purchased from his brothers Ephraim and Oswald their right in Cresswell. He bought also, in 1678, an estate in Long Framlington. Mr. Cresswell married and had issue,

WILLIAM, his heir.

Robert, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who had license to marry Ann Tully, widow, 27th August, 1700.

Henry, of Cresswell, *m.* 6th December, 1700, Miss Jane Wilkinson.

Jane, *m.* in 1688, to Edward Manners, esq. of Acton.

William Cresswell died before 19th September, 1698, and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM CRESSWELL, esq. of Cresswell, who appears by his will, dated 18th May, 1749, to have possessed, at that time, estates at Cresswell, Boghall, Long Framlington, Morpeth, Potling, and Ellington. He was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM CRESSWELL, esq. of Woodhorn Demeane, and afterwards of Cresswell, styled in 1748, "William Cresswell, junior, of Redhouse." This gentleman wedded

Grace, daughter of Francis Forster, esq. of Low Buston, and had issue,

I. JOHN, his heir.

I. Catherine, *m.* to William Johnson, esq. of Woodhorn.

II. Dorothy, *d.* unm.

III. Grace, *d.* unm.

IV. Elizabeth, *m.* 1767, to John Addison, esq. of Whithy and Appleton, in Yorkshire. Mrs. Addison died the 1st December, 1807, and was buried at Woodhorn, where there is a monument to her memory. She bequeathed to her nephew, ADDISON-JOHN CRESSWELL (now BAKER), esq. one third part of Bewick, which she had purchased for £16,000.

V. Lilia, *m.* to the Rev. Robert Sanderson, and had issue, one son, Captain Sanderson, of the royal navy, and two daughters, Maria Sanderson, *m.* to Sir William Leeds, bart. of Croxton Park, and Anne Sanderson, *m.* to William Burrell, esq. of Alnwick.

VI. Juliana, who *d.* in 1829, aged ninety-two.

VII. Bridget, *m.* in 1765, to Sir Harry Parker, bart. of Melford Hall, elder son of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and had issue,

SIR WILLIAM PARKER, successor to his father as seventh baronet. He *d. s. p.* 1830.

SIR HYDE PARKER, the present baronet.

Louisa Parker, *m.* to George Robert Eyres.

VIII. Alice, *m.* first, to the Rev. George Smalridge, rector of Bothal, and secondly, to the Rev. Edward Otter.

Mr. Cresswell, who made additions to the old tower at Cresswell, was succeeded at his decease by his son,

JOHN CRESSWELL, esq. of Cresswell, who sold his estate at Long Framlington. This gentleman wedded Catherine, daughter of John Dyer, esq. of Aberglassyn, in Wales, and dying 10th January, 1781, left two twin daughters, his co-heirs, viz.

FRANCES-DOROTHEA, of whom presently.

CATHERINE-GRACE, who *m.* Birnie Brown, esq. and had issue,

1. James Brown.

2. Birnie Brown.

3. Walter Brown.

4. William Brown.

1. Elizabeth-Addison Brown, *m.* to Robert Terranean, esq. of the East India Company's civil service.

2. Alicia Brown.

3. Armiuia Brown.

The elder daughter and co-heir,

FRANCES-DOROTHEA CRESSWELL, espoused FRANCIS EASTERBY, esq. of Blackheath, who purchased the other co-heir's moiety of CRESSWELL, assumed the surname of CRESSWELL, and had issue,

- I. JOHN - ADDISON, the present Mr. CRESSWELL-BAKER, of Cresswell.
- II. Francis, who m. Rachael, daughter of William Frye, esq. and has issue.
- III. William.
- IV. Cresswell, of the Temple, barrister-at-law.
- v. Oswald - Joseph, in holy orders, vicar of Sealan.
- I. Elizabeth, d. in 1827.

II. Frances.

III. Jane-Catherine, d. in 1828.

Arms—Quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a goat passant arg. attired or, between three saltires of the last, for BARKER. Second and third, erm. three torteaux, each charged with a squirrel, sejant arg.

Crests—First, a goat's head erased arg. attired or. Second, on a mount vert, a terteaux, charged with a squirrel, sejant arg.

Estates—In Northumberland.

Seat—Cresswell, erected by the present Mr. Cresswell-Baker, the foundation-stone being laid in the year of shrievalty.

Creswell of Purston.

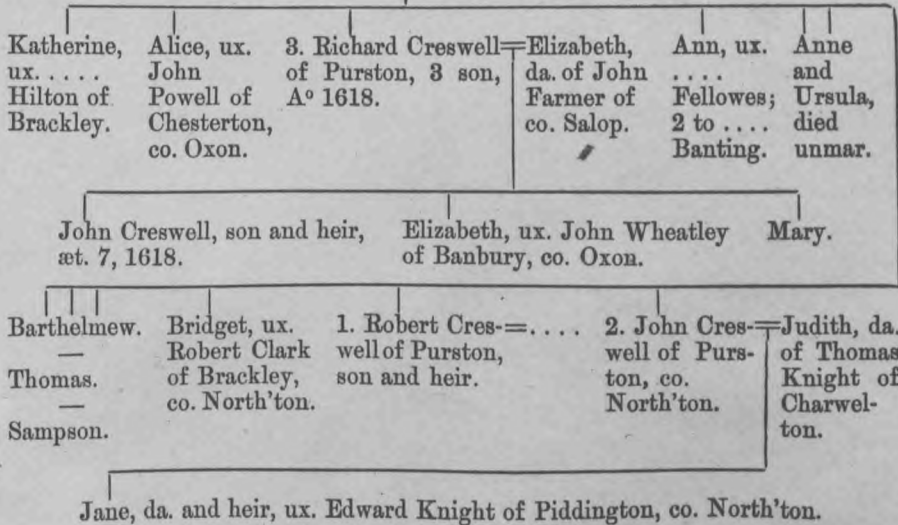
ARMS: *Azure, three plates each charged with a squirrel Gules devouring an acorn Or.*

CREST: *A branch of an oak-tree barwise, a bough at each end Vert fructed Or, between them a squirrel Gules devouring an acorn of the second.*

Granted to Robert Creswell of Purston, co. North'ton, son and heir of John, p. William Dethick, Garter, 20 February 1590, 33 Eliz.

John Creswell of Purston, co. North'ton. = Alice, da. and heir of Richard Hetherington
co. Chester. of Purston, co. North'ton.

John Creswell of Purston. = Dorothy, da. of Robert Edgerly
of Milton, co. Oxon.



Whitbread, of Loudham Park, co. Suffolk.

JACOB WILLIAM CAREY WHITBREAD, Esq. of Loudham Park, Capt. in the East Suffolk Militia, is eldest son and heir of the late JACOB WHITBREAD, Esq. of Loudham Park, by Louisa, his wife, dau. of Samuel Michell, Lord High Admiral of the Portuguese Navy, grandson of Jacob Whitbread, Esq. by Anne-Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Jacob Hinde, Esq. and great-grandson of Ive Whitbread, Esq. who was fourth son, but the only one to survive him, of HENRY WHITBREAD, Esq. elder brother of SAMUEL WHITBREAD, Esq., the Brewer. (See BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*.) He impales with his paternal arms, the quartered coat of Farwell, in right of his wife, Ellen Belfield, third dau. of Christopher Farwell, Esq. of Totness, Major of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

Arms.—Arg. a chevron between three hinds' heads erased gu. IMPALING the quartered coat of FARWELL.

Crest.—A hind's head erased gu.

Motto.—Virtute non astutiâ.

Cresswell, of Cresswell, co. Northumberland.

THE family of Cresswell has been seated from an early period in the north of England, Robert de Cresswell, having been in possession of the estate so far back as the reign of RICHARD I. JOHN CRESSWELL, Esq. of Cresswell, only son and heir of William Cresswell, Esq. of Cresswell, and seventh in direct descent from Robert Cresswell, of Cresswell (by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Thomas, eldest son of George, third Lord Lumley), who lineally derived from Sir Robert de Cresswell, Knt., living in 1240—1246, and 1256, *d.* 10 Jan. 1781, leaving by Catherine, his wife, dau. of John Dyer, Esq. of Aberglassyn, in Wales, two daus. his coheirs; the elder of whom, Frances Dorothea Cresswell, *m.* Francis Easterby, Esq. of Blackheath, who purchased the other coheir's moiety of Cresswell, assumed the surname of CRESSWELL, and was father of five sons; the eldest of whom is the present ADDISON JOHN BAKER CRESSWELL, Esq. of Cresswell, M.P., and the fourth, the present Sir CRESSWELL CRESSWELL, Knt., one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. The former who succeeded his father in the representation and estates, and served as High Sheriff of co. Northumberland, in 1821, assumed on his marriage with Elizabeth Mary, dau. of Gilfrid Lawson Reed, Esq. of Champion Hill, and cousin and heir of John Baker, Esq. of Hinton, co. Gloucester, and of Grosvenor Street, London, the additional surname of BAKER, and bears the arms of CRESSWELL and BAKER quarterly.

Arms.—Quarterly. First and fourth, CRESSWELL. Ermine, three torteaux two and one, each charged with a squirrel sejant argent. Second and third, BAKER. Gules, a goat statant argent armed and crined or, between three saltires of the last.

Crest of CRESSWELL. On a wreath of the colours a mount vert, thereon a torteau charged as in the arms. **Crest of BAKER.** On a wreath of the colours, a goat's head erased argent, armed and crined or, gorged with a collar gemel, and charged on the neck with a saltire gules.

Motto.—Cressa ne careat.

Patroni.

Incumb. & temp. Institut.

- ° Dom. Tho. Cartyn-
ton.
° Dom. Edw. Medley,
Cap. 22. Jun. 1525.
° Franc. Ingoldfse,
Arm. ° Ankarus Carter, Cl. 7.
Jan. 1567.
Joh. Maximil. Delangle,
ob. 1719.
Tho. Willis, A. M.

Monumental Inscriptions.

On the north side of the altar is an old monument of stone standing against the wall, the upper part supported by two pillars. Within is an inscription in capitals on a brass plate. Under the brass are the figures of a man and two women, the man standing in the midst; behind one of the women are nineteen children.

HIC JACET

PETRUS DORMER DE LEE GRANGE
IN COMITATU BUCKINGHAMIENSI,
FILIIUS GALFRIDI DORMER DE WEST
WICOMBE IN EODEM COMITATU
ARMIGERI, DOMINUS HUIUS MANE-
RII: CONJUGES DUXIT DUAS, EX
QUIBUS FILIORUM FILIARUMQUE
VICENARIO NUMERO PATER FAC-
TUS, FATIS CONCESSIT PRIMO DIE
APRILIS, ANNO DOMINI 1555.

Above are these arms on three several shields,
1. Dormer, viz. 10 Billets, four, three, two, one,
out of a chief a demy-lion rampant; 2. Barry,
nebulè of four, in chief a lion passant guardant;
3. Dormer, impaling three Fleurs de Liz.

At the upper end of the south ile is an hand-
some monument of black and white marble. Under an arch are these arms, *Creswell*, impaling a lion rampant between three crescents, and chief vairè. Below these arms are the bustos of a man and a woman on the cornish: and under them is this inscription in capitals on a tablet of white marble:

M. S.

V. CL. JOHANNIS CRESWELL AR-
MIGERI,
QUI
PRUDENTIA NEGOTIIS GERENDIS,
CHARITATE AMICIS JUVANDIS,
UNICE NATUS,
GALLIIS FÆLICITER PERLUSTRATIS,
ET CONSUMMATA PLURIUM ANNO-
RUM EXPERIENTIA,
IMMATURO FATO PEREMPTUS, DI-
DICIT DOCUITQUE
PEREGRINANTEM ESSE UBIQUE, NISI
IN CÆLIS,
IN QUIBUS JAM DEGIT VIR PRÆSTAN-
TISSIMUS;
IN TERRIS FAMA, LIBERIS, VIDUA
ATQUE HOC MONUMENTO
SUPERSTES, QUOD ELIZABETHA
MÆSTISSIMA CONJUX

o Reg. Joh. Longland, Ep. Linc.

POSUIT.

OBIIT A°. MDCLIII. MAII XXI°.
ÆTATIS SUÆ XLII.

Below this, on the side of the tomb is the following inscription in capitals on a white marble;

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED
TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN CRES-
WELL OF PURSTON IN THE COUNTY
OF NORTHAMPTON, ESQ; BY ELI-
ZABETH HIS WIDOW, DAUGHTER
AND COHEIR TO ROWLAND WIL-
COX OF LILBURNE IN THE SAME
COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON, ESQ;
BY WHOM HE HAD ISSUE TWO
SONNES, JOHN THE ELDEST DE-
CEASED, AND A SECOND OF THAT
NAME, AND SIX DAUGHTERS, ELI-
ZABETH, MARY, ANNE, SUSANNA,
SARA, AND SIBYLLA, YET LIVING.
HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE
XXI. OF MAY
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
MDCLIII.

Near this monument on a white marble com-
partment against the south wall, under these
arms, *Creswell* quartering a cheveron between
three leopards faces, impaling a mermaid, is this
inscription;

In
Memory
of

JOHN CRESWELL
who dyed the 27. of Feb.
1696-7.
in the 49th year
of his age.

In the south ile upon a plain marble on the
ground;

Here lyeth the body of
Mrs. SUSANNA CRESWELL
Daughter of JOHN CRESWELL, Esquire,
of Purston in Northamptonshire,
who departed this life
the 18th of January
1710.

Under this inscription are these arms in a lo-
zenge, On three roundels three squirrels, impaling
a lion rampant between three crescents, and a chief
vairè.

At the head of this in the same ile, upon a
like marble under these arms, *A fess between
two boars, crest a boar's head pierced thro' with a
spear*, is this inscription;

ELIZABETH Relict of JOHN
WELBORE Esq; and daughter
of JOHN CRESWELL Esquire,
Deceased February the 3d.
Anno Domini 1711.
Aged 74.

In the church-yard, near the chancel, lies
buried *Ralph Trumbull* late vicar of *Flore*.
The wake follows the feast of St. James,

p Reg. Ecclef. Petriburg.

B b b

CHARLE-

The arable land was one carucate, with one cottager, and two acres of meadow. The whole was rated at x*s.* which had been the former valuation. The soke of it lay in *Sutton*. It had been the freehold of *Alric*.

Robert de Oilgi or *Doily* had here half an hide and the fifth part of an hide, which was held of him by *Roger*. The arable land was one carucate and an half, and there was a like portion with four villanes and two cottagers. There were eight acres of meadow: and the whole, which in King *Edward's* time had been rated at x*s.* was then valued at xii*s.* It had been the freehold of *Leuvin*, but lay within the King's soke.

In the reign of *Henry II.* ^b half an hide in *Preston* was certified to be held of the fee of *Leicester*.

It is in *Henry III's* time that I first observe this township to have been named *Purston*, ^c when *Richard de Fardingestone* was found to hold one small fee here and in *Evenle*, and *Richard de Grey* one fee in *Newbottle* and *Purston*.

In the twenty ninth year of *Edward I.* *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall* ^d was certified by inquisition to die seized of an annual rent of two shillings arising from the villages of *Purston* and *Tbenford*, and pertaining to the honor of *Wallingford*.

In the twenty fifth of *Edward III.* ^e a fine was levied by *John de Bereford* of tenements in *Purston*, ^f and another fine in the fifty first year of the same reign by *William Bedesford* of tenements in *Purston* and *Aslborpe*. ^g In the second year of *Henry VI.* *Elizabeth* the relict of *Baldwin de Bereford* died seized of one messuage with a portion of land adjoining to it in *Purston*, which were found by inquisition to be a parcel of the Manor of *Farningbo*.

In the twenty second of *Henry VI.* ^h a fine was levied of the Manor of *Tbenesford* in *Tbenesford* and *Purston*, by *Thomas Wykebam*, in fee tail to *William Newenbam* and *Margery* his wife, the daughter of *Agnes* the wife of the said *Thomas*; and in the twenty-sixth year of the same reign ⁱ a second fine was levied of the same Manor by *Ralph Ingoldesby*. ^j In the tenth year of *Henry VII.* *William Somerton*, who was Lord of the Manor of *Tbenford*, was found to die seized of two messuages and a rent-charge of xxiv *s.* in *Purston*, which he held with the said Manor of the Lord *Strange* and his Lady, as of the Manor of *Biffeter*.

In the ninth year of *Henry VIII.* ^k *Henry Kell*, citizen and grocer of *London*, died seized of certain lands in *Purston* which he left to *George* his grandson. ^l These were purchased in part, amounting to three hundred and fifty acres, by *Peter Dormer*, Esq; who levied a fine of them in the thirty eighth year of the same reign. He died possessed of them in the twenty sixth of *Queen Elizabeth*, and was succeeded in them by *Fleetwood Dormer*, Esq; his son. From the possessions which have been held here by this fami-

ly, hath been derived the distinction of *Dormer's-Purston*.

In the thirty fourth year of *Henry VIII.* ^m *Thomas Blencowe*, Esq; of *Merston St. Laurence*, was seized at his death of certain possessions in *Purston*, which he transmitted to his posterity, who have long enjoyed them. From these possessors hath arose the name of *Blencowe's-Purston*.

In the tenth year of *Queen Elizabeth*, ⁿ *Bartholomew Creswell*, died seized of one messuage, ten acres of arable land, twenty acres of meadow, and three hundred acres of pasture in *Purston*, which were part of the possessions of *Richard Hetberington*, Esq; whose sole daughter and heir had married into this family. From this gentleman they descended to *Robert Creswell* his brother, and from him to *John* his brother, and from this *John* ^o in the sixteenth year of King *James I.* to *Richard Creswell* their brother, who at that time was sixty years of age. These were held of the crown as of the barony of *Helmedon*, as of the honor of *Leicester*, a portion of the dutchy of *Lancaster*, in socage and not *in capite*, by fealty, suit of court, and the annual payment of *vid.* *Richard Creswell*, Esq; had issue one son and two daughters. *John Creswell*, Esq; his son, enjoyed this estate of his ancestors till the year 1654, and then left it to *John Creswell*, Esq; his son, who died seized of it in 1697. And it now belongs to Mr. *Henry Abraham* alias *Metcalf* of *Banbury* in the county of *Oxford*.

RADSTON.

RADSTON, formerly *Rodestone*, is bounded on the east by *Whitfield*, on the north by *Helmedon*, and by *Brackley* on the west and south. A small rivulet, which runs into the *Ouse*, divides it from *Helmedon*. The Lordship consists of forty yard lands, besides a wood of about one hundred acres, called *Radston-Wood*. ^p It was formerly distinguished into *Over-Radston*, and *Nether-Radston*. The present village hath in it nineteen houses, and about one hundred inhabitants. The footsteps of the old demolished town are still remaining.

At the time of domesday survey, ^q *Hugh* Earl of *Chester* held two hides in *Rodestone*. The arable land was five carucates. In demesne were two, and six servants, ten villanes, and five cottagers had three carucates. There were twelve acres of meadow, and six acres of wood. The whole was rated at one hundred shillings, according to the former valuation.

In the reign of *Henry II.* ^r two hides were certified to be held in *Rodestone* of the fee of the Earl of *Chester*.

The Manor at this time was part of the possessions of *Alice* the daughter and heir of *Robert de Rumelli*, the Lord of *Skypton* in *Craven*. ^s This Lady married *William Fitz-Duncan* Earl of *Murray*, by whom she had issue three daughters. Of these, *Cecily* was married to *William*

b MS. Cott. Vesp. E XXII.

c Lib. Feod Mil. &c. penes Remem. Reg. Scaccar.

d Esc. anno 29 Edw. I. n. 44. 10.

e Fin. de Itin. anno 25 Edw. III. MS. Hatton.

f Ibid. anno 51 Edw. III.

g Esc. anno 2 Hen. VI. n. 22.

h Fin. de Itin. anno 22 Hen. VI. MS. Hatton.

i Ibid. anno 26 Hen. VI.

k Esc. anno 10 Hen. VII. n. 162.

l Esc. anno 9 Hen. VIII. n. 9.

m Esc. anno 28 Eliz. n. 89. p. 2. & Rot. Fin. anno 38 Hen. VIII. MS. Hatton.

n Esc. anno 34 Hen. VIII. p. 2. n. 50.

o Esc. anno 10 Eliz. n. 52.

p Esc. anno 17 Jac. I. n. 68. p. 3.

q Rot. Fin.

anno 6 Hen. VIII. MS. Hatton.

b Lib. Domeid.

c MS. Cott. Vesp. E XXII.

d Dugd. Baron. I. Vol. p. 64. & 563.

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

IV. The Cresswell Family in America

The Cresswell Family in America

The first Cresswell whose name appears in connection with the family in America is Robert Creswell, a member of the London Company for Virginia. This was the name given to the organization in England which financed and promoted the expedition of Capt. John Smith to Virginia in 1607, the first English colony established in North America. Those who joined the London Company were called "adventurers". A man was said to "adventure" Five Pounds (or any other sum) when he signed up in the Company.

The name of Robert Creswell (spelled with one s) appears in "The True Travels of Captain John Smith" in "The Names of the Adventurers for Virginia, alphabetically set downe, according to a printed Booke, set out by the Treasurer and Councill in this present yeere, 1620". Photostat copies of certain pages of this "True Travels" are shown herein.

These names include also adventurers named Richard Caswell and Will. (William) Caswell. At first I thought these men were Cresswells and that the names had been inserted in the lists incorrectly, but I now think they are of a different family. It is not likely that Richard Caswell, at least, came to America. He was evidently a prominent man in London as he served actively on important London Company committees for a number of years. He died in 1646.

In "The Genesis of the United States", by Alexander Brown (1890), appears a list of "the leading men who were interested in the American enterprise during 1608-16". This is an English list and includes Robert Creswell. (Photostat copy herein). In another chapter Mr. Brown gives short articles about many of the "adventurers" in order to show the kind of men who were back of the expedition and to give an idea of those who came to America. Of Richard Caswell he gives quite a sketch. Of Robert Creswell he merely shows that he paid in to the Company Twelve Pounds and Ten Shillings, which was the price of one share in the London Company. (Photostat copy herein). It is unfortunate for the Cresswells or Creswells of this late date that Robert Creswell was not identified for us by more information. Evidently he was more or less well known and was of some means, because Twelve Pounds in those days likely meant more than their equivalent of \$60 now. Just what particular family he belonged to and where he lived we have not yet been able to ascertain. And whether or not he came to America at all is likewise an unsolved problem.

Almost every Cresswell or Criswell who has tried to trace the family history in this country has started with this Robert. In a biographical sketch of the Hon. John A. J. Creswell, who was Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Grant

(1869-74), a Representative in Congress, and United States Senator from Maryland, this Robert is mentioned and this statement is made: "From him sprang the branch of the family that sailed up the Chesapeake and settled on the banks of the Susquehanna where some of their descendants have ever since resided." (Biographical Encyclopedia of Maryland." 1878). Postmaster General Creswell was himself a member of this branch of the family, his grandfather having settled Creswell's Ferry, which is now the town of Port Deposit, Md. We do not know what authority Mr. Creswell had for the statement quoted, but it was evidently published with his approval, if it was not actually written by him, and indicated some knowledge of the family history.

In my own research work I have not been able to find evidence which shows that that Robert Creswell came to America. It is known that not all of those who "adventured", in the terms of the London Company, came to Virginia. An English authority states that about one-third came, another third sent some one in their own family, and another third either sold their shares to whomever they could or did nothing about them. Capt. John Smith does not include Robert Creswell's name in any of the "tribes" (the division of land in Virginia) as far as I have found his lists, nor does any other Creswell name appear in the Smith lists. Also there is no mention in the Virginia State records of a grant of land to a Creswell in Virginia at the time of the first settlement. If Robert Creswell had come it seems likely he would have taken out a land-grant and it would have become a matter of public record as have many others. For instance, the records show an allotment of land to William Caswell and one to Richard Caswell in the Earl of Pembroke's "Tribe" or division.

In Tyler's "Cradle of Liberty" there is a list of those who came with Capt. John Smith. Eighty-two persons are named as first settlers, "and divers others to the number of 100", whose names are not given. Here again the records fail us. No Creswell is in the list of 82. This book also contains the names of those who came in the first and second "supplies", sent out as reinforcements by the London Company, arriving later than 1607, but no Creswell is shown as among them. This leaves the 18 persons not named in the Smith party as unaccounted for, or possibly it was 23 persons as some accounts say the Captain's party consisted of 105 in all. Possibly our Robert was among these 18 or 23 unnamed folks. The same book also contains a list of the inhabitants of Jamestown as of 1625, but it does not include a Creswell. In 1699 there is a record of a grant of 70 acres in Elizabeth City County to Richard Crussel, but we have no way of identifying him further, if we assume that he might have been a Creswell.

In order to develop the situation as much as I could, in July 1929, I engaged Miss Rebecca Johnston, employed in the

Virginia Historical Society Office, to search the early records for traces of Creswells. She did not locate Robert or anyone else by whom we could trace the family's start in this county. Her report is incorporated herein.

There are some additional scraps of evidence that may help.

Aboard the "Safety", sailing from London, August 10, 1635, to Virginia, was William Karsewell, aged 20 years. This name might really have been Creswell, or he may have been the William Caswell to whom land was granted, representing Richard Caswell, as Mr. Caswell's name is sometimes written in the London Company's records as Mr. Casewell. (Hotten's)

Aboard the "Amitie", which left London October 13, 1635, was William Creswell, aged 22 years, bound for the island of St. Christopher's (known as St. Kit's), one of the chain of islands in the larger West Indies group. There were 105 passengers. Of these, 10 were women. Of the men, 50 were 22 years of age or younger. That gives an idea of how the call of America and adventure came to the young men and women of that day. (J. C. Hotten's "Original Lists of Persons of Quality who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700"; page 135.)

We can go still farther afloat in the Atlantic until we come to the Island of Barbados, which is farthest southeast from America among the islands which stretch from the West Indies almost to Venezuela in South America and form a little barrier between the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. In Hotten's book, quoted above, there is shown a record from the parish of St. James' Church, Barbados, in which on December 20, 1679, there is listed John Creswell, credited with owning 9 acres of land. Under date of 1680 in "A list of the inhabitants in and about the Towne of St. Michael's, Barbados", (page 143) appears this record:

John Creswell and wife and two slaves.

Even before Capt. John Smith's voyage in 1607 there had been casual visits by English seamen to the islands in the Atlantic just off the American coast, such as Bermuda, St. Christopher's, Barbados, and even to Panama, and the voyage of the "Safety" and "Amitie" show that trips from London continued after the settlement of Virginia had begun. There was also considerable traffic between these islands and Virginia and the later New England colonies, landing much-prized molasses and rum. These things were also taken to England. Thus, there was a route to the islands as well as to the mainland of America. When the early settlers reached the islands they were likely to hear the alluring news of the Virginia settlements and as likely to decide to move on there themselves.

It is entirely likely that William Creswell came to America from St. Kit's. He may have settled in Virginia and possibly he is included among the names in our Chapter on that State without being identified.

As far as the Jamestown colony is concerned it is not at all satisfactory to speculate as to what became of people. In the first year, at least half of the colonists died either of disease or exposure or were killed by the Indians. When they thought conditions were getting better, as in 1622, the Indians swept down upon them and massacred 347 out of 1,259 persons. So, one cannot get far trying to place men or women who might have come before that time to Virginia.

One thing does seem certain, though, that the earliest arrivals in America among Cresswells did appear first in Virginia.

It is interesting to mention here a name which came to my notice in Virginia (I never saw it mentioned in any English books) and then it fades out. Charles Chiswell (1677-1737) received in 1726 a grant of 4,000 acres of land in Hanover County, Va. He and his son, Col. John Chiswell (died October 17, 1766), were prominent in Virginia for 40 years, being great land and mine owners (the latter interests in Wythe County). Col. Chiswell was a public man of note and a member of the House of Burgesses. He married into the famous Randolph family in Virginia, but at his death he left no sons, so the name became extinct. I never heard where they came from or when, but one account of the family ascribes a likely Norman-French history in saying that it had been reported that their name was originally written as de Choiseul. This compares with the name de Croissilles, which seems to have been the early name of the Cresswell family. In 1763 a French Statesman, the Duc de Choiseul, signed the Treaty of Peace between England and France, ending the Seven Years' War.

The logical step from Virginia is to Maryland, but I prefer to handle Maryland with Pennsylvania in this part of our story. In the early days, before William Penn settled things in general, the line between the two States was both uncertain and unimportant. It meant very little to those who came to the strange country looking for a place to live. Nevertheless, they seemed drawn to a fertile section in Southeastern Pennsylvania and Northeastern Maryland in what is now the Southern part of Chester County, Pa., and the Northern parts of Harford and Cecil counties in Maryland. Several families of Cresswell gathered there and were in touch with each other. The earliest date we have in this section is 1741 when David Cresswell, living in Cecil County, Md., served as executor of the will of William Cresswell who lived in Chester County, Pa. The will was dated September 8, 1741.

In Pennsylvania our earliest date is 1722 when the name of James Cresswell (probably Cresswell) appears as a taxable in East Nottingham Township, Chester County, and then in 1725 John Cresswell appears as a taxable in nearby London Britain Township in Chester County. The books describe these people as Scotch-Irish and they are found in Scotch-Irish settlements.

It seems entirely likely that these people came from Ireland and were related to each other. In that case they were among the earliest arrivals from Ireland as the movement from that country to America did not get under way really until about 1719.

Two chief distributing points for the Cresswells in America are thus indicated and they account for the dispersion of the family throughout the United States: from Virginia, southward to Georgia, and westward through the Shenandoah Valley via Kentucky and Tennessee; from Pennsylvania westward through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and far beyond.

Between 1722 and 1774 we find Cresswells in seven townships in Chester County, Pa. Without knowing how many duplications there are, and not counting the differences in spelling the surname, we have the following names: six Johns, six James, six Roberts, one William, one Samuel, two Georges, and one "Widdow" Cresswell.

This reminds me of a letter I received in 1894 from a member of the Pennsylvania family then in Iowa:

"Matthew Cresswell heard his Grandfather say that when he left Ireland his father and seven brothers were preparing to come to America."

It looks as if they came.

915 West Grace Street, Richmond, Va.,
August 2, 1929.

Mr. Edgar G. Criswell,
1200 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Mr. Criswell:

I have most carefully examined the Land Grants from 1623 to 1800 and fail to find any Creswell. I looked for all variants of the name listed as having patented land.

Failing this I examined the Quit Rent Rolls for 1704, the Census for 1790, Hotten's "Early Emigrants", the Journals of the House of Burgesses, Henning's Statutes at Large and the Military records of soldiers of the Revolution.

In Hotten's Emigrants appears the following:

"October 12, 1635 - William Creswell aged 22, came on the *Amitie*, George Downs, Master, bound to St. Christopher. (The Barbadoes) pg. 136.

"Barbadoes: 1680 - A List of the Inhabitants in and about St. Micaell's with their children, hired servants, Prentices, bought servants and negroes." On the list the name John Creswell appears with that of his wife and two slaves. (Page 443)

"An account of land as it stood in ye Church Books with the number of Servants and Negroes and Names." On this list the name John Creswell appears as owning 9 acres in the Parish of St. James, dated Dec. 20, 1679. (St. James was also in the Barbadoes) pg. 531.

In the lists of Revolutionary soldiers there appears a Joseph and a Michael Creswell who were among the men paid off for their services at Fort Pitt and also an Andrew Creswell who received a pension living at the time in Tennessee, but having fought in the Virginia Line.

There was a very close connection between the emigrants to the Barbadoes and the early Virginia Colonies, many of them coming to Virginia as the Islands became crowded. I have made a casual examination of several of these early counties where there are available lists of the names of the inhabitants. In Isle of Wight County I found the abstract of a will of Clement Creswell dated March 12, 1682, and proved in Isle of Wight County May 9, 1683. In it he names his "sonne John Whitfall, sonne Clement Creswell, daughter Jannit Macone and wife Anne Creswell." Wife Anne, Executrix, and Thomas Hankins and John Frissell, Witnesses.

These abstracts of the wills of Isle-of-Wight are all we have available here of the records of that county. The name does not appear again although the wills run up to 1800. The records of the county at Isle-of-Wight Court House would probably show more concerning this family.

In the Quit Rents for Gloucester County there is a Walter Greswell who in 1704 owned 50 acres of land in that county. Whether the G is a mistake in transcribing I have no way of knowing.

The records of Gloucester have been destroyed but two old Parish Registers remain and are deposited at the Society. Should you wish to take the chance of having these examined in the fall you might write me. I shall be away from the office until sometime in September.

Regretting that the result of the search has not been more definite and with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Rebecca Johnston

(In the office of the Virginia
Historical Society)

RECORDS IN BARBADOS

In connection with the mention of "John Cresswell and wife and two slaves", a friend ~~of his~~ sent to me the following information as kept in the public records in Barbados:

Abstracts of Wills, Vol. 40, Page 36, year 1688: Will of John Cresswell, of parish of St. Michael's, April 1688, leaves 100 pounds to son, John, "which I think is now living in England", Appoints "my wife, Mary", executrix. Land owned by him in St. James parish, also, is mentioned. He died April 28, 1688.

Vol. 1, Page 133, year 1698: Will of Mary Cresswell (written Crosswell) of the parish of St. James, provides for burial "in the Churchyard of St. Michael's close to my husband, John Crosswell, dec'd." Dated February 7, 1697. Her will provided her slaves should be set free.

MARRIAGES

1653, June 5, Pheobe Cresswell to John Heatty, St. Michael's.
1677, April 17, Mary Cresswell to George Chanery, St. Michael's.

BAPTISMS

1660, Hortatus, son of Richard Cresswell, St. Michael's.
1663, William, son of Nathaniel Cresswell, St. Michael's.

BURIALS

1666, May 12, John Cresswell, St. Michael's.
1669, August 14, John Cresswell, St. Michael's.
1688, April 28, John Cresswell, St. Michael's.

Photostatic reproductions from books

in the

New York Public Library

Covering the early settlements in the
Colony in Virginia and containing the

Creswell name.

"It is the sinfulness thing in the world to forsake or destitute a plantation once in forwardness; for, besides the dishonor, it is the guiltiness of blood of many commiserable persons."

CCCLXIV. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN VIRGINIA COMPANY.

KIMBOLTON MANUSCRIPTS, NO. 371.

Indorsed: "The names of such as are of the Comons house free of the Virginia Company, by M^r Farrar."

In the Duke of Manchester Records, Kimbolton MSS., the following is placed under the questioned or uncertain date, "[May 1623?]." The members all belong to the Parliament (February 12, 1624 - March 27, 1625), and the list was probably compiled in April, 1624, when "the Virginia question" was before the House. The list contains forty-nine names. All of them are not in the second and third charters; but *they were all either members of the Company before 1616, or were the heirs of members.* (About 150 persons joined the company between March, 1612, and July, 1616, who are not named in the foregoing documents.) I can identify seventy-five members of the Parliament of 1624-25, as being members, also, of the Virginia Company; but probably there were others.

This list will give an approximate idea as to the position held by the M. P.'s in the disputes of 1623-24 in the Virginia Company.

"The names of divers Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Lower house of Commons that are Adventurers and free of the Virginia Company and yet have not had nor followe the buissness for Sundry yeares.

Sir William Fleetwood.
Sir Thomas Denton.
Sir Charles Barkly.
M^r James Bag.
Sir Jhon Walter.

Sir Jhon Stradlyng.
Sir Baptist Hicks.
Sir Arthur Ingram.
M^r [Richard] Leveson.
M^r Thomas Bonde.

Capt. George Bargrave or Bargar.
Capt. John Bargrave.
Charles Becke.
Charles Berkeley.
Richard Berkeley, Esq.
Wm. Bing.
Richard Blackmore.
Edward Blunt.
Richard Blunt.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

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M^r Robert Bateman.
M^r Martyn Bonde.
Sir Thomas Middleton.
Sir Robert Mansfeild.
Sir Dudley Digges.
Sir Humfry May.
Sir Jhon Ratcliffe.
M^r George Garrett.
Sir Henadge Fynch.
M^r Edward Spencer.
Sir Phillip Cary.
[James] Lord Wriothsly.
M^r Jhon Moore.
M^r Morrice Abbott.
Sir Jhon Scudamor.
Sir Arthur Mannering.
Sir Jhon Saint Jhon.
M^r [Thomas] Sherwell.
Sir Thomas Grantharm.

which wee cannot uppon a sudden

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANIES.

as complete a list as possible of those who were interested in the American enterprise, and to those mentioned in the foregoing, and to those mentioned in the foregoing, I am enabled to add from various sources the following:—

Thomas Bond, Esq.
Henry Briggs.
Richard Briggs.
Capt. John Brough.
Matthew Brownrig.
Minion Burrell.
Sir Richard Bulkeley.
Abraham Carpenter.
Sir Henry Cary, Captaine.
Sir Philip Cary.
Robert Chamberlaine.
Dr. Laurence Chatterton or Chaderton.
Wm. Chester.
Simon Codrington.
Edmond Colby.

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Thomas Colthurst.	Wm. Laurence.
Sir Robert Cotton.	Francis Lodge.
Robert Creswell.	Peter Lodge.
Wm. Crowe.	Thomas Maddox.
George Chudley or Chudleigh.	Sir Henry Mannerling or Manwaring.
Abraham Cullimore Colmer or Cullimer.	Christopher Martin.
James Cullimore.	George Mason.
Rowley (Raleigh?) Dansey or Dawsey.	Francis Middleton.
Clement Daubney or Dabney.	Sir Henry Mildmay.
Richard Dichfield.	Capt. Henry Moles or Meoles.
Sara Draper.	Philip Molex or Mutes.
Wm. Essington.	Nicholas Moone.
John Exton.	Thomas Norton.
John Farrar or Ferrer.	Francis Oliver.
John Fenner.	John Payne.
Sir Heneadge Finch or Fynch.	Abraham Peirse or Percy.
David Floyd or Lloyd.	Allen Percy.
Thomas Francis.	Thomas Philips.
Nicholas Fuller.	Henry Philpot.
Richard Gardiner.	Sir Francis Popham.
Sir Edward Giles.	Robert Pory.
Edward, Lord Gorges.	Nicholas Purefoy.
Sir Ferdinando Gorges.	Nicholas Rainton.
Ralph Gore.	Humfrey Reynell.
Sir George Goring.	Richard Robins.
Dr. Theodore Goulston, or Galston.	Henry Rolfe.
Thomas Hackshawe.	Edward Rotheram.
John Hsiward.	Stephen Sad.
George Hanger.	Sir John Scudamore.
Robert Harley.	Walter Shelley.
Sir Percival Hart.	Nicholas Sherwell.
George Harrison.	Thomas Sherwell.
John Harrison, gent.	Jonathan Smith.
Peter Heightley.	Sir Wm. Smith of London.
Edward Herbert, Esq.	Edward Spencer.
Gregory Herst.	Thomas Stacy.
William Hicks.	Thomas Stokes.
William Holland.	George Stone.
William Houlden.	Sir Martin Stuteville.
Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundell.	William Tracy.
George Isham.	John Tradescant.
Gabriel Jacques.	Peter Van Lore.
James Jewell.	Capt. Alphonsus Van Medlicotte.
Walter Jobson.	Edward Waters.
William Jobson.	William Ward.
Edward Johnson.	John West, Esq.
Samuel Jordan.	Nathaniel West, Esq.
Henry Kent.	Capt. William West.
John Landman.	Garret Weston.
	Capt. Richard Whitbourne.

CONCLUSION.

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Sir Richard Worsley.
 Samuel Wrote, Esq.
 Sir Thomas Wroth.
 John Zouch, Esq.
 Sir Edward Zouch, Kn't Marshall.

attempted to give the names of those who were
 e service on wages, unless they were employed
 responsibility. Many were sent as sailors,
 ts, and some as planters, whose names are not
 a great many of these names, and I know
 interest regarding some of them; but the great
 ames not given in this work are of those of
 now no means of ascertaining anything, —
 town.

s now regarded as a settled plantation; Eng-
 ed a check on "Phillipps ambitious grow-
 ad put "a byt into her aincht enmyes
 had secured a firm hold on the strategical
 ed by James River, "which in the time of a
 aine would be a commoditie to our Realme,
 and a great annoyance to our enemies;" Englishmen were
 already looking for a good place in which to plant another
 colony on this continent; the destiny of North America
 was in the hands of the Anglo-Saxon. So let it be.

"THE GENESIS OF THE UNITED STATES"

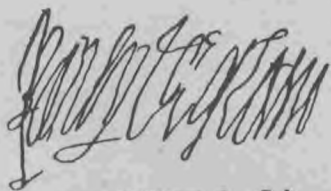
by Alexander Brown (Member of the Virginia Historical Society)

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1621; lord treasurer, October 13, 1621; Earl of Middlesex, September 16, 1622. Much abused by the Sandys-Ferrar faction of the Va. Co., 1623-24. Drew the 13th lot in New England, June 29, 1623. Incurred the enmity of the Duke of Buckingham and Prince Charles by murmuring at the expense of their journey to Spain, and the duke proceeded to have him impeached by Parliament. King James protested, told Stenny that he was a fool, and warned Prince Charles that "he would live to have his belly full of Parliament impeachments; and when I shall be dead, you will have too much cause to remember how much you have contributed to the weakening of the crown by the two precedents you are now so fond of;" but, says Lodge, "the duke's power, supported by the prince's countenance, was grown so great in the two houses, that it was in vain for the king to interpose." The Earl of Middlesex was impeached, and fined £50,000, May 13, 1624; but on May 10, 1625, he was released from the fine, and on August 20, 1626, he was granted special pardon. (See Sir Abram Dawes.) He retired to his fine seat of Copt Hall in Essex, where, says Fuller, "he enjoyed himself contentedly, entertained his friends bountifully, his neighbors hospitably, and the poor charitably." He died August 6, 1645, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Crashaw, Rawley, 2. Sub.—; pd. £25. He went to Virginia in 1608; was a burgess in 1624, when he was living in Elizabeth Cittie and owned 500 acres by patent, between Fox Hill and Pamunkey River.



Crashaw, William, 2. Sub.—; pd. £37 10s. Sometimes classed as a Puritan divine and poet; was baptized at Handsworth, October 26, 1572; educated at Cambridge; prebend in the church of Ripon, 1604; preacher at the Inner Temple, London; at

Church of St. Mary Matfellow, or Whitechapel, London, November 13, 1618; died in 1626. A good scholar, an eloquent preacher and writer, and a strong Protestant. He was the father of Richard Crashaw the poet and Roman Catholic.

Craven, Sir William, merchant-tailor, 3. Sub. £75; pd. £75. Of E. I. Co.; born at Appletreewick in Burnsale, parish Craven, Yorkshire, about 1548; went to London seeking his fortune, and found it there; alderman of Bishopsgate ward, April 2, 1600, to May 18, 1602; of Cordwainer ward, May 18, 1602, to January 15, 1611; of Lime Street ward, from January 15, 1611, to his death, July 18, 1618; sheriff of London, 1601-02; knighted at Whitehall, July 26, 1603; Lord Mayor of London, 1610-11; president of Christ's Hospital, 1610-18; died July 18, 1618; buried at St. Andrew's Undershaft. (See Strype's Stow for his will and numerous charities.) Craven County, North Carolina, is named for his son, the very celebrated William, Earl of Craven.

Creswell, Robert. Pd. £12 10s.

Crew, Anthony, 2. Sub.—; pd. £25.

Crew, Sir Randolph (1558-1646). M. P. for Saltash in Cornwall, when speaker, 1614; sergeant at law, July, 1615; chief justice of the King's Bench, January 26, 1624.

Crispe, Ellis, salter. Newfoundland Co.; of E. I. and N. W. P. companies; sheriff of London in 1625. The father of Sir Nicholas Crisp, the African trader.

Croft, Sir Herbert, 2. Sub.—; pd.—. Of Croft Castle, Hereford; "grandson of Sir James Croft, who suffered severely in the reign of Queen Mary;" educated at Christ Church College in Oxford; M. P. for Carmarthenshire in 1588-89; for Herefordshire in 1592-93; for Llaneston, 1597-98; for Herefordshire in 1601; knighted by James I. at Theobald's, May 7, 1603; M. P. for Herefordshire, 1604-11; M. C. for Va., March 9, 1607; M. P. for Herefordshire in 1614. In February, 1617, he became a monk in the College of English Benedictines at Douay. How long he had been a Romanist I do not know.

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- beth parish, seven almshouses for poor women, "and thereby hangs a tale."
- Carpenter, Abraham.** Pd. £12 10s.
- Carpenter, Thomas, 2.** Sub. —; pd. £49 3s.
- Carpenter, William, 2.** Sub. —; pd. £37 10s. Alderman's deputy of the Ward of Portsoken; married Alice, daughter of Thomas Carpenter (probably the above Thomas) of the Home in Pembridge, Com. Hereford.
- Carr, Sir Edward, 3.** Sub. —; pd. £37 10s. Of Sleaford, County Lincoln; knighted April 23, 1603; created a baronet, 1611; died, 1619.
- Carr, Robert, Earl of Somerset.** Knighted December 23, 1607; lord treasurer of Scotland, 1610; Viscount Rochester, March 25, 1611; K. G. May, 1611; privy counselor, April, 1612; Earl of Somerset, November 3, 1613; married Countess of Essex, December 26, 1613; condemned to death for murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, 1616; pardoned and released, 1622; died July, 1645. (See Gondomar.)
- Carter, Francis, 3.** Sub. —; pd. —. He was an officer of the Va. Co. of London and a very large shareholder in Virginia; in 1621 and 1622 he transferred 86 shares to 39 persons.
- Carter, Randall (or Randolph),** tallow chandler, 2. Sub. £37 10s.; pd. £100. He died prior to 1620, and his executors also adventured £25 in addition on account of his estate.
- Cartwright, Abram,** draper, 2. Sub. £37 10s.; pd. £75. Member of the E. I. Co.; on the Virginia Commission of July 15, 1624. His daughter Frances married Samuel Vassall, of London. (See John Vassall.)
- Carvil — Kervill, etc., John, 2.** Sub. £37 10s.; pd. £75. Barrister at law of New Monkton, York, and of the Middle Temple; married, prior to 1600, Dorothy, daughter of Robert Kay, of Woodsome. He was M. P. for Aldborough (York), 1621–22, 1624–25, 1625, and 1626.
- Carwarden — Carmarden, Richard,** esquire, 3. Sub. —; pd. £25. He was the surveyor of the great customs to King Charles in 1634; his father, Richard Carmarden, of London, was surveyor of the customs to Queen Elizabeth. Of the same family, I suppose, as Sir Thomas Carwardine, master of the revels to Henry VIII.
- Cassen — Cason, John,** grocer, 2. Sub. £37 10s.; pd. £50. Married Margaret, sister to Richard Edwards; also of N. W. P. and E. I. companies.
- Caswell, Richard,** baker, 2. Sub. £37 10s.; pd. £125. Of St. Swithin, London; married, in 1619, Mary, daughter of Richard Slany, Esq.; on the committee of the Va. Co., April 28, 1619; on the committee in charge of the two Virginia Maydes, November 15, 1620; one of the stewards for ordering and preparing the annual supper of the Va. Co., November, 1621 and 1622; treasurer for the magazine of provisions sent to Virginia in July, 1623. He informed the Archbishop of Canterbury of the non-conformity of the officers and others in the Bermudas, for which he was suspended from his place in the court of the S. I. Co., November 27, 1639. He died 1646.
- Cater — Catto, William, 2.** Sub. —; pd. —. A citizen of London, who lent money to the king; member of the E. I. Co.; in 1608 he was on the committee of that company. In 1609 he lent the company £1,000 at 9 per cent. interest, and asked to be allowed to buy carpets in the Indies for his own use; also of N. W. P. Co.
- Cavendish-Talbot, "Mary Countess of Shrewsbury," 3.** Sub. —; pd. £50. Wife of Gilbert Talbot, and sister of William Lord Cavendish.
- Cavendish, Captain Thomas.** Of Grimston Hall in the parish of Trimley, St. Martin, Suffolk. He was probably born about 1555; was on the voyage to Roanoke (North Carolina) in 1585. He sailed around the world in 1586–88, and made a second "attempte to do the like" in 1591, but was obliged to alter his course and return for England. He died at sea in the summer of 1592, and was buried in the Atlantic Ocean somewhere near 8° N. Lat.
- Cavendish, William Lord, 3.** Sub. —; pd. £187 10s. He was the second son of Sir William Cavendish by his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Hardwick, Esq. His mother was a noted woman for nearly a century in the history of

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THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

V. Scotch-Irish Cresswells

SCOTCH-IRISH CRESSWELLS

In his "History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties", Mr. J. Simpson Africa, perhaps the best historian of that part of Pennsylvania, speaks of the Cresswells as being of Scotch-Irish origin, and Robert Cresswell as having been born in County Down, Ireland.

In early days (times of Queen Elizabeth, James I, Cromwell, and James II) the English governments had almost constant trouble with the Irish --- "Wild Irish" was the rather unkind but quite descriptive name applied to them. The English never did absorb the Irish as they did the Normans, and the Danes, and the Saxons. Queen Elizabeth and King James used desperate tactics. King James confiscated six entire counties in the North of Ireland (the Ulster of today), opening them to settlement for those of his people who would go there. The scheme of "plantations" was tried. Lands were allotted to friends of the government who were, in turn, to populate them with English and Scotch settlers (Protestants) who would hold the land against the Irish if they came to reclaim their property, as they generally did. Many Scotch and English people arrived to take up the land. Much trouble followed. Instead of staying "put out", the Irish came back. Instead of the English government being able to organize adequate defense of the settlers, changes in that government brought on religious wars between Protestants and Catholics, which made life uncertain and miserable. Thus, the Scotch and the English who survived the troubles were dissatisfied and discouraged. Then, America was calling. There were stories of wonderful opportunity in the New World. Even the prospect of battling with the Indians was no worse than battling with the "Wild Irish" and being mixed up in religious wars. So, to America these transplanted Scotch and English (and many equally dissatisfied Irish) came. The year 1719 or 1720 marked the beginning of the emigration in large numbers from Belfast. By 1727 more than 3,000 left during that one Summer. In 1736 at one time 1,000 families were waiting in Belfast for opportunity to ship across the Atlantic. They came in such large numbers that both the English Government and the Church were greatly concerned.

As these people arrived in America from Ireland they were considered as Irish at first, but many were manifestly Scotch and the name Scotch-Irish was given to them. The English among them were largely from the North of England (Northumberland) and they, even today, are distinguished among Englishmen for their broad "burr", coming from their relations, peaceful and otherwise, with their Scotch neighbors. This combination of Scotch, Irish and English then became the Scotch-Irish of American history, although in many cases the people were neither Scotch nor Irish, but English. The term Scotch-Irish is not used in the three countries over seas. The North of Ireland men are generally called Ulstermen in England, but that name is seldom heard in America.

It is entirely likely that some of the younger members of the Northumberland Cresswell families, with small chance of inheriting any of their family lands on account of the English custom of property descent to the oldest son, were among the English who were "planted" in Ireland. They may have married there and started to raise families in their new surroundings. Then, becoming dissatisfied, yet glad that they had escaped with their lives, decided to try the adventure of going to America.

I have not found any Cresswell families in Ireland in my reading of Ireland family history. I have come across only one name. Capt. Robert Cresswell appears in O'Hart's "Irish and Anglo-Irish Landed Gentry" (Dublin 1884) as one of the English officers who served in Ireland in 1649. No doubt he was an officer in Cromwell's army.

My conclusion is that the English Cresswells merely stopped a while in Ireland and then came on to America.

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

VI. The Cresswells in Colonial and Revolutionary
War Times

THE CRESSWELLS IN COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY
WAR TIME

The usual source of information concerning military records of Pennsylvanians is the Pennsylvania Archives. The Fifth and Sixth Series are devoted largely to Colonial and Revolutionary records. The Index to these volumes refers to the following Cresswells (various spellings) who were in the service of the Province, the State, or the United States:

Carswell, Andrew	Cresswell, Andrew
Robert	Hugh
Chriswell, Joseph	Matthew
Robert	Robert, Sr.
Samuel	Robert, Jr.
Creiswell, James	Creswell, Elisha
John	Isaac
	James
	John
	Samuel
	William
	Criswell, Andrew
	Elijah
	Elisha
	Hugh
	James
	John
	Josiah
	Robert
	Robert, Sr.
	Robert, Jr.
	Samuel
	Crisswell, Andrew
	Hugh
	Walter

County assessors were careless in compiling lists of taxpayers and even in military records of the early days the spelling of names did not seem very important, so there are obviously a number of duplications in these lists. The four references to Andrew may probably be reduced to one, the three James' to two, the three Hughs to one, and so on, simplifying the records until we find no less than 18 Cresswells, and possibly 19, if we count three Roberts (we know there were a father and son among them) in the military service of Pennsylvania and the United States.

The service in which these men took part included their county militia, such as "Rangers on the Frontier" in defense against the Indians and in active campaigns against the Indians, and in various expeditions of a major character, such as Braddock's march to Fort Duquesne, and in wars against the Indians down the Ohio river and up the Allegheny, and finally in the Revolutionary War itself and in the Indian defense afterwards.

The earliest record, and strangely enough the most complete one, appears in Vol. I., Series 5, pp. 167-170:

Robert Criswell, age 21, height 5 ft. 7 in., smooth faced, born in Ireland, laborer, enlisted in Chester County, May 9, 1758, in Capt. Paul Jackson's Company, Pennsylvania Regiment, in the service of the Province of Pennsylvania. (It is unusual to find the spelling Criswell at such an early date). In another entry his age is shown as 24 years for the same date, so we don't know whether he was 21 or 24 years old. He was evidently born in Ireland in 1737 or 1734. He is shown as a member of the Third Battalion of the Regiment, of which battalion Col. Hugh Mercer was in command. The Colonel in Chief of the Regiment was Hon. William Denny, the Governor of the Province. Capt. Paul Jackson is described as "the teacher of the Latin Tongue at the Academy." This evidently refers to the New London Academy in Chester Co., which was the first advanced school in the County, established about 1743. His lieutenant was John White. (It is interesting to note here that in the Will of a John White of Chester County dated Feb. 15, 1758, he refers to "my son, Robert Criswell", evidently a son-in-law. I don't have the date of John White's death, but Lieut. John White was probably Robert Criswell's father-in-law, and it was natural for them to be in the same Company). The makeup of the regiment is shown in the Archives, but a detailed account of its service is not given, as far as I have seen, but I have found a foot-note to the record of the Second Battalion in which Lieut. Samuel Miles gives an account of his service. He speaks of "two battalions" as being together, but does not name them. He states that they joined the British contingent at Carlisle in 1758 and set out on an expedition against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne. At Ligonier they were attacked by Indians. In 1759 he was back at Ligonier for some time. Perhaps one may be able to find further record of this young soldier, Robert. It seems likely that much of his service was in Western Pennsylvania.

We meet another Robert Criswell in Western Pennsylvania, but this is evidently after the Revolutionary War, for the records show that while William Kerr was establishing his war record he had as a witness one Robert Criswell of Allegheny Township, Armstrong Co., who testified that Kerr had served in Capt. Samuel Miller's Company of the 8th Pa. Regt., Continental Line. Evidently Robert Criswell had served in the same Company. I don't find an Allegheny Township in Armstrong Co. in today's map, but there is an Allegheny Township just across the line in Westmoreland Co. The 8th Regiment was made up of seven companies from Westmoreland Co. and one from Bedford Co. It was organized in 1776. It had orders to join General George Washington "wherever he may be" and it was in New Brunswick, Amboy and Bound Brook. In 1778 it was ordered to Pittsburgh and saw service along the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. It was discharged in 1779 or 1780. (Vol. IV. P. 501).

Another Robert Criswell appears in Bedford County Military affairs. On June 20, 1781, a meeting of citizens was held at Prigmore's Fort and Robert was elected Ensign. This was in Capt. Jacob Gonow's Company, Second Battalion, Bedford County Militia. A record of this organization is given in Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. V., P. 87. Prigmore's Fort was located in Barree Township, Bedford County. Later this township was given to the newer county of Huntingdon and it seems likely that this Fort was in the Shaver's Creek section, where it is known there were Cresswell and Criswell families. Just which family this Robert Criswell belonged to is not certain, but one of the officers of the meeting at which he was elected Ensign was James Criswell, and Robert may have been his son, but we cannot connect this James with his family, either.

James Cresswell, son of Samuel Cresswell of Londonderry Twp., Chester County, had an interesting military career. He enlisted as a private in Capt. John Marshall's Company, which was raised in Lancaster County (Hanover Twp. which is now a part of Dauphin Co.), on March 18, 1776. His Company was part of the Second Battalion under command of Col. Samuel Miles. James was promoted to Sergeant. He took part in the Battle of Long Island, and in the retreat across New Jersey and family tradition says that he was with George Washington in crossing the Delaware. (Vol. II. P. 333 - 336) (Vol. V. P. 517)

We have more references to Andrew (at least his name was spelled more different ways) than to any other of our men, but I have not yet been able to locate his particular family. He was a Cumberland County man and served both in the County's militia and in the Revolutionary War (Second Pa. Regt. Continental Line). (Vol. II 862.)

The references under Samuel indicate at least two men. One was Samuel Creswell of Cumberland County who was paid for services in the militia for the months April to August 1782. (VI. P. 650) (IV. P. 283) Samuel Criswell was listed as of a Company of "Rangers of the Frontier", 1778-83, in Northumberland Co. militia. (Vol. IV 362) One other, and possibly two, Samuels appear in Lancaster Co. One is shown as a locksmith who joined Capt. Samuel Boyd's Co., 10th Battalion, Lancaster Co., militia. Date not shown. (Vol. VII. P. 972) This Samuel later lived in Carlisle and died there, leaving a family. Another one enlisted in Capt. Thomas Whitesede's Co., in Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion, Lancaster Co., Militia, on August 13, 1776, "on their march for the camp in the Jerseys." This really looks like four Samuels. Two Samuels were on the U. S. pension roll. One was Samuel Criswell of Capt. Benjamin Briggs Co., Col. John Gibson's Regiment, evidently a Virginia organization; and the other was Samuel Chriswell, Northumberland Co. militia, who was born in Ulster Co., N.Y.

The militia records show service in five counties, Chester, Cumberland, Bedford, Northumberland, and Lancaster, which, with Philadelphia and Bucks, were the first counties in Pennsylvania.

In one Company in Cumberland County in Col. Alexander Brown's Regiment of militia, there were Andrew, Elijah, Hugh, Robert, Sr., and Robert Jr., and Samuel, and these men were paid for service from April to August 1782. (Vol. VI. P. 650) John Criswell was in the 8th Battalion of Cumberland Co. militia 1781-2. (Vol. VI. 562)

In Chester Co., William, James and Isaac were in Capt. John Ramsey's Co., 2nd Battalion, Col. Evans' Regt. April 24, 1778. (Vol. VI. P. 517)

In Lancaster Co., James and Samuel Served. (Vol. II 333. Vol. VII 972, 1063)

In Bedford Co., Joseph (Vol. III. 365) and Robert (Vol. V. 87) were in militia companies.

In Northumberland Co., Samuel was in the "Rangers." IV. 362.

An interesting record shows that Robert Cresswell took the oath of allegiance to the United States on March 23, 1778, and John Chriswell did the same on Sept. 11, 1777. I cannot place these men.

Military service of a generally later date than Revolutionary War service is recorded as follows:

A return of the "Effective Men" of the Second Company, First Battalion, Huntingdon County Militia, April 1, 1791, lists these men: (Series 6. Vol. 5. P. 323)

Robert Creswell, Sr.	
"	" Jr.
Samuel	"
Matthew	"
John	"
Walter	"

An entry for September 4-17, 1794, credits Private Matthew Cresswell with service under Capt. John Beatty on a scouting expedition to the Huntingdon Co. frontier.

Lieut. John Criswell, Fifth River Regt., Mifflin Co., is shown. No date, but evidently it is after 1789, when Mifflin Co. was organized.

A "true and exact" list of able bodied men from 18 to 45

years old in Cumberland Co., Feb. 4, 1793, includes

Samuel Carswell
Robert "
William "
Robert Chriswell

I think these are all Criswells or Cresswells.

COLONIAL WARS PERIOD

A LIST OF RECRUITS RAIS'D BY CAPT. PAUL JACKSON FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. (d.)

Names of Recruits.	Trade or Occupation.	Height.		Where Born.	When & Where Inlisted.
		Feet.	Inches.		
John Knox,	Weaver,	5	6	Ireland,	Chester Co., May 6.
John Shee,	Labourer,	5	5	Ireland,	Chester Co., May 6.
Joseph Workman,	Labourer,	5	8	Jersey,	Chester Co., May 6.
Abraham Workman,	Labourer,	5	9	Jersey,	Chester Co., May 6.
James Miller,	Blacksmith,	5	9	Pennsylvania,	Chester Co., May 6.
Robert Criswell,	Labourer,	5	7	Ireland,	Chester Co., May 9.
James Hunter,	Weaver,	5	6	Ireland,	Chester Co., May 9.
Alex. McCallister,	Labourer,	5	10	Ireland,	Chestnut Level, May 10.
William Evans,	Weaver,	5	5	Ireland,	Chester Co., May 11.
John Dobbins,	Hatter,	5	10	Ireland,	Ches. Co., May 12.
James Burford,	Labourer,	5	9	England,	Ches. Co., May 15.
Christopher Mason,	Shoemaker,	5	5	Germany,	Ches. Co., May 15.
John Brown,	Labourer,	5	9	Ches. County,	Ches. Co., May 15.
Patrick Milligan,	Labourer,	5	8	Ireland,	Ches. Co., May 16.
John Fleming,	Labourer,	5	10	Ches. Co.,	Ches. Co., May 16.
Robert Smith,	Cooper,	6	.....	Ches. Co.,	Cecil Co., May 17.
William Bamor,	Labourer,	5	4	Ireland,	Ches. Co., May 18.
John Davids,	Labourer,	5	9	N. Castle,	N. Castle Co., May 13.
Bartholomew McGuire,	Labourer,	5	8	Ireland,	N. Castle Co., May 15.
John Bryan,	School-master,	6	½	Ireland,	N. Castle Co., May 15.

PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA—1744-1765. 167

A LIST OF RECRUITS RAIS'D BY CAPT. PAUL JACKSON, ETC.—Continued.

Names of Recruits.	Age.	In what Regiment Before.	Deserted or Dead since last Return.	Descriptions.
John Knox,	30	.....	.....	Pock mark'd very much.
John Shee,	23	.....	.....	dark hair.
Joseph Workman,	21	.....	.....	Thin Visage.
Abraham Workman,	19	.....	.....	Do.
James Miller,	20	.....	.....	.....
Robert Criswell,	21	.....	.....	Smooth faced.
James Hunter,	24	.....	.....	dark complexion.
Alex. McCallister,	24	.....	.....	.....
William Evans,	35	.....	.....	.....
John Dobbins,	24	.....	.....	.....
James Burford,	26	.....	.....	.....
Christopher Mason,	23	.....	.....	.....
John Brown,	13	.....	.....	.....
Patrick Milligan,	25	.....	.....	.....
John Fleming,	23	.....	.....	Well set with a fair complexion.
Robert Smith,	23	.....	.....	.....
William Bamor,	17	.....	.....	.....
John Davids,	35	.....	.....	.....
Bartholomew McGuire,	39	.....	.....	.....
John Bryan,	20	.....	.....	.....
Peter Owen,	39	.....	.....	.....

170 OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS

These reports are dated May 29, 1758.

A LIST OF RECRUITS RAIS'D BY CAPT. PAUL JACKSON FOR THE PENNSYLVANA REGIMENT, (d.)

Names of Recruits.	Trade or Occupation.	Height.		When & where In-listed.	Age.	Deserted or Dead.	Where born.
		Feet.	Inches.				
B.							
William Bamor,	Labourer,	5	4	Chester Co., May 16, ...	16		Ireland.
Stephen Bennett,	do.	5	9	Philad'a do. 15, ...	29		Massachusetts.
Robert Berryman,	do.	5	3	do. do. 15, ...	18		England.
Samuel Blair,	do.	5	10	Ches. Co. do. 17, ...	23		Ireland.
John Brown,	do.	5	9	do. 15, 15, ...	18		Ches. Co.
John Bryan,	Schoolmas.,	6	½	N. Castle, do. 15, ...	20		Ireland.
James Burford,	Labourer,	5	9	Ches. Co., do. 15, ...	26		England.
Samuel Brown,	Baker,	5	5½	Philad'a, April 28, ...	33		Ireland.
William Brown,	Carpenter,	5	9	do. May 30, ...	20		Ches. Co.
C.							
David Couthorn,	Plasteur,	5	6	do. do. 3, ...	22		Philad'a.
Robert Criswell,	Labourer,	5	7	Ches. Co., do. 9, ...	24		Ireland.
John Cumming,	Smith,	5	9	N. Castle Co., do. 22, ...	35		do.
D.							
Isaac Daniel,	Wheelwright, ...	5	9	Bustleton, do. 13, ...	44		Abbingtion.
John Davids,	Labourer,	5	9	N. Castle, do. 13, ...	35		N. Castle.
John Dobbins,	Hatter,	5	10	Ches. Co., 12, ...	24		Ireland.
Arthur Donnally,	Labourer,	5	4	do. do. 8, ...	31		Do.

Dated June 2, 1758.

In this record Robert Criswell is shown as having enlisted May 9, 1758, in Chester County, Pa., and his age is given as 24, while in the record on previous page his age is shown as 21. The record showing age 21 is dated May 29, 1758, while the other is dated June 2, 1758, only 4 days later.

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

VII. The Cresswells in Virginia

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

The Cresswells in Virginia

In the Chapter on "The Cresswell Family in America" we spoke of the Robert Cresswell who was a member of the London Company for Virginia which promoted and financed Capt. John Smith's expedition to America in 1607, and expressed doubt as to his coming to this country.

And yet, there is evidence to support the statement that Cresswells were in Virginia soon after the colony was established.

In J. C. Hotten's "Emigrants to America, 1600-1700", page 174 (edition of 1874) containing "Original lists of Persons of Quality who went from Great Britain to the American plantations", appears a list of "the living in Virginia." This shows as of February 16, 1623, at James City, Jeremiah Clement and Elizabeth Clement, also William Clements, and Capt. Ralph Hamor and Mrs. Hamor. In the "Muster of Capt. Ralph Hamor, 1624-25", appear the names of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamor "and her children, Jeremiah Clement and Elizabeth Clement." From these lists and other Clement family details in other publications it seems that the mother of Jeremiah and Elizabeth had taken out in England "head rights" to certain land in Virginia. She was a widow and in 1626 married Capt. Ralph Hamor of London in Virginia. They are said to have come over in the "George" in 1611. Others in the family were Ezekiel and Nicholas Clement, and servants, Dorothy Greene and Jeffery Hall. Jeremiah Clement became a prominent man in Virginia. In 1632 he was appointed to divide an estate. In 1641 he was a member of the House of Burgesses. (Proceedings, Grand Assembly, January 12, 1641.) The Clement family had two grants of land --- 350 acres, August 26, 1633, and 500 acres in 1635 (Va. land patent 122, Va. Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 2, p.306; patent 231, Va. Magazine, Vol. 3, p.274). This land was on the east side of Chipoaks Creek, extending eastward along the James River, Surry County, not far from Jamestown. In the 1635 transaction Jeremiah Clements wife, "Edey", is mentioned, indicating he had married in Virginia, and John Clement is named, also, including several others in whose names "head rights" were claimed.

*the first Mrs. ^{Hamor} ~~Hamor~~ having died in the meantime.

In 1646 Deborah Cresswell arrived from England in Virginia.

In 1677 William Cresswell married Ann Allen of Richmond.

In 1699 William Cresswell witnessed John Everest's will in Rappahannock County.

In 1682 we return to the Clement family, for in that year Clement Cresswell's will was made. The first name is no doubt a continuation of a relationship with the Jeremiah Clement family. We do not know just what the relationship was, but evidently there was a marriage between a Cresswell and a Clement some years back of 1682, showing that Cresswells were in Virginia at an early date, a much earlier date than we have found anywhere else in America. Clement Cresswell was probably a grandson of Jeremiah Clement.

Clement Cresswell's will was filed in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, on March 12, 1682. This county adjoins Surry County on the East. In the will Clement mentions his wife, Anne; sons, John, and Clement, and daughter "Jannit" Macone, indicating she had married a Macone.

The name is sometimes written Clements in Virginia history.

THE CRESSWELLS IN VIRGINIA

Notes on Virginia Cresswells

REV. ROBERT CRISWELL

Rev. Robert Criswell died at Normal, Ill., March 12, 1912, aged 93 years. This puts his birth year as 1819. He was born in Marshall County, Va. He joined the Presbyterian Church ministry in 1852. Most of his work was done in Illinois. He moved to Normal in 1868. He was a friend of Abraham Lincoln. He was graduated from Washington College in 1849 and from Princeton Seminary in 1852.

WILLIAM AND ANN (ALLEN) CRESSWELL

William Cresswell married Ann Allen, Richmond, Va., June 18, 1677. This record appears in "American Marriages before 1699", by Clemens, in New York Historical Society library. We do not know what family of Allen she came from, but it is interesting to note that "Claremont", a famous estate on the South side of the River James not far from Jamestown, was in possession of an Allen family from 1649 to 1875. The Allens were the largest landowners in Tidewater, Virginia. Tradition held that the founder of the family was a prince of the House of Hanover who fled to America under the name of Arthur Allen and took up a land grant which became Claremont.

REV. JAMES CRESWELL

An interesting document in Virginia history is the "Journal of Col. James Gordon" which is reproduced in several volumes of the William and Mary Quarterly. (See Vol. 11, 1902-03.) He arrived in Virginia in 1738 from Newry, County Down, Ireland. He was born in 1714. He died in 1768. Col. Gordon was a strict Presbyterian and had a large household. Evidently he had extensive business interests, too, and was a man of influence in Lancaster County, which is bounded on the East by the Chesapeake Bay and on the South by the Rappahannock River --- in the neck of land between the Potomac and the Rappahannock rivers. To Col. Gordon's household came James Creswell (referred to as Criswell and Crisewell in the Journal) in 1758, or probably earlier. At any rate on January 11, 1759, Mr. Creswell opened a school. Evidently he was both schoolmaster and lay reader or theological student for sometimes he conducted the services at the local church. It is said he came to Virginia from Maryland. He is mentioned many times in Col. Gordon's Journal and had the confidence of the people in the community. Another name which appears now and then is "Mollie" Garlington, who visited at the Gordon's. The entire household turned out to the wedding on June 9, 1763, of Mr. Creswell and Mary Elizabeth Garlington. She was the daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Conway) Garlington. Later on Rev. Mr. Creswell and his wife appear to have settled at Laurens, S.C. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of 1775.

His son, Elihu Creswell, married Sarah Hunter, daughter of U. S.

Senator John Hunter of South Carolina, and his daughter, Jane Elizabeth Creswell, married Albert Weller of Greenwood, S. C.

During the World War Creswell Garlington was an officer in the United States Army, whose name appeared in the news accounts occasionally. He was the son of Brigadier General Ernest Albert Garlington, U.S.A., who was born in South Carolina, February 20, 1853, and returned from the service in 1917. His son, Creswell Garlington, was born on June 23, 1887. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in the Class of 1910. During the World War he was promoted from Major to Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers. He served in France and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

HENRY CRESSWELL

I feel that we miss something in not knowing more about Henry Cresswell. In our chapter for Virginia dates his name appears no less than nine times between 1745 and 1769, and yet we do not know the real story back of him. He had a wife, Rebecca, and once had 400 acres of land.

THE CRESSWELLS IN VIRGINIA HISTORY

In the search for evidences of the Cresswells in the Virginia of the early days the following items of family and general interest seemed to be worth preserving in this record:

- 1606 Capt. John Smith's expedition, under the auspices of the London Company, left England December 20. Traveled via Canary Islands and the West Indies.
- 1607 Expedition arrived off Virginia, after more than four months' sailing, April 26.
- 1607 Landed at Jamestown May 14. First civil colony established by a European power in the New World.
- 1608 Second supply of colonists arrived at Jamestown. Included glass workers. No Cresswell.
- 1609 George Percy of the Northumberland family was elected Governor of the Colony.
- 1609 Third Supply of Colonists arrived. No Cresswell.
- 1610 After great distress only about 60 colonists were surviving at this time and they were actually on the way down the river, giving up and returning to England, when in the James River they met Lord Delaware and a party of 150 settlers just arriving, so they returned and all landed at Jamestown.
- 1612 Success of tobacco culture by this time turned the tide from poverty to prosperity.
- 1619 First House of Burgesses.
- 1622 Indians raided Jamestown and massacred 347 out of 1,258 settlers.
- 1624 Jereme and Elizabeth Clement in Jamestown.
- ~~1637 William Cresswell witnessed Giles Palmer's will at Bridgewater, Va. May 17.~~
- 1646 Deborah Glascock, widow, December 15, 1646, transported 21 persons from England to Virginia. In list appears name of Deborah Creswell.
- 1676 Jamestown burned.
- 1677 William Cresswell married to Ann Allen, Richmond, Va., June 18, 1677. ("American Marriage Records before 1699." N. Y. Historical Society)
- 1679 William Cresswell witnessed John Everest's will April 22, 1679, in Rappahannock Co.
- 1682 Clement Cresswell's will dated March 12, 1682.
- 1689 Jamestown burned again. Government moved to Williamsburg.

- 1699 70 acres granted to Richard Crussel, Elizabeth City Co.
- 1704 Walter Gresswell owned 50 acres in Gloucester Co.
- 1733 Mary Gresswell witness Richard Spann's will.
- 1745 Henry Gresswell defendant in suit by Jean McDonald. February 17.
- 1746 Henry Christwell listed as a "tithable" for work on road. August 20.
- 1746 Henry Gresswell sued Daniel Kidney. Latter acquitted. March 18.
- 1750 Abraham Cristwell defendant in suit brough by Charles Dolhouse. Aug. 6.
- 1754 Henry Gresswell committed for fighting on country road. August 21.
- 1755 Andrew Creswell went to Sevier County, Tennessee. With him his sons: Samel, Henry, and William Evans Creswell. Also three or more daughters. Virginia Tax return reports him "not in ye county."
- 1762 Henry Gresswell bought 400 acres from John and Mary Trimble. May 19.
- 1762 There was a Dr. Griswell and a Rev. James Criswell (Creswell) in Lancaster County, Va.
- 1763 Rev. James Creswell married Miss Mary Garlington in Lancaster Co. June 9.
- 1765 Henry Christwell's horse was impressed. April 15th.
- 1767 Henry and Rebecca Gresswell sold 400 acres to John Faris.
- 1768 Henry Gresswell was a witness. May 21.
- 1769 Henry Gresswell appointed viewer of road. June 20, from Buffalo Gap to Staunton.
- 1775 Michael Gresswell, private, Capt. Michal Cresap, Sr.'s, Co. List dated October 7, 1775. Virginia Archives.
- 1782 In Dinwiddie County personal property list appears the name of Sackiveritte Criswell.
- 1783 Samuel Cruswell, private, Capt. Biggs' Co., Va. Line, in active service at Fort Pitt, Pa., List dated June 24, 1783. As Samiel Criswell this soldier was later a pensioner of the United States.

The Names of the Adventurers for Virginia, Alphabetically set downe, according to a printed Booke, set out by the Treasurer and Councell in this present yeere, 1620.

A.

Sir William Aliffe.
 Sir Roger Aston.
 Sir Anthony Ashley.
 Sir Iohn Akland.
 Sir Anthonie Aucher.
 Sir Robert Askwith.
 Doctor Francis Anthony.
 Charles Anthony.
 Edward Allen.
 Edmund Allen, Esquire.
 Iohn Allen.
 Thomas Allen.
 William Atkinson, Esquire.
 Richard Ashcroft.
 Nicholas Andrews.
 Iohn Andrews the elder.
 Iohn Andrews the younger.
 James Ascough.
 Giles Allington.
 Morris Abbot.
 Ambrose Asten.
 James Askew.
 Anthony Abdey.
 Iohn Arundell, Esquire.

B.

Edward, Earle of Bedford.
 James, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 Sir Francis Barrington.
 Sir Morice Barkley.
 Sir Iohn Benet.
 Sir Thomas Beamont.

Sir Amias Bamfield.
 Sir Iohn Bourcher.
 Sir Edmund Bowyer.
 Sir Thomas Bludder.
 Sir George Bolles.
 Sir Iohn Bingley.
 Sir Thomas Button.
 Sir Henry Beddingfield.
 Companie of Barbers-Surgeons.
 Companie of Bakers.
 Richard Banister.
 Iohn Bancks.
 Miles Bancks.
 Thomas Barber.
 William Bonham.
 James Bryerley.
 William Barners.
 Anthony Barners, Esquire.
 William Brewster.
 Richard Brooke.
 Hugh Brooker, Esquire.
 Ambrose Brewsey.
 Iohn Brooke.
 Matthew Bromridge.
 Christopher Brooke, Esquire.
 Martin Bond.
 Gabriel Beadle.
 Iohn Beadle.
 David Borne.
 Edward Barnes.
 Iohn Badger.
 Edmund Branduell.
 Robert Bowyer, Esquire.
 Robert Bateman.
 Thomas Britton.

Allen Cotten.
 Edward Cage.
 Abraham Cartwright.
 Robert Coppin.
 Thomas Conock.
 Iohn Clapham.
 Thomas Church.
 William Carpenter.
 Laurence Campe.
 James Cambell.
 Christopher Cletheroe.
 Mathew Cooper.

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 Gerge Chamber.
 Captaine Iohn Cooke.
 Captaine Thomas Conwey, Esquire.
 Edward Culpeper, Esquire.
 Master William Crashaw.
 Abraham Colmer.
 Iohn Culpeper.
 Edmund Colbey.
 Richard Cooper.
 Robert Creswell.
 Iohn Cage, Esquire.
 Matthew Caue.
 William Crowe.
 Abraham Carpenter.
 Iohn Crowe.
 Thomas Cordell.
 Richard Connock, Esquire.
 William Compton.
 William Chester.
 Thomas Couel.
 Richard Carmarden, Esquire.
 William and Paul Canning.
 Henry Cromwell, Esquire.
 Simon Codrington.
 Clement Chichly.
 James Cullemore.
 William Cantrell.

D.

Richard Earle of Dorset.
 Edward Lord Denny.
 Sir Iohn Digbie, now Lord Digbie.
 Sir Iohn Doderidge.
 Sir Drew Drewry the elder.
 Sir Thomas Dennis.
 Sir Robert Drewry.
 Sir Iohn Dauers.
 Sir Dudley Digs.
 Sir Marmaduke Dorrel.

Mansils, now Warwicks: the seventh, Southampton: the eighth, Sands: in the honours of the Right honorable the Marquis Hamilton, Sir Thomas Smith, the Earle of Devonshire, the Earle of Pembroke, the Lord Pagit, the Earle of Warwicke, the Earle of Southampton, and Sir Edwin Sands. Againe each of those Tribes were to be divided into fifty parts, called shares; and every Adventurer to have his shares in these tribes as was determined, by casting lots in England, the manner of it appears by the Map, and more largely by his Booke of the Suruay of the Countrey, which is in the Records of the Colony. And then began this which was before as you haue heard; but as an vnsettled and confused Chaos, to receiue a disposition, forme, and order, and become indeed a Plantation

The names of the Adventurers, and their shares in every Tribe, according to the suruey, and the best information yet ascertainment, of any of their alterations.

Hamiltons Tribe.		Share.	
James L. Marquis Hamil.	6	M. Thomas Couell.	3
Sir Edward Harwood.	4	Greenwels assignes.	1
M. Iohn Delbridge.	3	Cley.	1
Iohn Dike.	3	Powlson.	2
Ellis Roberts.	2	Iohn Dike.	1 1-2
Robert Phips.	1	Common land for conueniency.	25 f
Ralph King.	1	M. Iohn Dike.	1 1-2 st.
Quicks assignes.	2	George Thorps assignes.	1
William Cannig.	4		
William Cannig.	1	2. Smiths Tribe.	
William Web.	1	Sir Dudley Digs assignes.	2
Iohn Bernards assignes.	2	M. Richard Edwards.	2
Elias Roberts Iun.	1	William Pane.	4
Iohn Gearing.	2	Robert Smith.	2
Cleophas Smith.	2	George Barkley assignes.	5
Robert Earle of Warwick.	4	Sir Samuel Sands.	1

ennistone.		Share.	
ids.	4	Rich. Edwards.	1
nith.	5	Elias Roberts.	1
ore.	5	Rich. Edwards.	1
ield.	4	Jacobsons assignes.	1
on Alderman	2	Iohn Farrar.	1
nith.	5	Nicholas Farrar.	1
Share.	3	Nicholas Farrar.	1
shire Tribe.	4	Will. Canning.	2
stone.	2	Richard Martin	2
rd.	1	Moris Abbot.	2
rds heires.	1	Rich. Caswell.	1
f Warwick.	2	Rich. Caswell.	2
st.	2	Will. Caswell.	1
tendish.	2	Rich. Edwards.	2
Deuonshire.	5	Rich. Caswell.	1
in.	5	Rich. Edwards.	1
field.	1	George Sands assignes.	2
field.	4	Will. Paine.	2
s.	2	5. Pagits Tribe.	
field.	1	M. Iohn Chamberlaine.	5
er.	2	Thomas Ayres, and	4
awne.	2	Rich. Wiseman.	
stone.	3	Rich. Wiseman.	1
Best.	2	Will. Lord Pagit.	10
Edw. Luckin.	2	M. Will. Palmer.	4
Richard Rogers.	2	Bagnell.	5
Will. Palmer.	4	Iohn Bale.	1
4. Pembrookes Tribe.		Wheatley.	4
M. George Smith.	4	Christop. Barron.	4
Gleab land.	2	Iohn Wodall.	1
M. Nicholas Hide.	1	Iohn Wodall.	1
Sir Lawrence Hide.	1	Lewis.	2
M. Thomas Iudwyn.	1	Owen Arthors assignes.	2
Will. Earle of Pemb.	10	George Etheridge.	4
M. Richard Edwards.	1		2
M. Harding.	1	Sir Will. Wade.	1
		M. Iohn Bernards heires.	1
		6. Warwicks Tribe.	
		M. Wheatley.	2

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

VIII. The Cresswells in Maryland

MARYLAND

Whether the Cresswell - Creswell - Criswell people who lived in Maryland in the early years of the 1700 period came down from Pennsylvania or up from Virginia is a very interesting problem. At this time we are unable to decide. We know that Captain John Smith explored the Chesapeake Bay as far up as the point where the Susquehanna River empties into the Bay soon after he landed in Virginia in 1607 and it is likely that some of his followers scattered throughout the Bay region. If there were any Cresswells in his colony, as we think there were, (but have no proof to offer now), they might have gone into the Cecil-Harford County region, or there may have been others who overflowed from the colony of Cresswells who were in Chester and Lancaster Counties in Pennsylvania, since the State line between Maryland and Pennsylvania was an uncertain thing for many years and was not important to the early settlers. At any rate, Cresswells were living in a group of four counties, Chester and Lancaster in Pennsylvania, and Harford and Cecil in Maryland, all within a radius of less than 20 miles from the point where the State line crosses the Susquehanna. There was Creswell's Ferry where Port Deposit is now; there was a town named Creswell in Harford County; and another Creswell town in Lancaster County. So, there must have been quite a colony of Cresswells or Creswells in that region and we know that the Pennsylvania and Maryland families were in touch with each other, for in 1741 David Creswell of Cecil County was an executor of the Will of William Cresswell in Chester County.

David Creswell (so spelled in his will) made his Will on September 9, 1751, and it was probated on September 2, 1754, indicating that he died in 1754. His wife's name was given as Isabell, but her family name was not indicated. Their children are listed in the Will as Margaret, Mary, James, John, David, Robert, and Isaac. From the wording of the Will it seems that Margaret and James were of legal age in 1751, while the others were not, as the Will provides a "child's part" for them. The wife, Isabell, and son, James, were the executors. David bequeathed his "buckskin breeches" and other clothes to his brother Samuel. This David Creswell received May 26, 1746, a grant of land from "His Lordship's Manor of Susquehanna, or New Connaught, to have and to hold during the natural life of James Creswell, Jr., and the life of John Creswell and the life of Robert Creswell." We suppose these three were his sons, but in the Will one-third of the estate is left to the wife and the remainder to the children in shares.

Living in Cecil County also at this time was James Creswell whose Will was dated November 10, 1749, and probated May 7, 1750, being an earlier will than David's and showing that James died earlier than David. His wife's name

was Mary, but no family name is shown. Their children were Samuel and Isabell and Margaret. Isabell married William Criswell, of Deer Creek Hundred, Harford County, evidently a cousin, and Margaret married John McAden, as the name seems to be in the Will, or probably it was McAdow. This seems more likely to me as there is a will in Chester County of John McAdow, West Nottingham Township, probated November 2, 1752, in which he mentions "Robert Creswell, son-in-law", indicating that the Creswells and McAdows had intermarried. The McAdow Will does not mention this Robert's Wife's first name, although her mother's name was Agnes, and later on in Pennsylvania we come across a Robert's Will in which an Agnes is mentioned. In his Will James mentions his brother, Samuel, just as David mentioned a brother, Samuel, in his Will. Thus, we have David, James, and Samuel, evidently brothers, all in Cecil County, around the years 1749-1754, and possibly William of Chester County was a brother, too. I have not found a Samuel Creswell's Will in Maryland.

McAdows were interested in each will, as Hugh McAdow witnessed David's Will and John McAdow witnessed James' Will. It seems likely that David's son, Robert, married John McAdow's daughter.

Going back now to Isabell (daughter of James and Mary Creswell) who married William Criswell, it is interesting to note that in Harford County there is a Will of "Isabella, widow to William Criswell, deceased", dated July 19, 1794. She bequeathes furniture to Isabella, James and Elizabeth Criswell, who seem to have been her children, but are not so designated, although she mentions "my daughter-in-law and daughter, Mary Criswell and Mary Edgar, and William Criswell Edgar and 'Eliner' Edgar", indicating that a daughter had married a Mr. Edgar. She mentioned her brother-in-law, John "McAdoo", which spelling is evidently for McAdow.

Among the Harford County wills, also, is one made by Mary Criswell, December 24, 1812, disposing of property known as Hall's Rich Neck, and mentioning as her children, Isabella, James, Elizabeth, John, William, and Mary Ann. James was the executor of this will. Among the witnesses was Andrew McAdow (so written) who evidently was the son of the John McAdow who mentioned Robert Criswell as his son-in-law. We cannot place this Mary definitely enough to be able to state whose wife she was.

The Will of Elizabeth, daughter of this Mary, is also on file in Harford County, indicating she did not get married.

There is record, also, of another James Creswell in Cecil County at this time, who is said to have been born in Port Deposit in 1743, although that place was first known as Smith's Ferry and then as Creswell's Ferry until Port Deposit

was incorporated in 1824. I should say that this James was the son of David except that descendants of James in Western Pennsylvania say that he had brothers and sisters named Hugh, George, Andrew, Robert, David, Catherine, and Margaret (which is not like the list of David's children) and also claim that he came from Lancaster County, Pa., although they do not know who his parents were. One of his sisters, Catherine, married James Creswell, her cousin, and this James may have been David's son, although we cannot be sure of that. The other sister, Margaret, married W. Alexander and lived in Kentucky, where Col. W. H. Polk is one of her descendants. James and Catherine are said to have moved to Kentucky and to have had seven children: Ann, Margaret, Elizabeth, (Betsy), Samuel, Catherine, Sarah, and James. Descendants of Catherine and James, living in Ohio in 1906, stated that both Catherine and James were born in Ireland, probably in County Donegal; that James died in Pennsylvania in 1788; that Catherine died in Cedarville, Ohio, in 1832, aged 91 years, making her birth year 1741, which agrees well with the birth year of her brother James, said to have been 1743.

The James Creswell, born in 1743, has been described as a school teacher and a recruiting officer during the Revolutionary War. In 1779 he married Mary Johnson, daughter of Captain John Johnson and Jean Bell Johnson, of Chester County. James and Mary Creswell are said to have moved, after the Revolutionary War, to Washington County, Pa., and Brooke County, West Virginia, (that part of West Virginia which extends up along the Western boundary of Pennsylvania) and both died in Brooke County, the former on September 13, 1816, the latter in 1823. Some of their children lived in Washington and Beaver Counties, Pa.; others moved into Ohio and on out to Iowa, while others stayed in Brooke County. The names of the children were: Robert, Catherine, John, Samuel, Jean, Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth (Betty), and James. Of these children, Robert (1780-1861) married in 1808 Mary McCarrell of York Co., Pa., and their descendants in Washington Co., Pa., organized the Creswell-McCarrell Association, of which Miss Mary M. Smith, Avella, Pa., was the secretary in 1912.

Cecil County has the distinction of having given to the family the most conspicuous Creswell of all. He was John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Grant.

Just how this family of Creswell fits in with the others in Maryland we cannot tell. According to Mrs. Heald, sister of the former Postmaster General, three brothers, John, Samuel, and Robert Creswell, came from England and settled along the Susquehanna River, about five miles above where it joins Chesapeake Bay. The place was then known as Smith's Ferry, named after Capt. John Smith. The date of their coming is

not known; at least, I have never come across it. John Creswell became a large landowner and the place was known as Creswell's Ferry and so continued until the village grew to the proportions of a town and was incorporated in 1824 as Port Deposit. John Creswell had the title of Colonel, but where or in what service he obtained this military rank we do not know. The Cecil County records contain no less than seven transactions in lands from 1789 to 1800, in which he was buying or selling. Col. John Creswell's wife was named Elizabeth (family name not given) but evidently she had been married previously for Col. Creswell mentions "my wife's son, Edward James Mohan", in his will, which was made February 17, 1814, and probated April 18, 1814. He also mentions "all my brothers and sisters", but does not give their names or say where they live. Col. and Mrs. Creswell had only one son as shown by the will, John Creswell, who was born in 1802 and died in 1831. This John, although only 29 years old when he died, was also a prominent man in Cecil County, being a member of the House of Delegates, 1828-29, and married Miss Rebecca E. Webb, daughter of Jonathan and Rachel Webb, of Pine Grove, Lancaster Co., Pa. At John Creswell's death she was left with four children, three daughters and one son, John A. J. Creswell, born November 18, 1828, who was evidently the oldest of the children. His record: graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., 1848; member of Maryland House of Burgesses, 1861; adjutant general of Maryland, 1862; representative in Congress, 1863; United States Senator, 1865; delegate to Republican National Conventions which nominated Abraham Lincoln and General U. S. Grant; Postmaster General, 1869-74; Counsel of the United States in Alabama claims suits; president of the Citizens National Bank, Washington, D.C.; vice-president of the Bank of Elkton, Md. He lived at Elkton. He died December 23, 1891. His wife was Miss Richardson. They did not have any children. Interesting accounts of General Creswell's life appear in "Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties in Maryland" and in "Men of Mark in Maryland".

Of Col. John Creswell's brothers, Robert moved to Augusta, Georgia, in 1795, first having married Jane Meak, on September 10th, 1795, and they had six children --- John, Martha, Ann, Jane M., Samuel, and Mary. Another brother, Samuel, went North into Pennsylvania and settled at or near Carlisle, but I have not been able to identify him among Creswells and Criswells there. In his Will Col. John mentions "brothers and sisters". We can account for two brothers, but not any sisters.

Of the relation of this Col. John Creswell family to the Pennsylvania families (my own specifically) my Aunt, Mrs. Mabel Criswell Wymond, wrote August 26th, 1897, "I have heard my father say that Postmaster General Creswell was a distant relative of ours". Her father, Robert Criswell, born 1805,

was a contemporary of the Postmaster General, but whatever the relationship was it was never brought out definitely.

NOTES

The following took the oath of fidelity to the United States in Harford County in 1778: Matthew Creswell, Robert Creswell, Robert Criswell, Robert Chriswell, and William Criswell.

In the U. S. Census of 1790 the following were included: Cecil County, John Creswell; Harford County, John and Richard Creswell, and Robert Criswell; Baltimore County, Richard Creswell, Benjamin Criswell, Richard Criswell, two men named William Criswell, and Andrew Christwell.

In 1784 Abraham Cresswell witnessed John Chinworth's will in Hampshire County, Maryland.

A record of a Robert Chriswell going from Harford County, Md., into Bedford County, Pa., is found in Bedford County records through a deed (Book B, page 182, year 1785) which shows transfer of 184 8/10 acres of land, warranted to Robert C by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, from Robert C of Harford County, Md., to David Ralston of Barree Township, Bedford County, Pa. The land was located on a branch of Shaver's Creek.

One Robert Chriswell took the oath of fidelity to the United States in March 1778. Possibly the same man as in preceding paragraph.

CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Marriage Licenses, 1777 to 1840.

1778. March 30th, Robert Hopkins to Fanny Creswell.
1778. April 30th, James Criswell to Elizabeth Dean.
1781. July 3rd, James Patterson to Rebecca Creswell.
1783. April 5th, William Linton to Elizabeth Creswell.
1787. May 24th, Francis Bumfield to Elizabeth Creswell.
1785. April 24th, Robert Creswell to Mary Hartshorne.
1795. Sept. 10th, Robert Creswell to Jane Meak.
1796. Oct. 5th, Robert Cameron to Elizabeth Creswell.
1800. June 4th, John Bowlay to Sarah Creswell.
1805. June 29th, John Creswell to Agnes Hood.
1808. Aug. 18th, John Creswell to Tabitha Gitchel.
1816. Dec. 24th, Hazea Terry to Araminta Creswell.

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

The Cresswells in Pennsylvania

THE CRESSWELLS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Chester County

The home of our first Pennsylvania Cresswells and Criswells was in that beautiful country of moderate hills and fertile valleys of Chester County in the Southeastern corner of the State. Just below, in Maryland, were others of the same or related families. Together they formed a group of kinsmen to whom the State boundary meant very little. They were then just pioneers, building homes in a very new country, keeping a watchful eye on the Indians, and raising whatever crops they could induce Nature to give them.

William Penn started to subdivide his Province soon after he arrived in 1682, setting aside then the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, and Chester, whose boundaries to the Westward were not at all clearly defined. The Province developed slowly. No other counties were organized for 46 years. Then Lancaster County was set aside in 1729 and it remained the fourth county for another 20 years, when York County was cut out in 1749. In 1750 came Cumberland County. That county was the "west" in Penn's Province for 21 years until Bedford County was taken out of Cumberland in 1771.

Our Cresswells and Criswells figured in the early history of Chester, Lancaster, York, and Cumberland counties, but chiefly in Chester and Cumberland. These counties were much larger then than the counties of those names today and this fact adds greatly to our trouble in locating our people, for there must be considerable duplication of names in records as between townships and counties. Some townships then were as large as whole counties are now. The breaking up of these subdivisions makes it difficult to trace families from place to place.

Just when our Pennsylvania people arrived is not certain, but it was hardly much before 1720. We find them among the Scotch-Irish, whose emigration to America began in the period 1715 to 1720. It may be that some of our people in Pennsylvania came earlier than that from Virginia-Maryland families, who are known to have been settled there even earlier than the opening of Penn's Province. In that case some of them surely came directly from England. The earliest arrivals then, were mixed Scotch and English from Ireland, via New Castle and Philadelphia, who were called the Scotch-Irish, and those from England who arrived via Virginia.

EARLY CHESTER COUNTY RECORDS

We now come to our people actually on the ground in Pennsylvania, in what is now the southwestern corner of Chester County, in the present townships of East and West Nottingham, London Britain, Londonderry, West Nantmeal, and Oxford.

In the Pennsylvania Archives appear early township tax assessment lists, early warrants of lands to settlers, and enrollments of the early "Rangers on the Frontier", the Militia, and the Continental Line. The land

records are found in the Third Series of the Archives. Revolutionary War records are in the Fifth and Sixth Series. Futhey & Cope's "History of Chester County" also contains much information for us.

Our earliest date is 1722 when James Crosswell appears as a taxable in East Nottingham Township to the extent of one shilling. He is enrolled as Crosswell then, but in 1724 it is probably the same man who is listed as Carswell. (We are giving the names here just as they are spelled in the records.)

On November 22, 1724, Henry Crosswell and Alex Evans applied to the Land Office for 100 acres each "to the northwards in Nottingham." (Vol. XIX, Series 2).

In 1725 John Cresswell appears as a taxable in London Britain township's first assessment and is assessed for 15.0.0. English money, suggesting that he was a considerable land owner.

In 1727 John Cresswell and Robert Stewart applied for a grant of land "at or near the Octarora Creek", which is today part of the southwestern boundary line between Chester and Lancaster counties.

There is a gap in the available records until we come to 1735, when in Londonderry Township, in what was known as Fagg's Manor, we find in the assessment list the names of John Cresswell, William Cresswell, and "Widow" Cresswell (but whose widow she was is unfortunately not shown) and also James Caswell. It is likely that John Cresswell was the same man who applied for land in 1727 as Londonderry Township was taken out of Nottingham Township in 1734 and it ran from Londongrove Township to the Octarora. Along with those three names appeared also other names which were later associated with the Cresswells --- John Vance, Alexander Gibson, Robert Carson, James Ross, and others.

~~June 26, 1737, a land warrant was issued to John Criswell for 200 acres; July 18, 1737, 300 acres to Robert Criswell; on August 7, 1737, 200 acres to James Criswell. Township not shown.~~

THEY "PRESUMED" TO SETTLE IN WILLIAM PENN'S MANOR

Such early settlers were not entirely welcome. The Indians complained to William Penn's agents that white settlers were coming into their settlements and hunting grounds contrary to their treaties. Penn's agents complained to the Proprietors that they (the Scotch-Irish settlers) were troublesome, not being careful to arrange for land warrants or to keep out of the way of the Indians. So, in 1741 Penn's representatives made a survey of "the Western settlements", especially that known as "William Penn's Manor" in Southwestern Chester County to see just what settlers were there and by whose authority they were encroaching upon the territory of the Indians. The survey was made June 5 to 12, with a report to the Provincial Secretary on June 25, 1741. The report disclosed that a number of people had "presumed" to settle in William Penn's Manor and gives the names of

individuals, including Robert and John Criswell (so spelled in the record). The map which accompanied the report (Vol. IV, part 1, Series 3, Pennsylvania Archives) shows the location of Robert Criswell's farm, adjoining John Glasgow's place, near Muddy Run, which is a branch of the larger Octorara Creek, while John Criswell's farm is a few miles away on a corner of the Manor where it adjoins Fagg's Manor, adjoining John Daugherty's farm. The two ^{Criswell} farms are on the same end of the Manor but it is difficult to give exact locations because the surveyors mapped only the Manor and not the surrounding country with which it was related. It seems, though, that these ~~farms~~ farms may be the locations which were warranted to John and Robert Criswell in ~~1734~~ 1739, or possibly the John Criswell farm may be the same he applied for in 1727. Underneath the surveyors' map appears a list of the names of the people they found on William Penn's Manor. In it Robert Criswell's name appears twice in different columns and John's name does not appear, which makes me think this was just a mistake in writing in the names which were first written in on the map. Robert's name appears near John Glasgow's name and ~~John~~ and the second Robert appears near Dougherty's name, so I assume that the second Robert should read John. Another point of interest is that the list of names contains others that are familiar in subsequent Criswell history, such as wills. Among those names are Hugh Miller, Robert, John and David Fleming, Robert Turner, John ~~Ross~~ ^{Upper} and Joseph Smith. The location is apparently in present Londonderry and ^{Upper} Oxford townships, Chester County.

After the date of the survey in William Penn's Manor, 1741, additional land warrents appeared as follows:

- To John Criswell, June 30, 1741, 245 acres in Leacock Twp., Lancaster Co.
- To Robert Criswell, March 30, 1744, 70 acres in Londonderry Twp., Chester Co. ✓
- To Samuel Criswell, March 28, 1745, 147 1/2 acres in Londonderry and Fallow-
field Twps. ✓
- To Robert Creaswell, March 18, 1746, 150 acres in West Nottingham Twp.
- To Samuel Criswell, Sept. 19, 1746, 60 acres in Londonderry Twp. ✓
- To Robert Creswell, March 18, 1747, 150 acres in Chester Co. ✓
- To James Criswell, March 30, 1749, 13 acres in Londonderry Twp. ✓
- To John Dunwoody, March 27, 1749, 150 acres in Chester Co.
- To Samuel Crisswell, Oct. 30, 1753, 60 3/4 acres in Londonderry Twp.

Sometimes it is difficult to decide, from the records, whether the spelling should be Criswell or Creswell.

In York County records a land warrent was issued Dec. 5, 1785, for 200 acres, to James Alexander, but the official patent for the land, returned as for 187.12 acres, bears the name of Robert Cresswell under date of July 30, 1839.

WILLIAM AND MARY CRESSWELL
Original Settlers

The earliest "last will and testament" and the earliest family of our name in Chester County, of which we have a somewhat detailed account, is the family of William and Mary Cresswell. William was a farmer (so specified in his will) and they lived in Londonderry Township. He died in 1743-4. His will is dated Sept. 8, 1741. It was probated Feb. 24, 1743-4. (At that time they were using the old calendar, so it was 1743 Old Style and 1744 New Style.)

We cannot be entirely sure about the spelling of the family name. In the ~~xxx~~ copy of the will, which I received from the Chester County Register of Wills office, the name appears as William Greswell at the top and in the first paragraph and after that it appears as Creeswell, but I imagine the spelling intended was Cresswell for we have no instances of Creeswell or Creaswell families. The signature appears as if spelled Creaswell. Evidently William was an old man and was unable to sign his name at the time. The x and "his mark" appear in the signature. His son Samuel's name appears as Creswell in the latter's will, although in it the name Criswell appears, *also*.

William's will was written in the usual "old timey" style of his day. It consists chiefly of gifts of money, as to his "well beloved wife", Mary, for instance: "sixty pounds current money of the Province of Pennsylvania to be raised and levied out of my estate." The farm is not mentioned or disposed of, except that the will says, "What remains of my estate after these respective sums are paid, I leave to the agreed direction of the executors to divide as they see cause." Gifts of money were given to six children: to sons James, oldest, William, Samuel, Robert, Abraham, and one daughter, Susannah. The gifts totaled 321 pounds. Executors were James, son, and John Smith of Nottingham Twp., and David Creeswell of Cecil County, ~~Maryland~~ Maryland. (I have a copy of this David's will where the signature appears to be David Creswell.)

I have the feeling that the maiden name of William's wife was Mary Smith, since we have John Smith as executor, and there was a Joseph Smith in the family connection, and two Smiths witnessed the will, James and Abraham Smith.

I believe that this William was one of our original families in America. We are anxious to know who came here first, and we have no positive evidence, but this William appears to me to be one of the very first. I imagine he was born in 1690 to 1695 and that he and whoever came with him came from the North of Ireland (County Londonderry or Down) in the early years of the Scotch-Irish immigration to this country, which began about 1712 to 1715, and came in waves after that, some years more and some less. Every one who writes about these early travellers says there were three brothers, or maybe cousins, and in William's case, tradition says he was accompanied by two brothers, Samuel and Robert. Other names given as first settlers are James, David, and Alexander Cresswell or Criswell, or Creswell. The fact probably is that whole families came together. In one case tradition says seven brothers came in a party. In my study, I have been unable to connect any Samuels or Roberts with this first William, although there is no doubt men of that name were actually here at the time, and Davids and James, too, but we cannot distinguish between them as we find their names in various documents and histories. William did not mention any brothers or sisters in his will.

Of William's children I can follow only three: his sons, Samuel and James, and the daughter, Susannah.

Samuel married "Jannet", ~~where~~ ^{where} in America or Ireland, does not appear. They lived in Londonderry Twp. Samuel died in 1785. His will was probated then, but is dated May. 23, 1784. His will is much like his father's although he refers to his

Home place as a "plantation" and he makes much more provision for his wife. He bequeaths to her "one horse, saddle and bridle, one cow of her own choice out of my stocks, six sheep, one feather bed and furniture, one case of drawers, all my pewter teakettle and teaware, one large pot, and half an acre of ground for flax yearly; also 10 bushels of wheat, eight bushels of corn, two hundred weight of beef and pork yearly during her natural life, and if she shall choose to live in a house by herself, there shall be a neat and commodious house built for her on any part of my land she shall choose, and a garden shall be laid out and fenced for her, and fire wood shall be cut and hawled for her fit for use."

Samuel then leaves the remainder of the estate to his oldest son, James, and charges him to pay to his three ^{daughters} ~~brothers~~ and three sisters gifts of money, totaling 205 pounds, "when they arrive at the age of 21 years" indicating that the children were less than 21 in 1784 when the will was made, hence his special care for his wife to make sure that she should be provided for in a large family.

James served in the Revolutionary War. See Capt. John Ramsay's London-derry Company, Pa. Militia, 2nd Battalion, Vol. 4, Page 97 "Pennsylvania in the Revolution". He is said to have been in the battles of Long Island, the Crossing of the Delaware, and at Valley Forge.

As to Susannah, William's daughter. She was born about 1722 and at the age of 18 she had earned the reputation of being the best looking woman who attended Fagg's Manor Church (Presbyterian). She attracted the serious attentions of the local schoolmaster, John Dunwoody, considerably older than herself, and he proposed to her. She accepted him upon the proviso that he should become a landowner. He agreed and in 1740 they were married and settled in Brandywine Manor. ~~John Dunwoody~~ John Dunwoody was born in Ireland in 1707 and arrived in America in 1736. He died in 1776 and was buried in Brandywine Church yard. The date and place of Susannah's death have not been learned, but she is said to have gone to Georgia and lived to an old age.

With the marriage of John Dunwoody and Susannah ~~Cresswell~~ Cresswell begins an interesting family story, and I have chosen to tell it separately in the paragraphs which follow.

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CRESSWELL, DUNWOODY, ELLIOTT, BULLOCH and ROOSEVELT

During the presidential campaigns of both Theodore and Franklin Delano Roosevelt articles appeared in newspapers presuming to add a "Scotch-Irish" line to the Dutch of the Roosevelts, and attributing at least a part of their political energy to that line.

The Cresswell and Dunwoody families of Chester County, Pennsylvania, were named and so were the Elliots and Bullochs of Georgia and South Carolina, all strong Scotch-Irish families, but they were North of England and South of Scotland families long before they became Scotch-Irish, on their way to America in the early 1700s and even earlier.

The Cresswell and Dunwoody families furnished the first contact with the line that the Roosevelts joined, but the early death of a young Dunwoody woman brought the Bulloch family in as the actual direct connection with the Theodore Roosevelts.

James Dunwoody (1742-1807) left the Chester County home of his parents, John and Susannah Cresswell Dunwoody, and of Susannah's parents, William and Mary Cresswell,

(sometimes spelled Creswell) about ~~1770~~ 1770, having become a physician, and journeyed to Liberty County, Georgia. By 1776 he ~~was~~ ~~was~~ was a member of the Governor's Council. Later he was made Director General of Hospitals of Georgia's troops in the Revolutionary War. He married Mrs. Esther Dean Splatt, a widow. They had children, among whom was Esther Dunwoody, who married a brilliant young Georgian, John Elliott, United States Senator, October 1, 1795. They had children, also, among whom was Esther (sometimes written Hester) Ariminta Elliott. She married in 1817 Major James Stephens Bulloch, Collector of the Port of Savannah and President of the United States Branch Bank.

This connected the Cresswell, Dunwoody, Elliott and Bulloch families, but Mrs. John Elliott ~~W~~ (Esther Dunwoody) had died in 1815 and in 1818 Senator Elliott married as his second wife, Martha Stewart, daughter of General Daniel Stewart of Georgia who had served in the Continental Army. In 1827 Senator Elliott died. Then, about 1830, Mrs. ~~W~~ James Stephens Bulloch (Esther Aramintha Dunwoody Elliott) died, and in 1832 Major Bulloch married, as his second wife, Senator Elliott's widow, Martha Stewart, and they had children, including Martha Bulloch, born July 8, 1834.

It was on Dec 22, 1853, that this Martha Bulloch came into the Roosevelt family for on that date, in Major Bulloch's home at Roswell, Ga., she was married to Theodore Roosevelt, prominent and prosperous New York business man.

This new Roosevelt family had four children, including the Theodore Roosevelt who in 1901 became President of the United States. Theodore had a brother, Elliott Roosevelt, whose daughter, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, later married her distant cousin, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who in 1933 also became President of the United States. (I have not attempted to study the possible Scotch-Irish background in the family from which Franklin Roosevelt came, but the children of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, through their mother, naturally carry the Elliott-Bulloch Scotch-Irish strain.)

Of course, the Dunwoody-Cresswell-Bulloch branch continued. The children of ~~W~~ Aramintha Dunwoody Elliott and Major James Stephens Bulloch included James Dunwoody Bulloch, born June 25, 1823, who was a Lieutenant in the United States ~~Army~~ Navy. At the time of the Civil War ~~he~~ he became a Captain in the Confederate Navy and was Naval Agent Abroad for the Confederate States. He married twice (no children by the first) and by his second wife, a widow, Mrs. Harriet Cross Porter, daughter of General Osborne Cross, U.S. Army, they had five children: ^{Capt} James, Dunwoody, Stewart, Jessie, and Martha Louise Bulloch.

Capt. James Dunwoody Bulloch and his descendants (and of his brothers and sisters if there any, of which I am uncertain) are the only ones of the Dunwoody-Cresswell line who have any family relationship with the Theodore Roosevelts.

Capt James Dunwoody Bulloch and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt were son and daughter of Capt. James Stephens Bulloch, and were half brother and half sister to each other, (one mother representing the Dunwoody-Cresswell-Elliott-Bulloch line, and the other the Elliott-Stewart-Bulloch line) so the Theodore Roosevelt who became President, must have been a cousin of some degree to Capt. James Dunwoody Bulloch. At long last, then, there was some sort of a distant relationship between the Scotch-Irish Dunwoody-Cresswells and the Dutch Roosevelts of Theodore's line.

There was another intermarriage of the Cresswells and the Dunwoodys. Susannah and John Dunwoody had another son, Robert Dunwoody, who in 1780 married his cousin, Mary Cresswell, daughter of Samuel Cresswell, of Londonderry Twp., Chester Co., Pa. This Samuel was a son of William and Mary Cresswell, parents of Susannah, and the marriage is mentioned in Samuel Cresswell's will, probated Feb. 8, 1785, wherein he writes of Robert Dunwoody as his son-in-law and appoints him as one of the executors. In Gilbert Cope's "A Genealogy of the Dunwoody and Hood Families" (in New York Public Library, Genealogy Room) he mentions this marriage of Robert Dunwoody and Mary Cress-

well, and speaks of them as first cousins, but says Mary was daughter of James and Mary Phillips Cresswell, but the mention of Mary and Robert in Samuel Cresswell's will as his daughter and son -in-law indicates Mr. Cope was mistaken.

Other members of the Dunwoody-Cresswell clan in Georgia were: Dr. James Dunwoody's sons, John Dunwoody, ~~wka~~ of Roswell, Ga., who married Jane Bulloch, sister of Major James Stephens Bulloch; and James Dunwoody who was known as Col. James Dunwoody, born 1786, who married Miss Smith, and had children: Dean Dunwoody and Jane Dunwoody. Dean married Miss McDonald, daughter of the Governor of Georgia. Jane Dunwoody married the Rev. John Jones.

Other members of the Cresswell family also went to Georgia for in "Georgia's Roster of the Revolution" these names appear: Dr. Cresswell, Dr. Samuel Cresswell, and Samuel Criswell, surgeon, which may refer to one person or two. One Samuel Criswell, surgeon, was elected surveyor of Wilks Co., Ga., ~~in~~ in 1783. There is a grave of Daniel Cresswell in Wilks Co., and of Alexander and John Carswell in other counties. Robert and David Cresswell were in Georgia Companies in the Revolutionary War.

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JAMES CRESSWELL, THE TANNER

Between the deaths of William and Samuel Cresswell, of Londonderry Township, came the death of James Cresswell, who is identified as a tanner, of Oxford Township. His will is dated May 7, 1760, and was probated October 16, 1760. It is an interesting document because of the names it mentions. It does not name his parents, nor a wife, nor any children, so he was likely unmarried. He names two brothers, Robert and John; and two sisters, Rachel and Mary. Including James himself, this gives us a group of three sons and two daughters of unnamed parents, a family evidently settled in Oxford Township, around 1750-1760, but I have not yet been able to locate a family record containing these names in order to fit those children in with their father and mother. A son of Robert, named in this paragraph, was James Criswell, who died in 1781. His will was dated June 2, 1781, and probated September 26, 1781. Wife's name not given. His children were David, James, Charles, Hannah and Mary.

Another death at about this time was that of John Creswell of W. Nottingham Township, whose will was dated June 4, 1761, and probated March 26, 1764. This man was probably the John who appeared in Fagg's Manor in 1735 along with William and the "Widdow" Cresswell. The will shows his wife's name as Jane and their children's names as James and William (who married Agnes and Sarah Gibson, respectively, daughters of Andrew Gibson) and Margaret, Rachel and Mary. Andrew Gibson Creswell was son of James and Agnes Creswell. The latter two are buried at Fagg's Manor Church.

During the early days of life in Chester County the Creswell and Criswell families were associated with the families of Joseph Miller; John, James, and Abraham Smith; John White; Andrew, John, and Samuel Buyers; John, Joseph, and Robert Turner; John Ross; Thomas Love; William and Samuel Denny; William Rutherford; James Whitehill; and the Dunwoodys, all of whom served as witnesses to wills or as executors, among the Creswells.

CHESTER COUNTY

Fagg's Manor Presbyterian Church

One of the most interesting spots in Chester County for Cresswells and Criswells is the graveyard of the Fagg's Manor Presbyterian Church. The Scotch-Irish established a Church almost as soon as they established themselves in a community. Four of their very early Churches were the Elk River (Rock Church), established in 1720; Upper Octorara Church, about the same time; New London about 1726; and the Fagg's Manor Church in 1730 in the present Londonderry Township. This Church and the one in Brandywine Manor are the two most directly concerned with our family.

The following list shows the graves which are marked at Fagg's Manor Church:

FAGG'S MANOR CEMETERY

Graves of Cresswells and Criswells
up to 1896

William Criswell

January 21, 1817 - aged 63 years. (b.1754) son of John (d.1764)
and Jane Criswell, West Nottingham Township.

Sarah (Gibson) Criswell

August 9, 1817 - aged 63 years. (b.1754) daughter of Andrew Gibson.

Son, daughter-in-law, and grandchildren of above William and Sarah:

Andrew Gibson Criswell

May 8, 1791 - June 30, 1866

Alice Criswell (Wife of Andrew Gibson)

March 8, 1792 - October 1, 1873

William Criswell (son of Andrew Gibson and Alice)

May 1, 1848 aged 12 years.

James Criswell (son of Andrew Gibson and Alice)

October 26, 1847 aged 17 years.

Elizabeth Criswell (daughter of Andrew Gibson and Alice)

March 15, 1854 aged 1 month 15 days.

Jane Criswell (widow of James)

August 7, 1749 - aged about 85. (b.1664)

John Criswell, November 28, 1790 - aged 82 years. (b.1708)

Rachel Criswell (wife of John)

May 24, 1769 - aged 61 years. (b.1708)

Jane Criswell (Daughter of John and Rachel)

July 1748 aged 13 years.

(Above John and Rachel, parents also of Isaac, Elijah, Elisha, Benjamin)

Isaac Criswell
May 22, 1822 - aged 72 years. (b.1750)

Martha Criswell (wife of Isaac)
November 2, 1859 in her 84th year. (b.1775)

Isaac Criswell (Son of Isaac and Martha above)
April 5, 1802 - January 14, 1881

Eliza J. Bachtel Criswell (wife of Isaac)
January 10, 1809 - July 11, 1890

John Criswell (son of Isaac and Martha)
August 3, 1805 - aged 5 years, 4 months

Martha Jane Criswell
January 8, 1833 - March 11, 1882

James Criswell
June 18, 1842 - aged 83 years. (b.1760)

Agnes (Gibson) Criswell (wife of James)
August 7, 1839 - aged 75 years. (b.1764) Daughter of Andrew Gibson

James Criswell (son of James and Agnes)
January 18, 1796 - aged 6 months.

Robert Criswell
September 11, 1795 - aged 82 years. (b.1713)

Mary Criswell
February 9, 1799 - aged 76 years. (b.1723)

Samuel Criswell
October 5, 1784 - aged 70 years. (b.1714)

Annie Criswell (wife of Samuel)
June 6, 1808 - aged 73 years. (b.1735)

Josiah Criswell
August 3, 1848, aged 80 years, 9 months, 15 days. (b.1768)

Samuel Criswell
October 31, 1797 - December 5, 1858

Margaret (Criswell) Coates
March 4, 1847 - aged 53 years. (b.1794)

Elizabeth Criswell (wife of Elijah, son of Isaac)
February 18, 1852 - aged 50 years, 25 days. (b.1802)

Hannah Criswell (daughter of Charles (died 1816) and Isabella Criswell)
July 28, 1802, aged 16 years, 6 months. (b.1786)

- Robert W. Criswell
June 21, 1837 - January 1, 1891
- Mary F. Criswell
April 22, 1842 - April 3, 1884
- Vinetta Jane, Etta Cordelia, and Mary Francis, children of
Robert and Mary F. Criswell.
- Samuel B. Criswell
October 27, 1839 - April 30, 1909
- Mary Ann Morrow Criswell (wife of Elijah, buried in Perry County)
November 10, 1857 in 42nd year (b.1815)
- Maria Criswell
August 8, 1807 - May 6, 1885
- Margaret Criswell
September 23, 1787 - July 1, 1870
- John Criswell
August 8, 1800 - February 13, 1865
- Jane R. Criswell (wife of John)
July 5, 1824 - October 28, 1861
- E. Johnston Criswell (son of Thomas from Ireland, Oct. 5, 1777-1870)
June 6, 1897 - aged 82 years. (b. July 26, 1815)
- Mary E. Criswell (wife of Johnston)
July 23, 1811 - March 21, 1880
- Minerva J. Criswell
November 28, 1842 - October 9, 1843
- Hiram R. Criswell
September 26, 1846 - January 26, 1856
- Margaret Criswell Hill (wife of Alexander)
March 31, 1828 - June 12, 1882
- Archimedes, son of Moses & Margaret Criswell
August 4, 1819 - aged 8 months.

TWO UNMARKED GRAVES

This list of Fagg's Manor Graves was received from I. Calvin Criswell, February 1931.

In near-by Lancaster County, in Pequea graveyard, there is the grave of "James Chriswell", died April 8, 1756, aged 74 years, indicating he was born in 1682. He was probably an early Chester County settler. (Egle 1896, p.136). The Pequea section was once part of Chester County.

BRANDYWINE MANOR
Lower Burying Ground

In this old cemetery are the following graves:

James Creswell, died July 13, 1837, aged 66 years. (Born 1771.)

Mary Creswell, died May 4, 1821, aged 79 years. (Born 1742.)

Sarah Creswell, died March 31, 1837, aged 43 years. (Born 1794.) Daughter
of James R. and Sarah Creswell.

James Ross Creswell, died March 29, 1848, aged 4 years. Son of Samuel and
T. A. Creswell. (Born 1844.)

Samuel Miles Creswell, died 1868, aged 46 years. (Born 1822.)

NAMES IN CHESTER COUNTY WILLS

Memorandum of names of Cresswell, Creswell and Criswell men and women who died in Chester County, in the order in which the wills were probated, together with names of their children and grandchildren as listed in the wills, and some additional names of persons mentioned in the wills.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NAME OF ONE WHO DIED</u>	<u>TOWNSHIP</u>	<u>WIFE</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>
1743-4	William Creswell	Londonderry	Mary	James William Samuel Robert Abraham Susannah (M.1740 John Dunwoody)
1747	Joseph Creswell	-----	-----	
1752	Robert Creswell (Named in John McAdow's will as son-in-law)	Nottingham	-----	
1757	John Criswell	Lancaster	Mary	Jean (M. Clark) Rachel (M. David Whitehill D.1809)
1758	Robert Creswell (Named as "son" in will of John White)	E. Nottingham		(XX Agnes White, Probably his wife)
1760	James Cresswell (Tanner)	Oxford	-----	<u>His brothers</u> Robert John (wife Mary) <u>His Sisters</u> Rachel (M. Jas. Whitehill) Mary (M.-----) <u>His Neices</u> Isabella (Robert's dau.) Hannah (Robert's dau.) Jane " " Jane (John's dau. M. Clark) Rachel (John's dau. M. David Whitehill) <u>His Nephews</u> Joseph (Robert's son) James " " James (Mary's son) John " " Robert " "

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NAME OF ONE WHO DIED</u>	<u>TOWNSHIP</u>	<u>WIFE</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>
1760	Robert Cresswell	Oxford	-----	Joseph James Isabella Hannah Jane Rachel
1764	John Creswell	W. Nottingham	Jane	James (M. Agnes Gibson) William (M. Sarah Gibson) Margaret Rachel Mary
1781	James Criswell	Londonderry	-----	David James Charles Hannah Mary (M. Benjamin Criswell)
1782	George Creswell	Oxford	Mary Turner	
1782	Moses Creswell, executor of George	-----	-----	
1785	Samuel Creswell	Londonderry	Janet	James John Samuel Abraham Mary (M. Robert Dunwoody 1780) Susannah (M. John Smith) <u>Grandchildren</u> Robert Miller Robert Creswell Smith Stuart Smith Mary Smith
1788	James Creswell	Chester County	Mary	James Ross
1795	Robert Creswell	Oxford	Mary	Rachel Jane
1799	Mary Creswell (Wife of Robert)	Oxford	-----	Rachel (Miller) Jane Mary (Thompson) <u>Grandchildren</u> Isabella Kennedy Mary Kennedy

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NAME OF ONE WHO DIED</u>	<u>TOWNSHIP</u>	<u>WIFE</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>
1816	Charles Creswell	Londonderry	Isabella Walker	John (1778-1843) David (B. 1799) Elizabeth Rachel Hannah (D. 1802)
1817	William Creswell	Upper Oxford	Sarah Gibson	Samuel Jenny Margaret
1818	Sarah Creswell (Wife of William)	Upper Oxford	-----	Samuel Jenny Margaret <u>Grandchildren</u> William Creswell John " Sarah "
1822	Isaac Creswell	Londonderry	Martha	Jane Ross Margaret Martha Mary Hannah Miriam (youngest) James (oldest) Isaac Elijah Rachel (M.Thompson) <u>Grandsons</u> Isaac Creswell Thompson, son of Rachel John A. Creswell, son of James Isaac Creswell, son of James
1842	James Creswell	Londonderry	Elizabeth	-----
1842	James Creswell	W. Fallowfield	Agnes Gibson	Andrew Gibson

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

The Cumberland Valley

Cumberland

and

Franklin

Counties

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

The County divisions of Pennsylvania make convenient chapter headings for our story, but they do not mark at all accurately the spread of the Cresswells and the Criswells throughout the State. The settlers were always ahead of the political organization. They had passed the Susquehanna and were well on toward the valley of the Juniata when Cumberland County was formed. Cumberland County was their home for years, but not today's Cumberland. As a new county it included even the present Bedford County, then gradually giving up parts of its territory toward the formation of Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin and other counties. We shall take it as it is today, but shall add to it Franklin County in order to include the Cumberland Valley as a whole, for it was in this garden spot of Pennsylvania, stretching from the Susquehanna toward the Potomac, that our Cresswells and Criswells tarried awhile, and where today representatives of those families still live.

Here, as in Chester County, we cannot always group our people in their own family connections, but we have some interesting individual families (not all of them, by any means) and probably some one later on will tell us just how each one was related to the others.

HOGGE - WALLACE - CRISWELL

A most interesting story is that of Samuel Criswell, gunsmith. We locate him through his marriage to Miss Gwenthleen Wallace, daughter of Joseph Wallace and Abigail Hoge Wallace, who lived in East Pennsboro Township, Cumberland County. Abigail was a daughter of John Hoge (1699-1754) and Gwenthleen Bowen Davis Hoge. This lady was well known in later years. She was born in Wales (about 1700) and the story was that she was descended from an old (and some said royal) family of Wales. She used her maiden name after her marriage. Some folks said that was an assertion of her individuality and of her pride in her family name, while others thought she would avoid the name Hoge because some people were not sure how it should be pronounced, and she did not like the word hog^x since it certainly did not apply in her case. In any event, Gwenthleen Bowen Davis must have been a strong type of woman and her children and grandchildren give evidence of a particular personality in their background. She survived her husband a number of years, dying in 1784.

John Hoge was the son of William Hoge, (1660-1745) of Musselburgh, and Barbara Hume Hoge, born in 1670 in Paisley, both in Scotland. They came to this country on the same boat and during the trip across the ocean, Barbara's father and mother both died. William befriended her, married her later and they settled in Perth Amboy, N. J., going from there to what is now Delaware, and then to East Pennsboro Township, now Cumberland County, about 1729-1730, where William took up a farm. They had a family of nine sons and daughters and several of these latter and their children became distinguished in Church and State. The record shows that Gwenthleen Bowen Davis' daughter, Abigail Hoge, married Joseph Wallace, and of their six children, Gwenthleen Wallace, married Samuel Criswell. They had this family: (Egle's "Pennsylvania Genealogies, page 638)

Robert, who went West or South about 1815.
Mary, who married Capt. Clark, U. S. A.
Hannah, who died unmarried.
Hetta, who married Isaac Addams, Cumberland Co. She died 1846.
Elizabeth, who married James Quigley, Cumberland Co.
Gwenthleen, who married Col. John Greene, U. S. A. She died 1837.
Wilhelmina, who married Capt. Dawson, U. S. A.

Evidently this family moved to Carlisle, Cumberland County, where Samuel's name appears on the tax list, first, in 1780. This seems likely because Carlisle was an ideal place for a gunsmith for it was the beginning of the "West" in those days, the outfitting point for settlers, and an army town. Three of the Criswell girls married army officers and of their granddaughters three also married army officers.

Now, in the roll of Cumberland County marriages (Penna. Genealogical Society Publication, Vol. IX, Page 304) appears the record on September 5, 1797, of the marriage of Samuel Criswell of Carlisle, and Miss Margaret Morrison. The story then jumps to June 26, 1810, when there was probated in Cumberland County the Will of Samuel Criswell of Carlisle, mentioning his wife, Margaret, and these children:

Robert
Mary
Hettie
Betty (Elizabeth)
Guiny (Gwenthleen)
Wilhelmina

which are the names of the children of Samuel Criswell and Abigail Wallace, except Hannah, who had died unmarried and evidently young.

Surely no two Samuel Criswells could have had that same set of children, so we assume that the mother, Abigail, had died prior to 1797, Samuel had married Mrs. Morrison, and Margaret had no children of her own.

In fact, it seems Margaret did not get along well with the family, for in August, 1810, the son, Robert, applied to the Court for a separate guardian, and in 1819 the daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, James Quigley, complained in Court that Margaret (who had been executrix of Samuel's Will) had married Patrick Maloney and that they were wasting the estate. Accordingly, the Court removed her and Mr. Quigley was appointed as executor.

ROBERT CRISWELL OF JUNIATA

We can not place this Samuel Criswell in his family, but Dr. William H. Egle, State Librarian, gives in his "Notes and Queries" (page 131, Annual Volume 1896) a memorandum, in reply to an inquiry I had made in 1895, stating that "Robert Criswell of Juniata", died December 24, 1772, leaving his wife, Elizabeth, and children: John, David, and Mary (who married Robert Miller) and saying that David married and had among his children, Samuel, who died June 24, 1810, and had married Margaret Morrison, September 5, 1787.

Thus, this tells us that Samuel was the son of David Criswell, and grandson of Robert Criswell of Juniata.

In Cumberland County records there is the Will of Robert Criswell of Juniata Township, probated December 24, 1772, with sons John and David and "my daughter by law", Mary Miller, and "Robert Miller, my son by law", and wife, Elizabeth, evidently the same Robert Criswell to whom Dr. Egle referred. The executors were James Huston and James Ross. On November 17, 1778, these executors appeared in Carlisle and asked the Court to appoint guardians for John and David, describing them as sons of Robert Criswell, late of Derry Township, and saying that they were under the age of 14. Derry Township was erected by Cumberland County about 1767 and was as large, or larger, than all of Mifflin County, where it is, today, so describing Robert Criswell as "late of Derry Township" does not help us locate his home place, although the phrase "of Juniata" could still apply.

Of John and David, his sons, we find that John married Mary Ross and David married Jane Ross, daughters of James Ross, one of the executors of their father's Will, but if John and David Criswell were under the age of 14 in 1778, then David could not have been the father of the Samuel Criswell who married Abigail Wallace around 1754, or some such year, so we are inclined to think that Dr. Egle was mistaken about the particular David whose son, Samuel, married Margaret Morrison in 1797, or else I am mistaken about the two marriages of Samuel, which is not likely in view of Samuel's children, as named, in Dr. Egle's book and in Samuel's Will.

I believe it was a Chester or Lancaster County family from which Samuel sprang, rather than from a family which had gone on into the Juniata Valley.

In Lancaster Militia, August 14, 1776, we have Samuel Criswell enrolled as a private and designated as a "locksmith" in Capt. Samuel Boyd's Company, (P. A. Vol. VII, Page 971, Fifth Series). This agrees with the Will of Samuel Criswell of Carlisle who makes certain provisions for his son, "if Robert will learn my trade", giving to him his supply of gun stocks and working tools, all to be kept for him until he becomes of age.

As Samuel Criswell's estate was in the hands of the executors from 1810 to after 1819 there must have been considerable of it. This is indicated, too, by the provision in his will directing that when his property is sold it is to be advertised in English and German newspapers in York, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Carlisle. And we still ask, to what family did Samuel belong?

CRISWELL - HERRON - McELWAIN

In Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, and Waynesboro in the Cumberland Valley are members of old-established Criswell families. Whether the three brothers who are looked upon as having led these families to the Valley moved over into it from Chester or Lancaster Counties or arrived directly from over-seas, we do not know at this time, but Robert, John and William Criswell are said to have come from Ireland, possibly Londonderry County.

ROBERT CRISWELL

Perhaps Robert was the oldest. He was born about 1767. He died in 1849 at his home near Scotland, Franklin County. His burial place is in the Wallace lot in the Falling Spring Presbyterian Churchyard, Chambersburg. He was married four times: First, to the widow of Hugh Torrence; second, to Miss Grier; third, to Elizabeth McElwain (1788-1826), daughter of Andrew McElwain, a well-known settler; and, fourth, to the widow of a Mr. Smith of Gettysburg. I have records of children by the marriages with Miss Grier and Miss McElwain, but not by the others, if there were any.

Robert and Miss Grier had two children, Mary, (1800-76) who married John Brewster, and Thomas Grier, (1803-47) who married Martha -----, but had no children. He died in the War with Mexico.

Robert and Elizabeth McElwain were married January 11, 1816, and their family consisted of: Jane, born 1817, married Robert Wallace; Elizabeth, born 1818, married Rev. James Y. McGinnis, who died August 31, 1851, in Shade Gap; Robert, (1820-83) married Carrola Hyacinth Bennett, and lived in Brooklyn, N.Y. (no children); John Herron, (1823-90) married Susan Immell; and Andrew McElwain, (1824-99) married Louise Thomson Renfrew.

The family of John Herron Criswell and Susan Immell is the Waynesboro family. Its members are: Harry; Mary, who married H. A. Disert; Dr. John Calvin (March 24, 1864 - July 6, 1929) who married Miss Belle Snyder, and she died May 28, 1930; Abraham Lincoln, who died in 1918; Frank I., (1867-1928); Theodore T., and Edward O.; who became a druggist in Philadelphia.

Dr. John Calvin Criswell was one of the county's best known dentists and Mrs. Criswell was a leader in musical, social and civic affairs. They had one son, Carmer Criswell, who in 1930 was living in Detroit.

Chambersburg is the headquarters for the family of Andrew McElwain Criswell and Louise Renfrew Criswell, consisting of Miss Nancy Jane, Robert Thomson, and Miss Henrietta Alice Criswell, all unmarried, whose birth dates are 1866, 1869, and 1872, respectively; and John Renfrew Criswell who was born in 1873 and died in 1923. He married Catherine Fehl, by whom he had two children, John Renfrew Criswell (born in 1908) and Louise.

JOHN CRISWELL

The second of the three brothers was John Criswell who died in his 90th year on September 17, 1858, indicating his birth year as 1768. His burial place is Spring Hill Cemetery at Shippensburg, and his descendants represent what we know as the Shippensburg family. Mr. Criswell was married twice: First to Miss Bennett, and she was the mother of David Criswell. He married Miss Eliza Frazier of Martinsburg, W. Va., on March 18, 1845. Their children were Annie, who married M. P. Cranston, and Jennie, who married J. S. Snively, and all live in Los Angeles; and Nellie, who married Charles Rhoades and lives in Derry, Pa., and four sons, David, who died in infancy; James, who married -----, and died in Tarkio, Mo., about 1910; Hugh Craig, of Chambersburg; and John A., who married Miss Mary Linn, of Newville, Pa., having these children: John Linn Criswell, of Los Angeles, Fred Frazier Criswell, of Atlanta, Ga., and Helen, who married James Bridge, Seattle, Wash.

John Criswell's second marriage, to Miss Nancy Herron (1789-1870) on April 22, 1817, united the Criswells with a family already recognized as a strong one in the Valley and which later sent men to Pittsburgh who were for years among its leading citizens.

The children of John and Nancy were: James, who died young; John Herron, of whom more details later; Agnes, unmarried; Mary, who married Judge James H. Graham (1807-22) Carlisle; Sarah, who married Dr. S. P. Zeigler; Margaret, who married John B. Duncan.

John Herron Criswell (1830-1883) married Miss Mary Lee Ellis (1828-1906). Their children are: Jennie, who married Rev. N. W. Cadwell of Westfield, N. J., and they had a daughter, Mary Lee Cadwell, who married Allan J. Davis of Washington, D. C.; Bessie, who died in infancy; Nancy Herron, who married John C. Stine of Lebanon, Pa.; Mary Lee, who married John Cox of Shippensburg; and Edward Lee Criswell, who married Miss Kate Craig. They had one son, William Criswell, who married Miss Martha Robertson of Concord, Pa.

WILLIAM CRISWELL

When we come to the third brother, William Criswell (1774-1840) we reach the interesting, uncertain, and romantic element so often found among our early families. Instead of settling down to farming, as his brothers did, he was evidently younger and of more venturesome type, or a trader by nature, for he is supposed to have been engaged in "packing" merchandise from Philadelphia and Carlisle to Pittsburgh and points between those cities. This, no doubt, consisted of driving the large Conestoga wagons which were characteristic of the Pennsylvania stage coach days. He is said to have made his home in Westmoreland County which, in those days, was a large county, comprising much of Western Pennsylvania.

ROBERT CRISWELL OF DICKINSON TOWNSHIP, CUMBERLAND COUNTY

While William was in the Cumberland Valley, probably at Carlisle, he seems to have become acquainted with the family of Robert and Martha Criswell of Dickinson Township, just South of Carlisle, who had a daughter, Margaret, for in "Zeamer's Marriages in Cumberland County" (State Library, Harrisburg) the record shows that on June 23, 1801, Miss Margaret Criswell, only daughter of Robert Criswell of Dickinson Township, was married to Mr. Criswell of Westmoreland County, by Rev. Francis Pringle. Where the record seems to say Mr. Criswell it may really be the abbreviation of William as "Wm.", and "Peggy", as Miss Criswell's first name, was no doubt the nickname for Margaret.

Robert Criswell evidently died in 1810 for on September 6th of that year, Robert's heirs (Martha, his widow, whose maiden name may have been Martha Stevenson); Margaret, his daughter; and William, his son-in-law) deeded 28 3/4 acres of land to James Elliott (recorded in Cumberland County, June 24, 1830, Book MM, Page 536) which Robert had purchased January 26, 1793, from Henry and Mary Ann Robertson. Robert is said to have another daughter who died unmarried. We have no other information about this Robert.

A History of Butler County, (once a part of Westmoreland County) in the New York Public Library, gives an account of William Criswell as an early settler (1798) saying he came from County Down, Ireland, and that he married Miss Margaret Criswell, probably in the Eastern part of the State, having been a bachelor until about 1800. It says he was engaged in "packing" merchandise from Carlisle and even from Philadelphia to Western Pennsylvania.

The combination of the marriage record, the real estate deed, and the Butler County history are quite convincing as to this William Criswell, and the descendants of John and Robert in the Cumberland Valley believe him to have been the third brother in this trio.

Children of William and Margaret Criswell: Mary, who married William Hutchman; Martha, who married James Kidd; Robert, who died unmarried in 1856; Nancy, who died in 1868; Margaret, who married Robert McKinney; Elizabeth, who married James Plummer; Jane, who married Samuel Purvis; Susannah, who married Samuel Kidd; James, who married Elizabeth Speer; and two other children who died in infancy (Isabel and John). This is a Butler County family.

John, Robert and William, the pioneers, are said to have had a sister, Mary (1771-1847) who was married to - Robinson or - Robertson.

William, Margaret, and Mary are buried near Mars. Pa.

The historian of this particular branch of the family is Robert Bruce Criswell, 2722 Hibbert Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, who has studied it carefully. He is the son of Rev. Robert Criswell (1849-1892); grandson of James Criswell (1820-1896); and great grandson of William and Margaret Criswell.

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY
IN PENNSYLVANIA

The Juniata Valley

Out of Chester County into the Cumberland Valley, in today's Cumberland and Franklin counties, and on into the Juniata Valley --- the beautiful "blue Juniata" --- in today's Mifflin (1789) and Huntingdon (1787) counties, was the natural course for the pioneer Cresswells and Criswells. The country then was largely comprised within Cumberland and Bedford counties with townships like Armagh in the former and Barre in the latter as big as whole counties nowadays, each county being broken up, later on to make more convenient political divisions, as Blair, Juniata, and Perry counties of today.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

Kishacoquillas Valley

In Mifflin County is the famous Kishacoquillas (or Big) Valley. It reaches into Huntingdon County, too, and in this latter county there is the smaller Shaver's Creek Valley which plays its part in the history of the Cresswells and Criswells.

Cochran's "History of Mifflin County" (pp. 69-70) states that no doubt white settlers were prospecting for homes in Kishacoquillas Valley as early as 1752, but no regular settlement was made until 1754, and it was hardly a safe place from the standpoint of Indian troubles until 1768, after the treaty of Fort Stanwix. Mr. Cochran adds: "In 1764 John McDowell, Hugh McClelland and Robert Campbell settled there. About the same time came the Criswells, Joseph Hazlett, J. Fleming, J. Culbertson, W. Wilson, Samuel Wills, and others. These were the pioneers of the West End of the Kishacoquillas Valley."

In going over various township tax assessment lists and records of land warrants we locate some of the Criswells, as for example: July 13, 1762, 50 acres were allotted to James Carswell; April 25, 1763, 150 acres to Robert Criswell, and it seems that on this same date another 150 acres were also allotted to Robert Criswell, but whether to the same or another man we do not know. Also to Charles Cresswell, 25 acres, March 29, 1775; to Elijah Crisswell, 25 acres, August 4, 1773; to Benjamin and Elijah Craswell, 200 acres, June 1, 1773; and to James Creswell (Huntingdon County) 120 acres, July 1, 1793.

Tracing further we find, between 1763 and 1790, the following names:

James Carswell
Robert Criswell
James Creswell
James Criswell
Elijah Criswell
Elisha Creswell
Benjamin Cresswell

Charles Cresswell
John Criswell (River)
John Criswell (Mountain)
David Criswell
Michael Criswell
Robert Creswell
Robert Cresswell, Jr.
Robart Carswell
Samuel Carswell
Andrew Criswell

Some records locate these men in Cumberland County, which means that some may have been in that part which became Mifflin and some in Huntingdon County. We cannot be sure which present-day county they were in, altho I believe these men were in Mifflin County chiefly.

We cannot now identify these men individually, except that Elijah, Benjamin, and Elisha (on account of their distinctive first names) can be traced definitely to their home in Chester County, where they were the sons of John and Rachel Criswell, and in addition to the three sons just named, John and Rachel had a daughter, Jane, and another son, Isaac, who remained in Chester County. No doubt most, if not all, of the others also came from Chester County.

The first names of the three men just mentioned were certainly distinctive (just as in this same family connection we find also Moses and Archimides), but in keeping with the times these men's last name was much more variable. For instance, on March 15, 1783, these three brothers joined many others in a petition to the Rev. James Johnston asking him to become their Presbyterian pastor and yet they signed their names as follows: Elijah Criswell, Benjamin Cresswell, and Elisha Creswell (Cochran's "History of Mifflin County", p. 177) and on March 22, 1802, Elijah signed a supervisor's report as Elijah Cresswell.

Another example: I have copies of their wills before me as I write and the signatures appear as Elisha Cresswell, Elijah Creswell, and Benjamin Criswell, and in the will of Elijah, Jr., his name appears as Creswell. The descendants of John, father of Elijah, Elisha, Isaac, and Benjamin, in Chester County now spell their name Criswell.

In September 1782, 125 residents "on the North side of Tuscarora Mountain in Cumberland County", petitioned "the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennsylvania", to divide the county. Among the signers were men of our family who signed as follows: Robert Creswell, Robert Cresswell, Jr., Elijah Criswell, Benjamin Creswell (two of this name), Samuel Carswell, and Robart Carswell.

On February 18, 1785, Robert Creswell sold his farm in Armagh Township to the Rev. James Johnston. It consisted of 150 acres and they were sold for One Hundred Pounds "lawfull money of the State aforesaid." The deed (a copy of which I have) describes this land as being bounded by property of William Taylor, deceased, John Davis, Elisha Creswell, and Edmund Richardson. More about this family appears in the Chapter, "One Branch of the Cresswells."

THE CRISWELL - McCORMICK FAMILY

In the modern counties of Mifflin and Dauphin, and old Cumberland County out of which they were taken, members of the Criswell, or Creswell, and McCormick families became prominent. The McCormicks were the more conspicuous and that being so, it has been easier to trace those Criswells who were connected with them than to locate some of the others.

Thomas McCormick (1702-1762) came from Ireland about 1734. He married Elizabeth Garruth in 1728. They settled in Lancaster County. In 1745 we find them in East Pennsboro Township, in what is now Cumberland County. After his son, James McCormick, born 1729, and his son, William (1766-1805), came another James (1801-1870) who married Eliza Buehler (1806-1877). Their son, Henry (1831-1900), married in 1867 Annie Criswell (1843-1922). This Henry McCormick was a soldier in the Civil War and became well known in Pennsylvania as Colonel Henry McCormick. The entire McCormick connection shared in the "wellknownness" of the McCormick harvesting machinery inventions since they developed among the McCormicks who came from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and some of the Criswells thus lived in the reflected glory of the McCormicks as well as attaining prominence on their own account.

The children of Colonel Henry and Annie Criswell McCormick were Henry Buehler McCormick (born June 12, 1869) who married Mary Boyd; and Vance Criswell McCormick (born June 19, 1872), prominent publisher, politician, and popular citizen of Harrisburg, and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1916 during the famous Wilson-Hughes campaign; and also one daughter, Anne McCormick. ("Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy", Vol. I, pages 182-183).

On the Criswell side of this family we begin with James Creswell and his wife who lived in Wayne Township, Cumberland County (now Mifflin County). James died in 1786 (will dated October 20, 1785; probated October 25, 1786). His wife's name is not shown. His children named in the will were John, Michael, Mary, Jane, Elizabeth, and Susannah. James was assessed for 160 acres of land in 1785 and after his death we find John and Michael assessed for 80 acres each, representing their inheritance.

We believe this Michael married Isabella McConnell (1765-1847). The McCormick history states that Isabella married Michael Criswell, but does not give his father's name. Mifflin County records indicate that Michael died prior to 1817 as Isabella Criswell received letters of administration on his estate in that year, but there does not seem to be any further report on it. Michael and Isabella had a son, James (1788-1875), who married Anne (or Annie) Vance (1790-1875), daughter of John Vance. This James Criswell became a well known man in Mifflin County. He was identified with several businesses and was active in public affairs. In 1833 he was postmaster in his home town of McVeytown. In 1837 he was chosen Associate Justice of Mifflin County. He was also a builder of forges and furnaces. He was generally referred to as Judge Criswell.

Judge and Anne Vance Criswell had several children and grandchildren as we learn from their joint will which was probated in Mifflin County on October 7, 1875. Their son, Michael, and daughters, Ellen and Isabella, had died before the will was made. Michael is thought to have married

Hannah Galbraith; Ellen had married William Bucher Ayres; and Isabella married Mr. ----- Potter, whom we cannot identify further now. Michael left a daughter, Annie Criswell. Ellen (Mrs. Ayres) left five children. Mrs. Potter left one daughter, Susan Potter.

Judge Criswell's chief heir was his son, John Vance Criswell, who married Hannah Catherine Dull, granddaughter of Captain Casper Dull, who served in the Revolutionary War and was at Valley Forge. John and Hannah had two children who were mentioned in Judge Criswell's will, John M. Criswell and Annie Criswell (1843-1922), and another daughter, Nancy, was born evidently after the will was made, for we find record of the marriage of Nancy Criswell, daughter of John Vance Criswell, to Edward Zeigler Gross, later Mayor of Harrisburg.

information

At this time we have no ~~information~~ concerning the son, John M. Criswell.

It was John Vance Criswell's daughter, Annie, who married Col. Henry McCormick, and became the mother of Vance Criswell McCormick, as well as of Henry Buehler McCormick and Annie McCormick.

In the book, "The Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys in Pennsylvania", (pages 615-616) reference is made to Judge James Criswell, who married Anne Vance, as if he were the son of one Robert Criswell, instead of Michael as given in the McCormick family history. This Robert was apparently the one for whom we have record as "Robert Criswell's heirs", assessed in 1785 for 150 acres of land in Wayne Township, Mifflin County, located "about a mile below Mattawanna", across the Juniata River from McVeytown. I have tried to get a more definite record for this Robert so as to trace his heirs, but there seems to be neither will nor deed on file in Mifflin or Cumberland Counties that applies to the case. I am inclined to accept the McCormick version rather than this book, and it may be that Michael was the son of a Robert, who was James' grandfather rather than his father.

In the Presbyterian Cemetery at McVeytown are graves of Hannah R. Criswell, died March 14, 1836, aged 29 years; Isabella Criswell, died March 14, 1847, aged 82 years; and Ann Elizabeth Criswell, wife of Cyrus Criswell, died April 4, 1850, aged 37 years. I do not recognize the last named, Ann Elizabeth. Isabella was likely Mrs. Michael Criswell (Isabella McConnell). Hannah was probably the wife of Michael, son of Judge Criswell.

In the case of the brothers, John and Michael, sons of the James Criswell who died in 1786, there is on file in Mifflin County, a will of John Criswell, dated April 8, 1811, which seems to be the will of this John, especially when other things are considered. This John was of Mifflin County. His wife's name was Lettice, or probably Letitia. Their children were James, Robert, John, Michael, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Sarah. At the time the will was probated James, Robert and John were minors and Mrs. Criswell and James Johnston were appointed guardians. A guardian was appointed for Michael on May 6, 1812.

There was evidently some relationship between this family of John, who died in 1811, and James, who died in 1786, for Mr. Johnston (probably the Rev. James Johnston), guardian of John's children, was a witness to James' will, and two of the several prominent Junkin men were witnesses to the wills.

THE CRESSWELL - DULL FAMILIES

In addition to the intermarriage between the Cresswells and the Dulls (John Vance Criswell and Hannah Catherine Dull) the men of the family had a number of interesting business connections.

Capt. Casper Dull, born in 1748, was the father of Casper Dull, who was associated for years with Judge James Criswell in his business ventures, especially in contracting, dam building, and forges. These men were prominent in the earliest canal building and their canal operations bring in another man of the family, Col. John Cresswell of Huntingdon County, who was interested in the Pennsylvania Canal for years. His wife, who was Miss Margaret Mytinger, was a cousin of the Casper Dull whose daughter was married to John Vance Criswell.

Still another Casper Dull (Casper Penrose Dull) and his brothers, Daniel and James J. Dull, were in the contracting business.

ELIJAH, ELIJAH, JR., BENJAMIN, AND ELISHA

These men have been mentioned previously in this Chapter as sons of John and Rachel Cresswell of Chester County, and brothers of Isaac, and as among the earliest settlers in what is now Mifflin County. Here follows details which appear in their wills on file in that county:

ELIJAH CRESWELL, SR.

Elijah Creswell, Sr., lived in Armagh Township, as did his brothers. His will is dated November 24, 1810. It was probated March 12, 1811. He married Jean Criswell Thompson, a widow, who had a daughter Mary (described in the will as "Mary Turner, now Mary Thompson, my wife's daughter") and a son, Elijah Thompson. This Jean Criswell is said by Isaac Calvin Criswell of Chester County to have been "a daughter of one Robert Criswell", but I have no Robert in my records with a daughter Jean who fits the case. In Isaac Criswell's family Rachel Criswell married into a Thompson family, and Elijah may have found Jean Criswell in that family, but I cannot locate her father. The mention of "Mary Turner, now Mary Thompson", as Jean's daughter is also confusing, but there were Turners in the family, too, for George Creswell, who died in Chester County in 1782, had married a Mary Turner. So, for the present, we cannot trace Jean Criswell to her parents. In Elijah Creswell's will a child, Elijah Creswell Hughes, is mentioned, and the father's name is given as William Hughes, but they are not otherwise identified. Elijah bequeathed portions of land and sums of money to his brothers, Benjamin, Elisha and Isaac, and to Benjamin's and Isaac's sons. Apparently Elijah and Jean did not have any children.

Elijah's executors were John Creswell, James Millikin, and Elijah Creswell, Jr. Just who this Elijah, Jr., was is not apparent from the will as he is designated simply as Elijah Creswell, Junior.

Two of the four witnesses, James and Andrew McElwain, may possibly give a clue to Jean Criswell, "daughter of one Robert Criswell", as Isaac Calvin Criswell said, for they carry us to the part of our narrative which covered John, Robert and William Criswell in the Cumberland Valley. That Robert Criswell had married four times and in our account of him we could not give a record of all of his children, but he married, thirdly, Elizabeth McElwain, daughter of Andrew McElwain, and so Elijah Creswell's asking Andrew McElwain to witness his will shows a friendship which might easily have come from Elijah's relationship with that Robert Criswell's family, and possibly Jean Criswell who married a Thompson might have been that Robert's daughter by his first or second wife.

Isaac Calvin Criswell wrote to me saying that in 1889 a Postmaster in Mifflin County (an old man) wrote saying that he remembered that Elijah had two sons, Joseph and William. In that case Elijah had no doubt been married previously. The Postmaster said that Joseph had gone to Philadelphia to live and that William had gone with his father into Huntingdon County. Elijah might have had a daughter in his first marriage, too, which would account for the Hughs child.

ELIJAH CRESWELL, JR.

The Elijah Creswell, Jr., will in Mifflin County, dated June 19, 1816, and probated June 27, 1916, I assume to be the will of the Elijah Creswell, Jr., who is mentioned as an executor in Elijah Creswell, Senior's, will. He does not mention his parents, but there are signs of relationship. For instance, in Elijah, Senior's, will he mentioned "my bound girl, Sarah Graham", who was bequeathed to his wife. In Elijah, Junior's, will he gives \$10 to "Sally" Graham. One of Elijah, Senior's, executors, John Creswell, is a witness to this will, and William Cummins witnessed both wills. In this will, however, Elijah gives "my sister, Hannah Bicket", \$250 "in consideration for her having kept my house since the death of my beloved wife." Neither Hannah nor the wife is otherwise identified. This Hannah may possibly have been Elijah, Senior's, daughter by a previous marriage; or Elijah may not have been a son of Elijah, Senior, at all. In that event we do not know whose son Elijah, Junior, was.

In his will Elijah (Jr.) leaves half of his plantation to his son, Thomas, and half to his son, Elijah, who were not of age in 1816.

BENJAMIN CRISWELL

Benjamin Criswell had married Mary Criswell, daughter of James Criswell of Oxford Township, Chester County. Their children, mentioned in the will dated September 8, 1817, and probated January 21, 1819, were Robert, John (and mention is made of "John's family") and daughter, Margaret, and son-in-law, John Kenny, evidently Margaret's husband, who is also named as an executor with Robert, the son, and John Taylor. The will indicates that there were other children, but they are not named. Another possible tie with the McElwain family is shown in James McElwain's being a witness. Also R. Hope was a witness to the wills of Benjamin and Elijah, Jr. Alexander Thompson was also a witness to Benjamin's will. In Elijah, Sr.'s will he mentioned Benjamin's sons, Elijah and James, who are not named in Benjamin's will. They may have died between 1810, when Elijah's will was written, and 1817, when Benjamin's was made. Also there are indications that there were two Benjamins.

As to Robert Criswell, Benjamin's son who inherited most of the estate, he married Mary Ann -----, whose last name is not known, but her first two names appeared in the transfer of property from Robert and his wife to Abner Reed in 1829.

ELISHA CRESSWELL

Elisha Cresswell was evidently in his last illness when he made his will January 9, 1824, for he died on January 28, 1824. He speaks of being "advanced in years and frail in body." His will is brief and leaves us uncertain over some important details. He leaves all his property "to Hamilton Jordan and Robert Crisswell, the two boys now living with me." Then he adds: "the above named Hamilton and Robert, binding them to give their mother, Agnes, a comfortable living during her natural life or good behavioure." Alexander Thompson, a witness to Benjamin's will, is a witness now; also Joseph Semple, but no executor is named.

Elisha did not say that Hamilton (who evidently had a middle name, Jordan) and Robert were his sons. He spoke of them as "the two boys now living with me." Nor did he say that their mother, Agnes, was his wife.

On April 12, 1912, Judge George S. Criswell of Franklin, Pa., a distinguished lawyer and Judge who died in 1928, wrote to me: "My father, Robert, was born May 6, 1813, in Mifflin County, Pa. His father's name was Elisha Criswell. Elisha was one of three brothers, the other two being Elijah and Benjamin. They were among the early settlers in what is known as the Big or Kishacoquillas Valley."

In Jordan's "Genealogical and Personal History of the Allegheny Valley" (Vol. 1, pg. 266, published 1913) a sketch of the life of Judge George S. Criswell is given, tracing his family back to Elisha Criswell (1770-1824) who married Elsie Chesney, (1769-1856). Their son, Robert Chesney Criswell (1813-1897), born in Kishacoquillas Valley, Mifflin Co., married (1) Mary Say, and (2) Hannah Nickle, and Judge George Stuart Criswell was their fourth child, but this account does not mention which of the two wives was his mother.

This does not tell us about Agnes and we have no other direct evidence, but there was a Robert Creswell in Chester County in 1758 who was mentioned in the will of John White as "my son." This John White had three daughters, Mary, Agnes, and Jean. The will shows Mary and Jean were married, but Agnes' name was given as just Agnes White. If Robert Creswell was Mr. White's son he likely married Agnes, and Hamilton and Robert might have been their sons, but we don't know what became of Robert, their father. He was evidently some relation to Elisha.

A close examination of what records we have concerning Elisha leads me to believe that there may have been two Elishas, or else Judge Criswell's dates (or the information in the Jordan book) were incorrect, for we have a record of one Elisha as being in the Cumberland County militia in 1778, whereas Jordan's book says the Elisha then described was born in 1770. Elisha's will does not mention Elsie Chesney as his wife, nor a son, Robert, so there evidently were two Elishas, also I have never run across the name in any other branch of our family.

An interesting little side-light: Judge Criswell wrote to me in 1912 saying: "My father, whose name was Robert, knew your grandfather, Robert, when they were in the oil regions. One time your grandfather made a considerable deposit of money in his bank in Oil City, but it was credited in error to my father's account. In straightening this out the two Roberts got

together and talked over family history matters, but they did not have enough information about their people then to establish a relationship or to explain the connection between the families." There was a difference of eight years in the ages of these men, my grandfather being the older.

The name Stuart in Judge Criswell's name carried us back to the family of Robert, brother of the John Criswell whose wife was Rachel and who were the parents of Elijah, Elisha, Benjamin and Isaac. This Robert was Elisha's uncle. Robert and his wife, Mary, had daughters, Rachel and Jane, and among their grandchildren were Stuart Smith (Jane's son) and Stuart Miller (Rachel's son). Also, in the will of Mrs. Elijah Creswell, Sr., she mentioned "Sarah Stuart, my careful nurse", and Joseph Stuart was an executor of the will. It would be interesting to know more about these Stuarts.

There are several families in Mifflin County now who are likely descendants of the early settler Cresswells, but the name seems to be generally written Crisswell in Mifflin County at this time.

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY IN PENNSYLVANIA

THE JUNIATA VALLEY

Huntingdon County

Huntingdon County is a difficult area for a genealogist because it has been under three flags, as it were, having been included in Cumberland County from 1750 to 1771, in Bedford County from 1771 to 1787, and then as Huntingdon County itself from 1787. Since then parts have been cut off toward the formation of Mifflin, Centre, and Blair counties, making the present County only a relatively small portion of the original. In addition, its townships have been reduced in size from time to time.

KISHACOQUILLAS VALLEY

When we read of the Kishacoquillas Valley we are also dealing with a large division of country. "It is enclosed between Jack's Mountain and Stone Mountain at the southern end and Seven Mountains at the North, split in three deep, picturesque vales by two long mountains standing out in the Valley." Chiefly it is in present Mifflin County, but it reaches into Huntingdon County at its southwestern end.

When we read of Shaver's Creek Valley we know that we are dealing with country clearly within the present Huntingdon County, in Logan, West, and Barre townships. In what is now Huntingdon County settlers had arrived as early as 1750.

SHAVER'S CREEK VALLEY

Shaver's Creek empties into the Juniata River at Petersburg and drains that portion of Huntingdon County lying between Tussey Mountain and Warrior's Ridge, south from the Seven Mountains.

In a list of landowners in Barre Township of 1770 (then Cumberland County) appears the name Robert Caswell, having 184 acres, described as being in Shaver's Creek Valley. His name did not appear in the lists for 1768 and 1769, indicating his arrival as 1770. On a Pennsylvania survey map (Book H, p.345) this land is shown as 184.8 acres, surveyed April 21, 1766, for Robert Criswell pursuant to a warrant dated at Philadelphia April 25, 1763. The official record of a warrant to Robert Criswell of that latter date is on file, calling for 150 acres. Evidently in the survey it ran to 184.8 acres. The survey map states that the 184.8 acres are "on a run which empties into Shaver's Creek in the County of Cumberland." The map shows a creek and several runs emptying into it, going through the property, with only one boundary line described, the southern, indicating land of James McNitt, whose name appears several times in connection with the Criswells and Cresswells.

In a Bedford County record we trace this 184.8 acres further. In 1785

(deed book B, p.182) an agreement between "Robert Chriswell, of the County of Harford, in the State of Maryland, yeoman, and David Ralston, of Barre Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, yeoman", reads:

"Whereas the Honourable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania by warrant from the Land Office at Philadelphia, dated the 25th day of April, 1763, did grant liberty to Robert Chriswell to take up 150 acres of land on a branch of Shaver's Creek, then in Cumberland, now Bedford, County, and in pursuance of said warrant there was surveyed 184 acres and 8/10 of an acre, now this indenture witnesseth that said Robert Chriswell in consideration of the sum of 147 Pounds and 18 Shillings, lawful money of Pennsylvania well and truly paid by the said David Ralston, has sold to him the land containing the 184 acres and 8/10 of an acre." This was signed Robert Chriswell. The witnesses were William Luckey and John Ralston.

MARYLAND FOLK IN BEDFORD COUNTY

The agreement, indicating that Robert Chriswell came from Harford County, Maryland, shows a source of Cresswells and Criswells in that part of Pennsylvania which at first is somewhat surprising. We usually look to Chester County as the starting point of the family to the "western settlements", but upon investigation we find there was a group of Cresswells and Criswells in Harford County, as well as in the adjoining county on the East, Cecil County. These counties, separated by the Susquehanna River, adjoin on the South our present Pennsylvania counties of York, Lancaster, and Chester, and it is likely that the various families were more or less acquainted and possibly related. Further reading shows that a large number of people from Maryland were living in Bedford County and the Juniata Valley.

In Harford County in 1774, Robert Criswell was a Maryland Militiaman; in 1775 Robert Carswell was, too; in 1776 we have Robert Creswell, Sr., and Robert Creswell, Jr., in the Militia; in 1778 Robert Creswell was a Juror; in 1778 Robert Criswell and Robert Chriswell were Militiamen; in 1780 Robert Creswell was on a Jury.

As a guess, I venture to say that one of these Harford County Roberts may have been Robert Creswell, son of David Creswell, of Cecil County --- the David who was an executor of the will of William Creswell of Londonderry Township, Chester County.

MORE ABOUT SHAVER'S CREEK VALLEY

Returning to Shaver's Creek Valley, we find that in 1778 the first assessment of Barre Township shows Robert Cresswell, with 150 acres, 1 horse, and 2 cattle; and James Cresswell with 150 acres, 2 horses, and 3 cattle. In 1787 David Cresswell was in the present Oneida township. In 1788 we find Robert and James still there with the same acreage. In 1789 Walter Cresswell was there, and married Margaret McClure. In 1798 in West Township, we have John Cresswell, 184 acres; (evidently this John Cresswell was farming the former Chriswell-Ralston place and stayed on it 1798-1802, inclusive. In 1803 a Ralston paid the tax and John Cresswell's name is marked "gone away.") Robert Cresswell, 150 acres; Matthew Cresswell, 100 acres; and "Widow"

Cresswell listed, but not credited with any land. The record does not show whose widow she was.

There is this clue, however, to John, Robert, Matthew, and Widow Cresswell:

In J. Simpson Africa's "History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties" (pages 310 and 403) he states that "the Cresswell family of Scotch-Irish descent, was among the pioneers of the Kishacoquillas Valley. Robert Cresswell emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, and settled in that Valley. About 1790 Matthew and Robert, brothers, came from there to West Township, settling on Warrior's Ridge." This would be on the West slope of Warrior's Ridge in Shaver's Creek Valley. "Robert stayed in the Valley, Mr. Africa says, "until about 1800, when he and his family moved westward into what is now Clearfield County", where he died in 1807. Matthew remained in the Valley and died there in 1835. The John Cresswell with the 184 acres is not identified further, but he may have been a brother of Matthew and Robert III, as they had a brother John, and the "Widow" likely was the mother of those three men and the mother also of Edward Potter, Alexander, Sammel, Elizabeth, and Mary Cresswell. The "Widow", then, was no doubt the former Mrs. Robert Cresswell, Junior, the husband and father having died between 1785 and 1790, as I believe.

ROBERT AND JAMES CRESSWELL

Let us go back to the Robert and James Cresswell who were listed in the assessment of 1778. We cannot be sure of their identity, but we have information which tells us that James was a man of some prominence. He was Overseer of the Poor of Barre Township in 1782. Citizens assembled at his home on June 22, 1781, for choosing officers for military organization of Barre Township, and James Criswell, Senior, signed the certificate of election. This indicates that James had a son James at that time, who appears in a document later on. In the same month of 1781 (day uncertain) the citizens of the Lower District of Barre Township met at Prigmore's Fort for choosing officers of their military company and at this election Robert Criswell (evidently also a son of James) was chosen Ensign. This is identified in the Pennsylvania Archives records as the 6th Company, Captain Jacob Ganow, and Ensign Robert Criswell is shown as being stationed at Prigmore's Fort. (P.A. Ser. 6, Vol. 5, p.323) This fort is not specifically mentioned in "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania", but we assume that it was located at the home of Joseph or Jonathan Prigmore, which is identified as in the Southeastern corner (Brady Township) of present Huntingdon County. Such local forts were stockades to which the nearby inhabitants could go in time of danger.

PETITION TO THE ASSEMBLY

We get another glimpse of Robert and James by means of a quaint petition in 1782. This was five years before Huntingdon County was formed and the citizens of the then huge Bedford and Cumberland Counties who lived far away from the towns of Bedford and Carlisle were anxious to have a new county-seat town for their legal and other business, so they addressed a petition to the General Assembly and "humbly sheweth" in the terms of the Bedford County petition, that "your petitioners laboring under many difficulties of living

from 50 to 70 miles from the Town of Bedford, the seat of Justice, and the Commerce depends entirely upon the River Juniata, so that we have no business at Bedford only to attend the Courts of Justice, which is to us very inconvenient, being at so great a distance that Villians often go unpunished thereby. And that we understand the People which liveth North of Tuscarora Mountain in Cumberland County are about to petition your Honours for a new County and as that would be very convenient for us, we pray your Honours when about to lay off that County, you will annex us to said new County, and your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, will ever Pray." (The petition of the Cumberland County citizens was similarly worded. See Mifflin County chapter)

This petition was signed by 53 citizens, including

James Cresswell, Sen'r.
 James Cresswell, Jun'r.
 Robert Cresswell
 Walter Cresswell

and also by David Ralston, to whom Robert Chriswell, of Harford County, Maryland, about three years later sold the 184.8 acres of land.

1788

BARREE TOWNSHIP.

P. O. Ser. 3; Vol. XXII: p 334

	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.	Tax.
Anderson, James,	300	3	4	1 1.6
Armstrong, Thomas,	280	2	2	1 4.11
Bell, Arthur,	90	2	1	6 8
Boggs, Andrew,	300	1	1	12 0
Brown, Moses,	100	2	1	6 0
Brown, Michal,	250	1	1	19 0
Conner, James,	200	2	2	14 0
— Creswell, Robert,	150	1	2	10.11
— Creswell, James,	150	2	3	15 1
Collins, Jacob,	50	2	..	2 9
Collins, Moses,	125	2	2	7 0
China, Gilbert, forman'r,	125	1	1	8.11
Cotton, John,	150	2	2	10 0
China, Isiah,	125	1	1	6 0
China, Edward, .....	..	1	1	9
Conner, John,	200	1	1	13 0
Cope, Jacob,	350	2	1	18 6
Cree, John,	150	2	2	8 4
Dickey, John,	200	2	2	16.10
Ewing, Thomas,	300	2	2	1 1.0
Ewing, Samuel,	50	2	2	3 5
Ewing, John, Sen'r,	300	2	1	1 7.3
Ewing, John,	50	1	1	5 9
Ferguson, Henry,	160	2	1	9 0
Ferguson, Thomas,	160	4	5	15 0
Ferguson, John,	160	2	1	5 7
Frogg, Boston,	119	2	2	5 2
Feress, Moses,	58	2	2	6 4
Frogg, John,	300	1	2	11 0
Graffis, John,	100	2	1	5 9
Gray, George,	100	2	2	5 4
Gray, Thomas,	100	2	3	5 5
Graffis, Nicholas,	200	2	3	1 0 0
Galagher, Thomas,	150	2	3	8 0
Gordon, David,	100	2	2	5 0

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

X. One Branch of the Cresswells

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

One Branch of the Cresswells
Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties
Pennsylvania

Robert Cresswell and ----- Potter

B-1740
Samuel - [Robert Cresswell^{Jr.} and Catherine (or Martha) Buyers] - William (?)

Matthew Cresswell

Robert Cresswell III

Alexander Cresswell

Elizabeth - Sarah Leonard - Samuel - Mary Graffius - Edward Potter - Mary - Mary Mowry Evans

Children of
Matthew and Sarah

Matthew, Jr.
Robert
Margaret
Martha
Alexander
Sarah
Jacob
John
Elizabeth)
Mary) Twins

Children of Robert and Mary

John
Nicholas
Robert
Elizabeth
Martha
Abraham
Mary
Catherine Buyers

Children of
Alexander and Mary

Hannah
David
Robert
Matthew
Martha
Alexander
Samuel
John Evans
Mary-Ann

Of these three families, those of Matthew and Robert III spell their name Cresswell. While going to school Alexander changed the spelling of his name to Criswell and that became the name of his descendants.

Details of the families of Matthew, Robert III, and Alexander Cresswell appear in the following Chapter.

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY

One Branch of the Cresswells Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties Pennsylvania.

Our first contact with this branch of the Cresswells in official records is in 1778 in Armagh Township, then in Cumberland County, but later that Township and County were subdivided and the particular part of the Township in which we are interested then became Armagh Township, Mifflin County, as it is today.

The names of Robert Cresswell, Sr., and Robert Cresswell, Jr., appear in tax lists of 1778 as assessed for 286 acres of land and 37 acres, respectively. (Pa. Archives, Series 3, Vol. XX, p.17)

These names appear also in the Township's military records of 1782. In that year the two Roberts served a tour of six months' duty (April-September) in Col. Alexander Brown's regiment, Cumberland County Militia, and were paid for their services as shown by the record. In the same company were four other Cresswells --- Samuel, Andrew, Hugh, and Elijah. (Pa. Archives, Series 5, Vol. VI, p.650) Robert Cresswell, Jr.'s, name also appears in a list of nine men of similar names (Cresswell, Creswell, Criswell) who drew depreciation pay for services rendered in Cumberland County Militia. (Pa. Archives, Series 5, Vol. IV, p.283) The name of Robert Chriswell appears in a list of Rangers on the Frontier in Cumberland County in the years 1778-83. (Pa. Archives, Series 5, Vol. IV, p.622) A Robert Carswell served as a sergeant in Capt. Hugh McClelland's Company, Cumberland County Militia, under Col. Brown, in 1780-82. These services were performed during the War of the Revolution and as a part of that War.

SIGNATURES IN A PETITION

In a petition dated September 12, 1782, I believe we come across the signatures of our two Roberts. Settlers in the northern parts of Bedford and Cumberland Counties, as they were laid out then, sent petitions to "The Honourable Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly Met", saying, in the quaint language of the Cumberland County petition: "Your petitioners labouring under many difficulties of living from 30 to 70 miles from Carlisle, and the commerce of this part of the country depends entirely on the River Juniata so that we have no business at Carlisle only to attend the Courts of Justice, which is so far and the roads so exceeding bad over two large mountains; thereby villians often go unpunished by reason that the Courts of Justice are at so great a distance; and there is a part of Bedford and Northumberland counties that lie convenient to join with us about erecting a New County, so that your petitioners are under the necessity to petition your Honours to lay off that part of Cumberland County which lies North of the Tuscarora Mountain and places adjacent into a separate county."

Apparently the Assembly did not act favorably, for Huntingdon County was not taken out of Bedford County until 1787, nor Mifflin County out of

Cumberland County until 1789. The Cumberland petition bears the names of Robert Creswell and Robert Cresswell, Jr. Also there are these other familiar names scattered through the petition; Benjamin Creswell (two of that name in different handwriting); Elijah Crisswell, Samuel Carswell, and Robert Carswell. The signature of Robert Creswell is quite distinctive and individual, while that of Robert, Junior, is not so individual and suggests somewhat that it might have been written by one of the others (or else he wrote them), but the Junior is quite plain, indicating that his father was living then.

Another point of interest: in the petition for the new county in 1782 other names appeared among the signers, disclosing men who were associated with the two Roberts. There was Col. Alexander Brown, under whom Robert, Senior and Junior, were paid "for service in the field"; also Capt. John Fleming who commanded a company in the 8th Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, 1781-2-and-3, in which Elisha was enlisted; and Henry Taylor, who commanded a company in a "tower of duty" in Penn's Valley (pay roll dated July 31, 1779) which included a Robert Carswell, who was probably one of our Roberts. Also, there was Hugh McClelland, captain of a company in Cumberland County Militia which "served on the Frontiers at the invasion of the savages" in 1780-1-and-2, with David Carswell enrolled -- probably the David Cresswell who lived in Oneida Township. In the petition other names of interest to Cresswells were Robert McNitt, Samuel Milliken, and John Riddle.

THE CRESSWELL-JOHNSTON FARM

On February 18, 1785, Robert Cresswell, Junior, signed a deed transferring his farm to the Rev. James Johnston. This is the Rev. Mr. Johnston to whom citizens of the Kishacoquillas Valley sent a petition on March 15, 1783, asking him to become pastor of their Church. Among the signers were Elijah Crisswell, Benjamin Cresswell, and Elisha Creswell. No Robert signed. In the deed Robert Cresswell's farm is described as containing 150 acres, (sold for One Hundred Pounds) and was bounded by lands of William Taylor, deceased, John Davis, Elisha Creswell, and Edmund Richardson. The deed was filed in Mifflin County June 6, 1793. The signature to the deed is Robert Creswell (one s) according to the copy on file in the county records. There is no wife's signature. Six names were mentioned in the deed including the above four whose lands adjoined and the two witnesses, John Reed and George Meek, and all but John Davis and Elisha Creswell appeared also on the petition of 1782. Attached to the deed is an affidavit, sworn to about four months later, on June 4, 1785, by James Reed, one of the witnesses, saying he was present when the deed was signed and he personally saw Robert Creswell seal and deliver it. This affidavit indicates that after selling his farm, February 18, 1785, Robert may have moved from the neighborhood, fitting in with J. Simpson Africa's account of the Cresswells in his "History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties", where he states that Robert Cresswell evidently moved into Huntingdon County, as his sons, Matthew and Robert III later located on Warrior's Ridge, West Township, in that County.

LOCATION OF CRESWELL-JOHNSTON FARM

As to the location of the Creswell-Johnston farm, I have consulted Mr. G. R. Frysinger, president emeritus of the Mifflin County Historical Society, who has been particularly well informed through a long life in Mifflin County, and after reviewing all the data he could get, told me that he believed it was located along the State highway, probably between Reedsville and Milroy, nearer Reedsville than Milroy.

The East Kishacoquillas Church was moved from the country into Reedsville, but the old church's graveyard, now known as Church Hill Cemetery, was retained by the congregation, and the Rev. Mr. Johnston was buried there when he died January 3, 1820. The Church was located near where the highway leaves Tea Creek, about a mile northwest from Reedsville.

THE FAMILIES OF THE TWO ROBERTS

Now, as to the families of these two Roberts. We have no information at this time that tells us how many there were in Robert, Senior's, family. It is altogether likely that there were brothers with him, who were neighbors, and equally likely that he had other children in addition to Robert, Junior, but unfortunately we cannot trace them, although it is entirely likely that we are including their names in various places in our narrative without being aware of their nearness to us. Robert, Junior's, grandson, John Evans Criswell, wrote that "Grandfather had two brothers, Samuel; the other I don't know", so that accounts for one more of Robert, Senior's, sons, and other data point to William as the name of the one John Evans Criswell could not remember. Thus, I believe we can say that Robert, Senior, had at least three sons, Robert, Jr., Samuel and William, but we cannot now identify these two men. Meeting Elijah so often might suggest him as a brother of Robert, Senior, but we know he was a son of John and Rachel Cresswell back in Chester County. Perhaps that John (Rachel's husband) was Robert, Senior's, brother.

We know Robert, Junior's, family. It consisted of Matthew, September 23, 1766-November 13, 1835; Samuel, 1768; John, -----; Robert, III, 1771-August 24, 1807; Edward Potter, 1773; Alexander, July 17, 1775-September 19, 1821; and Elizabeth and Mary.

THE WIVES OF THE TWO ROBERTS

About the wives of Robert, Senior, and Robert, Junior, our information indicates that Robert, Senior, had married a Miss Potter, and this was likely in Ireland or Scotland. Robert, Junior, married Catherine (or, as some say, Martha) Buyers and this was in 1764 in America. She came from either a Lancaster or a York County family. A separate chapter will tell of the Buyers people.

WHERE THE ROBERTS CAME FROM

We have no clear proofs to which we can refer for authentication, but tradition in the family, gathered from different sources, says that our first Robert fled from Scotland into Ireland, just as many other English and Scotch families did, stayed there a while, and then took the additional

adventure of coming to America, also just as many others had done. Robert, Senior, was born in Scotland or Northumberland County, England, in 1728, or perhaps as early as 1720. Robert, Junior, was no doubt his oldest son and was born between 1743-45, and the family came to America soon after that. This is indicated by some accounts which say they settled first in York County, about 1750, and there was no York County before 1749. Another factor which indicates that they came over later than the Cresswells of Chester County is that they went farther West, instead of settling in Southeastern Chester County. That part of the county was filling up and Scotch-Irish, so called, arriving later were urged to go farther West and in doing that they passed beyond considerable Quaker and German settlements, so as to get out into newer country, with more chances for desirable land grants. Besides, the Scotch-Irish were more adventurously than the Quakers and Germans and pushed through their part of the country eager for the frontier. This put the settlers West of the Susquehanna, as we find in the case of our Roberts. They probably spent very little time in Chester or York counties. Instead they worked up the Western side of the Susquehanna through York and Cumberland counties into the Juniata and Kishacoquillas Valleys.

GRAVES AND WILLS

In Mr. Africa's "History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties" he states that Robert Cresswell's remains rest in the Ewing graveyard in Barre Township. He refers, I assume, to Robert, Junior. In the Ewing graveyard there is a group of Cresswell graves, including Robert's son, Matthew and his wife, and there is also a Robert Cresswell, but not Robert, Junior, for the headstone shows that the Robert underneath had died in 1867. He was a grandson of Robert, Junior's. He was a son of Robert III and Mary Graffius Cresswell. He died unmarried. Of course, Robert, Junior, may have been buried there, too, but if so I did not see his grave when I looked through the yard and two other persons searched for me later and each reported that no other Robert's grave could be found. There are, however, some graves which are now not marked at all.

I have never heard anything about the time of his death nor the burial place of Robert, Senior.

Three of us (Mrs. Flower, a genealogist of Carlisle; Robert Paul Cresswell of Harrisburg, and myself) have tried to find a record of the wills of these Roberts, but have not located them. We have tried in Cumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre, and Clearfield counties, but have not found a will that gives any trace of our two men, nor do any deeds of land transfers, except the two which have been mentioned in this history --- the Chriswell - Ralston and Cresswell - Johnston transactions.

FAMILY OF ROBERT CRESSWELL, JUNIOR

Of the six sons and two daughters of Robert Cresswell, Jr., we have now full information concerning only three of them, and a few details of ~~one~~ *one* other. In this part of our history we shall give an account of these three: Matthew, Robert, (III), and Alexander. In the meantime we shall say of the others that Edward Potter Cresswell went to Kentucky, was married, died after 1821, and left a daughter. John Cresswell is said to have pre-

ceded Robert (III) into Clearfield County, was one of its earliest settlers and later went farther West. Samuel Cresswell I am unable to identify among the several Samuels of that time.

his death in 1848, aged eighty-one years. He had sons named John, Jacob, Joseph, Andrew, David, Eli, and James. But few of their descendants remain, Jonathan, a son of John, being about the only one to perpetuate the name in the township.

The Cresswell Family.—I. ROBERT CRESSWELL emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, and settled in Kishacoquillas Valley, Mifflin Co. He sold his farm there to Rev. James Johnston, who became, about 1784, pastor of the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian congregation, and continued in the service of that church until his death in 1820. Robert Cresswell doubtless moved to what is now Huntingdon County with his sons, as his remains rest in the Ewing graveyard in Barree township. His children were:

2. Samuel.
3. Matthew.
4. John.
5. Robert.
6. Alexander.
7. Edward Potter.
8. A daughter, who married Silas Anderson and moved to Ohio.
9. A daughter, who married — Dentyne.

III. MATTHEW married a daughter of Patrick Leonard. One of his sons, Jacob (10), was a prominent citizen of the county. He served as deputy surveyor from 1837 to 1839, and afterwards for some time taught school in Huntingdon, where, in 1841, the writer hereof was one of his pupils. Subsequently he was appointed agent for the trustees of the Savage estate and moved to Savage Forge, in Tod township, from which, after a residence of some years, he took his family to Cassville, where he died March 11, 1868, aged about sixty-three years. He married first a Miss Wilson, of Sinking Valley, by which union he had two daughters. The surviving daughter is the wife of James W. Hughes, a member of the House of Representatives from Bedford County. His second wife, a daughter of Stephen Davis, with several of her children, now resides in Tyrone.

V. ROBERT married Mary, a daughter of Nicholas Graffius,¹ who had settled on Shaver's Creek. He and his brother Matthew bought and made their homes on the tract on Warrior's Ridge now known as the Schuck farm. After a residence here of some years, where most, if not all, his children were born, Robert pushed with his family into the wilderness of Clearfield County, and settled on the bank of the Susquehanna above Anderson's Creek, at a spot designated by the watermen as the "Pewees' Nest," where he died Aug. 24, 1807. His children were:

11. John.
12. Nicholas.
13. Robert.
14. Elizabeth.
15. Martha.

¹ For the Graffius family, see Porter township.

16. Abraham.
17. Mary.
18. Catharine.

Robert's wife survived him many years. She returned to Barree township and died there about 1832. *Aug 23, 1831*

XI. JOHN CRESSWELL, b. in what is now West township, Dec. 28, 1794, died at Petersburg, June 23, 1881. He learned the trade of chair-making, and carried on the business in Alexandria up to about the year 1832. He served many years as a justice of the peace, and in 1822 was elected county commissioner. Afterward he became a contractor on the Wabash Canal, in the State of Indiana. In January, 1839, he was appointed by Governor Porter prothonotary, and served until a successor was chosen at the following October election. Subsequently he was appointed collector of tolls on the canal at Huntingdon, to which he moved his family and remained there several years. In 1847 he commenced the mercantile business at Manor Hill. In 1853, Petersburg became his residence, where, with his son George M., under the firm-name of John Cresswell & Son, he continued until his death to take an interest in the mercantile and grain trade. In his earlier years he took an active interest in military affairs, and from service in the militia received the appellation "colonel," a designation by which he was universally known. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and for many years was a prominent and useful member of his congregation. Politically he was always a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James Monroe, in 1816, and the last for Winfield S. Hancock, in 1880. He was a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 178, A. Y. M., at Huntingdon, and although the lodge was disbanded during anti-Masonic times, he never ceased his interest in the work of the craft.

He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Jacob Mytinger, in Alexandria, Aug. 27, 1816, who died March 29, 1832; and, second, Marilla Burr, Oct. 29, 1835, who died childless Oct. 23, 1878. The children by the first marriage were:

19. Robert, b. June 24, 1817, a member of the firm of Breed, Cresswell & Washburn, of Philadelphia, and for many years a dry-goods merchant there.
20. John, Jr., b. Jan. 16, 1819, for a long time a resident of Hollidaysburg, and a practicing attorney-at-law there. He served two terms in the State Senate, and was Speaker thereof in 1859. He married a Miss Armitage, of Huntingdon, and d. in Hollidaysburg, Jan. 27, 1882.
21. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 10, 1820, unmarried, resides with her brother George M., in Petersburg.
22. Mary, b. Oct. 12, 1822, unmarried, resides with her brother Robert, in Philadelphia.
23. George Mytinger, b. Oct. 1, 1824.
24. Silas Anderson, b. Aug. 1, 1826, m. Abigail Wakefield, Jan. 23, 1853. Their surviving children are Ella and Henry M. He is a member of the firm

of Cresswell & Porter, engaged in merchandising and as grain dealers at Petersburg.

24. Henrietta M., b. June 22, 1828, wife of Dr. J. H. Shumaker, principal of the Chambersburg Academy.

25. Matthew, b. Sept. 25, 1830, is in the wholesale dry-goods trade in Philadelphia, senior member of the firm of M. Cresswell & Co.

XII. NICHOLAS, b. Oct. 23, 1796, learned the trade of a potter with John Glazier, in Huntingdon, m. Mary Ann Gemmill, and died at his residence in Alexandria, Aug. 27, 1876.

XIII. ROBERT, b. April 5, 1798, d. unmarried in Petersburg, Sept. 29, 1867.

XIV. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 22, 1799, m. James Ewing, and died in Barree township, Sept. 18, 1877.

XV. MARTHA, b. Jan. 16, 1802, d. in youth, in Clearfield County.

XVI. ABRAHAM, b. Oct. 21, 1803, m. Margaret Hope, d. in Petersburg, Feb. 11, 1871.

XVII. MARY, b. March 1, 1805, m. Jacob Bolinger, and resides in Hollidaysburg.

XVIII. CATHARINE, b. Feb. 11, 1807, widow of Thomas Stewart; resides in Barree township.

XXIII. GEORGE MYTINGER, b. in Alexandria, Oct. 1, 1824, received his education in the common schools of his native borough and at the Huntingdon Academy. His first employment was as a clerk in his father's office as collector of tolls at Huntingdon. In 1844 he clerked for the house of James M. Bolton & Co., in Philadelphia; next in the store of John Wesley Myton, at Ennisville; then in a store at Guysport. In 1846 he opened a store at McAlevy's Fort; April 1, 1847, sold out to his father, and entered the store of A. & N. Cresswell, his uncles, at Petersburg, where he remained until the fall of 1848. Then followed five years' experience boating on the Pennsylvania Canal, at the end of which he became the junior partner of the firm of John Cresswell & Son, at Petersburg, which continued until the death of the father in 1881. In 1874 the store was sold to Cresswell & Miller. In 1868, in connection with his father, purchased the Neff mills on the Little Juniata, and in 1878 he became the owner of the "Juniata Forge property," including the forge and flouring-mill below Petersburg, and about two thousand acres of woodland in Logan and Oneida townships. He rented out the Neff mills and forge, and is now running the Petersburg flouring- and saw-mills. As his father was so he is, in religion a Presbyterian, and in politics a Democrat. He does not covet political preferment, and, except in serving his immediate neighbors as school director or burgess, he was but once a candidate for office. In 1876 he was the Democratic nominee for senator for the district composed of Huntingdon and Franklin, and in his own neighborhood ran largely ahead of the other candidates on the same ticket. He married, May 31, 1853, Martha W., daughter of Joseph and Margaret

(Kyler) Forrest, who was born in Barree township in 1830, and died Sept. 30, 1873. Their children were:

26. Henrietta, b. May 9, 1854, d. July 12, 1854.

27. Joseph Forrest, b. Aug. 25, 1855, m. May 16, 1882. Fanny M. Wakefield is a member of the firm of Cresswell & Miller, running the Neff flouring-mill.

28. Margaret Mytinger, b. April 28, 1858, d. Oct. 28, 1860.

29. Bertha, b. Dec. 25, 1860.

30. George Mytinger, b. July 22, 1863, d. Oct. 1, 1869.

31. Anna Gibson, b. June 14, 1866.

32. John, b. Oct. 10, 1868.

Nicholas Hewit, who served in the Revolution, entering the army from Berks County, moved to West township after the war, settling on the farm now occupied by R. M. Hewit. He died about 1837, aged eighty years, and was buried at Manor Hill. He reared sons named David, Peter, Christian, Jacob, Daniel, and John, and daughters who married Jacob Eberley, of Logan; John Lightner, of West; Valerias Armitage, of Porter; Joseph Roller, of Catharine; and Henry Lightner, of West. David Hewit, the oldest son, married a Miss Graffius and moved to Hollidaysburg. He was the grandfather of B. L. Hewit. Henry, married to Mary Cresswell, and lived in West until his death, when the family removed to Missouri. Peter married Jane Moore, of Scotch Valley, and lived at Hollidaysburg. Christian married Mary Roller, and was for many years a hotel-keeper at Williamsburg. Jacob married a Miss Gray, and lived on Shaver's Creek. He was the father of Nicholas and John Hewit, of Louisville. The daughters became the wives of Benjamin Bowers, John C. Wilson, and Jacob Porter. Daniel Hewit was the

The Cresswell family, of Scotch-Irish descent, was among the pioneers in the Kishacoquillas Valley. About 1790, Matthew and Robert, brothers, came from there to West township, settling on Warrior's Ridge. The former was married to a daughter of Nicholas Graffius, and lived in the township till 1800, when he moved to Clearfield County, where he died in 1800. There were four sons and three daughters,

¹ See Porter township for further mention of the Graffius family.

In 1798 the township of West, which then included the present township of Logan and part of Oneida, contained the following citizens, each owning the property set opposite his name or being engaged in manufacturing, as is indicated :

Acres.		Acres.	
Anderson, James.....	540	Hewitt, Nicholas.....	190
Armstrong, Thomas.....	230	Harrison, Charles.....	81
Anderson, Samuel.....	.....	Hennen, James.....	300
Ambrose, John.....	148	Hagan, Barnard.....	.....
Battoe, Daniel.....	.....	Hite, Thomas.....	60
Beatty, Adam.....	.....	Johnston, William.....	300
Bridenbaugh, Michael.....	207	Jackson, Joseph.....	50
Brewer, John.....	100	Jackson, George.....	150
Boyd, Jared.....	100	Jackson, Robert.....	60
Borst, Barnabas.....	124	Irwin, James.....	120
Bolton, John.....	100	Irwin, Francis.....	107
Cotton, John.....	300	Leonard, Patrick.....	.....
Cresswell, John.....	184	Luther, Conrad.....	.....
Cresswell, Matthew.....	100	Luther, Robert.....	.....
Cresswell, Robert.....	150	Nann, Darby.....	.....
Cresswell, Widow.....	.....	McIntyre, John.....	.....
Crawford, Widow.....	144	McClure, John.....	40
Caldwell, William.....	200	Murray, William.....	.....
Caldwell, David.....	100	Myton, William.....	165
Caldwell, Widow.....	100	Myton, Samuel.....	165
Conner, James.....	.....	McCauley, Robert.....	.....
Cross, Allen.....	50	McMillan, Jared.....	100
Drummond, Alexander.....	.....	Martin, John (weaver).....	.....
Dearmont, James.....	296	Montgomery, William.....	.....
Dodds, Andrew.....	147	Montgomery, Alexander.....	130
Dorsey, Greenberry (forge, grist- and saw-mills).....	1800	McCormick, Alexander, Sr. (grist- and saw-mills).....	300
Ewing, Samuel, Sr.....	300	Morton, William.....	.....
Ewing, Samuel, Jr.....	.....	Mothersbaugh, John.....	.....
Ewing, Samuel (Irish).....	.....	Maguire, Hugh.....	.....
Eakins, William.....	.....	Metz, Lewis.....	.....
Ewing, Thomas, Sr.....	300	Maguire, Michael.....	400
Ewing, Thomas, Jr.....	.....	McIntyre, Patrick (saw-mill).....	140
Eakins, Samuel.....	.....	McLain, William.....	.....
Foster, Thomas.....	.....	McCurdy, John.....	300
Green, Clement.....	200	McCurdy, David.....	.....
Green, Charles.....	210	Muller, John.....	.....
Graffius, John.....	100	Myton, John.....	300
Graffius, Nicholas.....	216	McCoy, John.....	.....
Gray, George.....	133	McCoy, Patrick.....	.....
Gray, Thomas.....	100	Moran, John.....	.....
Graham, Robert.....	.....	Nelson, William (saw-mill).....	200
Graham, Nathaniel.....	.....	Neff, Jacob.....	427
Green, Isaiah.....	300	Neff, John.....	250
Green, Elijah.....	286	Owens, John.....	.....
Green, Eliza.....	300	Porter, James.....	.....
Gardner, Joseph.....	.....	Porter, William.....	220
Griffin, Edward.....	.....	Potter, Joseph.....	150
Geddes, Robert.....	25	Rudloff, Jacob.....	.....
Hefley, Charles.....	394	Ralston, John.....	365
Huffman, Adam.....	91	Ricketts, Edward.....	100
Hagan, John.....	.....	Reid, Amos.....	80
Honsholder, Jacob.....	.....	Reid, James.....	250
Hoch, Matthias.....	.....	Shaannon, James.....	150
Hart, Casper.....	.....	

the latter marrying,—Elizabeth, James Ewing, of Barree; Mary, Jacob Bollinger, of Hollidaysburg; and Catharine B., Thomas Stewart, of Barree. With commendable foresight, Mrs. Cresswell had all her sons learn trades: John was apprenticed to Patrick Hayes, of Alexandria, to learn the chair-maker's trade; Nicholas became a potter; and Robert and Abraham, plasterers, the latter also being a school-teacher. John, the oldest son, was married to a daughter of Jacob Mytinger, who had been a major in the Revolution, and who died of yellow fever in Philadelphia, when the family was brought to Huntingdon County by his brother, Lewis Mytinger. Mrs. Cresswell died at Alexandria in 1835. By that union there were children,—Robert, of Philadelphia; John, an attorney at Hollidaysburg; George M. and Silas, of Petersburg; Matthew, of Philadelphia; and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Henrietta M., the latter being the consort of the Rev. J. H. Shumaker, of Chambersburg. In 1835, Col. John Cresswell married Marilla Burr, of Harrisburg, for his second wife, and soon after took up his residence at Petersburg, where he was one of the foremost citizens until his death, June 24, 1881, at the age of eighty-six years.

Nicholas Cresswell was married to a daughter of Zachariah Gemmill, and lived at Alexandria until his death. He was the father of sons named John L., of Philadelphia; Zachariah G., of Logan; and Henry N., of McKeesport. A daughter, Eliza, became the wife of the Rev. John C. Barr, of Alexandria. Robert Cresswell, the third son, died a single man at Petersburg in 1868, and Abraham, the youngest, married to Margaret Hope, a sister of Professor Hope, of Princeton College, also died at Petersburg in 1871, at the age of sixty-eight years. Matthew Cresswell, a brother of Robert, Sr., died in West township in 1834, and his family removed from this part of the county.

Nicholas Graffius¹ settled on the Robert Myton place, and was among the first of the Shaver's Creek pioneers. He died in West in July, 1822, and was buried at Manor Hill. His widow survived him eighteen years, dying a very aged woman. Of their eleven children, three were sons, Jacob, Martin, and Abraham. The former married Catherine Nelson, and moved to Ohio. The second son, Martin, was the father of John Graffius, of Petersburg. Abraham also moved to Ohio. The daughters married,—Mary, Robert Cresswell, of West; Catharine, George Fockler, of Huntingdon; Margaret, John Wilson, of Venango County; Elizabeth, Jacob Smith, of Logan; Susan, Hiram Williamson, of Logan; Hettie, Jacob Rudy, of Barree; Charlotte, Samuel Miller, of Miller township; and Lydia, James Johnston, of West. John Graffius, a brother of Peter and Nicholas, lived on the Raystown Branch. He reared sons named Abraham, Jacob, and William. The former was the father of Abraham Graffius, of Petersburg. The Graffius family, through its many descendants and by intermarriage with other large families, has become one of the most widely known in the county.

THE CRESSWELL FAMILY
in Pennsylvania

The Buyers Family

In the case of the wife of Robert Cresswell, Senior, we have only the name of Potter without even the help that would no doubt come from knowing her first name, which we might get if we could find his will.

In case they had been married in America we would naturally think of the family of General James Potter, or his father, Sheriff John Potter of Cumberland County. General Potter was one of the young America's most useful citizens both as statesman and soldier, and at one time had title to some 9,000 acres of land in Central Pennsylvania. He was well known all through the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys, as his father was in the Cumberland Valley. A township in Centre County was named in his honor and his name appears in other places. A careful checking of the marriages in the Potter family fails (as far as we could find records) to show the marriage of a Potter to a Cresswell. The Potter name occurs among the Cresswells in the case of a grandson of this Robert, namely, in the person of Edward Potter Cresswell, son of Robert, Junior, and this grandson was generally called Potter, rather than Edward.

In the case of the wife of Robert Cresswell, Junior, we find ourselves in some uncertainty on account of the lack of agreement of what we consider our original source data.

Some old letters which were written by one of this Mrs. Robert Cresswell's grandsons (John Evans Criswell, born October 11, 1816) contain this statement: "Grandmother had been married before. Had three daughters. Their names I don't know. One married a man by the name of O'Connor, one Alex Deneen." He said he could not remember whether his grandfather was born "in America or Scotland." He did not mention his grandmother's given, or her family, name.

Through a descendant of another grandson, (Matthew Cresswell, 1766-1835) we learn from Mrs. Anna Criswell Wilson Sailor, who lived in Swissvale, Pa., in 1894, that her great-grandfather was Robert Cresswell of Mifflin County and that "his wife was Martha Beyers." Matthew was a son of Robert, Junior.

Through descendants of Robert Cresswell III (and he was a son of the Mrs. Cresswell whose history we are studying) we found two versions in the family tradition.

One stated that "great-great-grandfather, Robert Cresswell, married in 1764 Katherine Byers." This is surely the marriage year of Robert, Junior.

Another source of information in this family stated that Robert Cresswell, Junior, came to York County, Pa., about 1750, and while there married Katherine Buyers.

Looking down through the family chart in the families of this Robert, Junior's, sons and grandsons we find one piece of rather conclusive evidence. In the family of Robert Cresswell III we have a Catherine Buyers Cresswell.

She was the only one of those grandchildren who had a middle name and it is certainly likely to have been the name of her grandmother. It was then, as now, no doubt not an uncommon thing to write the first name as either Catherine or Katherine, so Catherine Buyers Cresswell, born February 11, 1807, daughter of Robert Cresswell III and Mary Graffius Cresswell, probably chose the C instead of the K as a part of her individuality. I do not find another Catherine or Katherine, or any other son or daughter with the Buyers or Beyers or Byers middle name. The name Martha is found, too. There was a sister of that same Catherine whose name was Martha. She had a cousin among Matthew Cresswell's daughters also named Martha, and an Anna Martha came in the following generation of the same family. So, at present we are a bit uncertain, but we feel sure we are not far from the fact in the case.

A YORK COUNTY FAMILY

For instance, we have records of families by the names of both Byers and Buyers from which Robert, Junior's, young wife may have come. She and Robert were married in 1764. In York County we found the will of John Byers. It was made on January 15, 1790, and was probated on February 9, 1799. His children named in the will were James, Martha, Andrew, William, John, Samuel, Margaret, Esther, Rachel, and Elizabeth. Their mother's first name was Elizabeth. In the will John gave five shillings to Martha. As only her first name was mentioned it is not likely she was then married, so if she was not married to Robert Cresswell, Jr., in 1790, her name is not a possibility in our search for his wife.

JOHN AND LETITIA PATTON BUYERS

If we go into Lancaster and Northumberland Counties, we find records of a family which may have had some relation with the York County family of Byers, for they were in Lancaster County as early settlers and York County came out of Lancaster County. John and Letitia Patton Buyers arrived in America in 1735 from Monaghan County, Ireland, and settled in the Pequea Valley in Lancaster County. In 1744 John owned 230 acres of land. From this pioneer couple came numerous descendants, especially through their sons John (and Ann Fullerton) Buyers and Robert (and Jean Armour, or Armor) Buyers. Among the children of these sons we did not find a Martha or a Katherine, although we could not find complete records. This Buyers family was a notable and numerous one, from the original John's son, John, a prominent man for 30 years or more from before the Revolutionary War until after 1800, as well as the first John's other son, Captain Robert Buyers, a soldier in Lancaster County militia; and the second John's son, Captain William F. Buyers, was in the Northumberland Blues, War of 1812, while one of his nephews was Captain John Buyers in the Civil War. (Egle's Notes and Queries, Vol. for 1896, p.181; "History of Northumberland County"; Bell, p.473; "History of Lancaster County"; Evans, p.1051; D.A.R. Lineage, Vols. 2, 11 and 15.)

THE DAVID BYERS FAMILY

Taking up the Byers name we find a family from which one Mrs. Robert Cresswell, Jr., might have come, and a very fine family, too. David and Mary

Byers came from Ireland in 1730 to Donegal Township, Lancaster County. They had sons, David and John, born in Ireland. The family moved to a farm near Carlisle, Cumberland County. John was a Captain in the Provincial Army and a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. At his death in 1788, he left several daughters. We have only the names of Mary and Jane, but they did not marry a Cresswell, and others (not named) married into Carrothers and Henderson and other families. Colonel John's brother, David, was married and had two daughters, one of whom was Martha Byers. We are told she married a Mr. Campbell (first name not given) but in Mr. Egle's Notes and Queries, Third Series, Vol. 3, p.155, this is added "who died prior to 1763." Could not this Martha Byers, a widow in 1764, have been the one mentioned, but not personally named, in John Evans Criswell's letter as having been "married before"? At this time we cannot be sure as our information is now insufficient.

JOHN BYERS' FAMILY

Going still further afield among the Byers people in early Lancaster County days, we found the family of John Byers, a native of Germany, who settled in Derry Township prior to 1740. One of the sons, John, had among other children a daughter, Catherine Byers. We do not know this Catherine's dates well enough to say whether or not she could have married our Robert in 1764. An interesting coincidence is that her father, John, had married some one whose first name was Letitia just as John Buyers had married Letitia Patton, but they are clearly not the same people as the names of their children show. Yet, comparing those two Johns, one arrived in this country in 1735 and the other in 1740, so the two families may have known each other, although the Scotch-Irish and the Germans usually did not mix very readily.

OTHER BUYERS CONNECTIONS

Returning to the Buyers name, we found men of this family associated with Cresswell. In West Nottingham Township, Chester County, in 1753, Robert and John Cresswell were listed as taxables and so were Andrew and John Buyers. In the will of John White, February 15, 1758, Chester County, Robert Cresswell was mentioned as his "son", and Andrew and Samuel Buyers were witnesses. Other Buyers men mentioned in various records were Dr. Samuel Buyers and George, James, John, and Stephen Buyers. In the case of the will of one Joseph Byers in Chester County, a witness was John Buyers.

As to the various spellings of Buyers, Byers, and Beyers, I do not attach much importance to those changes, realizing how often the family name was variously spelled in the Cresswell and other families. At this stage of our research we cannot identify Mrs. Robert Cresswell, Jr., with certainty, but it seems likely that she may have been among the families we have been describing here.

MATTHEW CRESSWELL

Son of Robert Cresswell, Jr., and Martha (or Catherine) Buyers.

The Cresswell-Leonard Family

Matthew Cresswell, the oldest son of Robert Cresswell, Jr., and his wife, Martha (or Catherine) Buyers, was born September 23, 1766. Just where he was born we do not know, but no doubt it was in that part of Pennsylvania which we know now as Mifflin County, but which then was a part of Cumberland County which at first (1750) included almost all of Central and Western Pennsylvania, gradually giving up portions of its area as Bedford (1771), Westmoreland (1773), Washington (1781), Fayette (1783), Franklin (1784), Huntingdon (1787), Allegheny (1788), and Mifflin (1789) were formed, and these counties, in turn, were reduced by the organization of still later counties.

Our first record of Matthew is found in J. Simpson Africa's "History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties" where he states (pages 310 and 403) that Matthew and Robert Cresswell, brothers, came from the Kishacoquillas Valley (Mifflin County now) about 1790 "and made their homes ^{on a tract of} Warrior's Ridge now known as the Shuck farm". In terms of present day geography this farm is between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 miles about due East from Petersburg in Logan Township, Huntingdon County. It seems likely that in addition to Matthew and Robert, (who is Robert Cresswell III in our history) there were also in that community at least two other members of the family. John Cresswell, no doubt their brother, about whom we have no definite information except that he went early into what later became Clearfield County; and "Widow Cresswell", no doubt their mother, for in some tax lists, particularly 1798, these four persons are listed consecutively. This gives me the idea that Robert Cresswell, Jr., father of the three brothers named, had lived with them there and had died earlier than 1798 (I think close to 1790). Perhaps his remains were buried on the Shuck farm.

Matthew's name appears in the Huntingdon County tax lists every year from 1788 to 1821 and later, which indicates that he was in that county at least two years earlier than Mr. Africa's record shows and probably had gone away from the Kishacoquillas Valley before Huntingdon County was formed in 1787. His brother, Robert, went into the country of the later Clearfield County about 1800 and the story of his life appears in a separate chapter of this history.

Matthew Cresswell took his part in the defense of the county as we find him enrolled in the list of "effective men" of the Second Company, First Battalion, Huntingdon County Militia, April 29, 1791. On this list appears also the names of Robert Cresswell (two of them, maybe Matthew's father and brother), and John, Samuel, and Walter Cresswell. (Pa. Archives, Series 6, Vol. 5, P. 323). He also received pay for 10 days' duty in a scouting party "on the frontier" of Huntingdon County as a member of Capt. John Beatty's Company of Rangers in September 1794. (Pa. Archives, Series 6, Vol. 5, P. 326). He was not old enough to have taken part in the Revolutionary War, but both his father, Robert, Jr., and his grandfather, Robert Cresswell, Sr., served in Cumberland County Militia. The record shows they were paid for a period of service from April to August, 1782, as shown by the

payroll of a company in Col. Alexander Brown's Cumberland County Militia regiment. (Pa. Archives, Series 5, Vol. 6, P. 650). This service came within the period of the Revolutionary War as determined by the Sons of the Revolution, which is from April 19, 1775, to April 19, 1783. Edgar G. Criswell, a great-great grandson of Robert Cresswell, Jr., is a member of the Sons of the Revolution on the basis of this service. At the time of their service the two Roberts were in Armagh Township, Cumberland County, later included in Mifflin County.

MATTHEW CRESSWELL'S MARRIAGE

Matthew Cresswell was married about 1790 to Miss Sarah Leonard (born October 1, 1767) daughter of Patrick and Margaret Leonard. Unfortunately we do not have much information about the Leonard family. As the marriage occurred either in 1790 or 1791 we know that was after Matthew had arrived on the Warrior's Ridge farm, so the Leonard's were probably a family who had settled earlier in that community. We find Patrick Leonard in the 1798 assessment of West Township (which then included the present Logan Township). We find his name earlier in Military records and in that line we secure our most interesting information about him. In 1776 Captain Robert Cluggage, a well known man in what was then Bedford County and included this Warrior's Ridge section, organized a military company, which became a part of the First Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot Continental Line, "in the Service of the United American States", commanded first by Col. Edward Hand and later by Col. James Chambers. Patrick Leonard served as a private in Capt. Cluggage's Company. (Pa. Archives, Series 5, Vol. 2, P. 641). He was also in the Major's Company in 1778. (Pa. Archives, Series 5, Vol. 2, P. 671). In a list of soldiers of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, (page 727, same volume) appears the information that Patrick Leonard had been born in Ireland in 1740; that he came to America with General Amherst; that he joined Capt. Craig's Company, First Rifles; and that he served in the battles of Bunker Hill, Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Stony Point. The account states that he was discharged ^{from} the service in Pittsburgh in 1783, and resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817. Another record says that he died in Hamilton County, Kentucky, August 11, 1822, aged 82 years, which record agrees with the previous one reporting his birth year as 1740.

Four descendants of Patrick Leonard among the Cresswells are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in recognition of his service; Mrs. Amy Cresswell Dunne (Mrs. William L. Dunne), national number 48,198, great-great granddaughter of Matthew Cresswell; Mrs. Clare Cresswell Maneval (Mrs. Fred Lee Maneval), national number 188, 364, great granddaughter of Matthew Cresswell; Miss Jessie M. Cresswell, national number 224,200, and her sister, Miss Lida Cresswell, whose number I don't have, great-great granddaughters of Matthew Cresswell.

Matthew Cresswell died November 14, 1835, and Sarah Leonard Cresswell on November 18, 1857, and their remains rest side by side in the Ewing graveyard, near Manor Hill, Barre Township, Huntingdon County. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. In that cemetery, around Matthew and Sarah, are the graves of three other Cresswells.

CHILDREN OF MATTHEW AND SARAH LEONARD CRESSWELL

There were 11 children of Matthew and Sarah as follows:

1. Matthew Cresswell, Jr., was born October 11, 1792. He married Nancy Morrison. Apparently he moved to the State of Indiana, for in Huntingdon County (Pa.) Court, year# not shown, Nancy as administratrix applied for appointment of a guardian for her children, Amanda, John, and Matthew Oscar, under 14 years of age (Book C, P. 190). She described her husband as "Matthew Cresswell of the State of Indiana, deceased." A line on the date of this comes in the will of Matthew Cresswell, Senior, which was dated January 26, 1835. He mentioned "my daughter-in-law, Nancy Cresswell, widow and relict of my son, Matthew", and the three children were given a share in their grandfather's estate to be administered until they arrive at the age of 21 years, showing that they were still under age in 1835.

Amanda married Robert Stewart and had children, Ralph and Marion. They lived in Oklahoma.

John was a Captain in the Civil War and was killed at Vicksburg. He was married, but I do not have his wife's name. They had two daughters and two sons, the latter (George and Frank Cresswell), were lawyers in Indiana. One daughter's name was Ella. The other, whose name I do not have, married and moved to Tennessee.

Matthew Oscar married Catherine Gaston. They had three sons, Matthew, Willis and John M. I have no information about Matthew, except that he married in Indiana. Willis and John married sisters, Iowa F. and Sarah Elizabeth Johnson, respectively. These families moved to Texas. A daughter of John M. is Amy, previously mentioned as a D.A.R., who married William L. Dunne, lived in San Antonio, Texas, and in 1916 moved to Kissimmee, Florida.

2. Robert Cresswell was Matthew, Senior's, second son. He was born January 25, 1794, and died December 28, 1876. Like his brother, Matthew, Jr., he headed westward and Iowa became his home and the home of a large family. He married, first, Annah Morrison, and, second, Mary Lippincott. There were no children by the second marriage. Miss Morrison was born July 24, 1796, and died February 26, 1843.

Their children were: James M., August 14, 1819-August 5, 1825; Matthew (III), November 26, 1821-May 26, 1906; John Morrison, January 8, 1824-February 7, 1885; Robert, May 31, 1827-March 17, 1907; Samuel, July 23, 1829-April 3, 1833; Alexander, December 8, 1831-September 29, 1849; Nancy Elizabeth, May 13, 1834-May 28, 1918; William, November 14, 1836, -----; and Anna Martha, March 14, 1839-September 10, 1906.

Of these nine children we report as follows:

James M. No information.

Matthew III married Catherine Stewart and had 11 children; Edwin Stewart, July 29, 1844-November 13, 1909, who married Miss Mattie Smiley, and had two daughters, Mae and Eva; Franklin Holmes, September 30, 1845-June 21, 1922, who married Miss Mary Cornell, and had children, Hugh M., Byron, and Mary Eva;

Anna Elizabeth, April 17, 1847-November 4, 1906, who did not marry; Eminger Stewart, December 7, 1848-November --- 1920, who married Eliza J. Smith, and had five children: Elsie May, Charles Eminger, Matthew, Alice, and Lutie; Sheridan, January 17, 1850-January 19, 1911, who did not marry; Mary, March 12, 1853-September 24, 1854; Alice, November 28, 1854-January 5, 1881, who did not marry; Ida, January 12, 1857-February 18, 1909, who married Edwin Walker; Lina, born in 1859, who married Abbott Brady and lives in California; John, July 16, 1861-September 28, 1925, who married Miss Grace Farnum of New Hampshire, and had daughters Florence and Helen who live at Hillsboro, Iowa, and one son, John, who died in infancy; and George, October 7, 1863-June 27, 1897, who had daughters Lida and Jessie of Des Moines and Anna Merle.

John M. went to the Mexican War. Died in Iowa.

Robert married Miss Elizabeth Peters and had 8 children: Anna Martha, November 21, 1853-December --- 1903, who married William Ross and lived at Connersville, Ind., no children; Mary, born July 22, 1856, who married Dr. William Emmett, no children; Frank Bridgeman, October 20, 1858-November 25, 1929, who married Miss Emma Florence Scott, and had a son, Howell Scott, born June 22, 1884, who has spent a number of years in Paris, France, in American trade journal work; Charles Peters, born November 13, 1860, who married Miss Laura A. Utecht, no children; Robert John, born October 21, 1862, who married Bertha McCue, and had a daughter, Bertha Eliza; Carrie, February 18, 1864----- 1921, who married Arthur Stone of Birmingham, Ala., no children; Laurena, born October 31, 1866, who married George C. Burke of Los Angeles, and had children; Lamont, Madeline, Harold, Donald, and Robert; and Agnes, born April 25, 1868, who married Joseph Briggs of Birmingham, Ala., and had a daughter, Margaret.

Samuel and Alexander, no information.

Nancy Elizabeth married C. A. Newlon and lived at Bentonsport, Iowa. They had three children: Kate and Dora, and Charles who married Miss Minnie McCosh.

William went to California in '49 and later lived in Portland and Seattle. He was married. Some of his family were in California in 1930.

Anna Martha married L. D. Gossler and had two sons. Lived in Oregon City, Oregon.

3. Margaret Cresswell was Matthew's oldest daughter, born September 20, 1795. She married Henry Hewett.

4. Martha Cresswell, Matthew's second daughter, born July 18, 1797, married James Wilson, son of Thomas Wilson, the first of four Cresswell-Wilson marriages, although the Wilsons were not all of the same family. They had a daughter, Anna, who married Mr. Gray, and lived at Altoona, Pa.

5. Alexander Cresswell, born February 18, 1799, received \$200 in his father's will, showing he was living in 1835, but we have no further information.

6. Sarah Cresswell, born October 7, 1802, married James Thomas Wilson. Their oldest child was William A. Wilson, who married Miss Josephine Cresswell, his first cousin, daughter of Jacob Cresswell, whose wife was also a Wilson. The story is that Sarah and James Thomas Wilson married in Huntingdon County and moved westward into Armstrong County. While living out there, Miss Josephine Cresswell, their neice, came avisting and met Cousin William, and so they were married.

Other children of Sarah and James Thomas Wilson: Matthew Wilson who married Ellen Pierce. Also James T. Wilson, Jr., who married Mary Ann Criswell, granddaughter of Alexander Cresswell (who changed the spelling to Criswell) who was brother of Matthew Cresswell, Sr., so this was also a marriage of cousins, although not first cousins. Mary Ann Criswell was daughter of Robert Criswell of Clarion County. Children of James T. Wilson, Jr., and Sarah Cresswell were: Eva Mary, who married Frank A. Luce; Anny May, who married James H. Burke; Ida Bell, who married William ^{RW}Homer, and had six children: Josephine Wemyss, Karl, Mabel Dorothy, Ida May, Frederick W., and Mildred, and Josephine Wemyss ~~Homer~~ ^{HORNER} married Ray Gorham and had two children, Fordyce and Eleanor.

Other children of Sarah and James Thomas Wilson: Sarah, Mary and John Scott (about whom we have no information) and two others who died in infancy.

7. Jacob Cresswell was a well known citizen of Huntingdon County. He was born November 12, 1804. He served as Deputy Surveyor of the County. He also taught school. He was manager of the large Savage estate. He lived in Cassville, and died there March 11, 1868. He also married a Wilson, selecting Miss Mary Wemyss Wilson, of Sinking Valley, Huntingdon County. They had two children, Josephine, who married William A. Wilson, as previously related, and Sarah, who married James W. Hughes, member of the State Legislature from Bedford County. Mrs. Mary Wemyss Wilson Cresswell died, and latter Jacob Cresswell married Miss Elizabeth N. Davis (1820-1885) daughter of Stephen Davis, and they had 10 children: Winfield Scott, Alexander, Elizabeth Mary, John, Newton and Charles, who died in infancy; and Thomas, Eugenia, who married George West; Tally, and Matthew Stephen (1856-1894), given both names in honor of his grandfathers, Matthew Cresswell and Stephen Davis. Matthew Stephen Cresswell married Miss Lydia Ann Eckert (born in 1867), and had a daughter, Clare, who married Fred Lee Maneval, and lived at Erie, Pa., in 1931.

8. John Cresswell, born February 9, 1807. In Matthew's will he left \$200 to this son, but indicated that John had gone away from home for his uses the phrase "to my son, John, if he is yet alive", and says that if John does not "make known his existence or claim from my executors" the gift shall be considered void. We have no more information concerning John.

9. & 10. Elizabeth and Mary Cresswell were twins, born April 11, 1809. In their father's will he identifies Elizabeth as having married John Jackson and Mary as having married John Steinman, of Tyrone, Pa. Two sons were wounded at Gettysburg. I have found a record to the effect that Elizabeth had married, secondly, a Mr. Rankin. Elizabeth died March 17, 1894. The

Jackson family consisted of 11 children. The Steinman family consisted of 8 children. The Jacksons lived in Iowa and Missouri.

11. James, born May 30, 1812, is not mentioned in the will. Evidently he died while young.

The executors of Matthew Cresswell, Senior's, will were James Wilson, (son of Thomas), son-in-law, and Col. John Cresswell of Alexandria, Pa. Will proved December 21, 1835.

ROBERT CRESSWELL III
(1771-August 24, 1807)

Robert Cresswell III was a son of Robert Cresswell, Jr., (1743-1790) and his wife, Martha (or Catherine) Buyers, and is the third Robert in line in this "One Branch of the Cresswells" chapter of our history. His grandfather was the Robert we report as having married Miss Potter. His grandfather and father were the Robert Cresswell, Sr., and Jr., whose names appear in early tax and military records of the old Cumberland and the present Mifflin and Huntingdon counties in Pennsylvania.

The extremely interesting genealogical task of some later historian of this "One Branch of the Cresswells" is to work backward through the paths of family history and locate the English family from which these three Roberts descended. If that can be done, there will be a clear record in the Burke genealogical books back to that Robert de Cresswell of 1240 — a line 691 years long to this day of 1931. And, then, who knows but that a still further line can be found leading on back through the Norman conquest into France? Surely some one will at least find the connecting link between the American Cresswells and Criswells and their kin folk in England.

Robert Cresswell III was born in 1771 in the Kishacoquillas Valley of present Mifflin County, then a part of Cumberland County. Doubtless the family was in old Armagh Township. Our first recorded glimpse of Robert comes in J. Simpson Africa's "History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties" where he mentions him as having come into Shaver's Creek Valley, Huntingdon County, with his older brother, Matthew, and having settled on Warrior Ridge, West Township, on a place later known as the Shuck farm, between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 miles due East of the present town of Petersburg. This was probably between 1785, when Robert's father sold the family farm, located between four and five miles southwest from Reedsville, Mifflin County, and 1788 when the name of Robert appears in the assessment list as having 150 acres of land, and the name continues until 1802. In the 1791 list Robert, Sr., and Jr., appear, each with 200 acres. On no later list do the two Roberts appear thus designated. This indicates that the elder Robert was also in Huntingdon County and living as late as 1790 or 1791. It has been stated that he died in 1790.

Mr. Africa reports that Robert stayed on in West Township until about 1800 and then moved westward into a part of the larger Huntingdon County of that date which later became the Clearfield County of the present day. He settled at a point along the Susquehanna River known to the rivermen as the "Pee Wee's Nest", which is now within the park belonging to the town of Curwensville. A local historian, who was interested in this particular spot by Robert's descendants in 1931, believes that he has located a mound of stone which formed the fireplace in Robert's cabin. This is about 300 yards below the present bridge, close to the river. A spring of water flowing out nearby seems to mark a settler's site still further. A grove of great white oak trees and the beautiful view of river and hills, make this an ideal location. An idea of the beauty of the scene is shown by this incident: early settlers who founded the town of Grampian, a few miles away, gave it that name because the surrounding country reminded them so much of

the celebrated Grampian Hills of their native Scotland. Here Robert lived, and farmed his land, and raised his family until, in the prime of life, at only 36 years of age, he died in 1807. His was said to have been the first white man's funeral in Clearfield County. His body rests in the McClure Cemetery at Curwensville --- the first buried in that yard. A photograph of the grave and headstone is shown with this. The local Daughters of the American Revolution have placed their insignia on the grave, evidently knowing that one Robert Cresswell had been a soldier during the Revolutionary War, and not realizing that this Robert had not been born until 1771. But at all events, he was a real Son of the Revolution for both his father and grandfather rendered military service during that War. (F.A. 5, Vol. 6, Page 650, Robert Cresswell, Sr. and Jr.).



There is an unexplained point now in connection with the marking of this grave of Robert III. To the right of the grave (not at the foot) there is what looks like a footstone, corresponding in style to the headstone, upon which the initials R. C. appear. It may be that this was originally at the foot of the grave, and later some one may have moved it to one side. Could it be, though, that this marks the grave of another Robert Cresswell --- possibly that of Robert's father, Robert, Jr.? Or, could this smaller stone have been moved to mark the grave of Martha, the little daughter of Robert III, who died prior to 1807?

Upon Robert's death, away off in that strange country, Mrs. Cresswell found herself with seven children, one daughter having died between 1802 and 1807. The oldest, her son, John, later to become well known as "Colonel John" was only 13 years of age and the youngest (with the significant name of Catherine Buyers Cresswell) only a few months old. It was a serious situation, but Mrs. Cresswell was an able woman. She returned to the more familiar Shaver's Creek country and there, with masterful spirit and skill, proceeded to bring up an uncommonly fine family.

MRS. ROBERT CRESSWELL III

(Mary Graffius and the Graffius-Correll Family)

Robert Cresswell III married, in 1793, Miss Mary Graffius, daughter of one of the early pioneers of Shaver's Creek Valley, Nicholas Graffius (April 2, 1746-July 20, 1822). In the earliest records the name is written Craffis, but became well known in the Juniata Valley as Graffius. Nicholas Graffius' wife was Elizabeth Correll (November 12, 1753-January 12, 1843). Their daughter, Mary, was born April 2, 1774, and died August 23, 1831. Her grave is in the Manor Hill Cemetery, Barre Township, Huntingdon County.

The Graffius (or Craffis) family were Huguenots who came to this country in 1750 and settled in York County. The Correll family came from the Palatinate of Bavaria about 1755 and lived in the Town of York, Pennsylvania. They were members of the Moravian Church there. Elizabeth Correll, who married Nicholas Graffius, was one of eight children of Jacob (1713—) and Magdalena Correll (1723—). Her sister, Susannah, married John Graffius, brother of Nicholas.

Nicholas and Elizabeth Correll Graffius had 16 children. They settled, about 1771, at the junction of the Juniata River with its Frankstown branch, where there lives today, by happy co-incidence, Martha Cresswell Neff, great-great-great granddaughter. After 8 or 10 years in this new home, Indian troubles caused many of those early settlers to get out of range of the fighting and the Graffius family retreated to Maryland. A year later they returned to Pennsylvania using, we are told, "one of the first wagons seen in that country." Later they moved to a 240-acre farm on Shaver's Creek, and they were living there when young Robert Cresswell came along, 22 years old, and a sturdy farmer-pioneer.

(As references are often given to J. Simpson Africa's "History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties" for the Cresswell family, it may be interesting to point out that he was personally well acquainted with the Cresswells and their relatives because he himself lived among them and was at least a "cousin by marriage" as he was a grandson of Michael Africa who married Catherine Graffius of York, Pennsylvania, and went to Huntingdon County in 1791. That move brought together the two Graffius girls, Mary who married Robert Cresswell III, and Catherine who married Michael Africa).

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

AUTHOR:	<i>For dates of Death of</i>	CALL NUMBER
TITLE:	<i>Jacob & Magdalena Correll</i>	
	<i>1713-1788 1723-1788</i>	

*See Moravian Church Records York Pa
Pages 268, 258*

Name: *J. Bradford Rutter*
Address:

THE FAMILY OF ROBERT CRESSWELL III

The eight children of Robert and Mary Graffius Cresswell were:

John Cresswell.	Dec. 28, 1794 -	June 23, 1881.
Nicholas "	Oct. 23, 1796 -	Aug. 27, 1876.
Robert " IV	Apr. 5, 1798 -	Sept. 29, 1867.
Elizabeth "	Nov. 22, 1799 -	Sept. 18, 1877.
Martha "	Jan. 16, 1802 -	Died in Youth.
Abraham "	Oct. 21, 1803 -	Feb. 11, 1871.
Mary "	Mar. 1, 1805 -	May 18, 1887.
Catherine Buyers Cresswell. .	Feb. 11, 1807 -	Feb. 13, 1884.

Before we begin a detailed account of this branch of the Cresswells, a bit of description may be in order:

Family tradition tells us that Robert Cresswell III was a large man of fine appearance. His son, John, remembered in particular one typical scene — Sunday mornings and his father, dressed in the breeches and buckles of the time, mounting his horse to attend Church services at Alexandria. Then, there was this son, John himself, arrived at young manhood, and a State soldier, a Colonel, a colorful personality, fine horseman, and active citizen. Back of this time, was the struggle upward of this John and the other children of the widowed "Molly" Graffius. Her personality and leadership resulted in a certain definite type of family character, as shown in the fine standing achieved by all of them, reaching on into Colonel John's family of eight children, also. The fine physical heritage of Robert Cresswell's seven grown children, and of the Colonel's eight children likewise, was especially noticeable. Almost without exception they were of quite large stature, and that they enjoyed very fine health is shown by the fact that of these 15 individuals, all reached "old" age, averaging more than 76 years each. Then, there is the further interesting fact that most of the members of these two families were of fair complexion, with blue eyes. Probably these attributes had been transmitted from many generations back in history. This seems to be a rather typical picture of the Cresswells of this branch of the family.

(1) COLONEL JOHN CRESSWELL
(Dec. 28, 1794-June 23, 1881)

In Central Pennsylvania, Col. John Cresswell, Robert III's oldest son, was one of the best known men in the years of his early and late manhood --- from about 1820 to 1881. A list of some of his activities will be interesting: His mother insisted that each of her sons should learn a trade, and John having learned chair making first followed that work. His interest in affairs outside of his business, led to his becoming a Justice of the Peace. He was elected County Commissioner. He was interested in building operations, leading to his becoming a contractor on the Wabash Canal in Indiana. In 1839 he was appointed Prothonotary of Huntingdon County. Later he became Collector of Tolls on the Pennsylvania Canal at Huntingdon. He engaged in mercantile business at Manor Hill. He established John Cresswell & Son at Petersburg. Later he was appointed member of the Commission to select the county seat of the new Clinton County. In the meantime, he was always interested in the Pennsylvania Militia, rising from Lieutenant to Colonel. Likewise, he was always interested in politics, as the list of his activities indicate, being a Democrat from his first vote for James Monroe to his last for General Hancock. He was a prominent Mason and a loyal Presbyterian. Col. Cresswell died in his sleep at his home in Petersburg, Pennsylvania, during the night of June 22-23, 1881.

In telling of his funeral, the Huntingdon "Semi-Weekly News" said: "Col. Cresswell was beloved and respected by everybody. He never permitted his political opinions to interfere with his social intercourse with friends and neighbors. To the poor he was a steadfast friend and many there are today who will rise up and call him blessed. He has gone to his reward and the memory of his good deeds and his upright life will remain as a landmark to those who follow."

Col. Cresswell was buried in the cemetery at Alexandria, the Presbyterian minister and the Masonic Order officiating. His total descendants, at this time in 1931, number just one hundred persons. The old homestead where Col. Cresswell lived is still standing --- a log house, plaster covered, and very old. It is the last house on the South side of the main stree of Alexandria, to the East, overlooking the Juniata River.

Col. Cresswell was married twice: ^{Aug 27-1816} first, to Miss Margaret Mytinger (October 19, 1789-March 29, 1832); and, second, to Miss Marilla Burr of Harrisburg (October 15, 1790-October 23, 1878). There were no children by this latter marriage.

THE MYTINGER-MATTIEU FAMILIES

Col. Cresswell's marriage to Miss Mytinger allied the Cresswells with two very interesting families.

Margaret Mytinger was a daughter of Lieutenant John Jacob Mytinger, second in command in Von Heer's Light Dragoons. Captain Bartholomew Von Heer, of Reading, Pennsylvania, a hard riding, dashing soldier, was sometimes called "the Provost Marshal of the Continental Army" (PA 5, Vol. 3, P. 917; PA 2, Vol. 11, P. 166) and his Dragoons were closely associated with General George Washington's headquarters. Often it has even been called "Washington's Life Guard". In 1819 a former soldier in Von Heer's Dragoons in making an affidavit concerning his Revolutionary War service described the organization as "Von Heer's Dragoons, Washington's Life Guard". (Article in "The German Prisoner", a magazine, Cincinnati, August, 1875). The actual Life Guards of Washington were no doubt an infantry organization, in charge of the headquarters records and equipment as well as responsible for the safe-guarding of the Commander-in-Chief, but it is entirely likely (and records indicate this) that Von Heer's cavalrymen were very close at hand in the sudden and fast changes of headquarter's locations and probably while on the march Von Heer and his men were Life Guards in the fullest sense. At the War's close they received a high honor --- Capt. Von Heer, Lieut. Mytinger, a sergeant, a trumpeter, and eight private soldiers of the Dragoon's were selected as a guard of honor to escort General Washington to his home in Mount Vernon. Later during his trips to Philadelphia, General Washington often called at the Mytinger home. Lieut. Mytinger's only son, born April 19, 1784, was named George Washington Mytinger and in the War of 1812 he, too, became a soldier and served under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

It was during the winter at Valley Forge that Lieut. Mytinger met and courted a young French Huguenot girl, Elizabeth Mattieu, who lived nearby, and soon after they were married. This Elizabeth had a sister, Hannah, and she married one of Lieut. Mytinger's brother officers, Captain Casper Dull, a founder of the well known Dull family of McVeytown, Mifflin County, and Harrisburg. A granddaughter of this Capt. Dull and Hannah Mattieu, Hannah Catherine Dull, married John Vance Criswell, son of Judge James Criswell of McVeytown, whose name originally was no doubt Cresswell, and no doubt, also, he was of the family from which came Robert Cresswell III, although at this time we cannot place the relationship clearly.

Lieut. Mytinger and Elizabeth Mattieu lived at 203 Vine Street, Philadelphia, after the Revolutionary War, where both died of Yellow Fever in 1793, leaving six children.

Lieut. Mytinger's signature appears as a charter member of the Order of the Cincinnati. (PA 2, Vol. 11, following index.)

A word about the earlier Mytingers. Lieut. Mytinger's father was George Ludwig Mittinger (as spelled) who married Margaretha Englehardt, daughter of Jacob Englehardt, at Brettach, Braden, Germany, November 11, 1749, and that is where John Jacob, our Lieutenant in the American Revolution, was born September 19, 1750. The family landed at Philadelphia on September 30, 1754. They settled at Lancaster. A grandson of John Jacob, George Mytinger Brisbin, of Osceola, Pennsylvania, wrote a good history of the Mytingers in 1894. In "The Jennings Genealogy" (in Pa. State Library) still further information is given and more descendants are named.

THE BURR FAMILY

Col. John Cresswell's second marriage, to Miss Marilla Burr of Harrisburg, gave to his children a second mother who is always spoken of by his descendants as a remarkable woman and honored for the thorough and conscientious manner in which she undertook to bring up her husband's eight children. She was well fitted both by nature and by her training as a teacher, for her task and for years she devoted herself whole-heartedly to those children's preparation for their later lives. That she succeeded is evidenced by their devotion to her, as well as by their own record of usefulness. Characteristic of her sense of leadership is the story handed down in the family that on the very first night of her arrival to join the motherless family, in 1835, she found it necessary to use a slipper upon rebellious young Matthew, in order to introduce her reign among them properly.

Marilla Burr was a daughter of Theodore Burr (1762-1822) who was a prominent bridge builder. He invented the "Burr Bridge Plan", some phases of which are said to be still in use. He built three large bridges across the Susquehanna River, for which he is yet remembered. He was married in 1789, and his wife was said to have been a granddaughter of Captain Cook, the great English navigator. The author of "The Burr Genealogy" stated, after its publication, that Theodore Burr and Aaron Burr "were possibly full cousins". The historian, Dr. Egle, also said that the two men met in 1813 while Theodore was constructing the bridge at Harrisburg.

COLONEL JOHN CRESSWELL'S CHILDREN

Here follow short sketches of the children of Col. John Cresswell (who are also grandchildren of Robert Cresswell III as well as of Lieut. John Jacob Mytinger) and some of their descendants.

1. ROBERT CRESSWELL V (June 24, 1817-Jan. 29, 1897)

He became a well known merchant in Philadelphia as a member of the firm of Breed, Cresswell & Washburn. He married (1) Elizabeth Peters (1816-1849) and (2) Ann Rebecca Lowe (Oct. 20, 1831-Jan. 18, 1888). Children of the first marriage were John (1847-1873) and Elizabeth (1849-1913), both of whom were unmarried. The children of the second marriage were Charles Thomson Cresswell (March 27, 1861-August 29, 1920), Robert Cresswell VI (1862-1914), and Howard Cresswell (1864-April 30, 1888).

Charles Thomson Cresswell was named in honor of the distinguished citizen, Charles Thomson (born in County Derry, Ireland, 1729; died in Pennsylvania 1824) who was secretary of the First Continental Congress in 1774 and continued to hold that office until 1789. Next to Benjamin Franklin, Charles Thomson was perhaps the most useful civilian in the days of the Revolutionary War. Carrying on in the spirit of Col. John Cresswell and Charles Thomson, the young Charles became a well known man in two rather widely separated activities --- he was an artist by profession and by hobby a soldier. For years he was another Colonel Cresswell, later becoming a Brigadier General in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. His liking for things military led him to join the First Regiment, N.G.P., upon his graduation from Princeton in 1880 and he served, either in active or reserve ranks, until his death, some forty years. Unfortunately his physical condition was such, following a serious illness, that he could not take part with his regiment in the World War. He was encamped at Mount Gretna, hoping to lead the Third Regiment, N.G.P., to the Mexican border in 1916, when he was disqualified by the medical examiners and was not able to go back into active service. General Cresswell married Miss Bell Cummins Catherwood, who was born March 21, 1869, and at this writing in 1931 continues to live in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. They had two children, Robert Cresswell VII, born May 29, 1897, and Hugh Catherwood Cresswell, born March 22, 1901.

Robert Cresswell VII was graduated from Princeton, as was his father, and followed him into military service, taking his place, as it were, when the World War came, for he served in France as a Captain in the United States Army, attached to the 304th Ammunition Train, 79th Division. Returning to civilian life, he entered newspaper work and in 1928 became Circulation Manager of the New York Herald-Tribune. In 1921 he married Miss Catharine Henriques, and has two sons, Robert Cresswell VIII, born March 6, 1922, and Henry, born November 30, 1924.

Hugh Catherwood Cresswell lives at Easton, Md., where he cultivates his large farm, and indulges his avocation of yachting. Graduating from Princeton in 1922, Hugh married Mrs. Ludlow Bogert Lippincott in 1923. He has (1931) no children.

Of the two sons of Robert Cresswell V, who grew to manhood, in addition to General Charles Thomas Cresswell, we report:

Robert Cresswell VI (1862-1914) married (1) Miss Helen McCutcheon and had a daughter, Marion (1885-1922), who was unmarried; and (2) Miss Elise Donaldson (-----), by whom he had a son, Donaldson Cresswell (1902-----). Donaldson married Miss Lily Stewart, and has one daughter. He practises law in Philadelphia.

Howard Cresswell, (1864-1888), was unmarried and died April 30, 1888, at San Francisco.

Two other children of Robert V, Frank and Gertrude, died in infancy.

2. JOHN CRESSWELL, JR.
(Jan. 16, 1819-Jan. 27, 1882)

Following Col. John Cresswell's strong civic spirit this second son was active in politics and became a Pennsylvania State Senator. In 1859 he was the Senate's presiding officer. He practiced law in Pennsylvania and in Washington, D. C. His home was in Hollidaysburg, Pa. He married Miss Margaret Armitage of Huntingdon, and had five children. At this time (1931) only one descendant remains, a granddaughter, Miss Alice Locke, of Hollidaysburg and Harrisburg.

3. ELIZABETH CRESSWELL
(1820-1892)

She was unmarried, but is remembered kindly by several branches of Cresswells for her devoted assistance in "raising" their children. She made her home with her brother, George M., in Petersburg.

4. MARY CRESSWELL
(1822-1904)

She was unmarried and lived with the family of her brother, Robert, in Philadelphia.

5. GEORGE MYTINGER CRESSWELL
(Oct. 1, 1824-Dec. 29, 1905)

Here is another son who carried on in the civic and commercial paths of Col. John Cresswell. He was a merchant, a flour mill owner and a forge owner. He lived at Petersburg, Huntingdon County. He was active in politics, but was not inclined to seek office. In 1893 the Governor of Pennsylvania, recognizing his many good qualities and his knowledge of business and affairs generally, appointed him as Associate Judge of Huntingdon County. He was a Presbyterian and a Democrat, as was his father. Judge Cresswell married Miss Martha W. Forrest, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Kyler) Forrest, who

was born in Barree Township in 1830 and died September 30, 1873. They had seven children, Henrietta, Joseph Forrest, Margaret Mytinger, Bertha, who married Dr. S. M. Davis, George M. Jr., Anna Gibson, and John, but only two had families, Joseph Forrest and Bertha.

Joseph Forrest Cresswell was born August 25, 1855, and married Miss Frances M. Wakefield, daughter of George Passmore and Frances Metz Wakefield. They had eight children, and in this respect the family grew as did each directly preceding family. As the record stands there are eight Cresswell children to each Cresswell parent for five generations, except one, George M. Cresswell, who had seven children. The Joseph Forrest Cresswell family was raised chiefly at Petersburg, although for a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell have lived in Harrisburg. Their children are:

- (1) Miss Sidnie Cresswell, born March 17, 1883, unmarried, lives at home and is employed in the State Department of Revenue.
- (2) Harry Metz Cresswell, born November 10, 1884, married Miss Sylvia Neff, of Steelton, Pa., where they reside and where he takes interest in many local affairs. They have one daughter, Eleanor.
- (3) Mary Frances Cresswell, born December 15, 1886, married George H. Hill, of Saco, Maine, a civil engineer. They reside in Reading, Pa. Their children are George H. Jr., Frances Cresswell, and Robert G.
- (4) George Mytinger Cresswell, born November 30, 1888, studied at Lehigh University. When the World War came he joined the U. S. Army in 1917, Air Corps, and became a bombing observer. He resides in Elizabethtown and is connected with the Extension Study Department of Columbia University. He married Miss Martha Klein, daughter of Godfrey and Veronica Klein of Elizabethtown.
- (5) Donald McCauley, born August 6, 1891, follows up his early newspaper activities at preparatory school and college by being Director of the Department of Public Information at his Alma Mater, Pennsylvania State College. He married Miss Elizabeth Garverich, of Harrisburg, daughter of Dr. Franklin Garverich. They have a son, Donald M. Jr., and an adopted daughter, Elizabeth Chase Cresswell. They live at State College.
- (6) Eleanor Bucher Cresswell, born December 20, 1892, who died August 7, 1894.
- (7) Robert Paul Cresswell, born July 7, 1895, is unmarried and lives at the family home in Harrisburg. After a year at Pennsylvania State College in 1917 he went into the United States Army. Armistice Day found him detaining in the harbor of New York City, bound for France, amid the din of the wildest celebration in the City's history. Mustered out and back home, he joined the U. S. War Department in a civilian capacity and serves as chief clerk of one of the Army's great interior storage depots, near Harrisburg. He has been greatly interested in Cresswell family history and has been chief assistant to the writer of this history, who is under many obligations to him for his careful and systematic work in checking up old records, and especially in discovering much-needed new ones in the State Library and Land Office in Harrisburg.

(8) Martha Louise Cresswell, born November 5, 1897, alone of this family, has returned to the country of her ancestors and the scenes of her youth in the Valley of the blue Juniata. He married Guy Neff, son of Jacob and Alice Huyett Neff, of near Alexandria. They operate a splendid farm lying at the forks of the Juniata River between Petersburg and Alexandria. There, 150 years earlier, Nicholas Graffius, her great-great-great grandfather had settled. It is a bit of old-times, indeed, for the widespread family to have the privilege occasionally of visiting her there. Martha and Guy Neff have three children: Martha L., Robert Cresswell Neff, and Janet.

6. SILAS ANDERSON CRESSWELL
(Aug. 1, 1826-April 10, 1907)

He was a merchant in Petersburg and Manor Hill, a prominent man, holding several local offices, including the postmastership. He married Abigail Wakfield and had five children, of whom Henry M., of Ellwood City, and Ella, of Petersburg, survive. The latter is unmarried. Henry married Miss Mary A. Ritchey, and had a daughter, Abigail.

7. HENRIETTA MYTINGER CRESSWELL
(1828-1899)

She became the wife of Dr. J. H. Shumaker, principal of the Chambersburg Academy. They had a particularly fine group of children: Of these, (1) Elizabeth, lives yet in Chamberburg; (2) Marilla Burr Shumaker, died in youth; (3) John Cresswell Shumaker, became a lawyer in Pittsburgh and married Sarah Scully and had Dorothy, Henrietta, and William; (4) Samuel, a Pittsburgh banker, married Margaret Sutton Blair and had John, Samuel, Jr., a naval officer who married Eleanor McKnight and had three children; (5) Theodosia, married William Nixon of Chambersburg, druggist, and had ~~four~~ *five* children: Henry (1834-1919) who married Eleanor Ruthrauff; Elizabeth (died 1926); William, (died in youth); James, who died in France from wounds received in action as a First Lieutenant, 353d Infantry, U.S.A.; and Theodosia, of Chambersburg, who lives with her Aunt Elizabeth; and (6) Frederick of Chambersburg, banker, who married Nellie Nixon, both deceased, as well as their son, Nixon Shumaker.

8. MATTHEW CRESSWELL
(Sept. 25, 1830-Oct. 2, 1902)

He became senior partner in M. Cresswell & Company, wholesale dry goods, in Philadelphia. He married Miss Deborah Moulson, of an old Philadelphia family of Quakers. Their children: Matthew, Jr., of Philadelphia and Rochester, N. Y., born 1858, who married, but has no children; Sarah, unmarried; Deborah, who married Mr. Underwood, of Philadelphia, and had one child, Josephine, who married ~~Charles~~ Ritter, and they had three children; and Leah, who married Edward S. Ellwanger, of the great nursery firm of Ellwanger Brothers at Rochester, where she resides with daughters, Helen and Margaret.

v. Barry

J. Bradford Ritter

OTHER CHILDREN OF ROBERT CRESSWELL III

Thus we have given an account of the first son of Robert Cresswell III, Col. John Cresswell, and of his children and some grandchildren, and now we shall go back to the seven other members of the family of Robert and Mary Graffius Cresswell, of whom, unfortunately, we do not have so much information.

2. NICHOLAS CRESSWELL (Oct. 23, 1796-Aug. 27, 1876)

He became a successful merchant and held quite extensive lands in Pennsylvania and in the West. About 1840 he built a home in Alexandria which is today one of the finest residences in that pleasant old town. Nicholas married Mary Ann Gemmill, whose mother was Mary Mytinger, sister of the Margaret Mytinger who married Col. John Cresswell. They had four children: John L., Zachariah G., Henry N., and Eliza, who married Rev. J. C. Barr. Zachariah had five children. The others did not have children.

3. ROBERT CRESSWELL IV (April 5, 1798-Sept. 29, 1867)

He lived, unmarried, with his brother, Abraham. He spent much time traveling, and hunted big game in the South. His story of a desperate hand to hand fight with a great bear in the swamps of Louisiana is one of the family traditions. He is buried in the Ewing graveyard at Manor Hill.

4. ELIZABETH CRESSWELL (Nov. 22, 1799-Sept. 18, 1877)

She married James Ewing, of Manor Hill. They raised a large family, their known descendants in 1931 totaling 62 persons, most of them living in Ohio and Illinois. Four of Elizabeth's granddaughters are still living near Manor Hill and cherish with great care the old Ewing graveyard, included in their lands, where are buried a number of the old Cresswells of the families of Matthew and Robert III.

5. MARTHA CRESSWELL (1802-1807)

She was born in Clearfield County, January 16, 1802 and died there prior to 1807.

6. ABRAHAM CRESSWELL (Oct. 21, 1803-Feb. 11, 1871)

He was a canal and grain merchant, at Petersburg and other places, and was an active and prominent citizen. He owned a number of properties and at the time of his death was a comparatively wealthy man. He married Miss Margaret Hope. They had no children.

7. MARY CRESSWELL
(March 1, 1805-May 18, 1887)

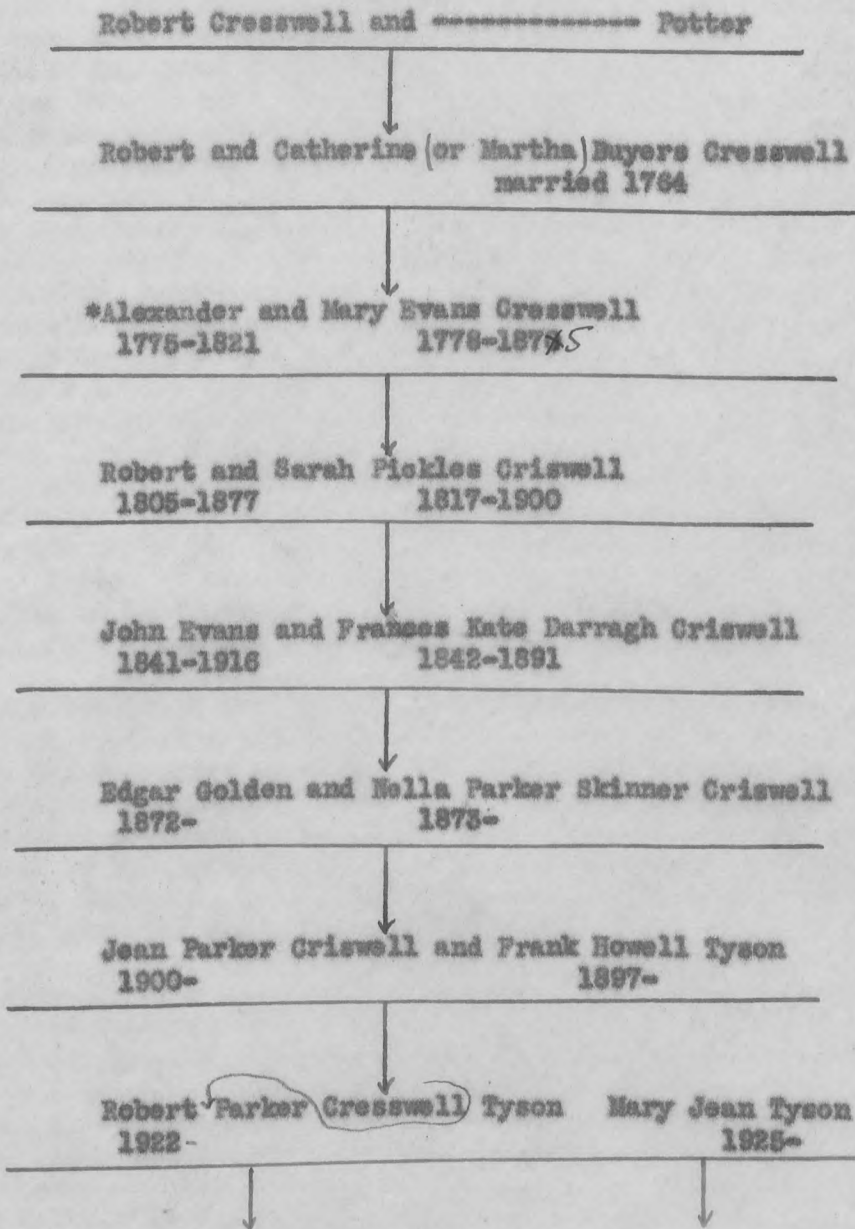
She married Jacob Bollinger and lived in Hollidaysburg, raising two children, Albert and Robert Bollinger. The latter married and had four children, of whom Arthur and Helen live now in Washington, D. C.

8. CATHERINE BUYERS CRESSWELL
(Feb. 11, 1807-Feb. 13, 1884)

This gives us a name to study over. The Buyers name leads us to believe that her parents intended to honor her grandmother, the wife of Robert Cresswell, Jr., for whom we seem to have two names, in one instance Catherine, and in another, Martha Buyers. The one apparently unmistakable fact is that her name confirms the records and tradition of the family, which state that that Robert Cresswell, Jr., married a Buyers, and her name may have been Catherine Martha or Martha Catherine. By some, it is certain, she was called Martha Buyers. In the case of this daughter of Robert III, the Catherine may have been in honor of some one else. In any event this name is an important check back to the Buyers family and it is notable as the only given name we know of which contains the Buyers family name. She married Thomas Stewart of Manor Hill, where they lived and reared six children, five of whom married and established families. Thirty descendants of Catherine are of record at this time, but they are scattered and little is known of them.

Thus, we complete, as far as we can do so now, our story of Robert Cresswell III and his descendants.

EIGHT GENERATIONS
OF
ONE BRANCH OF THE CRESSWELLS



* He changed spelling of name to Criswell. Five brothers continued as Cresswell.

ALEXANDER CRESSWELL

(Later known as Alexander Criswell)
son of Robert Cresswell, Junior

Alexander Cresswell was bound out to a millwright after the death of his father. This fits in with our records. He was born July 17, 1775, and would have been close to 15 years old when his father died, (assuming about 1785-90 as the date) a proper age for an apprentice in those days. Another date that fits in well with our record is his marriage in 1798, when he was 23 years old, and fits in equally well with the age of his wife, who was born in 1778, and was 20 years old at her marriage. Family tradition says he was born in Centre County. Of course, he was not, because there was no such county until 1800, when Alexander was 25 years old and had been married two years. I look at the case in this way: After the sale of their farm in 1785, Robert Cresswell, Jr., and his family may have moved away from the vicinity of Reedsville in Armagh Township, Mifflin County, to a portion of the County which was lost in the formation of the new Centre County. Thus, on February 13, 1800, the family may have been living in the north-western portion of what had for years been Mifflin County. On that day it became a part of Centre County. Or, as may possibly be the case, Robert, Junior, and his family may have moved, after the sale of the farm, into northern Huntingdon County. A part of Huntingdon County was also used to form Centre and maybe the Cresswells lived one day in Huntingdon County and the next in Centre by the simple process of name changing. The family did not stay long in Centre County, for we find Alexander included in tax lists for 1811 in West Township, Huntingdon County, extending to 1819.

The statement that all of Alexander's children except the last (Mary-Ann) were born in Centre County is hardly correct, if we accept the Huntingdon County tax assessment records, for he was surely there 1811 to 1819. He went into the War of 1812 in a Huntingdon County organization. He was a sergeant and orderly sergeant in Capt. William Morris' Company of Col. Rees Hill's regiment of Pennsylvania Militia "in the service of the United States." (Pa. Archives, Series 6, Vol. VIII, p.96, 101. Also J. Simpson Africa's "History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties", p.107).

Alexander and his family remained in Huntingdon County until 1819, when they moved westward into what later became Clarion County, but then was Venango County, and here their daughter, Mary-Ann, was born, July 6, 1820. We have a definite record of the family now in A. J. Davis' "History of Clarion County" (p.517) where he states: "Alexander Criswell emigrated from Centre County to McNaughton's Mill in 1819, but lived there a short time before departing for the State of Indiana. His eldest daughter, Hannah, married David McNaughton and is still living at the age of 88."

This serves to point the way to two by-paths in our story.

First, it gives an indication as to where Alexander and his family may have lived in Centre County prior to 1811. This Daniel McNaughton, who now became Alexander's son-in-law, was a son of Alexander McNaughton. Before he went to Clarion County, Alexander McNaughton had lived with his family in Bald Eagle Valley, Centre County. As Alexander Cresswell went to McNaughton's Mill it seems likely that the two families had had some previous acquaintance in Centre County, although 13 years elapsed between the time Mr. McNaughton left Centre County, in 1806, and the arrival of the Cresswells. An old acquaintance may have been the reason for the stop.

The other by-path has to do with the family name. We have talked about Alexander Cresswell and Davis' "History of Clarion County" speaks of him as Alexander Criswell. Mr. Africa's "History of Huntington County" mentions him as a son of Robert Cresswell (page 310) and on page 107 his name is given in Capt. Morris' company roll as Cresswell. In the Pennsylvania Archives records of this company the name appears in one place as Creswell and in another as Criswell. (P. A. Ser. 6, Vol. VIII, pp. 96, 101.) On this subject I have in my files a first-hand statement from Alexander's youngest son, John Evans Criswell, born October 11, 1816. He wrote: "Father, while going to school, took up the way of writing his name Criswell. He was the only one of the connection that spelt it that way. The others all spelt it Cresswell. That is what I have heard Mother and Brother Alexander tell. All the connection I ever saw spelt it Cresswell. In looking up the family history you will have to hunt for Cresswell."

As to why Alexander changed the spelling of his name, the tradition in the family, probably based on inquiry of relatives who could not understand it, was that he was influenced by a Scotch schoolmaster. Some have said the teacher's idea was to Americanize the name and make it more euphonic; others have reported that it had to do with the pronunciation. In some places the name was pronounced with the accent on the last syllable --- Creswell. The tendency in such case would be to slur the first syllable and cause it to be less understood, so that when one came to write the name a question as to how to spell the first syllable was much more likely to come up than in the case of the last syllable which was quite plain. We have no way of knowing how Alexander Cresswell's name was pronounced in his part of the country, but even to this day in some parts of Central Pennsylvania the name is pronounced with the emphasis on the well, while in Western Pennsylvania the first syllable is the one more emphasized. In my own case I was once introduced to Mr. Robert Criswell in Chambersburg in this fashion: "Mr. Criswell, meet Mr. Criswell," and our great-great grandfathers were likely the same man.

From this point on, then, we shall adopt the Criswell spelling for Alexander and his family, with no small regret.

We go on with Alexander again. While the Kishicoquillas and the Shaver's Creek Valleys were famous for their farming lands, Clarion County was famous for its pine forests. The occupation of almost all Clarion County people was some phase of lumbering. The trees were cut down, hauled about by powerful ox teams, floated down the small streams to the Clarion River, then in the Allegheny to the larger market in Pittsburgh, and after that down the Ohio, and even into the Mississippi. Local saw mills either cut the logs to sizes more easily handled or else cut them into boards. These were loaded into boats and sold on the way down the river or kept intact on the way and sold in bulk in Pittsburgh. It was one of these saw mills that Alexander McNaughton had, and I place it in Highland Township because I have heard him spoken of as "Highland Alex" and I assume the name refers to his location. But, as Mr. Davis said, Alexander Criswell didn't stay long in Clarion County. (It didn't become Clarion County in name until 1839.) The story is that he "rafted" his family down

the Allegheny river and on down the Ohio. Be that as it may, they all arrived near Laughrey Creek, on the Ohio river, not far from the present town of Aurora, Indiana, about 26 miles southwest of Cincinnati, in April, 1821.

A glance at Alexander's family as of 1821, shows that David was 18, Robert was 16, Matthew was 13, Martha was 11, Alexander was 10, Samuel was 8, John Evans was 5, and Mary Ann was not yet a year old.

Alexander had been a rugged man and had never been ill, but the change from the highlands of Pennsylvania and its woods to the low lands of the Ohio River must have been very serious for him for he only lived from April to the 19th of September, 1821, and died in an attack of Malarial fever. Thus, Alexander's wife was left in a far-away, new country with eight children to support. Alexander is supposed to have been buried in the old cemetery on Holman's Hill, Aurora, but it is obliterated now. It is possible that his body was removed with others to the new Riverview Cemetery, where his wife and other descendants are buried.

We do not know for sure why Alexander chose to go to Aurora. One tradition is that his raft ran aground at that point and being well received by the settlers, he decided to stay. Among others, he found Benjamin Walker and his family there, and they were very helpful and friendly. In addition, they were fellow-Pennsylvanians. A "History of Dearborn County, Indiana," in the New York Public Library, says Benjamin and Anna Walker were among the first pioneers of this part of the West. In 1791 Benjamin settled along Laughrey Creek. The story is that back in Central Pennsylvania Col. John Walker, Benjamin's father, had been killed by Indians in 1782. His sons waited patiently to find out who did it. Finally they fell in with a party of Indians and two of them, while drunk, boasted of killing "Col. John." Thereupon the Walker boys killed the two Indians and fled the country, Benjamin making his way to Aurora in company with other settlers. It was said that the Indians traced him to Aurora, but were induced to leave him alone. As the Walkers were Central Pennsylvania people, it is possible that Alexander had known them and had found out where they were.

Meantime, Benjamin Walker's wife, Anna, had died several years previously and it was not unnatural that Mr. Walker, widower, and Mrs. Criswell, widow, should get married, and this they did in the following year. They had one daughter, Marianne Criswell Walker, born July 1, 1823.

This seems to be the place to speak of Alexander Criswell's wife, who had a long and useful life, and was an uncommonly fine character. Her maiden name was Mary Evans and she was a daughter of David Evans and Rosanna Mowrey Evans, of Centre or Huntingdon County. She was born October 5, 1778. Our researches have not yet enabled us to distinguish David Evans from among the large number of Evans men who were in that part of Pennsylvania with many other early Welsh settlers, nor to locate the particular Mowrey family Rosanna came from. There was a David Evans in Cumberland County who served in a militia company along with Cresswell men. This particular David Evans was a private in Capt. William Wilson's Company, 5th Battallion, Cumberland Co. Militia. In this same company

Elisha Cresswell served as an Ensign. The time was 1778. Mary Evans was born that year. This David might have been the father. There were families of both Mowrey and Mowry in this part of Pennsylvania then, too. The name Rosanna was carried down into the Criswell-McNaughton family, one daughter being Rosanna McNaughton.

Mary Evans' second husband, Mr. Walker, died in 1849. After that she moved to some place in Illinois, evidently with members of the Walker family for there were several Walker boys who were older than the Criswell boys, and both the Walkers and Criswells displayed great fondness for her. In 1865 her son, Robert Criswell, returning to Aurora from Pennsylvania, invited her to make her home with him in the old Walker mansion which he now bought, and she did so, living usefully and happily until February 20, 1870, when she died, mourned by a great many people, at the age of 96 years, 4 months, and 15 days.

The sister of Judge Holman (Congressman and friend of the family for many years) said of Mrs. Criswell-Walker that she was "a most superior woman." Mrs. Mabel Criswell Wymond, her granddaughter who lived many years with her, said all who knew her regarded her as a remarkable woman --- well read, well informed, an intelligent talker, who could recite pages from the Bible, from Shakespeare, and from Bobbie Burns' poems even when she was in her 90's. The clergyman who preached at her funeral told of her unusual familiarity with the Bible and her quickness in locating any passage that might be wanted. Her body rests in Riverview Cemetery at Aurora in the Criswell lot.

And now to return to Alexander Criswell's children. A checking up of the family shows that Hannah (Mrs. McNaughton) stayed on in Clarion County. David, Matthew, Martha, Alexander, Samael, John Evans, and Mary Ann all stayed in Aurora for the most part. Alexander went to sea. He was Master-at-arms aboard the U.S.S. "Fulton" in 1855. John Evans went to Kansas and later to Oklahoma (Perry, Okla.). Matthew returned to Clarion County for a while, but later went West, how far West I don't know. Robert is mentioned below.

John Evans Criswell was the second of Robert and Martha's descendants to have a middle name, their son, Edward Potter, having been the first, and curiously enough there were two John Evans Criswells, the second coming in the next generation, son of Alexander's son, Robert. Why two John Evans? Maybe there had been one who was David Evans' father. The Evans influence was strong in the family always.

This brings us to the second son of Alexander and Mary, Robert Criswell, my grandfather. He was born in Centre County in 1805 went to Clarion County, and later accompanied the family on the trip to Aurora. He remained with his mother until 1827 when he returned to Clarion County. Robert Criswell was then 22 years old and having returned to Clarion County it was inevitable that he should go into the lumber business. It was not long until there was a place called Criswell's Mills on Little Tobey Creek, Clarion County --- probably in Highland Township again,

because it is related that his sister, Mrs. McNaughton, and his brother, Matthew, were all within a few miles of each other. The mills consisted of saw and grist mills. Lumber produced at the mill was built into flat boats and floated down stream to Pittsburgh.

Robert Criswell's business gave him frequent trips down the Clarion and Allegheny Rivers, selling his lumber. On the way a more or less regular stop was at White Rock Eddy, below Kittanning, where the family of Jonathan Pickles (from Leeds, England) kept a popular inn, the family consisting of Jonathan, his wife, Mary Ann, their daughter, Sarah, and other children. Sarah was a typical English girl, good looking, wholesome, and sprightly. Robert often saw her going in and out and took particular interest in her, asking for her when she was not in evidence. The story is that Robert was talking to Mrs. Pickles one evening and expressed his interest in Sarah, suddenly asking: "How much will you take for her?" Taking the question in a spirit of fun, Mrs. Pickles replied as promptly: "A barrel of tar," a commodity of value in those days. Robert returned soon and delivered the barrel of tar with considerable ceremony. This led to further acquaintance with the family, and especially with Sarah, and on October 10, 1833, they were married. Sarah was only 16 years old then and Robert was 28.

Robert and Sarah went to Criswell's Mills in the pine woods and remained there some 15 years, Robert pursuing the lumber business and developing it steadily. Then they moved out of the woods and went to White Rock Eddy for four years, which brought them to 1853. Then they moved on up the Allegheny to Miller's Eddy, where they went into business on a considerable scale. There were here from 1853 to 1862. Their business consisted of brick works, a store, a hotel, which they rebuilt in 1860, and boating. It was not long until the great oil industry came and Robert went into that strongly. This business increasing, the family moved to the capital of the oil region, Oil City, except the oldest son, John Evans Criswell, and his sister, Sarah, who remained at Miller's Eddy attending to the business there.

An interesting account of Robert's and Sarah's life appears in a clipping in this Chapter headed "Recent Deaths." It gives an account of Sarah's death, but the reason it is interesting is that I feel sure it was written out of very first-hand information by no less a person than Mr. P. C. Boyle, owner of the Oil City Derrick. "Pat" Boyle, as a small boy, worked for Robert and Sarah Criswell in their brick yards at Miller's Eddy, and was a favorite of each of them. They recognized in him then the qualities which made him later on one of the best known and responsible men in the oil region. Only "Pat" Boyle would know all the details given.

In 1865 Robert Criswell, after 38 strenuous years in the lumber and oil regions, retired from business. His thoughts went out to his old Mother and the others in Indiana and Illinois, and he returned to Aurora. With him went Sarah, the mother, and the younger sons, Robert Wesley, Alexander Pickles, Matthew Wallace, Samuel Wilson, and the daughters, Mary Ann, Sarah Elizabeth, Matilda Emaline, Mabel Amanda, and Clara Lane --- all children had middle names by that time --- leaving John Evans and David Smith behind in business in the oil region.

Upon his arrival in Aurora Robert Criswell, with his considerable capital, took an active interest in affairs generally. He bought the old Walker Manion, "The Cedars," built a number of buildings, including residences, a theatre, a large hardware store, and was devoted to the upbuilding of Aurora. The citizens elected him Mayor in 1867, although he cared little for political office. This interest in local affairs he kept up until failing health obliged him to retire. He died September 30, 1877.

The Dearborn Independent of Aurora said of him at his death: "As Mayor he showed himself a man of unflinching integrity, honestly discharging his public duties and guarding the public trusts just as zealously and carefully as he had done before in his own private interests. As a business man he was upright and honorable, ever attending closely to his own affairs. His life was morally correct and always on the side of virtue and uprightness. As a husband and father he was kind and loving, trusting largely to the forcefulness of personally correct deportment as the guide for his children in the formation of their characters. He commanded the respect and the reverence of the household."

Several clippings in this chapter give additional information about Robert Criswell.

Sarah Smith Pickles was born November 16, 1817, the daughter of Jonathan and Mary Ann Smith Pickles. The three of them came from Leeds, in Yorkshire, England. They came to America in 1819 and settled as proprietors of the Inn at White Rock Eddy, about 32 miles north of Pittsburgh on the Allegheny River, in 1820. Additional children were born there --- Elizabeth, Esther, Mary Ann, and Jonathan. The son succeeded to the property and sold it for a large sum on account of the coal and limestone. During the early days at White Rock Eddy, Sarah was the constant helper of her mother and learned the business side of life. This she developed in her life with Robert Criswell and was looked upon as an able business woman as well as a fine housekeeper and companion for her children.

Of the Pickles children, one daughter married Bartley Klingensmith of Verona, Pennsylvania. Jonathan, the son, moved to Allegheny, now the northside of Pittsburgh.

About Mrs. Sarah Pickles Criswell the Oil City Derrick said: "Mrs. Criswell enjoyed a wide acquaintanceship in the Allegheny Valley and had endeared herself to many friends both here and in her home in Indiana. She had reached a ripe old age and her children will be comforted with the thought that she had lived an active and useful Christian life, filled full of good deeds and charitable acts."

Other interesting facts in connection with her life are brought out in the clippings herein.

Of the family of Robert and Sarah Criswell, their daughter, Mary Ann, married James T. Wilson, Jr., (~~see clipping~~); David Smith married Mary E. Widger, and was well known in the oil region for many years, (~~see clipping~~);

David, also, served in the Civil War; Sarah Elizabeth married Dr. Adam Binkerd and lived at the old place at Miller's Eddy; Matilda Emaline did not marry and lived in the old Criswell mansion in Aurora, dying in 1918, ~~(see clipping)~~; Robert Wesley was the most widely known man in the Criswell connection on account of his reputation as a writer and humorist, ~~(very interesting clipping herein)~~; Matthew Wallace did not marry and at home was known as "Doc", having been named for Dr. Wallace, the family physician; Samuel Wilson remained at home largely; Mabel Amanda married R. J. Wymond of Aurora; Clara Lane was unmarried and stayed at home.

The foregoing accounts of Robert and Sarah Criswell's children leave out the oldest son, John Evans Criswell, my father.

John Evans Criswell was born at Criswell's Mills, Clarion County, on January 23, 1841, the oldest of six sons of Robert and Sarah. He went to school at White Rock Eddy, at Miller's Eddy, to the Glade Run Normal School, and Duff's Business College in Pittsburgh. In early business years he was almost always associated with his father, working in the store at Miller's Eddy, helping in the brick yards, and going various places on business errands, including Pittsburgh and the oil region. After his father went to Indiana, John and his family moved to Karns City, Butler Co., then a rising oil town, where he conducted a general store as J. E. Criswell & Co., his father being his partner. Oil business around there failing, he went farther north in the oil region in business with his brother, David, but in 1882 determined to leave the oil business and to return to mercantile work. This took him to Pittsburgh and then to Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, where he was head of the dry goods department in the Standard Store of the Union Supply Company, being there a number of years, and then transferred to the Mount Pleasant Water Company. These were interests of the H. C. Frick Coke Co., which itself was a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Twenty-seven and a half years were spent with these companies in Mount Pleasant. He worked to the end of his "three score years and 10," and then was retired on pension. His health being good and not wishing to be idle he accepted a position with the Mount Pleasant Ice Company.

Commenting on John Evans Criswell's life and work the Mount Pleasant "Journal" published these items:

"A remarkable thing about this long service with these two companies, 27 1/2 years, is the fact that it has continued without a break. Temporary absence on account of sickness, perhaps for weeks at a time, was never allowed to interfere.

"All his relations with these companies all these years, as well as with their customers have been most pleasant, and he severs his connection with employer, employees and people with regret."

"To the regret of employer and consumer alike, J. E. Criswell was on Friday last, through the age limit, forced to retire from the local chief clerkship of the Mount Pleasant Water Company. His host of Mount Pleasant friends will, however, be pleased to learn that he will remain here and look after the clerical end of the Mount Pleasant Ice Company's business."

~~Additional clippings are included in next chapter.~~

John Evans Criswell's wife and the mother of his children was Frances Kate Darragh of Kittanning, Armstrong County. Her older sister, Miss Annie Darragh, taught school in the neighborhood of Miller's Eddy and was popular with the young folks. The Darragh home was a favorite gathering place and doubtless Frances made occasional trips to "the Eddy", so there were opportunities for John and Frances to meet. In addition his father's business gave occasion for trips to Pittsburgh and it was easy and convenient for him to stop off in Kittanning. So they were married in Kittanning on March 9, 1865, and lived at Miller's Eddy.

Frances Kate Darragh was the daughter of Patrick Darragh, shoemaker and merchant, and Mary Jane (Wilson) McComb. They came from County Armagh, in the Northeastern part of Ireland. Tradition in the family is that there was opposition to their getting married in Ireland, as Patrick was a Catholic and Mary a Protestant. As a solution to that trouble, they journeyed to Canada, where lived Patrick's brother, Barney Darragh, who had previously married into the McComb family, namely, to Frances McComb (later known in the family connection as "Old Aunt Fannie" to distinguish her from Frances Kate). They were well received by the Barney Darraghs and they were married in the Anglican Cathedral (Cathedral of the Holy Trinity) in Quebec on September 23, 1829, by the Rector of Quebec, the Rev. Dr. Mountain.

The children of Patrick and Mary Jane Darragh were Annie, who became Mrs. James Piper; Mary Jane, who married Miles Smith and died in Kittanning, aged 28 years; Frank C, who succeeded to the Darragh store, but died when he was only 23 years old; John, who went to California with the "Forty Niners"; and Frances Kate.

Patrick and Mary Jane Darragh travelled from Quebec to Pittsburgh. Later they moved to Hannahstown and then to Kittanning, where they had a store. They lived on Jefferson Street.

John Evans Criswell's diaries for 1860 and 1861 and the letters of Frances to John in 1861-65 give interesting accounts of life in the Allegheny River Valley of those days --- of the peoples' dependence upon the uncertain river (too low to be useful part of the time; a torrent sometimes, with logs, boats, and barrels afloat in disorder); an obedient servant of business now and then --- of the times when lumber was king, and later when Oil made a Kingdom; of the hot political times leading up to the Civil War, with Robert Criswell, a Democrat and stout Northerner, presiding at Democratic Mass meetings, and John Evans serving as one of the secretaries; of the passing of the troops down the river; of Camp Orr at Kittanning, where fresh troops were gathered and drilled; the visiting back and forth of the various members of the family, and their many joys and sorrows.

The children of John Evans and Frances Darragh Criswell were:

Ada Mary, born at Miller's Eddy, February 16, 1867; married
October 14, 1890, to John G. Shope in Mount Pleasant;

died in Mount Pleasant, March 20, 1892, within a few days after the death of her infant son, Edgar Shope.

Olive Mabel, born at Miller's Eddy, January 28, 1869, died of diphtheria in Karns City, Butler Co., October 4, 1874.

Edgar Golden (named for Edgar Golden, lawyer, Kittanning), born at West Monterey, Clarion County, April 18, 1872; married April 12, 1899, in Harrisburg, to Nella Parker Skinner.

Anna Darragh, born at Karns City, August 31, 1874; married at Beaver Falls in 1894 to Edwin Justin Prescott of Mount Pleasant. She died December 6, 1910, leaving two children, Donald Criswell Prescott, and Ruth Prescott. She and her husband had moved to the new coal fields in Southwestern Virginia, where they lived at Stonega and at Big Stone Gap, Wise County. Buried in Mount Pleasant.

Edgar Golden Criswell lived as a child in Karns City and went with his parents to the oil region, where they were located on an oil lease, having two wells, not far from Emlenton, Venango County. This was about 1880. As oil well work appealed less to the merchant-type man, as John Evans Criswell was, and more to his brother, David, who had been in and out of the oil country much of his life and liked it, John gave up his work there, the family living awhile in Millerstown (Chicora), Butler County, and then going to Butler for the better schools while the father went to Pittsburgh to take a position in the store of Joseph Horne & Co., the city's largest store. A little later the rest of the family moved nearer the father's work and located in Braddock, the father going to and fro morning and evening, the children going to the public school. In 1883 came the move to Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County. Here the children went to public school. Ada attended the Institute, a Baptist school of high rank --- then called the Western Pennsylvania Classical and Scientific Institute --- and was graduated in the Class of 1887. Her specialty was the piano in which she attained such proficiency that she became an instructor in the Institute and remained so for several terms. She was a young woman of beautiful character and it seemed that everyone loved her. It was said that her funeral was the most largely attended funeral ever held in Mount Pleasant.

Edgar Criswell, while going to public school and delivering the "Penny Press" (as the Pittsburgh Press was then called) to a list of customers in the evenings, had the good fortune to meet John L. Shields, recently graduated from Princeton University, who was Editor of the Mount Pleasant "Journal." They became great friends and Mr. Shields gave the boy odd jobs of work to do around the "Journal" office and taught him how news was "picked up" and written, and how other newspapers were read for ideas and suggestions and for news. He then arranged with President Leroy Stephens of the Mount Pleasant Institute for a scholarship for Edgar in return for his work as school reporter and for writing a department called "Institute Notes" in the "Journal" each week. He also appointed Edgar local editor of the "Journal." This arrangement put Edgar through the three years' course at the Institute, being graduated

in the Class of 1891. In the meantime, too, Mr. Shields had turned over to Edgar the position of local correspondent for newspapers in several cities which gave him much work during the rather frequent labor troubles in the coke and coal region of that time. In the last year of his Institute work he was absent from his studies several weeks, reporting the serious strike of that year. He was present at the Morewood riot (the only newspaper reporter there). He missed the earlier Johnstown Flood only by the refusal of his mother to let him go. As the result of his local correspondent work he now received the offer of a reporter's position on the Pittsburgh "Post", and although he was just now beginning to be of service to Mr. Shields, that gentleman consented to his going for the sake of the larger experience on a city newspaper. So, on July 31, 1891, Edgar became a member of the Post's staff. His first assignment, from John S. Ritenour, managing editor, and Andrew S. McSwigan, city editor, was to write a feature story for the Sunday Post telling how a new bridge was then being built across the Allegheny River at Sixth Street, on the site of the old bridge then standing, without stopping traffic, an unusual building feat at that time.

After more than four years of night newspaper work on the Post, ending as local political reporter, Edgar was appointed private secretary to the newly appointed postmaster at Pittsburgh, John C. O'Donnell, with whom he had been in contact in his political reporting as Mr. O'Donnell had been Chairman of the Democratic City Committee. This service ran for four and a half years into the term of Mr. O'Donnell's successor, George L. Holliday. During this time Edgar maintained as much connection with newspapers as he could, writing special articles, being Secretary of the Press Club, member of its Board of Directors, and became what was later known as a "Columnist"; that is, he conducted a special column entitled "Newspaper Notes", (1895), for the Sunday "Post", and also for the "Post" a once-a-week column headed "Postoffice Pointers" (1896).

During his political writing Edgar became acquainted with Captain George W. Skinner, a well-known Democratic state politician, lawyer and editor, as well as member of the State Legislature, who during the Cleveland Administration in which Mr. O'Donnell was postmaster, now became United States Pension Agent at Pittsburgh. This led to Edgar's meeting his family, including his daughter, Nella Parker Skinner. They were married in Harrisburg on April 12, 1899.

Following his experience in the Post Office, Edgar entered the Traffic Department of the Carnegie Steel Company, having been introduced to its president, H. C. Frick, by James S. McKean, Mr. O'Donnell's predecessor as Postmaster and one of Edgar's good friends in his political reporter days. The position led to his being chief of the Bureau of Transportation in the Traffic Department under George E. McCague, general freight traffic manager, and his assistant, Louis C. Bihler. This continued until November 1, 1901.

While in the Post Office and with the Carnegie Steel Company, Edgar and Nella Criswell lived in the East Liberty section of Pittsburgh, where their daughter, Jean Parker Criswell, was born. They became active members of Calvary Episcopal Church in association with Mrs. Ida Parker Skinner, the wife of Capt. Skinner, Edgar especially coming under the influence of H. D. W. English who was head of most of the men's activities of the Church and was a prominent business man in the city. Mr. English had just lately been

elected President of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a national organization of men in the Episcopal Church having a monthly magazine, St. Andrew's Cross. Mr. English wished to develop this publication, so he induced Edgar to become its business manager and the business secretary of the Brotherhood. This began at once upon his leaving the Steel Company (receiving a gold watch and chain from Mr. McCague) and continued six years, including three years in Boston, where the Brotherhood office had been moved after the election of Robert H. Gardiner of that city as President.

On December 2, 1907, Edgar began a connection with the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Company (later Doubleday, Doran & Company) in New York City, the family moving to that city. The years 1910, 11, and 12, were spent in Chicago, Edgar serving as Western Manager in the Doubleday office there. Returning in 1912, he received an offer to become business manager of the New York Times Annalist which was being projected as a national financial journal under the editorship of Garet Garrett. Each became dissatisfied and resigned, Edgar leaving in March 1913 and Garrett a short time later.

Herbert S. Houston, Vice-President of Doubleday, Page & Company, under whom Edgar had worked, had already suggested Edgar's name as one of the organizing secretaries of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which was then being formed, and he took up this work at once. This consisted of visiting Chambers of Commerce in Illinois, Indiana, and Pennsylvania for several months, and was followed by financial advertising work in Wall Street, New York, when another call by Mr. Houston led to his being elected Executive Secretary of the Quoin Club, an advertising organization of some 30 national magazines. This work continued for three years, when the Quoin Club was merged with the Periodical Publishers' Association, and Edgar returned to Doubleday, Page & Company, a relationship which has continued over 13 years at this writing in 1930. During some 10 years of this period there existed an organization known as The Quality Group, consisting of Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Magazine, Review of Reviews, Scribner's Magazine, World's Work and, for part of the time, the Century Magazine, and later the Golden Book. Edgar was manager of financial advertising in these magazines, working from his office in Doubleday's.

Aside from his business, Edgar Criswell's interests have been in the Episcopal Church largely, and more or less in military matters, while continuing a hobby of many years' standing in studying early Pennsylvania history and the history of his family of Criswell and its predecessors, the Cresswells, resulting in his compiling a history, The Cresswell Family.

His activities:

- Member of the Vestry, St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn (1913-21).
- Chairman of the War Committee, St. Ann's Church, and of the St. Ann's Assembly which entertained U. S. Marines every week during the World War, and for which he received the thanks of the Major General, Commandant.
- Secretary of the Advertising Men's Military Training Association (1916-17).
- Corporal, 2nd Co. (later 14th) Ninth Coast Defense Command, New York Guard January 9, 1918 - April 12, 1920.

Associate Legal Advisor, Local Exemption Board, Brooklyn, 1917.

Enumerator, New York State Industrial Census.

Member of the Sons of the Revolution.

" " " Military Society of the War of 1812.

" " " Veteran Corps of Artillery.

" " " the City Club of New York.

" " " the Magazine Club.

Director, Church School, St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church.

First Vice-President, St. Bartholomew's Men's Club.

Nella Parker Skinner, daughter of Captain George W. Skinner and Ida Parker Skinner, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., March 29, 1873. She attended school in McConnellsburg, later going to St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg, Md., where she was graduated in June, 1891, at the head of her class. After that she took special work at Wilson College, Chambersburg.

Nella Criswell's activities outside of her home consisted chiefly of interest in her Church and in patriotic organization work, following closely in the footsteps of her father, who was a soldier in the Civil War, and in recognition of ancestors who had been in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. In her Church she had taken an active interest in Calvary Church, Pittsburgh; St. Paul's, Chicago; All Saints, Brookline; St. Ann's and St. Bartholomew's, Brooklyn. At St. Ann's Church, which the family attended until 1921, Nella was Chairman of the St. Ann's Chapter of the Red Cross, and in the Brooklyn Red Cross organization she rated as Instructor in Surgical Dressings. She was also active in the St. Ann's Assembly entertainment of U. S. Marines during the World War.

In organization and Club work Mrs. Criswell was very active. She was a member of the Daughters of Pennsylvania in New York, being their speaker on Current Events for some time. She helped organize the Daughters of the Defenders of the Republic of the U. S. A., being elected Second Vice-President General; she was a member of the National Board of the Daughters of the Union, 1861-1865, and Regent of its Monitor Chapter in Brooklyn. Her other societies: Dames of the Loyal Legion; Daughters of the American Revolution; Daughters of 1812.

In her Church work, aside from War activities, she was Chairman of the Executive Committee, and later a Vice-President, of the Women's Community League of St. Bartholomew's Church.

In Woman's Suffrage she was one of the energetic supporters and a worker in the Brooklyn organization.

Aside from her activities at St. Ann's Church, during the World War, she was interested in various lines. For a time she was a member of the Women's Police Corps; she was interested in the recreational work among the men in the service, and acted as chaperon at dances and parties.

Edgar and Nella Criswell's one child, Jean Parker Criswell, was born in Pittsburgh on May 16, 1900. She attended the Runkel School in Brookline, Mass.; Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn; and St. Mary's School at Peekskill, N. Y., graduating in the Class of 1918. She volunteered as a student nurse and was assigned to the Cumberland Street Hospital branch of the U. S. Naval Hospital. At the close of the World War she entered the Brooklyn Hospital as a student nurse, but resigned to marry in 1921 Frank Howell Tyson of Middletown, Delaware, who had served as a Second Lieutenant, 63d Infantry, U. S. Army, from January 1, 1918, to June 6, 1919. He was born in Philadelphia, son of Frank Tyson and Ann Hope Tyson. His mother, dying when he was about a year old, he was taken by three cousins to their home in Middletown and brought up for his father.

Frank and Jean Tyson have two children: Robert Cresswell Parker Tyson, born February 21, 1922, in Brooklyn; and Mary Jean Tyson, born March 13, 1925, in Detroit. Their home is in Birmingham, Michigan.

WAR OF 1812

Alexander Cresswell (1775-1821) was Sergeant and Orderly Sergeant in Capt. William Morris' Company, Col. Rees Hill's Regiment, Pa. Militia. (P. A. 6th Series, Vol. VIII, page 96, 101.) ~~Photostatic copies herein.~~

Robert Creswell of York County served in Capt. William Allison's Co. of Volunteer Riflemen. (P. A. 6th Series, Vol. VIII.)

Robert Criswell received \$66 pay for wagonage in transporting supplies for 2nd Brigade, 7th Div. (P. A., 6th Series, Vol. IX, P. 746.)

any part of the force into actual service, the requisition was made for one or more classes as necessity required. Although changes were made from time to time in the militia system of the commonwealth, the main features of this enactment were retained until the militia establishment was dissolved in 1849. In the war of 1812 a call for militia required William Morris,¹ captain of the first company of the Thirty-third Regiment, to march with classes called upon. He was then imprisoned for debt. The captain of the second company, James Simpson, took his place and marched the men to Alexandria, the place of rendezvous for the militia called from this section. Before the departure of the command for Erie, Capt. Morris was released from prison, assumed his place, and served in the army with great credit.

The regimental training places in 1803 and 1812 were:

Fourteenth Regiment, Mr. Porter's, near Birmingham; Thirty-third Regiment, Huntingdon; Forty-sixth Regiment, Gaven Clugage's, near Bedford Furnace; Fifty-eighth Regiment, Hollidaysburg; One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Jacob Grove's, Woodcock Valley.

War of 1812.—On Monday, May 4, 1812, the "Huntingdon Light Infantry," a volunteer company officered by Robert Allison, captain, and Jacob Miller, first lieutenant, voted unanimously to tender their services to the President in the then impending war with Great Britain, more than a month in advance of the formal declaration of war, which was issued June 18th. It is to be regretted that a list of the members of this company cannot be obtained. The tender was accepted, and on Monday, September 7th, the company marched from Huntingdon to Niagara via Petersburg, Spruce Creek Valley, and Bellefonte, and reached Buffalo on the 2d of October.

Governor Snyder, by general orders dated May 12th, directed a draft, in the manner prescribed by law, of fourteen thousand militia, to be formed into two divisions, four brigades, and twenty-two regiments. The quota of the Eleventh Division, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Centre Counties, was as follows:

<i>First Brigade.</i> —Artillery.....	13
Cavalry.....	13
Infantry and rifle corps.....	229
	255
<i>Second Brigade.</i> —Artillery.....	21
Cavalry.....	21
Infantry and rifle corps.....	389
	431

On the 9th of June, Moses Canan, captain of "The Juniata Volunteers," a light infantry company shortly before organized at Alexandria and attached to the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, tendered the services of the company to the Governor, and some time later, Isaac Vandevander, captain of a rifle company at McConnellstown, and Jacob Vanderbelt, also

a captain of a rifle company, also tendered the services of their respective commands. The Governor, in general orders, dated respectively August 25th and September 5th, accepted these companies. The companies of Capts. Canan and Vandevander marched from Alexandria for Meadville, Friday, September 11th.

The rolls of two of the drafted companies from Huntingdon County, as they stood in November, 1813, are as follows:

Captain, William Morris.
 Lieutenants, Daniel Weaver, William Isgrig, Cornelius Crum, resigned June 5th; John McIlroy, promoted from ensign June 5th.
 Ensign, William Love, promoted from sergeant June 5th.
 Sergeants, Alexander Cresswell, pro. ord.-sergt. June 5; disch. Nov. 5; Henry Newingham; John Stratton, disch. Nov. 5; Joseph Metzbaugh; William Wilson, pro. from corp. June 5; John Brotheland, pro. from corp. June 30; Joseph Eckley, pro. from corp. Sept. 5.
 Corporals, Samuel Hollishead, disch. Nov. 5; John McNamara, disch. Nov. 5; John B. Riddle, disch. Oct. 13; John Mack, pro. from private June 5; Benjamin Scott, promoted from private June 5; John Galbraith, pro. from private Sept. 5.

Privates.

Ellsworth, Samuel.	Fitzmons, Henry.
Kelly, William.	Long, Henry.
Gutrie, William.	Glen, James, disch. Oct. 13.
McCummon, John.	Bingham, Hugh.
Dean, George.	Lightner, Matthias.
Ewing, David.	Scott, John.
Dearmet, William.	Hewet, Henry.
Thomson, Matthew.	Shade, George.
Shoup, George.	Legan, Robert.
Paglin, Asaph, disch. Oct. 13.	Johnson, Hugh, disch. Oct.
Weston, Joseph.	King, Patrick.
Wilson, George.	Swartz, Michael.
Wharton, Samuel.	Shorthill, Thomas.
Shaw, James.	Grady, George, volunteered on board, Aug. 11.
McGiffin, Samuel.	Griffin, John.
Fleener, Jonathan.	Irwin, Samuel.
Strong, Daniel.	Foraley, Thomas.
McKeelhan, Samuel.	Kint, Nicholas.
Burns, Isaac.	Fleming, John, July 16.
Kimberlin, Henry.	Ralston, Thomas.
Duncan, Daniel, disch. Oct. 13.	Ricketts, Hezekiah.
Nelson, William.	Booth, Thomas, disch. Aug. 18.
Walls, Jacob.	Clabaugh, Henry.
Cornelius, Jacob.	Johnston, Thomas, died May 29.
Bingham, John.	Hanen, William, disch.
Williamson, Hugh.	Smice, John.
David, William.	Campbell, Hugh.
Clark, Samuel.	Rudy, Daniel, disch. Oct. 13.
Bolinger, Jacob.	Morehead, Samuel.
Long, John, disch. Oct. 13.	Stewart, James, disch.
Black, Robert.	Holla, William, disch. Nov. 16.
Dun, John, disch. Sept. 15.	Dougherty, Edward.
Stewart, William, disch. Nov. 5. #	Clemens, Robert.
Thomson, Rees.	Stewart, John, disch. Oct. 13.
Getties, Robert.	Hawkenbery, Adam, July 16.
McKeelhan, David, died 15th.	Johnson, Anthony, on furlough till the end of term.
Swetchal, Jacob.	Baughner, Henry.
Taylor, William Wilson.	Lennox, John.
Larrimore, Thomas.	Gooshorn, Samuel.
Bowercock, Jacob.	
Camberlin, John.	
Hyte, James, disch. Oct. 13.	

"I certify, on honor, that the within pay-roll is just and true, and the remarks set opposite the men's names are correct, to the best of my knowledge.

"W. MORRIS, Captain.
 "REES HILL,
 "Colonel Commanding."

¹ He resided on lot Nos. 420 and 422 Penn Street.