



The Crawford family of Crawfordsburn, Co. Down

Revised document, 2 January 2022

NB. It's best to read this document alongside the letter dated 1811 in which John Crawford (1745-1827) detailed many of his family connections (see the adjacent PDF on the webpage).

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The Crawford family certainly hailed from Scotland. Various spelled Crawfurd, Craufurd, Craford, Crafford and Crawford, there will certainly be several distinct (or not so distinct) family lines, some of which may be connected. At this remove it may not be possible to pinpoint the correct ancestors or relatives.

The specific family details of the Crawford family of Crawfordsburn begin on page 11 below, but given (a) the paucity and indeed uncertainty of information about John Crawford of Crawfordsburn's father, William, and (b) John's marriage to Jane Crawford of Ballysavage, said to be a relative, possibly a cousin, it's worth a preliminary listing in search of possible links or connections.

Specifically, I hoped to discover family connections which might link Ballysavage and Crawfordsburn in the generation before John and Jane. Also to discover the links, if any, with the William Crawford who was a Burgess and a Sovereign of Belfast.

So this compilation explores, or at least lists, some possible links or leads. If someone can provide new definitive connections, please do let me know!

There are three main strands for exploration in this Crawford story:

Ballysavage Crawfords in the parish of Donegore, Co. Antrim;

William Crawford 'of Belfast', Sovereign and, later MP for Belfast in the Irish Parliament;
the Crawfords in Crawfordsburn in the parish of Bangor, Co. Down.

Are these distinct and separate strands or do they crossover?

The National Library of Ireland, Dublin, has a manuscript, listed as a *Pedigree of Crawford of Cunningburn in Scotland[,] of Ballysavage, Co. Antrim, of Tullyvanny, Co. Donegal, of Dublin City and of Wisconsin, U.S.A., c.1575 -- 1845*. (Genealogical Office, Ms.177, pp.214-3 [sic]. I've not been able to consult that yet – perhaps someone else may be able to help? However, the only Cunningburn I can find is not in Scotland, but in Co. Down, near Newtownards.

In Charles Hanna, *The Scotch-Irish Families of America*, London, 1902, p.490 (the book is available online at archive.org) we read:

To Hamilton fell the western portion of North Down, to Montgomery the eastern, and both seem to have added to their estates when Con O'Neill was forced to sell the third which he had reserved for himself.

In the *Montgomery Manuscripts* is preserved a careful account of how Hugh Montgomery 'planted' his estate, the country around Newtown and Donaghadee, known as the 'Great Ards'. Montgomery belonged to a family having numerous connections throughout North Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, and to them he turned for assistance. ... With their help, Montgomery seems to have persuaded many others of high and low degree to try their fortunes with him in Ireland. ... They began to cross in May, 1606. Persons of substance generally took out letters of denization soon after they came to Ireland, and sometimes before leaving Scotland. The following received such letters of denization in 1617 (*Calendar of Patent Rolls, James I.*, pp. 326, 339), the majority of them having settled on Sir Hugh Montgomery's estates probably ten years prior to that date:

That 'following' list included William Crawford of Cuningburn [sic, and this time definitely in Co. Down] and, interestingly, Thomas Kelso of Ballyhackamore (he of the Owen O'Cork mill).

On page 500, Hanna refers again to the Crawfords. Following the 1609 survey he notes that King James himself selected 59 Scotsmen to colonise estates in some 81,000 acres in five of the northern counties.

James seems to have seen that the parts of Scotland nearest Ireland, and which had most intercourse with it, were most likely to yield proper colonists. He resolved, therefore, to enlist the assistance of the great families of the southwest, trusting that their feudal power would enable them to bring with them bodies of colonists. Thus grants were made ... North Ayrshire had been already largely drawn on by Hamilton and Montgomery, but one of the sons of Lord Kilmarnock, Sir Thomas Boyd, received a grant; while from South Ayrshire came the Cunninghams and Crawfords, and Lord Ochiltree and his son; the latter were known in Galloway as well as in the county from which their title was derived.

There were troubled times ahead.

On pages 603, 604 of Hanna's book, he refers to Cromwell's revolution of the early 1650s.

The Commissioners in Dublin, however, having cheerfully submitted to the new Council of State, and the commissions of the subordinate courts having been renewed throughout the kingdom, the original design of removing 'all the popular Scotts' out of Ulster was immediately resumed. A proclamation was published by 'the Commissioners for the settling and securing the Province of Ulster', specifying the conditions on which it was proposed to transplant the leading Presbyterians in the counties of Down and Antrim to certain districts in Munster. This proclamation was accompanied with a list of two hundred and sixty persons — including all those who, by their known attachment to monarchical and Presbyterian principles, and by their station and influence, were most obnoxious to the reigning faction — who were required, within a specified time and under certain penalties, to embrace the terms now offered.

Declaration by the Commissioners for the settling and securing the Province of Ulster; dated at Carrickfergus, the 23d of May 1653.

There followed a list of names of those to be removed, divided into specific areas.

So the West Quarters of Carrickfergus include Quarter-master Archy Crawford.

Of particular interest is the listing for Six Mile Water Quarters (an area covering Ballysavage and the parish of Donegore in Co. Antrim) which includes William Crawford and John Crawford.

Interestingly, no Crawfords are listed amongst the Co. Down names at that time.

On 28 August 1655, Rev. Thomas Crawford was ordained as minister of Donegore Presbyterian Church (the area takes in Six Mile Water, Ballysavage and Holestone). Crawford was one of at least 61 Presbyterian ministers ejected from their pulpits in 1661, following the Restoration of Charles II and the Rescissory Act of 1661 which repealed all laws made since 1633, effectively leading to the overthrow of the Presbyterian form of organisation.

Nonetheless, Crawford must have returned to Donegore, as his ministry is given as 1655-1670.

In the c.1659 *A Census of Ireland* (Stationery Office, Dublin, 1939, available as a PDF to download at <https://www.irishmanuscripts.ie/product/a-census-of-ireland-circa-1659/>) for Co. Antrim, the parish of Moylmoy (= Moylinny, just north of Six Mile Water, in the parish of Donegore) lists five tituladoes: James Adaire gent., John Boyd gent., Francis Shane gent., John Crawford gent., and William Shaw gent.

There are 459 people in the parish – 218 English (= Scottish) of whom 7 are Crawford; and 241 Irish.

Same area: 'Principal Irish and Scotch names': Boyd 7, McCormick 6, Crawford 7, Graham 6, Montgomery 5, Read 9, Wallace 6.

County of Antrim, Barony of Glenarme: 'Principal Irish and Scotch names': Boyd 14, Craford [Crawford] 10 families (not notable enough to have any forenames listed), McAlester 6. William Craford, gentleman, County Donegall [sic], Barony of Raphoe, Donoghmore Parish, Bellibune Quarter. 24 Eng/Scots, 23 Irish
William Crawford, gentleman, County Down, Barony of Ards, Bangor Parish, Ballemullen [Ballymullan] townland [= Crawfordsburn]. 27 Eng/Scots, 9 Irish

So a William Crawford was at Crawfordsburn in 1659. Any chance this might be the William Crawford spotted a few years earlier at Ballysavage in 1653 (see top of page)?

The 1669 Hearth Money Rolls for the Baronies of Cary, Dunluce Upper and Lower, Kilconway, Toome Upper and Lower, Antrim Upper and Lower, and Glenarm Upper and Lower, all in Co. Antrim, include an amazingly extensive list of Crawfords, including a Thomas Crafford [Crawford] of Ballysavage. Sadly there are no surviving Hearth Money Rolls for Co. Down.

The full Co. Antrim listing may be found online at <http://www.billmacafee.com/1660shearthmoneyrolls/1669hearthmoneyrollsantrim.pdf>

William Crawford is said to have purchased the lease of the Crawfordsburn estate in Co. Down from Lord Clanbrassil c.1670. His presence is confirmed in the Clanbrassil Lease and Rent Book:

In an article entitled *North Down as displayed in the Clanbrassil Lease and Rent Book* (published in the *Proceedings and Report of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society*, Second Series, Vol.8, Sessions 1964/65-1969/70, Page 22), dated 14 December 1965, Mrs M A K Garner explains about mills, landlords' obligations, millers' perks and a 1674 mention of William Crawford of Crawfordsburn:

Practically every lease includes 'suit and service to ye courts and mills'. The tenant was obliged to take his grain to be ground at the landlord's mill, usually paying to the landlord the sixteenth part of each boll for grinding and one fourth part of a peck out of each boll to the miller. The other requirement was that the tenant must take any small cases he had to the Manor Courts. These courts had no power to imprison, nor could they fine more than £10. They tried minor cases between tenants and had jurisdiction over markets.

In a lease of 1674 'the Toole & Moulter of ye succan of ye sd mill, except B. Robert & B. Davy [the townlands of Ballyrobert and Ballydavey], which after ye expiration of ye lease granted to sd W. Crafford and his mortgages paid is to be of ye succan of Holywood Mill'. This is the mill at Crawfordsburn.

The inclusion of this mill acreage in the leases laid on the landowner an obligation to provide a mill or mills on their estates for the use of their tenants, and to install in them a skilled miller. The miller made his profit from the Toole and Moulter. 'The Toole and Moulter of the succan'. The toole or tole and mooter or mulcture which one thinks of as a fine, is the payment to the miller. The Succan is the acreage or Sockan, that being the area from which a miller could expect to draw his customers. They were bound by their leases so to do.

A further mention is found in Charles Hanna's *The Scotch-Irish Families of America*, p.488:

Hamilton founded the towns of Bangor and Killyleagh, in county Down, and there is no doubt that he did 'plant' the land which he had acquired with Scottish tenants, the most of them evidently from the same counties in Scotland — Ayr, Renfrew, Wigtown, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright — as the men who followed Montgomery. The names of some of those who held farms from the Hamilton estates in 1681 and 1688 appear on rent-rolls of those years ... (*Hamilton Manuscripts*, pp. 108-111, 125-131), the majority of these residing in and near the towns of Bangor and Killyleagh:

Not unexpectedly by then, that list (an extensive one) includes a William Crafford.

In a discussion of various Crawford lines, the websiteⁱ *Crawford Family Crest, Coat of Arms and Name History*, states that the Crawfordsburn line descends 'from Baidland. The family tree traces back to William Crawford, Esq., who purchased the estates of Crawfordsburn, county Antrim [sic!], from Lord Clanbrassil ...' [that was apparently c.1671]

In a section entitled *Crawfurd of Baidland, subsequently of Ardmillan* [in Ayrshire, Scotland], 'David Crawfurd of Baidland ... had a daughter named Grisell who ... inherited Baidland through the right of Tailzie (that stipulated a husband of the Crawford surname). ... James Crawfurd of Baidland sold Baidland, bought Ardmillan (in 1658), marrying Marion Kennedy, daughter and co-

heiress of Hew Kennedy of Ardmillan ... Descendants of James of Ardmillan today are found in Sussex, England and the United States. James's younger sons were set up in business in Northern [sic, meaning 'the north of'] Ireland, with several of their descendants immigrating to America from Northern [the north of] Ireland from the early 1700s ...'

When John Crawford of Crawfordsburn married Jane Crawford of Ballysavage, can we assume that he was following the right of Tailzie?

Robert Whanⁱⁱ has noted that in 1690 there were riots in the Six Mile Water area of Co. Antrim when landlords tried to collect their rents:

Lord Donegall [the chief landlord] sent men to assist Benjamin Adair [of Leighinmohr], but one was wounded by a pitchfork and the cattle that had been seized were rescued by the tenants. The next day, Donegall came out himself, along with Captain William Shaw of Ballygally, Captain William Shaw of Bush, Mr John Crawford of Ballysavage, Mr Robert Crawford of Holestone [a neighbouring townland to Ballysavage], and a company of foot. When the tenants opposed the driving of the cattle, the troops were ordered to fire, and though none of the tenants were harmed, opposition ended. Soon after the event some attempted to present the riots as a Presbyterian outbreak against the members of the established church, but Adair, the Crawfords, Shaws and Upton were all members of the Presbyterian gentry and the incident illustrates that the Presbyterian gentry and Anglican landed elite could unite when their common interests were threatened.

Meanwhile, away from Ballysavage and Crawfordsburn, there was Crawford activity in Belfast:

The Town Book of the Corporation of Belfast, 1613-1816, lists *The Roll of the Freemen* and records that on 2 September 1669, 'James McCartney gent was Admitted and Sworne a ffree Comoner and merc^t of the Staple of the Borrough of Belfast'

The next entry for that day reads: – '**William Crawford sworne ut prius**' [Latin for 'as before']. The following entry, same day, was 'Hugh Crawford sworne ut prius'.

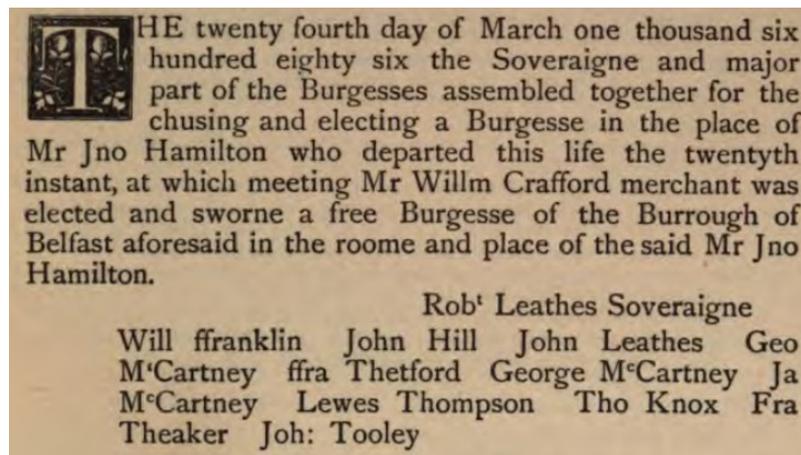
On 28 September 1671, there's an entry for 'Brice Crawford *merchant* sworne ut prius'.

And on 20 November 1673: – 'John Crafford Merchant sworn free Man before Georg m^cCartny Esq Sovraigne of y^e said Burrough ... Gratis [the earlier Crawfords had paid 10 shillings each].

On 5 July 1677, 'Andrew Craford marcht was admitted ...', denoted as an 'aprentis' [sic].

On 2 September 1680, 'Wm Craford march was admitted' [presumably, as stated in full for the previous John Hutchinson gent, 'to y^e ffreedom &^e'].

NB. No *Town Book* short listings for *The Roll of the Freemen* as above seem to exist from November 1681 to November 1723 – but there is this from 24 March 1686, which is the same William Crawford/Crafford who was admitted as a freeman in 1680:



And it's that William Crawford, a leading merchant of Belfast, who, unusually for a Presbyterian, was a burgess and then appointed Sovereign of Belfast for 1693 and 1694, but removed as Sovereign 'for not being qualified according to the Statute' (i.e., he was a Presbyterian). He also served as MP for Belfast in the Irish Parliament from 1703 to 1713.

The same William Crawford 'of Belfast' purchased part of Florida Manor in Co. Down (west of Killinchy) from the Montgomerys of Rosemount, Greyabbey, Co. Down.

Robert Whan has commentedⁱⁱⁱ:

Many of the merchants continued to live in urban areas and continued to engage in trade after they purchased land. William Crawford purchased the manor of Florida at Kilmood, County Down, in 1692, while John Young, another Belfast merchant, bought property in County Down from the trustees of the estates of Sir Hans Hamilton in 1706-9. Both Crawford and Young continued to reside in Belfast^{iv}. Land, therefore, was an investment for many of the merchants, and an asset which they could sell if necessary. Landownership was also attractive as it conferred status, elevating some of the merchant families into the ranks of the gentry. John Cowan of Derry, Edward Brice, William Crawford and Isaac Macartney of Belfast were included in two lists of the gentry of Ulster compiled around 1725 and 1732. The annual income of Brice and Crawford was estimated by the compilers as £200-£300, while Isaac Macartney's annual income was estimated at £600-£700^v.

Additional point of interest: in the 1690s and into the 1700s, Belfast's Town Clerk/notary public was Thomas Crawford (d.1708).

In 1709, the Sovereign, Burgesses and Commonality of Belfast requested four northern MPs, including William Crawford, to seek funding through trade tariffs to enable Belfast's dock and harbour to be repaired.

From around 1710, for a couple of years only it seems, John Craford/Crawford was one of the town's burgesses. Might this have been the eldest son of MP William, Captain John, who died 'after 1709'?^{vi}

On 28 September 1728 John Craford and James Craford, bracketed together as 'ffarmers' were listed, meaning 'sworn ffree', implied though not stated.

On 20 September 1753 'at an assembly the following persons were admitted as freemen by tickets
James Crawford merchant *D^d* [= dead]

Robert Crawford of Liverpool merchant

In Appendix A of *Belfast Merchant Families in the Seventeenth Century*, Dublin 1996, page 219, Jean Agnew provides an excellent potted biography of MP William Crawford (d. July 1716, his funeral recorded in the register of the First Presbyterian Church – ‘Mr. William Craford’, paid for by his son David). William had brothers Hugh and Alexander, sisters Jenat and Grisall.

William was married to Janet Clugston (d.1729, her funeral also recorded in the register of the First Presbyterian Church – ‘old Mrs. Craford’, paid for by her son David). Agnew lists their family as sons Captain John (‘died after 1709’), James (baptised in 1689 in Glasgow) and David (d.1734, merchant and ‘lord of the manor of Florida, Co. Down’); also a daughter Elinor (married Roger Haddock in 1709).

This Belfast William Crawford had obvious links with Co. Down – specifically the manor of Florida. His son, Captain John, was the John Crawford who was the father of Anne Crawford who married James – or more likely William – Arbuckle. More of that name mix-up later.

Aside from Florida, Co. Down, the Belfast William Crawford also had links, if not directly with Ballysavage, then with its neighbouring townlands – as evidenced by entries in the Dublin Register of Deeds. My thanks to ‘Mafegi’ and the website *Notes and family histories from an Irish genealogist* at mafegi.com for some of these next entries:

In 1708, for £500 Andrew McMin[n], merchant of Belfast, grants to William Craford [Crawford] of Belfast, Esq., a mortgage lease of 496 years for ‘the town and townlands of Le Ballyclare, Legalloy [Legaloy] and Scalgaranbane [Skilganaban] in the Territory of Ballynure, Co Antrim. ... Subject to the condition that if Andrew McMin pays back the £500 plus interest on the 1st May next, the indenture be void’.

Register Of Deeds (ROD), Dublin, Volume 2, Page 295, Memorial No. 463

In 1714, William Crawford of Belfast sells on the same lands to Anne Dallway, widow and relict of Lieut Col Travers, for the remainder of the 496 years ‘in consideration of £500 plus interest due to him’.

ROD, Dublin, Vol. 13, Page 78, No. 5109

Just over two weeks later, April 1714, there was a further lease sale. Back in 1707, Richard Dobbs of Dobbsland had sold a lease for 496 years to Grissell (sometimes Grizell) Smith née Clugston (William Crawford’s widowed sister-in-law), William Crawford and John Chalmers, merchant of Belfast, for the townlands of Ballytoberdowney [Toberdowney], Ballydunturky [Dunturky] and Briantange [Bryantang]. This was now sold to Samuel Davys Esq., mayor of Carrickfergus for £500.

ROD, Dublin, Vol. 14, Page 56, No. 5163

Meanwhile ...

At Ballysavage itself, Jane Crawford, who married John Crawford of Crawfordsburn, had a brother James and at least two sisters – Margaret (who married James Hamilton – see the 1811 letter in the separate PDF) and Unknown (who married Rev. Henry Crooks – see that letter again).

In 1712, James Crawford, Gent., of Ballysavage (presumably Jane's brother) was a party to the marriage settlement between Clotworthy Upton of Castleupton and Jane Ormsby from Co. Limerick.

ROD, Dublin, Vol. 9, Page 170, No. 3457

In 1716, James Crawford, Gent., spent £230.8s on the tithes of the towns and lands of Fourmileburn and Moyedim [Moyadam] in the parish of Donegore as part of the marriage settlement of Lord Viscount Masserene.

ROD, Dublin, Vol. 17, Page 292, No. 8868

In 1728, James Crafford [sic], Gent., of Ballysavage, Co. Antrim, was a witness to the sale of a lease of land by John Craford, Gent., of Holestone and his wife Mary Crawford (née Steel). John was described as the administrator of his father Robert Craford, deceased. The sale was 'by and with the consent and approbation' of John and Mary's eldest son Robert Craford. The land had been originally leased to Brice Craford in 1656 by Lord Donegall.

ROD, Dublin, Vol. 55, Page 512, No. 38065

In his will of 1728, John Shaw, Gent., of Ballytweedy, left £500 raised from his estate to his brother Thomas Shaw of Ballyministragh and his kinsmen James Crawford of Ballysavage and William McCulloch of Piedmont, all of Co. Antrim. The money was to be kept in trust and used as a 'marriage portion' for his daughter Helen Shaw. John's son, Henry Shaw was also appointed as one of the executors. The will was witnessed by William Agnew, Gent., of Kilwaughter.

Someone else might like to sort out those relationships – but James Crawford was married to Margaret Agnew (a sister of William perhaps?); William McCulloch was a cousin of John Shaw and also a cousin of Margaret Agnew.

ROD, Dublin, Vol. 60, Page 160, No. 40331

In 1729 David Crawford, Esq., of Belfast, married Mary Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton of Dunnemanagh, Co. Tyrone. The marriage contract also involved William Hamilton of Mount Hamilton and William McCulloch, both of Co. Antrim and both 'of the third part'. Again £500 seems to have been the going rate at that time – but the fine detail here involved the manor of Florida, with 'the town and lands of Ballybunden, Drumeach and a proportion of the townlands of Kilmood'.

ROD, Dublin, Vol. 62, Page 90, No. 42015

Writing in his ancestry blog^{vii}, Chris West suggests that David Crawford was the Craford in 'the Wine Company of Belfast now [1726] carried on in the names of McCulloch Craford Arbuckle & Co'. West points out that when David Crawford died in 1734, his heiress was his niece Mrs Ann Arbuckle.

ROD, Dublin, Vol. 49, Page 284, No. 31992

And that will shortly bring us back to address the confusion over Anne Arbuckle's father.

We know that William Crawford purchased the Crawfordsburn estate c.1670 from Lord Clanbrassil.

That William (unknown dates) may have been married to Ursula (unknown dates) who was mentioned in his will – surname unknown. On the other hand, she might have been his sister!

Question: source required please for that unseen-by-me will?

Also check out Ursula Hamilton, daughter of Sir Hans Hamilton. She married George Ross who lived at Portavo, Co Down. Their daughter Mary Ross married Hugh Hamilton d.1728, (son of Alexander Hamilton).

It seems most unlikely now that this was the same William Crawford^{viii} (bef.1659-1716) we met on pages 6 and 7 – a leading merchant in Belfast, one of its burgesses and, unusually for a Presbyterian, the town's Sovereign in 1693 and 1694. He was also an MP for Belfast in the Irish Parliament, 1703-1713 and the purchaser of Florida Manor, Kilmood, Co. Down in 1692.

Belfast's William Crawford (see page 7) had three sons, Captain John, James and David, and a daughter Elinor.

Captain John was the father of Anne Crawford (??- prob.1733).

Sir Bernard Burke, in *The Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*, 4th edition, London, 1863, p.570, described Anne Crawford as the 'daughter and heir of John Craford [Crawford], [who was] brother and heir-at-law of David Craford, Esq., of Florida, Co. Down'.

All too often, Anne Crawford, daughter of Captain John, is said to have married James Arbuckle^{ix}. An Arbuckle, yes. But was it James or William Arbuckle (see below for a further discussion on that).

Anne and J or W Arbuckle's daughter, Alice Arbuckle (c.1725-1796), married (i) Thomas Whyte and, in 1755, after Thomas Whyte's death, (ii) Robert Gordon (1722-1793).

One of Alice and Robert's sons was David Gordon (1759-1837) who, in 1789, married Mary Crawford, the youngest daughter of James and Mabel Crawford (see below).

Alice Arbuckle's mother, Anne Crawford, was the niece and heiress of David Crawford of Florida Manor, Co. Down. And it was through Alice's marriage that the Gordon family acquired Florida Manor^x.

Herewith a brief digression on the Arbuckles:

The Arbuckles are to be found in the *Funeral Register of the First Presbyterian Church of Belfast, 1712-1736*, edited by Jean Agnew, UHF, 1995.

Mr Arbuckle, merchant, paid for the funeral of Mr. Johnston of Rademon, May 1720, – an interesting link with the future wife of James Crawford of Crawfordsburn (see Mabel Johnston on the page 11; perhaps this was Mabel's grandfather?). p.22

A Mr Arbuckle (perhaps the father of James Arbuckle senior) was buried in August 1721. p.26

In April 1726, John Black was buried – paid for by Mr James Arbuckle. Jean Agnew lists the 1706 marriage of merchant John Black’s daughter Priscilla (d.1746) to merchant James Arbuckle. They had two sons: William Arbuckle (d.1727) who married ‘Anne, daughter of Captain John Craford, grand-daughter and heiress of William Craford’; and James, the younger, who married Mary Lutwidge of Whitehaven on 3 December 1733 in Lancaster. James, the younger, died in 1739 on the Isle of Man. p.31

Belfast News Letter, Tuesday 1 May 1739

Last Week died in the Isle of Man James Arbuckle, once an eminent Merchant in this Place.

William Arbuckle’s funeral in October 1727 was paid for by his father Mr. James Arbuckle. p.33

June 1733 – Funeral of Widow Arbuckle of Rosemary Lane – paid for by ‘old Mrs Arbuckle’. p.38. Jean Agnew suggests (p.55) that this was Anne (née Crawford) widow of William Arbuckle. Old Mrs Arbuckle ‘was probably her husband’s grandmother’ (see next entry). p.38

September 1733 – Funeral of ‘old widow Arbuckle’ paid for by Mr James Arbuckle’s wife, presumably Priscilla née Black. p.39

March 1736 – Funeral of Mr. James Arbuckle paid for by his son Mr. James Arbuckle. p.42

A possible solution of the James or William question might be that Anne Crawford did indeed marry William Arbuckle. They had baby Alice, but a couple of years later, 1727, William died, followed by Anne in 1733. Perhaps young Alice was then brought up by the late William’s brother James.

Successful merchant that he was, James wasn’t without his financial woes. On page 115 of *The Presbyterians of Ulster, 1680-1730*, Boydell 2012, Robert Whan notes that ‘as a result of the interconnectedness and interdependency of the [Belfast] merchants the fall of one merchant could lead to the failure of others. James Arbuckle of Belfast, though he had stock valued at £1,800 and shares in ships worth £800, went bankrupt because he was owed £7,000 by others.’^{xi}

And so to the Crawfords of Crawfordsburn. See next page.

Crawfordsburn William's son, John Crawford (born c.1670), married Jane Crawford^{xii} of Ballysavage.

Jane was said to be the daughter of Andrew Crawford of Ballysavage, between Antrim and Ballyclare. It has also been widely claimed that she was a relative, perhaps a cousin, of John Crawford. Despite the previous pages, I have failed to identify what that relationship might have come about.

Jane Crawford of Ballysavage also had a brother James, who had at least two sons.

John & Jane's children included:

- James Crawford (??-1777) who, in 1740, married Mabel Johnston (c.1720-1772).

Mabel was the daughter of Hugh Johnston (1685-1737) of Rademon, Crossgar, Co. Down.

Her brother, Arthur Johnston (1721-1814) was MP in the Irish Parliament for Killyleagh, Co. Down, 1769-1776. In 1767 Arthur married Ursula Harriot Blackwood, daughter of Sir Robert Blackwood, First Baronet of Killyleagh. There were no children of the marriage.

Mabel's sister, Jane Johnston, married William Mussenden (1712-1780). He was the son of Daniel Mussenden (c.1685-1763) of Belfast (and, from 1757, of Larchfield, Annahilt, Co. Down) – providing a significant family link to banking (Mussenden, Adair & Bateson was the first banking company, est.1753, in Belfast). Daniel Mussenden and his son William were amongst Belfast's principal merchants, dealing in exports and imports.

- Anne Crawford (??- certainly after 1767) who, in 1737, married Henry McCulloch of Randalstown, Co. Antrim.

Anne was described in the marriage settlement^{xiii} as John Crawford's 'eldest daughter'. The marriage contract or settlement of 1737 brings together some key people encountered on these pages and in the letter of 1811, and provides another link between Crawfordsburn and Ballysavage.

First part, Henry McCulloch, Randalstown; Second Part, William McCulloch, Paidmont [=Piedmont], and James Craufford [Crawford], Ballysavage; Third Part, John Crawford, Crawfordsburn, and his eldest daughter Ann [sic].

ROD, Dublin, Vol. 87, Page 423, No. 62439

Anne and Henry's daughter, also Anne (d.1817), married Robert Alexander (d.1790) of Boom Hall, Co. Londonderry, brother of James Alexander, later Lord Caledon, in 1759 (see James and Mabel's daughter Anne Crawford below).

- Another daughter perhaps – since Anne had been described as the 'eldest daughter'.

James and Mabel's children were:

- John Crawford (1745-1827) married (1784) Maria Kennedy (c.1748-1829)
Maria was the daughter of Hugh Kennedy of Cultra.

John and Maria's children were:

- Mabel Fridiswid Crawford (1785-1844) married William Sharman (1780-1861) of Moira Castle, in 1805, becoming William Sharman-Crawford, and inheriting Crawfordsburn.
Mabel inherited the Rademon Estate, Crossgar, on the death of her uncle Arthur Johnston in 1826.
 - Arthur Johnston Crawford (1786-1826) – unmarried
- Arthur Crawford (c.1748-1833) (of Bloomfield House) married Theodosia Waddell (c.1772-1849)

Arthur and Theodosia's children included:

- James Crawford (c.1795-1860)
married (1823) Ellen Ferguson (c.1797-1880)
 - John Crawford (c.1796-1864) married (1825)
Harriette Mackintosh
 - Arthur Crawford (c.1798-1827) – unmarried,
died in India.
 - William Crawford (c.1800-1872) married
Jane Cairns of Parkmount.
 - + daughters (names?)
- James Crawford (c.1750-1787) married ?? unknown
James was a Major in the Bengal Army and died in India.
His daughter Jane (c.1775-1797) married Francis Savage MP,
Hollymount, Co. Down, in 1795. Francis and Jane's only child Mary-
Anne married Matthew Forde of Seaforde, Co. Down and
Coolgreany, Co. Wexford. Jane died in her twenty-second year in
March 1797 and 'was laid in the vault of Ardkeen'^{xiv}.
 - Jane Crawford (1751-1835) – unmarried
 - Anne Crawford (c.1753-1777) married (1774) James Alexander (1750-1802),
MP for Londonderry, 1775-90.
James Alexander became the 1st Lord Caledon.
 - William Crawford (1757-1834) of Cork, married

(1) Elizabeth Cooke (or Mary Bordman?)

(2) Mary Uniacke

William Crawford and William Beamish co-founded the famous Cork Beamish & Crawford brewery in 1792. In 1825, Crawford's daughter Mary married Robert Gordon of Florida Manor, Co. Down. He was a son of David and Mary Gordon – see below.

- Mary Crawford (?1768 -?) married (1789) David Gordon (1759-1837)
of Florida, Co. Down.

Mary was a cousin of David Gordon's mother, Alice Arbuckle. This is another family link to banking. The Gordon family had previously been wine and spirit and general merchants, but David Gordon entered the legal profession and was an important banker (Gordon and Company later became the Belfast Banking Company). David's sister, Anne Gordon, married Eldred Pottinger in 1779.

Belfast News Letter, 2 August 1808

We learn with pleasure that business commenced yesterday at the Belfast Bank, No.1 Donegall Square. The partners are David Gordon, Narcissus Batt, John H. Houston and Hugh Crawford, Esquires. The rising opulence of Belfast and the great increase in its trade, evidently renders such an establishment necessary. [Hugh Crawford lived at Orangefield and was a neighbour, though unrelated, of Arthur Crawford at Bloomfield.]

This next quotation (re James Crawford jun.'s son-in-law) is from:

Savage-Armstrong, George Francis. *The Ancient and Noble Family of the Savages of the Ards, with Sketches of English and American Branches of the House of Savage*. Marcus Ward & Co., Ltd., London, Belfast and New York, 1888.

Mr. Francis Savage (1769-1823) resided chiefly at Hollymount, and his withdrawal from his ancestral home at Ardkeen no doubt tended to hasten the decay of the House by Strangford Lough.

We find Mr. Francis Savage mentioned in 1796, along with two other members of the Savage family, as one of the Grand Jury that endeavoured to repress the seditious movements which began to manifest themselves in that year even in the County of Down, and which culminated two years later in the Rebellion of '98. 'At the Summer Assizes in 1796,' writes Mr. Lilburn (*Belfast Weekly News*, Feb, 26, 1887), 'the country being in a very disturbed state, owing to the rebellious movements of the people, the Grand Jury of Down resolved to exert themselves to preserve the peace of the country and enforce due obedience to the law. The resolution was subscribed by Daniel Mussenden, Sheriff; Francis Savage [of Ardkeen], foreman; Sir John Blackwood, Bart; Hon. Robert Ward; J. Reilly; David Kerr; Richard Magennis; Matthew Fforde; Nicholas Price; Patrick Savage [of Portaferry]; J. W. Maxwell; Arthur Johnston; Savage Hall; Rainey Maxwell; Arthur Annesley; Holt Waring; Gawn Hamilton; Robert Waddell; George Mathews; Thomas Dowglas; John C. Gordon; Thomas Lane; Francis Savage [of Glastry]; Thomas Waring.'

Endnotes follow on the next page.

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- ⁱ <https://coadb.com/surnames/crawford-arms.html>, accessed 11 July 2021.
- ⁱⁱ Whan, Robert, *The Presbyterians of Ulster, 1680-1730*, Boydell Press, 2013, p 79.
[William Tisdall], *The conduct of the Dissenters of Ireland, with respect both to church and state* (Dublin, 1712), pp 15-16; [Kirkpatrick], *Presby. loyalty*, pp 415—19.
- ⁱⁱⁱ *Ibid.*, p 115
- ^{iv} Agnew, Jean. *Belfast Merchant Families in the Seventeenth Century*, Four Courts Press, Dublin, 1996, pp 46, 219, 252.
- ^v List of the gentlemen of Co. Down and Co. Antrim (Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Upton papers, MS 24.K.19, no. 1); list of the nobility and gentry of Ulster (Lambeth Palace Lib., Gibson papers, MS 1742, ff 49-56)
- ^{vi} Source: Agnew, Jean. *Belfast Merchant Families in the Seventeenth Century*, Four Courts Press, Dublin, 1996, p 219
- ^{vii} Source: <https://chriswestancestryblog.wordpress.com/2020/10/22/the-mccullochs-in-ireland-part-2-james-of-grogan-william-of-piedmont/>
- ^{viii} Source: Agnew, Jean. *Belfast Merchant Families in the Seventeenth Century*, Four Courts Press, Dublin, 1996, p 219
- ^{ix} Presumably the same James Arbuckle referred to by Robert Whan in *The Presbyterians of Ulster, 1680-1730*, Boydell and Brewer, 2013? Quote: ‘As a result of the interconnectedness and interdependency of the merchants the fall of one merchant could lead to the failure of others. James Arbuckle of Belfast, though he had stock valued at £1,800 and shares in ships worth £800, went bankrupt because he was owed £7,000 by others.’ In 1786, a James Arbuckle was High Sheriff of Co Down.
- ^x PRONI Introduction to the Gordon Papers D4202
- ^{xi} Barnard, Toby. *A New Anatomy of Ireland: The Irish Protestants, 1649-1770*, London, 2004
- ^{xii} Source: <http://www.dickinsonenterprises.co.uk/Genealogy/files/1.htm> (accessed 29 June 2021) and widely elsewhere, including thepeerage.com.
- ^{xiii} Register of Deeds, Dublin, Vol. 87, Page 423, No. 62439
- ^{xiv} Information from Savage-Armstrong, George Francis, ed., *A Genealogical History of the Savage Family in Ulster*, London, 1906