A young man from Donegal in North Ireland took up residence in the year 1821 on the south shore of the Ohio River, down-stream from the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela. His experience gives a glimpse of the opportunities which America provided in the 19th century. For the next twenty years he lived near the mouth of Saw Mill Run, acquiring from time to time numerous pieces of land in Lower St. Clair and Chartiers Townships, many of them contiguous. Accepting the openings which beckoned to a newcomer in the upper Ohio Valley country of those days, he later became a substantial landowner in Virginia and Ohio. In the three communities where his American days were lived he was an active churchman and a useful citizen generally. This is not so much the biography of a man named Robert Crawford as a study of the times in which he lived. The history of a region or of a period of time is better understood in reference to the lives and experiences of participants.

Robert’s many property transactions between 1833 and 1866 are recorded in Allegheny County Deed Books 47 through 256 and in original copies of deeds and agreements preserved in this writer’s

The “most recent” of the late Dr. Crawford’s scholarly yet very human studies of the Ohio Valley is printed here with gratitude for all his services to history and especially to The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania since 1938 — a period of twenty-eight busy and helpful years.—Ed.
It is difficult to be sure in this later century just how all his parcels of land fitted together, and what his maximum holdings were at a given time. Too often the cited boundaries referred only to changing landmarks such as sycamore, black oak, thorn and elm trees along with stumps, posts and pins, and the margins of neighboring tracts which in turn had descriptions that changed from decade to decade. The land was not always transmitted in the same units as it was received. However, it is certain that Robert owned a number of pieces of land and shares in other parcels in an area having considerable river frontage and devoted primarily to commercial and industrial uses. This tract, lying partly in what became Temperanceville and partly in what became West Pittsburgh, was intersected by Saw Mill Run, by the Noblestown and Temperanceville Turnpike, the Washington Turnpike and the Steubenville Turnpike, by the Little Saw Mill Run Coal Rail Road, and later by the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Rail Road. This is the area now occupied by the southern approaches of the West End Bridge, and adjacent portions of Main Street, Steuben Street and the West End Bypass. Crawford held other non-contiguous parcels in Lower St. Clair and Chartiers Townships, and a city lot on Liberty Avenue in Pittsburgh proper. Apparently the 1830 alleged discovery of gas in Saw Mill Run territory, as reported by Lorant, did not involve these particular properties.

Most of these land parcels or shares in larger tracts were purchased from Joseph Elliott, John M. Snowden, Jr., Jeremiah Dunlavy, James Duffy, James Marlatt, or their heirs. These parcels were derived for the most part from the large farm plot which West Elliott had obtained from Ezekiel Harker in 1822. Crawford's holdings were bounded by those of the heirs of General James O'Hara, lands of Harmar Denny, William Miller, John B. Warden, John Elliott, John Graham, Philip Smith, and of Smith Beatty, John Obey, Edward McGinnis, Francis Bailey, Samuel Graham and James Trunick. Another boundary of the Crawford lands as noted in the deeds was

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1 Allegheny County Deed Books 47, 23; 48, 291; 50, 16; 52, 112; 53, 360; 57, 125; 70, 524; 73, 395; 80, 69; 85, 379; 129, 31; 169, 270; 173, 123; 207, 97; and 256, 457, plus specific references made elsewhere in this paper, plus a half dozen duplicate or supplementary records in the author's files. The suggestions of Mrs. Margaret P. Bothwell are acknowledged with appreciation.


3 Stefan Lorant, Pittsburgh, the Story of an American City (Garden City, New York, 1964), 462.
"The Manor." Apparently this was the western boundary of the Manor of Pittsburgh as surveyed in 1769. This survey describes this line as coming up from a point lying to the southwest, to "a white walnut on the banks of the Ohio," and goes on to explain that "the white walnut on the Ohio stood a short distance above Saw Mill Run, where the Washington and Steubenville roads unite."  

Crawford sold lands and shares in land to the Harmar Denny of that generation, to John M. Snowden, Jr., Valentine Short, Thompson Bell, A. Kirk Lewis, Aaron Frew, Porter R. Friend, the Western Transportation Co. (for the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Rail Road5), James Wood, Eli Neeld, William York, and Elizabeth Shaffer. Finally, in 1870, his heirs gave a quit-claim deed to Mrs. Elizabeth F. Denny6 for the last remaining rights held in this area.

One of the most interesting agreements on file is one made with John M. Snowden, Jr., in 1841, on joint rights of possession of Saw Mill Run,7 "The same to be held in common between them and used in joint occupancy by both parties so as to give each the use of said Run to the exclusion of all other persons whatsoever." The Run passed through and between properties held by the two men. One of their concerns may have been the control of fishing parties which came from Pittsburgh by ferry (see footnote 25).

Between 1857 and 1867 Crawford leased to Samuel Carnahan and Samuel Hodgins a ferry landing on a portion of his river frontage extending "from Lee and Holmes Ferry Landing down the river to James Wood and Co. line."8 He had acquired this ferry property in 1837

5 Allegheny County Deed Book 177, 492.
6 Elizabeth Fehiger Denny, widow of Harmar Denny (d. 1852) and daughter of General James and Mary Carson O'Hara, Centennial Volume of the First Presbyterian Church, 1784-1884 (Pittsburgh, Wm. G. Johnston & Co., 1884, 203ff). Gen. O'Hara (d. 1819) was the most extensive landowner in the vicinity, and he had been chief Burgess of Pittsburgh in 1803 (Dr. C. W. W. Elkin, "Remarks on Some Old Cemeteries of the Pittsburgh Region," WPHM, XXXVIII, 1955, 100). Elizabeth rented two pews in the First Presbyterian Church in addition to the one rented by the James O'Hara heirs (Pittsburgh newspapers, May 1, 1855). See also Frank W. Powelson, Founding Families of Allegheny County, I, 143, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1963. The assistance of Mr. James Waldo Fawcett is acknowledged in this as well as at other points in the preparation of this paper.
7 Allegheny County Deed Book 63, 108. See also Powelson, III, 276. John, Jr.'s wife was Elizabeth Elliott. His father, who died in 1845, was the third mayor of Pittsburgh.
8 A four-page handwritten agreement preserved in the author's files, dated 19 February 1857 and extended April 1, 1862.
from Jeremiah Dunlavy, and supposedly the ferry had been operated by others before it was leased to Carnahan and Hodgins, along with the related buildings and access and service facilities. Dahlinger records that in 1784 "the legislature granted Daniel Elliott the right to establish a ferry from his land at the mouth of Saw Mill Run to a point . . . at the mouth of Chateau Street . . . Elliott's location remained the site of a ferry for more than a hundred and thirty years." It is not apparent whether this reference may have been to the Lee and Holmes Ferry site, or the Carnahan and Hodgins Ferry, or to some other ferry landing. All of this river frontage was at one time owned by members of the Elliott family. The two large grants known as "Elliott's Design" and "Elliott's Delight," both surveyed in 1784, were patented to Daniel Elliott in 1785 and 1787 respectively. They totaled one square mile. The portion of this tract lying up over the hill has long been known as the "Elliott" district of Pittsburgh.

Two famous landmarks, the old Salt Works on Saw Mill Run and the adjacent covered highway bridge, are prominent features of the foreground in the view of Pittsburgh which Russell Smith painted in 1838. Another version of this view, painted by this well-known artist in 1843, is hung in the auditorium of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania. This obsolete but picturesque plant "and the apparatus connected therewith," stood on two acres of land for which Crawford sold his interest to John M. Snowden, Jr., in 1837. Elder, writing in The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, says that "George Anshutz had a salt plant in Saw Mill Run . . . very early, for by 1829 the works were considered old." Hovey says that the painter Joshua Shaw "probably came to Pittsburgh about 1825 when he did the delicate sketch of the Salt Works on Saw Mill Run now owned by Carnegie Institute." The neighboring houses shown in these pictures are mentioned in several of Robert Crawford's deeds and agreements.

Of Saw Mill Run, there is a record that "a sawmill was erected

9 Allegheny County Deed Book 172, 473.
10 Charles M. Dahlinger, WPHM, I, 170.
13 Reproduced in color in Lorant, 98 (with two integers of date transposed).
14 Allegheny County Deed Book 54, 50.
15 Margaret Elder, WPHM, XII, 214.
16 Walter R. Hovey, WPHM, XL, 41; also Lorant, 82.
17 Guidebook to Historic Places in Western Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh, 1938), 24, and Leland D. Baldwin, Pittsburgh, the Story of a City (Pittsburgh, 1937), 57.
here in 1759 by General John Stanwix to help in the building of the second Fort Pitt. It was a water-powered sawmill. Here it was that the murder of two men on May 29, 1763, heralded the siege of Pittsburgh by Pontiac's allies. The hills along Saw Mill Run were among the earliest developed for coal, and a railway was built here about 1853 to haul the coal down to the river." Baldwin notes that "the Economites had laid the Saw Mill Run Railroad\textsuperscript{18} to Banksville, a distance of three miles." The writer has found no record of dealings between Robert Crawford and the Economites, although this railroad seems to have traversed his lands, as noted above. Perhaps the right of way was granted by earlier or later owners of the parcels of land involved.\textsuperscript{19}

Of Temperanceville, where some of Crawford's holdings were included, Baldwin\textsuperscript{20} writes in this same work that "it was laid out by Isaac Warden and it got its peculiar name from the fact that deeds to property sold there stipulated that liquor should never be sold on the premises. There is no record that the agreements were kept . . . Its industrial establishments included salt, glass and plough works, and a rolling mill. It did not, however, become a borough until 1859." Harris' 1841 Directory of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities said on pp. 158-159 that "In Temperance Village there are likewise several coal establishments, and a salt establishment owned by Mr. J. M. Snowden, Jr., a large Saw Mill belonging to Messrs. Trenick, McCall and Richardson, an extensive axe factory, belonging to Mr. John Holmes, and a steam flouring mill belonging to Mr. McLaren. This village has two churches, several schools, and a large number of industrious mechanics reside here."

Of West Pittsburgh, where some of Crawford's holdings also lay, Baldwin\textsuperscript{21} describes "a borough erected in 1853, extending from Temperanceville to a line about one third of the distance from the Point to the Smithfield Bridge. There it was that the original Craig and O'Hara glass factory was set up, and there, in time, sprang up other factories working with iron and steel . . . in 1872 when a blanket act of the legislature swept all the South Side boroughs into the City [of Pittsburgh]." This borough extended down the Ohio River bank beyond Saw Mill Run, as far as the Little Saw Mill Run Rail Road terminal, and included the Salt Works site and a portion of the James

\textsuperscript{18} Baldwin, 247; also John P. Cowan, \textit{WPHM}, XII, 121; and Lorant, 464.

\textsuperscript{19} For example, Deed Book 72, 344, records the transfer by sheriff's sale of 37 acres in St. Clair Township to George Rapp of the Economites in 1845.

\textsuperscript{20} Baldwin, 245; see also \textit{History of Allegheny County}, 447.

\textsuperscript{21} Baldwin, 245.
Wood & Co. property, tracts of land in which Robert had had earlier financial interest.\textsuperscript{22}

This Robert Crawford, born in 1799 or 1800, a youth who had sailed from Ireland in 1821, applied for American citizenship through Prothonotary Samuel Gormly in 1824, and in 1826 his petition was granted by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.\textsuperscript{23} He was the brother of Samuel, John, and a sister. Sometime prior to 1825 he was married to Mary Alexander. Their daughter Elizabeth was born in that year, and their son John in 1830. A consumptive, Mary probably died soon after John's birth.\textsuperscript{24} Deeds executed by Robert from 1830 through 1836 make no mention of a wife. A Robert Crawford joined the First Presbyterian congregation of Pittsburgh on February 29, 1828,\textsuperscript{25} but there is no certainty that he was this man.

At some time prior to 1837 Robert was married again, to one Mary Anderson. She joined with him in signing numerous deeds and agreements recorded in Allegheny County, and in Virginia and Ohio, in the next thirty years. Their daughter Amanda was born in 1838, and they had another daughter, Selina.\textsuperscript{26} The four children of the two marriages continued together as members of a closely knit family, headed by the father and the new mother. Another child of the second marriage, William, died in his youth. This second Mary was born in 1809 and she lived until 1902.

One of the more interesting phases of Robert's career in Allegheny County was his partnership in 1841 and 1842 with one James Campbell in a commission business which was probably unincorporated. Sometimes it was called Crawford and Campbell (or Campbelle), sometimes Campbell and Crawford. There was a James Campbell in Temperanceville (his name appears in several Deed Books) and

\textsuperscript{22} \textit{Atlas of the Cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Adjoining Boroughs}, 1872, 110, 112.
\textsuperscript{23} Pennsylvania Supreme Court, actions dated September 7, 1824 and September 20, 1826 (photocopies in the writer's files).
\textsuperscript{24} Thomas and Mary Alexander of nearby Fayette Township had a daughter Mary who married a Crawford. Whether this was the Mary Alexander Crawford who was Robert's first wife is not known by this writer. The dates are appropriate but there were Crawford's in that township. See Frank W. Powelson, \textit{Founding Families of Allegheny County}, 4 vols. Photocopies of manuscript records, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1963, Vol. 1, p. 2. Also, Allegheny County Deed Books \textit{43}, 564; \textit{63}, 393; and \textit{67}, 361, identify William, Robert and John Crawford in relation to a Raccoon Creek area farm in 1832 et seq.
\textsuperscript{25} Membership roll of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. Courtesy of Mrs. Virginia Van Kirk. It may well have been this Robert, because a ferry ran from a point just upstream from Saw Mill Run to the foot of Liberty Street in Pittsburgh proper, not far from the church.
\textsuperscript{26} These facts are gleaned from family records which are not complete.
another James Campbell across the river in Manchester, according to the county records of deeds and agreements. There were other James Campbells and Robert Crawfords in the greater Pittsburgh community. Most of the available information about this venture takes the form of records of business transactions, which have been preserved and are in the files of this writer.27 Bills of lading and receipts show dealings in baled cotton, barreled molasses, lumber, bulk lard, barreled whiskey, hogsheads of sugar, along with potatoes, buckwheat in kegs, butter, coffee in bags, cheese, tinware, candles in boxes, beans, and the necessary sacks and barrels. The partners brought shipments by river from as far away as New Orleans; their inventories showed flour owned at Wheeling, New Orleans and Maysville; their books listed charges for wharfage and drayage at Cincinnati and New Orleans.

One of the more interesting purchases from the standpoint of price, made in October 28, 1841, from I. I. Parker of Pittsburgh, involved 57 barrels of Old Monongahela whiskey, 1990 gallons at 33c, plus 50c a piece for the barrels, for a total cost of $685.45.

A glimpse of the nature and cost of river cargo shipments of that day is seen from a bill of lading28 given at New Orleans on April 1, 1842, by H. H. Lewis, to Robert Crawford, calling for transportation from New Orleans to Cincinnati, on the Steam Boat Columbus, of the following items, all at a charge for freight of eighteen cents per hundred pounds, for that distance: "1 Bag Coffee, 1 Box Candles, 5 Hhds Sugar, 13 Bbls Molasses, 1 Bbl Cordage." An endorsement on the back of the bill indicates that these items were then brought from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh on the packet Goddess of Liberty at a cost of "37½ cts pr Bbl for Molasses & 12½ cts pr 100" for balance." 29

H. Beam & Co. of New Orleans issued on April 1, 1842, a statement on the conversion of specie taken in trade, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rec'd in city money</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2873.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>$220</td>
<td>217.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>118.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In change</td>
<td></td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$3210.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27 Written in ink on rag paper of various sizes, including portions torn from larger sheets.
28 A printed form, supplied in duplicate, a third copy retained by the originator.
29 This transaction was mentioned in an article published in the WPHM, XLVII, by this writer. That article also gave an account of the sale of "uncurrent money" taken in trading up and down the river, as made at New Orleans on March 30, 1842.
The partnership was dissolved on April 26, 1842, but the relationship of the partners seems to have been an amicable one. Already, Robert's interests were turning more to the downriver territory. His brother John, who apparently had come to America a year or two before Robert, had settled above King's Creek in the northern part of Brooke County, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1819. Robert continued to handle river shipments of cotton, molasses, flour and sugar, coal and lumber, after the partnership had ended. Mr. A. M. Crawford of Pittsburgh remembers family lore to the effect that Robert was one of the many engaged in floating logs from the upper Allegheny. Perhaps he was a supplier of the sawmill on Saw Mill Run.

This was not a particularly good time for new business ventures in Pittsburgh. Reiser writes that "the panic of 1837 . . . interrupted business of all kinds . . . In the 1840's manufacturing rehabilitated itself slowly. The tariff and financial policies of the country were too uncertain to allow for much progress . . . No survey was made of [Pittsburgh] business from 1840 until 1850." 11

Robert Crawford began to purchase land in Brooke County, Virginia, where his brother was already established, in 1843. Much of the land was bought from James W. and Hannah Brown, although a major portion came through court sale. In 1843 he bought 231 acres; in 1853, 305 acres; in 1856, 13 acres. 12 There was some frontage on the Ohio River, just south of the ferry to Brown's Island which was operated from land owned by the Hooker family. While he was building up this farm tract of 549 acres, he was, as noted above, selling land from his Saw Mill Run holdings to Harmar Denny, Thompson Bell, Porter R. Friend, Eli Neeld, and William York. The new land was located in a rich farming valley which, with its village, was already called Holliday's Cove. It later became the site of the present industrial Weirton.

Robert did not move to Virginia for several years after he began purchasing land there. We have evidence that he moved his family in 1849. 13 Receipts 14 show that he paid taxes in West Pittsburgh Bor-

30 J. H. Newton, History of the Panhandle (Wheeling, 1879), 414.
32 Brooke County Deed Book 14, 355; Hancock County Record Book B, 328-330. (The northern portion of Brooke County including these lands was established as Hancock County by action of the General Assembly of Virginia on January 15, 1848.)
33 Newton, 450.
34 The original receipts and other papers mentioned in this and other para-
The Crawford homestead in Holliday's Cove, West Virginia, built by Robert Crawford about 1849, was occupied by his son John and the latter's widow until 1902. This picture was copied from an old photograph preserved by Mrs. A. M. Crawford.
ough through 1862 at least. His real estate interests were being looked after by attorney Robert Woods, to whom he paid $500 on June 22, 1855, "for all professional services to this date."

By mid-century Robert had shown civic as well as business interests in the Allegheny County community where his American career had begun twenty-five years before. He was one of the sponsors of a new schoolhouse. The writer has a handwritten record that "I, Aron Frew, agree to build and erect a Schoolhouse in Temperanceville for J. Ewan, Robert Crawford and J. P. Pease [?] of the following description, Say twenty-two feet long by sixteen feet in width and nine feet story, to be frame building and finished in a good workman like manner." Robert also promoted a subscription list for funds "to be expended in the erection of a foot walk from the Iron Works to Gate No. 1 on the W. P. T. P. Road, and if a sufficient amount of money can be raised, the walk to be continued on toward the footbridge across Sawmill Run." Fifty-five persons pledged $765.94 for this purpose. The document is dated June 4, 1844. From these references it might be inferred that in the Temperanceville of the 1840's the level of actual community development, if not of civic zeal, left much to be desired.

Robert "located" on the James W. Brown farm in Butler District, Brooke County, in 1849, bringing his son John, who in 1857 took charge of the farm. Indeed, the tax receipts show that John began paying some of the taxes in 1857. Robert's first taxes in this county had been paid in 1844, and the last ones assessed in his name were paid in 1877, seven years after his death. They were paid in Brooke County until 1849, the year when he took up residence there, but about that time, as previously noted, the northern portion of Brooke was erected as Hancock County, and thereafter they were paid in Hancock. In 1863, this western portion of Virginia became West Virginia. In general, Robert paid the taxes on land and buildings, while John paid the other taxes such as those on carriages and implements, personal property, and, during the Civil War, the special taxes on farm income. Robert's land tax began in 1844 with a modest $7.72. Later, with increasing

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35 Written in ink on rag paper. Now in the writer's files.
36 Newton, 450; also Jack Welch, History of Hancock County (Wheeling, 1963), 75. Picture of remodeled homestead, 77, is listed in the name of the later owner. Much information about Holliday's Cove residents has been supplied by Mrs. Mary Bowman (Mrs. Frank D.) of Weirton, a great portion of it compiled by her uncle, the late Charles L. Campbell of that place.
acreage, and especially during the war when levies for militia support and soldiers’ bonuses were added, his total yearly tax ran as high as $272, not counting John’s payments. Following the war, new taxes for the construction of schools, bridges and other public works, and additional levies for roads, and even for “asylum support” kept his own total in a range between $140 and $175 each year. The receipts show that both men paid the soldiers’ bounty assessed in 1865 and 1866. All taxes on the farm and its operations were assessed in John’s name after 1877.

About the time that John assumed responsibility for managing the farm, he married Miss Mary Porter of nearby New Cumberland, and brought her to the Cove. Their seven children, of whom five survived beyond childhood, were born between 1859 and 1871. The story of John’s adult life and of the careers which his children, James, William, Elizabeth, Amanda and George, enjoyed in business and industry, law and the arts, will be published elsewhere. Robert’s family had brought with them from Temperanceville one Mary McConnell, the daughter of a neighbor. Her mother Susan wrote to Mary Anderson Crawford in 1854: “How glad and thankful I am that she has got such a good home and kind friends.” 37 So the household was not a small one. But the Crawford establishment was almost self-sufficient economically. All the needed grains and hay were grown, processed and stored. Cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and poultry were raised in abundance. There were timber and coal nearby, and the men did their own carpentry and iron work. Grist mills were in the neighborhood. Ice and maple sugar sap were harvested. John was a Lieutenant in the Panhandle Greys, a militia company. 38 (He later received the honorary rank of Major.) The village schools were good enough that the children could go on to college. The families of both Robert and John were active in the Presbyterian Church. Robert bought a piano for his household. John made and played violins. He was an expert craftsman. 39 There was a sense of confidence and of security in the lives of the Crawfords. The American dream persisted, and it was being exemplified.

37 Letter written in ink on note paper, now in the writer’s files.
38 A “certificate of service,” now in the writer’s files, was given at Wheeling on November 5, 1864, to John C. Crawford, First Lieutenant of the Greys. It indicates that this was a Company of the First Regiment, West Virginia Militia. He served from July 4, 1861 to July 4, 1864.
39 Many receipts of his purchases of lumber and metal items and tools are preserved. The writer, his grandson, inherited his chest of fine and interesting tools, and in his youth learned to use and cherish them. In more recent years they have been abandoned and lost through decades of apartment living.
John Crawford added about 74 acres to the farm in 1863, bringing the total land area to 623 acres. In 1887, after the deaths of both Robert and John, the latter's widow, Mary Porter Crawford, sold a right-of-way across the farm to the P.C.C. & St.L.R.R. for the New Cumberland Branch of that railroad. That would have pleased Robert as being reminiscent of the fortunes of land ownership in Temperanceville. She also sold a right-of-way to the Eureka Pipe Line Company.

In 1902 she sold the whole property to Cyrus Ferguson and his associates for industrial development. The homestead was razed in the summer of 1965 to make way for a new Quality Control Laboratory of the Weirton Steel Company.

Among the families involved in the sale of Cove Valley land to the Crawfords, or as owners of adjoining properties, were Browns, Campbells, Griffiths, Millers, Orrs, Mahans, Morrows, Owings, Lees, Hookers and Tarrs. On neighboring hills and in other portions of the valley or in the village were the Patterson, Swearingen, Purdy, Chap- man, Carothers, Hallock, Stedman, Knox, Gullette, Heaslett, Hind- man, Brice, Shimer, and other families. The Cove valley was very fertile. People were congenial, industrious and peace-loving. The whole countryside was virtually self-reliant, as was the Crawford farm which occupied a considerable fraction of the portion of the valley which lies in Hancock County north of the Brooke County line. Life was com- fortable there.

Nevertheless, perhaps because the homestead was becoming more crowded, perhaps because opportunity beckoned elsewhere, Robert was developing an interest in Ohio lands lying across the river and down- stream. In 1857 he purchased a 17-acre tract on the northern fringe of Steubenville. This had river frontage of about a quarter mile from the Panhandle railroad bridge upstream to the site of the present government dam. The tract extended up over the hill to include the present Crawford Street and the short streets which take off from it in a northerly direction. Date of moving his residence to Ohio is not re- corded, but it must have been in 1857 or 1858. A deed executed on March 23, 1858, for the sale of Allegheny County property to William York, gave his address as Jefferson County, Ohio, where Steubenville lies. Town taxes were paid there beginning in 1857. Personal proper-

40 Hancock County Record Book A, 293.
41 Hancock County Record Book G, 206.
42 Hancock County Record Book L, 304.
43 Hancock County Record Book Q, 468.
44 Jefferson County, Ohio, Records, Book G-2, 28.
45 Allegheny County Deed Book 144, 380.
ty taxes were added during the Civil War, and special “bank taxes” after the war. An incomplete series of receipts shows Federal income tax payments to the U. S. Internal Revenue Collector at Steubenville from 1863 through 1868. In 1867 he was paying pew rent in the United Presbyterian Church of Steubenville; in 1868 he acquired a building on Market Street, in the main business area of the town. These suburban and town properties were advantageously sold by his executors following his death.

In 1864 Robert purchased a considerable portion of a tract which later became the Steubenville city block lying between Third and Fourth Streets and between Madison and Franklin Avenues. He willed this land to his daughter Amanda, who with her husband, William H. Mooney, subdivided it into lots as an addition to the city in 1872. It lay in what became a preferred residential area.

As in Virginia and in Pennsylvania, some of Robert’s land fronted on the Ohio River. As before, his property was intersected by a railroad, and by a highway. As before, he found himself leasing a ferry landing to its operator. On April 20, 1859, he agreed “to lease unto the said David Wilson for the term of four years... the Ferry landing situated in the Township of Steubenville and one mile north of the city... commonly called the Upper Ferry.” This ferry formerly had been operated by the famous Hallock family. His 1857 purchase had included ferry rights all the way downstream to the foot of North Street, near the center of the community. There was also a Middle Ferry and a Lower Ferry. These ferries were not replaced by bridges until well into the present century. The “Crawford Street” already mentioned recalls Robert’s role in the development of this northern section of the town which was carried out in collaboration with his son-in-law William H. Mooney, who had extensive nearby holdings which are commemorated by a “Mooney Street.”

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46 Original receipts for all these items are in the writer’s files.
47 Jefferson County Records, Book P-2, 318.
49 Steubenville Plot Book 2, 25. These Steubenville and Jefferson County records were searched by Mrs. Bernice Bushfield of Toronto, Ohio.
50 Right of way sold to Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Company in 1855 by William Inglebright and wife, previous owners. Jefferson County Records, Book F-2, 450 and Book S-2, 648.
51 Original lease to David Wilson, dated April 20, 1859, is in the writer’s files. In addition to an annual cash payment, “the said David Wilson agrees to ferry the said Robert Crawford and his son John Crawford and their families free of charge.”
52 Steubenville Plot Book 2, 25. First Addition 36 lots. Second Addition 12 lots.
County, he, as noted above, had acquired property downtown as well as in the suburbs.

No record has been found which would indicate that the Robert Crawfords owned a home in Steubenville. Their holdings there were mainly of land. It seems probable that they occupied a house owned by the Mooneys. They must have supported their own establishment, however, because Robert willed to his wife Mary "the household and kitchen furniture, provisions, horses, carriage, and cows which may be at hand at my death." 53 Surviving members of the family connection believe that Robert's family, after his death, lived in the large brick residence which W. H. Mooney built on LaBelle Avenue about 1876. It stood on several acres of land and had a large carriage house and horse stable. This house was later occupied for many years by the Robert McGowan family.

The family of John Crawford who was Robert's son has received comment above. Elizabeth, the other child of Robert's first marriage, was married to her cousin, William Ledlie Crawford. William was the son of the other John, brother of Robert, who had come to King's Creek in 1819. The William L. Crawfords became prominent citizens of Hancock County, their farm lying at no great distance over the hills from Holliday's Cove, beyond King's Creek. This house still stands on "Swearingen's Hill." William represented Hancock County in the first legislature of the new state of West Virginia, and one of his early duties was to serve as a member of the joint legislative committee appointed to design a state seal. He was also a county commissioner, President of the Hancock Agricultural Society, and a Director of the Holliday's Cove and New Cumberland Turnpike Company. His mother was Agnes Ledlie, daughter of pioneer William Ledlie. 54 Their children were Susan, William, Robert, John, Nancy, George and Mary.

As noted above, the first daughter of Robert's second marriage, Amanda, had married William H. Mooney. 55 He was active in Steubenville banking and real estate affairs. Born in 1838, she lived

53 There are earlier and later references to this will. It was probated on March 3, 1870 (Jefferson County Will Book 7, 430 and Hancock County Will Book A, 95). See also Allegheny County Deed Book 256, 457.


55 These family relationships were recorded by the writer about 1915, in conversation with Mary P. Crawford (Mrs. John), then of Beaver, Pa. The writer also has original notes made by Mr. Robert J. Mooney of Chicago in 1918 on conversations which he had held with his mother Amanda and others.
until 1931, and produced a large and noteworthy family. Her son Robert’s career was with the *Chicago Tribune* and the William H. Rankin advertising agency of that city; her son William M. was postmaster of Washington, D.C., for many years; her son Hervey was in business in Washington; her daughter Maud married Harry Wintringer, who became President of the Steubenville Pottery Company; her daughter Mabel married Latimer Grimes, prominent banking figure of Steubenville; her daughter Helen (Nellie) married Alfred S. Freeman, manufacturer of clay products in the county and local political figure.

Selina, Robert’s other child of the second marriage (except one who died in infancy), was married to Rev. Samuel Miller of Saltsburg, Pennsylvania. He was a brother of the Miller in the Pittsburgh law firm of Miller and McBride.

On February 1, 1870, a few weeks before his death, Robert devised to his son John “the farm on which he now lives” (subject to certain cash payments to be made by John over a period of years to Robert’s other children). His Steubenville property and the remaining Allegheny County holdings were devised to his wife, Mary. Filson & Son’s photomontaged “Centennial Group of Deceased Citizens of Steubenville and Vicinity,” issued in 1897, included portraits of both Robert and John Crawford.

Robert is buried in Steubenville’s Union Cemetery, beside his second wife Mary Anderson and their daughter Amanda. Their graves are surrounded by those of many members of the Mooney, Freeman and Wintringer families. Robert had come a long way from Saw Mill Run. At the outset he could hardly have hoped that he would do so well in managing material things, or that his children and grandchildren would be so numerous and bring him so much happiness. In the new country he had received much and he had given much. So it was with many of the new Americans who came in the nineteenth century. One of those many, his career was not spectacular, but it is remembered as a demonstration of what could happen in this land of opportunity.

56 These references to Steubenville personalities were gleaned from many pages of Joseph B. Doyle’s *20th Century History of Steubenville and Jefferson County, Ohio* (Chicago, 1900); also from The Andrews and Filson 1897 *Centennial Souvenir of Steubenville and Jefferson County, O.*, of which a copy has been loaned by Mr. A. M. Crawford of Pittsburgh.

57 Contained in Doyle’s *History*. The individual portraits are too small to be copied.