



NEWSLETTER

April 2021



Editorial Note:

This issue celebrates the life of John P. Crafoord who passed away in April. Over years he contributed articles for the CCA Newsletter. We dedicate this issue to his memory and in honor of his contributions to Clan Crawford and also his study of the history in Sweden of his Crafoord line. The first article is a memorial by his son Göran and granddaughter Camilla. The CCA has published a book of his research on Crafoords. The articles here are samples of his expertise on our Scottish ancestry, his heritage in English. Besides he has published considerably more in Swedish. Below are the articles that John published with CCA:

Craufurd Soldiers for Twelve Kings of Sweden (June 2007, pp 6-9)

The Devil's Putting Steen (June 2007, pp 9-12)

The PONT map 1580-90 (October 2007, pp 12-13)

Crafoord Fun! (February 2008, p 14)

The Name of Craufurd (April 2008, pp. 5-6)

Gathering of the Swedish Crafoord Family Society (June 2008, pp. 4-6)

Derworgovl D'Cravford (October 2008, pp 15-16)

John Crafoord's first visit to Scotland (October 2008, p 16)

Our Roots in Scotland: Early History of the Crafoords in Sweden (3 articles: April 2010, pp 16-18; June, 2010, 20-22; June 2012, pp 22-26)

The Notebook of Jacob Johan (June 2012, pp 23-32)

We offer John's family our sincerest condolences.



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We ask all members to sign up for a committee. To achieve our goals, your contribution is needed. Areas of activities include: Games & tents, DNA, Heraldry, Estates, Genealogy and Membership.

Develop skills as you contribute!



President's Note

Joanne Crawford
jcrawfordphd@sbcglobal.net

This issue of the Newsletter is dedicated to the memory of John P. Crafoord. He was a gentleman and a scholar in the true sense of the words. He loved his family and heritage. He gave selflessly of himself to his family, his clan and his country. He is remembered for his exquisite manner of being and good-natured style of communication. He was a friend!

We include the CCA ad for his book (on page 19), published by the CCA in 2013, the English version of his previous Swedish trilogy on the Swedish Crafoord Family. We also printed his many articles contributed over several years. John has made an important contribution to Clan Crawford and to our understanding of our history. DNA confirmed their ties to the Auchenames line, likely in the 1300s through Fedderate and then through historical records acknowledging their immigration to Sweden around 1600. His Fedderate ancestor Jacob went to Sweden and served as a soldier to the King of Sweden. The family sired some 15 soldiers in the service of 12 Kings of Sweden over the next 250 years. Others articles depict important aspects of Crafoord history. We are very grateful for John's study of his family line. He has also contributed to our understanding of Craufurds in Scotland, our common ancestors.

I would in this instance also like to welcome the Crafoord Family Society as a new region within the Clan Crawford Association. We will be listing Christoffer and Camilla Crafoord as the Director and Alternate respectively of the new Swedish Crafoord Region. I will leave it to the June issue of the Newsletter to elaborate on this event more fully. In the mean time, I would like to

welcome Christoffer as a new member and the delegated representative from the Swedish Crafoord Society. For the last three years, Camilla has been their representative. She will continue as Alternate on the Board for the new region.

The CCA Board met this past month for our Annual Board Meeting. We used Zoom for the first time. The meeting went very well. We are trying to post in the Member section the video of the board meeting. We have not as yet been able to muster the technology needed to do that, mainly due to the extremely large size of the file. Minutes will be posted in the near future. In summary, I can say that we continue to grow as an organization, in spite of the pandemic, which I hope you have been able to traverse in safety. Please get vaccinated as soon as you can. Take care of yourself and of others. We continue to pray for everyone's safety. Best wishes!

THE CRAWFORD SURNAME Y-DNA PROJECT

Trace your Crawford origins! Men surnamed Crawford &/or descended in the Crawford Y-DNA lines are eligible. Women are welcome to test their mtDNA. Information & signing up for testing can be accessed at

<https://clancrawfordassoc.org/dna>

For additional information contact project coordinator:

Dave Nicolson

[\(nicolsoncrawford@gmail.com\)](mailto:nicolsoncrawford@gmail.com)

START A NEW FAMILY TRADITION WITH ASSUMED ARMS IN THE CCA ARMORIAL

The first independent clan armorial of its kind.

For more information and to register, visit:

clancrawfordassoc.org/heraldry

WHAT YOU RECEIVE:

All registrants are sent a print-ready PDF certificate featuring custom artwork done in the traditional, simple Scottish style.

WHO MAKES THEM:

Award-winning graphic artist and CCA member, Allen Crawford.

THE PRICE:

\$150, which is a fraction of the cost of a grant of arms in Scotland or England, whose services can cost thousands, and whose grants of arms don't provide legal authority or protection beyond their borders.



HOW ARE YOU ABLE TO GRANT ARMS?

The CCA doesn't "grant" arms: We acknowledge and record them for our fellow members. We help our members design arms that they can pass to their descendants with pride.

ARE THEY LEGIT?

Heraldry existed before heraldic authorities. Assuming arms is the most ancient means of attaining them. If you live beyond the jurisdiction of any heraldic authority, and you observe the heraldic customs of your country, then your assumed arms are legitimate.

Arms of Jay Crawford, registered in the CCA Armorial

In Fond Memory of John P. Crafoord

Göran & Camilla Crafoord
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John was born in Stockholm. After a couple of years in Boden, a small town in the north of Sweden, the family returned to Stockholm where his studies took place. In 1942, at the height of World War II in Europe, John, just 17 years old, enlisted in the military. A profession he loved and where he later made his career.

He met his wife Karin, born Liss, during the years at the Dalakarlia Regiment (Dalregementet) in Falun. Together they formed a family with children Christina and Göran. They lived in different places around Sweden, including Falun and Östersund. John also was for three years a battalion commander in Halland's regiment.

He spent most of his career at the Military Academy in Stockholm, where he was active first as a teacher and eventually as head of the army line. During the years at the Military Academy, like the infantryman he was, he cycled all year round, in a rush, back and forth between his workplace at Valhallavägen and a villa in Ålsten. At this time, Göran's schoolmate Susanne also joined the family. John's parents, John and Karin chose to take on the role of foster parents due to her unhappy home conditions, and the house on Hökvägen thus became Susanne's new home.

In 1975–1979, John spent a couple of years in the foreign service, working as a military

attaché in Helsinki. When he returned home from his mission abroad, John worked at the Armed Forces Staff, where he led an exercise at the very highest level that involved representatives from the government, the parliament and His Majesty the King. In 1983, he left his military career and was recruited as a castle warden at Gripsholm Castle in Mariefred. During the years there, he thoroughly enjoyed himself with the tasks, employees and social life of the city. John has always had a strong interest in history. During the years in Mariefred, his passionate relationship with the subject deepened, which resulted in him writing a number of books. Among other things about his own family that he mapped from 17th century Scotland to the present day, as well as a 5-volume suite about the Dalakarlia Regiment's personal history.

Another major contribution that John made was to hold courses in international law in Geneva and San Remo on behalf of the Red Cross during the years 1980–1997. The esteemed two-week courses had senior officers as participants from all corners of the world.

John would have turned 97 in June. With his passing, he ended a long and exciting life. For the last seventeen years he lived as a widower. Despite his advanced age, John continued to live an active life. He took care of his household, picked up grandchildren from school and helped them with their homework. He was a diligent writer for the local newspaper Eleonora Posten and was an active member of the Rotary Club, where he also helped build a Rotary club in Latvia. As mentioned earlier, John also devoted many, many hours to genealogy.

Friendships were important to John and he kept in constant contact with friends and acquaintances from near and far. On Saturdays he always went to the sauna on Drottningholm to philosophize, swim in Lake Mälaren and drink beer with his friends around Kantongatan where he lived.

With roots in 17th - century Scotland, parts of his upbringing in the Sörmland manor environment and a flair for literature by P. G. Woodhouse, it was easy to understand why this was.

John was a gentleman of the old tribe. Always dressed for the situation and with a rare ability to talk to everyone, regardless of age, profession or where in life they were. An example of this was when his granddaughter Camilla, about ten years old, was invited by her grandfather to the Royal Opera in Stockholm. When she came home later that evening, she explained that "When I get older, I want to marry someone who is like grandfather." Why? "He's kind, he holds the door open and asks me to go first and then he helps me with the jacket after he has taken it out of the closet."

John was the last in a continuous line of officers in the Crafoord family who served under twelve Swedish kings, hence the title of his most important literary work, the book "Twelve Kings' Soldiers".

John leaves children, relatives and friends in great sorrow and loss.



The Swedish Crafoord Arms

Soldiers for Twelve Kings of Sweden

History of the Crafoords of Sweden: The first seven generations (1600-1870)

Colonel John Crafoord

June 2007 CCA Newsletter (pp. 2-6)

Historical background

The 17th century saw the kingdom of Sweden–Finland raise to Great Power status in Northern Europe, and in the 18th the country had to fight for its survival, surrounded by enemies: Denmark/Norway, Russia, Poland and Saxony. In the first part of this period Sweden had a great need for mercenary units. From the 1620-ies the national Army was totally reorganized into regionally raised units. In this development and in the many wars, the Craufurds had a role to play.

In this well organized society the military rolls and accounts were kept accurately. The parish registers of marriages, deaths, christenings and homesteads were also kept with care. We can therefore assume that our data from the archives are as correct as can be. In the military rolls of the Swedish Armies in the Thirty Year's War we find 14 other Crawfords listed, though most of them never came to Sweden proper.

Craufurd, Kraffert, Krafferdt, Crafoord

In Sweden the spellings of Crawford have had many forms. They include Craufurd (the ancient spelling of our ancestors who came to this country), Kraffert, Krafferdt and Crafoord (which is the spelling adopted by our family).

The Craufurd immigration to Sweden

Events in Scotland of 1590 and 1591 are recorded as a rebellion of Craufurds against the authority of the king to raise revenues. George Craufurd, the Lord of Fedderate, along with other kinsmen resisted the levies imposed by James the VIth on the Aberdeenshire nobles. They were charged as rebels against the king and their property seized. The Barony was lost at that time, and Fedderate Castle was forfeited and returned to the crown. Their rebellion included some violent actions, but one somewhat humorous anecdote was the kidnapping of the king's messenger whom they forced to eat the correspondence from the king. [Editorial Note: see Ian Crawford's article on the Fedderate cadet in the February 2007 issue of the Newsletter for further history of that cadet.]

Consequent to the events in Scotland of 1590-1591, at least two sons of the Fedderate cadet went to Sweden and entered the service of the Swedish military. The first Craufurds of our family, Alexander and Jacob, were of the Fedderate branch. This is clearly shown by birthbriefs (documents issued in Scotland that confirm ancestry) still kept by the family. Alexander was the son of William of Annochie and Beatrice Hay. He was a grandson of George, Laird of Fedderate. Jacob was the son of Edward Craufurd of Corbishill and Margaret Hay and -- "he comes from the old baronial family of Fedderate."

They appeared as soldiers of a Regiment, raised in Scotland by Patrick Rutherford. In 1611 Alexander was a lieutenant and Jacob held a junior rank. We have still not been able to establish when they were enlisted or when they came to Sweden. They were both in action in Estonia in 1610 but earlier – in 1609 – Jacob's son, Jöran, was born in Stockholm by Jacob's wife, daughter of a Swedish nobleman and officer. This indicates an arrival in Sweden some years earlier.

When we study the violent last actions of the Craufurds at Fedderate in 1590 and 1591, we understand that the elder generation of both Alexander and Jacob were involved and declared rebels by King James. We think this may be a good reason why the two kinsmen left Scotland and why it is difficult to find evidence of their arrival. But from 1610 on we can trace them quite well.

Alexander:

Alexander seems to have been the elder. He soon became a captain and was given important commands. He eventually got a birthbrief from Aberdeen in 1614, but as far as we know he did not use it, and he never became a naturalized Swedish nobleman. When Rutherford's Regiment was dissolved, he joined a Swedish infantry regiment. He was married (evidently already in Scotland) to Patrick Rutherford's daughter Anna. They had four children. Alexander died in 1617 and was buried in Sigtuna, Sweden. His son, William (d.1658) joined the Army and so did the grandson Patrik (1644- 1699). Patrik was a captain. His son William was born in 1693; he was reported "disappeared in Russia." With him the branch of Alexander Craufurd became extinct and the remaining documents were formally handed over to the remaining branch (Jacob's) in 1740.

Jacob:

Jacob's family remained extremely small until the middle of the 19th century.

Here are listed every male Crafoords of the first seven generations (I...VII) with their names, rank and in bracket [...] the number of years of campaign.

I Jacob (1585-1629) was a Captain in the infantry [7]. He was killed in action in Northern Germany. Jacob became a naturalized Swedish nobleman in 1621. He left one son:

II Jöran (1609–1661) was a Captain in the cavalry [13] who fought on European battlefields from Bremen in the West to Warsaw in the East and from Trondheim in the North to Vienna in the South. He left one illegitimate and one legitimate son:

– **Olof**, mother unknown. (1647–1710). NCO of artillery [6]. He married, but the whole family seems to have died from the plague in Livonia in about 1710.

III Jacob (1652—1692) was a Captain in the infantry [4]. He was also a POW in Denmark for at least two years. He had two sons:

Iva Georg (1669–1700) was an NCO in the infantry. He was executed for "double whoredom." The Double Whoredom Sin is the old Swedish legal term for adultery, that is when both the man and the woman are married. In Sweden at this period one applied Mose's Law in these cases. Often the two were pardoned to serve prison, but in this case they were not. The woman was a married housekeeper. The protocols from all levels of Justice as well as the King's final words are in its entirety in the Crafoord family book and give a full account of what happened. These documents also reflect the simple life of a low ranking military family. Though the father, Jacob (then deceased), had been a captain, Georg, the lover, was an NCO. After his execution his much younger brother Jacob Johan was the only male survival of the family.

IVb Jacob Johan (1684–1747) became a corporal and later an NCO and fought in the wars of Karl XII

1701-1709 [9], spending some 11 years as a POW in Russia. He kept a diary. It is in a little notebook that is only 22 pages long. His entries are very moving. He never mentions his own deeds, but it is easy to see

that he made his notes regularly and NOT afterwards. He made no entry during the years of slave work in an iron mill in Russia. The relevant parts of the diary are quoted in our book on the family. However, we did reproduce one page together with explanations. In the future, I plan to write a separate paper with a copy of the pages of the diary, along with some maps and and possibly other illustrations. The diary has been published before. The entries on the war in Poland and Russia are of great interest. Jacob Johan eventually was given a Captain's rank. He adopted the spelling Crafoord in 1732. He had one son:

V Jacob Johan II. (1727–1798), a Major in infantry [2]. He left two sons:

VIa Johan Magnus (1758-1827), a Major in infantry [2]. He never married.

VIb Otto Patrik (1767–1840), a Captain of infantry [1]. He had one son:

VII Gustaf Adolph (1795–1844) a Sergeant in infantry [2]. He had ten children, nine of which reached maturity. They were:

VIIIa Carl (1824–1896) was a County Judge. He visited Fedderate in about 1870. This is mentioned in *Aberdeenshire Epitaphs and Inscriptions* by J. Henderson (Aberdeen 1907). Carl Crafoord in Old Deer cemetery showed him the Birthbrief with the Craufurd arms which was also found on some table stones.

VIIIb Constantia (1828–1855) became a farmer's wife. She is recorded as marrying a tenant of a large farm, who obtained for a period of time a middle sized farm of his own.

VIIIc Emelie (1830–1855) never married. As a young woman she was an "au Pair" to an economically better off family. She died at age 25.

VIII d Emma (1832-1914) did not married either. She was in the service of a well off

family but returned home to the family homestead which was located some 40 kilometers west of the Eastern Coast (near the town of Kalmar). After returning home, she cared for the parent's homestead. The homestead was first linked to her father's service as a sergeant. When he died in 1844 the widow was allowed to rent a nearby smaller homestead. It consists of wooden buildings. They had about 20 cows and some four horses -- thus a small one. Emma was the tenant of this farm from her mother's death to 1905. She died in 1914.

VIIIe George (1835–1915] was a farmer. He was a licensed agriculturer. He eventually had a large farm near Sköde in South Western Sweden. We call this line the **YELLOW** branch.

VIII f Fredrik (1837–1919) became a captain in the calvary in the very South of Swede (Ystad). He has no today no issue.

VIII g Conrad (1840–1911) was also an educated farmer. He was the tenant of a quite big farm in the south of Sweden, SKÅNE. We call his line **GREEN**.

VIII h Jacob (1842–1921) was a captain in infantry. His line lives mostly close to Gothenburg. It is the **BLUE** line*.

VIII i Bror Knut (1842–1862) joined the US Navy and died in America. He was a twin to Jacob, born 20 August 1842. He liked the sea and entered the Navigation School in Malmö, but in May 1861 he left for the US and the Civil War. In Boston he was accepted as a volunteer in the US Navy but on the USS Hartford he caught diphtheria and was sent ashore. But he died before he reached a harbor on 15 March 1862. The US Navy informed the mother. The Archives of the Navy kindly gave me details October 31, 2002. No marriage or children are recorded in Sweden or in the Navy papers. He was just not yet 20 years old.

From this time on, relevant family data in existence is easily available from the Riddarhuset, Stockholm (www.riddarhuset.se).

The Family is growing. In 1991 we established a Crafoord Family Society. Today we have about 100 adult members.

The Crafoord family history is extensively recorded in the book *Tolv Kungars Knektar* by Joar and John Crafoord (2003; 405 p. ISBN 91-85266-79-5). It contains a summary in English and is illustrated with maps made by me (John Crafoord). It can be ordered through crafoordjohnp@telia.com. Price USD 20, plus USD 20 for postage (from Sweden).

The Swedish Crafoords Arms

The Crafoord Coat of Arms is the same as that for the Fedderate Arms from Jacob's birthbrief, tilted. This means that the shield is hanging (on a spike in a wall) and is not in a vertical position. It is leaning over so to speak, carelessly, to indicate its medieval origin. The motto "Forward and Byde" is also quoted from Alexander's birthbrief. *Nota Bene*; please observe that the mullet is of six points and pierced. Sweden does not differentiate between individuals and branches (cadets) in the arms. All members of a family are entitled to use the arms of that branch.



* From the back cover of the book I quote: "Professor Åberg writes in the foreword i.a.: The Crafoord family history tells us about a small family, which during the history of Sweden loyally served in uniform. During seven generations the members of the family were all military men. Their wives came all from military families and their daughters followed the same tradition. No one made a brilliant career. The book tells about long service in low ranks in war and in times of peace. The authors have succeeded also in giving a true picture of the women's lives."

About the authors: Joar Crafoord is a retired children's surgeon of St. Görans Hospital, Stockholm. His father was a world famous Thorax surgeon. An interest for medical professions started in the Family.

John Crafoord is a retired Army colonel and now the latest officer in the long chain of military traditions.

The Devil's Putting Steen

June 2007 CCA Newsletter (pp. 7-10)

[Editorial note: John Crafoord sent the following story about one of the Fedderate Lairds. It is presented in three parts.]

A. The Devil's Putting Steen: About the "Crawford Stone"

This article appeared as an "undated press cutting." and tells about the rediscovery of the Long-Lost "Craw" Stone. A typed copy of it was sent to Colonel C-G Crafoord by James Craufurd in 1954 with the comment, "it is now at Admiral Bridge's house, Bonnykelly Lodge, some 5 miles from Fedderate".

The somewhat narrow roadway between Loanhead of Fedderate and Brucklay leading to Maud is being widened through the removal of steep dykes of feal and stone. During these excavations, there was discovered the other day a globular boulder of nearly a quarter ton, a stone of a water-worn and physical composition, different from the rough and ragged type of blue heat boulders strewn about the dykes and fields in the Maud district.

Tradition has it that this stone was once putted near Fedderate Castle by the Devil himself in ancient times. The fact that this stone is unlike the rest of the stones in its vicinity, & being just like a monster putting stone, bearing deep scratches in its smooth and rounded sides, popular fancy has doubtless been permitted a free canter without curb of rein.

At any rate, the story attached to the stone is both weird and wild and highly imaginative. It may have a small cause or incident for its foundation, but we are constrained to believe that the story has been slightly exaggerated. But the best story-tellers of old never spoilt a yarn by considering if it was true; and we are not going to spoil this one.

Suffice it to say that away back in the troubled times of the eleventh or twelfth century, or when Fedderate Castle stood as a powerful fortress in Central Buchan, an Earl of that date bearing the name of Crauford or Crawford, one day espied from his turret chamber a strange, black, "crunkled carl" came stalking up the glen. When opposite the castle the carl was seen to stoop and pick up a huge boulder, which poising over his right shoulder, on his upturned palm, he sent hurling towards the Castle, an incredible distance. So amazed was the Earl to behold such a feat that he rushed forth to meet the stranger and to invite him to a contest of putting the stone.

For the Earl was celebrated for his gigantic strength and his wondrous feats at arms: and no man in his "ken" could beat him in any combat of strength and agility.

"Fa are ye? Fat want ye here, my birklie?" cried the Earl in a stentorial shout, ere he passed the limits of the encircling moat.

"There's twa can play at puttin' the steen, and there is ne'er a man in braid Buchan daur say he e'er dang me at steen or sword!"

But the strange and crunkled carl answered never a word, only stepped forward to the stone, deeply embedded in the soil from its weight and the distance of its projective cast. Slowly he stooped and lifted the huge boulder again to his shoulder. Balancing himself on his right foot, his left extended and raised a foot or so, his left hand extended at a similar angle, he bent his right knee, took a hop sideways and with a swift and mighty heave he sent the stone hurling through the air to fall crash amid a knoll of whins some three to four hundred yards southward from the Castle.

"Play that my bold fellow!" said the stranger with an airy crack of thumb and finger as he turned to the Earl.

"Ay," said Crawford, "I sanna be bate e'en tho' it were the vera de'il hisel! " Whereupon he ran forward and grasped the stone. But his fingers could nowhere obtain a ready purchase on the round boulder, and impotently slipped, as if it had been coated with grease. Again and again Crawford attempted to lift the stone, and again and again he paused panting for breath.

*"Fat the -- hae ye been dacin' to the steen?"
-"It winna budge, and I canna get a grip o't ava!"*

"Ha ha ha! " laughed the carl, -"gin yer fingers were but half as hard as mine, they mak' grip marks for themsel's. But heely, man, I'll mak' a curn scrats in't for ye. Noo, ye peer, feckless craitur, ca' yersel' a hurl! Humph! Fat for? Dinna ye recognise yer maister fan ye see him?"

"No!" roared the Earl, stung with fury. In frenzy he threw himself upon the stone,

striving to lift it but in the effort snap went his eye-strings, and in a sheet of blue flame he vanished with the black visitor, none other than Satan himself!

Vassals from the Castle who had witnessed the scene, at first thunderstruck and helpless as the awful crash reverberated from the wooded hills, ran towards the spot where the solid earth seemed riven asunder, and was now slowly closing again, to keep forever within its nether regions the vanished Earl and his strange antagonist, but only the huge stone still bearing the indentations of the Devil's claws lay there as an awful testimony of the weird scene they had beheld.

For many a day people came and viewed the stone, rolled it over and over, and so the tradition was handed, frequently of a winter's night when a company was gathered by the farm fireside, the forge, the souter's, or elsewhere where tales were told till the hair of a callow youncker's head almost stood erect, as if electrified.

In more prosaic days the stone was built into the base of a feal dyke by the wayside, became obscured by the growth of rank weeds, and so was lost trace of entirely until the spade and pick of the roadmen laid it bare the other day.

B. Antiquarian Find at New Deer: The Crawstane Rediscovered

(Further undated newspaper cutting)

The "Crawstane" or "Devil's putting stane" has been rediscovered after being lost for thirty years, writes our correspondent.

Mr. Booth, road foreman, New Deer, in widening the road between Loanhead and Mains of Fedderate, discovered a large globe-shaped stone of yellow flint, weighing three cwt., embedded and overgrown in the centre of a dyke.

As the rock was scored in many places by figures and indistinct hieroglyphics, Mr. J. B.

Fowlie, Loanhead, was requested to seJohn Crafoorde the find.

Mr. Fowlie, when at school thirty-five years ago, remembered seeing the "Crawstane" in the same neighborhood. From time to time enthusiastic antiquarians visited the district and searched for it without success.

The "Crawstane" is supposed to be an abbreviation for Crawford, at one time Laird of Fedderate, associated with the ruin of Fedderate Castle. It is in the fields of Mr. Simmons, Mains of Fedderate, on the estate of Admiral Bridges of Bonnykelly, Ardlaw and Fedderate.

C. Extracts from two letters on the subject:

(Typed copies sent to C-G Cfd by James Craufurd in 1954)

Letters from the factor, Dr C. W. Sleigh, to Admiral Bridges, owner of the estate.

April 9th 1936

"---. I do not know if you have seen any copy of the enclosed.

I wrote to Mr. Fowlie, Loanhead, to see if he could arrange that the "Crawstane" would be handed over to you, and he phoned last night that he hoped to arrange this. He is to communicate with me later, and is to send me some information about the "Stane." Probably it had belonged to Fedderate Castle."

May 5th 1936

"I enclose a Press cutting re the "Craw Stane" and also a copy of what is written about it in a local book "The Troes of Buchan", now out of print. Both statements are similar.

I found the road-men had built the "Stane" into the dyke again, but I saw the end of it, and the men admitted that it was the "Stane."

I arranged with the road-surveyor today to take out the "Stane" again & leave it on the

top of the bank, and I will get Smith to arrange for Panton or someone else to send a cart for it whenever it is ready.

You can arrange when you come up north, where you will set up the "Stane."

I hope you will not try to lift it yourself in case of dire consequences."

(Comments: The letters seem to indicate that the press cuttings above (A & B) are from the spring of 1936 - perhaps April.)

Editorial note: I got to wondering if the tale of the Devil's Steen wasn't a fable related to the percipitous "disappearance" of the Fedderate Craufurds in 1590. They did try to lift "too big a stone" in trying to oppose the will of the monarch. And the "master" did cause them to disappear (at least it could have seemed that way from the locals' perspective -- gone as if by magic). Credibly, it could have been the "devil" that took the Laird. Great metaphor for a vengeful, probably resented and certainly envied king! However, since the tale is purportedly set during the time of the Wars of Independence (c.1300), the "devil" could also be a reference to the English or to their ruler the hated Edward Longshanks. One allusion does not exclude the other.



Clarence Crafoord, John's brother, lifting the Crawstene -- or trying to.

The PONT map 1580–90

John Crafoord

October 2007 CCA Newsletter (pp 6-7)

At my very first visit to Fedderate, and being a military man, my first step was to buy a map of the area. I had studied FEDDERATE AND ITS POSSESSORS by the Rev. James Paterson and I had in mind his opinion that it was still in his time very easy to find the area of the old barony with castle, mills and farms.

The map was very useful and promoted my understanding of Fedderate. I used this when putting together a draft history of my Fedderate ancestors and what they left when leaving for service in the Swedish Army and to live in Sweden. This visit was in 1969.

When we came to Scotland with a family group in 1995, I turned the visit into kind of military map exercise in the terrain to discover more in detail the Barony, find the grave stones at Old Deer, try to lift the Crawstene, and find the original shape of the Castle.

Imagine my joy, when I only last year by accident found the Pont's map on the net. I was searching information from the National Library of Scotland, when a mistake at the computer led me to Pont's map, drawn 1580–90! That very critical time for the Craufurds of Fedderate! The selling of Drum in 1573 and the events of violence and lawlessness in 1590 and 1591.

I was very excited finding that Pont not only made a map of BUCHAN but also maps of Ayrshire and other Crawford areas including Krawford in Clydesdale. And he

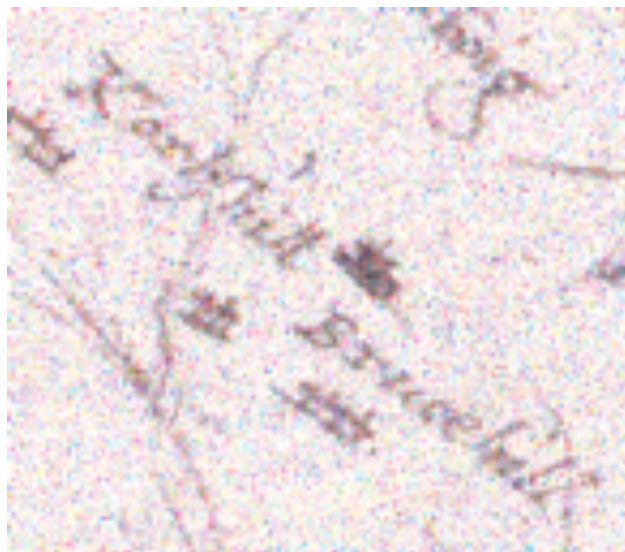
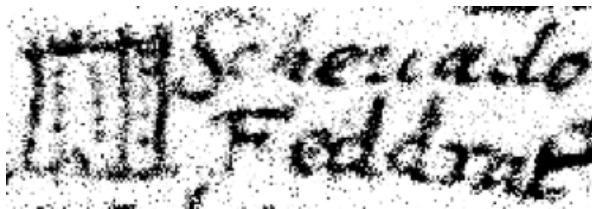
did not only make the maps, he gives his comment that he tried to draw the characteristics of important buildings and with dots he marks the number of floors. Beside this he also in writing described separately the roads from certain places to others.

This may, of course, be well known by some of the readers of the Newsletter, but I can't help giving the information to all. Go to www.nls.uk, then Historic maps, Pont's maps and the table is set for you.

I give here some examples of what I have found and enjoyed in a digital bird's view of the Auld Steddings.

FEDDERATE CASTLE – note the number of floors!

CORB(I)SHILL -- the home of my ancestors in 1590. Note *BRUCE HILL* close by. It is said to be the camp area of the forces of Edward Bruce at the "Harrying of Buchan" in 1308.



ANNOCHIE, sold in 1773, was the home of Alexander Craufurd, who also went to Sweden.

Note Pont has written "Craufurd" next to the house. This is the only example I have seen of such reference to an owner. Did he want to point out that this was the remains of the Craufurd barony?



THIS IS THE ROAD -----

*Kilmarnock a town ovir agains Recartoun the river running bitwixt them
The Dinn above Kilmarnock 1 m. N. syd
Crawford-land 1 m. furdir up N. syd*

Sloss hard by on the same syd

The description can be downloaded as hand writing or printed.

Crafoord Fun!

John Crafoord

February 2008 CCA Newsletter (p 14)

The Fedderate Uproar 1591-1991
THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CRAFORDS' ARRIVAL IN SWEDEN



1591 - The Fedderate Uproar 1591-1991
The cartoon commemorates the 500th anniversary of the Crafoords in Sweden. It depicts a series of events from 1591 to 1991, showing the Crafoords' arrival in Sweden, their struggles, and their eventual success in establishing a family in the country.

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A play on the Fedderate Cadet's follies, which lead to the Laird being removed by King James VI of Scotland and the dispersion of the Fedderate Crafoords. The cartoon commemorates the 500th anniversary of the Crafoords in Sweden. To read turn 90°.

The Name of Craufurd

What can it tell us?

John P. Crafoord

April 2008 CCA Newsletter (pp 5-6)

Presently I am trying to find out more about the Scottish roots of my Swedish Family, and I know that some of my American "Cousins" are working with the same problem; and like me they are interested in the connections between the Fedderate cadet branch in the

North East and the Families in the South West of Scotland. One tool I have used is heraldry, but I must say that I have been disappointed so far. The beautiful shields do not give all the information I had hoped for. I have now been thinking about our Name and the different forms, in which it appears. Can this give clues?

The spelling

The spelling seems at first glance to tell nothing. In the Birth Brief of my ancestor, Jacob, the surname is in 1621 written six times by the Court of Aberdeen with four (!) different spellings;

Crawfoorde Craufoorde (2 times) Crafuird (2 times) and Crafoorde

When searching in old documents you find over and over again that spelling was not regarded as important. My ancestors in the first seven generations in Sweden were all military men. I have therefore in the military archives found many of their own signatures and so I can see how they wrote their names on a lot of documents: on receipts and on rolls and letters.

In Joar's and my book you find the signature of the first "Swede" reproduced. His spelling varied:

1622 Craufurd

1626 Craford

1628 Craffurd, Craford, Craford



This is in contrast to the military rolls in which he in most cases is known as Krafert or Kraffer(d)t. Every month in Germany the scribe wrote his name with "K" but as company commander he signed the roll with "C". The early parish priests entered Jacob with C. but later in the church books they also wrote Kraffer(d)t

The next generations of my ancestors signed themselves Krafort, Krafordt, Kraffordt. I have a lot of signatures, showing this.

And I have regarded this fact as the usual disinterest in spelling. (It can be added that in November 1740 the veteran from Charles XII's wars, Jacob Johan Kraffert, decided to adopt our present spelling: Crafoord.)

The pronunciation

In 1997 Joar and I were asked to give an interview for BBC, Scotland. The reporter,

Billy Kay, came to us in Stockholm and wanted to know about our Scottish- Swedish soldiers. He made a tape recording and we discussed the matter. Joar and I used our best English, speaking of "Crawfords". Key listened to us and then he asked us how we in Swedish say our name. We told him " something between Kraffert and Krafford". Then he explained to us that this in fact is the Aberdeen way to say it, whereas Craw- (Krow-) is from the South and England.

I think that this shows us that the Swedish Crafoords from the emigration from Fedderate to this very day have kept the old pronunciation (Krafferdt). The variation of spelling between the family and the military clerks - and priests too - is explained by our stubborn keeping the Aberdeen dialect and the scrib's efforts to put on paper what he heard.

I have in fact found a statement about this in The Scottish People, Their Clans, Families & Origins by James Alland Rennie, London 1960.

-Crawfords fought under the banner of Joan of Arc, and in French documents the name is noted as Crafort. In the vernacular of Buchan it is pronounced Crawey or Crawfey.-

(In his presentation of the Family, Rennie does not mention a North East cadet branch or Buchan at all).

I have now got the idea that a spelling like Kraffert and Crafy may indicate a link to the North East - or Buchan - or rather the Fedderate origin.

Maybe the spelling and pronunciation of our Surname outside Great Britain can give us a hint as to a Family's origin; North East or South West? I invite readers to offer their reflections and experiences in this matter.

Gathering of the Swedish Crafoord Family Society

April 26, 2008

John Percival Crafoord

June 2008 CCA Newsletter (pp 4-6)

Our Society was founded in 1991 and we organize a gathering each third year. Members are living all over our country, but there is a concentration in the Stockholm area and another on the West Coast e. g. the Gothenburg area. We are at present about 50 adult male members (=noblemen) and with daughters with husbands and our wives we can count ab. 130 members - and still growing.

Having no Manor Houses or stately Homes in the family, we have our meeting in the Riddarhuset in Stockholm, one of the most beautiful buildings in Northern Europe. This year we were 56 persons and were met by traditional pipe tunes. For the dinner sitting we had this time arranged a lottery, which was appreciated by all. But first we met for the formal meeting of the Society, which included the Report of the Board and election of Chairman and officers. This was arranged in the Hall of the Estate, with the walls covered by shields of all noble families of Sweden,

In the introduction of the article <http://www.maxwellsociety.com/Scotland/tartan.htm>, the discussion is how the clans began choosing their own set (coincidentally at Holyrood). About half way down, you'll see the tartan with the white background, which is the Maxwell print with the white

background. As described, Arisaid is for formal dress at including Crafoord.

For Chair, Clarence L(-eonard) was reelected. Also the other members were reelected for three more years. It is regarded as favorable that the present Board is quite young (from my own point of view).

After this we descended the magnificent stairs and found a buffet arranged in one of the historic rooms, where the Nobles of Sweden have met since the XVIIth century. There were proposed some formal toasts but soon the conversation round the E-shaped dinner table reached a volume that made us all happy.

The Chairman asked me to tell about our printed history, covering 1600-1900, which was published in 2003. It is still on sale and quite a few of the members bought extra copies for children. I had also an opportunity to tell about the current work on "Our Scottish Roots", which hopefully will appear during 2008. The Chairman described the Clan Crawford Association and reported that the Board will discuss how we can start a good cooperation with it.

More and more of our clan members now appear in tartan - kilts, jackets or shawls and this we hope will inspire more to get this becoming dress.

In our Family we have a professional entertainer and troubadour, very much appreciated all over our country - Wille Crafoord – who gave us some proofs of his art in both words and music.

For desert we got a fine surprise - tasty cakes in our tartan and - showing the coat of arms.

We had a long nice evening in the beautiful drawing rooms and some of the singing branch of the Family ("The Yettow Branch") gave us a fine entertainment.

For a grandfather it was pleasant to see young "cousins" making new friends and exchange e-mail addresses and mobile numbers.

Pictures:



"Shield" The painted copper plate from 1668 with the Crafoord Coat of Arms.



"Cake": The wonderful special Crafoord cake. (Too bad the green color of the tartan was too blue).



„Singing.” Two singing Crafoords, Wille with the guitar and Balcarras, flanked by John P and the younger John Harald (Treasurer) by the fire place of a drawing room in the Riddarhuset.

Derworgovl D’Crawford A Family Portrait

John Crafoord

October 2008 CCA Newsletter

Editor’s Note: The name Dervorgovil is of Gaelic origin, also found as Devorgilla or Diorbhail. It is supposedly a Latinization of the Gaelic Dearbhforghaill or Darbforgaill. It means a "pledge" or "true testimony." Dorothy is considered the English form. It can also be found as a surname.

We know almost nothing about Dervorgovil d’Crawford. Only her seal has survived. There is a bridge named Devorgilla in Dumfries over the River Nith. The descendants of Sir Gregan lived nearby in Crawfordton. Nevertheless, the shield and the star and crescent over her head suggest a connection with Crawfordjohn rather than the Dalmagregan line.

Devorgilla of Galloway (b c1214, d 1290) lived around the same time. She was the wife of John of Baliol and daughter and heiress of Alan, Lord of Galloway. Her son John (known as "Toom Tabard") and grandson Edward were briefly kings of Scotland. The name is not common, thus our Dervorgovil might have been related and/or been a namesake of Degorvilla of Galloway. Dervorgovil d’Crawford appears to have lived towards the end of Devorgilla of Galloway’s life. They were certainly from the same area of southern Scotland. This additional information has been included in order to provide a context for our own Dervorgovil as John now describes her seal.

In my studies of Scottish and English heraldry I happened to come across this seal with the clear image or rather portrait of a medieval lady, Derworgovl d’Crawford. Her seal has the humane and heraldic rounded female form.



No. 405.—Seal of
Devorguilla Crawford ;
about 1290.

The author presents her not as a Crawford, but as a very early form of a supporter of arms.

Later it became fashionable for knights and nobles of higher rank to use a pair of Lions, Savages or other heraldic creatures as supporters.

In his book, English Heraldry, London 1907, Boutel shows this lady on a seal from about AD 1290 as "even more than a suggestion of a supporter", holding her husband's shield. In that period it was quite normal for the knight himself to show his arms sitting on his horse or standing.

Above her head you can see a star on top of a crescent. What that means I do not know. But certainly you can find a shield with a fesse. What can the bird (falcon) on her arm mean?

Who can trace her to the House of Craford ?

John Crafoord's first visit to Scotland

October 2008 CCA Newsletter



John in Scotland in 1948 touring on bicycle

In the late spring of 1948, John persuaded a fellow-lieutenant to join on a biking tour in Scotland. At that time he had no idea of his roots in Fedderate, but searched and found Craufurdland, where they were well received

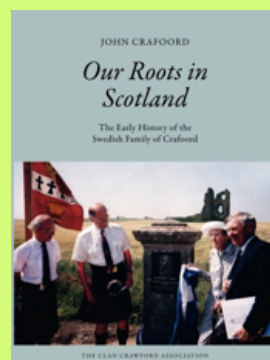
although the Houison Crafurds were not at home.

A vacation, biking in Scotland, was a fine experience for well trained Infantry Officers. John tells that they carried tent, sleeping bags and a spirit stove on their bikes. Knowing that food was still on ration, they brought a lot of Swedish Army dried emergency food. They climbed the Ben Nevis, visited the highest village of the UK. passed the Glencoe and almost saw the Loch Ness Monster. And had their first glasses of whisky.

At Craufurdland, several of the friends of the Houison Crafurds saw a distinct likeness between John and the father of the present Laird. This was also confirmed at a later visit.

(The DNA-y tells!)

Our Roots in Scotland The House of Craford - Vol. III



History of the Swedish Crafoord Family and its roots in the Crafurds of Fedderate of Northeast Scotland

Price \$26.00 + shipping

To order click link below

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OUR ROOTS IN SCOTLAND

The Early History of the Crafoords of Sweden

Col. John P. Crafoord

April 2010 Issue

Editorial note: Col. Crafoord published the Swedish language version of his upcoming English language book by the above title last year. We wanted to acquaint you with this interesting volume which traces the history of one of our Crawford lines whose ancestor immigrated to Sweden at the beginning of the 17th century under interesting circumstances. The Swedish Crafoords are the most clearly identified descendants of the Fedderate Crafoords, a cadet of northwest Scotland.

Some years ago, a cousin of mine and myself were able to publish the history of our Swedish Crafoord Family. We titled it *The Knights of Twelve Kings*. The title refers to the fact that male members of the Family were officers in the Swedish Army. This meant that for their military service they were given simple homesteads from the Crown, where the Families were raised. However, the men spent most of their mature years in the almost constant military campaigns in the Baltic area, Germany and eastern Europe. Thus they made no profitable or influential connections. As a rule they married into the same kind of local Army families. This may be the reason why the Crafoords did not establish great fortunes, build impressive manor houses or – reach the highest ranks in the Army.

Our branch therefore has shown limited interest in family research and heraldry. On the other

hand, the Swedish Society, through the records of the Church, the Courts of Justice and the Army kept admirably detailed and correct data on the inhabitants. This data were all kept in good order and are easily available to everyone. Our work with the history of the Crafoords in Sweden encountered really few difficulties. Already many years ago I had had plans to study the very early history of our origin in Scotland. (See the Clan Crawford Association Newsletter of October 2008 for a picture of the author on bicycle in Scotland in 1948.)

Contacts with Crawfords of the US began with Ian Crawford, who inspired me to do something further with my loose ends of Crawford genealogy and heraldry. Different articles in the CCA Newsletter gave me additional information, and motivated me to further study the history of Scotland and Scots Heraldry. Very early I understood that our Swedish Family has a strong and well established link to the House of Crawford – the link to the Fedderate branch. I discussed this closely with my third cousin, Joar, and we set for the work the goal to establish a firm link from Fedderate back to the first Families of Ayrshire.

This turned out to be difficult, very difficult. I worked with genealogic sources and studied a lot of heraldic theory and practice. We also took part in the yDNA project of the Association. This established that our link to Fedderate was solid. I studied a lot of the History of Scotland and established contact with experts, not to speak of the IT-contacts of the Association and articles in the Newsletter.

Thus I had enough material to write about Crafoord roots in Scotland – in a way a basis for further efforts of a new generation. The contents are disposed thus:

Scotland in the Middle Ages
The Ancesters Settle at Crawford
The First Branches of the Family
Later Branches of Crawfords until 1600
Patrick, the Link
Fedderate Castle
Fedderate, Early Possessors
Craufurds, Lairds of Fedderate
New Lairds of Fedderate
Uproar at Fedderate!
What Happened Afterwards?
The Crafoords in Sweden
The Crafoord Arms; a Key to the Past
Epilogue. Putting the Steene with the Devil;
A Tall Tale.

My book was printed in 2009 and contains a Summary in English. With many thanks for all the useful information, all kind advice and encouraging comments, I sent copies of the book to some English speaking friends and relatives. I underscored again that a "missing link" remained, but also that my time here seems too short for more research.

Then the wonderful book *The House of Crawford, Two Branches...* was published and on many points confirmed my discoveries. It was a happy moment for me when the Editor of our Newspaper showed great interest in the little book I sent to her. She suggested that an English edition should be made in co-operation with the Association.

This edition has been somewhat modified for our relatives in Scotland and the US, mainly with an aim to describe how the Swedish Branch developed. I give a needed summary of the history of Sweden and of her campaigns to achieve status as a Great Nordic Power -- to keep it and to lose it... And as the first ten generations (until 1890) were small, I could present all the "Knights of the Twelve Kings".

Our Roots in Scotland:

The Early History of the Swedish Family of Crafoord

June 2010 CCA Newsletter

Editorial Note: During the last several years our Newsletter has published several articles from a Swedish Member of our Clan – Colonel Rtd. John Crafoord. John and his third cousin Joar Crafoord, MD published in 2003 an interesting book about the Swedish Cadet branch of our House. The authors wrote about their ancestors from about 1610 when Jacob Crafoord of the Fedderate Family joined the Swedish Army until about 1850. They included a Summary in English.



Sandy Richie, Col. John P. Crafoord, Ret., Mrs. E. Bridges & son John B. Bridges (left to right)

This book was read by Crawfords in the US and an exchange of family information began in late 2008. Soon after John started with an old dream of his, to put together and to complete all information he and his father had archived about the roots in Scotland of his Family. You may recall a note in the October

2008 issue of the Newsletter showing the young lieutenant John Crafoord cycling in Grampian Mountains.

In 2009 John published a book titled *Rötterna i Scotland (Our Roots in Scotland)*. It included a summary in English. John kindly sent copies to some of his English speaking kin. This was received with interest by many of our clansmen. John was easily persuaded to produce an English edition of his story. This will be published this fall in co-operation with the Clan Crawford Association. John says that it will be not only a translation, but he also adds more reading adapted to English speaking Family members. In this edition John includes an introduction to Sweden's history and describes the role played by Crafoords on battlefields as well as in peace time. Finally, he tells us why Crafoords adopted the special spelling of our This Swedish branch of Crawfords has participated in the y-DNA project and helped to make more real the North Eastern (Fedderate) line of our widespread Family.



[Below in left column]

**PICTURE OF SOLDIER WRITING
FROM G GÖRANSSON, ALF ÅBERG,,
KAROLINER WITH PERMISSION OF
AUTHORS, & ARTIST**

JACOB JOHAN: A ONE-MAN FAMILY AT WAR 1701–1722 THE NOTE BOOK

JOHN CRAFOORD

August 2011 CA Newsletter (pp 4-8)

Author's Note: The author, Col. John Crafoord of Sweden, has contributed to the Newsletter before. The Swedes are clearly a branch of the Fedderate Cadet, presented to our readers in the february -07 issue by Ian Crawford. In June 2007 John presented the research on this branch (1610-1875) that he made with a cousin, Joar Crafoor, MD*. They called it THE SOLDIERS OF TWELVE KINGS and this reveals to us that the military profession was natural for these generations.

John has continued his Family research and in June 2010 he presented one more book – on the Roots in Scotland of the Crafoords. In the April 2008 issue he also gave comments to the various spelling of the surname. Here he presents the story of Jacob Johan "Kraffert/Crafoord" who was a soldier in the army of Charles XII.

*Joar is a participant of the DNA-project.

PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

The simple torn and worn note book of Jacob Johan Kraffert/Crafoord is one of the few treasures of the Crafoord Family.

Firstly, it is a written testimony of a soldier's achievement in the Great Nordic war.

Secondly, it contains information of some details of Sweden's military history that are difficult to study; most records of the field army were destroyed before the surrender in 1709.

Thirdly, the young man managed to keep his note book even through his captivity. He kept recording his events during marches to the final place for slave labour. He did not write a word in it for eleven years.

1711-1722. Then he started again almost as if nothing had happened.

Last but not least: he made the entries purely for himself. His family situation was in fact depressing. He went to war a young man in a regiment in which he then had no kin, no neighbours or friends.

At home in far away Västmanland, his parents were dead and his only brother had been executed for "double whoredom sin! In fact he was so alone that he was the only male member of his Family: thus he is the ancestor of all Crafoords of today.

From this you can understand that his soldiering ended well; he survived, he married and got children, grandchildren and this is still going on!

His simple note book has been preserved. It has been studied and was even printed almost a hundred years ago*

Jacob Johan's handwriting is not very difficult to read, but the text is all the same most confusing, with his never-ending noting names of places and how the Regiment was marching on and how His Majesty was winning – or the Swedes losing. Not one single mentioning of him, himself.

It takes good map reading as well as close studies of military history in detail to make sense of the 40 pages he wrote.

I have long felt guilty not to have made such studies myself, but encouraged mostly by my distant cousin Joar, I have plunged into Jacob Johan's story.

I present my ancestor's notes with the double page spreads and the printed text on the opposite page to compare. On the following pages I give my comments and offer a map or a drawing to explain what happened to our corporal; later sergeant and at last captain.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1700 Sweden had to face co-ordinated attacks from Denmark, Russia and Saxony.

"Saxony" needs explaining, not being a neighbor of Sweden's. Augustus "the Strong" was by descent Duke of Saxony, a duchy in south-east Germany, but he was also the elected King of Poland and so also Duke of Kurland, the close southern neighbour of Swedish Livland, near Riga; the important port on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea.

THE MAP

Poland also needs explaining. It was a very big country in these days. To the north it included all Lithuania; the border to Russia was almost as far east as Smolensk. Poland's southern border was to the The Osman Empire/Turkey and the distance to the Black Sea was not more than 200 km.

The young king Karl XII was quite successful in 1700 in forcing the Danes to a peace and also in totally beating tsar Peter the Great's army at Narva, somewhat to the west of the present St Petersburg. His Swedish army also could relieve Riga from the siege by the Saxons, but the

forces of Augustus managed to retreat to the South, into Poland.

This was a major problem for Sweden. Poland was not at war with Sweden, but allowed King Augustus to keep his Saxon army there. And the same political problem concerned Saxony – to reach this duchy the Swedes had to enter the German Empire. The forces of Augustus managed to retreat to the South, into Poland.



This was a major problem for Sweden. Poland was not at war with Sweden, but allowed King Augustus to keep his Saxon army there. And the same political problem concerned Saxony – to reach this duchy the Swedes had to enter the German Empire.

Young Jacob Johan was in 1700 a corporal in the Kalmar Infantry Regiment, 16 years old, by two years younger than his King. I explained his family situation earlier. He was in fact a one-man Family.

We are not sure if he took part in the Regiment's landing assault on Denmark. But he was commanding his 12 soldiers when the Regiment landed in Livland in 1701 and joined the main Swedish forces in the victorious attack on Augustus's forces at Klissow in Poland. And there his "diary" begins A.D. 1702.

From it I will here relate only some more interesting events for the Swedish army and for himself.

When the Swedish armies found that the Saxons retreated into Poland, it was decided to follow and engage them.

At Klissow, between Warsaw and Krakau Augustus was defeated on 9 July. Jacob Johan's regiment arrived after a long forced march and took full part in the battle. It averted a surprise attack by Polish cavalry.

Jacob Johan in his very first entry notices with pride that Augustus's table set of silver and all his money were taken as well as lots of guns and prisoners.

The Kalmar Regiment was then given the task of organizing and manning a transport flotilla of

about 50 diverse large craft and rafts to bring all the wounded Swedes but also all important POWs as well as all trophies (among them all Saxon cannons) down streams on the river Visla/Vistula/Weichsel to the Baltic.

Also they had to keep pace with the King's operations so that these barges quite often were used to improvise a bridge for a rapid crossing of the immense river. This explains why the unique transport took such a long time – one year.

Operations were conducted 1703 – 1704 within Central Poland to make the Poles elect a friendlier king and to support the elected Stanislaus. No major battles took place, but many regiments were involved and marking this on a map is only confusing. The Saxons retreated into Saxony – but came back into Poland.

Then in 1705 Karl XII could beat not only a very big Russian-Saxon army group in the east of Poland but also a big Saxon army in the west. Jacob Johan took part in the eastern battle – the siege of Gorodno– and makes notes on this.

It is confirmed that they marched 360 km in 18 days (!) in order to surprise the enemies.

In Saxony. After that, the Swedes entered Saxony and forced August to peace. During almost a year 1706-1707 the Swedes could live on the Saxon resources and thus reorganize. Jacob Johan notes how they all were paid and given a new uniforms.

Russia. From Saxony started the campaign against the remaining of the allied enemies – Russia. Jacob Johan describes the bad conditions of the marches, some battles won and the terrific winter conditions.

After the unfortunate battle of Poltava in 1709, the wounded King of Sweden chose to temporarily leave the Army, in order to get the Turks as allies and later to meet his Army near the Black Sea*.

Jacob Johan managed in a mysterious way to join the King's party. How did he leave the remaining parts of his regiment? He tells of the difficult marches over the grass steppes and how it eventually became confirmed that the Army against Karl's orders had surrendered – 15,000 strong – to the Russians.

King Karl became a guest at Bender on Turkish territory and started quite successful negotiations with the Turks. Johan Jacob was sent in a scouting party towards nearby and now allied Poland.

Prisoner of war

In september 1709 this group of some hundreds of men was surprised at the Polish border by a

strong Russian unit. Jacob Johan and others became prisoners of war and were sent marching to Moscow.

The NCOs and men of this group were from Moscow sent to the valley of the river Don. In this area Tsar Peter the Great had organised ship-building yards and industries in order to create a navy for the Black Sea! All resources of the vast area were concentrated on this.

Jacob Johan eventually was brought to work in the Don-Voronezh area. He describes how the prisoners there marched to one place after another during almost a year. On the first of May 1711 he was brought to the iron mill in Lipetsk.

It is noted officially that the original number of Swedish POWs sent to the Don valley area was about 5000, and that in the autumn of 1711 only 1800 remained; after the winter of 1712 only 1325 had survived, and of that number only 400 were able to work. Deaths were caused by the hard work, winter conditions and lack of food.

This is most interesting and new to us, and I read a lot about tsar Peter's creating in the Don River (!) of a Black Sea Navy. I also had a contact with a Russian researcher on military history and got information on the places noted by Jacob Johan.

Jacob Johan was not able to put down a single word in his note book for eleven years! But he kept the little book. And on 11 February 1722 he simply noted that they now marched to Moscow and there got new clothing!

There was peace and he was brought back to Sweden. He tells that he reported at the regimental HQ and it is here that he for the first time writes "Jag" (that is "I"). He mentioned himself here for the first time!

The last pages were used for only small comments on promotions, and that he made a three-month visit to his old home area.

Jacob Johan found a list of Swedish nobility and notes and in his very last entry he adopts from it the new spelling: Crafoord.

EPILOGUE

In 1722 Jacob Johan entered the rank of a Lieutenant. In 1726 he married and had three months leave to visit the old home area. He got an Second Lieutenant's pay. In 1727 a boy was born and given the name Jacob Johan. In 1732 his wife died. In 1739 he remarried, but had no more issue.

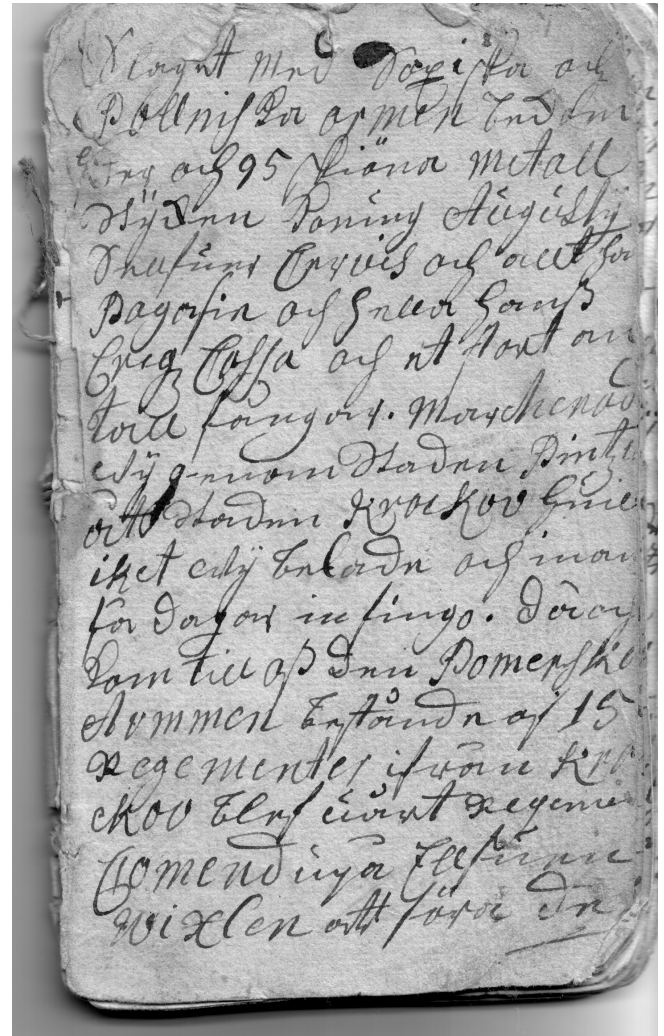
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JACOB JOHAN'S SIGNATURE

Jacob Johan Crafoord.

PAGE FROM THE NOTE BOOK



”SLAGET MED SAXISKA OCH

POLLNISKA ARMEN----



The Notebook of Jacob Johan

Col. John P. Crafoord

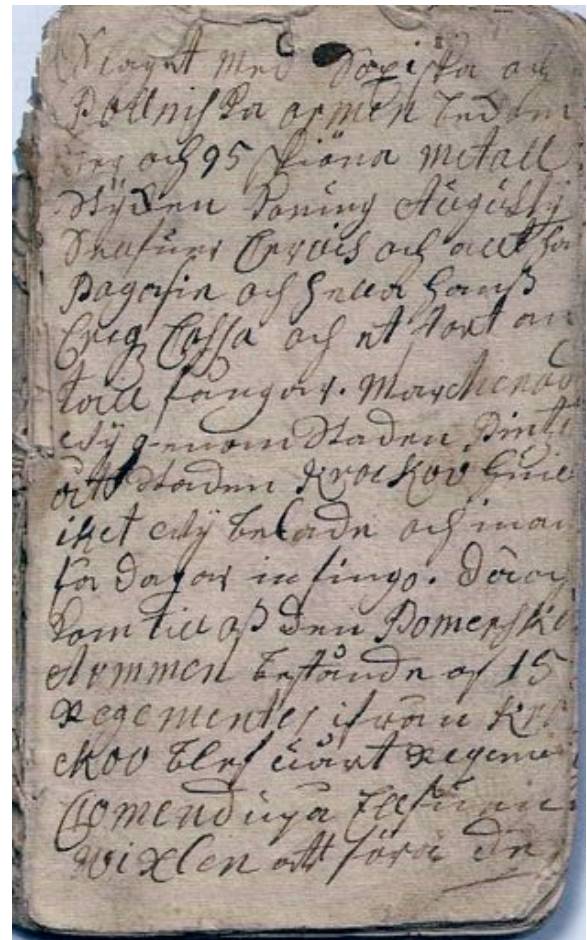
June 2012 Newsletter (pp 9-14)

Editorial Note: From our clansman in Sweden comes this lovely story of the Swedish Crafoord Family's ancestor who lived during the early part of the 18th century, fought against the Russians, and spent over a decade as their prisoner of war. During his time in captivity he kept a small notebook. What follows is the English language summary of John's book on Jacob Johan and his notebook. Our Swedish cousins, as many of you already know, descend from a Crauford of Federate who immigrated to Sweden as a mercenary soldier for

the Swedish King and fought in the European wars of the time. He remained there and founded the Swedish Crafoord line.

The Note Book of Jacob Johan

The simple torn and worn note book of Jacob Kraffert/Crafoord is one of the few treasures of the Crafoord Family.



First page of Jacob Johan's notebook

Firstly, it is written testimony of a soldier's achievements in the Great Nordic War.

Secondly, it contains information of some details of Sweden's military history that are difficult to study; most records of the field army were destroyed before the surrender in 1709.

Thirdly, the young man managed to keep his notebook even through his captivity. He kept recording his events during marches to the

final place for slave labour. He did not write a word in it for eleven years. Then he started again almost as if nothing had happened.

Last, but not least: he made the entries purely himself. His family situation was in fact depressing. He went to war a young man in a regiment in which he then had no kin, no neighbors or friends.

At home in far away Västmanland, his parents were dead and his only brother had been executed for “double whoredom sin.” In fact, he was so alone that he was the only male member of his family: thus he is the ancestor of all Crafoords of today.

From this you can understand that his soldiering after all ended well; he survived, he married and got children, grandchildren and -- us!

His simple note book has been preserved. It has been studied and was even printed almost a hundred years ago.¹

Jacob Johan’s handwriting is not very difficult to read, but the text is all the same most confusing, with his never-ending noting names of places and how the Regiment was marching on and how His Majesty was winning -- or the Swedes losing. Not a single mention of him, himself.

It takes map reading as well as studies of military history in detail to make sense of and understand the 40 pages he wrote. I have long felt guilty not to have made studies myself, but encouraged mostly by my distant cousin Joar I plunged into Jacob Johan’s story.

I use an excellent German Historicher Schul-Atlas from 1903, which gives the right borders and names and also indications of the areas in question. It also gives an adequate number of names and also indications when political borders later on were changed.

Historical Background

I start by reminding the reader of the difficult psychological background our ancestor had when he joined the Kalmar Regiment in 1700 at 16 years old. I also have to give the background. In short:

In 1700 Sweden was to face co-ordinated attacks from Denmark, Russia and Saxony.

“Saxony” needs explaining, not being a neighbor of Sweden’s. Augustus “the Strong” was by descent Duke of Saxony, a duchy in central Germany, but he was also the elected King of Poland and so also Duke of Kurland, the close southern neighbor of Swedish Livland, near Riga, the important port on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea.

King Charles XII was quite successful in 1700 in forcing the Danes to a peace and also in totally beating tsar Peter the Great’s army at Narva, somewhat to the west of the present St Petersburg. His Swedish army also could relieve Riga from the siege by the Saxons, but the forces of Augustus managed to retreat to the south, into Poland.

This was a major problem for Sweden. Poland was not at war with Sweden, but allowed King Augustus to keep his Saxon army there.

Young Jacob Johan was in 1700 a sixteen year-old corporal in the Kalmar Infantry Regiment, by two years younger than his King. We are not sure if he took part in the regiment’s landing assault on Denmark. But he was commanding his 12 soldiers when the Regiment landed in Livornia in 1701 and joined the main Swedish forces in the victorious attack on Augustus’ forces at Klissow in Poland.

And there his “diary” begins.

Presentation

I present the entries as they appear on double-page spread, using the faint numbers made by some early reader on the right hand pages. I call the pages “2v” and “2h” for spread left (vänster) and 2 right (höger).

For each spread I present the printed version together with the hand written original with a few foot notes.

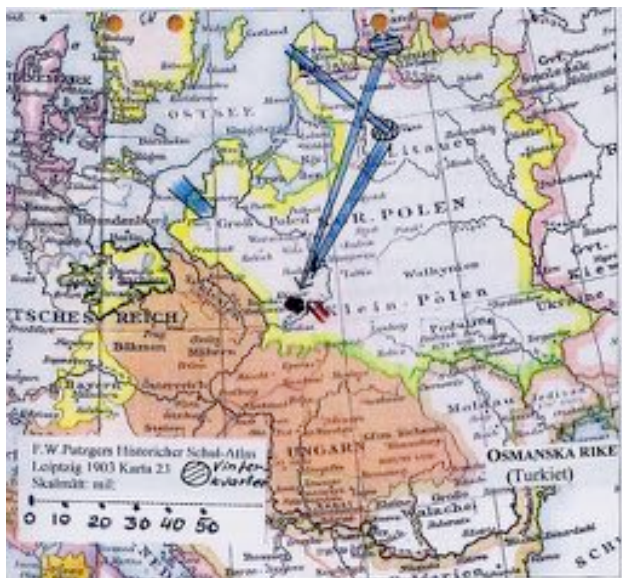
Directly after this I give my comments on the military background and on Jacob Johan's entires. In many cases I enclose a map or a drawing to show what our ancestor wrote about.

(For a first overview, it is a good idea to take a look at all the maps and drawings.) I will here try to make short comments on the pages, given in the List of Contents).

Contents of Dairy

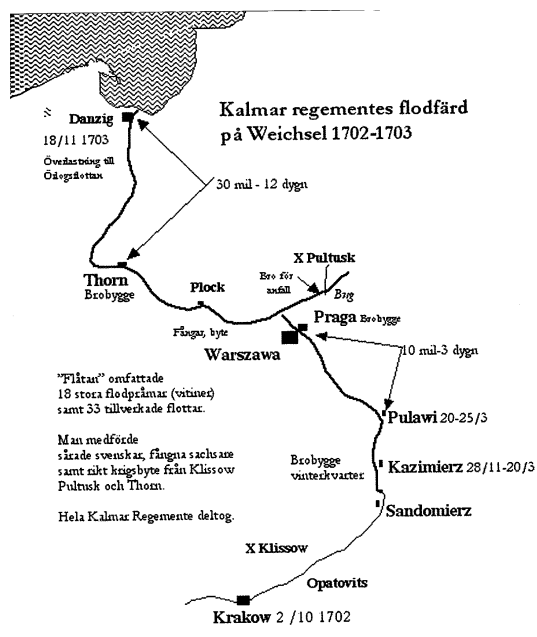
Page 1

At Klissow Augustus was defeated. JJ's regiment arrived after the long forced march and took full part in the battle. It averted a surprise attack by Polish Calvary. Jacob Johan notices with pride that Augustus's table set of silver and all his money were taken as well as lots of guns and prisoners.



Pages 2

The Kalmar Regiment was given the task of organizing and manning a transport flotilla of about 50 diverse large craft and rafts to bring all the wounded Swedes but also all important POWs as well as all trophies (among them all Saxon Cannons) downstream on the river Vistula/Weichsel to the Baltic.



Also they had to keep pace with the King's operations so that these barges quite often were used to improvise a bridge for a rapid crossing of the immense river. See the drawing which explains why the unique transport took such a long time.

Pages 3-5

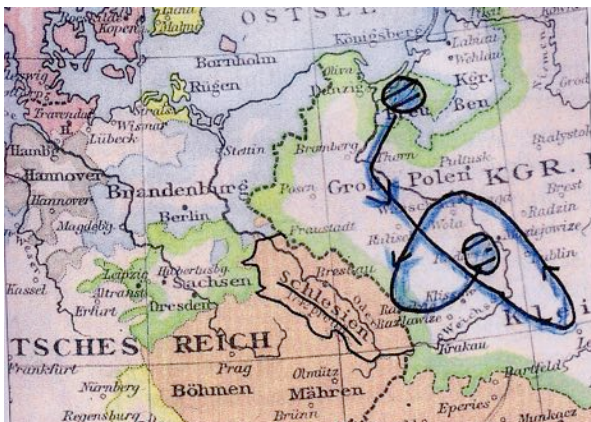
Operations within Central Poland to make the Poles elect a friendlier King.



Page 6

In 1705 two big Russian/Saxon army groups were beaten. In the east of Poland

by King at Gorodno -- a successful siege in which Jacob Johan took part. In the west at the battle of Fraustadt, where superior Saxon-Russian forces were totally beaten by the Swedish General Rehnstierna.



Page 7

After these two decisive victories, the Swedish army entered Saxony and a peace treaty was signed. During one “golden year” the Swedish army was brought to first class conditions in every way -- at the expense of Saxony.



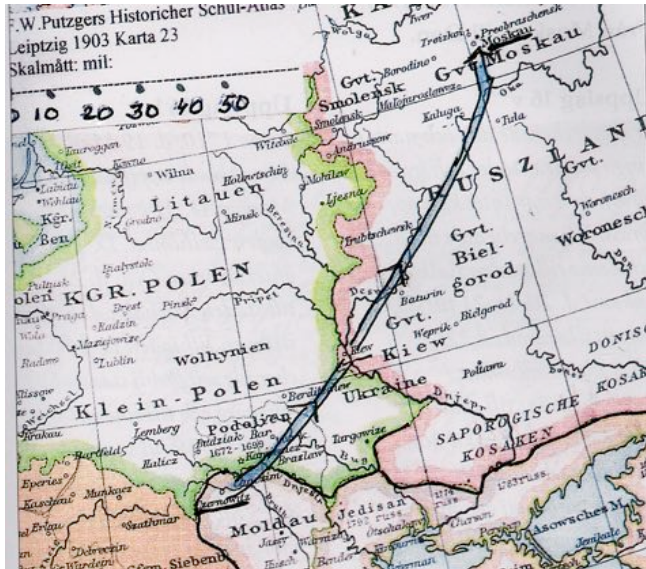
Pages 8-9

The campaign against Russia began. Some battles of minor importance were won. A planned reinforcement of troops and supply from the Baltic area were beaten by Tsar Peter and this serious setback forces Charles XII to change his plans. He turned to the south, where he could find allies in the Ukraine -- and the Osman Empire. Jacob Johan tells about this and of the terrible winter conditions and of some minor battles.

Pages 10-13

After the unfortunate battle of Poltava in 1709, the wounded King of Sweden chose to temporarily leave the Army, in order to get the

Turks as allies and later to meet his Army near the Black Sea². Jacob Johan managed in a mysterious way to join the King's party. How did he leave the remaining parts of his regiment? He tells of the difficult march over the grass steppes and how it eventually became confirmed that the Army had surrendered -- 15,000 strong -- to the Russians. King Karl became a guest at Bender in Turkish territory. Jacob Johan was sent in scouting party towards nearby allied Poland.



Pages 14-16

This group of some hundreds of men was surprised by a strong Russian unit. Jacob Johan and others became prisoners of war and were sent marching towards Moscow.

Pages 16-17

The NCOs and men of this group were from Moscow sent to the valley of the river Don. In this area Tsar Peter the Great had organised shipbuilding industries in order to create a navy for the Black Sea. All resources of the vast area were concentrated on this.

Jacob Johan eventually was brought to work in an iron mill. He describes how the prisoners marched to one place after another during almost a year. On the first of May 1711 he was brought to the iron mill in Lipetsk.

It is noted that the original number of Swedish POWs, sent to the Don valley area, was about 5,000, and that in the autumn of 1711 only 1,800 remained. After the winter of 1712 only 1,325 had survived, and of that number only 400 were able to work. Deaths were caused by the hard work, winter conditions and lack of food.

This is most interesting to me and I read a lot about Tsar Peter's creating of a Black Sea Navy. I also had a contact with a Russian researcher on military history. I enclose his list of the places noted by Jacob Johan. He points out that one of the places that our ancestor noticed in 1710 was not known to have been that old!

Pages 18-19

Jacob Johan was not able to put down a single word for eleven years. But he kept the little book. And on 11 February 1722 he simply noted that they now marched to Moscow and there got new clothing. It was peace and he was brought back to Sweden. On page 19v he tells that he reported at the regimental HQ and it is here that he for the first time writes "Jag" (that is "I"). He mentioned himself here for the first time!



Pages 19-20

These pages are used for only small comments on promotions, and that he made a three-

month visit to his old home area -- but no comments on that.

Page 20 h

Jacob Johan has found a printed list of Swedish nobility and in this last entry he adopts the new spelling: Crafoord. As a matter of fact, this is one of the different spellings of the name in the birth brief of Edinburgh 1621 of our Scottish ancestor.

Epilogue

Finally I give short notes on his remaining and apparently happier life in the ASEDA parish within the regimental recruiting area.

In 1722 he entered the rank of Lieutenant -- but with the wages of an NCO -- fälväbel.

In 1726 he married and had three months leave to visit the old home area. He got a Second Lieutenant's pay.

In 1727 a boy was born and given the name Jacob Johan, but in 1732 his wife died.

In 1739 he remarried, but had no more issue.

In 1740 he met the widow of the last man of Alexander Craufurd's branch (also from Fedderate)³ and received some documents on these kinsmen. These papers later caused a certain confusion between the two branches.

In 1741 he retired with a Captain's rank, and from 1744 he got an annual pension.

In 1743 the son, a young Jacob Johan joined the Kalmar regiment.

In 1747 Jacob Johan died aged 63 years. The vicar noted: "... in his poor and sick condition..."

His coat of arms were displayed on the church wall and were still to be seen there in 1829 -- but are since long "disappeared".

¹ Qvennerstedt, A., Karolinska krigares dagböcker (Diaries of Caroline soldiers) Part I-XII, Lund 1901-1918.

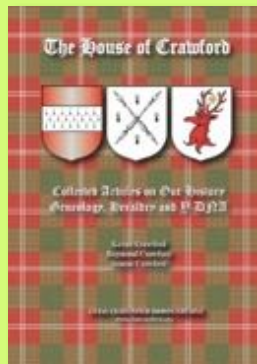
² Note on the map the borders of the Ottoman Empire at this time.

³ Alexander Craufurd was the other Fedderate cadet Crawford to immigrate to Sweden as a mercenary soldier for the King of Sweden. His line died out.

Editorial Note: A few more words introduce the first generations of Crafoords and a supposed handicraft of the veteran. The first is excluded here since it was extensively described in a previous article by the author in the June 2007 issue of the newsletter. A photo of the second follows.



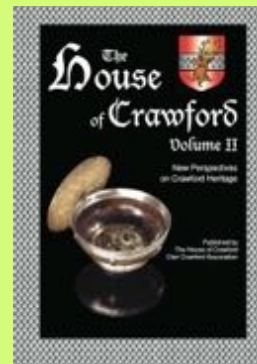
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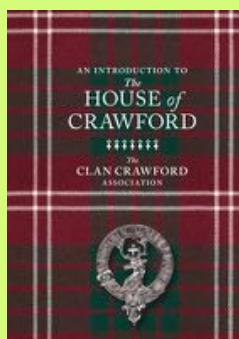
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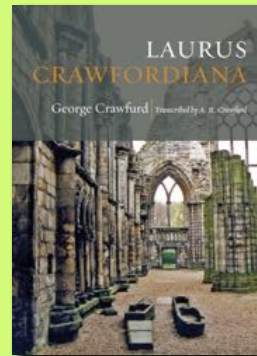
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