

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Crawford, William House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number off Brown's Ferry Road & Stevenson's Lane not for publication N/A
city, town Cumberland Twp. vicinity N/A
state PA code PA county Greene code 059 zip code 15320

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Whiskey Rebellion Resources in Southwestern Pa. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/not in use**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: vernacular log dwelling

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stonewalls weatherboardroof Tin

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The William Crawford House overlooks rolling farmland and has a high hill to its rear or east elevation. Built c. 1815, this vernacular, full dovetailed log house, was covered with horizontal siding sometime in the late 19th/early 20th century. A mid-twentieth century barn stands northeast of the house and ruins of a spring house stand just north of the house. These would have been noncontributing to this nomination and were excluded from the boundary.

This 2 1/2 story, three bay, weatherboarded log house rests on a rubblestone foundation. The deterioration of the weatherboarding allowed the inspection of the logs which appear to have full dovetail notching, a relatively rare type in southwestern Pennsylvania. The chinking is stone, some of which is angled. The chinking is daubed with a mud mortar.

Although the front elevation has the general appearance of symmetry, the front door is slightly off center. The house was built in the hall/parlor plan with the front door opening into the hall. Typically these houses have rooms of unequal size, the larger of these is the hall. This hall was a multi-purpose room not only serving as an entrance from the front and rear elevations with an egress to the stairs and to the smaller parlor, but as a main reception and living area for family and friends. The parlor, closed off from the main traffic routes, was a more protected and private space. This plan was typically used earlier in the 17th and 18th centuries but was used and modified into the 19th century.

There is no fenestration on the north gable end, and there is only one window on the first floor of the south gable end. Brick chimnies rise along the interior wall of each gable end, but only the north one still protrudes through the roof. There is a cellar only under the east gable end of the house. There is a bulkhead entrance at the northeast corner of the house. The foundation wall has crumbled near this entrance. The first floor joists here are hewn on two sides. A solid stone fireplace support is located along the eastern gable wall in the cellar. A wood framed hearth support is mortised into the fireplace support.

The 1 1/2 story, frame kitchen ell to the rear of the house has been partially demolished in order to park farm machinery there. There is an entrance from this kitchen into the parlor of the house. The parlor has a small fireplace with a simple surround and a small Federal style mantel. There are double, floor-to-ceiling, cupboards between the fireplace and the front wall of the house. These have simple recessed panels.

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Continuation Sheet**

William Crawford House

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The hall which is opposite the parlor has a larger fireplace with more elaborate detailing in the surround and mantel. There is quarter round molding on the window and door surrounds of this room. The walls of both these rooms are plastered.

The enclosed stairs to the second floor curl up in the corner between the fireplace and the front wall. There is a simple vertical beaded door opening into the stairwell. In the stairwell, the logs and mortar have been simply whitewashed.

The stair on the second floor opens into an open hall area which leads to two bedrooms. The stair is separated from the hall by a low beaded horizontal railing. To the rear or east of the hall is what appears to have been the bedroom of the master of the house. It has a small brick fireplace. Along the western gable end of the house is another bedroom. Although a brick chimney stack passed through this room from the parlor, there is no evidence of a stove pipe hole to this room. Beaded board partitions separate the second floor rooms. The doors are of vertical beaded board as well. In addition, there is a low, beaded board ceiling. In contrast to the first floor walls, these walls were never plastered, only whitewashed.

Despite the deterioration of the siding and the foundation to this house, the roof remains sound, and it has amazing integrity from its period of significance. This is partly the result of having no twentieth century heating or plumbing system installed. In addition, the original room arrangement remains intact because no twentieth century bathroom or kitchen was added.

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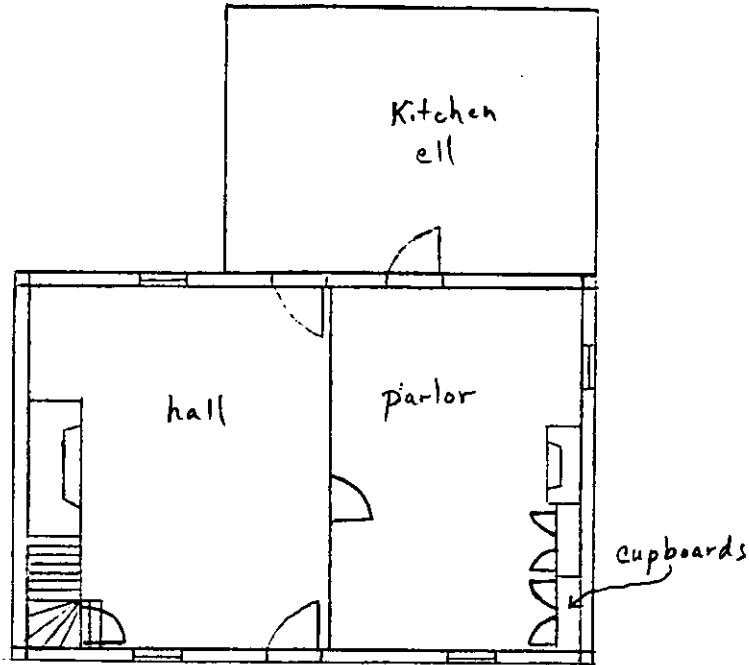
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

William Crawford House

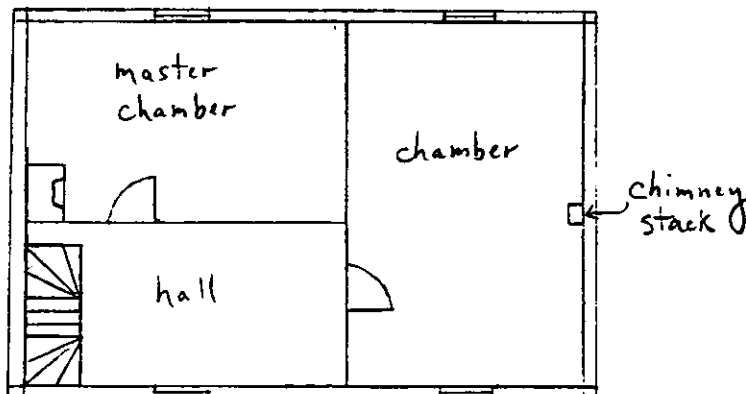
Section number 7 Page 3

William Crawford House
Cumberland Twp., Greene Co.
April, 1992

1st floor
plan sketch
not drawn to
scale



2nd floor
plan sketch
not drawn to
scale



8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1815

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Crawford, William

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

William Crawford, as a well-to-do political and military leader, played a locally significant role in the Whiskey Rebellion. Public figures such as Crawford played key roles during the Rebellion, not only in protesting the tax, but in moderating that protest to prevent violence as well. The William Crawford House is an unusually well preserved vernacular log house representing the earliest period of settlement in Greene County. Despite the fact that this house was removed from its original location, it is the surviving structure most importantly associated with Crawford.

According to local historian, Marcia Biddle, and current owner, Joseph Stajnrjeh, the original Crawford house was moved to this tract from the adjoining farm after the brick house was constructed there. This 2 1/2 story, three bay, brick house has a datestone inscribed, "J.M.R. 1833." This information is corroborated by the 1876 Atlas of Greene County which lists this farm of 173 acres as owned by James Rea. The adjoining tract of 108 acres, where the log house sits, was owned by John Rea. Both tracts were part of the Crawford tract.

Local histories, deeds, and patents indicate that the Crawford family owned land southeast of Carmichaels. In 1798 William Crawford was assessed with a two story log house measuring 28 X 24 feet with eight windows. Although this house has eight windows too, it measures 30 X 20 feet. It appears fairly certain that Crawford did not build this house before 1798. Crawford, in 1798, was also assessed with a log kitchen measuring 14 X 12 feet and a barn measuring 48 X 16 feet on 548 acres. The county tax records for that same year lists Crawford with three tracts of land totaling 550 acres with 70 acres cleared. He was also assessed with an orchard, a house, a barn, three horses, two cows, and a yoke of oxen.

William Crawford warranted a tract of 318 acres in Cumberland Township in 1773. His wife Alice warranted an adjoining tract of 278 acres in 1785. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania patent records note that these two warrants totaled 499 acres in 1830 when the General Assembly authorized Henry Russel to hold the lands in trust for William Crawford's heirs.

Colonel William Crawford (1744-1826) was a native of Cumberland County,

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William Crawford House

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Pennsylvania. An early settler of Greene County, formerly Washington County, he was commissioned a justice of the peace by Patrick Henry. This part of the state was then claimed by Virginia. He was a Revolutionary War patriot, conducting several campaigns against Indians and Tories. He was credited with doing much to end that Tory rebellion in that section of the country. In 1793-94 he was captain of a company organized to defend what would become Greene County in 1796.

Crawford was also actively involved in the Whiskey Rebellion. He represented Cumberland Township at the Parkinson's Ferry meeting on August 14, 1794. Cumberland Township, according to Neville's list of distillers 1796-97, had the largest numbers of stills and the second highest number of distillers within Washington County. Naturally, the excise tax was important to these people. During the 1790's this area just west of the Monongahela River on the Muddy Creek was beginning to experience an economic upswing, but a majority of the taxable inhabitants did not own land. Consequently, there was a great opportunity for friction. During the Redstone meeting on August 28, 1794, seventy armed men, identified only as being from the Muddy Creek area tried another local man, Samuel Jackson, a prominent miller and merchant, for calling the Parkinson's Ferry meeting a "scrub congress."

Crawford was also part of the Cumberland Township Committee, to whom the qualified voters of that township registered on September 11th of that year. The citizens of the township voted not to submit because of the wording of the submission papers. They stated that the oath presumed their rebelliousness and unfaithfulness which they detested. They also reiterated their abhorrence of the "Revenue Law."

Crawford was charged with treason for being at Braddock's Field. He was taken prisoner along with his son by Capt. Dunlap in November, 1794. After several months imprisonment in Philadelphia, he was released on bail. According to trial records, Crawford was charged with being "traitorously assembled" in Pitt Township, Allegheny County on August 1, 1794. (This was the date of the rendezvous of western militias at Braddock's Field.) At his trial for treason on May 11, 1795, he was absolved of any wrong doing, his verdict being "ignoramus."

Cumberland Township was one of the areas which appeared intransigent to the federal government, and William Crawford, as a locally prominent civil and military leader in Washington/Greene County and as a representative of Cumberland Township, became a logical target for arrest and imprisonment by the Federal government in the fall of 1794.

As the context to this multiple property nomination stated, few log houses in southwestern Pennsylvania from this period have survived into the late twentieth century. Even fewer can be documented in association with the Whiskey Rebellion. Only the Gaddis log house in Fayette County and the Defibaugh log tavern in Bedford County are known to be extant and can be documented to this context.

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William Crawford House

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Despite the overwhelming abundance of pre-1798 log structures in Greene County, currently no log buildings can be documented to that time.

9. Major Bibliographical References

L. K. Evans, Pioneer History of Greene County, Pennsylvania (Waynesburg, Pa.: Waynesburg Republican, 1941)

Greene County Estate and Tax Records, Greene County Court House, Waynesburg

Rev. William Hanna, History of Greene County (Greensboro, Pa.: 1882)

Microfilm M986 Reel 1, Criminal Case Files of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1791-1840, Roll 1 Case Files, 1791-1799

The Papers of Albert Gallatin, microfilm (Philadelphia: Rhistoric Publications, 1969) Sponsored by New York University and the National Historical Publications Commission

Elizabeth J. Wall, Men of the Whiskey Insurrection in Southwestern Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh, Pa.: 1988)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1/2 acre

UTM References

A

1	7
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5	8	9	8	4	0
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4	4	1	6	3	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point 125 feet south of Brown's Ferry Road and just west of the Crawford House; thence going south 125 feet along the west side of the house to a point; thence going east 125 feet along the south side of the house to a point; thence going north 125 feet along the east side of the house to a point; thence going west 125 feet along the north side of the house to the place of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

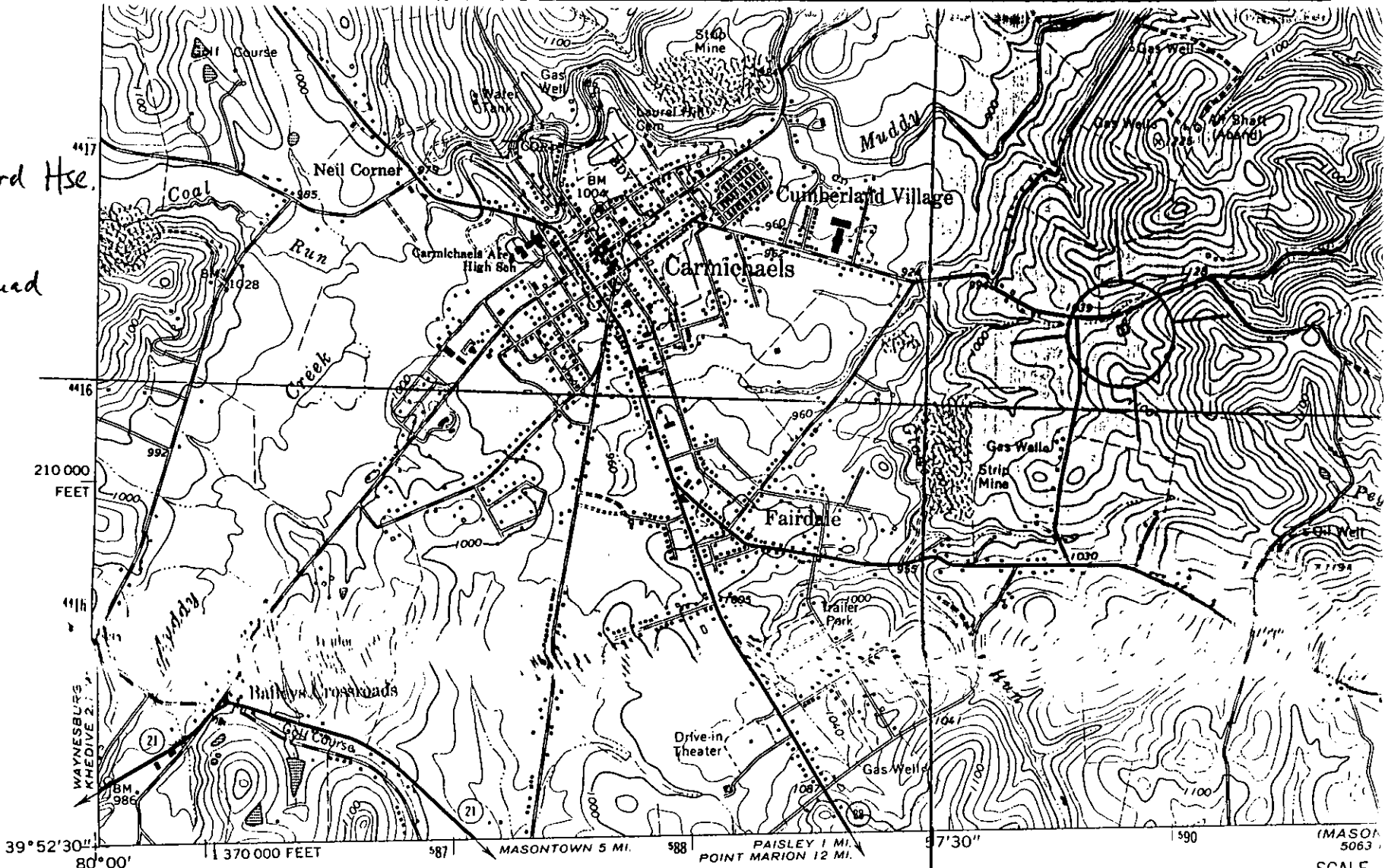
The boundary only includes the land immediately surrounding the Crawford House in order to exclude noncontributing buildings and structures.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jerry A. Clouse, Preservation Specialist date July 22, 1992
 organization Penna. Hist. & Museum Commission telephone _____
 street & number P.O. Box 1036 city or town Harrisburg state Pa. zip code 17108

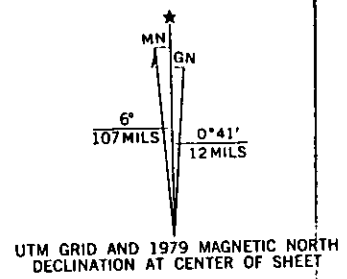
William Crawford Hse.
 Greene Co.
 Carmichaels Quad
 Zone 17
 E 589840
 N 4416240



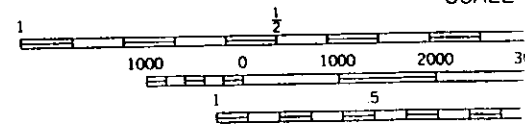
(GARARDS FORT)
 49631 SE

39°52'30" 80°00' 370 000 FEET 587 MASONTOWN 5 MI. 588 PAISLEY 1 MI. POINT MARION 12 MI. 590 57'30" (MASON 5063)

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962 and 1963. Field checked 1964
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
 The difference between 1927 North American Datum and North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5-minute intersections is given in USGS Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by



UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
 Map photoinspected 1988
 No major culture or drainage changes observed



SCALE
 CONTOUR INT
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VI

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NAT.
 FOR SALE BY U. S.
 DENVER, COLORADO 80225
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAP