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EIGHTH GENERATION

140. **Rev. John Cragg/Craig Sr.** ⁽³³⁷⁾ ⁽²¹⁹⁾ was born about 1772 in USA, South Carolina. He died in 1840/41. He was Scotch. " John Craig and his wife, Jane Miller, were born in South Carolina of Scotch ancestry, and were strict members of the old Scotch Presbyterian Church. After becoming acquainted with the Methodists they found that something more than the mere form of Godliness was necessary to Salvation, and after having sought and found "The pearl of great price", John was called to preach. About the year 1805 he went to Tennessee and was a member of the Holston Conference until his death in 1841. He devoted almost his entire time to his work as a travelling preacher. When Jane died John married again in 1832 to Caroline Mary. He was then about sixty years old and his bride only twenty. Of this union were born one son, Isaac Easterling, and one daughter, Mary. The old Scotch way of spelling Cragg (pronounced Craig) was followed by our South Carolina ancestry for many years - but the present mode (Craig) is, now almost universally used." (Pauline Craig Hughes)

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In "A History of Methodism in Alabama" by Rev. Anson West, D.D. page 137, there is an article about the Circuit preachers in Alabama and the Tenn. area.

"After the Rev. Thomas Stillwell came the Rev. JOHN CRAGG for 1821. The Rev.

John Cragg was received on trial by the Western Conference at the close of the Conference year 1807. In due course he was admitted into full connection and ordained deacon and elder. For the year 1815 he was on Flint Circuit, and for 1821 on Shoal Circuit, so that two years of his ministry were given to Alabama. From 1825 till 1840 he was a member of the Holston Conference. He was thirty-three years an itinerant preacher and twenty-eight of these years he was effective. This was a long service and he filled many important appointments. He died in 1840." end quote  
(reference courtesy of Norma Walker Anderson)

141. **Jane Miller** <sup>(338)</sup> died in 1819. She was born in USA, South Carolina. "Jane was a true helpmate and considered no sacrifice on her part too great if thereby through her husband's ministry, souls were won to Christ. She bore six children. Three died in infancy." Children were:

● i. **William Craig** was born before 1800. <sup>(100)</sup> He is older than his brother John. He died in 1854. As his father devoted almost his entire time to his work as a travelling preacher, the care of the family devolved principally upon the oldest son, William. William never married and upon his baby brother, John Craig, he bestowed all the warmth of his loving, generous heart. He took great interest in the education of the younger brother, and being a good English scholar himself, assisted him in every possible way, also arranging for him to take a classical

course. William went from Tennessee to Alabama about 1822 and later his brother John followed him there. They lived awhile near Nanofolia before going to Marengo County. William made his home with his younger brother John a good part of the time until John's death. He then went to Louisiana and finally to Texas where he resided with John's widow and her children until his death in 1854.

● ii. **Samuel Craig** died in 1826. Samuel, the second son, lived in Tennessee until his death which occurred in 1826. He left a wife and one son, John Henry Craig. His little girl died about two weeks before him. In 1839, John Henry was living in North Alabama. His post office was Florence, Alabama. John Henry was about five years older than his cousin Pauline Craig.

● 70 iii. **Dr. John Craig.**

● iv. **Issac E. Craig**<sup>(339)</sup>. "In 1852 Isaac E. Craig went to Texas to visit his uncle, Rev. William Craig, and there learned that his brother John's family (John had died earllier in 1841) and his brother William were living in the eastern part of Alabama. On his return trip to his home in Alabama he stopped awhile to see them and was so well-pleased with his new-found relatives that he decided to remain and make a crop with his nephews, Will and John. While he was there his brother William taught him to play the flute. He wrote to his niece, Pauline, several times while there and always expressed a great desire to see her.

She did not hear from him after his return to Alabama until the autumn of 1854. He wrote that he would start in two hours for Nebraska, accompanied by an uncle on his mother's side, and promised to write as soon as he reached his destination but the promised letter never came."