

# Fairfield Genealogical Society NEWSLETTER

Volume 3, Number 2

1990

## Writing The Family History

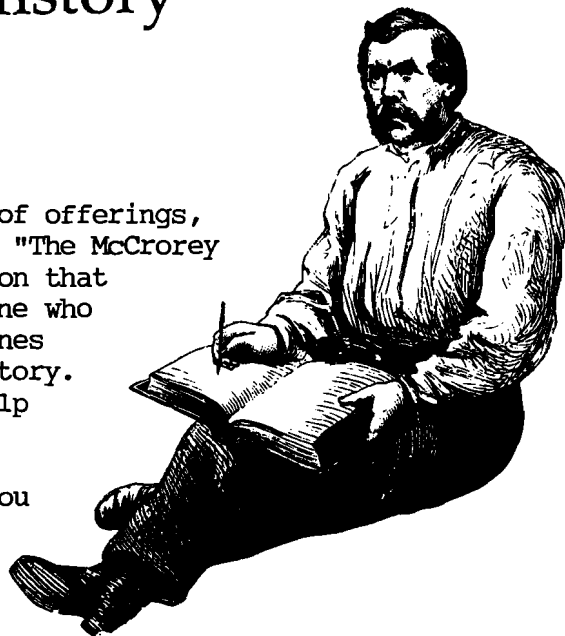
This issue of the Newsletter has a variety of offerings, but please make a special note of the story "The McCrorey Family." This is an excellent short story on that family and it would be a real find for anyone who was researching the McCroreys and allied lines because it contains so much good family history. It also gives a few good family tales to help put some flesh on the genealogical bones.

Let this article serve as inspiration for you to write about your family. You too can write a family history for the Newsletter. Just as this writer did, you should pick a branch of your family and write it up.

That is, give the names and dates along with some family stories that you know. Unless you publish a book, a short history of your family published here in the Newsletter may be the only time you get a history of your family published.

The article can be short or long--anywhere from a page to four pages. The guide should be to include as many names and dates as you have documentation for and noting as "family" history those things which have been passed down in the family as good stories, but which haven't been, or which can not be, documented.

In most of the other Newsletters published in the state there are often good articles on various family lines. It's time we had some too. So take this opportunity to "get in print" and do our future generations a favor too by leaving a written trail that someone in the future can follow.



Also . . .

Also, note there is a good story in this issue on a South Carolina Loyalist. We sometimes make the mistake of assuming our ancestors could only have fought on the side of the Patriots—the winning side. Not so. In South Carolina at least one third (one third!) of the population were, at one time or another, on the side of the British. Thousands of these ancestors then left the state either temporarily or permanently. Many of them made application to the British to be repaid for their losses. This transcript is a well written example of just such an event. It should serve to remind you to also look for that "lost" ancestor around the time of the Revolution in the list of those who fought for the British. There are several good books which have been recently published which have hundreds of list of Loyalist and which also tell you how to look for Loyalist ancestors.

So, a Red Coat or two in the family tree just might spice up your family history and it just might provide a missing link.



## The McCrorey Family

The McCrorey family of Fairfield had as it's progenitor in Scotland, Allen MacRaurie, who married into the Clan Ronald McDonald, and became chief, and taking the part of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" after the battle of Culloden, fled to North Ireland, County Antrim. From there, members of the McCrorey, Turner, Adger, and Law families came to Fairfield County, S.C.

William McCrorey (1745-1838) was the first of his name in Fairfield, He came there in 1790, having previously married in Ireland, Margaret Adger (1747-1805). They brought three minor children with them: John, who married Mary Margaret "Molly Peggy" Turner; James, who married Jane Crawford; and Susan, who married William Adger.

John McCrory (1773-1849) by his wife, Molly Peggy Turner, had seven children: James A., (1802-1893) who married Sarah Lunday Thorn; Thomas, who married a Miss Peydon; Martha, who married Dr. William Thorn; Susan, married Daniel McCullough; Elizabeth "Betty", who married Mr. Matthews; Agnes, married John Richmond; Margaret Miller, who married James Adger.

The foregoing reared families, who are mostly buried at Mt Olivet Presbyterian Church.

James McCrorey, who married Jane Crawford, had two sons; James, who married Lucretia Mobley; and John, who married Dorcas Mobley. Both had large families, Susan McCrorey, who married William Adger, had a number of children also. Some lived in Fairfield, and others in Charleston. The Smyth family of Charleston are some of their descendants.

James A. McCrory, (son of Moly Peggy Turner McCrorey), who married Sarah Lunday Thorn, lived to be nearly 92 years of age. He was one of the most highly respected men of his day, and had a most kindly disposition. When past four score, he would ride horseback to Winnsboto, and then back home. It is told that his Great Grandfather Adger of Ireland, owned a linen mill, and his stamp on a bolt of linen caused acceptance without measurement. Capt. Ellison A Smyth, now of Flat Rock, N.C., has that stamp.

In the Confederate War, James A, McCrory, had three sons to serve; James Law, William Turner, and John McCrorey. James Law McCrorey was imprisoned at Fort Delaware, N.J., where he died. He kept a diary, a copy of which has been diposited in the Library at the University of South Carolina. It is a classic, and gives an intimate picture of prison life.

James left a widow, Mrs. Mary Adger McCrorey and four children; Adger, Mary E. (Mrs. James Ragsdale), John Turner, and William Adger McCrorey.

William Adger McCrorey was one of the bodyguards who conducted President Jefferson Davis as far as Charlotte, N.C.

Two other children of James A. and Sarah Lunday Thorn McCrorey were: Sarah, who married Capt, James Beaty, of Winnsboro; William Turner (1834-1921), married Miss Mattie Hawthorne, who had nine children: Minnie E., married Mose H. Mobley; Emma A., second wife of Mose H. Mobley; Martha, married Thomas Woodward Starnes; James Law, married Maude Edwards; Lou, married J.F. Kellar; Sue, married T.T. Farr; and Hawthorn, who marrie Eulalie Ragsdale.

Note; The above Family History was submitted by Ernest C. Simpson, P.O. Box 681, Iva, S.C. 29655, to the Anderson Chapter Newsletter. This article, according to Mr. Simpson, appeared in a Winnsboro newspaper around 1942.



If you have a query you can write it out and send it along to the chapter Post Office box, or you could use this handy query form. Just make a copy and fill it out or copy its general form and use it. You don't have to be an out-of-state member to have a query printed, anyone can ask a query question. And if you read a query and have any information that you think may be even remotely useful, please answer the writer. Exchanging information is one of the best ways to fill out a chart.

#### QUERY FORM

_____	_____	
Your name	Address	
_____	_____	
City	State	Zip
_____	_____	
Phone	_____	
*****		

\_\_\_\_\_

Person you are looking for (e.g., father of John Brown, Jr, or other type query.)

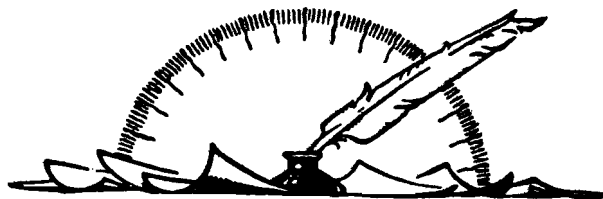
\_\_\_\_\_

Dates--place last known--spouse--or any other information

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## QUERIES



### HUGHES -- JOHNSON

Laverne Hughes Summerlin is searching for the parents and sibilings of George HUGHES, b. 1787 in S.C., d. 10 Feb 1859 in Union County, Arkansas; and Mary JOHNSON, b. 1787 S.C., d. 10 Sept 1864 in Columbia County, Arkansas. They were in Jasper County, Georgia in 1820 and in Talbot County, Georgia in 1830'3 and 1840 Census and in Union County by late 1840's. There first two children, Labon and Elizabeth, both born in 1807 in S.C., and their families stayed in Georgia. The other nine children--Mary, James, Lucretia, William Johnson, John Tilmon, Martha, Henry Jordan, Freeman and Sarah--came to Arkansas.

Any help would be appreciated. Would like to correspond with anyone connected with any of these families.

Laverne Summerlin, 321 N. Madison, Magnolia, Ar. 71753.

### COLEMAN -- FLANAGAN

Seeking ancestry of William John(son) Coleman, b. 1817(?) in Georgia, married Susan Elizabeth FLANAGAN, c. 1851. He was in Oxford Mississippi by 1850, from where he served in the Civil War. May be conncted to cousins Francis COLEMAN and W. Margaret MOBLEY line(?) Nix family may be allied line also Johnsons. Will gladly exchange letters and data. (No phone calls, please)

Mrs. Dorothy Newby Lowry, Rt. 1, Box 69 Co. 213 Rd.  
Seguin, Texas 78155.

### BEARDS -- BARKLEY -- BAKER

Mary Scurlock Schumacher of 4214 Manuel Ave., Palo Alto, California 94306, want to correspond with anyone on these families.

## SOUTH CAROLINA LOYALIST TRANSCRIPT of JOHN HUTCHINSON

To the commissioners appointed by an act of Parliament for inquiring into the losses & services of the American Loyalists. The memorial for John Hutchinson late of Charles Town South Carolina sheweth:

That your memorialist was an inhabitant of Camden District, Tryon County South Carolina where he occupied a valuable plantation, his own property. When the unhappy disputes between Great Britain and America first took place he used every effort in his favor to support the British Government and refusing to give the least assistance to the Enemy exposed him to many personal injuries and insults. Hostilities having commenced, repeated offers were made him to join the Enemy accompanied by threats, neither of which could shake his Loyalty or prevail with him to unite with the Enemy of his lawful Sovereign. The duty he owed to his king induced him to join with Col. Turnbull and Col. Ferguson in protecting the friends of Government from the violent and oppressive hands of the Enemy.

When the British Army under the command of Lord Cornwallis came to Winsburg your memorialist joined him as a volunteer from whom he received a commission and was ordered by his Lordship that he and Col. Philips should guard Col. Tarleton's wounded men after the engagement at Cowpens and convey them to garrison. In performing this service they were attacked by a large body of the Enemy. After an obstinate resistance were taken prisoners and carried to North Carolina where they were treated in the most cruel manner. Every means was tried, if possible to form a charge against him in order to put an end to his life. But fortunately no act could be found to criminate him and justify their proceedings. Having been in close confinement two months he was exchanged.

Your memorialist then went to his own habitation to see his family which consisted of his Wife and four children whom he found they had suffered much during his absence. The Enemy was so inveterate against him on account of the active part he had taken. Being well informed that a plan was laid to take his life he was obliged to make his escape in the night and took protection in Congaree Fort which was soon after taken by the Enemy. The Garrison sent prisoners to Charles Town where they remained some time. When he was exchanged he went to join Lord Rawdon at Orangburg.

After the return of the Army from Ninety Six he received a commission in the Independent Company of South Carolina Volunteers (as appointed by the commission itself hereunto annexed) In marching from Orangburg to the Uttaws, he with three Companies in the rear guard were taken prisoners. He fortunately made his escape with the loss of his horses, regimentals, etc. and went to the British camp at Caldwell's. From thence he marched to Uttaws and returned to Charles Town where he continued doing duty and acting as the service required till the evacuation of that place in December 1782.

As no security for his person could be obtained nor no restitution of his property, which was confiscated and made plunder of by the Enemy, could be procured he went to Jamaica in hopes the evacuation of South Carolina was only for a time and that a reinforcement would be sent. The War being ended he embarked for England where he arrived last week.

The attachment of your memorialist to the Royal Cause and the active part he took in its support occasioned the loss of all his property and has reduced him from a state of affluence to poverty and distress.

Having no friends to assist him and destitute of money and what adds to his affliction - His wife and children being in America totally destitute - Your memorialist could not get to their relief neither would the Enemy suffer them to come to him. Your memorialist with due humility and respect throws himself upon your humanity and humbly entreats to take his distressed case into consideration and grant him that relief which his destitute situation, his sufferings, and service may be found to deserve. February 15 1784.

Inventory of the Estate both Real and Personal belonging to the Memorialist -

750 acres of land with a flour and grist mill and out offices	
The land at 20 per acre and the mill at (\$?#)	120 870
6 negroes at 10 each	240
14 horses at 12 each	168
30 head of black cattle	63
goats, hogs, and small stocks	30
household furniture and plantation tools	80
crop of wheat	20
	<hr/>
Sterling(has pound sign)	1471

25 November 1786 - Evidence on the foregoing memorial of J. Hutchinson. The claimant sworn, memorial read and sworn to, and certificates of Loyalty from: Lord Rawdon, Lord Cornwallis, Col Zach Gibbs, and Col. William Fortune.

A native of Ireland, went to America about the year 1769. He went to Philadelphia and set up a Hop Shop there and married there. In the year of 1774 he was settled in Charles Town in the same business.

He joined Col. Turnbull when he first went to Camden. Says he signed the first Association. Never took any oath to the Americans. After he joined Col. Turnbull he continued with the British till the evacuation. In 1781 he was appointed by Lord Rawdon, Captain of an Independent Company of South Carolina Volunteers. He has tried for half pay but did not succeed. Has been in England about two years. Don't intend to return to America. Has an allowance of 30 (pounds) per annum from the treasury.

Property - 750 acres of land with a house and grist mill title. They consist of 3 tracts lying near to each other on Jackson's Creek near Winnsborough which is a small village of about 20 houses and 300 negro huts about 135 miles distant from Charles Town. He has no deeds. He was made a prisoner coming down to the Eutaws and plundered of every thing and amongst the rest of his papers.

The first tract was 100 acres. These he bought just at the breaking out of Troubles of one Myers, a millwright, for 2 negroes (which were the consideration for the millwork) and horses, cattle, and hogs valued at 100 (pounds) which was the consideration for the land. On this tract stood the Mills and Buildings which cost him 200 (pounds) more after the purchase. 70 acres were cleared when he bought the tract and he cleared about 10 acres more. He had signed the Association before he made the purchase which he was induced to make as it privileged him from taking any active part - Millers, Ferrymen, Doctors, and Ministers being privileged.

Another tract was 200 acres. He bought a warrant of one McCulloch before the war for 17 (pounds) Sterling and obtained a Grant for this tract in his own name.

The third tract was 400 acres. These he bought of Robert Ellison in 1774 and gave him horses and linnen cloth valued at 70 (pounds).

Both the last tracts were uncultivated. The first tract he purchased in 1775 says he laid out 200 (pounds) Sterling on the mills. Values the 100 acres and mills at 500 (pounds) Sterling. Values the 250 acres at 250 and the 400 at 400 (pounds) currency.

Says he had 6 negroes, three women and three were men taken out of the Fort at Congress by the Rebels. Values them at 40 (pounds) Sterling each. He had 4 head of horses taken by the Rebels valued at 12 (pounds) Sterling each, 30 head of black cattle worth 63, and goats, hogs, and small stock taken by the Rebels valued at 30. Household furniture and plantation tools valued at 80. A crop of wheat in the ground worth 20. A horse, pistols, and apparell taken by the Rebels worth 45.

In October of 1781 he built a small house at Charles Town on property that had been sequestered. The house cost him 65 (pounds) Sterling. He has no proof of confiscation of his property when he left Charles Town. A Captain Smith, a Rebel, was in possession of his house and 100 acres of land. No mortgage or incumberances on any part of his property.

In consequence of an application made to me by Captain John Hutchinson, late of Camden District South Carolina, I do certify and make oath - I was personally acquainted with him and have been in actual service with him as a Loyal Subject to British Government - and although I never was on his plantation, I have just reason to think he was possessed of a handsome property consisting of well cultivated lands and a good water mill and some valuable slaves, stock, etc. I am convinced he was obliged to abandon the same on account of his activity and adherence to his Majesty's Government.

Zachariah Gibbs, late Col. R. Militia  
96 District South Carolina

July 12th 1786 - Sworn before the commissioners of American Claims at their office - Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 19th 1786. Richard Lee, Clerk

I do hereby certify that I was personally acquainted with Captain John Hutchinson in South Carolina on actual service in support of his Majesty's Government and I have reasons to believe from report that he possessed a good property with lands, slaves, and a good grist mill.

William Cunningham, late Major, L. Dragoons  
Sworn before the commissioners of American Claims at their office,  
Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 19th 1786 Richard Lee, Clerk

The several articles charged in this schedule have been sworn to by George Rogers as just and true.

January 13th 1787 - James Carey sworn - Knows John Hutchinson. Believes his wife and family to be still in America, is ignorant whether she is upon the property. He was an active zealous man in favor of Great Britain, and resided in Camden District.

Copied in it's entirety from S. C. Loyalist Transcripts, Vol 55, p. 272-282, Box 1. SC Department of Archives and History.

We all think of ourselves as genealogist even if we hasten to add "amateur" as a qualifier to our status. But there are actually a number of different kinds of genealogist and there is a Board of Certification of Genealogist to help maintain standards in those people who offer their services as a professional. Below is a listing of the various kinds of genealogist which will be helpful if you either want to become a professional or if you decide to hire one.

BOARD FOR CERTIFICATION OF GENEALOGIST  
P. O. BOX 19165  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036-0165\*

The Board for Certification of Genealogists is a non-profit corporation of the District of Columbia. It was founded in June 1964 for the purpose of formulating standards of professional genealogical research...

The categories of certification are:

CERTIFIED GENEALOGISTS

A Certified Genealogist (CG) is one who not only conducts research among primary sources and studies secondary works but also constructs genealogies of families based upon his investigation of the sources and careful analysis of the evidence.

CERTIFIED AMERICAN LINEAGE SPECIALIST

A Certified American Lineage Specialist (CAL) is one who prepares a single line of descent and is competent to determine the authenticity of evidence and acceptability of original source material and compiled printed material. American in this category is not limited in meaning to the United States.

CERTIFIED AMERICAN INDIAN LINEAGE SPECIALIST

A Certified American Indian Lineage Specialist (CAILS) is one who shows competence to work in the specific records, such as tribal records, dealing with this category. American is not

limited in meaning to the United States.

CERTIFIED GENEALOGICAL RECORD SEARCHER

A Certified Genealogical Record Searcher (CGRS) is one who searches original and published works, has an understanding of all sources of a genealogical nature relating to the area in which he works, and provides detailed information concerning the contents of the records examined, but is not certified to construct a pedigree or prepare a family history.

CERTIFIED GENEALOGICAL LECTURER

A Certified Genealogical Lecturer (CGL) is one who lectures on specific topics relating to genealogy.

CERTIFIED GENEALOGICAL INSTRUCTOR

A Certified Genealogical Instructor (CGI) is one who provides instruction in all aspects of genealogical research techniques and sources.

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\*Excerpts from BCG ROSTER OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS OF NOVEMBER 1987. Copies available at \$3.00 with 6x9 or #10 business size SASE of current postage rate for two ounces first-class mail.

## Here's A New And Helpful Form

On the next page is an interesting form that is relatively new. I say "relatively" because Marie Craig made it up and has been using it for several years and she even made it available to genealogists at one of the State's Workshops. It didn't cause much interest then, but I think that is because of people not immediately seeing its usefulness.

All of us, however, have family pieces of furniture or books or jewelry or other items passed down from generation to generation. And just as we have learned that we must label all of our family pictures on the back or the people pictured will soon be forgotten, we should also make a photographic and written description of our heirlooms and either attach them to the heirloom, or place the write-up in our genealogical papers. Just think, don't you wish someone had done that to that piece of furniture you have? Then you would know whose piece it was and where it came from. As with all of our forms, just make a few copies on any good copier and make use of them.



FAMILY HEIRLOOM REGISTER

Name of Object \_\_\_\_\_

First Owner \_\_\_\_\_

Later Owners \_\_\_\_\_

Previous Owners' locality:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Object's present location:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Today's date: \_\_\_\_\_

Value : \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Value in memories: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Age of item : \_\_\_\_\_

Person who will inherit item: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this included specifically in a will? \_\_\_\_\_

Special care needed: \_\_\_\_\_

Restoration applied: \_\_\_\_\_

History of object: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of person filling in this page: \_\_\_\_\_

*Photograph of Item*

### Church Publications Give Genealogical Information

Should someone give you permission to look through an old trunk, be careful not to inadvertently miss a great source of information. I am speaking of church bulletins and newsletters. They were probably preserved because they commemorate some event in the life of a family member. Example—announcing the baptism of an infant, beside the birthdate, the name of the baby, the parents, possibly maternal or paternal grandparents..and sometimes even maternal or paternal g grandparents. As many as four generations have been thus discovered. Reading between the lines one can assume these were included because they were members of the church. Contacting the church may lead to further information.. Places of residence may have been near the community in which the church is located. Local directories should be examined. If some people mentioned were from out of town, even their place of residence may be noted.

Church bulletins often report deaths of members occurring during the previous week. Even if the date is not given, the day of the week may be; and from the date of the bulletin you can calculate date of death. The bulletin at the very least brackets the date of death, making it possible to quickly find it in local newspaper obituaries or county death records.

Church bulletins also frequently report weddings, listing names of parents as well as the bride and groom. Information included in church newsletters and bulletins usually include names of young people who are being graduated from high school or going away to college, frequently giving names of their parents.

Lists of persons volunteering work services are often thanked in the newsletter or church calendar and from the nature of their service one may guess a trade or profession in some cases.

Milestone wedding anniversaries such as the 25th, or golden anniversary are often noted.

People going away or transferring from the church may be listed, together with the city or parish from which or to which they are going. This may be of great help in tracing a migrating ancestor.

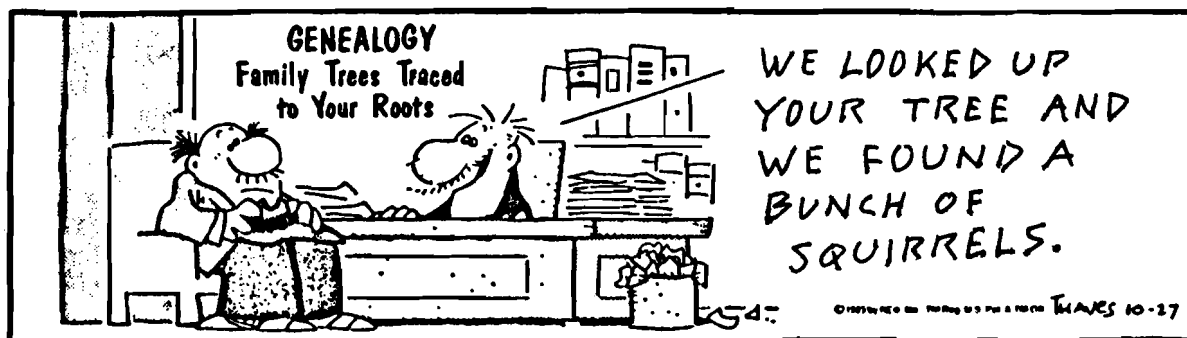
Whenever you have a chance to read an old church bulletin or newsletter, especially one saved by a family member; read it carefully. You may have stumbled on a gold mine of information.

From Heritage Quest, Sept-Oct. 1989

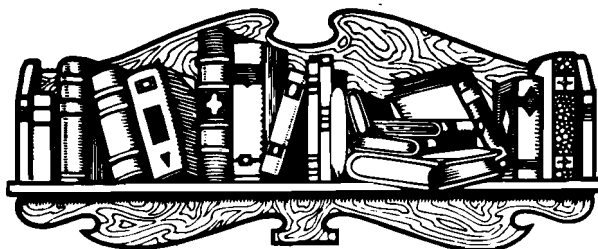


## FRANK AND ERNEST

BY BOB THAVES



## THE BOOK SHELF



Many genealogists are now looking for Regimental histories of the regiment in which their ancestor served during the War For Southern Independence. That way, one can read an exciting history in which one's ancestor participated. First editions of these Regimental histories are becoming very expensive, many are priced from \$200 to \$600. But now many of them are being brought out in reprint editions. Two new reprints in which you may have an interest are:

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR OF SECESSION, By Johnson Haygood BG, CSA, Columbia, 1909, and BUTLERS CAVALRY IN 1861-65, by U. R. Brooks, Columbia, S.C. 1911.

The first of these two books mentions the battles and skirmishes of the 1st, 11th, 21st, 25th, and 27th Regiments, and the 7th (Rion's) Battalion in South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. The second book provides the history and stories of the regiments that were to become "Butler's Brigade": 4th, 5th and 6th S.C. Cavalry and Butler's service with the 2nd S.C. Cavalry with his rise from Captain in the Hampton Legion to Major General of Division. Many men from Fairfield served in either Hampton's Legion or Rion's Battalion.

Both books may be ordered from: J. Fox, 9 Precipice Rd. Camden, S.C. 29020. Send \$30 for each book and \$1.75 for postage.

SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH, By George K. Schweitzer, Ph. D. This book is just one of a series of books that Schweitzer has done on the various states in the United States. Dr. Schweitzer's books provide an overview of the various types of records available in the states for the genealogical researcher. When you look through it you will probably be surprised to see all of the many sources available in South Carolina, the many places available for research, the many publications available in that particular state, and all manner of information. But, in addition to that, if you plan to research in another state, (say North Carolina or Virginia), these books become quite valuable. I have one for North Carolina and find it most helpful when I research in that state. Order information from; George K. Schweitzer, Ph.D., 7914 Gleason, C-1136, Knoxville, Tn. 37919

A GUIDE TO THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINIANA LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BY Allen Stokes, Ph. D. This guide is a must read for the serious genealogical researcher. The South Caroliniana Library is located on the University of S.C. campus. The ground floor of the Library offers the manuscript room for researchers. This guide describes the various items in the manuscript collection. Topics are indexed in a variety of ways to ensure an economical use of the guide. It is currently out of print and there are no plans to reprint it as of this writing, but you should be aware of it and you should request a library copy of it when you go there to research. Take the time to look through it and review the offerings of the manuscript collection before you start your research.

## Oh, How I Wish He'd Had A Middle Name!

If you are having trouble keeping your JOHN SMITHS and JANE BROWNS straight and wish they had a middle name - the following excerpts from an article which appeared in a "HARPER'S" Magazine around 1900 might help explain WHY they DID NOT have middle names.

"Middle names were once illegal. The old English law was definite as to the naming of children and, according to (Sir Edward) COKE'S law commentary, 'a man cannot have two names of baptism'; and on bills-of-sale, 'that purchaser be named by the name of his baptism and his surname.' Royal personages were ALWAYS allowed to have more than one given name, but as late as 1600, it was said there were only FOUR PERSONS in ALL England who had two given names. In 1620, when the Mayflower sailed for America, not a man or a woman aboard had a middle name.

"Even one hundred and fifty years ago, double names were uncommon.....and the law was dodged at times by compounding names, such as ANNAMARIA. As much as they dared, beginning in the 1700's parents evaded the 'one name' law. But even one hundred years ago, custom was against the middle name. Only three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence had middle names; the first five Presidents of the United States had only one name each --

GEORGE WASHINGTON      JOHN ADAMS      THOMAS JEFFERSON  
JAMES MADISON      JAMES MONROE

Before ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, eighteenth President, there had been only three "double-named" Chief Executives --

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS      WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON      JAMES KNOX POLK

("THREADS OF LIFE", publication of Lamasa Area (TX) GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, October 1989)