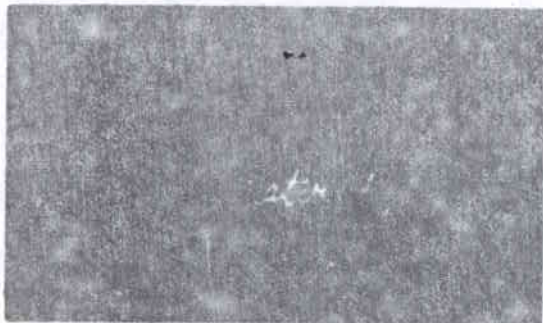


THE FAMILY OF ABERCROMBY

BY
CAVENDISH D. ABERCROMBY

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THE GENEALOGY OF
THE ABERCROMBIE FAMILY
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA
BY
T. F. ABERCROMBIE

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CHAPTER II.

HUMPHRY DE ABERCROMBY

NO ground exists for believing that there has been at any time more than one family of Abercromby. This was well known to the early Scottish writers, from Hector Boece to Bishop Leslie of Ross. According to these and other authorities, the earliest ancestors of the race were one of the numerous families who came first to Scotland in the reign of King Malcolm III. or Canmore (1058-1093). Many of these are known to have come from England, driven north by the Norman Conquest. Others, who had accompanied the Conqueror from France, were glad to take refuge later in Scotland to escape from his despotic rule. According to Sir George Mackenzie, the early Abercrombies were said to have come from Ireland, then a flourishing and even thickly populated island, and it was about the end of the eleventh century that they obtained the lands of Abercromby on the east coast of Fife, from which they came to derive their name.

According to some writers the name itself is derived from Aber—meaning beyond, and Crombie—a bend or crook, in allusion to the neighbouring bend, or promontory of Fife. www.genealogy-books.com
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This, however, can so strongly be contested by other authorities, that it is perhaps only permissible to regard it as an uncertain point, albeit highly probable.

During the next two centuries the name appears to have been entirely confined to the County of Fife, and it is not until the beginning of the fourteenth century that the Northern House are found in possession of the lands of Petmathly or Petmathen, lying in the parish of Oyne in the District of the Garioch and Shire of Aberdeen. Unlike Birkenbog, no earlier owners of Petmathen can be discovered, so that it is more difficult to say with any certainty at what date the family first settled there.

The first of the line whose name has come down to us is Humphry de Abercromby, the ancestor before mentioned, who heads every known pedigree of the Northern House. His charter of Harthill, from King Robert the Bruce in 1315, is vouched for by Nisbet in his "History of Heraldry," published in 1710, as having been in existence at Birkenbog in his (Nisbet's) day. According to Nisbet, Humphry was himself a son of the House of Abercromby in Fife, but in any case the evidence of so good an authority on a matter of his own personal knowledge, must be conclusive as regards the authenticity of the charter, as well as to Humphry being the head of the family at that date.

Moreover, the lands of Harthill thus granted are found a few years later in the possession of Humphry's successor, Alexander, and they continued to be owned by the family, as heritable Superiors, to as late a date as the middle of the seventeenth century.

Nisbet's statement on the subject is as follows:—

"The surname of Abercrombie, like others of great antiquity, is local, taken from the lands of Abercrombie in Fife which were the earliest possession of that family. The most ancient Cadet House was the Abercrombies of Birkenbog in Banffshire, whose predecessor was Humphry de Abercrombie, a son of the House of Abercrombie, who received a charter and grant from King Robert the Bruce of the lands of Harthill and Arduin *pro homagio et servitio suo* as the charter bears, which is still extant and in the custody of Sir James Abercrombie of Birkenbog. It is without date, but appears to have been about 1315, the seventh year of the King's reign, and immediately after the Battle of Bannockburn, when the Immortal Monarch began to reward the loyalty and valour of such of his subjects as had served him hitherto with merit and fidelity. Abercrombie of Birkenbog, since the extinction of the family of that ilk, is looked upon as Chief of the name. He was a Knight Barronet. He carries the principal Coat of the Name."

Nisbet, who was a friend and collaborateur of Patrick Abercromby, the author of "Martial Achievements of the Scottish Nation," and a member of the Cadet family of Fetterneir, seems to have considered that the reign of King Robert dated from 1308, though his actual Coronation took place in 1306. This may have led some writers to give 1313 as the date of the charter, but as the charter was itself without a date, the exact year can be of no great importance.

Sir James Abercromby, who was also a contemporary of Nisbet's, died in 1734, when the charter must have formed one of the family papers at Birkenbog, where it may be supposed to have perished in the fire of 1790.

The lands of Arduin are less clearly indicated, but were probably in the neighbourhood of Ardoun, or Ardoyne, a district in which the family received a further charter of lands about 1340, which they still retained in 1630, and possibly even later.

A claim seems to have been put forward at one time by the Abercrombies in the North to a descent separate and apart from Fife, which may serve to explain the meaning of some remarkable statements made by Sir George Mackenzie, the famous Lord Advocate of the reign of King Charles II., in

his manuscript writings, "Accounts of Scottish Families from their own Charters," still preserved in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh.

After mentioning in these "Writings" that the Abercrombies were said to have come from Ireland in the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, the distinguished Lord Advocate goes on to allude to a claim that he attributes to "Abercromby of Pitmedden" to the effect "that he was no Cadet" but of a descent contemporary with that of the earliest generation of the House of Abercromby in Fife. This claim he sets himself to demolish, at least to his own satisfaction, by enquiring why, in that case, Pitmedden had not taken his surname from his own lands instead of that of Abercromby from the lands granted to his brother. To this he adds the qualifying statement "Abercrombie of Birkenbog is the principall Cadet of the Family, is Barronet and now reputed Cheiff, and carries the principall Armes of the Family with the motto 'Mercy is my Desyre,' " in all of which he is quite correct.

In spite of some obvious misstatements, it cannot be supposed that Sir George Mackenzie was altogether without knowledge of the subject on which he wrote. It is also well established that he was perfectly acquainted with the family and their affairs at the time, and could not possibly have been ignorant of the fact that Birkenbog were one and the same House. It might be inferred from this that he was referring to an earlier line of Pitmedden previous to Humphry, which would put an end to any idea that Humphry was a son of the Southern House.

The Royal Charter, granted by King James the Sixth in 1588 to the then Alexander of Pitmedden and Birkenbog, in which the latter is designed "of that Ilk," is the only piece of evidence that might seem to point to the existence of such a claim, or to its receiving some recognition from the Crown. A certain dividing off from the main line of Abercromby in Fife is known to have taken place early in the thirteenth century, when a cadet branch of the family took to themselves a fresh name with their newly acquired lands, and became the Balcaskies of that Ilk, who died out towards the end of the fourteenth century. Sir George Mackenzie was therefore right in his contention in so far that if the separation of the Northern House from the earlier Fife line had taken place at so early a date, they would no doubt have become the Petmathens, or Pitmeddens of that Ilk, according to the custom of the time. The fact that this transformation did not take place, is therefore the best proof that the separation of the lines did not occur until a later period, when the ancient practice of taking a name from the family lands had ceased to be followed.

This brings us down to a date nearly approaching to that of Humphry, and the question resolves itself into whether he was, or was not, the first of

the line of Petmathen ; but everything points to his being so, and it is worthy of notice that his place and generation are distinctly marked out in the history of the Abercrombies of that ilk, as will presently be shown.

Pitmedden seems to have been almost an obsession in the minds of these authorities, as even Nisbet says elsewhere in his writings:—" There was another old Familie of Abercrombie designed of Pitmedden. Ferquhard Abercrombie, Bishop of Caithness, is witness to a Charter of Agnes, daughter of Patrick Mordington of the date 1321." Obviously, however, Bishop Ferquhard was of the same generation as Humphry and probably his brother. Crawford in his " Peerage " of 1716 contents himself with the remark that " One of Birkenbog's predecessors was Humphry Abercrombie, who got a charter from King Robert I. of Harthill and Ardun, and has since allied with the families of Errol, Findlater and others."

The spelling of the name of Abercromby has given rise to some speculation, especially upon the " y " or " ie " at the end, and the writer has frequently been applied to for information on this point. The explanation is, however, simple.

The " y " and " ie " have always been interchangeable in Scotland, as may be seen in the names Leslie, Lesley, Leislie or Lesly, which are often found spelt in both ways in the same document. The same thing is found with the name of Abercromby. In the earliest times in Fife it is " Abyrcrumby," and it continued to be spelt Abircrumby both in Fife and in the North until the sixteenth century, when notaries and writers began to make use of the " ie " at the end. In spite of this, the Northern Family kept steadily to the older way of spelling, and there are many deeds in which the " ie " is used throughout the whole of the document where the family signatures appear at the end with the " y." In its too frequent appearances in the Privy Council Records it is Abircrumby in the sixteenth and Abercrombie in the seventeenth centuries, this applying to both branches of the family. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the " ie " was in almost universal use. Abercromby is the modern, as it was the original, version of the name, but many families who bear it in the present day still prefer to adhere to the mode of the seventeenth century.

It also appears to be the case that the notaries of that century were permitted to take their own way in the matter, even by the authorities of the Crown. It may be owing to this license on their part that in spite of the undoubted fact that the family signatures of this date are rarely found without the " y," yet the original Patent of Baronetcy in February, 1636, confers the title of Knight Baronet upon " Sir Alexander Abircrombie of Birkenboig."

THE ABERCROMBIES OF THAT ILK

TRADITION, rather perhaps than Official Authority, has always supplied the name of the original founder of the Fife race, and has also continued to assert that the first John of Abercromby, who came to Scotland in the far distant days of King Malcolm Canmore, was one of the Great Officers of that Monarch's Royal Household, the Scottish Sovereign's Court being in those early times still held at Dunfermline, then the Capital of Scotland. The tradition is believed to receive some substantial support from the circumstance that the descendants of the first owner of Abercromby continued for several generations to use the name of de Cocus or Coquus—supposed to be taken, as the custom was then, from the position or office held by their ancestor at the Court of King Malcolm, as is said to have been the case with others of the old Fife families of similar date and origin.

This may be taken to imply that the founder of the family held the important position in those days, or at any other time, for that matter, of Master of the Royal Household or Kitchen. In the twelfth century very little is known of the family or the name, which occasionally appeared in the twelfth century in charters. Thomas of Cocus, evidently of Abercromby, is found as witness to a charter of the end of the century. So frequently does this name appear in the Heads of the Abercrombies of that ilk in later times, that the Thomas of the twelfth century may be identified with some confidence as the chief of the family at this period, in which case he may be presumed to be the father of John Cocus de Abircromby, who is found about 1205. By this time there were several cadets of the family, one of whom—as has already been mentioned—founded a line of his own.

In a charter of Alexander II., of the date November 5, 1223, the lands of Balcaskie in Fife were confirmed to Juan or John, son of Nigel Cocus, and in a later charter of about 1250 the names of the witnesses are John Cocus de Abercromby, Richard Cocus de Abercromby, and John Cocus de Balcaskie (Wood's "East Neuk of Fife"). The last-mentioned family assumed the name of their lands, but the Balcaskies of that ilk died out before the end of the fourteenth century.

John Cocus, or Coquus, de Abercromby seems to have been the last of the family to make use of the prefix to the name. He was probably somewhat advanced in life at this date, and may have died not long after, as by 1270,

Richard de Abercromby, who appears to have been his eldest son and successor, is also dead, and his son, William de Abercromby, is "retoured" as heir in the lands of "Abbyrcrummy" to his father Richard. The next that is heard of William is in 1296, when together with his son, John de Abercromby of Fife, he signed the famous Ragman Roll in which fealty was promised to Edward the First of England. It may well be, however, that as in the case of many others, their signatures were given under more or less compulsion, as though the name of William, the father, does not appear again, that of his son John of Abercromby is found on a Roll of the Knights and Barons of Fife who are summoned to take part in a Court of Justice held at Cupar by King Robert the First in 1312. The place of the Northern Humphry must be sought in this generation, if he was, as stated by Nisbet, a son of the Fife House, and it is here found as a son of William de Abercromby, a brother of John, and to all appearance a more ardent adherent of the Royal Bruce than either of these personages.

The dates work out as follows:—In 1296 John of Abercromby in Fife makes his first appearance as a young man signing the Ragman Roll with his father. In 1312 he is named among the Barons of Fife. In 1313 or 1315, Humphry receives his share of the lands. Their lives both end in the direction of 1340, where their sons, in each case an Alexander, carry on their diverging lines.

After 1340 a great similarity of names is found in the next generations of both lines. Humphry is succeeded in the North by his heir Alexander de Abercromby of Petmathen, while John is followed in his Fife Barony by his heir, also an Alexander de Abercromby, who was for many years Sheriff of Perth, and died about 1375 as is shown by the fact that his wife, Alicia, had to pay a fine of twenty marks in that year for marrying too soon after her husband's death.

The heir of the Northern Alexander was David de Abercromby, who is described as "ancestor of Birkenbog," and as the name of David is also found in the Southern family at a somewhat later date, it has been supposed that Alexander's successor may also have borne that name, though there is no actual proof of this, but by the beginning of the fifteenth century there was admittedly a John de Abercromby in both families. If, however, John and Humphry of Abercromby were brothers, the similarity of names in these generations is easily accounted for by the near relationship existing at the time between all these different persons.

A charter at Forglan shows that Alexander of Petmathen had succeeded Humphry by about 1340. Like the charter of Harthill it is without date—its age being established by the names of the witnesses. It is a grant from

Patrick Hay to Alex. de Abercromby, Lord of Petmathly (Petmathen), of one half of the lands of Ardoun (Ardhassayre), in the Halcous of Ardoun in the Garioch, the witnesses being William, Bishop of Aberdeen, Sir David Fleming Knight, and John de Porlistoun; Bishop William de Deyn occupied the See of Aberdeen from 1340 to 1350, and John de Porlistoun was also a well known person in the North at that time, so that the charter is believed to date from shortly after 1340.

Alexander of Petmathen must have been quite young at this time, when he succeeded to the estates, as his life appears to have been prolonged until nearly the end of the century. His son, David de Abercromby, married about 1360 Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew de Leslie of that ilk. Their marriage must have taken place about the same date that his father, Alexander, acquired the Park of Galcorae, which suggests the probability, judging from after events, that the Tower of Galcorae may have been intended as a residence for David and his bride. At all events it is worthy of notice that in almost every generation after 1363, Galcorae, under the name of the Barony of Ley, was assigned to the eldest son of the House, either on his marriage or on his attaining to what were considered in those days to be years of discretion, which in most cases ranged from fifteen years of age.

Many years later David and his spouse, Margaret of Leslie, with their heirs male, received from Margaret's eldest brother, also a Sir Andrew de Leslie, and his eldest son and heir, Sir Norman of that ilk, a charter of the lands of Auquhorties, Authorak, and Blairdaff in the parish of Inverurie in the Garioch—the charter being of the date, May 30, 1391.

Sir Andrew had assigned most of his lands two years previously, in 1389, to his eldest son, his reasons for doing so being explained in the "History of the Leslies" as caused "probably from being of advanced age." At this time David de Abercromby and his wife must have been married for at least thirty years—the death of Sir Andrew, her father, being stated to have taken place at some date previous to 1353, so that there cannot have been any doubt as to the existence of the required male heirs. Sir Norman Leslie, who was associated with his father in the charter, probably in consequence of the resignation of the estates in his favour, survived only a very short time, dying in the same year, and thus predeceasing his father, whose death did not occur until 1398. David de Abercromby cannot have been head of the House for more than a brief period, if indeed he survived his father, Alexander, as by 1398 he also was dead, and had been succeeded by his eldest son and heir, John.

On August the 10th, 1398, "John de Abircrumby, Lord of Petmathen or Petmathly, with William de Blackhall, Lord of Barra, James de Melville and others are recorded as serving upon an 'Inquisition' at Aberdeen to 'retour'

THE FAMILY OF ABERCROMBY

John of Abercromby in Fife gives place towards the middle of the fifteenth century, to his successor, Thomas of that ilk. On June 4th, 1457, Humphry of Abercromby received **from King James II., apparently during a Royal progress** or visit to Aberdeen, **a fresh investiture or charter of his lands of Petmathen,** called for the first **time** therein Pitmedden, with **Harthill,** Petmachy, and others, which had been **prev**iously resigned into the **King's** hands "by the said Humphry" for that purpose. The lands of Petmathen and Petmathly, later known as Pitmedden and Pitmachie, were portions of the same estate, which was for many **years called irrespectively by either name.**

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REVISED PROOF

ABERCROMBIE, THOMAS FRANKLIN, M.D., Dir., Ga. Dept. of Public Health; born at Douglasville, Ga., June 5, 1879; son of Jesse A. and Elizabeth (Hatchett) Abercrombie; educated at Douglasville College, B.S. 1898; and Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons (Emory Univ.), M.D. 1903; married Frances C. Morris, 1906; a daughter - Frances C. Physician, 1903; Commissioner of Health of Glynn County, Ga., 1914-17; State Health Officer of Ga., 1917-47; Director-Emeritus, 1948. In Charge of Sanitation of Cantonments in Ga., World War I; www.genealogybooks.com Emergency Med. Services for Civilian Defense. Former Pres. of State and Provincial Health Authorities of America. Member: Ga. Public Health Assn.; Fulton County Med. Soc.; Fifth District Med. Soc.; Med. Assn. of Ga.; Atlanta Men's Garden Club (Past Pres.). Hobby: Cultivation of azaleas. Author of articles on public health. Res.: Candler Hotel, Decatur, Ga. Office: State Office Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Becides the above my
Biography is in
Who's Who in America -
also in Who's Who in
and in
Gentry

PERSONALLY APPROVED

BY *[Signature]*

Dept. of Public Health - Dr. Abercrombie, Thomas
Director Emeritus

Dr. Thomas F. Abercrombie, Health Leader, Dies at 80

Dr. Thomas F. Abercrombie, 80, director emeritus of the State Department of Public Health, died Sunday in a private hospital.

Dr. Abercrombie, who lived in the Candler Hotel, Decatur, was born in Douglasville and moved to Atlanta in 1917.

A graduate of the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, now Morehouse College, he became executive secretary of the State Board of Health and served in that capacity for

30 years. In 1924 he was appointed by the U. S. surgeon general to study health conditions in Europe for the League of Nations.

Dr. Abercrombie was president of the State of Provincial Health Authority in 1935 and won the L. G. Hardman Cup presented by the Medical Association of Georgia for "distinguished service to public health."

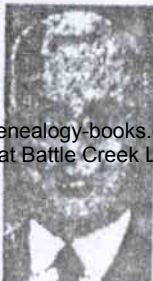
He completed his 30 years in 1947 and retired. In 1952 his book, "History of Public Health in Georgia," was published.

Dr. Abercrombie was a member of the Decatur Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the

American, Georgia and Fulton County medical societies.

Funeral services will be Monday at 3 p. m. in Trinity Chapel, The Rev. J. Davidson Phillips officiating. Burial will be in Westview.

He is survived by his wife, the former Miss Francis Clark Morris, of Williamstown; a daughter, Mrs. Richard P. Calhoun, Chapel Hill, N. C.; and a sister, Mrs. J. S. Abercrombie, Atlanta.



Dr. Abercrombie

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The name Abercrombie is derived from two words, according to "The Colonial Families of America." Aber and Crombie. Aber meant "beyond" and Crombie "the crook or bend in a stream."

The Abercrombies from which we are descended lived in a small place in Scotland, called in ancient times, Birkenbog, also spelled "Birkenburn." The modern maps do not show this place, but it was about 25 or 30 miles south of the Town of Banff, in the County of Banff. On an ancient map secured from the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., it was found to be located between the present towns of Aberchider and Ceveron. The Abercrombie name is one to be proud of. One Thomas Abercrombie was King James of Scotland, temporarily, so states Burke in his "History of the Commoners." One of our direct ancestors was Grand Falconer to King Charles I of Scotland.

James Abercrombie who was Attorney General of South Carolina, 1731 to 1742, under the Royal Crown, was one of our direct ancestors. "He went back to England just before the Revolutionary War and died there. Some of his sons are said to have settled in the new country."

The above quotation is from a letter in my possession from Miss Emma Dial of Gray Court, South Carolina. Letter dated October 11, 1923. Miss Dial is a member of the American Institute of Genealogy.

A letter from Miss E. M. McInnes, London, January 25, 1950 (who searched the records in the British Office of Public Records, London, for me) says that James Abercrombie, Attorney General of South Carolina 1731-42, was granted 6,000 acres of land in 1735 and 980 acres on the Peedee River in the years 1735-1736 and 1737. (British Colonial Office, America, C-o-5 Series) Found at Battle Creek Library, Jonesboro GA

The Craven County referred to was found on an old map owned by the Georgia State Library and embraced parts of the following present counties of South Carolina: southern tip of Laurens, southern half of Newberry, southern half of Fairfield, southwestern corner of Kershaw, northern corner of Lee, western part of Lee, western half of Sumter, southwestern part of Clarendon, all of Richland and the northern part of Lexington. The 980 acres on the Peedee River was not designated as to location.

The 1790 United States Census lists a James Abercrombie who was the son of the Attorney General. The same Census lists a Colvill Abercrombie who was a son of the above James and a grandson of the Attorney General.

Our ancestors from South Carolina were from Laurens County, part of the territory included in the above grant. I have in my possession a mass of evidence to support the claim that James Abercrombie was the son of the Attorney General of South Carolina and that Colvill was a son of James (son of Attorney General).

Dr. Peter H. Abercrombie, of London, England, was kind enough to send me a "History of the Family of Abercrombie" which gives valuable and interesting information of the Abercrombies in the old country. I have had the most pertinent information, including pictures, photostated and am including copies in this booklet.

The Sir Alexander Abercrombie whose picture is included is one of our ancestors. The author of this book, "The Family of Abercromby" was the son of Sir Robert Abercromby. We do not belong to the Robert Abercromby line. It should be noted that on Page 75 of the photostatic copies the name of James Abercrombie, a son of the third wife of Sir Alexander Abercromby, concludes the discussion of that line. Since Savendish D. Abercromby was not of the Sir Alexander line, he was not interested in following it any further. But the James mentioned on Page 75 was the James that married Mary, daughter of Arthur Gordon of Straloch, as found in the Genealogical Table.

I might add that I have had the Keepers of Records for both England and Scotland search their official records, so I feel that the information I have is all that can be secured.

The lands of Abercromby in Fife gave name to a family of Abercromby's of that ilk whose direct line ended with the seventeenth century, and since then the Abercromby's of Birkenbog, County Banff, have considered themselves the chief family of this name.

A charter by Thomas, Earl of Mar, confirmed to Alexander Abercromby a grant by the Bishop of Aberdeen of the lands of the Park o Galcross (now Birkenbog), Aberdeen, 1 November, 1362.

Humphrey Abercromby of Pitmedden (1457) was survived by his son Alexander (1488), father of another Alexander Abercromby, who married Marjory Mowt and had a son George Abercromby of Pitmedden (1505). He married Christina Barclay, had son James Abercromby of Pitmedden (1527) who married Marjory Hay.

Son Alexander Abercromby of Pitmedden (1550) married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Leslie of Pitcaple. Son Alexander of Towie and afterwards of Pitmedden, died before 9th of December 1586-7, leaving a son Alexander of Pitmedden, murdered at the mass of Cokstown 12 March 1593. He married Margaret, daughter of William Leslie of Balquhain, and had son James Abercromby living in 1592.

James Abercromby (1592) was the father of Alexander Abercromby of Birkenbog, Grand Falconer in Scotland to King Charles I. He married in 1602, Elizabeth, daughter of Bethune (or Beaton) of Balfour and had three sons. One Sir Alexander Abercromby of Birkenbog, 1630, married three times and by his third wife had son James, born about 1660-70, his heir. James married Mary, daughter of Arthur Gordon of Straloch, and had numerous family.

Son James Abercromby of Birkenbog married Hannah Pickard in England, and came to America. He died in South Carolina 1731-1742. He was survived in America by son James Abercrombie, who was father of Colvill Abercrombie, Laurens, South Carolina (Will 1837). Colvill married Mary Linder.

James, son of Colville, was born December 23, 1798, and died January 28, 1880. He married Nancy Camp, December 29, 1818. Nancy Camp was born November 24, 1798, and died May 5, 1840.

Joseph, son of James Abercrombie, was born December 4, 1823, and died April 26, 1855. He married Susanna Dunlap, January 11, 1846, in Campbell County. Susanna Dunlap was born April 14, 1829, and died July 6, 1877.

Joseph and Susanna had the following children: Marian, born October 17, 1848, died August 7, 1933; Thomas S., born August 24, 1849, died August 3, 1919; Jesse, born October 31, 1851, died October 12, 1918; Joseph, born October 26, 1855, died September 23, 1881; Nannie, born September 22, 1858, died October 7, 1881.

Jesse Abercrombie, third son of Joseph, married Elizabeth Hatchett October 15, 1875, who was born in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, June 3, 1850, and died April 11, 1942. They had four sons and one daughter: J. W. (Will) was born September 1, 1875; Thomas Franklin was born June 5, 1879; Joseph, born August 17, 1877; died September 29, 1877; Nannie, born October 31, 1882; Josiah H., born July 27, 1886.

Thomas Franklin, son of Jesse, married Frances Clark Morris November 6, 1906, who was born October 15, 1882.

Frances Clark Abercrombie, daughter, born October 3, 1915. Frances Abercrombie married Richard Calhoon, July 2, 1940.

Kathryn Frances, born January 28, 1943; Susan Elizabeth, born March 1, 1945; and Carol Clark, born August 1, 1949—are children of Frances and Richard Calhoon.