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# THE JOHNSTONS

OF

# SALISBURY.

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WITH A BRIEF SUPPLEMENT.

CONCERNING THE

HANCOCK, STROTHER AND PRESTON FAMILIES.

*Mis - 33*  
*Salisbury 1897*  
*Diary 187 - 1897*  
1897.

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COMPILED BY WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON.

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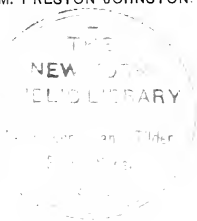
1897.

*1897*

HOW TO  
DRAW  
PAPER

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THIS  
FAMILY RECORD  
IS  
DEDICATED  
TO

COLONEL J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,

AN OLD AND HONORED SCION

OF THE FAMILY STOCK,

BY THE COMPILER,

WHO HAS KNOWN HIM FROM CHILDHOOD AS A FAITHFUL FRIEND,

A GENIAL COMPANION AND A LOYAL KINSMAN,

BRAVE IN BATTLE, SAGACIOUS IN COUNSEL,

AND UNFALTERING IN EVERY PUBLIC

AND PRIVATE DUTY.



## PREFACE.

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The chief purpose of this little volume is to bring into ties of closer amity the scattered descendants of Captain Archibald Johnston of Salisbury, Conn., and especially the younger members of his family. The record is often imperfect, and in some cases the writer has been unable to follow out the lines; but it is hoped that, this book serving as a basis, some kinsman of a more enterprising antiquarian spirit may pursue them to fuller and better results. But, such as it is, it is a free will offering, in that inherited feeling of clanship which is condensed into the pithy saying, "Blood is thicker than water."

The larger space given to some branches and to certain individuals of those branches is due not to the partiality of the author, but to the simple fact that he knew more about them. It was harder in many cases to condense the information at command than it was in others to exhume from a neglected past a few fossil facts of kinsmen that he feels sure he would have been glad to know and to acknowledge. Then some lives are more memorable, as filled with important events and incidents, though possibly not happier or more useful to humanity, than others that have glided tranquilly away leaving little trace behind. The writer will be excused then, he hopes, for the larger space

allotted to kinsmen who have stood nearest to himself. But there is another reason for this. The descendants of his grandfather, Dr. John Johnston, are much more numerous than all the other branches put together, and, as pioneers, have lived more stirring lives.

This fact has led to a change in the original plan of arrangement in the volume. In a genealogical record the arrangement of branches and persons by a strict rule of chronological priority would seem the most natural and logical, and seniority might well regulate the distribution. But where so little has been ascertained of some branches and so much of others, it was feared this might result in confusion. The rule has, therefore, been in some measure departed from. Captain Archibald Johnston's other sons and descendants have been placed in conformity to the rule ; but, for convenience sake, the family of his third son, Dr. John Johnston of Kentucky, has been reserved for the last place, and there grouped.

Again, for similar reasons, the families of Dr. Johnston's children are not given in order of seniority, as originally intended, but the male branches first and then the female.

An apology would be due for intruding into this volume the Supplement, containing in rough outline some family records of the Prestons, Strothers and Hancocks, were it not that they are in direct line with one of the main objects of the work. The book is written, not so much for the old, who will soon pass away, as for those vigorous

offshoots who are now budding into the joys of existence. The writer knows only too well, by his own experience, that small heed will be given by them now to the dry details of this little book, but the time will come when they will turn to it with a melancholy pleasure, seeking a vicarious satisfaction in the combined results of other men's virtues and toil to round out their own fragmentary and possibly futile labors and sufferings. This book contains not only the pedigree of his descendants, running back to Archibald Johnston, but all such genealogical data as could be obtained that would enable these novices to trace back their collateral lines, which fortunately are nearly all of the best.

But it should be said that the Supplement is not meant for a sufficient history of the families contained in it ; but only in so far as they touch upon the genealogy of the Johnstons of Salisbury. Very copious memoirs and memoranda exist illustrating their position and services to the country, and those sufficiently interested will refer to them.

In carrying out his purpose, the writer has been greatly aided by the inquiries and personal researches of Col. J. Stoddard Johnston of Louisville, Ky., Mr. Anthony S. Byers of Atlanta, Ga., and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Elsworth of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., without whose urgency he probably would never have attempted this work. He is also indebted to the late ex-Gov. A. H. Holley of Connecticut, and to his beloved preceptor, President Noah Porter of Yale College ; to Mr. W. D.

Hixson, of Maysville, Ky., and Messrs. J. Truesdale and J. K. Lowrie, of Canfield, Ohio; to Mr. Richard Bruff, and to Mr. Harrison Taylor McClung, of St. Paul, and other members of the Johnston family, for valuable information and assistance.



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THE JOHNSTONS OF SALISBURY.

DESCENDANTS OF

CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON.

— —  
*EN AVANT.*

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## BEGINNINGS.

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CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON.

1732-1789.

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A Family Record may have any one of several objects. If it be a mere tribute to the self-love of the people in it, then it may as well be left unwritten. But better motives may inspire such a volume. We can all remember the Family Bible, with its brief annals of past generations—"here a line, there a line"—and yet how significant to the survivors and successors of the almost forgotten dead! The Family Record that puts into permanent form what we see in the Family Bible and what we wish to see there has accomplished a good work. It has drawn closer the ties of kindred, reminding one that sins of omission and commission may well be forgiven in view of some common inherited tendency, which, from circumstances, asserts itself in one and passes by another. When the sainted Wesley saw a drunkard reeling along the street, he exclaimed, "But for the grace of God, there goes John Wesley." In looking down the lines of a common descent may not the favored few humbly remember how little they owe to their own strength, how much to the self-control of their ancestors, and often how much to the acci-

dents of fortune, and, thus admonished, lend to struggling kinsmen such help at least as sympathy affords?

Whatever reasons are strongest for printing the Family Record of a great and powerful connection hold good and are really more potent with a little group like that in the present volume. We are so few. The descendants of an old Revolutionary patriot, who probably lived his life on the hard and narrow, but lofty, lines and principles of a pioneer, a patriot and a Christian, have, in obedience to what seems a primitive instinct with them, scattered widely over this broad land. In this little book they are drawn together, sit down at a common board, and acknowledge the blood-tie that binds them into a fellowship of friendly feeling at least. Fortunately they have for the most part preserved eminently respectable and useful positions in their several communities and sometimes have won the distinction that attends public service. But it is evident throughout how much is due to an inheritance from honorable, educated and intellectual ancestors; and, though the differences are sufficiently well marked between individuals, a common strain of vigor, energy, high intelligence and aspiration, together with public spirit, plainly runs like sap through this entire family tree.

The descendants of Archibald (sometimes incorrectly spelled "Archabell" in old documents) Johnston, of Salisbury Township, Connecticut, are not able to trace their ancestry beyond him. He was a pioneer in that section, a large landholder

and a man of substance and an officer in the Revolutionary army. In the old graveyard at Lakeville, within a stone's throw of the Hotchkiss School—an adjunct of Yale—a large marble headstone marks his resting place. The inscription on this tombstone :

IN MEMORY OF  
CAPTAIN ARCHABELL JOHNSTON,  
WHO DIED FEBRUARY 14, 1789.  
AGED 57 YEARS.

Is nearly all that remains as a memorial of our progenitor. By his side rest his wife and his second son, " Captain Daniel Johnston ;" and again by the latter sleeps his only son, Herman, who died unmarried. All around are the gravestones of the Stoddards and others, kinsmen of the first wife of Archibald's second son, Dr. John Johnston, among whose progeny the old family names often reappear.

This quiet graveyard is set in one of the most charming landscapes in the United States. It lies high above the little lake and the village nestling on its brink, and one looks over field and forest, swelling hills and smiling intervalles to the background of the near Taconic range, while the eye is filled with the sense of rural peace and happiness. It is easy to see why in this busy age the tired dweller of cities should seek its shades for rest. But when one perceives how sternly rugged are the features of the country beneath its crown of beauty, its attraction for early settlers must be found in more practical causes. These were,

doubtless, chiefly the rich deposits of iron ore, which led to a small settlement in this town about 1720, and to the establishment there of a forge or iron works in 1738. This was subsequently known as "The Johnston Iron Works;" and, at the time of his death, Captain Archibald Johnston was owner of this property; but when or where he obtained his interest, whether by purchase or inheritance, is not known. This iron industry was long a very important one, and is yet carried on there. In a topographical description of North America, by Thomas Pownall, London, 1776, the passage given below occurs. In speaking of the iron mines in New England, he refers to the "famous iron works at Incram, in the Manor of Levington" (Livingston?), and adds: "There are two beds of ore which supply this furnace, the one in the Tachonic mountains near it, and the other by Salisbury Falls, in Connecticut, about twelve miles off. The Tachonic ore is richer than that from the New England bed." He then gives details of the cost of smelting, etc. These observations were made in 1754.

But whatever the attraction, Archibald Johnston did not have far to come. A deed recorded in Salisbury shows that in 1771 he styles himself of "Oblong and Providence, New York." Providence is now forgotten in New York, but Oblong, or "The Oblong," is remembered as a narrow strip of land along the Connecticut border. It is sufficiently near—only a few miles—for Archibald Johnston to have carried on business in both States

—in Oblong and at the iron works and his Connecticut farm. A few years later, he was thoroughly identified with Connecticut and the revolutionary movement there; but, nevertheless, with his Connecticut company, he joined the New York volunteers from Dutchess county, as will more fully appear elsewhere. This was partly due, doubtless, to the necessities of the case.

At one time, in its history, a certain James Johnston owned and managed the iron works, but his relationship to Archibald is not ascertained, whether that of father, relative or a stranger; most probably the mention refers to his son.

All the facts known to us seem to point to Captain Archibald Johnston's descent from a Scotch family settled in Dutchess county New York. Our first knowledge of him is as a person of considerable property and influence in the civic and military life of the community in which he lived. The town of Salisbury, first settled about 1720, had in 1740 only eleven English and five Dutch families. In 1756, it had increased to 1100 inhabitants; in 1774 to 1980, and in 1800 to 2216. In this primitive community, the pattern of a pure Democracy, he was one of the leaders. He was allied by the marriage of his children with the best people. His son John married Mary Stoddard, daughter of Josiah Stoddard, a signer of the protest against the Boston port bill in 1774; and Luther Stoddard, ancestor of the Poet Stoddard, and a Continental major was her kinsman. Archibald Johnston was a large landowner; and among the records of the

Probate Court are many deeds and mortgages, the cross index of which, as executed by the Johnston family, occupies several pages, and extends from 1771 to 1825. In an address on the 100th anniversary of Salisbury, delivered by Samuel Clinch, October 20, 1841, page 50, he says: Among the original purchasers of the towns of Canfield and Johnston, in Trumbull county, Ohio, were James Johnston, Daniel Johnston and others of this town." Josiah Stoddard was a member of the Legislature of Connecticut in 1760, 1761, 1762; James Johnston in 1805, and Daniel Johnston in 1817, 1818, 1819.

Captain Archibald Johnston died in possession of considerable property, which, by the terms of his will, was distributed equally between his wife and five sons. This will is an interesting document, and by the courtesy of Mr. Robert Goodwin, Clerk of Probate Court, we are able to reproduce the same herewith. The original is on file in the Clerk's office, Sharon, Conn.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ARCHIBALD  
JOHNSTON, OF SALISBURY, CONN.

In ye name of God, amen, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1788, I, Archibald Johnston, in ye county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, being weak in body, but of sound mind and memory, considering to mind my own mortality, and that it is appointed for all men once to die, I make and ordain this my last will and testament; that is to say, I first of all give and recommend my soul to Almighty God who gave it, and my body to a Christian burial, at ye direction of my executors. And a dwelling and worldly estate which it hath



pleased God to bless me with, I will and dispose of them in manner following :

Firstly. I will and order all my just debts and funeral charges to be paid out of my personal estate, by my executors hereinafter named.

(Item) I will, give and bequeath to my loving wife, Sarah Johnston, the one-third part of my personal estate forever. Also I give her one-third part of my real estate during her natural life. Also, I give and bequeath to my said wife the sum of twenty pounds, lawful money, over and above what is already expected to be given her by my executors, within the term of one year after my death.

(Item) I will, give and bequeath to my son James Johnston, the sum of thirty pounds, lawful money, which he hath already received of me, for his being the eldest son.

(Item) I will, give and bequeath to my said son James Johnston, his heirs and assigns forever, an equal portion of my estate, both real and personal, including said note of my son's, and including said sum of one hundred and four pounds, lawful money, which sum I have already advanced him as part of his portion.

(Item) I will, give and bequeath to my son Daniel Johnston, his heirs and assigns forever, one equal portion of my estate, both real and personal, with the rest of my sons, including the sum of twenty-seven pounds, lawful money, which sum I have already advanced him as part of his portion.

(Item) I will, give and bequeath to my son John Johnston, his heirs and assigns forever, one equal portion of my estate, both real and personal, with ye rest of my sons, including said sum of two hundred and four pounds, lawful money, which sum I have already advanced him as part of his portion.

(Item) I will, give and bequeath to my son

Archibald Johnston, his heirs and assigns forever, one equal portion of my estate, both real and personal, with ye rest of my sons.

(Item) I will, give and bequeath to my son Samuel B. Johnston, his heirs and assigns forever, one equal portion of my estate, real and personal, with ye rest of my sons.

(Finally) I do hereby constitute, ordain and appoint my wife Sarah Johnston, my son James Johnston, and my son Daniel Johnston, all of Salisbury, executors of this, my last will and testament, declaring this and no other to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in Salisbury, the day and date first above written. Signed, sealed, published and declared by ye said Testator to be his last Will and Testament, in presence of us, who at his request have subscribed our names.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON.

SAMUEL WHITMAN.

(Sealed)

JOHN FRENCH.

H. FITCH.

Captain Johnston was a public-spirited man and took an active part in the affairs of his time. He took up arms against Great Britain early in the struggle for American Independence. On October 19, 1775, he was commissioned Captain of the First Duchess County (New York) Regiment, and served with his regiment all through the Revolutionary War. The record of his appointment and service is found in a manuscript volume of Military Returns, in the possession of the New York State Library, and we are indebted to Mr. Geo. R. Howell, Archivist, for the accompanying certificate of Captain Johnston's military record :

This is to certify that on page 194 and page 195, of a manuscript volume entitled "Military Return, Vol. 26," in the custody of the Regents of the University of the State of New York in the State Library, are recorded the appointment of Archibald Johnston as captain of a company in the First Duchess regiment of the New York State militia and a memorandum of his commission on October 19, 1775, which regiment was under command of Col. Petrus Ten Broeck until his death in 1778, and then from March 18, 1778, under command of Col. Morris Graham; and also that this said regiment was employed in active service in the Revolutionary war.

(Seal of the  
University of the  
State of New  
York.)

GEORGE ROGERS HOWELL,  
*Archivist.*

Witness the seal of the University of the State of New York.

1776, Captain Johnston was named by "Town Meeting" on a committee to receive clothing for the Continental soldiers, in pursuance of a "recent act of the General Assembly."

In 1777, he took "oath of fidelity to this State (Connecticut) before Joshua Porter, J. P."

On January 11, 1781, by town meeting, a committee consisting of H. Fitch, Esq., Captain Archibald Johnston and Timothy Chittenden was named to investigate a former Committee on Parsonage and Schools.

In 1784, we find recorded a deed to Archibald Johnston, the consideration being 540 pounds of lawful money. It is worthy of note that while

numerous deeds are found transferring property to him, few if any can be found conveying it away from him.

In 1787, Town Meeting, Archibald Johnston was made Surveyor of Highways.

In 1789, the year of his death, he was elected School Commissioner.

The frequent mention of his name on the public records of that time indicates in some measure the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens.

Captain Johnston left a wife and five sons, James, Daniel, John, Archibald and Samuel B. The names of all these sons appear frequently in the State and county records, and mention of them is made in another part of this work.

This evidence is conclusive that he was a Captain in the Continental army. There is some probability that he was also at the capture of Ticonderoga in 1759. But this is not certain. The fact that "Captain Archibald Johnston's company of Connecticut Volunteers" was enrolled October 19, 1775, in the First Duchess County (New York) Regiment is explained by their close proximity to those troops, and their distance from the seaboard of Connecticut. The Hudson river and Canada were their frontier, and the need was greater there.

It has been said that for all practical purposes Captain Archibald Johnston was the first of his family, and we are willing to accept him as the progenitor. The tradition in the family has

been that he was of Scotch descent. General Albert Sidney Johnston and his sister, Mrs. Byers, were strongly of this opinion; and Samuel B. Johnston, of Poughkeepsie, son of Archibald (2d), "always strenuously insisted upon the 't' in his name, and that he was of Scotch descent." Most of the Johnstons in America, especially those in the Appalachian range, where they are very numerous from New York to Georgia, with their offshoots in the West, are Scotch-Irish and of a very vigorous type. Of course, our direct Scotch descent is only probable, not certain, and we distinctly repudiate all myths and unverified data. We feel quite confident of the fact, but have no verified data to connect us with Ulster or Annandale, though we feel very clannish with those moss-troopers, about the latest tamed of the border raiders. Some silent confirmation is added to the family tradition by the very marked facial characteristics of many members of the family, who might be mistaken for Scotch people. To a close observer, differences seem apparent between the Scotch of Scotland and their descendants, the Scotch-Irish. However, these matters are not to be determined here or now.

These facts are few and simple, but from them the sturdy form of old Captain Archibald Johnston stands out as the hardy progenitor and patriarch of a bold and honorable line of descendants. His sons scattered westward and southward, and their progeny extend to-day from the Hudson

river to the Pacific ocean. In the hot race of life their eyes have seldom looked back.

It seems strange to residents of old communities that respectable families should lose the clue to their descent in brief periods of time, but it is easily enough understood if one will follow the fortunes of this family, which is an excellent illustration of the causes of the oblivion that buries the past. Most of the details of family history, many of them interesting to us of to-day, have been forgotten. But in the strenuous contest for survival and the success that attends a legitimate ambition, the descendants of Archibald Johnston have held their place.

The annexed "annals" have a significance to those acquainted with the early institutions of the United States, and exhibits a family vivid with the energy of a young community, and entering into all the details of its civic and military life with intelligence and ardor—examples of the organizing faculty of their race.

In this little volume we have brought together such fragments of family history and memorials of the past as may serve to build a family altar on which to keep alight the flame of private affection and public duty.

The accounts of the families with which these Johnstons have intermarried are introduced chiefly for the sake of the younger generation, who are thus assisted in tracing back their own lines of ancestry. If any lesson can be learned from a study of these data, it is that respectable families pre-

serve their standing by not lowering themselves in their marriages. Heredity is a Nemesis that avenges unto the third and fourth generations and beyond.

It is a source of pride, too, that our family have always been found standing up for their rights as citizens and defending the cause of republican liberty against lawless power.

If more prominence is given to some than to others in the sketches included herein, it is because we know more of them. We lament that the silence of oblivion buries so many that might prove most interesting to us if we could rescue them from the past. After all, however, the written word is not fame, and if it were it would be but empty sound. It is the right doing that abides.

The Scotch Johnstons—sons of the mist and the morass—have left the modest opinion of their own tenacity in a stanza of an old Scotch ballad, and we are not unwilling to be accounted their far away kinsmen.

“ Within the bounds of Annanda'le,  
The gentle Johnstons ride:  
They have been here a thousand years.  
And a thousand more they'll bide.”

“ The Gentle Johnstons, of Annandale,” had for their crest a winged spur, into which symbol each era can read its own interpretation. And with it they had the motto, *Semper Paratus*, and sometimes its Scotch equivalent, “ Ready, aye, ready !” We will not borrow from them, but we may not unworthily, or inaptly, adopt as a motto

of our own, probably the last words written by General A. S. Johnston in the cover of his pocket map before the battle of Shiloh,

*“ En Avant ! ”*



## ANNALS.

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### EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF SALISBURY, STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

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1734. James Johnston, Collector (?).

March 29, 1771. Deed from J. Bickford, of Salisbury, to Archibald, Johnston, of Oblong, Dutchess county, New York.

Dec. 1, 1772. Deed from John Benton, of Salisbury, to Archibald Johnston, of Oblong.

Dec. 21, 1774. Deed from Young Reriden, Oblong.

March 23, 1776. (70 or 78, date indistinct) Archibald Johnston and others appointed in town meeting to be a committee to receive clothing for the Continental soldiers, as directed by a late act of the General Assembly.

Nov. 11, 1777. Archibald Johnston took the oath of fidelity to this State (Connecticut) before Joshua Porter, Justice of the Peace.

- Jan. 11, 1781. In Town Meeting : Voted that we "chuse" a committee to call to account the former and present committee of Parsonage and School interests in this town, so far back as the last settlement with said committee. Noted that H. Fitch, Esq., Captain Archibald Johnston and Timothy Chitenden be a committee for the above purpose, who are to make report to this or a future meeting.
1782. James Johnston, Lister and School Commissioner.
- March 20, 1784. Deed to Archibald Johnston, of Salisbury ; five hundred and forty pounds consideration.
1786. Captain James Johnston elected Constable.
1787. Town Meeting : Archibald Johnston chosen Surveyor of Highways.
- April 10, 1787. Execution served against H. Fitch on house and lot. Sold at auction, James Johnston, Constable, "doing the business for Archibald."
- 1787-1794. Ziba Loveland, Grand Juror.
- Dec. 1, 1788. Archibald Johnston bought a piece of land sold for taxes.
1789. Archibald Johnston, School Commissioner.

- Nov. 14, 1789. John Johnston, of Salisbury, deed to James Johnston, "all my right and title," etc.
- April 11, 1791. Ear-mark for Widow Sarah Johnston's cattle recorded.
- Dec. 5, 1791. Town Meeting : Captain James Johnston elected Selectman ; also Lister, 1790.
1792. Deed from Samuel B. Johnston to....., "A portion of his father's estate."
1792. John Wheelery, of Salisbury, married to Abigail Johnston, of New Milford, by Jeremiah Day, Minister at New Preston.
- Oct. 30, 1792. Deed from Daniel to James Johnston, half of a forge or iron works in Salisbury, known as "Johnston's Forge," and being half of forge that Captain Archibald Johnston died possessed of.
1792. Captain James Johnston selected School Commissioner.
1795. Ensign James Johnston chosen Constable.
1798. Captain James Johnston, School Commissioner.
- Dec. 20, 1798. Deed, Archibald, No. 2.
1800. Captain James Johnston suit with Nathaniel Buell, Tax Collector. Town meeting directs Selectman to settle.
1803. Walter Johnston, married.

1803. James Johnston, Surveyor of Highways.
1803. James and Walter, Taxes, in company.
1804. James Johnston, Commissioner of Roads.
- Feb. 25, 1804. Lydia, wife of Captain James Johnston, died at Salisbury.
- 1804 to 1809. Sarah Johnston, Taxes.
1805. Herman Johnston, petition on roads and river.
1806. Herman Johnston, Selectman.
1806. Walter Johnston, married.
1808. Walter Johnston, Constable.
1809. Herman Johnston, Commissioner to sell old meeting house.
1810. Herman Johnston, Commissioner.
- 1810 to 1824. Daniel Johnston, Selectman.
1810. Walter Johnston, Constable.
1812. Captain Johnston. Bridge called "Johnston's Bridge."
1812. Titus Johnston, Tax List.
1814. Josiah Johnston, Taxes.
1815. Marshall Johnston, Taxes.
1818. Daniel Johnston appointed delegate to form a Constitution of Civil Government agreeable to the Act of the General Assembly.
1819. Herman Johnston, Grand Juror.
1822. Eliza Anne Loveland, married.
1828. David West, of ———, married Harriette Loveland.
1828. Phoebe Berry and William Loveland, married.

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JAMES AND DANIEL JOHNSTON

AND

THEIR FAMILIES.

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## JAMES JOHNSTON.

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James Johnston was the eldest son of Captain Archibald Johnston, who in his will leaves him thirty pounds on that account as a birthright. The date of his birth we do not know. The "Annals" printed herewith show him to have been an active business man and a public-spirited citizen, accepting the burdens of civic life as they were placed upon him. James Johnston married a certain Lydia, whose surname we know not, and who died in Salisbury, February 28, 1804. In our "Annals" we first find him mentioned as Lister and School Commissioner in 1782; and in 1786 as Constable; as Lister in 1790; as Selectman in 1791; as School Commissioner in 1792, and again in 1798, and as Commissioner of Roads in 1804. In 1805, he was a member of the Legislature. In 1787, he was recognized by the Court as "doing the business for Archibald." He came into possession of the Iron Works, which had been his father's, by various conveyances of their shares from his brothers, and seems to have made the management of those works his business.

Some confusion exists as to the children of James Johnston. He left two children certainly, and a third, Herman, is mentioned in the History of Trumbull County, Ohio. One of his sons seems to have been known as Walter in Connecticut and as

Colonel Edward Walter in Ohio. It is not quite certain that he is to be identified with the Walter of the Annals, but it is the most probable supposition. Walter's marriage is recorded in Salisbury in 1803 or 1806, or both. (We are not sure this is an error or a second marriage.) The Herman mentioned by the Ohio historian may have been the Walter's son, Herman, or he may have been the nephew of James Johnston and the son of Daniel, who was also interested in the land purchase in Ohio. But of this we have no certain knowledge. Walter is mentioned as Constable in 1808 and 1810. The venerable Governor Holley in 1873 says that he knew James and his son Walter very well, and that his "father purchased quite an estate from those two gentlemen about forty years since. The father died in Salisbury, the son in Ohio." Mr. Truesdale, the local authority on Canfield history, says he is buried in Canfield, and gives details that assure his accuracy. These will be found at the close of this sketch of James Johnston. James Johnston had also a daughter, Sarah, who married Captain Ebenezer Mix, of whom there remain some fragments of tradition.

Mrs. A. Byers, writing in 1862 of this branch, gives the opinion of Senator J. S. Johnston of them as follows: "Those of our family who were born and educated in Kentucky never met with our relatives of the North, but brother Stoddard who was educated at Yale was acquainted with and visited them and has frequently told me of them. He said his cousin Mrs. Mix was a highly cultivated



and admirable woman. She had no family. He had quite as high an estimation of her brother, Walter Johnston, who, I believe, has raised quite a large family." She says in another letter: "Brother said Walter was a man of business, of high commendation, was wealthy and had six children; all seemed to be very promising. He spoke very highly of his cousin Sally (Mrs. Sarah Mix); that she was splendidly educated, and was one of the most refined and elegant ladies he had ever known. She married Captain Mix, a sea captain, and lived in elegant style in New York. Brother always visited her when he went to New York." Mrs. Mix left no children, and we have 'lost trace of Walter's family; so that these fragmentary traditions, set down in the freedom of family intercourse by an aged lady, give about all we can find out about James Johnston and his family. No one was more competent to judge on questions of manners, or even of *convenances*, than Senator Johnston, who was a leader in the best social life in the Washington City of that day. He made frequent visits to his early home, and found here a primitive but pure environment congenial to his best nature.

James Johnston seems to have engaged in large and speculations in the West, and later on his family removed to Ohio. The following abstracts from local histories give all that can now be learned of the fate of this branch of the family. The slight discrepancies in the writers do not affect the correctness of their general statements.

After the Ordinance of 1787, in which Virginia ceded to the United States the territory north of the Ohio, the General Government, in settling the competing claims of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, set apart for Connecticut some 3,800,000 acres, since known as the Western Reserve. Connecticut sold 3,200,000 acres of this land to the Connecticut Land Company, composed of about 320 of the wealthier citizens of the State, for \$1,200,000, which was converted into a State school fund. (See American Commonwealth, Ohio, by Rufus King, pages 225-6.)

It has already been mentioned that "among the original purchasers of the towns of Johnston and Canfield in Trumbull county, Ohio, were James Johnston, Daniel Johnston and others of Salisbury township, Connecticut." On September 2, 1795, the Connecticut Land Company purchased for \$1,200,000 about 1,500,000 acres in what was known as the Western Reserve, which in part became Trumbull and Mahoning counties, Ohio. These were surveyed in 1796 into thirty-five townships. Among the forty-eight original subscribers was James Johnston, who subscribed \$30,000, and his allotment was 15,914 acres in Johnston township, which was named for him, and 3502 acres in Canfield township, which is now in Mahoning county. (See History of Trumbull and Mahoning Counties, H. Z. Williams & Bro., Cleveland, 1882, Vol. II, page 400.)

On page 405, this history says: "Johnston township. The name of this township was doubtless

from the original proprietor of the land, Capt. James Johnston, of Salisbury, Conn., father of the late Edward Walter Johnston.

“ A son and daughter of Captain Johnston, from whom the township was named, came in (about 1820). Col. Edward Walter Johnston, in 1828, settled just where Dr. Moore Bradley afterward lived, but subsequently left it for his brother-in-law, Capt. Ebenezer Mix, who came in later, and Colonel Johnston moved into the house of his son, Herman Johnston. Captain Mix died November 21, 1839, aged sixty-three. Colonel Johnston died December 2, 1849, aged sixty-eight.”

Mr. J. Truesdale kindly gives me the following information :

“ James Johnston was never a resident of this place, but died here January 30, 1820, at about the age of sixty-two. At the time of his death he was visiting at the home of a relative (I think) by the name of James Doud, who I suppose was related to the captain's wife. His death occurred suddenly, being found dead in his bed. His remains are buried in our village cemetery and marked by a marble slab and in close proximity to that of his brother Archibald and wife. James and Lydia, his wife, had two children; Colonel Walter and Sally Johnston. The latter married Ebenezer Mix and the three died in Johnston, Trumbull county, O. Johnston, as you may know, was named after James Johnston. Sally, the daughter, was noted for her ‘personal appearance and elegance.’ This is all that my papers say of Captain James

or of his descendants, and this taken largely from information derived from Thaddeus Bradley, of Johnston, probably a descendant or relative of the family and made in 1858 or 1859. Mr. Bradley is now dead."

And beyond this we lose all trace of this branch of the family.

## DANIEL JOHNSTON.

1764-1824.

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Daniel Johnston, second son of Capt. Archibald Johnston, lived the same manner of life as his elder brother. We have but few facts concerning him. He was one of the executors of his father's will. In the annals printed herewith mention is made of him in the memorandum of a deed executed October 30, 1792, to his brother James of one-half the iron works, "known as Johnston's Forge," inherited from his father two years before. Still he was a man well known and long remembered in his township. Governor Holley, who had business transactions with him and his son Herman, speaks kindly of them in his letters. He was selectman from 1810 to 1824; was a member of the Legislature in 1817-18-19; and, in 1818, was "appointed a delegate to form a constitution of civil government, agreeable to (act) of the General Assembly." The word "act" is illegible in the original. What was said of the sources of information as to James also applies to Daniel.

( Mrs. Byers wrote of him: "I had an intimate friend who was educated at Yale that told me he was well acquainted with my uncle Daniel, and esteemed him very highly; that he took great

pleasure in visiting his room for the purpose of conversing with him, finding him very intelligent. He said my uncle was then a member of the Legislature, and had been for many years." In another letter, Mrs. Byers says: "My brother Stoddard represented Uncle Daniel as a man who occupied a highly respectable position, was wealthy and stood high in the estimation of the community, as regards education, talents and integrity. He was appreciated, and was frequently elected to the Legislature. I have been told by gentlemen who were educated at Yale that they frequently met with him and sought his society, and were always agreeably entertained by his intelligent conversation," and more to the same purport. I am not aware that he was in the Legislature except in 1817-18-19; but it is not unlikely.

Daniel left but one child, Herman, who died unmarried, December 22, 1839, and is buried by his father's side. He is named as a Selectman in 1806, as Commissioner to sell meeting-house in 1809, as a Commissioner in 1810, and as a Grand Juror in 1819. His branch of the family seems to have ended with him.

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ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON THE SECOND

AND

HIS FAMILY.

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GAYLORD, KETCHAM, PLATT, ELSWORTH.

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## ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON THE SECOND.

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ARCHIBALD (2d), the fourth son of Captain Archibald Johnston, had a less happy fate than his elder brothers. James, by virtue of his birthright, had succeeded to the name and influence of his father, in the home of his nativity, and lived the life of a Connecticut farmer of ample estate, and so with Daniel; John led an active professional life on the frontier and lived to see his children honored throughout the land. Archibald emigrated with his wife and children to Canfield township, Ohio, where he and his brothers James and Daniel had acquired a large landed interest. He had married (probably in 1790) Rebecca Loveland. In the "History of Trumbull and Mahoning Counties," already mentioned, it is stated, Vol. II, page 400, "Archibald Johnston settled in Canfield township in 1804." The date of her birth was 1770; and, as their eldest son Newton was born in 1791, they were probably married at an early age. The husband in 1790 was only twenty-three years old. These young people spent their early married life among the hills of Salisbury, where all their children were born. Their venture in pioneer life was short and disastrous. The journey was made all the way on horseback to a country then subject to severe malarial visitations. Father, mother and the

eldest son Newton were all carried off by fever within five weeks of each other in the autumn of 1806.

Mr. J. Truesdale, writing in the *Mahoning Dispatch*, April 9, 1897, gives the following account of Archibald Johnston :

“ Archibald Johnston came from Connecticut in the fall of 1801 to Canfield on foot, in company with his father-in-law and brother-in-law, Ziba and John Loveland, referred to in the annals herein. He returned soon after for his family. They settled on North street, on what is now the Cramer or Carver farm, in a comfortable log house. In 1806 he purchased the Nathan Moore farm one and a quarter miles east of the centre, on which was a large commodious log house located on high, healthy ground. The families of Mr. Johnston and Mr. Whittlesey were upon intimate terms. The latter describes Mrs. Johnston as a noble and fine specimen of womanhood, having three smart, active boys. Archibald was a brother of James Johnston, one of the proprietors of Canfield, and after whom the township of Johnston was named.

“ At the election in the township of Canfield (after the admission of Ohio into the Union of States), including Boardman, Austintown, Jackson and Ellsworth, held June 21, 1803, Archibald Johnston and William Chichester were elected justices of the peace. Mr. Johnston died on the 13th of November ; Newton, a son, died November 20, and the wife died December 20, 1806.

The other two sons were very sick, but recovered. The death register says they died of remittent fever and typhus fever at the ages of thirty-nine, fifteen and thirty-six years respectively."

The two little orphan boys, Charles and Samuel Berry, after a distressing experience in their new and strange home were taken back by their uncle Daniel, who went out for them and who undertook their nurture during their minority. So unhappy were the days spent in Canfield that Samuel said he never returned to it, even in thought, without a feeling of pain. In their home at Salisbury the lads grew to early manhood with the limited opportunities of the time and place. But they had inherited, or imbibed, a stout self-reliance and all the best qualities of their ancestry and kindred. Most of their father's means had doubtless vanished in the Canfield venture, and they went forth literally to seek their fortunes. Those Johnstons had had too bitter a taste of the West to care to try again, and took what was really the bolder step of settling in their own neighborhood. It is probable that Poughkeepsie had always been a little metropolis to Salisbury, and to Poughkeepsie they went. The story of the two brothers there is the common American one of what obstacles can be overcome by strong sense, integrity and manly qualities.

Charles became a lawyer, and was achieving prominence in political life, when he died at the age of fifty-two. He served as a member of the United States House of Representatives in Congress—1839-41. He left but one child, a daugh-

ter, and the family line is given in the tables so far as known. The estimation in which he was held by his legal brethren is shown in the resolutions of the bar of Duchess county. It is but a slight memorial of our kinsman ; but, where so little remains, we will be pardoned for giving the resolutions in full :

At a meeting of the bar of the county of Duchess, held at the court house, on the second day of September, 1845, Hon. James Emott was called to the chair and Judge Barculo appointed Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. Robert Elkinson, Willam J. Street and E. I. Eldridge were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, touching the recent death of Charles Johnston, Esq.

The committee, after retiring and consultation, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.:

*Resolved*, That we have heard with deep, heartfelt regret, of the decease of Charles Johnston, a member of the Duchess county bar. In him death has deprived us of one whose learning and moral worth have been conspicuous among us for many years, of one whose excellent example as a lawyer and a citizen is a rich legacy left us for our emulation and improvement. We have cherished for him while living the regard which his many virtues and rare qualities were well calculated to inspire ; and now that he is dead, as citizens and as friends, we feel a mournful satisfaction in expressing our respect for his memory and sorrow for his loss.

In particular, we sympathize with his surviving relations, and beg them to accept a copy of these

proceedings as a slight testimonial of our respectful consideration and sincere condolence.

*Resolved*, That this bar will, as a body, attend the funeral of the deceased to-morrow, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published.

JAMES EMOTT, *Chairman*.

SEWARD BARCULO, *Secretary*.

The younger brother, Samuel Berry Johnston, lived to attain a highly honorable place in the community and to die full of years and honors, leaving descendants who cherish his memory with the tenderest regrets. He came at quite an early age to Poughkeepsie and engaged in the freighting and forwarding business, in which he continued until about 1850. Gradually, he became interested in many of the industrial and financial enterprises of the locality, and attained a handsome competency. He was president of the village before Poughkeepsie became a city, was treasurer of the Poughkeepsie Gas Light Company, and for many years was vice president of the Farmers and Manufacturers Bank. Later in life he left this bank and became vice president of the Fallkill National Bank, of which his son-in-law, Mr. Elsworth, is now president. He is faithfully characterized in the brief extract from a notice of him at the time his death.

“ In the death of Samuel Berry Johnston this community has lost a prominent citizen. A man of rare business attainments, of unquestionable reputation and character, he represented a class of old business men, now unfortunately almost ex-

unct. His genial and social manners won for him many warm friends from the ranks of the rich and poor, old and young; but particularly from the younger classes, who will always gratefully remember his encouraging words, pleasant salutations, eccentric but jovial ways, and his uniform kindness and hospitality."

Much of the tranquil happiness of Mr. Johnston's later life is attributed to his fortunate marriage. His wife, Rebecca Ketcham, was of a family which, like most of those named in this memoir, was of old colonial stock and strongly inspired with republican sentiments of resistance to arbitrary power. On the paternal side she was descended from Solomon Ketcham, born in Huntington, Long Island, 1723, died 1784, and his wife, Hannah, born 1728, died 1781. His son, Solomon Platt Ketcham, born April 6, 1757, died February 19, 1851, was a violent patriot and served both in the Revolutionary War and the war of 1812. Rebecca Ketcham's maternal ancestor, Richard Platt, "landed in New Haven from Hertfordshire, England, in 1638, and afterward joined with others in founding the village of Milford, nine miles from New Haven. Among the coping stones of the beautiful memorial bridge over the Wapanung is a stone with this description :

DEACON RICHARD PLATT.

OBIT. 1684.

MARY, HIS WIFE."

His sons, Isaac and Epenetus, removed to Huntington, Long Island, in 1666, and are enrolled among the fifty-seven land owners imprisoned in New York in 1681 by Governor Andrews, for joining in the protest against his arbitrary rule. Isaac Platt's son Jonas was the father of Jesse. His son Zophar married Esther Platt, and was father of Anne Rogers Platt, born November 26, 1793, died at Poughkeepsie October 31, 1881, who married Amos Platt Ketcham of Huntington, September 9, 1811. Their daughter Rebecca, still surviving, was the wife of Samuel Berry Johnston. The family did active service in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Edward Elsworth, who married Samuel Berry Johnston's only child, seems to have succeeded so naturally to his place, and so exclusively to represent this stem of the family, that a somewhat more extended notice of him will be acceptable to the readers of this memoir. Besides, we are greatly indebted to him for his unselfish and intelligent assistance in the discovery and elucidation of facts in the early history of the family.

Edward Elsworth was born in New York City, January 6, 1840, removed to Poughkeepsie with his parents when a boy, graduated from the State and National Law School there in 1858, has served two terms as Mayor of the city of Poughkeepsie, is now a member of the Holland Society and of the Sons of the Revolution, Trustee and Treasurer of Vassar Brothers Institute, Trustee of Vassar College and a member of the Executive Committee,

President of the Fallkill National Bank, and Vice President of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank. Edward Elsworth's ancestors on both sides came from Holland and settled in New York. His first known ancestor on his father's side was Christoffel Elswaerth, freeholder, in New York in 1655. His son William married Anna Maria Englebert. Their son, Theophilus, married Hanna Hardenbrook in 1716. Their son, John, born 1719, married Hester Roome in 1742. Their son, William J., born November 28, 1772, married February 15, 1795, Sarah Hinton. Their son, John (Edward's father), was born in New York, May 22, 1802, died at Poughkeepsie, May 22, 1874. He married, June 14, 1832, Martha, daughter of Joseph Van Varick. The Van Varicks were of an old family in Holland and Antwerp, having belonged to the nobility there.



## SAMUEL BERRY JOHNSTON.

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Samuel Berry Johnston is named in his father's will as his son, fifth in the order of naming, and hence probably the youngest. Mr. Samuel Berry Johnston, of Poughkeepsie, son of Archibald (2d), always spoke of himself as named after an uncle. This would indicate a special affection from that brother, unless it was the name of their maternal grandfather. This is all we know of this son. If his descendants survive we have not discovered them.



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DR. JOHN JOHNSTON

AND

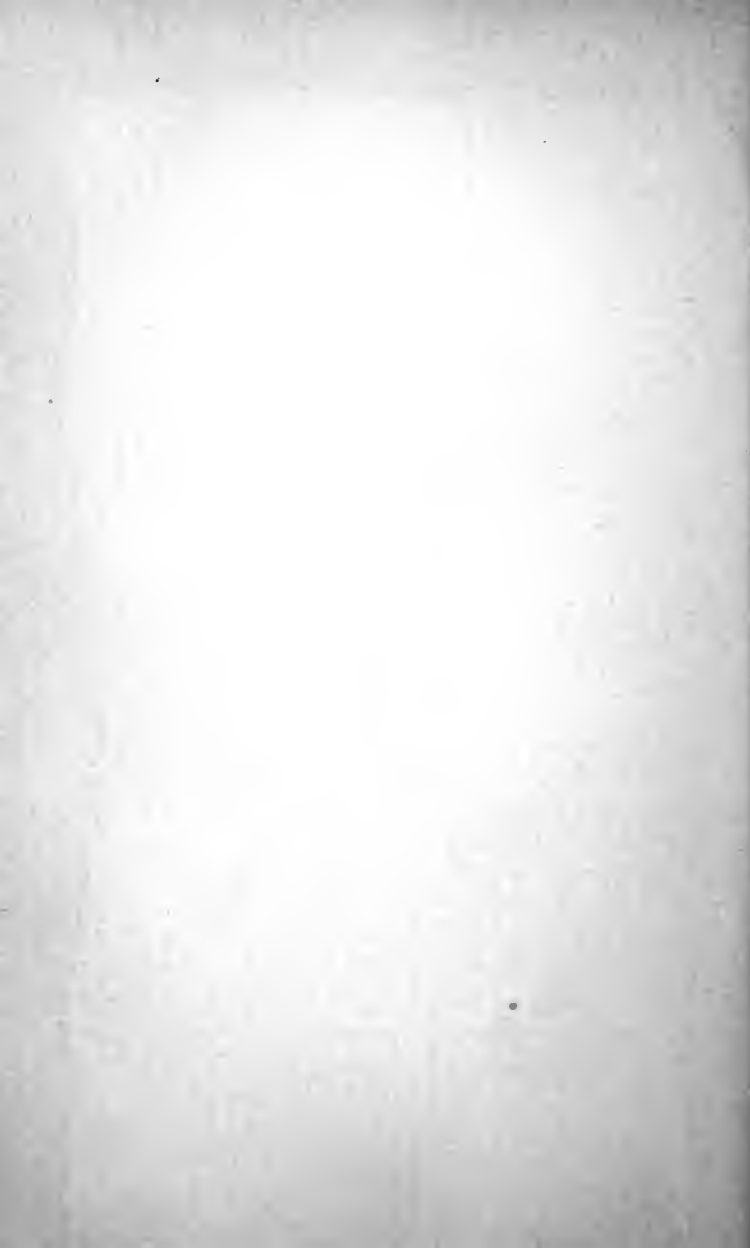
HIS DESCENDANTS.

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EDWARD HARRIS.

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DR. JOHN JOHNSTON

AND

EDWARD HARRIS.

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John, the third son of Capt. Archibald Johnston, was born July 1, 1762, at Salisbury. He was sent to school in New Haven, and afterward studied medicine at Litchfield, Conn., and practised his profession for several years in his native town. In 1783, he married Mary Stoddard, daughter of Dr. Josiah Stoddard, and a member of one of the largest and most prominent connections in that section. He emigrated to Kentucky. The date of his removal is uncertain. It may have been as late as 1790, though it is probable that it was at an earlier date. His father's will, made October, 1788, charged him with over £200 advances against small sums to his brothers. It is true these may have been made for other reasons, but the most probable one would be to give him his portion and start in life. In 1793, he lost his wife, who left him three living sons, Josiah Stoddard, Darius and Orramel. Dr. Johnston settled at Washington, in Mason county, a few miles back from what is now Maysville. Here he made his home until his death, in 1831. By an act approved December 19, 1793, he was named, with Edward Harris

and others, as trustees of the town of Washington, to confirm titles and take other corporate action. The town had been incorporated by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1786.

In 1794 he married Abigail, daughter of this Edward Harris, and his wife, Abigail Atkin. There is an indentured deed existing from John Johnston and Abigail Johnston, his wife, of December, 1794. She lived about twelve years after her marriage. She was the mother of eight children. Dr. Johnston married for a third time, Mrs. Byers, widow of James Byers. They had two children.

Dr. Johnston's life was a hard one. The country doctor, on a frontier hardly free from Indian incursions, called on to practise his profession over a wide extent of country, with few of the appliances of his craft; and obliged to rely upon his own resources in the most trying emergencies, he shared the experience of so many others who have devoted themselves to this most benevolent of all callings. He was universally trusted and beloved, and famous through the country side for his skill. He worked like a galley slave, but received his reward chiefly in the gratitude of his patients. That he was not a provident or thrifty man may fairly be inferred from his last marriage, when he brought home a widow with nine children of her own, to take charge of his large family. To be sure, she was used to children. His sanguine temper and robust nature did not shrink from the prospect of narrow means and added toil. He was not anxious to accumulate money, but seems

to have been very solicitous for the education of his children. Late in life he became poor, through the payment of security debts, and his home was sold at public sale. But his eldest son, Hon. Josiah S. Johnston, bought it and restored it to him, and, doubtless, thereafter contributed to the ease and comfort of his declining years.

Mr. J. S. Chambers, a schoolmate of General A. S. Johnston, who remembered Dr. Johnston well, wrote of him as follows :

“ I always thought General Johnston inherited his frank, manly nature from his father. His mother was a gentle woman ; while the old doctor was bold and blunt to a remarkable degree. He had no concealments, and was physically energetic, and mentally bold and independent. He had a large practice, and was often called into consultation in difficult, or rather in desperate cases.”

All the old citizens of Washington bear witness to his industry, skill, talents and probity, and to his kind and genial temper. General Johnston's mother is spoken of by others as a woman of handsome appearance, fine intellect and sterling worth.

If Dr. Johnston differed materially in character from his sons, it was in the possession of a more positive and aggressive temper. As far as we can now judge from the traditions of family and friends, Dr. Johnston was of a large and affluent nature, full of energy, courage and sunshine. He was self-confident, generous, kindly, unselfish and

able; and if he had less of sweetness of temper and grace of manner than was so conspicuously displayed in his children, a good deal may be attributed to the exacting professional demands upon him, as well as to the qualities inherited from their mothers. We have always looked back to him as the worthy progenitor of a noble band of sons and daughters.

Dr. Johnston's large family of fifteen children must have taxed heavily his narrow resources, especially as he sought to give them the benefit of a good education. As they approached manhood, the eldest son, Josiah Stoddard Johnston, found himself able to assist in the good work. Sufficient sketches are herein given of him, of John Harris and of Albert Sidney. The other sons died unmarried. Darius studied law under the Hon. Wm. J. Barry, of Lexington, Ky., and became associated with his brother Josiah in the practice of the law in Louisiana. Orramel studied medicine in New Orleans under Dr. Flood, and attended lectures in Philadelphia, but he and each of the boys, as they grew up, joined the prosperous elder brother at Alexandria, Louisiana. Darius and Orramel, allured by the spirit of adventure and of republican propagandism, joined the Mexican forces then in revolt against Spain. They expiated their mistake by long imprisonment in Spanish dungeons and cruel treatment, and came home wrecked in health, Darius to die of a pulmonary disease in 1819, and Orramel to linger a few years as an invalid. He practised medicine in Maysville, but



died at thirty-three years of age. Lucius was a gifted youth, with a fine oratorical vein. He, too, went to Louisiana to become a planter, but died in the second year of his residence there of a prevalent malignant fever. He was only twenty-four years of age, and is remembered as the favorite of his brothers and sisters. The others died young and undeveloped in character. Mention is made of Dr. Johnston's daughters, Mrs. Byers and Mrs. McClung, in the family sketches; the other sons and daughters dying unmarried.

This memoir would not be complete without some mention of Edward Harris, the father of Dr. Johnston's second wife Abigail, a picturesque figure in the local annals of the time.

Edward Harris, the father of Dr. Johnston's second wife, was remembered by the survivors of the days of Kentucky as a typical Puritan, "the old John Knox Presbyterian of the place," as he was characterized by a venerable citizen. And he added, "anecdotes are still told of the spirit and courage with which he defended his Church." He had been a Captain in the Revolutionary Army and had emigrated from Newburyport, Massachusetts, at an early date. He is said to have come West as agent of the New England Land Company and settled on the Muskingum river, where Marietta now stands. However that may be, he certainly held considerable bodies of land in Ohio, as his will shows. President Washington appointed him the first postmaster and military store-keeper at Washington, Kentucky, which office he filled from

July 1, 1797, to October 1, 1802. He died in 1825 at the age of eighty-four years. Some of his correspondence still extant evinces a man of positive religious convictions, strong will, practical intelligence and fair education. Appended to this we print a characteristic letter that illustrates the man. Fortunately, his argument prevailed and did not cost him his place. At one time he was the owner of a large body of land in Ohio, but lost it by the intrusion of squatters. A memorandum of his children is also given, taken from his will.

In the City Hall at Newburyport, Mass., is found the following :

“Edward Harris, of Newburyport hath informed of his intention to marriage October 5, 1765, with Miss Abigail Atkin, of said Newburyport.”

Edward Harris was married October 29, 1765, by the Rev. John Lowell, one of the first pastors of Newburyport.

Edward Harris is said to have been born September 20, 1739 ; died April 6, 1820.

Abigail Atkin (said to be his second wife) was born April 6, 1748 ; died December 14, 1798.

LETTER OF EDWARD HARRIS TO THE POST-  
MASTER GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Ky., June 4, 1800.

SIR—I received yours of the 8th ultimo, enclosing your advertisement for several routes, by which arrangement I am compelled to relinquish my place in the department.

No doubt you recollect that in January, 1796, I enclosed in my letter to you an insulting note

wrote by D. Vertner, of this place, because I would not attend the postoffice for him on the Sabbath. March 16, 1798, is the date of Mr. Burrall's letter, in answer in which he says that no postmasters are obliged to make up mails or deliver letters on Sunday, which gave me great satisfaction to find that the head of the department paid a deference to that day.

I was much pleased with a late advertisement of Mr. Moore's, postmaster of Washington City, that he would attend office every day, except Sunday. By all which I expected, I was secure from interruption on that day which God has set apart for his worship.

All the blame I am conscious of since I have kept the office has arose from that quarter.

In all my transactions through life, thus far I have endeavored to keep a conscience void of offence toward God and man. And since I am now to finish my official duties in this line, I make my solemn appeal to you, whether during my continuance in office (which has been coeval with your own) if I have not faithfully (the three first years when there was next to no pecuniary inducement) performed the duties you enjoined on me, as I have done the last year, when the emoluments were increased, and whether I have failed in any part of my duty.

At the same time I confess that when I entered upon the duties of my office, it was with the expectation that as the country populated the emoluments would increase; knowing at the same time that I was in the hands of whosoever was Postmaster General, but believed that the man who filled the office would have respect to those who were faithful, and had served the country more for public than for private utility.

From my youth to the present moment I have

believed that the Sabbath is of divine appointment, and that it is a statute law of God that the seventh part of the time shall be kept holy, and that I am not at liberty to alienate any part of that day to another purpose than what is expressed in the divine commands. Under the influence of such belief no pecuniary advantages will be an excuse for me to deviate from what my conscience dictates as duty.

I well know I am advocating a principle that pretty generally meets the sneers of mankind, and that conscientiousness is too puritanical for the order of the day—as the word is—but, sir, I am one of those '75 men so much talked of, and have made my observations on the morals of the people, before and since the Revolution, and find them greatly altered, I wish I could say for the better.

By the present arrangement I am to receive the mail on Sunday, 11 o'clock A. M., make it up and dispatch it by 3 o'clock P. M., which will deprive me of the best enjoyment of my life. Besides, I have trained up a large family, who are now men and women, to revere the commands of God, and it is well known in this place and every place where I have lived, that I have been careful not to profane that holy day. What a reproach then should I bring upon the cause of God, which should be dearer than life, if I should now rise up against the moral government of the Deity.

It is true that the temptation comes with more energy than it could have had at any former period.

It is at a time when through infirmity I am confined to a sedentary life, and which, under those circumstances make the present emoluments of office an object, but yet it is too cheap to barter for peace of conscience—you easily see my position. I believe my case a moral one, and but few feel the

difficulty as I do, and most men, I am persuaded, will dub them silly. With you, sir, it remains to remove the difficulty. If you will alter the days of arrival and departure to any other day than Sunday, or allow the mail to be lodged, but not opened until Monday, early in the morning, I shall esteem it a personal favor conferred on me. With much esteem I am, sir, and shall ever remain,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

EDWARD HARRIS.

This letter is characteristic of the man. At every turn will be noticed his reluctance to give up the position he had held through all the difficulties necessarily surrounding a new office, and just at a time when the revenues were increasing and the office becoming really desirable. It does not seem to have occurred to him that he could hold the office indefinitely by a compliance with the new regulations. To do so would have been in direct conflict with his conscience, and to take such a step did not even cross his mind. He was sorry to give up his place, but could not open and distribute the mail on Sunday.

As this letter was written in June, 1800, and Mr. Harris was not relieved from duty as postmaster until October 1, 1802, more than two years later, it is probable that the obnoxious law was not enforced.

The will of Edward Harris, signed April 8, 1824, and probated May 9, 1825, after reciting his religious beliefs and hopes, and providing for the payment of his debts and a comfortable maintenance for his wife, devises the rest of his property among

his heirs at law; to his daughters, Elizabeth Wilson, Nancy Greely and Sally Baldwin, and the children of Abigail Johnston, deceased, and the children of his sons, John Harris, deceased, and Edward Harris, deceased. Among other real estate devised are three tracts of land in Ohio of 540 acres, 280 acres and 100 acres respectively. He also mentions other tracts. Edward Harris, Jr., died before middle age; John Harris married a Miss Titcombe, of Philadelphia, and was a merchant there; Nancy married the Rev. Mr. Greely, of Maine, said to have been a brother of Horace Greely; Elizabeth married the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Presbyterian Church; Sarah married Mr. Baldwin. Two of her sons, James and William, settled at Platte City, Mo., as lawyers. Mrs. Anna M. Byers wrote very affectionate reminiscences of her aunts and their children, of whom she spoke as good and well educated people.

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SENATOR JOSIAH STODDARD JOHNSTON

AND

HIS FAMILY.

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SENATOR JOSIAH STODDARD JOHNSTON,  
OF LOUISIANA.  
(1784-1833.)

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As we grow older the illusions of youth vanish and we all come to understand the vanity of human wishes. But it would be hard to find a more signal instance than in the career of Josiah Stoddard Johnston. Born among the hills of Connecticut, and starting in life with no larger share of this world's goods than a wholesome nature, a good constitution and a fair education, he scarcely ever met a rebuff from fortune in the thirty years of public life, but ends all with the sigh of the preacher—"Vanity of vanities; all is vanity."

This he realized at the crest of his prosperity and popularity when he was for the third time re-elected to the United States Senate, all parties uniting in his return; and it has been still more pointedly emphasized in the oblivion that has fallen upon his memory. Few, very few, of the readers of Louisiana history recall the name even of a man who in his own day was the favorite and leader in this aristocratic little commonwealth as long as he lived. He is forgotten. This would seem less strange if his position had depended on mere superficial qualities; but, while he was a man

who combined every charm of manner with solid qualities of head and heart, his work was chiefly directed to the welfare of his constituents and to large questions of national importance. Probably his misfortune was that, living in an age when brilliant oratory was the chief claim to distinction, he lacked the upper flights of eloquence that swayed the republic with the trumpet notes of Clay, Webster, Benton and Calhoun. Nevertheless, he was a trained and forcible speaker in his time, and a commanding figure in the counsels of his colleagues. The following incidents of his life are, in the main, extracted from the *Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston*. The biographer, following the careful and affectionate tribute to him by the Hon. Henry D. Gilpin, in the National Portrait Gallery, makes one mistake in saying he studied law under George Nicholas, as that distinguished jurist died in 1799, when J. S. Johnston was only fifteen years old. His sister, Mrs. Byers, states that he studied law with Hon. William T. Barry.

Josiah Stoddard Johnston was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, November 24, 1784; he was taken to Kentucky by his father at an early age. When twelve years old his father carried him to New Haven, Connecticut, to school, where he remained some years; but he completed his academic education at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. His acquirements were solid and his reading choice and various. In 1805 he emigrated to the Territory of Louisiana, lately acquired from

the French, and then sparsely settled by a rude population. Locating at Alexandria, at that time a frontier village, he devoted himself to the practice of law, and rapidly gained wealth and distinction. His firm yet gentle temper and strong sense of justice kept him free from the personal collisions that marked the period and region, and, indeed, enabled him to maintain the honorable character of an umpire in an unorganized society, so that he was called "The Peacemaker;" while his education and talents placed him in the front rank of the leaders of public opinion. He was elected to the First Territorial Legislature, and continued a member of that body until Louisiana became a State in 1812. He held the position of district judge from 1812 to 1821. Toward the close of the war, when Louisiana was invaded by the British, he was elected to the command of a regiment of volunteers, which he had aided in raising and to equip which he had from his own means bought a large quantity of arms and ammunition; but, though they joined General Jackson, it was too late to share in the decisive victory of January 8, 1815. In 1814 he married Miss Eliza Sibley, the daughter of John Sibley of Natchitoches, a lady of rare personal and intellectual attractions. After his death she married the Hon. Henry D. Gilpin and was long recognized as a leader of Philadelphia society. In 1821 he was elected to the Seventeenth Congress. He is said to have desired to be Governor, but Henry Johnson was chosen, and shortly after Josiah S. Johnston was elected in

1823 to the Senate of the United States ; in 1825 he was re-elected ; and in 1831 he was chosen again by a Legislature opposed to him in political opinion. The successive trusts were justified by the fidelity and success with which they were discharged ; and his election was due to the conviction that his continuance in the Senate was necessary to the welfare of the State. As a member of that body, though he did not decline to take part in the exciting political contests then waged, his chief attention was directed to the advancement of the material interests of the country. Although not a brilliant orator, he was a clear and forcible speaker, and always commanded the ear of the Senate. As Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and as a member of the Committee on Finance, he brought to bear an untiring industry that mastered the details, while it grasped the principles, of whatever subjects came before him ; and this not only by the study of books, but by conference with practical men and by severe, independent thought. Hence his reports and speeches, which were marked by the directness of his mind and the unselfishness of his political character, were listened to with respect even by his opponents, while his amiability and forbearance secured him a large personal influence. He enjoyed a very close friendship with Mr. Clay, with whom he was in political affiliation. He opposed the doctrine of nullification, and was a leading advocate for a carefully-guarded protective tariff which, by a judicious adjustment of duties, should advance American

industry. But while he was a close student of the history and Constitution of the United States, and a representative diligent in the protection of his constituents, his position in reference to the commerce of the country called his attention to questions of even wider range. It is to his credit that, with an enlightened benevolence and enlarged view of international law, he strenuously pressed upon the Government the duty of seeking a mitigation of the laws of maritime war. To this end he urged especially that neutral vessels should protect the goods on board, to whomsoever they might belong ; and that articles contraband of war should be limited to the smallest possible number of such as are of direct use and essential in their operations.

Mr. Johnston was somewhat below middle size, of graceful person, handsome countenance and most winning manners. The testimony of his contemporaries represent him as a firm and yet moderate partisan; a statesman of singularly disinterested views; a most steadfast and loyal friend, and a man of warm and pure affections, cheerful, generous and honorable. The happy influence of such a character and career upon a band of younger brothers can not be overestimated, especially when they saw virtue crowned with a success which met neither check nor reverse from its beginning in 1805 to the close of an honored life in 1833. He was a man well beloved, and well deserving the love of his fellow-men. His conduct toward his brothers not only illustrates the warmth of his

affections, but exerted a powerful influence over the destinies of his family. As they approached man's estate he directed and aided in their education, invited them to his home and advanced them in their professions. His filial care of his father in his old age has already been mentioned. Altogether, he was a very noble character.

Below is reproduced a letter from Josiah S. Johnston, to his half brother, Albert Sidney Johnston, then a lieutenant in the United States army, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. In this can be traced his tender regard for his young friend and brother. It is a sad fact that this letter was written so short a time before his tragic death on the ill-fated Lioness:

MY DEAR SIR—I am now on board the *Homer* on my way to Louisiana, with my son William. The indisposition of my wife detained me until the 13th, when she was so far recovered as to permit me to leave her.

We called at Washington and saw all our old friends there, who are all well. I saw Mrs. Preston at Louisville, who informed me of the health of your wife and children.

I shall reach New Orleans by the 1st of May, and remain during that month and a part of June.

Since the pacification all parties seem reunited to the terms of the compromise. The South is content and the manufacturers are perfectly satisfied. The country enjoys at this moment an unexampled degree of prosperity, and we can see nothing likely to interrupt it for many years. Everything is appreciating in value; stocks of all kinds, lands, lots, houses, manufactures, rents, etc. Property in cities and towns is rising rapidly.

I was glad to see Louisville partaking of the general prosperity. It gives indications of considerable improvement, and will doubtless become a flourishing place. Property will increase in value to a considerable extent, if no untoward event occurs. If the Bank of the United States is re-chartered, or another instituted in its place, it will give an impulse to business and speculation. At present I see nothing better than the lots in that city. They promise, I think, considerable increase of value in a short period.

It is impossible for one party to advise another with regard to his location and pursuits of life. We can not enter into each other's beings and feelings. If money was your chief object, you would accomplish the purpose more rapidly in Louisiana, but the climate and low property are objections. A good estate near Louisville, where there are fertile lands, a healthy climate, and good society, promises as much independence and happiness as any other section or mode of life. If you chose to engage in any active pursuit, many avenues to fortune are open. New Orleans is a fine theatre for talents and enterprises of all kinds, and so is Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

I duly received the account of Gen. Atkinson's expedition. He pursued a wise and prudent policy. If he had hurried on, and been defeated, the whole frontier would have been exposed, while the timid and wavering Indians would have joined the Black Hawks and gained possession of the country, which would have required another year and a more formidable force and a great expenditure of money to conquer them. I had a conversation with the President at the meeting of Congress. He was, I believe, satisfied with the final result. He thought the General might in the first instance have felt the force of the Indians, and, having done so, he

would have proved himself able to defeat them. Caution is no part of his policy. The General was placed in a situation either to suffer defeat by a prompt movement or censure by a prudent one. The country is entirely satisfied. It must have been a very arduous service in which you have had your share of labor and responsibility.

You will please make my affectionate regards to your wife.

Affectionately,

J. S. JOHNSTON.

*April 25, 1833.*

The sad story of this strong man's death is touchingly told by the Hon. John Harris Johnston in a letter to Lieutenant Johnston. It was indeed deplorable that such a man should have been cut down at such a time. The great love entertained for each other by these able men is very touching. The letter of John Harris Johnston is brimming over with heartfelt sorrow at the loss of his brother, and tender solicitude for the surviving widow and son. The letter is printed in full and can not be read, even now, without emotion.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18, 1833.

MY DEAR BROTHER—Detailed accounts of the dreadful disaster on board the *Lioness* in Red river will have reached you before this time, confirming the sad and melancholy loss of life on board. Among those who perished was our much esteemed and beloved brother, who, with William, had taken passage the evening before for Natchitoches. In an instant, when all on board were unsuspecting, the boat was, by some unaccountable accident, blown to atoms by powder, and between fifteen and



twenty-five persons were destroyed. Our brother was instantly killed, and his body was not found for some days. William, who occupied the upper berth in the same state room, was thrown to the middle of the river and saved himself on a plank or door. He was severely injured and confined to bed for fourteen or fifteen days. He is restored and able to walk out. I had left them here the 8th ultimo in good health (after spending several days with them) for Opelousas, whither I went to hold the courts in that circuit. They went to Rapides the next day after I left, and after remaining a few days in Alexandria they embarked for Natchitoches. The news of this awful calamity did not reach me for some days after. The business of the court did not justify my absence from it, and I have but just returned from the circuit to my family here, without having been to Rapides. I had heard of the prevalence of the cholera here to a great extent, and I hastened to my wife and little boys. I have found them all well and the disease subsided, and as soon as it will be entirely safe to leave in the boats, I will go home for the summer.

In my absence the cholera has raged with great violence in Rapides on the plantations. It appeared first on mine and with great malignity. All my negroes were sick and I lost seven with about two-thirds of my crop. The disease had abated there, but was spreading through the parish. The loss on the plantations has already been great. Many abandoned their crops and removed their negroes to the woods. By last accounts no cases had occurred on the plantation of my brother, though very near to mine.

These misfortunes, all occurring simultaneously, have been almost insupportable, and I have not, until now, had resolution to write to you. Being

convinced of the sad realities of the horrible scene on the river, which it was almost impossible to credit, we are left to the contemplation of the heavy bereavement which that catastrophe has occasioned, and to lament and mourn the loss of our best friend and brother, a loss so irreparable, so affecting, that to indulge in the recollection of it would almost drive to madness. I fear to think of the effect which this shock will have on poor sister. Her reluctant parting with her husband and son—the latter almost for the first time—and her frequent letters since seem to confirm the existence of some terrible presentiment of the fate which awaited them. I have written to her, and without at that time knowing many of the particulars, have endeavored to console her in her heavy afflictions. She will derive much consolation from the safety of her son, who is in every way worthy of her love, and who will live, I hope, to imitate the example and emulate the virtue of his good father, and will make himself useful in every situation. It is very uncertain what course she will pursue. It is probable she will act on the first impulse and will come to this country immediately. We will know in a few days.

I write you under circumstances so unpleasant, feeling so harrowed and painful, that I must beg leave to close. Present my affectionate regards to sister, to whom and to yourself, Mrs. Johnston asks to be kindly remembered.

Very sincerely and affectionately,

JOHN H. JOHNSTON.

Senator Johnston had only one child, William Stoddard Johnston, who is mentioned in the foregoing letter. He was educated in Connecticut,

and graduated at Yale College. He studied law and began the practice at Alexandria, La., and, on the death of his uncle, Hon. John Harris Johnston, was selected for the responsible and honorable office of Parish Judge, at the early age of twenty-two years. He married Miss Maria Williams, daughter of Archibald Pierce Williams, a rich planter of Rapides parish, La., and life seemed opening brightly to him when he died of a fever, only two years later.

Mr. Johnston left only one child, William Stoddard Johnston (2d), who having been brought up and adopted by his grandmother, Mrs. Henry D. Gilpin of Philadelphia, has since continued his residence in that city. Wm. Stoddard Johnston (2d) was educated chiefly near New Haven. He served in Co. A, Corse's Regiment of Virginia Infantry, in the Confederate Army. Subsequently he engaged in business in Philadelphia, but has now retired. He is a gentleman of the highest integrity and purest Christian character.

In Rapides Cemetery, Pineville, opposite Alexandria, a plain marble shaft, eight feet high, marks the last resting place of this promising young man. With him the last of the Johnstons, who had numbered eight or ten in the parish a few years before, disappeared from Louisiana for forty years.

The following is the inscription upon the tomb :

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF

WILLIAM STODDARD JOHNSTON,

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE

XX SEPTEMBER MDCCCXXX

AGED XXIV YEARS

PARISH JUDGE OF THE PARISH OF RAPIDES

AND ONLY SON OF

JOSIAH STODDARD JOHNSTON

“ If-genius, goodness, piety and truth.  
The brightest promise of ingenuous youth,  
A wisdom reaching far beyond his years  
Could check the current of affection's tears;  
Then might the hearts that swell with anguish still  
In calm composure this last act fulfil.  
But, ah! Remembrance has no soothing power,  
Hope only cheers the melancholy hour;  
Hope, that if worthy, at the eternal day,  
Each cloud and earthly suffering swept away,  
Those parted here, united shall enjoy  
That bliss which death nor sorrow can destroy.”

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FAMILY  
OF  
JOHN HARRIS JOHNSTON.

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JOHNSTON, DAVIDSON, PINTARD,  
JOHNSON.

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## JOHN HARRIS JOHNSTON.

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JOHN HARRIS JOHNSTON, after attending school in his native county, was taken while a youth to Rapides parish, La., by his half brother, Hon. Josiah S. Johnston, and given the advantages of a thorough education by the best private tutors. When still in his teens he joined the company of his brother, and with it went to the defence of New Orleans, but it did not arrive until a day or two after the battle. He studied law and was successful in its practice. He was several times elected to the Legislature from the parish of Rapides, and in 1830 was chosen Speaker of the House. At that time there were both French and Spanish members, and his proficiency in both languages served him well as a presiding officer. He declined re-election to the Legislature and a proposed candidacy for Congress, but shortly after was appointed Judge of the Sixth Judicial District and filled that office until 1834, when he became Parish Judge, which office he filled until his death. He was also a successful planter. His death at the early age of forty was greatly deplored by his fellow-citizens, by whom he was admired and beloved for many estimable qualities. He was a very handsome man, with pleasing manners and a most winning address.

## JOSIAH STODDARD JOHNSTON THE SECOND.

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Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, of Louisville, Ky., was the second son of Judge John Harris Johnston, and is a descendant on the maternal side from a long line of educated, intellectual and patriotic ancestry. His mother, Eliza Ellen Davidson, was the eldest child of a family of eleven, the children of Dr. Richard Davidson, of New Orleans, La. Dr. Davidson, son of John and Eleanor Ewing Davidson, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., December 25, 1783. His ancestors came from Scotland in 1680. Dr. Davidson was educated at Transylvania University, Ky., where he graduated in 1803. He became an assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and afterward practised medicine in Mississippi, finally settling in New Orleans, where he was Port physician and a leading member of the profession until his death, February 8, 1839. His wife, Eliza Noel Pintard, was the daughter of John Pintard, a noted citizen of New York City. John Pintard, the great-grandfather of Col. J. S. Johnston, was the great-grandson of Antoine Pintard, a native of La Rochelle, France, a Huguenot refugee, who emigrated to New York in 1686, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. John Pintard was at one time one of the most lead-



ing figures in the commercial world of New York, and always esteemed as a notable exemplar of all the civic and domestic virtues. He was, after the loss of his fortune, by endorsing for a friend, editor of the *Public Advertiser* in 1802, clerk of the corporation and city inspector until 1809; secretary of the Mutual Insurance Company, the oldest in New York; founder of Tammany in 1790 and its first sagamore; founder of the New York Historical Society; a promoter of the first savings bank, and an officer of many charities, including the American Bible Society. He was a vestryman of the French Church of St. Esprit, and translated into French the version of the Book of Common Prayer still in use. He died August, 1845. Among Colonel Johnston's other ancestors was Colonel Abram Brasher, a member of the first, second and third Provincial Congresses of New York, a revolutionary officer and a member of the Committee of One Hundred, when Washington occupied New York.

Colonel Johnston himself was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, February 10, 1833. On the death of his mother, March 23, 1837, his father, Judge Johnston, entrusted his three little sons to the care of their mother's sister, Mrs. Mary Davidson Hancock, wife of Colonel George Hancock, of Jefferson county, Kentucky. Under their tender care and judicious tutelage they grew to man's estate. The eldest son, John Pintard Johnston, died in his nineteenth year from the *sequelæ* of an attack of cholera in the epidemic of 1849. He was

a very handsome, attractive and gifted youth, with high aspirations and a rare promise of usefulness and distinction. The youngest brother, Harris Hancock Johnston, who was an infant a few months old when his mother died, was reared by his maternal aunt, Mrs. Mary D. Hancock, and became the adopted son of herself and her husband, Colonel Hancock. He received his education in that State and at the University of Virginia and for several years prior to the war was a cotton planter in Desha county, Arkansas. He married Miss Anna Brooks, of Bullitt county, Kentucky, June 8, 1859. Upon the breaking out of hostilities he entered the Confederate Army and served with distinction upon the staff of General William Preston. In 1864 he was appointed Captain of an independent company of cavalry assigned to special service in the river counties of upper Mississippi until the close of the war. He was distinguished as a gallant and useful officer. With the exception of a short interval he was engaged in farming from the close of the war until his death, May 19, 1877. He was a man of intrepid courage, of fine business capacity, much beloved by his friends and of incorruptible integrity. His widow survived him. He left no children.

To resume the narrative of Col. J. S. Johnston's career: he was a pupil of Samuel V. Womack, of Shelbyville, Ky., a noted teacher of the classics, and afterward he became a student in the Western Military Institute at Georgetown, Ky., where he remained several years. Stoddard Johnston, as he

was generally called, went to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1853. He studied law at the Louisville Law School and took his diploma in 1854. In the same year, July 13, 1854, he married Miss Eliza Woolfolk Johnson, and became a planter near Helena, Ark. After an experience as a cotton planter from 1854 to 1859, he exchanged his occupation for that of a farmer in Scott county, Ky. Here he remained until Morgan's first raid into Kentucky, July, 1862, when he entered the Confederate Army and served until the end of the war in many positions of great importance in the Adjutant General's department, and was present in twenty-two engagements. He served with high commendation on the staff of General Bragg, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and afterward with General Buckner until after the battle of Chickamauga, and from then as chief of staff to Gen. John C. Breckinridge until March, 1865, when the latter was made Secretary of War. He remained with General Echols, who succeeded to the command, till the close of the war. Among the battles in which he took part were Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, New Market, Cold Harbor and Winchester, in all of which he received special mention for gallantry. Colonel Johnston was noted for equanimity, sagacity and devotion to duty, and his counsel was valued by the most distinguished officers in the army. He was often thanked in orders. After the war and a residence for a year in Helena, Ark., where he practised law, in 1867 he became the editor of the *Frankfort* (Kentucky)

*Yeoman*, the official organ of the Democratic party in the State. He assisted in organizing the Kentucky Press Association in 1869, and was its president from 1870 to 1886 by annual election. He was Adjutant General of Kentucky in 1871, and served as Secretary of State from 1875 to 1879. In 1875 he was a candidate for Governor, but failed to receive the nomination. He was able, however, to name the candidate. He was secretary and chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for many years. As long as he held this position, which gave commanding influence in the party management, his associates scored an unvarying success. A good deal of the subsequent rapid disintegration of the party was attributed by his friends to his absence from their counsels. In 1886 he gave up his place on the *Yeoman*, and in 1889 abandoned political life and removed to Louisville, Ky., where his private business demanded his attention. Colonel Johnston's energy and business ability were illustrated in the foundation and development of the town of Abilene, Tex., which were principally due to him. This episode in his life would read almost like a romance. But for his boundless hospitality he would now be accounted among the rich men of his generation. Having devoted a good deal of attention to local history, in connection with the Filson Club and other literary organizations, he was finally enlisted as the editor of the "History of Louisville," published in two large quartos, a work demanding an enormous amount of labor and research, which he accom-

plished with a skill, fidelity and taste rarely found in similar productions. Colonel Johnston was at times engaged in various enterprises, developing the industrial resources of Kentucky and of Texas, and with a strong native bent for scientific research and very accurate habits of thought, he made himself, next after his intimate friend, Prof. John R. Proctor, the best practical geologist in Kentucky. It is probable also that he has no superior in the knowledge of the flora of Kentucky, and especially in arboriculture, in which he has always taken the liveliest interest. Education had no better friend in the State, and his addresses have been marked by a strong advocacy both of high culture and a popular diffusion of knowledge. As a political writer, while wielding a trenchant pen when occasion required, yet the overflow of a genial and kindly humor generally robbed his most effective writing of its sting. Indeed, he is a signal example of a capacious nature bathing itself in the sunshine of existence and diffusing to others its own happiness till the shadows fall. Few men have done more for others than Stoddard Johnston.

MRS. ELIZA WOOLFOLK JOHNSTON, the wife of Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, was the daughter of George W. Johnson, of Scott county, Kentucky, a man who presents a heroic figure in the annals of Kentucky. His father, William Johnson, was an officer in the War of 1812; and his grandfather, Robert Johnson, of Orange county, Virginia, was an early pioneer in Kentucky, dele

gate to the Virginia Legislature and member of the convention which framed the first Constitution of Kentucky. George W. Johnson was born in Scott county, Kentucky, May 27, 1811. He was educated at Transylvania University and studied law, but early relinquished its practice and became a farmer. He served as member of the Legislature in 1838-39, and was nominated as Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1851, but declined. He was prominent in the councils of his party, and was several times offered the nomination for Congress, but early announced his purpose to accept no office of profit. In 1852 and in 1856 he was the Democratic elector for the Ashland district. In 1861, when the neutrality of Kentucky was violated by the Federal government, he went South and entered the Confederate service. When the Provisional Government of Kentucky was organized at Russellville, Ky., in November, 1861, he was chosen Governor. Upon the evacuation of Kentucky he accompanied the Confederate army, and at the battle of Shiloh served the first day upon the staff of Gen. John C. Breckinridge. His horse having been killed in battle, although he bore the nominal rank of brigadier general, he joined a company of Kentucky infantry as a private, and next day carried a musket in the battle, where he fell mortally wounded. He was a man of great force of character, of strong intellect and moral worth. He married Anne E. Viley, daughter of Capt. William Viley, of Scott county, Kentucky, and left seven children.

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ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON

AND

HIS FAMILY.

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## ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

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Albert Sidney Johnston was one of the most conspicuous figures of his times in the United States, and, as his life has been written carefully and in detail, and all the respectable biographical dictionaries contain more or less accurate notices of his life, no extended account of him will be necessary in this little volume. Sufficient bibliographical data will, however, be appended to enable any who desire to know more fully the features of his eventful and noble career to do so intelligently. His high personal qualities, the vicissitudes of his fortunes and his heroic death at the head of the Confederate Army in the moment of victory have won for him the respect of the victors in a fratricidal contest, and the lamentations of the vanquished, who are convinced that on his arm rested the final issue of the contest. His memory has received honorable and generous treatment, for the most part, by the Federal writers and soldiers, while the Southern people have invested it with all the sacred emblems that a tender and sorrowful retrospect could suggest.

Albert Sidney Johnston was the youngest son of Dr. John Johnston and his wife Abigail Harris, and was born in the village of Washington, Ky., February 3, 1803. His early life was passed among people who were intellectually well culti-

vated and of an elevated moral tone and yet passed their lives in the primitive simplicity of a frontier settlement. His father's sturdy, robust nature and life of unwearying toil as a country physician set a fine example of manly traits for his many sons; and Albert Sidney, like the others, grew up with strong convictions of duty, honor and aspiration. I have not mentioned in my biography of General Johnston how he came to have a name unique in combination so far as we know. His father was a very pronounced republican, and one of his favorite heroes was Algernon Sidney, the Whig martyr; so that when his youngest son was born he determined to name him for that illustrious patriot. Fortunately, his eldest son, who had just reached manhood, was at home, and with much difficulty persuaded him that so famous an appellation was too heavy a load to start a boy with in life. The father gave up the Algernon, on condition that Sidney might form part of the name. Josiah S. Johnston, with what we think singular good taste, framed the name that has since passed into history.

Albert Sidney Johnston got fair teaching at the country schools, and was sent to Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, then the most famous institution of learning in the West. Here he did well; but his brother Josiah, by this time prominent in political life in Louisiana, took him in charge, and in due time had him appointed a cadet from Rapides parish to the United States Military Academy at West Point. General Johnston

more than once said to the writer: "I am more indebted to my brother Josiah Stoddard for whatever I am than to any other man." Senator Johnston was an excellent example of manhood for his younger brothers to look up to. Albert Sidney Johnston won a high reputation at West Point among the cadets as well as with the faculty. He was graduated eighth in his class, though his standing in mathematics was much higher, and he became Adjutant of the Corps, then regarded as the first military distinction. His first appointment was to the Second Infantry, but after a short interval he was transferred to the Sixth Infantry, of which he was made Adjutant. On the 20th January, 1829, he married Henrietta Preston, of whom a short account is given in connection herewith, and a fuller one in the Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston. Lieutenant Johnston's married life was passed principally at Jefferson Barracks, below St. Louis, and the only episode that stirred its almost Arcadian tranquillity was the Black Hawk War, in which he took an important part as Adjutant General. An authentic account of this is given in his life, and, indeed, all the official reports must be finally traced to his own. In the simple performance of his duty he won a good deal of prestige and the confidence of his fellow-officers, but missed the rewards that spring from political patronage. This was greatly due, however, to an independence of spirit that stood, perhaps, too much aloof from the ordinary paths to place and power. Mrs. Johnston's illness led to Lieutenant

Johnston's resignation from the United States Army, April 24, 1834, and her death in August, 1835, to an entire change in his career.

In August, 1836, Albert Sidney Johnston went to Texas and offered himself as a mounted volunteer in the army. He had strong letters and testimonials, but did not choose to avail himself of them. General Rusk's eye singled him out in the ranks as one in a thousand, which perhaps was not difficult to do; and, having discovered his identity, at once made him Adjutant General of the army, with the rank of colonel. Captain Price (History of Fifth Cavalry) doubts this fact as not *a priori* probable. Not probable from his point of view, perhaps; but true, nevertheless, as it came from General Rusk himself, and was entirely in accordance with the spirit of the time, the man and the occasion. The victory of San Jacinto in the previous April had, owing to the anarchy in Mexican counsels, virtually settled the independence of Texas; but this was not apparent to the foresight of any human being. The preponderance of power and resources was so tremendous that it was felt that any really energetic display of force by Mexico could sweep the feeble infant republic and its inhabitants from the earth. Its fate trembled in the balance. President Houston believed in and acted upon an opportunist policy; and, as it prevailed at the time and eventuated in annexation, it is not to be condemned, though it was maintained at a great expenditure of blood and suffering on the frontier. General John-

ston, who became the Senior Brigadier General of the army, December 22, 1836, held a different view, and felt that, in a trial of arms, he could in a single campaign conquer a peace that would ensure a rapid and secure development of the republic. Those who knew him then and since had faith in his plans, but the policy of inertia controlled the Texan government. This led to an estrangement that had important consequences in his career. General Johnston never had the opportunity to fight a battle with the Mexicans, and first met them in force, as a subordinate, at the Battle of Monterey, after the annexation of Texas.

When Mirabeau B. Lamar became President in 1839, he appointed General Johnston Secretary of War. The most important act of Johnston's administration of this office was the removal of the Cherokees from the disputed territory in Northwestern Texas, to which they laid claim. This was only effected after two severe battles on the River Neches, in which he had the actual, though not the nominal, command. The result was the redemption of two-thirds of the territory of Texas from savagery to civilization. Vigorous and aggressive measures against the merciless Comanches opened the northwestern frontier to settlers, and foiled the machinations of Mexico, which had used this weapon to harass and check the immigrants to Texas.

General Johnston, though abstemious in his habits and indifferent to the accidents of fortune, always displayed a generous profusion in helping

a friend in need, or anybody, indeed, in distress, and thus had greatly impaired the somewhat ample estate he had derived from his wife. He had spent, too, his money freely for the benefit of the Republic, wherever it was necessary, and now he was greatly straitened for means. The opposition to General Houston's election to the Presidency used his name as a rallying cry; but he had no taste for politics, and longed for the tranquillity of a domestic life. He retired absolutely from public affairs, and October 3, 1843, married Miss Eliza Griffin, a brief sketch of whom accompanies this memoir. The Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston contains many interesting details of this estimable lady, who shared General Johnston's wayward fortunes for the rest of his life, and nobly sustained her part as wife and widow.

General Johnston now prepared to settle on the China Grove plantation in Brazoria county, Texas, with the intention of planting sugar. But before he entered on this work he was called to the Rio Grande by General Zachary Taylor in the war against Mexico, and served a campaign as Colonel of the First Texas Rifles, and, at the battle of Monterey, as Inspector General of Butler's Division. Generals Butler and Taylor recommended him for Brigadier General, but political considerations prevented his appointment, and he retired to his plantation. Here he remained till 1849, laboring in obscurity and ill health and getting deeper into debt. President Taylor then made him a Paymaster in the United States Army, and he thus re-entered military

life. He extricated himself from debt, and making his home at Austin, for six years passed a laborious and exacting existence, paying the troops on the Texas frontier. But there is no doubt that this was a period of great self-development to him; though, indeed, his whole life was passed in strenuous thought, when not engaged in actual work.

In 1855, he was appointed Colonel of the Second Cavalry, a newly created regiment, by President Pierce, at the instance of General Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War. He organized this regiment and took command of the Department of Texas. In 1856, General Winfield Scott said he regarded General Johnston's appointment "as a godsend to the country."

In the spring of 1857, the trouble that had been brewing with the Mormons in Utah culminated in virtual revolt from the paramount authority of the United States over the Territories, and the government at Washington took steps to enforce the laws by the aid of the military, if necessary. An expedition was organized under General Harney and set in motion, and no apprehensions were entertained of real resistance until late in the season, when the country was startled by the intelligence that an army of 2500 United States soldiers was in danger of destruction from the approaching snows of winter, starvation, and the hostile arms of the rebellious Mormons. The whole country was alarmed; and, looking around for a man to save it from a signal disaster, the administration fixed on General Johnston. He was hastily sent to the

front, and by forced marches and a wonderful display of energy and military ability succeeded in extricating the troops from a most perilous situation, and in carrying them through a winter of great hardships, with improved discipline and enthusiasm. This is not the place to give the details of the campaign, which resulted in the quiet submission of the Mormons, nor of General Johnston's subsequent administration of that military department. Sufficient that he was brevetted as a brigadier general, and established a military reputation second to that of no man in the army except General Scott.

When secession began in 1861, General Johnston was in command of the Department of the Pacific, with his headquarters at San Francisco. He deplored the events that were taking place, and doubted the wisdom of the action taken by the South, in general and in detail, but his heart was with his own people, and his allegiance was due to the State of Texas, of which he had been a citizen for a quarter of a century. He resigned his commission in the United States Army, April, 1861; but so conducted the affairs of the department that he might deliver his trust intact, as he had received it, to such successor as might be sent by the government of the United States. This he did loyally, as General Sumner, to whom he turned over the command, testified. All statements to the contrary are false, and also malignant, as they were disproven in his Biography, and by much subsequent cumulative testimony. In resigning his



command, General Johnston performed an act of self-sacrifice that any one can recognize. His was almost the highest rank and prestige in the army, and he gave up all the assured splendid rewards of a mighty government to take part with a section, whose relative feebleness none knew better than himself.

His movements were jealously watched, but with a small company of faithful friends he skilfully evaded the snares set for him, and made a rapid journey of fifteen hundred miles through the deserts of California and Arizona, from Los Angeles to San Antonio. The hardships of this fatiguing and perilous enterprise, undertaken at the hottest time of the year, might well have tested the most robust constitution, but he bore it well. His arrival in the Confederate States was hailed with the utmost enthusiasm, and President Davis received him with the affection of early friendship and a confidence in his warlike genius that remained unshaken to the end. He gave him a command, imperial in extent and unparalleled in its responsibilities. He was expected to protect Tennessee, North Mississippi and the whole Western frontier. If adequate means to defend this line had been granted him, or adequate power to bring out the resources of the country, he might have solved the question differently. But, on taking command, from Cumberland Gap to the Mississippi river he had only 4000 troops to ward off an attack from many times their number. There never came a time when he was supplied with arms and men to meet the over-

whelming forces on his front. With his headquarters at Bowling Green, Kentucky, he exhausted the devices of strategy to delay the final advance of the enemy ; and when it came made a successful retreat. The disasters of Fishing Creek, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson followed ; the evacuation of Nashville, the retreat through Middle Tennessee, the widespread panic and furious outbursts of popular rage, and the concentration at Corinth, Mississippi. Thence he delivered that tremendous blow at Shiloh, which shattered the armies of Grant and Sherman to fragments, but culminated in his own death at the head of his troops in the moment of victory.

This is not the place to discuss the details of that campaign or battle. They have been the subject of much controversy ; and the present writer has given his views fully, and as he thinks fairly, in the life of Gen. A. S. Johnston, and in an article in the *Century Magazine*, February, 1885. Adverse and contradictory opinions, representing the opinions of Generals Beauregard, Grant and Sherman, are fully developed in many volumes and articles. The principal of these are cited in the incomplete bibliography appended to this sketch. Many other independent opinions, Federal and Confederate, are also embraced in this list.

Nowhere have the issues of that great battle and the character and conduct of the commander been better summed up than by Gen. Richard Taylor, in his little volume, " Destruction and Reconstruction." A few brief extracts from this must here suffice:

“Shiloh was a great misfortune. At the moment of his fall, Sidney Johnston, with all the energy of his nature, was pressing on the routed foe. Crouching under the bank of the Tennessee river, Grant was helpless. One short hour more of life to Johnston would have completed his destruction.”

He laments the final loss of the battle by Beauregard, “as nothing compared with the calamity of Johnston’s death. \* \* \* General Zachary Taylor, with whom the early years of his service had been passed, declared him to be the best soldier he ever commanded. More than once I have heard General Taylor express this opinion. \* \* \* With him at the helm, there would have been no Vicksburg, no Missionary Ridge, no Atlanta. His character was lofty and pure, his presence and demeanor dignified and courteous, with the simplicity of a child; and he at once inspired the respect and gained the confidence of cultivated gentlemen and rugged frontiersmen.

“As pure gold he came forth from the furnace above the reach of slander, the foremost man of all the South; and had it been possible for one heart, one mind, and one arm, to save her cause, she lost them when Albert Sidney Johnston fell on the field of Shiloh. As soon after the war as she was permitted the Commonwealth of Texas removed his remains from New Orleans, to inter them in a land he had long and faithfully served. I was honored by a request to accompany the coffin from the cemetery to the steamer, and as I gazed upon

it there arose the feeling of the Theban who, after the downfall of the glory and independence of his country, stood by the tomb of Epaminondas."

Many have been the words of praise, the phrases of eulogy, the tributes of unmeasured admiration to the memory of Albert Sidney Johnston. One or another aspect of his character has commended itself to those who knew and loved him. His gentleness to women and children, his consideration for the weak and lowly, his simple, pure and tender family life, his magnetic influence over those about him, his serene and philosophical view of all questions that agitate the mind, his absolute self-renunciation in all matters of citizenship or public duty, his fortitude and magnanimity in misfortune, and the scope and splendor of his warlike genius, each and every one of these traits enshrine his memory for his friends, his kinsmen, and his country. To them he stands, in the self-contained, consistent, and rounded fullness of his life and character, as the pattern of a true republican, of an American citizen.

In the words of Gen. Randall L. Gibson, "General Johnston's death was a tremendous catastrophe. There are no words adequate to express my own conception of the immensity of the loss to our country. Sometimes the hopes of millions of people depend upon one head and one arm. The West perished with Albert Sidney Johnston, and the Southern country soon followed."

General Johnston's body was carried to New Orleans, but was subsequently removed to Austin,

Tex., at the request of the Legislature. A bronze equestrian statue of him erected by the Association of the Army of Tennessee surmounts their tomb at New Orleans, La.

HENRIETTA PRESTON JOHNSTON.—Henrietta Preston, first wife of Albert Sidney Johnston, was the daughter of Major William Preston and his wife, Caroline Hancock. A sketch of Major Preston and his family is given in the supplement to this volume. And likewise, in the brief memoir of the Strother and Hancock families, some account is given of ancestors who were those also of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's second wife, Eliza Griffin. But any memoir of Henrietta Preston would be inadequate that did not include some mention of her mother, Mrs. Caroline Hancock Preston.

This lady, who had a shrewd habit of observation, often remarked that filial gratitude was hereditary, and that filial ingratitude carried with it its own retribution—*always*. She reinforced her aphorism with pertinent illustrations that still cling to the writer. Her own family was a very remarkable instance of the devotion of mother and daughter through successive generations. Circumstances separated mother and daughter in the childhood of her mother, Margaret Strother; but from the time she was restored to her arms, as a girl of seventeen, this impetuous and loyal daughter never allowed herself to be separated from her mother till she saw her laid away in the family vault more than a half a century later. Mrs. Hancock died at an

advanced age in the house of her daughter, Mrs. Caroline H. Preston; but her death was a blow to her daughter, who never recovered from it, though she survived for a quarter of a century. So Mrs. Preston, though she received from all her children the admiration to which she was entitled, was the object of profound devotion from her eldest daughter, Henrietta, and of an almost idolatrous affection from her youngest child, Susan. They, in turn, enlisted the warmest affections of a younger generation. The writer will be pardoned if he has been drawn aside into this illustration of a phenomenon, the reverse of which he has seen exemplified in quite as strong colors.

But to return to Mrs. Caroline Hancock Preston and her personality. She was a woman born to be a power in any society to which destiny called her. Of noble presence and a high order of personal beauty, she possessed still more commanding qualities in a remarkable clearness and vigor of intellect, great business ability and energy, a high courage and powerful will, and most charming manners. She combined great vivacity with dignity, but above all her name is still murmured on grateful lips, by the poor of Louisville, after a half century, for her gracious and unbounded benevolence. Left a widow in embarrassed circumstances at thirty-six years of age, she remained unmarried, extricated her estate from debt, and brought up a large family, many of whose descendants still remain in Louisville.

Henrietta was the eldest child, the friend and confidante of her mother, and her coadjutor in the care and nurture of the family. She had the good fortune to obtain an education very much beyond the standard of the times, and being endowed by nature with taste and imagination, and a rare gift for composition in both verse and prose, she was able to impart to the household the charm and refinement that springs from love of literature and the intellectual life. She was a woman whose virtue, sweetness, strength and poise have left their fragrant tradition, through the fading years among her kindred and friends. "She was above middle size—five feet six inches in height—and of agreeable person, with a full form, a brilliant color, hazel eyes, dark hair, and somewhat irregular but pleasing features. Her voice had wonderful harmony in its modulations. Her manner was full of dignity and ease, but vivacious and engaging, and her conversation has been variously characterized as piquant, graceful and eloquent. She was a woman of firm yet gentle temper and eminently benevolent and forbearing. General Johnston told me that 'it was impossible to have felt her influence, and afterward to cherish low views; that to her he owed the wish to be truly great.'" This portraiture, taken from the life of General Johnston, will show that she was a worthy helpmate to her husband. General Johnston said of her to the writer, "If I am anything, I owe it to your mother."

ELIZA GRIFFIN JOHNSTON.—Eliza Griffin; married October 3, 1843, second wife of General Albert Sidney Johnston, was the only daughter of Colonel George Hancock's eldest daughter, Mary, who was born February 14, 1783, married John Caswell Griffin, of Fincastle, Virginia, and died April 26, 1826. Hence, Mrs. Eliza Griffin Johnston was cousin-german to General Johnston's first wife, Henrietta Preston, they being daughters of sisters; so that the Hancocks and Strothers were likewise her ancestors. Her descendants are given in detail in the tables. Mrs. Eliza Johnston was a woman of great beauty, high courage, and fine talents, and was gifted with remarkable skill in both music and painting. The "Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston," to which reference is made, contains a full account of their married life. After his death she remained in California under the protection of her brother, Dr. John Strother Griffin, and brought up her family there. She preserved her striking personality to the last, and died September 25, 1896, at Los Angeles, California. Her children inherited much of her artistic talent; Hancock in painting, and all in music.

It is not the intention of the present writer to offer a complete bibliography of works concerning the life and career of General Johnston; but as it is not desirable or proper to give here more than a mere bald sketch of him, a list of books, pamphlets and magazine articles is appended for reference for those persons who are interested in him as a



man and a general, and this list comprises many comments bearing on General Johnston's campaign in 1861-62 and the battle of Shiloh. It includes material both friendly and adverse, and from both the Federal and the Confederate point of view; but though by no means exhaustive, it will assist the reader who wishes to consider the various aspects of the discussion of those events.

List of books referring to the life and career of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston:

1. Life of Gen. A. S. Johnston, by Wm. Preston Johnston. 8vo., 1878. D. Appleton & Co.
2. Short History of the Confederate States of America, by Jefferson Davis. 8vo. Belford Company, New York.
3. Jefferson Davis. A memoir by his wife. 8vo., 2 vols. Belford Company, New York.
4. Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, by Jefferson Davis. 8vo. D. Appleton & Co., 1881.
5. Marmont's Military Institutions. Edited by Col. Frank Schaller. 12mo. Columbia, S. C., 1864.
6. Destruction and Reconstruction, by Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, C. S. A. D. Appleton & Co., 1879.
7. History of Morgan's Cavalry, by Gen. Basil W. Duke, C. S. A. Cincinnati, 1867.
8. History of the First Kentucky Brigade, by Ed. Porter Thompson. Cincinnati, 1868.
9. Leonidas Polk, by Dr. William M. Polk, Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 1895.
10. The Southern Historical Society Papers contains various articles reflecting the views of their authors.

The following books and pamphlets give General Beauregard's view of mooted questions :

- General Beauregard. A Memoir by Col. Alfred Roman. Harper & Brothers.  
 The First Year of the War, by Edward A. Pollard. West & Johnston, 1862.  
 The Lost Cause. Same. N. Y., 1866.  
 The Campaigns of General N. B. Forrest, by Thomas Jordan. Blelock & Co., 1868.  
 Notes on Pollard's Lost Cause, by General Beauregard, 1867.  
 The Shiloh Campaign. Criticism of General Johnston by General Beauregard. Southern Historical Papers, 1886.  
 Jordan's Recollections. Southern Historical Papers, 1874.  
 Roman's Beauregard, by Charles Gayarré. Southern Historical Papers.

The following books reflect the views of Federal writers:

1. The Memoirs of Gen. U. S. Grant and various lives of him, as by Badeau, Greeley, et al.
2. Memoirs of General Sherman, by himself, and other lives of him.
3. Sherman's Historical Raid, by Boynton. Cincinnati, 1875.
4. C. W. Moulton's Reviews of General Sherman's Memoirs. Robert Clarke, 1875.
5. Life of Gen. George H. Thomas, by Van Horne.
6. History of the Army of the Cumberland, by Van Horne. Robert Clarke & Co., 1875.
7. Army of the Cumberland, by Gen. Henry M. Cist. Charles Scribner, 1882.
8. Swinton's Twelve Decisive Battles of the War. 1867.

9. From Fort Henry to Corinth, by Gen. M. F. Force. 12mo. Scribner, 1882.
10. From Everglade to Cañon with the Second Dragoons, by General Rodenbaugh. Van Nostrand, 1875.
11. Across the Continent with the Fifth Cavalry, by Capt. George F. Price. Van Nostrand, 1883.
12. History of the United States Cavalry, by Col. A. G. Brackett. Harper & Bros., 1865.
13. Life of Admiral Foote, by J. M. Hoppin. 1875.
14. History of the Civil War, by the Comte de Paris. Vol. 1. Translated. Jos. H. Coates, Philadelphia, 1875.

The following is a list of pamphlets and magazines articles giving the most diverse aspects of facts and opinions:

- Sketch of the First Kentucky Brigade, by General George B. Hodge. Frankfort, Kentucky, 1874. (Also in "The Land we Love." Vol. 4, No. 4, February, 1868.)
- Battle of Shiloh, by Colonel E. M. Drake. Annals of the Army of Tennessee. Vol. 1, page 117.
- General A. S. Johnston. (Ibid.) Vol. 1, page 298.
- Tables of Battles. (Ibid.) Supplement.
- The Spirit of Military Institutions, by Professor Albert T. Bledsoe. Southern Magazine, January, 1872.
- General Albert Sidney Johnston, by Colonel Edward W. Mumford. Pamphlet. (Also in Annals of Army of Tennessee.)
- Liddell's Records of the Civil War. Part 2d.
- Death of Albert Sidney Johnston. Southern Bivouac.

- The Blunders of the Rebellion, by Colonel Thomas Worthington. Washington, 1869.
- Shiloh. (Ibid.) 1872.
- A correct History of Shiloh. (Ibid.) 1880.
- Proceedings of Seventh Annual Reunion of the Cincinnati Society of ex-Army and Navy Officers. January 12, 1882. Cincinnati, 1883.
- The Romance of Shiloh, by General Henry M. Cist, U. S. A.
- Shiloh, by General Wm. Farrar Smith, U. S. A.
- The Genius of Battle. (Ibid.)
- Century Magazine, February, 1885. Shiloh, by Grant, Beauregard and Wm. Preston Johnston.
- Offer of a Union command to General A. S. Johnston. Fitzjohn Porter. (Ibid.)
- The Battle of Shiloh, by Warren Olney. Overland Monthly, June, 1885.
- Address on same. (Ibid.) May 31, 1889.
- Sherman on Grant. North American Review, Vol. 141, page 111.
- Sherman's Opinion of Grant. (Ibid.) 1886, page 120.
- General Grant on Lew Wallace and McCook at Shiloh. Century Magazine, 1885.
- Battle of Shiloh, by Colonel L. B. Crocker, 55th Illinois Infantry. Chicago.
- A Section of a Battle. (Ibid.)
- An English View of the Civil War, by Lord Wolseley. North American Review.
- Lord Wolseley on the Battle of Shiloh, by General M. M. Trumbull, U. S. A.
- Records of the Rebellion, Vols. IV, VI and X.

## FAMILY OF ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

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General Johnston left seven children—four sons and three daughters. All his children are descendants of Col. George Hancock (3d), of Fotheringay and Margaret Strother, his wife; both of his wives being their granddaughters. An ample sketch is given of his eldest son herewith. His second son, Sidney, a noble and stalwart youth, only survived him a year. He was but seventeen years old when General Johnston left California, and barely a year afterward he perished in the terrible explosion of the steamboat *Ada Hancock* in the port of San Pedro, California. He had evinced the finest purpose in head and heart during his brief life.

Hancock McClung Johnston, the next son, was a boy under fifteen years of age when his father left. He at once joined his brother in the effort to aid in their mother's support. He endured much during the war; but, with a slender education, he fitted himself for a man of business, and before he was of age had filled positions of profit and trust that gave him the necessary start in life. Unfortunately, this was achieved at a severe price. Employed in the Almaden Quicksilver Mines, he probably there undermined a most robust constitution and a frame of phenomenal strength and

vigor. During a very eventful life, he amassed a large fortune—nearly a million—in great agricultural and industrial enterprises; but, among the not unusual fluctuations of the Pacific Coast, this has not been secured to his latter years. He has been for many years a citizen of Los Angeles. Debarred from active life by ill health, he has in recent years devoted himself to art, especially china decoration, a gift inherited from his mother. On June 28, 1870, Mr. Johnston married Mary Alice Eaton. They have three sons.

Mary Eaton Johnston is the daughter of Benjamin S. Eaton. Mr. Eaton was a lawyer by profession, a California pioneer, and one of the founders of the Colony of Pasadena. He was an editor in early days, and afterward, in 1854, District Attorney. His father, Elkanah C. Eaton, was a descendant of Jonas Eaton, who settled at Framingham, Mass., in 1630. E. C. Eaton was a soldier of the war of 1812, and, after peace was restored, was for forty years engaged with Isaac Fish in large contracts for carrying the mail between New York and Boston. Mrs. Johnston's mother was Helen Hayes. Her eldest brother, Benjamin Hayes, was District Judge of Southern California from 1853 to 1863. He was a man of integrity and fine intellect, and was considered an authority on Spanish grants.

Among her ancestors Mrs. Johnston numbers the same Col. George Denison, of Massachusetts, named as the ancestor of Mrs. Margaret Avery Johnston and Richard Sharpe, Jr.

Griffin Johnston, the youngest son of General Johnston, was educated at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., under the eye of his brother, Wm. Preston Johnston. He studied for the bar and became a learned and successful lawyer at Los Angeles, Cal. He prospered and married Maud Walton, August 30, 1886, and died November 25, 1895. Griffin Johnston was a man of most powerful grasp of intellect. His ease in acquiring knowledge, as a student, was phenomenal, and he had a sweetness of disposition and kindness of heart that endeared him to his friends. But he was singularly unambitious and indifferent to worldly success. He was generous and sympathetic, and that he left a considerable estate was due rather to an intelligent desire for independence and to simple habits of life than to any wish for wealth. His untimely death alone prevented a distinction which would have sought him out, though he would never have sought it.

General Johnston's eldest daughter, Henrietta Preston Johnston, has devoted a great part of her life and fortune to benevolent purposes and the education of the young. She inherited from her mother a talent for prose and poetic composition of a high order, but with a critical self-depreciation that has prevented her from seeking literary reputation. Later in life she has taken up miniature painting on china with the most satisfactory results.

Margaret Strother Johnston, second daughter of Albert Sidney and Eliza Griffin Johnston, married

Capt. William B. Prichard, a native of Virginia. Captain Prichard served with distinction in the Confederate Army as captain of Company B, Thirty-eighth Virginia Infantry, Armistead's Brigade, and was one of the few survivors of Pickett's famous and fatal charge at Gettysburg. After the war he remained some time as an assistant professor of the Virginia Military Institute. Finally he adopted the profession of civil engineer and removed to California, where he has passed his life in that profession and the pursuits of agriculture. He is now a resident of San Francisco. Captain Prichard is a gentleman of the highest character. They have one child, Eliza Griffin (Elsie), born March 15, 1878. Unmarried.

Eliza Alberta Johnston, youngest child of General Johnston, born August 30, 1861; married George Jules Denis, a native of New Orleans and a member of the old families of Denis and Cenas of that city. Mr. Denis was born June 20, 1859, and was educated at Washington and Lee University, Virginia. He removed to Los Angeles, California and engaged in the practice of law. Under the appointment of President Cleveland, he has twice held the difficult position of United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, and has acquitted himself with remarkable success. They have one child, Alberta, born April 16, 1889.

George J. Denis is a grandson of the late Judge Henry Raphael Denis, who married the daughter of Pierre d'Herbigny, a distinguished citizen of



Louisiana. The latter early in life came to the State from Laon, France, where his family was one of ancient and eminent lineage. This one married the daughter of Chevalier Pierre DeHault-De Lassus de Luzières, a soldier of renown in the Louisiana armies of Spain, and at one time in command at Fort Duquesne, the site of the present city of Pittsburgh. M. d'Herbigny filled the most important public positions in the State. He was one of the framers of the Code, a justice of the Supreme Court, and Governor of the State, in which office he died in 1829.

Mr. Denis' mother was Georgine Cenas, daughter of A. H. and Minerva Carmick. Her grandfather Cenas was the Mayor of Philadelphia in 1774, and her mother's father was the celebrated Major Daniel Carmick, of the United States Marine Corps, who was twice voted thanks by Congress and the French Chamber of Deputies for bravery, in the latter case for saving the lives of Frenchmen at Port Platte, in San Domingo.



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FAMILY

OF

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON.

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## WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON.

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WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, eldest son of Albert Sidney and Henrietta Preston Johnston, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, January 5, 1831. He lost his mother when he was four years of age, and his father shortly afterward cast his fortunes with the young Republic of Texas. He was reared by maternal relations in Louisville, by Mrs. Josephine Rogers, and, after her death, by General William Preston and wife, and he received his earlier education in the schools of that city. Later he attended the Academy of S. V. Womack at Shelbyville, Center College, Danville, and the Western Military Institute at Georgetown, Kentucky. He had always been of a studious disposition, so that at a period when boys are devoted chiefly to play and light study he was engrossed in reading standard works of ancient and modern history. As a consequence, at Yale he almost immediately took a leading position in his class in scholarship, and was especially prominent for his literary taste and excellence in composition, taking a Townsend prize for English composition; and among many candidates in the final competition, he was assigned the second place; Homer B. Sprague receiving the De Forest, and Johnston the Clark prize for an essay on "Political Abstractionists"—*i. e.*, Doctrinaires.

After graduation he studied law and received his diploma from the Law School of the University of Louisville, in March, 1853. On the 6th of July, 1853, he was married in New Haven to Rosa Elizabeth Duncan, daughter of John N. Duncan, of New Orleans, La. He then settled in Louisville in the practice of law; and, except for a short interval, during which he resided in New York, he continued there until the war.

Though not allowing himself to be diverted from his profession by engaging actively in politics, he was always a strong advocate of the principles espoused by the South, and he took an active interest in their maintenance during the period preceding actual hostilities. When the issue, however, culminated in war, he was among the first in his State to cast his fortunes with the South, and to raise troops for the Confederate Army. Having aided in recruiting and equipping several companies in the summer of 1861, he was appointed major of the Second Kentucky Regiment, but was soon transferred to the First Kentucky Regiment as major. He was subsequently promoted to be its lieutenant colonel. This regiment saw its only service in the Army of Northern Virginia, and participated in the early operations on the line of Fairfax Court House and the Acotink. Colonel Johnston's health having broken down from typhoid pneumonia and camp fever resulting from the exposure of the field, and his regiment having been disbanded during his illness, he accepted in May, 1862, the invitation of President Davis to

become a member of his official family as aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel. He continued to fill this position until the close of the war, his chief duties being those of an inspector general and a confidential staff officer of Mr. Davis for communication with generals commanding in the field. He was present in the battles of Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Sheridan's Raid, Drewry's Bluff and in the lines at Petersburg, and many other important combats. He contributed essentially to the strength of the administration by the high qualifications he brought to his responsible trust and the general confidence reposed in him by his chief and by all who knew him. He adhered with unswerving fidelity to the fortunes of Mr. Davis, and was captured with him in Georgia after the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston. After several months of solitary confinement in Fort Delaware, he was released; and after nearly a year's residence in exile in Canada, returning to Louisville, he resumed the practice of law.

In 1867, while thus engaged, he was invited by Gen. R. E. Lee to the Chair of History and English Literature in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and removed to that place. This was a position for which he was peculiarly well fitted by the trend of his mind, as well as his scholarly acquirements; and his success in drawing to the institution a class of superior youth from the West and South, and in inspiring them with his own high standard of morality, learning and ambition, has been best evidenced in the honorable

positions in life attained by those who came under his personal and professional influence. Colonel Johnston remained at Washington and Lee University until 1877, and while there wrote the "Life of Albert Sidney Johnston," published by the Appletons in 1878. This work is an admirably written biography of the great Confederate Chief-tain who lost his life on the memorable battle field of Shiloh, and whose character is one of the grandest and noblest in American annals. Colonel Johnston's Life of his father ranked him as one of the best writers in the country, and his style is noted for its vigor and elegance. The judicial character of his work has been attested by many of the most distinguished generals and fairest critics on both sides, North and South.

A high degree of literary excellence is found in his other works, which consist of a number of poems, essays on literary, historical, and pedagogical subjects, and addresses. In 1890 he printed "The Prototype of Hamlet," a series of lectures delivered at the Tulane University, which have been very favorably received by Shakespearian scholars. Owing to the bankruptcy of the publisher at the moment of its issue, this volume was never offered for sale, and only a small number of copies were printed. Its thesis is a paradox which has found favor with many lawyers, but it is not cheerfully accepted by the worshippers of the great bard. Colonel Johnston, however, ranks Shakespeare as the greatest of all writers, and regards the Baconian theory as absurd.



Colonel Johnston has delivered a large number of addresses before various universities and other educational assemblies. These addresses have been widely noticed as giving a correct and vivid picture of what is called the Old South, and also of the conditions in the New South. The manly and earnest tone of the speaker, and his profound philosophical observation, with his estimate of what should be done for Southern civilization, have been much appreciated by political economists in America and in Europe.

During all Colonel Johnston's varied career as lawyer, soldier, professor, public speaker and university president he has indulged a strong bent for writing verse, the impulse of a genuine poetic gift. But a certain diffidence and fear of mere mediocrity, with a knowledge of the estimate placed on such productions by practical men, prevented him for a long time from printing his verses, except on rare occasions. In 1894 he printed a collection of his poems, entitled "My Garden Walk." It was intended chiefly for private distribution and as memorial for his family and friends. But it has reached a wide circle of readers, and has its circle of admirers who regard with favor the versatility of the author and his clearness, force, and melody of expression.

Colonel Johnston published in 1896, what might be considered a supplement to this volume, under the title of "Pictures of the Patriarchs and other Poems." This little book of verse contains in addition to the titular portion a second part of

devotional verse and new versions and paraphrases of some of the psalms. It is deservedly very popular with the many who respond to its spiritual melody.

But although Colonel Johnston is a distinguished *litterateur*, his chief work has been done as an educator. In 1880 he accepted the presidency of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, and thoroughly reorganized and re-established that institution, which had been for some time in a chaotic state, and had only thirty-nine students when he took charge of it. When, in 1883, Paul Tulane, the great philanthropist, made to Louisiana his princely gift, Colonel Johnston was requested by the Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund to organize and take charge of the institution to be founded. The result was the merging, in 1884, of the University of Louisiana into the Tulane University, which in all its branches stands as the greatest university in the Southwest. Colonel Johnston's administration as president is broad and conservative. He has endeavored to build up an institution in which the theory of an ideal university should be adapted to actual existing conditions. He has encouraged all literary, scientific and artistic societies, and his enlightened course in that direction has been of immense advantage to New Orleans. The university is now doing a great work. It embraces Law and Medical Departments, a Woman's College, a College of Arts and Sciences, and one of Technology, a worthy monument indeed to the munificent founder and the efficient organizer.

Washington and Lee University in 1877 conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and he has for a number of years been one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

In character he is all that the record of his life bespeaks—simple, direct, gentle yet firm, sincere, conscientious and unswerving in the discharge of every duty, and unwavering in friendship, brave and serene in misfortune and bereavement. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church and a God-fearing man without cant.

Colonel Johnston's first wife died on October 19, 1885. She was one of the rarest and noblest of women. In April, 1888, Colonel Johnston married Miss Margaret Avery, a lady of culture and refinement, and belonging to one of the best Louisiana families. Colonel Johnston's only son, Albert Sidney Johnston, died in 1885, aged twenty-four. He has had five daughters. Three survive. Henrietta Preston, wife of Hon. Henry St. George Tucker, of Staunton, Virginia, for four sessions the member of Congress from that district; Rosa Duncan, married to George A. Robinson, of Louisville, Kentucky; and Margaret Wickliffe, married to Richard Sharpe, Jr., of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. His eldest daughter, Mary Duncan Johnston, died unmarried, November 25, 1893. His youngest daughter, Caroline Hancock Johnston, married Thomas C. Kinney, of Staunton, Virginia, and died July 26, 1895. Mr. Kinney is, through his mother, a direct descendant of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

J. S. J.

ROSA ELIZABETH DUNCAN was born in New Orleans December 3, 1831. On July 7, 1853, she became the wife of William Preston Johnston. She died October 19, 1885. She was the daughter of Judge John Nicholson Duncan, of New Orleans, La., and Mary Jones, his wife. Her father, a gifted and much admired man, died young. He was the son of Abner L. Duncan, a man eminent for wealth, learning and unbounded benevolence, the trusted friend of Andrew Jackson, and his Aide de Camp at the Battle of New Orleans; and, during the early part of the century, the acknowledged leader of the New Orleans bar. Abner L. Duncan came from an old Quaker family of Philadelphia. Mrs. Johnston's mother, Mrs. Mary Duncan, was connected by blood with the Shipman and Edwards families in New Haven, Conn., and also with the children of Bishop Moore. She was a woman of saintly character, and in her youth of great personal beauty. She died at Richmond, Va., in 1864. Mrs. Johnston was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and lived according to its standards, as taught her at her mother's knee, but devotion, not theology, was her special grace, and her clear-sighted charity saw beyond the pale of creeds or sects. Never was there a nature more affluent in love to all, a more tender and pitiful heart, a freer or more liberal hand in giving, a nobler, purer or more gracious soul.

She had a strong mind, sober judgment and very quick perceptions, including that ready insight into

human motives and character, which requires to be softened and chastened by the sweet charity, with which she was so abundantly gifted. She had also a very high courage and self-respect, that prevented undue familiarity. Her manners and language were refined, simple and free from any affectation.

Her temper was pleasant and cheerful, and with great nervous energy she combined vivacity of intellect and animal spirits. She had a wonderful gift of humor, and with it a genuine and keen wit. This never displayed itself in mere play on words, or in imaginative flights, but was the rapid and unconscious movement of a very vivid intellectuality. Its expression was often in quaint forms, to which her animated countenance and significant gesture lent an additional interest. She had the power of picturing a situation with a word.

Those who remember Rosa Duncan as a girl will recall the perfect symmetry of her dainty figure, her little hands and feet, her nearly regular features, her brown hair and quiet eyes, her simple beauty unaided by any artifice, her chaste and elegant attire and rather demure manners, her easy grace in every movement, and the wonderful melody of her voice. As a young mother surrounded by her little children, no more beautiful picture could be drawn of maternal love and care. Age, care, toil and suffering could not rob her of her greatest charms, but they matured and heightened the beauty which shone out from her saintly soul. Her eyes, saddened by suffering, retained their softness, her

voice its sweetness, with an added pathos, and her expressive face and manner were of the sort to which time adds dignity and repose. Her life was a religion. Her memory will be one to those who have loved her.

MARGARET HENSHAW AVERY, third daughter of Judge Daniel Dudley Avery and Sarah Craig Marsh, his wife, was born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, October 16, 1848, and married William Preston Johnston, April 25, 1888. Judge Avery was the son of Doctor Dudley Avery, of Baton Rouge, and his wife, Mary Eliza Browne, of Bath, England. Doctor Avery assisted in the Revolution of the East Florida parishes and served as a surgeon at the Battle of New Orleans. The Averys seem to have been a family of very martial spirit. Doctor Avery's father, Daniel, was a lad in the fight at Fort Griswold, Groton, Connecticut, where the head of the family, his father, Dudley Avery, was killed. He lies under the Groton monument with sixteen of his kinsmen, also killed there. The family are descendants of James Avery, a companion of Governor Winthrop and one of the early settlers of Massachusetts. Mrs. Johnston is also a descendant of Colonel George Denison, mentioned as the ancestor of Mrs. Mary Eaton Johnston and of Richard Sharpe. Mrs. Johnston's mother was the daughter of John Craig Marsh and Eliza Ann Baldwin. Mr. Marsh was a native of Cherry Bank, New Jersey, near the mouth of the Rahway river, where his family had lived from the earliest set-

tlement of the colony. Eliza Ann Baldwin was a descendant of — Rapelje, the first white child born on Long Island. John Craig Marsh removed (in the earliest years of this century) from New York City, where he had also a residence, to what is now known as Avery's Island, where the family have since maintained their home.

Mrs. Johnston passed through the trials of the war as a young, but observant, girl; and later on the care and nurture of her brother's four children fell to her, owing to the death of their mother. She did not marry until this duty was fully and faithfully discharged. Since her marriage she has been an active member of the most important literary, benevolent and social movements in New Orleans; she was President of the Women's Anti-lottery League, which exerted so powerful an influence on that memorable contest; for two years President of the Quarante Club, the leading literary society among the ladies of New Orleans; and is now one of the Executive Committee of the Christian Women's Exchange, and a member of many other charitable organizations. This is not the place to speak of her high qualities and personal attractions. But a sketch of her husband would be incomplete without some account of a lady who has done so much to sustain him in his educational and literary work, and to add to the dignity and comfort of his declining years by her poise of character and the sweetness of her disposition.

## HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

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Henry St. George Tucker, husband of Henrietta Preston Johnston (3d), comes of a distinguished family. He was born April 5, 1853, and is the son of Hon. John Randolph Tucker and Laura Powell, his wife. Henry St. George Tucker represented the Staunton, Virginia (Tenth) District in the United States House of Representatives for four sessions, from March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1897. He withdrew voluntarily from politics in 1896, owing to a difference of opinion with his party on the financial question. His father, John Randolph Tucker, born December 24, 1823, represented the same district from 1876-7 to 1885-7—ten years. He was thrice Attorney General of Virginia, and after the close of his congressional career, was Professor of Law at Washington and Lee University. He died February 13, 1897, one of the most beloved of public men in the South. The line of descent in this family presents one of the most remarkable in this country of a persistence of type.

J. R. Tucker's father, Henry St. George Tucker, Sr., was a member of Congress (1815-19), was President of the Virginia Court of Appeals, Professor of Law at the University of Virginia, and Chairman of its Faculty, and wrote a Commentary on the Constitution of the United States. His wife,



Evelina Hunter, was a granddaughter of Adam Stephens, a General officer in the Revolutionary Army. Judge Tucker was the son of St. George Tucker, a young Bermudan, who emigrated to Virginia about 1770, and was an officer of the Revolutionary Army. He was wounded at Guilford Court House and present at the surrender of Cornwallis as the Lieutenant Colonel of a troop of horse. He was Judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and afterward Judge of the District Court of the United States. He was the first commentator on the Constitution of the United States. He published an edition of Blackstone with annotations. His book has always been considered of the highest authority. He married the Widow Randolph, mother of John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, who was the daughter of that Richard Bland, pronounced by Hugh Grigsby as the man in the Colonial House of Burgesses best acquainted with the legal and political relations between the colonies and the mother country. St. George Tucker's attention may have been turned toward constitutional questions by Richard Bland's influence, but his kinsmen in Great Britain have been writers on similar topics in regard to India. Laura Powell, the mother of H. St. George Tucker, is the descendant of Revolutionary ancestors in Loudon county, Virginia, of large wealth, influence and patriotic zeal. But the record of these families is matter of public history.

## GEORGE ANDERSON ROBINSON.

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GEORGE ANDERSON ROBINSON, born January 5, 1858, son of Richard A. and Eliza Denne Robinson. Married September 30, 1880, Rosa Duncan Johnston, born December 9, 1858, third daughter of Colonel William Preston Johnston and Rosa Duncan Johnston.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON was the first of the family in America. He was born in 1750, in the County of Armagh, near the city of Londonderry, Ireland, and died in Baltimore, Md., August 9, 1845, aged 95 years. He married Priscilla Booth (née Lyles), widow of Robert Booth (who was lost at sea). Priscilla Booth was born in 1760 and died July 7, ~~1790~~. 1809.

LYLES ROBERT ROBINSON, born June 4, 1790, died September 21, 1834, eldest son of Alexander and Priscilla Robinson, of Baltimore, Maryland. Married November 9, 1813, Catherine Worthington Goldsborough, born June 10, 1894; died December 10, 1828 (daughter of Dr. Richard and Achsah Goldsborough, of Cambridge, Maryland).

RICHARD ALEXANDER ROBINSON, born October 23, 1814, near Winchester, Virginia, son of Lyles Robert and Catherine Worthington Robin-

son. Married June 1, 1842, Eliza Denne Pettet, born November 30, 1822; died December 15, 1891. Daughter of William F. and Mary S. Pettet, of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. R. A. Robinson has been recognized as one of the best citizens Louisville every had. His deep and sincere piety, his profuse, but unostentatious benevolence, his kindness of heart and amiability of temper have thrown a halo around his character, while his sound business judgment and excellent social qualities have given him and his seven sons a leading position in the commercial world. No one has done more for Louisville, and claimed less credit for it, than R. A. Robinson.

## RICHARD SHARPE, JR.

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Richard Sharpe, Jr., son of Richard Sharpe and his wife Sally Patterson, was born June 3, 1852, at Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in 1875. Mr. Sharpe inherited large interests from his father in the anthracite coal fields and is a director and the treasurer of the Alden Coal Company. He is also one of the trustees of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Wilkesbarre City Hospital. Richard Sharpe, the father, son of Richard and Mary A. Sharpe, was born at Langham, Rutlandshire, England, April 10, 1813, and died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 21, 1895. He came to America with his father in 1826, when he was thirteen years old. His mother had died in England and is buried in the burying-ground of the ancient church of the village of Langham. He was one of the earlier pioneers in the mining of anthracite coal and this business he pursued with credit and success up to the time of his death. He was a man of broad views and philanthropic spirit and munificent in his charities. Sally Patterson, the mother, was a daughter of Thomas Patterson, formerly of Londonderry, Ireland, and his wife Mary Denison, who was a daughter of Col. Nathan

Denison, one of the "forty settlers" of Wyoming Valley from Connecticut, who rendered distinguished service in the Wyoming Valley during the American Revolution. He was second in command at Forty Fort, and at the battle with the British and Indians, which was followed by the "Massacre of Wyoming," he negotiated the articles of capitulation. Colonel Denison was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, an Associate Judge and a member of the General Assemblies of Connecticut and afterward of Pennsylvania. He was of a very old Connecticut family. Mrs. Sharpe is seventh in the descent from Col. George Denison, born 1618, died 1694, who attained distinction in the colonial wars in Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was a representative for fifteen sessions at the General Court at Hartford, 1671-1694. His descendants still live on some of the land granted him for military service.



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FAMILY  
OF  
JAMES AND ANNA MARIA BYERS.

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MARY GRAHAM JOHNSTON, ANNA  
MARIA BYERS

AND  
J. STODDARD BYERS.

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## THE BYERS FAMILY.

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Dr. John Johnston's third wife was the widow of John Byers. Her maiden name was Mary Graham, and she was of the Scotch-Irish family of Graham, so prominent in the annals of the Valley of Virginia. She is mentioned by some acquaintances as the mother of nine children ; by others, of eleven. Among the children of her first husband were Mary Ann Byers, who married a Mr. Henderson ; David Edmond Byers, and James Byers. The children of Dr. Johnston and Mary Graham Johnston were Wm. Graham Johnston, who died April 18, 1810, aged eight months and one day, and Louisa Matilda Johnston, who died February 25, 1826, aged nineteen years. Mrs. Johnston died August 2, 1832, and her husband survived her only a few months, till October 25, 1832. Mrs. Johnston was of a somewhat delicate constitution, and lacked her husband's buoyancy of temper, but she was a most estimable lady.

One of Mrs. Byers' sons, James Byers, married his step-sister, Anna Maria Johnston, eldest daughter of Dr. Johnston's second wife. They had a numerous family, the surviving branches of which will be given herein. Mr. James Byers was a considerable farmer and man of business. He was member of the State Legislature, and was also an

officer in the war of 1812. He was much esteemed by his brothers-in-law, and at one time visited Louisiana with the intention of settling near Josiah S. Johnston, but was turned aside from his purpose by the death of that gentleman. Later he went to Texas by the invitation of General A. S. Johnston, with the view of making that State his home, but on his return home he had a fever which terminated his life. His family remained in Maysville, Kentucky, and were brought up under the care of their mother.

Anna Maria Johnston, wife of James Byers, was in her youth a woman of great personal attractions. Tall and with a stately presence, her dark hair, blue eyes, pure complexion and regular features rendered her a striking figure. Her manner was gentle, her temper vivacious but amiable, and her character exalted in tone. She preserved her fine qualities to a great age and was throughout her long life the object of love and solicitude from her brothers and sisters and her children.

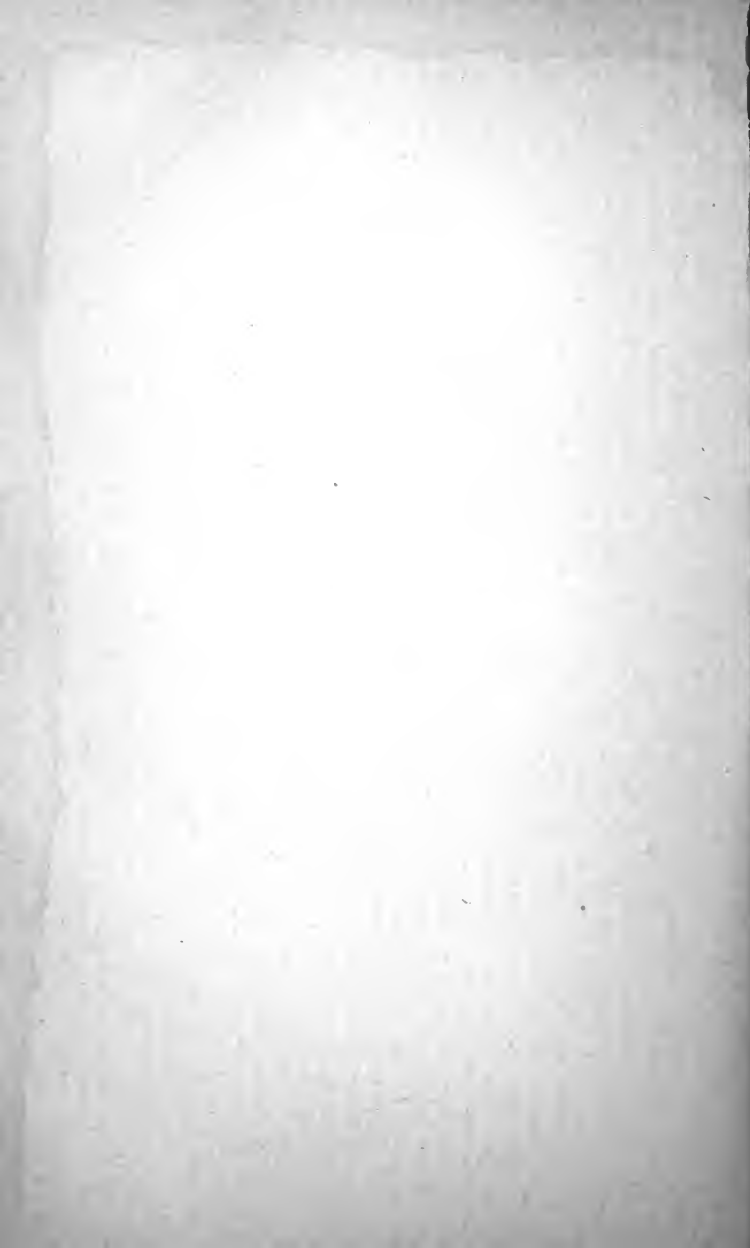
Her fourth child and eldest son, Josiah Stoddard Byers, was a man of marked individuality. He was born in Mason county, Kentucky, October 3, 1824, and died a man of wide experience and a veteran of two wars, at the comparatively early age of 54. Entering the United States Navy in 1841, being then in his seventeenth year, he served successively on the steamer Mississippi, the Vincennes, the Somers, the Vandalia and the United States Frigate "Congress." His warrant as midshipman bears date of January 14, 1843, and his

resignation as passed midshipman is dated August 13, 1849. His service in the Navy covers a period of eight years, embracing the Mexican war. In 1846, Commodore Stockton, having sailed for the Pacific Coast, because of the prospect of war with Mexico, reached Monterey in California about the same time that John C. Fremont, who had been sent to survey the country, reached the same place, the hostility of the Governor and Mexican inhabitants compelling him to return to the coast for supplies. With the assistance of Commodore Stockton, Fremont succeeded in forcing the Mexicans into the southern part of the country. Mr. Byers' ship belonging to the squadron, he was actively engaged in these enterprises. In his official report General Fremont mentioned the efficiency of Midshipman Byers, who was sent in command of the United States boat furnished by the Commodore for river service and exploration. The squadron was ordered to the Gulf of Mexico during hostilities between the two countries and at the bombardment of Vera Cruz, as well as in the naval combats, in which his ship, the Congress, captured several prizes, Mr. Byers bore a gallant part, helping to win the great Western country. These repeated hardships and exposures resulted in an almost fatal attack of fever during a cruise on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Byers was so ill that Commodore Shubrick sent him to Honolulu, hoping that the climate would benefit him. His convalescence was slow; and, fearing that his health was permanently impaired, Mr. Byers deemed it his duty to retire from the service, and forwarded his resigna-

tion to the department from Honolulu, August 13, 1849. He left the island, when after a stay of several months his health was sufficiently restored for him to do so, and sailed for San Francisco, where he found the gold fever at its height, and tried with indifferent success to find his fortune there. But in 1852, when he heard that his younger brother, James Byers, had met an untimely death in Maysville, Ky., Mr. Byers hastened homeward to assume the care of his mother and sisters. Arrived at Paducah, whither the family had removed from the old home in Mason county, Mr. Byers was enabled to establish himself in business, by means of his share of prize money which awaited him in Washington, and he entered upon a prosperous career, which continued until the war of 1861. On July 19 of that year Mr. Byers enlisted in the service of the Confederacy as captain in the Third Kentucky Regiment. He became a prominent officer in the commissary department, in which he displayed such energy, administrative ability and unswerving integrity, that toward the close of the war he was selected for the most difficult and important spheres of duty. Like the rest of us, the sun went down with him at the close of the war. Struggling vainly with broken health and fortune, amid the wreck of all interests, he died near Atlanta, Ga., December 9, 1878. Loyal and tender in nature, he could be a stern foe if necessary, while he was as true to his friends as the needle to the pole. Of his children only one survived, Anthony Stoddard Byers, now of Atlanta, Ga.

On November 15, 1854, Mr. Byers was married to Jane Leeper Johnson, granddaughter of Dr. John Milton Johnson, who was a man of note and influence in the pioneer days of Southwestern Kentucky. His sons became distinguished in both civil and military life. Of these Judge James L. Johnson, of Owensboro, may be mentioned. Also General Richard W. Johnson, graduate of West Point, who won enviable reputation during the war as an officer in the Union army, while he evinced a magnanimous temper in his treatment of his opponents. Mr. Byers' father-in-law, Dr. John M. Johnson, a man of great personal popularity, well and favorably known throughout Kentucky, was State Senator before the war, and became a member of the Confederate Provisional State government of Kentucky, and though his political career was cut short by the part he took in the war, he commanded a high place in public esteem in Georgia, where he spent the remainder of his days. Dr. Johnson's first wife, the mother of Mrs. Josiah Stoddard Byers, was Miss Elizabeth Prince Earle, of South Carolina, whose ancestors came from England to Virginia in 1654, and successively held positions of high trust and honor during both the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. Judge Baylis Earle, an officer in the War of the Revolution, and the first judge commissioned in South Carolina after the war, was the maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Josiah Stoddard Byers.

The only surviving child of Josiah Stoddard Byers and Jane Leeper Byers is Anthony Stoddard Byers, manufacturer, of Atlanta, Ga.



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FAMILY  
OF  
JOHN ALEXANDER McCLUNG  
AND  
ELIZA JOHNSTON McCLUNG.

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McCLUNG, BIEGLER, BROWNING,  
COLEMAN.

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## THE McCLUNG FAMILY.

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Eliza, seventh child of Dr. John Johnston and Abigail Harris Johnston, was born February 9, 1806, married John Alexander McClung, October 8, 1825, and died at St. Paul, Minn., December 28, 1860. Though her life was taken up with the duties of wife and mother, she was highly esteemed and loved for the same high qualities that marked her brothers. Her personal resemblance to her brother, Albert Sidney Johnston, was very striking. Married in her youth to the son of a friend and neighbor, she became at once the strong support to one of the most intellectual men of his day in Kentucky. John A. McClung was the son of Judge William McClung, a native of Augusta county, Va., and a scion of that sturdy Scotch-Irish breed that has done so much for religion and law in the United States. He was eminent in his profession and married a sister of Chief Justice Marshall, so that his descendants had a hereditary title to virtue and talents. John A. McClung won distinction at the bar as an orator and jurist, and was also esteemed as a writer. He wrote a historical novel on a revolutionary theme, "Camden," which had considerable repute in its day; also a book, "Sketches of Western Adventure," of which there were many editions and which is widely read at the present

time. Three copies, well worn with much handling, can be found in the St. Paul Library to-day. But he was essentially an idealist and philanthropist, and to this may be attributed his leaving the law in middle life and becoming a minister of the Presbyterian Church. He at once took a leading position as a preacher of its doctrines and readily commanded important charges in its ministry. His altruistic temper was easily rated as eccentricity by the practical men of his day.

His only son, John William McClung, exhibited in a very remarkable way his likeness to his father in character, modified by tremendous energy for the application of his ideas to actually existing things and conditions. Both men were too positive to be universally popular; both were too public-spirited, too earnest for the welfare of their fellow-men, not to command esteem and admiration. Neither of them brooked opposition readily, and there were few compromises in their convictions or conduct.

JOHN WILLIAM MCCLUNG, born November 21, 1826, near Maysville, Kentucky, educated at Center and Transylvania Colleges in Kentucky, married Mary Roberts Allen, June 5, 1851, and moved to St. Paul in 1855, where he engaged in law and real estate business. He became involved in debt through fire losses and struggled twenty years in order to pay a hundred cents on the dollar, which he finally did. He shared his father's views respecting emancipation and gave their freedom to a family of slaves in which he was interested. He

organized the first Building Association west of Chicago in September, 1869, and managed it till his death. He was known as the "father" of these associations in the Northwest, and frequently aided by his pen and by lectures new associations to get a start. Over 10,000 homes in St. Paul alone have been built in whole or in part through the aid of these associations.

From 1868 to 1870 he was editor of the old *Pioneer*, one of the principal newspapers of the State, now the *Pioneer-Press*, and gained a wide reputation as a bright, pungent and witty writer, under the *nom de plume* of "Merrimac." He was always a liberal contributor to the local press and was author of a book entitled "Minnesota as it is in 1870," which had a good sale, and was of great advantage to Minnesota in advertising its resources. He was a firm believer in immigration (of the right sort) as a means of building up and developing the Northwest, and did as much, probably, as any other one man in carrying out this idea.

From 1871 to his death he was a member of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, the most important unofficial body in the city for many years, and was prominent in affairs of public interest. The matter of public parks, the annexation of West St. Paul, the extension of the city limits, the West St. Paul harbor, and the securing of the State fair grounds in St. Paul, counted him among their most enthusiastic originators, and these are only a few of the measures he inaugurated for the benefit

of St. Paul. Como Park especially was the result of his park agitation. He introduced the first resolution in the Chamber of Commerce, which resulted in securing the Fort Snelling bridge and the first and subsequent Mississippi River Conventions.

He was largely instrumental in securing the appropriation for the bridge and the improvement of the upper Mississippi. He attended several of the river conventions as a delegate from Minnesota; was county commissioner in 1860, assessor for three terms of two years each, clerk of the Board of Public Works in 1872, and was originally interested in establishing the St. Paul Library Association, now the Public Library.

He was ever active in inaugurating and carrying out measures for the good of the city, even neglecting his own business to do so. His assessments for taxes are noted to this day (1896) as the fairest in Ramsey county for thirty years. He nearly doubled the personal property assessment, and made very many pay who had before been escaping altogether. He was noted for his determination, honesty, independence, originality, wit and fearlessness in the expression of his opinions. The following quotation is from the pen of John D. O'Brien, in an editorial in *N. W. Chronicle* commenting on the real estate men's banquet (1896), eight years after McClung's death: "He did much to shape the city's destiny, a man of most interesting personality, with those whimsical oddities of manner and speech that almost always



Mr. McClung was peculiarly fortunate in his choice of a wife. On June 5, 1851, he married Mary Roberts Allen. This lady, born July 16, 1830, at Natchez, Mississippi, was the daughter of William Sanford Allen and Mary Roberts, his wife. Mr. Allen was the son of William Allen and his wife Fanny Pepper, early settlers of Kentucky, who had their home two miles from Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky. Mrs. McClung's father was a large farmer, owning three fine farms near Maysville, Kentucky. He was born about 1800 and died at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1865.

Mrs. McClung was during her husband's life his strong stay and support. Her common sense, high principles, sweetness of disposition and patient readiness to take up all the duties that fall to a wife and mother served as supplement to her husband's original, vehement and expansive genius. Her Christian influence has radiated beyond the immediate circle of her family and is felt by a large circle of friends.

ELIZABETH, the second child of the Reverend John A. McClung and his wife, was a very intellectual woman, of the most amiable and estimable character. She was born in Mason county, Kentucky, November 15, 1829. On November 2, 1852, she was married to Major George Thomas Browning in Indianapolis, Indiana, and died at St. Paul, Minnesota, July 19, 1882. Major Browning was a native of West Union, Ohio, where he was born December 5, 1820.

Of Mrs. Browning, it was said by her pastor :  
“ Mrs. Browning shared largely in the gifts of her distinguished father, as those who have had the privilege of listening by the hour to her charming conversation will gladly bear testimony. But this was not all. As daughter, wife, mother, and friend, she was simply admirable. Genius she had, but it was associated with strong, broad, good sense, and with a warm, loving and true heart. The education of her son and daughter was wholly in her own hands till they passed to the higher grades of the public schools. It was her joy and pride to make home the pleasantest spot in the world to her children and her husband. At this home fireside, music, literature, science, the world's progress, social life around her, all were freely taught or discussed. Her religion pervaded all she said and did, not as a thing to be much talked about, but to be seen and felt in her habitual daily life.”

Major and Mrs. Browning left two children. Their eldest child, Eliza McClung, was born January 9, 1854; died October 29, 1886. She was much admired in St. Paul when a girl for beauty and talents. She was married to Nicholas D. Coleman, of New Orleans, La., October 6, 1875. Their children, are Lloyd Ruffin, son, born November 26, 1876, and Browning, daughter, born October 3, 1883.

Nicholas D. Coleman is the son of Lloyd R. Coleman, of New Orleans, the grandson of James Coleman of Kentucky, and the great-grandson of Col. Daniel Coleman, of Caroline county, Va.

James Coleman married Elizabeth Warfield, August 3, 1797, of the wealthy and powerful family of that name in Fayette county, Ky. By the maternal side Lloyd R. Coleman was closely connected with Chief Justice Marshall. The family has always been one of high standing and respectability.

GRANVILLE WILLIAMS, second child of Major Browning and wife, was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, March 14, 1856, grew to manhood in St. Paul, Minnesota, graduated at the University of Michigan, and is now practising law in Chicago. He was formerly a partner of the late Judge Samuel Moore, of Chicago, and is now a member of the well-known firm of Woolfolk & Browning. Mr. Browning ran on the Democratic ticket for District Judge of Cook County Court. The Democrats were defeated, owing in a great measure to the panic caused by the murder of the leader of their party, Major Carter Harrison. He is unmarried.

SUSAN, seventh child of John A. and Eliza McClung, was born November 25, 1838, and died at St. Paul, Minnesota, May 14, 1892. She was a woman of brilliant attainments, inheriting in a marked degree her father's gifts. She was a fine writer, with a remarkable memory, most attractive in conversation, and with strict religious convictions, and but for the misfortune of a complete loss of health in early life, would have made her mark in the literary world.



PART SECOND.

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GENEALOGICAL TABLES.

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THE JOHNSTONS OF SALISBURY.



## GENERATION I.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, born 1732, died February 14, 1789; married Sarah , who was born 1736, died April 10, 1810.

Children :

- A. James Johnston.
- B. Daniel Johnston.
- C. John Johnston.
- D. Archibald Johnston the Second.
- E. Samuel Berry Johnston.

## GENERATION II.

A. JAMES JOHNSTON, married Lydia , who died February 25, 1804, at Salisbury, Conn.

Children :

1. Walter, or Edward Walter; married 1803 or 1806, at Salisbury, Conn.; died at Canfield, Ohio, December 2, 1849. Names of children unknown.
2. Sarah, married Capt. Ebenezer Mix, who died at Canfield, Ohio, November 21, 1839, aged 63 years. No children.
3. Herman (?) son, grandson or nephew of James Johnston.

B. DANIEL JOHNSTON, married Polly , who was born 1764, and died January 22, 1824.

Only child:

4. Herman, born , died December 22, 1839.

C. JOHN JOHNSTON, born July 1, 1762; died October 25, 1832; married:

1st. Mary Stoddard, born August 5, 1762; married in September, 1783; died April 8, 1794.

## Children:

5. Josiah Stoddard Johnston, born November 25, 1784; married Eliza Sibley, 1814; died May 19, 1833.
6. Electra Maria Johnston, born March 8, 1788; died in infancy in Salisbury.
7. Darius Stoddard Johnston, born July 24, 1789; died , 1819; unmarried.
8. Horace Johnston, born August 10, 1792; died ; unmarried.
9. Orramel Johnston, born March 4, 1793; died about 1826; unmarried.

2d. Dr. John Johnston's second wife was Abigail Harris, born April 20, 1770; married in July, 1794; died November 29, 1806.

## Children:

10. John Harris Johnston, born May, 1795; married Eliza Ellen Davidson, April 12, 1830; died August 2, 1838.
11. Alfred Johnston, born November 27, 1796; died 1819; unmarried.
12. Lucius Johnston, born October 13, 1797; died 1819; unmarried.
13. Anna Maria Johnston, born May 21, 1799; married James Byers December 19, 1815; died September 19, 1883.
14. Clarissa Johnston, born April 2, 1801; died ; unmarried.
15. Albert Sidney Johnston, born February 2, 1803; married: 1st. Henrietta Preston, January 20, 1829. 2d. Eliza Griffin, October 3, 1843; died April 6, 1862.
16. Eliza Johnston, born February 9, 1805; married John A. McClung, October, 1825; died December 28, 1860.
17. Abigail Johnston, born November 19, 1806; died December 31, 1806.

3d. Dr. John Johnston's third wife was Mary Graham Byers (widow of James Byers), who died August 2, 1832.

Children :

18. Louisa Johnston, born October 9, 1807; died February 26, 1826; unmarried.

19. William Graham Johnston. born August 1, 1809; died April 18, 1810.

### GENERATION III.

5. JOSIAH STODDARD JOHNSTON (1st) U. S. Senator from Louisiana, eldest son of Dr. John Johnston and Mary Stoddard Johnston, born November 25, 1784; married in 1814, Eliza Sibley, daughter of Dr. John Sibley, of Natchitoches, Louisiana; died May 19, 1833.

After the death of Senator Johnston Mrs. Johnston married ex-Attorney General H. D. Gilpin, of Philadelphia, and died February 12, 1874.

### GENERATION IV.

20. William Stoddard Johnston (1st) was the only child of Josiah Stoddard Johnston (1st) and Eliza Sibley Johnston. He was born about 1816, and died September 23, 1839; He married Maria Williams, daughter of Archibald Pierce Williams and Elizabeth Routh Williams, of Rapides parish, Louisiana, who died January 21, 1883.

### GENERATION V.

21. WILLIAM STODDARD JOHNSTON (2d) was the only son of William Stoddard Johnston (1st) and

Maria Williams Johnston. He was born December 7, 1839, and educated by Mr. and Mrs. Gilpin, of Philadelphia. He served during the Sectional War in Company A, Seventeenth Virginia Infantry, Col. Corse. He retired from business and resides in Philadelphia.

### GENERATION III.

10. John Harris Johnston, eldest son of Dr. John Johnston and Abigail Harris, his second wife; married Eliza Ellen Davidson, April 12, 1830; died August 2, 1838.

Children :

- 22. John Pintard Johnston.
- 23. Josiah Stoddard Johnston (2d).
- 24. Harris Hancock Johnston.

### GENERATION IV.

22. John Pintard Johnston, born May 31, 1831; died July 12, 1849; unmarried.

23. Josiah Stoddard Johnston (2d), born February 10, 1833; married Eliza Woolfolk Johnson July 13, 1854.

Their children were :

- 25. George Washington Johnston.
- 26. Mary Hancock Johnston.
- 27. Eliza Ellen Johnston.
- 28. Harris Hancock Johnston.
- 29. Josiah Stoddard Johnston (3d).

24. Harris Hancock Johnston, born near Alexandria, La., November 5, 1836; married Anna

Brooks, June 8, 1859; died May 9, 1877. Left no children.

### GENERATION V.

Children of Col. J. Stoddard Johnston (2d) and Eliza Woolfolk Johnson :

25. George Washington Johnston, born in Scott county, Kentucky, April 24, 1862; married Martha Taylor Darling, of Cincinnati, O., October 11, 1893. They have one son, Stoddard Pintard, born in Cincinnati, O., December 8, 1895.
26. Mary Hancock Johnston, born in Scott county, Kentucky, August 31, 1866; married in Louisville, Ky., to William B. Wisdom, of New Orleans, La., October 8, 1890. They have one daughter, Eliza Johnston Wisdom, born August 24, 1892.
28. Eliza Ellen Johnston, born in Frankfort, Ky., October 10, 1868; died in Frankfort, Ky., July 28, 1888; unmarried.
29. Harris Hancock Johnston, of Louisville, Ky., born in Frankfort, Ky., August 19, 1870; unmarried.
30. Josiah Stoddard Johnston (3d), of Louisville, Ky., born in Frankfort, Ky., August 10, 1872; unmarried.

### GENERATION III.

13. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, youngest son of Dr. John Johnston and Abigail Harris, his wife, was born February 2, 1803, at Washington, Mason county, Ky., and was twice married; first to Henrietta Preston, January 20, 1829, and second to Eliza Griffin, October 3, 1843. Killed at the battle of Shiloh in command of the Confederate Army, April 6, 1862.

The children of Albert Sidney Johnston and Henrietta Preston Johnston were:

31. William Preston Johnston.
32. Henrietta Preston Johnston.
33. Maria Pope Johnston.

The children of Albert Sidney Johnston and Eliza Griffin Johnston were:

34. Albert Sidney Johnston.
35. Hancock McClung Johnston.
36. Mary Hancock Johnston.
37. Margaret Strother Johnston.
38. Griffin Johnston.
39. Eliza Alberta Johnston.

#### GENERATION IV.

31. WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, eldest son of Albert Sidney Johnston and Henrietta Preston Johnston, his wife, was born January 5, 1831, at Louisville, Ky.; married (first) Rosa Elizabeth Duncan, July 7, 1853, and (second) Margaret Henshaw Avery, April 25, 1888.

The children of William Preston Johnston and Rosa Duncan Johnston were :

40. Mary Duncan Johnston.
41. Henrietta Preston Johnston.
42. Rosa Duncan Johnston.
43. Albert Sidney Johnston.
44. Margaret Wickliffe Johnston.
45. Caroline Hancock Johnston.

There are no children of the second marriage.

32. HENRIETTA PRESTON JOHNSTON, eldest daughter of Albert Sidney Johnston and Henrietta Preston Johnston, was born April 18, 1832, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; unmarried.

33. MARIA POPE JOHNSTON, youngest child of Albert Sidney Johnston and Henrietta Preston



Johnston, was born October 28, 1833, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; died at Hayfield, Jefferson county, Kentucky, August 10, 1834.

34. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, eldest son of Albert Sidney Johnston and Eliza Griffin Johnston, was born April 8, 1845, near Shelbyville, Kentucky, and was killed April 27, 1863, in the explosion of the steamboat *Ada Hancock*, in the port of San Pedro, California.

35. HANCOCK McCLUNG JOHNSTON, second son of Albert Sidney Johnston and Eliza Griffin Johnston, was born December 28, 1845, at China Grove Plantation, Brazoria county, Texas; married Mary Alice Eaton June 28, 1870.

Children :

46. Helen Johnston, born August 17, 1871; died November 26, 1871.

47. Mary Hancock Johnston, born November 11, 1872; died October, 1893.

48. Albert Sidney Johnston, born October 26, 1894.

49. John Griffin Johnston, born October 26, 1877.

50. Hancock McClung Johnston, born August 26, 1879.

36. MARY HANCOCK JOHNSTON, eldest daughter of Albert Sidney Johnston and Eliza Griffin Johnston, was born January 29, 1850, at Galveston, Texas; died November 29, 1850, near Louisville, Kentucky.

37. MARGARET STROTHER JOHNSTON, second daughter of Albert Sidney Johnston and Eliza Griffin Johnston, was born December 11, 1851, at Austin, Texas; married June 6, 1876, William Bond Prichard. They have one child:

51. Eliza Griffin Prichard, born March 15, 1878; unmarried.

38. GRIFFIN JOHNSTON, third son of Albert Sidney Johnston and Eliza Griffin Johnston, was born March 21, 1857; died November 25, 1895; married Maud Walton, August 30, 1886.

Children :

- 52. Aileen Johnston, born October 3, 1887.
- 53. Grace Margaret Johnston, born April 5, 1890.
- 54. Maud Johnston, born 1891; died, 1891.

39. ELIZA ALBERTA JOHNSTON, youngest child of Albert Sidney Johnston and Eliza Griffin Johnston, was born August 30, 1861; married George Jules Denis, November 30, 1885. They have one child:

- 55. Alberta Denis, born April 16, 1889.

#### GENERATION V.

40. MARY DUNCAN JOHNSTON, eldest daughter of William Preston Johnston and Rosa Duncan Johnston, was born January 10, 1855, at Louisville, Ky.; died November 25, 1894; unmarried.

41. HENRIETTA PRESTON JOHNSTON, second daughter of William Preston Johnston and Rosa Duncan Johnston, was born April 19, 1856; married to Henry St. George Tucker, lawyer of Staunton, Va., October 25, 1877.

Children:

- 56. Preston Johnston Tucker, born September 15, 1878; died July 2, 1879.
- 57. John Randolph Tucker, born October 29, 1879.
- 58. Rosa Johnston Tucker, born December 1, 1880.
- 59. Albert Sidney Johnston Tucker, born November 12, 1885.
- 60. Laura Powell Tucker, born December 3, 1892.
- 61. Henry St. George Tucker } (twins). born June 27,
- 62. Henrietta Tucker } 1895.

42. ROSA DUNCAN JOHNSTON, third daughter of William Preston Johnston and Rosa Duncan Johnston, born December 9, 1858; married to George Anderson Robinson, of Louisville, Ky., September 30, 1880.

Children:

63. Rosa Johnston Robinson, born June 24, 1881.
64. Preston Johnston Robinson, born August 29, 1884.
65. George Anderson Robinson, born July 26, 1887.
66. Alberta Sidney Robinson, born June 16, 1889.

43. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, only son of William Preston Johnston and Rosa Duncan Johnston, was born at the homestead, near Louisville, Ky., June 21, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Harrisburg, Pa., January 9, 1885, and was buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.

44. MARGARET WICKLIFFE JOHNSTON, fourth daughter of William Preston Johnston and Rosa Duncan Johnston, was born at Dill's Farm, near Richmond, Va., July 20, 1864; married Richard Sharpe, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 26, 1892.

Children:

67. Rosa Duncan Sharpe, born July 8, 1894.
68. Elizabeth Montgomery Sharpe, born May 14, 1896.

45. CAROLINE HANCOCK JOHNSTON, youngest child of William Preston Johnston and Rosa Duncan Johnston, was born August 8, 1866, at Louisville, Ky.; married April 24, 1893, Thomas Colston Kinney, a lawyer of Staunton, Va., and more recently of New York City. She died at Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1895, leaving no children.

## GENERATION III.

13. ANNA MARIA JOHNSTON, eldest daughter of Dr. John Johnston and Abigail Harris Johnston, was born April 21, 1799; married James Byers, her step-brother, December 19, 1815; and died September 19, 1883.

## Children :

- 69. Ann Eliza Byers.
- 70. Mary Byers.
- 71. John Byers.
- 72. Josiah Stoddard Byers.
- 73. Louisa Johnston Byers.
- 74. Anna Maria Byers.
- 75. James Edmund Byers.
- 76. Henrietta Preston Byers.
- 77. Emma Sidney Byers.
- 78. Alberta Johnston Byers.

## GENERATION IV.

69. ANN ELIZA BYERS, eldest child of James Byers and Anna Maria Byers, born November 20, 1816; married Henry Dix; died March 31, 1845.

## Only child :

- 79. Elizabeth, born           ; married Dr. G. V. Winston.

70. MARY BYERS, second daughter of James and Anna Maria Byers, was born June 1, 1819; died July 29, 1820.

71. JOHN BYERS, eldest son of James and Anna Maria Byers, was born June 6, 1823; died December 13, 1823.

72. JOSIAH STODDARD BYERS, second son of James and Anna Maria Byers, was born October

3, 1824 ; married Jane Leeper Johnson November 16, 1854 ; died December 9, 1878.

Children :

80. John Francis Xavier Byers, born September 9, 1855 ; died February 24, 1869.

81. James Joseph Byers, born January 15, 1858 ; died January 20, 1881.

82. Sidney Johnston Byers, born April 26, 1862 ; died May 26, 1862.

83. Elizabeth M. Byers, born December 4, 1863 ; died June 30, 1882.

84. Anthony Stoddard Byers, born August 12, 1870.

73. LOUISA JOHNSTON BYERS, third daughter of James and Anna Maria Byers, was born September 27, 1826 ; married William Wallace Dodge ; died May 27, 1862.

Children :

85. William Wallace Dodge, died at twelve years of age.

86. Alberta Dodge, born ; married her cousin, Lloyd Robertson, October 4, 1880.

74. ANNA MARIA BYERS, fourth daughter of James Byers and Anna Maria Byers, was born October 10, 1829 ; married William Robertson, December 27, 1855. William Robertson was born November 10, 1807 ; died December 13, 1891. Lived at Paducah, Kentucky.

Children :

87. James E. Robertson.

88. Lloyd W. Robertson.

89. Albert Sidney Johnston.

90. M. Byers Robertson.

91. Anna Harris Robertson.

92. Frank B. Robertson.

## GENERATION V.

87. JAMES E. ROBERTSON, eldest son of William and Anna Maria Robertson, was born October 31, 1856; married Rosa Nunn, October 6, 1880; one son; Stoddard Johnston Byers, born July 12, 1881, at Paducah, Ky.

88. LLOYD W. ROBERTSON, second son of William and Anna Maria Robertson, was born August 10, 1858; married Alberta Dodge, October 4, 1880.

89. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, third son of William and Anna Maria Robertson, was born March 29, 1860; died 1861.

90. M. BYERS ROBERTSON, fourth son of William and Anna Robertson, was born December 24, 1861; married.

## Children :

93. Lillie May Robertson, died at fourteen years of age.

94. William Winston Robertson, born 1885.

Second wife; married Mary Pugh, September 18, 1888.

## Children :

95. Lloyd Pugh Robertson, born June 28, 1890.

96. James E. Robertson, born January 23, 1893.

91. ANNA HARRIS ROBERTSON, only daughter of William and Anna Maria Robertson, born April 3, 1865; married Ed. L. Reno, May 17, 1887.

## Only child :

97. Lee Reno, born January 25, 1889.

72. Frank B. Robertson, fifth son of William and Anna Maria Robertson, born December 11, 1866.

## GENERATION IV.

75. JAMES EDMUND BYERS, third son of James Byers, Jr., and Anna Maria Byers, was born June 9, 1831; died August, 1852; unmarried.

76. HENRIETTA PRESTON BYERS, fifth daughter of James Byers, Jr., and Anna Maria Byers, was born December 12, 1834; died June 21, 1835.

77. EMMA SIDNEY BYERS, sixth daughter of James Byers, Jr., and Anna Maria Byers, was born February 18, 1836; married Col. John W. Buford, of Jackson, Tenn.

## Children :

98. Sidney Buford.

99. Mary Buford.

100. John Buford.

78. ALBERTA JOHNSTON BYERS, seventh daughter of James Byers, Jr., and Anna Maria Johnston, was born July 6, 1840; married Major Frank Watkins, of Opelika, Alabama.

## Children :

101. Loulie Watkins.

102. Warren Byers Watkins.

103. Frank Watkins.

104. Mary Lea Watkins.

105. Maria Agnes Watkins.

106. Graham Watkins.

107. Walter Goode Watkins.

108. Sidney Watkins.

109. Alberta Watkins.

## GENERATION V.

101. LOULIE WATKINS, eldest child of Frank Watkins and Alberta Johnston Byers, was born

September 1, 1865; married William Overstreet  
May 15, 1889.

Children :

103. Alberta Overstreet, born March 4, 1890.

104. Lila Andrews Overstreet, born August 29, 1892.

102. WARREN BYERS WATKINS, son of Frank  
Watkins and Alberta Johnston Byers, was born  
May 5, 1857; married Pearl Banks April 2, 1893.

103. Frank Watkins, born April 26, 1869; died  
August 25, 1870.

104. Mary Lea Watkins, born April 22, 1873.

105. Maria Agnes Watkins, born 1870; died 1870.

106. Graham Watkins, born August 22, 1875;  
died April 3, 1882.

107. Walter Goode Watkins, born September 29,  
1877; died June 4, 1878.

108. Sidney Watkins, born February 17, 1880;

109. Alberta Watkins, born 1883; died 1883.

### GENERATION III.

16. ELIZA JOHNSTON, seventh child of John and  
Abigail Johnston, born February 9, 1806; mar-  
ried John Alexander McClung, October, 1825; died  
at St. Paul, Minn., December 28, 1860.

Children:

110. John William McClung.

111. Elizabeth McClung.

112. Mary Eliza McClung.

113. Anna Maria McClung.

114. Thomas McClung.

115. Thomas McClung.

116. Susan Tarleton McClung.

117. Anna Marie McClung.



## GENERATION IV.

110. JOHN WILLIAM McCLUNG, eldest son of John A. McClung and Eliza Johnston McClung, was born November 21, 1826, at Oakley Farm, Mason county, nine miles from Maysville, Ky.; married Mary Roberts Allen, June 5, 1851; died May 27, 1888.

## Children.

- 118. Mary Eliza McClung.
- 119. John Allen McClung.
- 120. Albert Sidney Johnston McClung.
- 121. Sue Keith McClung.
- 122. William Allen McClung.
- 123. Harrison Taylor McClung.
- 124. Nellie McClung.
- 125. Alberta Virginia McClung.
- 126. Julia Lee McClung.

## GENERATION V.

118. MARY ELIZA McCLUNG, first child of John William and Mary McClung, was born at Covington, Ky., May 3, 1852; married Charles A. Biegler, December 24, 1873; died May 1, 1887, at St. Paul (Mr. Biegler was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 11, 1850).

## Children:

- 127. Cameron Allen Biegler, born October 11, 1874.
- 128. Sarah Marshall Biegler, born April 6, 1876.
- 129. John McClung Biegler, born March 5, 1878.
- 130. Philip S. Biegler, born January 30, 1880.
- 131. Marion Biegler, born June 25, 1882.
- 132. Harold G. Biegler, born June 17, 1886.

119. JOHN ALLEN McCLUNG, eldest son of John

William and Mary Allen McClung, born at Indianapolis, Indiana, March 24, 1855; died at St. Paul, Minnesota, September 11, 1856.

120. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON McCLUNG, second son of John William and Mary Allen McClung, born December 20, 1857, in St. Paul, Minnesota; died September 4, 1859.

121. SUE KEITH McCLUNG, second daughter of John William and Mary Allen McClung, born April 11, 1860; died February 23, 1862.

122. WILLIAM ALLEN McCLUNG, third son of John William and Mary Allen McClung, born August 3, 1862; died April 16, 1864.

123. Harrison Taylor McClung, fourth son of John William and Mary Allen McClung, born October 29, 1864; married Rose Belle Hamilton, November 9, 1892.

One child :

126. Kathryn McClung, born October 9, 1895.

124. Nellie McClung, third daughter of John William and Mary Allen McClung, born May 25, 1867; married William T. McMurrin, June 14, 1894.

One child :

133. John Parke Custis McMurrin, born February 25, 1896.

125. Alberta Virginia McClung, fourth daughter of John William and Mary Allen McClung, born April 29, 1869.

126. Julia Lee McClung, fifth daughter of John William and Mary Allen McClung, born November 23, 1872.

## GENERATION IV.

111. Elizabeth McClung, second child of John Alexander and Eliza Johnston McClung, born in Mason county, Kentucky, November 15, 1829; married Major George Thomas Browning, at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 2, 1852; died at St. Paul, April 14, 1874. George Thomas Browning was born at West Union, Ohio, December 5, 1820; died at St. Paul, July 19, 1882.

Children :

134. Eliza McClung Browning.

135. Granville Williams Browning.

## GENERATION V.

134. Eliza McClung Browning, only daughter of George Thomas Browning and Elizabeth McClung Browning, born January 9, 1854; married Nicholas D. Coleman, of New Orleans, La., October 6, 1875; died October 29, 1886.

Children :

136. Lloyd Ruffin Coleman (a son), born November 26, 1876.

137. Browning Coleman (a daughter). born October 3, 1883.

135. Granville Williams Browning, only son of George Thomas Browning and Elizabeth McClung Browning, born at Indianapolis, Ind., March 14, 1856; lawyer in Chicago; unmarried.

## GENERATION IV.

112. Mary Eliza McClung, third child of John, Alexander and Eliza Johnston McClung, born March, 1830; died young.

113. Anna Maria McClung, fourth child of John Alexander and Eliza Johnston McClung, born October, 1831; died young.

114. Thomas McClung, fifth child of John Alexander and Eliza Johnston McClung, born July, 1832; died young.

115. Thomas McClung, sixth child of John Alexander and Eliza Johnston McClung, born September, 1834; died young.

116. Susan Tarleton McClung, seventh child of John Alexander and Eliza Johnston McClung, born November 25, 1838; died at St. Paul, Minnesota, May 14, 1892.

117. Anna Maria McClung, eighth child of John Alexander and Eliza Johnston McClung, born September 8, 1844.

THE FAMILY  
OF  
ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON THE SECOND.

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GENERATION II.

D. ARCHIBALD THE SECOND, the fourth child of Capt. Archibald Johnston the First and Sarah Johnston, was born at Salisbury, Conn., 1767; died at Canfield, O., November 13, 1806; married Rebecca Loveland, who was born 1770, and died 1806, at Canfield, O.

Children:

- 138. Newton Johnston.
- 139. Charles Johnston.
- 140. Samuel Berry Johnston.

GENERATION III.

138. Newton Johnston, eldest child of Archibald and Rebecca Johnston, was born, 1791; died November 20, 1806.

139. Charles Johnston, second child of Archibald and Rebecca Johnston, was born February 14, 1793, at Salisbury, Conn.; married Eliza Ann Bostick, March 12, 1820; died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., September 1, 1845.

Only child:

- 141. Eliza Ann Johnston.

## GENERATION IV.

141. Eliza Ann Johnston, only child of Charles and Eliza Ann Johnston, was born January 27, 1821; married George R. Gaylord, September 24, 1838.

Only child:

142. Charles Johnston Gaylord.

## GENERATION V.

142. Charles Johnston Gaylord, only child of George R. and Eliza Ann Gaylord, was born January 9, 1840; married Mary L. Van Kleeck, November 1, 1861; died May 24, 1876.

Children:

143. Charles R. Gaylord, born October 7, 1862; died April 20, 1864.

144. Jeannie Antoinette Gaylord, born May 26, 1867; died August 9, 1868.

145. Bessie Gaylord, born December 8, 1875.

## GENERATION III.

140. Samuel Berry Johnston, third child of Archibald and Rebecca Johnston, was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, February 20, 1798; married Rebecca Ketcham, May 18, 1841; died at Poughkeepsie, New York, December 13, 1870.

Only child:

146. Mary Johnston.

## GENERATION IV.

146. Mary Johnston, only child of Samuel Berry Johnston and Rebecca Johnston, was born

July 31, 1842; married Edward Elsworth, November 26, 1867.

Children :

147. Grace Varick Elsworth, born December 28, 1868.
148. Mary Johnston Elsworth, born October 15, 1870.
149. Ethel Hinton Elsworth, born June 15, 1872.
150. Edward Wead Elsworth, born January 14, 1876.

NOTE.—The professions or callings of thirty-one male descendants of Captain Archibald Johnston are known to the writer, and sum up as follows: Farmers, 6; Lawyers, 7; Physicians, 4; Professional Soldier, 1; Business, 12; Editor, 1; Teacher or Professor, 1.

But it may be noted of these that at least three practiced law for some time before entering other professions, and six are known to the writer as having pursued farming or planting in addition to their other avocations. During the War between the States, all the adult male members of this family residing in the Southern States served in the Confederate Army. They were six in number.





SUPPLEMENT.

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COLONIAL FAMILIES  
OF  
HANCOCK, STROTHER  
AND  
PRESTON.



## SUPPLEMENT.

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It is not the purpose of the present writer to give in this supplement any full or sufficient history or family record of the three families briefly sketched herein. The data to which he has access, and which he uses sparingly, merely enabled him to supply a contribution which may be employed as an *aide memoir* by more exhaustive writers. These histories are developed only in so far as they touch upon the main subject of this volume, the Johnstons of Salisbury.

The Strothers are a numerous and influential connection, with many distinguished men in it, including some careful genealogists, intent on verifying their family tree, to whom I am content to defer in all disputed points. The Prestons are a multitude, with ample material to make up an octavo volume and plenty of hands to do the work of chronicling their deeds and destinies whenever they shall call for it. Only the name of Hancock has expired in the lapse of time, if even this be so. But it is a good old colonial family, which should not drop entirely from the memory of men and leave no trace behind. And so the writer has put down what he knows, so that others may add to it, if they have the requisite information.

This supplement like the body of the volume, might well bear for its motto, the Gaelic proverb:

“Curri me clach er do cuirn,  
I will add a stone to your cairn.”

THE HANCOCK FAMILY  
OF  
FOTHERINGAY, VIRGINIA.

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The Hancocks were among the founders of the colony of Virginia, and attained large wealth before the Revolution, though they were not prominent, so far as appears, in politics, or otherwise than as landed gentry. The first mention of them in this country is of the emigrant and progenitor, "William Hancock," who came over in 1620. In the appendix to Stith's History of Virginia, 1753, the Second Charter of James I, May 23 1609, is to be found; and in it appears the name of William Hancock, without any other title or designation.

In "The General Historie of Virginia," etc., by "Captain John Smith, London, 1624," page 133, appears among the names of "Adventurers," "alphabetically set downe," the name of "William Hancock."

The name is given the same on page 49, in Vol. II of Capt. John Smith's General Historie (same as above), Richmond, 1819.

In "The Genesis of the United States," containing the valuable documentary collections of Alexander Brown, at page 217, is given among the corporators of the Second Charter of James I,

1609, the name of William Hancock. And at page 909 is the entry :

“ Hancock, Wm., Sub—  
“ Paid £62 10 5.”

Brown adds that a pound then was worth about twenty-five dollars of present money.

In the Virginia Historical Collections, Volume 8, page 278, New Series, appears the following entry :

“ William Hancocke, killed at Berkeley, 1622.”  
A list of the slain is there said to be given,  
“ Smith, p. 70.” “ Smith II, p. 65.”

William Hancock seems to have been a man of some substance. The first entry in the record in the Family Bible is as follows: “ In the year 1620, Wm. Hancock, in search of forest for his building of ships embarked for ye plantations, being one of the company owners thereof, leaving his familie in England. On the 22d of March, 1622, he, with others, was massacred by ye Salvages at Thorpe’s House, Berkeley Hundreds, fifty miles from Charles City. In 1630, Augustin, son and heir of William, came to claim the estate, and died, leaving children.”

Thorpe’s House at which William Hancock was killed by the Indians in the general massacre of March 22, 1622, was the residence, as Captain John Smith says (page 145), of “ that worthy religious gentleman, Mr. George Thorp, Deputie of the College lands, sometime one of His Majestie’s Pensioners, and in command one of the principall in Virginia.”

Further light is thrown upon William Hancock's emigration in the MSS. gift of Mr. Alexander Maitland to the Lenox Library of "John Smyth's Virginia Papers and Autographs, 1613-1776. From the Berkeley and Cholmondeley Archives." These MSS. are not the work of the great Capt. John Smith, but of John Smyth, of Nibley (born 1567; died 1641), and were part of the Cholmondeley Collection, Condover Hall, Shropshire.

"The MSS. tells us that in 1618 Smyth entered into a partnership with Sir William Throckmorton, Sir George Yeardley, Richard Berkeley and George Thorpe, for the purpose of founding in Virginia a colony to be known as the "Berkeley Hundred." In September of the following year these men fitted out a bark, the Margaret of Bristol, with immigrants and supplies for the prospective settlement. An account of this voyage, indorsed "The voyage written || by Fferdinando || Yate to verginia || 1619," is given in one of the manuscripts of the collection.

In the description of the voyage it appears that the Margaret set sail on September 16, 1619, and cast anchor in Chesapeake Bay, after a tempestuous voyage, on the 30th day of November. William Hancock very probably came over at this time, though 1620 is given as the date in the Bible. He was evidently associated in some way with Berkeley and Thorpe.

From that time down to the Revolution we have no authentic annals of the family, except the brief record of the Family Bible. Summed up it brings

us to Col. George Hancock, of Fotheringay, thus : Augustin's son, William, born 1631, left son George (1st), born 1658. He left one son, Robert, born 1679 ; died 1732. Robert had seven children, five of whom died without issue. The fifth child, George (2d), born 1724 ; married Mary Jones and had three sons and a daughter. He died during the Revolutionary War. One of his sons, Augustin, born 1756, died in the army, unmarried. His eldest son, a cripple, also died unmarried. His son, George (3d), known as Col. George Hancock of Fotheringay, was born in 1754 ; married Margaret Strother, at Fincastle, Virginia, September 18, 1781, and died at Fotheringay July 18, 1820. Margaret Strother was the daughter of George Strother and Mary Kennerly, who was born September 10, 1746, and died at Fotheringay, June 18, 1830. Margaret Strother was born November 16, 1763, and died at Louisville, Ky., October 23, 1834. Margaret Strother and her brother were brought up from an early age, until almost grown, by an uncle, John Strother, in which the traditions of both families concur. Mary Kennerly's brother Samuel married Mary Hancock, born November 4, 1759, only sister of Col. George Hancock (3d). They removed late in life to St. Louis, where their descendants still reside.

Colonel Hancock (3d) was a man of note in his day, and the countryside was full of anecdotes of him within the memory of the present writer. He had a splendid presence, being six feet three inches

in height, and possessed much of the personal beauty that distinguished his daughters as among the most beautiful women in Virginia. His son, Colonel George Hancock (4th), of Louisville, Kentucky, was a classmate of President Woolsey at Yale, who told the present writer that he remembered him as the handsomest young man he had ever seen. He preserved his fine appearance to an extreme old age.

At the opening of the Revolutionary War, though a very young man, George Hancock (3d) entered the service as a colonel in the Virginia line, his rank being probably due to his father's large wealth and influence. This gentleman, George Hancock (2d), owned large possessions in the Sea Islands of South Carolina, and being in years and ill with the gout, started to Virginia with his daughter and a body of faithful slaves in order to evade the British troops, who had taken possession of the sea coast. He died on the road at King's Mountain, South Carolina. His son, Col. George Hancock (3d), is stated by tradition to have been on Pulaski's staff and to have received the body of the illustrious Pole, when he fell at Savannah. Captured there himself, he was paroled to go to Virginia, where he married in 1781. After the war, having lost the greatest part of his estate, he began the practice of law, in which he was successful, at Fincastle, Virginia. He was a member of the Fourth Congress, and was strongly attached to the policy of President Washington. Having voted for Jay's Treaty, he was



rejected by his constituents, and did not re-enter political life. In his latter years he resided at Fotheringay, and his remains lie in the white vault which he had excavated high on the mountain side and overlooking what is called "The Happy Valley." This family tomb is visible from the railroad on the opposite side of the valley, near Big Spring, Va.

The following is the record from the Family Bible :

"In ye year 1620, Wm. Hancock, in search for Forrest for his building of Ships, embarked for ye Plantations, being one of ye Company owners thereof, leaving his familie in England ; on ye 22d of March, 1622, he, with others, was massacred by ye salvages at Thorpe's House, Berkeley Hundred, fifty miles from Charles City.

"In 1630, Augustin, son and heir of William, came to Virginia to claim the estate, and died, leaving children, Robert, William, Sarah and Ruth. William, born 1631, died 1672, leaving sons, George, born 1658 ; Jubal, 1660 ; Jubal killed by Indians at 'Jinito.' George died, leaving one child, Robert, born 1679, died 1732. Robert left children, Robert, born 1711 ; he was ancestor of Colonel Wm. Hancock, of Bedford county, Virginia ; Edward, born 1713, died young ; and Dinah, born 1717, married 'Mr. Patterson,' of Virginia, died without children ; William, born 1720, never married ; and George, born 1724, who married Mary Jones and had issue. Thomas and Joshua,

Thomas, born 1727; Joshua, born 1729, both lost at sea.

“George Hancock and Mary Jones’ children were Edward, born 1752; never married; died 1820; George, born June 13, 1754, died July 18, 1820; he married Peggy or Margaret Strother (daughter of George Strother and Mary Kennerly), whose second marriage was to Major Lockhart.”

## THE STROTHER FAMILY.

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The marriage of Col. George Hancock (3d) with Margaret Strother united two old colonial families. These touch upon the family of Johnston of Salisbury, through the marriage of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston with two granddaughters of Colonel Hancock and wife, Henrietta Preston and Eliza Griffin, so that all his descendants count Colonel Hancock and wife among their ancestors.

Margaret Strother herself was the daughter of George Strother and Mary Kennerly, his wife. The Strothers were a rich and powerful connection, and, according to tradition, renowned for beauty, brilliancy and a certain imperiousness of temper, verging on lawlessness. But in those days each old Virginia Don, on his ample estate, was almost a law unto himself. A good deal has been written, and many facts have been accumulated, in regard to this family.

General D. H. Strother (known under the *nom de plume* of Porte Crayon) devoted considerable time and research to tracing the Strother Family in England and America, but it would be aside from the purpose of this sketch to do more than briefly mention some of the salient points of this narrative. Mr. P. N. Strother, of Pearisburg, Va., an ardent, but accurate, genealogist, has also made a study of all accessible data, and is preparing an

extended memoir of the family. Based upon this and other sources, I have drawn up a table, accompanying this sketch; but I am aware that there are discrepancies in it with other accounts entitled to respect. They will not, however, invalidate its important features.

According to the interesting paper of General D. H. Strother, the Strother family was of great wealth and power from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century in the county of Northumberland, where "it vied with the Percys, Howards, Dacres, Scroops and Bedfords in high commands. The ladies of the family also intermarried with the Fenwicks, Musgraves, Selbys, and Widdringtons, names familiar in all the chivalric chronicles and ballads of the Scotch and English border." But, at present, it must be added, the family is represented "among the small landholders of Northumberland and also in Scotland." In a word, the respectable remains of a great fighting family still exist around and about their ancient home, but with loss of prestige.

In America better fortunes awaited the Strothers. Somewhere, as early as 1673, William Strother emigrated from Northumberland county, England, to Virginia. Almost certainly he was one of the family already mentioned; but, as we do not know who his father was, it is useless to speculate on mythical pedigrees, and we may as well leave the English family out of the question. His descendants have occupied a very conspicuous place in the history of this country, numbering among their

members two Presidents of the United States, John Tyler and Zachary Taylor; a distinguished general, Edmund Pendleton Gaines; Bishop Madison; Governor Madison, of Kentucky, and many others of note in their day. They were intermarried with the Lewises, Dabneys, Kennerlys, Thorntons, Masons of Gunston, Madisons and Washingtons; and the acres must have been broad that could stand a subdivision into eight or ten inheritances in each generation.

William Strother settled on the banks of the Rappahannock river, in Richmond county (now King George county), where he died in 1702. His children were William, died 1727; James, died 1716, unmarried; Jeremiah, died in Culpeper county, 1741; Robert, died in King George county, 1735; Benjamin, died in King George county, 1752, and Joseph, died also in King George county, 1766. One of his grandsons, Francis, of Rush River, or St. Mark's parish, as he is sometimes designated, the ancestor of Margaret Strother, had ten children, and many others were blessed with a numerous progeny.

The Strothers seem to have been closely connected with the Kennerlys by intermarriage and in business. Jeremiah Strother married Miss Kennerly, a great-aunt of Margaret Strother, and removed to South Carolina. And James and Elizabeth Kennerly owned an estate, known as Delmere Forest, under a patent for 583 1-3 acres, dated June 6, 1735, located in St. Charles parish, Culpeper county; in which Francis, the father of

George Strother, also had his home. George Strother, in his last will, devised to his wife, Mary Kennerly, for life and then to his daughter, Margaret, land at Kennerly Mountain bought of William Baker, who bought it from Lord Fairfax, and to his sons, John and George, land bought of James Kennerly. His executors were James Kennerly, John Strother and Francis Strother.

Margaret Strother's mother was Mary Kennerly, born in 1746. George Strother and Mary Kennerly were neighbors in youth, in days when the Old Dominion was in full tide of prosperity; and, in later years, when she was an old woman, she still looked back with regret on the stately ceremonial and vanities of colonial society. George Strother died young (1767); and his wife, left a widow at twenty-one years of age, made a second marriage, December 5, 1770, with Major Patrick Lockhart, a Scotchman by birth, and a very ardent patriot. He was a worthy and sturdy character, but was impoverished by his share in the Revolutionary War. He and his wife had a daughter, who died in infancy, and a son, James Lockhart, who died in Nashville, Tenn., November 6, 1832, aged sixty-one years. After her husband's death in 1809, Mrs. Lockhart lived with her daughter, Mrs. Hancock, at Fotheringay, until her own death, June 18, 1830, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. She was laid in the family vault of George Hancock, where rest also his body, and that of his daughter, Mrs. Julia Clark, wife of Gen. William Clark, of Missouri.

From the union of Margaret Strother, daughter of George Strother and Mary Kennerly, with Col. George Hancock of Fotheringay, sprang three families, of which a brief account is given herewith—the Griffins, the Prestons, and the Clarks. They had also a son, George Hancock (4th), of whom a short sketch is also appended.

The descendants of George Hancock and Margaret Strother inherited many of the traits for which their colonial and revolutionary ancestry were distinguished, which it would not be difficult for one conversant with the family history to point out. Longevity, great physical strength and a rare beauty of face and form have marked a goodly number of their offspring. The children were famous in their day for a very uncommon beauty. Julia, the third daughter, was thought by her admirers "the most beautiful woman in Virginia;" but her husband, General Clark, was celebrated as well for the ruggedness of his person as for his energy of character and nobility of nature. The Griffins have all been endowed with muscular strength, vigor of constitution and a sweet persuasiveness almost phenomenal; and, as a rule, while the Prestons have been more or less hardy, they have been nearly always remarkable for size and presence; and Colonel George Hancock (4th) had all these traits.

Colonel George Hancock (4th), youngest child of Colonel George Hancock and Margaret Strother and their only surviving son, is still remembered by the older citizens of Louisville, Kentucky,

where he died in 1875 at seventy-seven years of age. An excellent sketch of his life is given by Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston in his History of Louisville. An autobiography, or even a well planned biography, recounting the stirring incidents of his life, would read like a romance. He was a youth of singular beauty and possibly some waywardness. His father, who had many friends in the North, sent him, at an early age, to school at New Haven during the war with Great Britain. In one youthful escapade he fell into the hands of the enemy, but was set free without injury. At Yale, where he was educated, he was under the guardianship of General David Humphreys, and was in the same class with President Woolsey, who told the writer that he was the handsomest young man he had ever known. It is possible that he paid more attention to social enjoyment than to books, but he was a fair scholar and always a great reader.

When he returned home he entered at once into politics and was elected to the Legislature. But he served only one term. On a visit to Kentucky to his sister, Mrs. Preston, he married Miss Eliza Croghan, the niece of his brother-in-law, Gen. William Clark, and the sister of Col. George Croghan, the hero of Fort Sandusky. This was in 1819, before he was twenty-two years of age. He removed to Kentucky a few years later, and engaged in agriculture, or rather in the liberal life of a country gentleman of that day. The rest of his life was spent in Kentucky, where he farmed



at various periods in Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby and Carroll counties. He was an admirable judge of land and of values, and had a singular faculty of taking the roughest looking property, and by his taste, skill and husbandry, transforming it into a most inviting home. He would have made a wonderful landscape gardener. Indeed he was one.

His hospitality was very profuse; and, with no children of his own, he gathered around him his kindred and friends with a welcome so generous that his home was a real centre of family love and influence. In all this he was seconded and greatly aided by his second wife, Mary Davidson, of whose family a sketch is given in the memoir herein of Col. J. Stoddard Johnston. To Colonel Hancock's robust physique, personal attractions, magnetic manner, ready conversational eloquence, wit and wonderful vivacity of intellect, he added a shrewd and accurate knowledge of business affairs, and great daring and energy. These traits led him into enterprises of great magnitude, and with striking vicissitudes of fortune. Withal he was an old-fashioned gentleman of most benevolent nature, kind to everybody, rich and poor, and beloved by all. It could truly be said of him, ruling his patriarchal home with thoughtfulness and dignity, that there never was a better master; and his servants, inherited for generations, were his best friends. He was the last of the name of the descendants of George Hancock (2d) born in 1724.

The writer remembers among his earliest recollections the wonderful and striking manly beauty

of Capt. George Hancock Griffin; and later on, how, while still a college student, he was, as a guest in his hospitable home in New York, completely won and captivated by the persuasive voice, gracious manner and manly thought of his kinsman, Lieutenant William Preston Griffin. Dr. John Strother Griffin, still a hale citizen of Los Angeles, Cal., now eighty-three years of age, has always been noted for his strength and endurance. Mrs. Eliza Griffin Johnston had the same characteristics and much beauty, and her children have to a considerable degree inherited her endowments.

General William Clark, who married the youngest daughter of Colonel Hancock, is now best known as the joint discoverer, with Merriwether Lewis, of the mouth of the Columbia river, which constituted the most valid claim of the United States to the possession of Oregon and the country to the sources of that mighty stream. He was the younger brother of George Rogers Clark, who is gradually coming to be recognized as the heroic leader, who, with a little band of Kentuckians, by his victories wrested the Northwestern Territory from Great Britain. As Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Gen. William Clark had an influence over the Western tribes never equaled before or since by any white man. He was loved as a friend and father and obeyed as the Great Red-Headed Chief, who could be trusted to the uttermost. Of him it was said as contemporary history, in *Niles Register*, Volume 55, page 33:

“General William Clark died at St. Louis, September 2, 1838, aged sixty-eight years. After his explorations he was made Governor of Missouri, and afterward Superintendent of Indian Affairs. His name was known by the most remote tribes, and his word was revered by them everywhere. They regarded him as a father, and his signature—which is known by every Indian in the most distant wild of the Far West—wherever shown was respected.”

His sons were all men of high standing in their several spheres.

But by far the most numerous branch of Colonel Hancock's descendants were the Prestons, who abound unto the fourth and fifth generation. His daughter Caroline became the wife of Major William Preston of the United States Army. Major Preston was born too late to take part in the Revolutionary struggle, in which his father had an honorable and distinguished share, but he served with credit under Gen. Anthony Wayne and in the control of the Indian tribes in the Southwest.

Major William Preston was born March 26, 1765, married March 24, 1802, and died at Smithfield, Montgomery county, Virginia, in 1821. He was appointed captain in the United States army by President Washington in 1794, and was subsequently promoted to be a major. He was a member of the Cincinnati Society. He resigned late in life and removed to Louisville, Ky., where he had a large estate. Major Preston was the third of five brothers, all noted for their talents, vigor, per-

sonal worth and magnificent presence. He himself was six feet five inches in height, at one time weighed four hundred pounds and was considered in strength second only to Peter Francisco. Many of his descendants have inherited his lofty stature and other of his traits. He was a man of wit, daring and genial temper, the favorite of an extensive family connection.

Major Preston was the son of Col. William Preston, of Smithfield, Virginia, and Susannah Smith, daughter of Francis Smith and Elizabeth Waddy, of Henrico county; and Colonel Preston was the son of John Preston and Elizabeth Patton, his wife. John Preston and his kinsmen claimed to be descended from three brothers who were among the defenders of Londonderry in its famous siege. He emigrated from Londonderry in 1735 to Augusta county, Virginia, when his son William was eight years old, and died young in 1740. William was his only son, but he left four daughters, from whom sprang four very notable families—the Breckinridges, Browns, Blairs and Howards, whose members have generally lived in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri and the Southwest. A talent for oratory and for military and political life has marked many of the scions of this stout Scotch-Irish breed, and the descendants of Col. William Preston have evinced the same traits, as, for instance, William Campbell Preston, of South Carolina; Gen. William Preston, of Kentucky; Gov. James McDowell, of Virginia; William Ballard Preston, of Virginia; Gen. Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana, and many others.

Colonel William Preston, following in the footsteps of his uncle, Col. James Patton, who had been the leading man on that frontier at an earlier day, took an active and useful part in the Revolutionary struggle. He was County Lieutenant of Fincastle and Montgomery counties, embracing the territory of Kentucky, a member of the House of Burgesses, and took part in the battle of King's Mountain. He was one of the founders of Liberty Hall Academy, the original of Washington and Lee University. He was a man of great wealth, power and influence in his day, and much esteemed by his contemporaries.

Among all the descendants of Col. William Preston, of Smithfield, there has been none who excelled in natural gifts, personal accomplishments and public services, his grandson and namesake, Gen. William Preston, of Kentucky; and yet, with all he was and did, men continually wondered that he allowed to go to waste talents and abilities equal to the highest achievements. So great and versatile were his gifts, so untrammelled his strength of mind and body, so rare his advantages and opportunities, that, though he accomplished much, his friends felt it was but the by-play of a giant in his moods, who yet would not exert his full powers.

William Preston (3d) was the only son who reached manhood, of Major William Preston and Caroline Hancock. In his boyhood, though headstrong and wayward, his manly and generous qualities won him both the leadership and the affection of his comrades. He was a splendid horseman and

famous swimmer ; and, living on the banks of the Ohio, often swam across it, not far above the Falls. At fourteen years of age, he saved from drowning a lad, who later in life became an honored citizen of Louisville.

He was a widow's son, and she a woman struggling with debt and narrow means, though she had a large estate. His reckless prodigality as a youth often embarrassed his mother, but her high principle and resolve to sacrifice every interest to honor strengthened and magnified his native integrity and chivalry. He attributed much to his eldest sister, Henrietta, who was especially devoted to him. He went to various schools in Kentucky, learning a great deal in a rather desultory manner, and eventually found his way to New Haven, and later to the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated. It was always rather a marvel to the writer when and how he got a scholarship in the classics, as easy, as gentlemanly and as critically correct as need be for a professorial chair. His natural gifts and a certain fire and concentration in study, which marked all his mentality and action, are the only solution.

Returning to Kentucky he began the practice of the law in Louisville, but with no great enthusiasm at first. Indeed, he never did undertake the drudgery of an attorney's life ; but, as he said, practised like a Roman patrician, for his kindred and clients. And yet few lawyers in America have ever become so absorbed in their practice as he in the great cases to which he devoted his atten-

tion and which he prepared with a scope of view, a depth of research and a careful consideration of detail almost unequalled. And before a jury he was a formidable opponent; indeed terrible, as he sometimes proved to unworthy adversaries.

But this was a later phase of his life. In 1840, at the age of twenty-four, he married Margaret Wickliffe, a kinswoman, the daughter of Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington, Kentucky, known as "the Old Duke," the greatest lawyer of his day in Kentucky. She was, in every sense, his peer; a lady, whose beauty, goodness and talents won unbounded admiration in her youth and whose influence has never wavered in Kentucky through a life reaching nearly four score years. A large family was born to them, the members of which have kept up the *prestige* of their parents.

William Preston always had a strong predilection for military affairs, and during the Mexican War was made lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Kentucky Volunteers. Though this command did not see much service, yet coming as he did of a family identified with the old army, he was thrown into close relations with the most eminent officers and won the particular notice and affection of Gen. Winfield Scott, of whom he became a devoted friend and active partisan. Indeed, later on, he contributed largely to General Scott's nomination for the Presidency in 1852. After the war he had been elected to the convention held in 1849 to amend the State Constitution, and secured great respect by the independence of his opinions and

actions and the philosophical basis of his convictions. In politics he was nominally a Whig, according to the traditions of his family and certain strong conservative instincts; but he embraced a moderate view of the State Rights theory of national politics, which unfitted him for party work as a hack in harness. However, he was elected to the Legislature and to Congress. Personally, no man was ever more popular with his constituency, but ideas are stronger than men; and when Louisville joined the fanatical Know-Nothing Crusade in 1855, he led the opposition, though he knew that he was signing his political death warrant. In this case, as in many others, he evinced a certain stubbornness, or tenacity of opinion and purpose, that prevented him from receiving the highest rewards of party service. Gen. John C. Breckinridge said of him, "If Preston were to come to a precipice a thousand feet deep and honor bade him go on, he would take the leap."

He soon took high rank in the Democratic party, and would have been its nominee for Governor, but he was persuaded to accept the mission to Spain, to which he was appointed by President Buchanan. When the war broke out in 1862, though he distrusted secession as a remedy and had little faith in its ultimate success, he resigned, returned home and went South, where he entered the Confederate service as aide-de-camp to Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who had a great affection for him. General Johnston died in his arms. He was made a Brigadier General by President Davis,



and was distinguished in the bloody battles at Murfreesboro, and still more for conduct at Chickamauga, which won him the commendation even of foreign critics. He was subsequently in command in Southwestern Virginia, but was sent on a mission to Mexico by President Davis. He saw the close of the war only in its dying throes in Texas, whence he went to England.

After the close of the war General Preston was welcomed back to Kentucky with great enthusiasm not only by the returned Confederates, who looked to him as a great leader, but by the Southern sympathizers, who knew him to be a man who had proved his faith by his works. This was his great opportunity. There was nothing that Kentucky could give him that it would not have granted. But the iron had entered his soul, his ambition was paralyzed, his heart was well nigh broken. In becoming a soldier he had never forgotten that he was a citizen, and now all his high ideals were shattered. The cause was lost.

He always refused to apply for a pardon and would seek no office; but his patriotism did not waver. He loyally accepted the situation, and his voice was the most potent in the counsels of the Democratic party in Kentucky. He became warmly interested in the election of Mr. Tilden, and was much in the confidence of that statesman. He always took a share in the political direction of the State, but his time and attention were given in his latter days almost exclusively to the study and management of certain great lawsuits already

mentioned. He died at his home at Lexington, Kentucky, September 21, 1887.

General Preston was a man of lofty stature, handsome face, and commanding presence. His great size, his gallant bearing and his Roman features attracted attention everywhere. His voice like a trumpet, his contagious laugh, his magnetic manner, his intellectual poise, and a fire and vigor of speech and thought, in which humor, audacity, sympathy and lofty ideals were mingled, made him a favorite popular orator. He had a loathing for the mere demagoguery of practical politics; but as a political leader and counselor was adroit, daring and wise. In private life, his genial manner, joyous nature, wit, profuse liberality, and stately hospitality made him a general favorite, and his home a social centre. His conversational talent was extraordinary, the fit exponent of a mind of unbounded versatility. It was at his table, or in his library, that he was at his best, and the more intellectual his audience, the more was it fascinated. His mind was philosophical, but so versatile that it drifted with the mood and the play of conversation, from the profoundest topics to anecdote, illustration or epigram, but all illumined by scholarship and dignified by strong thought. Withal, he was an accurate man of business, and managed his affairs well in buying and selling real estate, of which he was a large holder, though his lavish expenditure prevented any great accumulation of fortune. He was not careless, but profuse. Those who knew him well loved him much—

loved him most ; and this must be the apology for this brief memoir of a man who deserves from every point a fuller memorial ; for he was the representative of a class whom we shall see no more. Henry Watterson, in a brief editorial on his life and character, written when he died, summed him up as " The Last of the Cavaliers."

If this notice of the Prestons seems a little extended it is in complaisance to a very numerous tribe of collaterals, whose fuller history may be found in " Memoranda of the Preston Family," by Col. John Mason Brown; in the Historical Documents of Washington and Lee University; in the Proceedings of the Scotch-Irish Society, and in the careful and trustworthy " History of Augusta County, Va.," by James Addison Waddell.

ANCESTORS OF MARGARET STROTHER.

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GENEALOGICAL TABLES

OF

STROTHER FAMILY.

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A, B, C and D Indicate the Lineal Ancestors  
of Margaret Strother Hancock.

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GENERATION I.

A. WILLIAM STROTHER (the First), emigrant  
before 1673, from Northumberland county, Eng-  
land; married Dorothy; died 1702, in King George  
county, Virginia.

Children:

B—

- a. William (second), died 1727.
- b. James, died 1716.
- c. Jeremiah, died 1741.
- d. Robert, died 1735.
- e. Benjamin, died 1752.
- f. Joseph, died 1766.

GENERATION II.

B. William (Second), son of William, married  
Margaret, daughter of Francis Thornton and his

wife, Alice, the daughter of Anthony Savage. William died in 1727.

Children :

- a. William (Third).
- (C) b. Francis, of Rush River.
- c. Anthony.
- d. James. died 1766.
- e. Benjamin.

### GENERATION III.

William (Third), eldest son of William (Second) and Margaret Thornton Strother ; married Margaret Watts ; died 1733.

Children :

- a. Elizabeth, married John Frogg.
- b. Agatha, married John Madison (parents of Bishop Madison and Governor Madison of Kentucky).
- c. Margaret, married Gabriel Jones, " the Lawyer "
- d. Anna, married Francis Tyler (grandparent of President John Tyler).
- e. Jane, married Thomas Lewis.

Anthony, third son of William (Second) and Margaret Thornton Strother, married Betheland Stron, and was the ancestor of the branch from which General D. H. Strother is descended.

Benjamin, fifth and youngest son of William (Second) and Margaret Thornton Strother, married the Widow Fitzhugh, sister of George Mason, of Gunston. Their daughter, Alice, married Robert Washington.

Francis, of Rush River, second son of William (Second) and Margaret Thornton Strother ; married Susannah Dabney, daughter of John Dabney ; died 1752.

## Children :

- a. William (Fourth).
- b. John, married Mary Wade 1795.
- c. Anthony, married Frances Eastham, died 1777.
- d. Francis.
- (D) e. George.
- f. Robert.
- g. Elizabeth, married Thomas Gaines.
- h. Mary, married Mr. Covington.
- i. Betheland, married Mr. Willis.
- j. Susannah, married James Gaines (parents of General Edmund Pendleton Gaines).
- k. Margaret, married Mr. Deatherage.

## GENERATION IV.

WILLIAM STROTHER (Fourth), eldest son of Francis Strother, of Rush River, and Susannah Dabney Strother; married Mrs. Susannah Pannill.

## Children:

- a. Susannah, married Capt. Moses Hawkins (parents of Moses and William Hawkins, of Woodford county, Ky.).
- b. William Dabney Strother.
- c. Sarah, married Richard Taylor (father of President Zachary Taylor).

GEORGE STROTHER, fifth son of Francis Strother, of Rush River, and Susannah Dabney Strother; married Mary Kennerly; died 1767.

## Children:

- a. John Strother.
- b. George Strother.
- c. Margaret Strother, who married Col. George Hancock (3d) of Fotheringay, was born September 16, 1763, and died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Caroline Preston, Louisville, Ky., October 3, 1834.

DESCENDANTS  
OF  
COLONEL GEORGE HANCOCK (3d),  
OF FOTHERINGAY,  
AND  
MARGARET STROTHER HANCOCK,  
HIS WIFE.

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GENERATION I.

George Hancock (3d) and Margaret Strother Hancock.

Children:

- A. Mary Hancock.
- B. Caroline Hancock.
- C. John Strother Hancock.
- D. Julia Hancock.
- E. George Hancock (4th).

GENERATION II.

A—THE GRIFFIN FAMILY.

Mary Hancock, eldest daughter of George Hancock (3d) and Margaret Strother Hancock, born February 14, 1783 ; married December 23, 1806, to John Caswell Griffin, of Virginia ; died April 26, 1826, at Fincastle, Va.

## Children :

1. George Hancock Griffin.
2. William Preston Griffin.
3. Julia Elizabeth Griffin, born June 21, 1817; died January 11, 1820.
4. Caroline Margaret Griffin, born November 14, 1818; died October 28, 1819.
5. John Strother Griffin.
6. Eliza Croghan Griffin.

## GENERATION III.

1. George Hancock Griffin, eldest son of John Caswell Griffin and Mary Hancock Griffin, born November 21, 1808; never married, and died at Tampa Bay in Florida, October 7, 1836, during the Seminole War, being then a Captain in the United States Regular Army and aide-de-camp to Gen. Zachary Taylor.

2. William Preston Griffin, second son of John Caswell Griffin and Mary Hancock Griffin, born February 25, 1810; died December 4, 1851. William Preston Griffin was an officer of distinction in the U. S. Navy. He married, first, Mary Lawrence, only child of Commodore Lawrence, of historic memory ("Don't give up the ship"). Mary Lawrence Griffin died at Florence, Italy, leaving one child, a daughter, Mary Lawrence Griffin, who married William Redmond, of New York. She left an only child, Preston Redmond. Lieutenant Griffin's second wife was Christine Kean, of New York, who survives. They had no children.

5. John Strother Griffin, fifth child of John Caswell Griffin and Mary Hancock Griffin, born



June 25, 1816; Surgeon in United States Army with General Kearney in the Mexican War; settled at Los Angeles, Cal., as a practising physician; married Louisa Hayes; has no children.

6. Eliza Croghan Griffin, youngest child of John Caswell Griffin and Mary Hancock Griffin, born December 26, 1821; married General Albert Sidney Johnston. Fuller mention is made of her and her descendants in connection with his life in this volume.

## GENERATION II.

### THE PRESTON FAMILY.

B. Caroline Hancock, second daughter of George Hancock (3d) and Margaret Strother Hancock, born March 25, 1785; married Major William Preston, U. S. A., March 24, 1802; and died December 20, 1847.

#### Children:

1. Henrietta Johnston Preston.
2. Maria Preston.
3. Caroline Preston.
4. Josephine Preston.
5. Julia Preston.
6. Hancock Preston.
7. William Preston.
8. Susan Marshall Preston.

## GENERATION III.

1. Henrietta Johnston Preston (so christened), eldest daughter. Full mention in the sketch of General Albert Sidney Johnston.

2. Maria Preston, second daughter of William Preston and Caroline Hancock Preston, born —, 1804; married John Pope, lawyer of Louisville,

Kentucky, June —, 1824, who died leaving her a widow at an early age. Her only child died in infancy. She brought up her nieces, Susan and Maria, daughters of her sister, Josephine, and the children of Susan (Mrs. Barr), and died April 15, 1895, at the advanced age of ninety years.

3. Caroline Preston, third daughter of William Preston and Caroline Hancock Preston, born —, at "Robinson's Tract," in Wythe, now Pulaski, county, Virginia; married Colonel Abram Woolley, U. S. A., at "Solitude," near Middletown, Jefferson county, Kentucky: died at New Orleans, March 18, 1840.

Children:

- a. John Pope Woolley.
- b. Mary Margaret Hancock Woolley
- c. William Preston Woolley.
- d. Louis Marshall Woolley.
- e. Llewellyn Powell Woolley.

Only William and Llewellyn survived the mother, and Llewellyn died in infancy.

(c) William Preston Woolley, born May 2, 1830; died at Buffalo, N. Y., September 7, 1850, and was buried at Louisville, Ky., September, 13, 1850. He evinced uncommon literary and musical talents at an early age, and became sole editor and manager of a vigorous daily newspaper in Louisville before he reached nineteen years. He had started on a journey to Europe, but was taken sick and died immediately after leaving home. Had he lived there was scarcely a doubt among his acquaintances that he would have won much distinction.

4. Josephine Preston, fourth daughter of William Preston and Caroline Hancock Preston, born at Robinson's Tract, Va., December 25, 1809; married Jason Rogers, October 16, 1831; died November 6, 1842, at Louisville, Ky.

Jason Rogers was born in Orange county, N. Y., February 2, 1803; died April 6, 1848, at Louisville, Ky. He was a captain in the Sixth Infantry, and served with credit in the Black Hawk War, and as lieutenant colonel of the Louisville Legion in the Mexican War. He was an amiable, honorable and gallant gentleman.

#### Children :

- a. Caroline Preston Rogers.
- b. Preston Rogers.
- c. Susan Preston Rogers.
- d. Sidney Johnston Rogers.
- e. Maria Pope Rogers.
- f. James Rogers.
- g. Joseph Jason Rogers.

#### GENERATION IV.

a. Caroline Preston Rogers, eldest child of Jason Rogers and Josephine Preston Rogers, born at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 29, 1833; died May 4, 1837, at Louisville, Ky.

b. Preston Rogers, eldest son of Jason Rogers and Josephine Preston Rogers, born April 6, 1835; married Sophie Leight Ranney, daughter of Willis Ranney (born September 22, 1805, died December 3, 1893), and Sophie Leight (born July 8, 1812, died June 20, 1888). Mrs. Rogers was born September 11, 1838; married December 3, 1857.

## Children :

Josephine Preston (Effie) Rogers, born September 28, 1858; married Walter Rawlings Hill, June 4, 1864.

One daughter:

Sophie Preston Hill, born June 15, 1895.

Ella Ranney Rogers, born August 16, 1860; married William Paca Lee, November 18, 1890. One daughter:

Sophie Rogers Lee, born July 30, 1895.

Adelaide Jacob Rogers, born November 23, 1862; unmarried.

c. Susan Preston Rogers, third child of Jason and Josephine Preston Rogers, born September 24, 1836; married the Hon. John Watson Barr, United States District Judge; died .

## Children:

Maria Preston Pope. died in infancy.

Anna. born February 3, 1861; unmarried.

John Watson Barr, Jr., born November 25, 1863; married Margaret McFerran, November 12, 1891. One child, John McFerran Barr, born October 19, 1882.

Caroline Preston Barr, born December 24, 1864; married Morton W. Joyes, lawyer, Louisville. Three children:

Watson Barr Joyes.

Preston Pope Joyes.

Florence Joyes.

Susan Barr, born September 3, 1866; married Edward J. McDermott, lawyer, Louisville, in 1895. One daughter, born June, 1897.

Jason Rogers Barr, born January 5, 1868 (civil engineer); married Elizabeth Wood in 1895. One child, John Watson Barr., born in 1897.

Josephine Barr, born April 8, 1869; married John B. McFerran, October 12, 1894. One child, John B. McFerran, born September 1, 1895.

Elise Barr, born January 29, 1871; unmarried.

d. Sidney Johnston Rogers, fourth child of Jason and Josephine Rogers, born October 9, 1837, at Louisville, Ky.; married Belle Brent; died April 17, 1885.

Children:

Jason Rogers, died in infancy.

Susan Preston Rogers, died in infancy.

Preston Pope Rogers, born                   ; married Susie Wood           , 1897.

e. Maria Pope Rogers, fifth child of Jason and Josephine Preston Rogers, born June 17, 1839, at Louisville; married Dr. Thomas Palmer Satterwhite, practising physician, Louisville, Ky. Dr. Satterwhite was the only son of Dr. Thomas Palmer Satterwhite and Mary Cabell Breckinridge, and was born July 21, 1835.

Children :

Josephine Preston Satterwhite, born December 7, 1858; died April 18, 1859.

Lilly Satterwhite, born March 13, 1861; unmarried.

Thomas P. Satterwhite, born June 7, 1862; married Minnie Shreve November 10, 1880. One child:  
Sallie Shreve Satterwhite.

Jason Rogers Satterwhite, born March 13, 1864; died March, 1865.

Preston Pope Satterwhite, born September 28, 1867.

Caroline Hancock Satterwhite, born July 29, 1870; died September 7, 1877.

Cabell Breckinridge Satterwhite, born June 10, 1874; died June 3, 1880.

Susan Barr Satterwhite, born April 6, 1879.

f. James Rogers, sixth child of Jason and Josephine Preston Rogers, born June 30, 1841; died in infancy.

g. Joseph Jason Rogers, youngest child of Jason and Josephine Preston Rogers, born October 30, 1842; died May 4, 1844.

### GENERATION III.

5. Julia Preston, fifth child of Major William and Caroline Hancock Preston, died in infancy.

6. Hancock Preston, sixth child of William and Caroline Hancock Preston, born —; killed by a fall from a vicious horse at fourteen years of age.

7. William Preston, seventh child and second son of William and Caroline Hancock Preston, born October 16, 1816; married Margaret Preston Wickliffe, December —, 1840; died September 21, 1887. A sketch is given of General Preston in this volume.

### GENERATION IV.

#### Children:

- a. Mary Owen Preston, eldest daughter, born October 8, 1841; married Colonel John Mason Brown, her kinsman, and an eminent lawyer of Louisville, Kentucky.

#### Their children:

Preston Brown, Second Lieutenant United States Army, born January 2, 1872.

Mason Brown, First Assistant City Attorney, Louisville, Kentucky, born February 3, 1874; married Miss Ferguson —, 1897.

Mary Owen Brown, born August 28, 1875.

Margaret Wickliffe Brown, born September 23, 1877.

- b. Caroline Hancock Preston, second daughter, born —; married Major Robert A. Thornton, lawyer, of Lexington, Kentucky.

## Their children :

Preston Thornton, born March 19, 1871; died May 16, 1897.

Margaret Thornton born December 11, 1873.

Caroline Thornton, born August 20, 1876.

- e. Margaret Preston, third daughter, born —; married George M. Davie, lawyer, of Louisville, Kentucky.

## Children :

A daughter died in infancy.

Preston Davie, born February 3, 1880.

- d. Robert Wickliffe Preston, only son, born December 2, 1850; married his kinswoman, Sallie McDowell, of St. Louis.

## Children :

Margaret Preston, born September 1, 1885.

William Preston, born August 28, 1887.

- e. Susan Preston, fourth daughter, born —; married General William F. Draper, of Hopedale, Massachusetts, M. C., and Minister to Italy.

Margaret Preston Draper, born March, 1891.

- f. Jessie Fremont Preston, youngest daughter, born —; married George A. Draper, of Hopedale, Massachusetts.

Wickliffe Preston Draper, born August, 1891.

Jessie Preston Draper, born —; died.

Helen Draper.

## GENERATION III.

8. Susan Marshall Preston, eighth and youngest child of William and Caroline Hancock Preston, born September 21, 1819; married first, Howard F. Christy, of St. Louis, and second, Hiatt P. Hepburn, of San Francisco. No children.

## GENERATION II.

C. John Strother Hancock, third child of George Hancock (3d) and Margaret Strother Hancock, born March 25, 1787; died August 2, 1795.

D. Julia Hancock. William Clark, ninth child and youngest son of John and Ann Rogers Clark, was born in Caroline county, Virginia, August 1, 1770; married, first, Julia Hancock, at Fincastle, Va., January 5, 1808, who died June 27, 1820; second, Mrs. Harriet (Kennerly) Radford, at St. Louis, Mo., November 28, 1821, who died, St. Louis, December 25, 1831. Gen. William Clark died at St. Louis, September 1, 1838.

The children of the first marriage were :

1. Meriwether Lewis Clark. born St. Louis, January 10, 1809; died at Frankfort, Ky., October 28, 1881.
2. William Preston Clark. born St. Louis, October 5, 1811; died May 16, 1834; never married.
3. Mary Margaret Clark. born St. Louis, January 1, 1814; died at Middletown, Kentucky, October 15, 1821.
4. George Rogers Hancock Clark. born St. Louis, May 6, 1816; died near St. Louis, September 29, 1858.
5. John Julius Clark, born St. Louis July 7, 1818; died in St. Louis, September 5, 1831.

By the second marriage :

6. Jefferson Kearney Clark, born St. Louis, February 29, 1814; married Mary Susan Glasgow, St. Louis, May 8, 1849; no issue.

## GENERATION III.

1. Meriwether Lewis Clark, married, first, near Louisville, January 9, 1834, Abigail Prather



Churchill, who died in St. Louis, January 14, 1852; married, second, in Louisville, December 30, 1865, Julia Servoss Davidson, surviving; no children by last marriage.

The children of the first marriage were :

- a. William Hancock Clark. born St. Louis, December 24, 1839; married, first, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 14, 1867. Eva Beardsley; second, at New York, Camilla Gaylord. No children by either marriage.
- b. Samuel Churchill Clark. born St. Louis, September 12, 1842; killed at battle of Elkhorn, Arkansas, March 8, 1862, while commanding a battery of Confederate artillery; unmarried.
- c. Mary Eliza Clark. born St. Louis, May 31, 1844; died March 25, 1847.
- d. Meriwether Lewis Clark. born near Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1846; married Mary Anderson, daughter of Orville Anderson, of Louisville.

Children :

- Churchill Clark, born August 15, 1874.
- Caroline Clark, born August 17, 1876.
- Mary Clark, born September 13, 1877.
- e. John O'Fallon Clark, born July 7, 1848; died from wound received accidentally at school at Frankfort, Ky., February, 1863.
- f. George Rogers Clark. born St. Louis, April 19, 1850; died Greenville, Miss., of yellow fever, October 12, 1878.
- g. Charles Jefferson Clark, born St. Louis, January 10, 1852; died London, Eng., February 10, 1896; married, Louisville, July 8, 1873, Lena Jacob.

Their children were :

- Susan Mary Clark, born St. Louis, February 23, 1877; married Clarence Houghton, of New York City, November 19, 1895.

## One child :

Edgar Clare Houghton, born, 1896.

Evelyn K. Clark, born St. Louis, December 26, 1882.

Marguerite Clark, born Louisville. February 10, 1893.

## GENERATION II.

4. George Rogers Hancock Clark, born May 16, 1816, married, St. Louis, March 30, 1841, Eleanor Ann Glasgow ; died near St. Louis, September 29, 1858.

## Their children were :

- a. Julia Clark. married Robert Voorhis. One daughter. Eleanor Glasgow Voorhis.
- b. Sarah Clark. died young.
- c. John O'Fallon Clark, St. Louis; married Beatrice Choteau.
- d. Eleanor Ann Clark. married Willis Lauderdale; resides in Philadelphia.

## Children :

Sarah Lauderdale.

Walter Lauderdale.

E. George Hancock (4th), youngest child of George Hancock (3d) and Margaret Strother Hancock, born April 8, 1798; married first Eliza Croghan, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, at Locust Grove, September 28, 1819; second Mary Davidson, of New Orleans, August 27, 1875. He had no children.

THE END.

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