

# Stiven "The Clerk" JOHNSTON of Caskieben; Founder of family in Aberdeenshire & Descendants

## First Generation

### 1. Stiven "The Clerk" JOHNSTON of Caskieben; Founder of family in Aberdeenshire "Stephen".

"The Scottish Nation: Or, The Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, and ..." By William Anderson, page 575:

"The Johnston's of Hilton, who possess a baronetcy, have always been designated of Johnston. The first mentioned, in an old genealogical account of this house, in the possession of the family, is Stiven de Johnston, who lived in the reign of King David II, and is said to have been the eldest brother of the laird of Johnston in Annandale. Being a man addicted to learning, a quality rare in those days, on which account he was called 'clerk,' he retired from the troubles in his own country or district to Aberdeenshire, where he was appointed principal secretary to the earl of mar. By his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Andrew Garioch, knight, of Caskieben in that county, he got the lands of Caskiebne, Crimond, etc, also those of Kinburn and some others, which he called Johnston, from his own name, and from his are descended all the Johnston's of the north." His son was John de Johnston of Caskieben.

Apart altogether from the collateral affinities, the Johnston family possessed in itself a foremost place among the baronage of Scotland, and there is reason to believe that a fairly good title could have been made out under old Scottish law, for the Earldom of Mar falling to their line. Their seat as Caskienben, on or near the site of what is now modern Keithhall, close to Inverury. The region was one of stirring memories: the battlefield of Inverury was close by, where Bruce won his first victory and commenced his triumphant march to Bannockburn, and not far off was the field of Hawlaw at the last of which, in 1411, the Celtic clans met a great defeat, preliminary to, and premonitory of, the greater disaster of a later day at the battle of Culloden. [Publications By New Spalding Club (Aberdeen, Scotland), Abbotsford Club (Edinburgh, Scotland)]

In the valuation of 1549, the "Laird of Johnstone" (along and abreast of Drum) is among the highest, apart from peers of the realm.

Stephen married **Margaret GARIOCH (heiress)**, daughter of Sir Andrew GARIOCH -knight, of Caskieben.

They had the following children:

- + 2 M i. **John JOHNSTON -proprietor of the lands of Ballindalloch.**

## Second Generation

### 2. **John JOHNSTON -proprietor of the lands of Ballindalloch**<sup>1</sup> (Stiven "The Clerk").

John de Johnston of Caskeben, proprietor of the lands of Ballindalloch, married Margery, daughter of Leigton of Owsan, now Usan, in Forfarshire. The son of the latter (John) Gilbert de Johnston, designed, in his father's lifetime, Johnston of Ballindalloch, was twice married: first: to Elizabeth Vass, daughter of the laird of Menie, by whom he had a son, Alexander, and three daughters; and 2ndly, to a daughter of Sir Alexander Forbes, second Lord Pitaligo, by whom he had a son, William of Ballindalloch.

John married **Margery OWSAN (USAN) - daughter of Leigton of Owsan, now Usan, in Forfarshire.**

They had the following children:

- + 3 M i. **Gilbert JOHNSTON -Johnston of Ballindalloch.**

## Third Generation

3. **Gilbert JOHNSTON -Johnston of Ballindalloch<sup>2</sup>** (John, Stiven "The Clerk").

The son of the latter (John) Gilbert de Johnston, designed, in his father's lifetime, Johnston of Ballindalloch, was twice married: first: to Elizabeth Vass, daughter of the laird of Menie, by whom he had a son, Alexander, and three daughters; and 2ndly, to a daughter of Sir Alexander Forbes, second Lord Pitaligo, by whom he had a son, William of Ballindalloch.

Gilbert married (1) **Elizabeth VASS**.

They had the following children:

- + 4 M i. **Alexander JOHNSTON (obtained lands of Caskieben)**.
- 5 F ii. **(3 Daughters) JOHNSTON**.

Gilbert also married (2) **(daughter of Sir Alexander Forbes) FORBES**.

They had the following children:

- 6 M iii. **William JOHNSTON of Ballindalloch**.

## Fourth Generation

4. **Alexander JOHNSTON (obtained lands of Caskieben)** (Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk") died in /in the reign of James III.

The elder son, Alexander, in the reign of King James II, got his lands of Caskieben, which till then had been held of the earl of Mar, erected into a free barony, to be called the barony of Johnston in all time coming. Thence this family are designed "Johnston's of that ilk." He died in the reign of James III. William, the eldest of his four sons, succeeded to the estate. He was killed at the fatal battle of Flodden. His son, James Johnston of that ilk, died in 1548. He had three sons and four daughters, the eldest being William.

By 1669 Caskieben is in the hands of the Keith's, being then lost to the Johnstons. Caskieben, that now is, is in the parish of Dyce, about eight miles from Aberdeen. It was originally called Newplace, but the Johnston's in losing the primal Caskieben transferred the name which still adheres. Even the second Caskieben passed into other hands, among others, those of Alexander Henderson of Caskieben, the learned author of the work on Ancient and Modern Wines.

He had the following children:

- + 7 M i. **William JOHNSTON (killed at Flodden)**.

## Fifth Generation

7. **William JOHNSTON (killed at Flodden)** (Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk") died in /killed at the fatal battle of Flodden.

He had the following children:

- + 8 M i. **JAMES JOHNSTON of Caskieben** died 1548.

## Sixth Generation

8. **JAMES JOHNSTON of Caskieben** (William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk") died 1548.

William was killed at the fatal battle of Flodden. His son, James Johnston of that ilk, died in 1548. He had three sons and four daughters. William was the eldest son and apparent heir.

He had the following children:

+ 9 M i. **William JOHNSTON** died 1547.

## Seventh Generation

9. **William JOHNSTON**<sup>3</sup> (JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk") died 1547 in /slain at the battle of Pinkie.

"The Scottish Nation: Or, The Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, and ..." By William Anderson

"William, the eldest son and apparent heir, joined the royal standard, and was slain at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, his father being then alive. He had married Margaret, daughter of Hay of Dalgetty, of the noble family of Errol, by whom he had one son, George, and three daughters."

William married **MARGARET HAY (daughter of Hay of Dalgetty)**.

The grandfather of Arthur who died at Pinkie had married a Hay, daughter of the house of Errol, and it is remarkable that the Hay's have, as a family, an especially large number of poems by Johnston dedicated to their honor.

They had the following children:

+ 10 M i. **Lord George JOHNSTON** was born 1544 and died 1593.

## Eighth Generation

10. **Lord George JOHNSTON**<sup>4</sup> (William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk") was born 1544 in Caskieben Castle, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He died 1593 in Caskieben Castle, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

George Johnston of that Ilk, nephew of Baillie George Johnston, was a warm adherent to the Protestant cause, a fact accounted for by his close family allied with the then powerful houses of Forbes and Marischal, his wife having been a daughter of Lord Forbes. George Johnston of Caskieben was one of the subscribers, at Aberdeen, in September 1574, to the "Bond of the Barons in the North," by which document about seventy gentlemen obliged themselves to continue faithful subjects to King James VI. George Johnston was the seventh from Stephen the "Clerk", founder of the Johnston house in Aberdeenshire, and succeeded his grandfather in 1548.

"The MS history of the Caskieben family chronicles that "to James Johnston of that Ilk succeeded his oye George Johnston of that Ilk, whose father was slain in Pinken as said is; this George married my Lord Forbes' daughter, called Christian Forbes, who buir to him ane fair bearn tyme, whereof thirteen came to mature age, six thereof sons, and seven daughters. George of that Ilk died in 1593, some of his children, including Drs. Arthur and William Johnston, being then in infancy; their mother, Christian Forbes, was still in life in 1619."

Sir George Johnston (1544-1592) ascended as a child to the family titles and properties and married Christian Forbes. His father had been killed at the Battle of Pinkie in September 1547, and Queen Elizabeth granted George his charter the following year at age 4. George and Christian had at least 13 children who came of age as the English were colonizing Virginia. A close Johnston relative of the family moved to London and became deputy treasurer of the Virginia Company, who recruited settlers for the colony -- which may account for the migration of several Johnston families in the 1600s.

Of the little known about George, he was a good Protestant, and 'subscribed the Bande anent the religioun at Aberdeen in 1592." She was also on the Commission, along with Earl Marischal, to seek and take the "three Popish Lords," but his death in 1593 prevented him from taking part in the Glenlivet battle of 1594.

All of the information about George Johnston and Christian Forbes and their children can be found in the book "A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of James Young, Merchant Burgess," by William Johnson. It should be noted that I find discrepancies from this source, and the notes widely circulated by Douglas Tucker. Mr. Tucker's notes can be read at: <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~lksstarr/reports/aplace.txt>

Douglas Tucker's paper is called: "A Place to Begin: Researching the Virginia and Aberdeen JOHNS(T)ON's" It frequently mentions Dr. Lorand's version of the Johnston family, but I have not found this reference. His notes are included in this information, however.

George married **Christian FORBES**, daughter of Sir William FORBES - 7th Lord Forbes and Elizabeth KEITH. Christian died<sup>2</sup> 1621.

Anderson states that Arthur Johnston was "the fifth of six sons" of Sir George Johnston and Christian Forbes. The oldest son was John Johnston who succeeded to his father's title in 1593 when Arthur was still 5 years old. The other sons, in order of age were George, Gilbert, Thomas, Arthur and William. Arthur's mother, Christian Forbes Johnson, lived until 1621, so it is probably safe to accept Lorand Johnson's statement that Arthur grew up in his older brother's household.

Sir George and Christian had six sons and seven daughters. Their youngest two sons, Arthur (1687-1741) and William (1688-1740) were more than 21 years younger than oldest son John (1666-1714). In fact, because Sir George Johnston died when Arthur and William were very young, it seem likely that older brother John served more as a father to Arthur and William than as a brother.

"The estate of Johnston, in the parish of Leslie, Aberdeenshire, which had been granted to "Stephen, the Clerk," in the lifetime of his father-in-law, Sir Andrew Garioch, continued for nine generations in the Johnston family. George of Caskieben had by his wife, the Honourable Christina Forbes, daughter of William seventh Lord Forbes, a very numerous family, and it was, in all likelihood, in order to make provision for his younger broth4ers and sisters that, in 1595, John Johnston, then of that Ilk and Caskieben, was under the necessity of disposing of the property which had so long belonged to his ancestors, and from which th4ey had their designation "of that Ilk."

After remaining in the possession of the Leith's of Whitebaugh, from the year 1595, when the estate was sold to the predecessor of that family, John Leith of Mongerrie, for the sum of 4700 merks Scots (equal to about £265 sterling), the lands of Johnston were, circa 1857, disposed of, to a citizen of Aberdeen, for the price, it is understood, of from £25,000 to £28,000 sterling."

They had six sons and seven daughters! Another source said she lived to 1622.

How the old British name Arthur got into the Johnston family we may explain through the connection with the house of Forbes, where that name appeared as far back as 1490 in the case of Arthur, fifth Lord Forbes; and in the skirmishes and feuds of the Gordon's and Forbes's we hear of Arthur Forbes, known as Black Arthur, a son of Lord Forbes, as slain at Tillyangus in 1571.

They had the following children:

+ 11 M i. **Sir John JOHNSTON** died 1614.

12 M ii. **George JOHNSTON**.

Arthur Johnston's three other older brothers were George, Gilbert and Thomas.

13 M iii. **Gilbert JOHNSTON**.

14 M iv. **Thomas JOHNSTON (died young)**.

Thomas died young, long before Arthur was born.

+ 15 M v. **Dr. Arthur JOHNSTON** was born 1587 and died 1641.

+ 16 M vi. **Dr. William JOHNSTON** died 15 Jun 1640.

17 F vii. **Jean JOHNSTON (supposition-see notes)**.

John Irvine married a daughter of George Johnston:

JOHN IRVINE of Brucklay in the Parish of New Deer, was the eldest son of James Irvine of Brucklay by Lucretia Irvine his wife. He was at least twice married. By the former of these marriages he had two daughters, Christian, married to Alexander Forbes of Auchredie, and Lucretia, married to Arthur Dingwall of Brownhill. By a subsequent marriage with JEAN JOHNSTON, daughter of Sir George Johnston of that Ilk, Bart., he had a daughter Marion or Margery Irvine, who was married to Mr. Robert Keith of Federate, a regent in Marischal College,

Aberdeen. On the 24th April 1635, John Irvine was infeft in the lands of Altries. On the same date Margaret Urquhart, daughter of Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, was infeft in Brucklay, Auchechoch, and Altries. From this we conclude that she was his wife and mother of Christian and Lucretia Irvine. From a sasine recorded in 1640 it might be surmised that the subject of this notice had been three times married. We find that in the year just named: "Alexander Irvine, son of John Irvine of Brucklaw, was infeft in the lands of Over and Nether Ironside." In the year 1698 the Poll Tax Book of Aberdeenshire represents the lands of Brucklay and Ironside as belonging to the Factor of Drum, but the name of the factor is not given; and in 1701 we find Adam Irvine was Laird of Brucklay; he is designated son of Robert Irvine, minister or parson of Towie. In 1707 Lucretia Irvine and her husband, Arthur Dingwall, made over to their sons, William and Arthur, the whole of their property heritable and movable. By subsequent arrangement between the brothers, William got Brucklay, Arthur Brownhill. It would therefore seem that by that date Lucretia Irvine had come into possession of Brucklay, though how the son of the minister of Towie had possessed it for a time we are unable to say. A granddaughter of the subject of this notice, Marjory Forbes, appears to have been married under peculiar circumstances to Alexander Irvine of Drum, as we find from "Fountainhall's Decisions." The marriage, it appears, was arranged by Mr. Robert Keith of Lentush and Federate, her aunt's husband, who in 1688, as Drum was fickle, supplied the place of a minister, and celebrated the marriage himself; but dreading the loss of his position as Regent in Marischal College, which actually followed, took a bond for £10,000 from the lady the day before the marriage. She afterwards, when Lady Dowager of Drum, raised a reduction of the bond on three grounds, one of the being, that as she was niece of his wife, Mr. Robert Keith was her uncle-in-law, and so acted 'contra bonos more' in making merchandise of her, so both by duty and relationship, he was bound to promoter her marriage without a bribe."

18 F viii. (6 Other Daughters) JOHNSTON.

## Ninth Generation

11. **Sir John JOHNSTON**<sup>2</sup> (George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk") died 1614.

Sir John Johnston of Caskieben, Thomas of Craig's father, was the eldest son of Sir George Johnston of Caskieben (1544-1593) and Christian Forbes. John Johnston was appointed sheriff of Aberdeen in 1630.

"John Johnston of that Ilk and Caskieben was, 19th February 1594, served heir to his father, George, in various properties in the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kin cardine. This laird was twice married. By his first wife, Janet Turing, daughter of the laird of Foveran in Aberdeenshire, were born two sons 1) George, his successor, and 2) John, of whom as stated in Douglas' Baronage of Scotland, pg 37, "there is no succession," and two daughters, Elizabeth Johnston, married to Alexander Bannerman of Elsick, and who was buried within the Old Kirk of Aberdeen in February 1621, leaving issue; and Jean Johnston, who became the wife of a cadet of the family of Tolquhon, viz., William Forbes of Knapernay, in Udney parish, and had issue.

After the decease of Janet Turing, John Johnston of Caskieben wedded Katherine, daughter of Mr. William Lundy, or Lundy, of that Ilk, in Fife.

In 1633, Dr. Arthur Johnston bought a property named Monkey at New Leslie in Aberdeenshire. He bought the property for L5,000 from his nephew, Sir George Johnston, son of Arthur's older brother Sir John Johnston (who died in 1614/1616).

Sir John Johnston died in 1616 while Arthur was living in Paris. Sir John had two wives, Janet Turing of Foveran and Katherine Lundy of Fifie. He had two surviving sons, George and John (of Newplace), by his first wife and four sons, Thomas (of Craig), grandfather of William, John and Alexander Johnson of New Kent Co., Gilbert, William and James, by his second wife. (Some sources do not acknowledge sons William and James, who may not have survived to adulthood.) Financial difficulties forced Sir John Johnson to lease the Caskieben property to the Jaffrey family in 1615. Caskieben was later sold by Sir John's son, to the Jaffreys who, in turn, sold the property in 1634 to the Keiths who renamed the property Keith Hall.

"The Scottish Nation: Or, The Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, and ..." By William Anderson

"The eldest son, John Johnston of that ilk, married first: Janet, daughter of Turing of Poverna, by whom he had two son, George and John, and two daughters; and secondly Catherine, daughter of Lundie of that ilk, in Fife, by whom he had, with one daughter, two sons, Thomas, in virtue of his mother's contract, laird of Craig, from whom the present baronet is lineally descended, and Gilbert."

John, laird of Caskieben, sat as a minor baron in 1608. [Members of Parliament, Scotland, Including the Minor Barons, the ... By Joseph Foster]

John married (1) **Janet TURING**.

They had the following children:

- + 19 M i. **Sir George JOHNSTON Baronet of Nova Scotia**.
- + 20 M ii. **John JOHNSTON (of Newplace)**.
- 21 F iii. **Elizabeth JOHNSTON (m. Alexander Bannerman)**.
- 22 F iv. **Jean JOHNSTON (m. William Forbes of Knapernay)**.

John also married (2) **Katherine LUNDY of Fife (2nd wife) - Lady of Caskieben**, daughter of Sir William LUNDY and (Hon) Christian RUTHVEN (RUTHERVEN), on Oct 1597 in (marriage contract).

"By their Contract Matrimonial, 1597, recorded in the Books of Council and Session 13 March 1616, John Johnston engaged that he "shall, God willing marry in faice of Halie Kirk and take to his lawful wyff the said Katherine Lundie betwixt this and the first day of January nixtocum, but forder delay fraud or guyll, as als the said Johne Johnstoune be the tennour heir of bindis (etc).

Repeated Quote: "In Katherine Lundie's Marriage Contract, of October 1597, her mother is referred to as having been, at that date, deceased. Sir James Lundy, Knight, Sir Robert Fairlie of Braid, Knight; Patrick Monypenny of Pilrig,; James Lundie of Balcormie mill; and Umphra Lundie at Lundie mill, were the Curators, or Guardians, of Thomas Johnston, afterward of Craig, the eldest son born of the marriage between the then deceased John Johnston of that Ilk and his second spouse, umq. Katherine Lundy, daughter of the deceased Mr. William Lundy of that Ilk, mentioned in a decret, or judgment, of the Lords of Council and Session, dated 13th March 1616."

["A short memoir of James Young, merchant burges of Aberdeen," by Alexander W S. Johnson, James Young]

They had the following children:

- + 23 M v. **THOMAS JOHNSTON - Laird of Craig (by virtue of his mother)** died Aug 1656.
- 24 M vi. **Gilbert JOHNSTON<sup>2</sup>**.
- 25 M vii. **William JOHNSTON**.
- 26 M viii. **James JOHNSTON**.

15. **Dr. Arthur JOHNSTON** (George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk") was born 1587 in Caskieben Castle, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He died 1641 in Oxford (England).

"The Funeral Sermons, Orations, Epitaphs, and Other Pieces, (etc)" By Charles Farquhar Shand, page 19:

"The celebrated Dr. Arthur Johnston, born in 1587, physician to Charles I, and a Latin poet of such ability that he has even been considered by some critics, entitled to dispute the palm of pre-eminence with his countryman Buchanan. He was the fifth son of George Johnston of that Ilk, and of Caskieben (now Keith Hall) in the county of Aberdeen, a family which contests the chieftainship of that ancient Scottish surname with the great Annandale stock. His mother was the Honourable Christina Forbes, daughter of the seventh Lord Forbes. ["Genealogical Account of the Family of Johnston of that Ilk, formerly of Caskieben," by Alexander Johnson]

Johnson received the rudiments of his education at Kintore, a Royal Burgh not far from his father's castle, from thence he was removed to the then lately established University of Marischal College Aberdeen. Having finished the usual course of studies observed in that seat of learning, he proceeded to the Continent, according to a frequent custom of the Scottish youth of the times, to which they were impelled not more by the national characteristics of enterprise and a liberal curiosity, than by the poverty and want of employment at home. He applied himself to the study of medicine and took his degree of Doctor in that science, at Padua in the year 1610. We find him soon afterwards in France, and Sir Thomas Urquhart tells us: "That before he was full three and twenty years of age, he was laureated poet at Paris, and that most deservedly." He visited Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, and England. He stayed in France for many years, and many biographies state that he did not return to Britain till about 1632. However, from different entries in the Baptismal Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen, it is evident that Dr. Johnston had resided there so early as 1622, his name occurring as a witness at the baptisms of children of many of the citizens about that year. In August of the same year, he was admitted a burghess and guild-brother of the city.

We also learn he was twice married, and had thirteen children, the name of his first wife, who was a native of Mechlin, in Brabant, has not been ascertained, nor the period of her death. From the Register mentioned above, it appears that his second wife was named Barbara Gordon, of what family is unknown, but in all likelihood a native of Aberdeenshire. "Barbara Gordon, relict of Dr. Arthur Johnston," is stated in the accounts of the master of kirk-works of the Burg, to have been interred in the town churchyard of Aberdeen on 321st March 1650, having survived her husband for a period of nine years.

Of Johnston's second marriage, the son who appears from the Baptismal Register of the Burgh to have been baptized at Aberdeen on 10th April 1622, was probably born. The child's Christian name is not given in the record. The burials of several unnamed children of Dr. Johnston are mentioned in the kirk-master's accounts of Aberdeen, as having taken place in the town's churchyard in December 1623, in July 1628, and January 1629. From the Baptismal Register of the Burgh it further appears, that in July 1631, Dr. Arthur Johnston and Barbara Gordon his wife had a daughter named Barbara baptized; and that in December 1636, the same couple had a son christened, named William.

Previous to the year 1628, Charles I appointed Johnston his physician in Ordinary. In 1637 appeared his translation of the Psalms of David into Latin verse. In 1637 he was chosen Rector of King's College, Aberdeen.

He died at Oxford in 1641 while on a visit to a son-in-law, a clergyman, and was buried there. No memorials of Johnston are to be found in that city.

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The Lib of Congress copy of "Scotland's Men of Letters," published 1845 by the St. Andrew Society of Marischal College, Aberdeen, Scotland was too fragile to xerox, but notes say:

Dr. Arthur was born at Caskieben 1587, fifth son of George and Christian (Forbes) Johnston ... Orphaned at an early age, Arthur was raised by an older brother, Sir John Johnston of Caskieben ... Dr. Johnston married three times and had thirteen children. The name of his first wife is not known, but she was a native of France where Dr. Johnston practiced medicine and taught at the Christian University of Sedan from 1610 to about 1614. In 1625 Dr. Johnston returned to Aberdeen, Scotland where he practiced medicine and taught at Marischal College. In 1628 he was appointed physician ordinary to the royal household of King Charles I of England. About 1630 he married Barbara Gordon, dauof John and Margaret (Undy) Gordon, of Caskieben, Aberdeenshire. Together they had five children. Dr. Johnston served the Stuart royal family in London from 1628 to 1632 when he returned to Aberdeen to resume his medical practice and teaching career. He was elected rector of Kings College, Aberdeen in 1633. Dr. Johnston is best remembered as an accomplished poet who published twelve books of verse, many of which were written in Latin. He was noted, especially, for poems commemorating the lives and deeds of famous men of his age, many of whom were his intimates. Dr. Johnston died in Oxford, England June 1641. Barbara Gordon Johnston died in Aberdeen in August 1650.

Arthur married (1) **Mary (Marie) KYNUCLE (DE CAGNIOL)**<sup>4</sup>. Mary died Apr 1624 in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Publications By New Spalding Club (Aberdeen, Scotland), Abbotsford Club (Edinburgh, Scotland):

In the chapter: "Memoir of Arthur Johnston," it states: "During his continental sojourn he contracted his first marriage with a Belgian or Brabant lady, a native of Malines, Marie de Cagniol, whose name is supposed to be the same as Marie Kynuncle, the spouse who accompanied him to Aberdeen and died there in April 1624. By her he seems to have had no less than thirteen children, as we learn from his epistle to Wedderburn, but only six survived."

Notes from: <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~lksstarr/reports/aplace.txt>

Several biographies of Arthur Johnston (Thomas, Anderson, Marischal College) state that he had two or three wives and from 11 to 16 children. I think it can be proved that Arthur Johnston had three wives and 12 or 13 surviving children. We know that Arthur was married for many years to Mary Kynuncle of Brabant, Belgium who died in Aberdeen in 1624. We know, also, that Arthur married Barbara Gordon sometime before 1629 and that she bore him either four or five children (depending on whether you want to believe that Arthur was the father of Edward Johnson of New Kent Co.). My own research suggests that Arthur Johnston married first in 1610/11 in Paris shortly after graduating from medical school. I believe he had two daughters by this first marriage which ended in divorce rather than the death of the first wife. (Her name has not been discovered and the two daughters remained with their mother in France.)

Aberdeen records indicate that Arthur Johnston and second wife, Mary Kynuncle, who he married about 1615, had six children including four sons and two daughters. We know the names of two sons, George and James, and of both daughters, Mary and Susannah. Their other two sons had Germanic names (Ludowic and ?? ) which I haven't been able to recall, but my recollection is that both died young.

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"A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of James Young, Merchant Burgess ..." By William Johnson

"Arthur Johnston had, by his two spouses, not fewer than thirteen children. His first wife, Mary Kynuncle, belonged to the city of Mechlin in Brabant. She was buried at Aberdeen in April 1624."

We know Ludowic and Nicholas died young. My understanding is that Arthur had two daughters by his first wife (before he married Mary Kynuncle). The St. Andrew's bio. also states that Arthur and Mary had six children, four sons and two daughters, before Mary's death in 1624. That is a very specific statement and must have had a factual basis. That leaves seven children for the unknown first wife and third wife Barbara Gordon. Four of Barbara Gordon's children are listed in the christening records of St. Nicholas in Aberdeen.

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In "Lives of Scottish writers," By David Irving it states: "The names of his two wives are not mentioned; but one of them is described as a woman of honorable birth The one he married in France, and the other belonged to the vicinity of Mechlin, a city in Brabant. [There follows a stanza from his Latin poem, but I do not transcribe it here.] He appears to have left her in Britain, and to have repaired to Mechlin for the purpose of prosecuting against this rude soldier some claim which probably accrued to him by marriage. After many delays and much anxiety, he obtained a decision in his favour; and his feelings during the progress of this litigation are elegantly recorded in various poems."

They had the following children:

27 M i. **George JOHNSTON - of "Muddy Creek" in VA** was born about 1620. He died 1684.

Son George Johnston married Elinor Meredith. George was the oldest son (b. bef.1620) and he had the honor of making "Bess' List" as a Quaker martyr in Scotland -- meaning that he had served time in prison for his religious beliefs. In fact, George and niece Elizabeth Johnston, are the only Johnstons on Bess's List. George Johnston/Johnson emigrated to Virginia in 1663/64 and settled on Muddy Creek in Accomac Co. He was among the founders of the Muddy Creek Quaker Meeting in 1664 and gave the Meeting 100 acres in 1671 on which to build its first meeting house.

Aberdeen records show that George Johnston/Johnson was married to Elinor Meredith in the years before he emigrated to VA. However, she had apparently died before 1664 as George married Mary Goldsmith of Norfolk Co., VA shortly after he arrived in VA. Later land records establish that George Johnson had surviving sons named John, George Jr., Samuel, and Robert and daughters named Elinor, Mary and Elizabeth. He may have had other children. George Johnston/Johnson of Muddy Creek died in 1684.

28 M ii. **James JOHNSTON.**

(I do not have a wife's name for James, two other sons died young and nothing is known about the two daughters by Arthur's first wife.)

Dr. Arthur Johnston's son James was also a Quaker and served as a missionary. I have not been able to verify the Lorand Johnson claim that James Johnston's missionary status can be confirmed

by documents on file at Quaker House in London, but Arthur Johnston's Marischal College biography (the St. Andrew's Society bio) states the Arthur's "son James was a Quaker missionary". James and three adult sons (reportedly John, Joseph and Robert)[notes of VSM: but what about George??] and their families migrated to VA in 1671 shortly after the Scottish Parliament passed the third and most severe of the so-called Quaker Acts. I found no records of James Johnston/Johnson presence in VA but have been told that Quaker records show him speaking at Quaker Meetings in Isle of Wight and Surry Cos. during the 1670's and 1680's.

- 29 M iii. **John JOHNSTON.**
- 30 M iv. **Joseph JOHNSTON.**
- 31 M v. **Robert JOHNSTON.**
- 32 M vi. **Ludowic JOHNSTON (died young).**

I found some additional notes, apparently from the St. Andrew's Society of Marischal College biography on Arthur Johnston's family by first wife Mary Kynuncle. Two of Arthur and Mary's sons (Ludowic b.1615 and Nicholas b.1617) died young. Some sources report Arthur's son James as the eldest son, but other sources say the "Quaker missionary" was the youngest son.

- 33 F vii. **Mary JOHNSTON** was born 1622.

Daughter Mary Johnston married Patrick Gordon who was executed by Covenanters at Harthill in 1641, leaving Mary with five young children. Daughter Mary was born in 1622

- 34 F viii. **Suzannah JOHNSTON** was born 1624.

(As info. Arthur's daughter Susannah Johnston married Rev. John Logie (CoE). It was while visiting Suzannah Johnston Logie in Oxford that Arthur Johnston died in 1641.

Daughter Barbara Johnston married George Cullen on 14 AUG 1656 at St. Nicholas Chapel in Aberdeen. Daughter Elizabeth Johnston married Lt. Col. James Innes of Sandysyde, and daughter Margaret Johnston married George Cullen. Son William Johnston married Helen Cullen, George's sister, in 1662. Son George Johnston married Elinor Meredith. All these marriages took place in Aberdeen and are documented. I do not have a wife's name for James, two other sons died young and nothing is known about the two daughters by Arthur's first wife.)

Susanne was born 1624, the year her mother died. The St. Andrew's bio. refers to "two wives and 13 children".

- 35 M ix. **Nicholas JOHNSTON (died young).**

Arthur also married (2) **Barbara GORDON**, daughter of John GORDON and Margaret -daughter of the Laird of Widney's (Udny), on 4 Mar 1625. Barbara was born 1587 in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. She died<sup>d</sup> Mar 1650 in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

In "Memoir of Arthur Johnston," it states: "After his first wife's decease, he is stated to have married Barbara Gordon, whose parentage is said to be unknown. In Dr. Temple's 'Thanage of Fermartyn,' pg 263, she is claimed as of the Gordon's of Newton. She was the mother of his son William who was born and baptized in 1636, and became in King's college a Regent Professor in 1657, and afterwards Civilist in 1669. Barbara Johnston survived her husband and lived till 1650, when she was interred in Aberdeen."

"Scottish Notes and Queries" edited by John Bulloch, John Alexander Henderson

States Barbara was the daughter of John Gordon:

"The first Laird, John Gordon, was eldest son of ye second marriage of Lesmore; his moterh was daughter to the Lord Pitsligo. The said John married a daughter of the Laird of Widney's (Udny) called Margaret. She bear to him two sons and six daughters, viz:

- 1) James, the eldest son, who was Laird of Williamston, and married Isobell Forbes, daughter to the Laird of Minususk.
- 2) George Gordon, second son, of Shilagrein, who married Cristan Gordon, daughter to the Laird of Cokclarachie.
- 3) Margaret, the eldest daughter was married to the Laird of Hearthill.
- 4) Elizabeth, the 2nd daughter, was married to Sir John Leslie of Wardhouse.
- 5) Helen, the 3rd daughter, was married to William Leslie of Ryhill
- 6) Isobell, the 4th daughter, was married to the Laird of Belldornie
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_, the 4th daughter, was married to the Laird of Auchterfoull
- 8) Barbara, the 6th daughter, was married to Doctor Arthur Johnson, son to Caskieben."

Arthur and third wife, Barbara Gordon, had Barbara (b1631), Elizabeth (b1633), Margaret (b1635), William (b1636) and possibly an Edward (b1638). All except Edward's birth are recorded in the register of St. Nicholas Presbyterian Church in Aberdeen. Barbara Gordon married Arthur Johnston on 4 Mar 1625 (Aberdeen Register of Sasines). The first child of Arthur and Barbara in the St. Nicholas records was born in 1631. Were there no children from March 1625 until 1631? More likely, the absence of records is due to the fact that this was the period when Arthur was supposedly in London, serving as "physician ordinary" to Kings James I and Charles I. Any children born in London probably would not have made the St. Nicholas registry (although baptisms sometimes occur well after the fact). Perhaps we should look in London records for signs of other children.

They had the following children:

36 F x. **Barbara JOHNSTON.**

Provost Cullen married a second wife, named Barbara Johnston, probably the daughter of Dr. Arthur Johnston and Barbara Gordon, mentioned as having been baptized in July 1631. Were this so, the second Mrs. Cullen must have stood in the position of stepmother to her brother's wife, Helen Cullen. The family of Cullen was of old standing in Aberdeen, and produced several provosts of the town.

Daughter Barbara Johnston married George Cullen on 14 AUG 1656 at St. Nicholas Chapel in Aberdeen.

37 M xi. **William JOHNSTON (eldest lawful son in 1659).**

"The Funeral Sermons, Orations, Epitaphs, and Other Pieces on the Death of ..." By Charles Farquhar Shand, page 20:

This son William is the only one of Dr. Arthur's descendants, in a direct line, of whom we have been enabled to procure any certain account. He was designed "of Forrester-hill," from the circumstance of his having been proprietor of a small property so called (and still known by the same name), in the neighborhood of Aberdeen. He was, in the year 1657, when he could scarcely have attained majority, appointed one of the regents of King's College, Aberdeen. This office he held until 1669, when he was promoted to the Chair of Civil Law in the same University. He is believed to have died about 1673, as in that year he was succeeded, as Civilist, by Sir George Nicolson of Kemnay, also a native of Aberdeen.

In December 1659, Mr. William Johnston, "one of the Regents of King's College, eldest lawful son of the deceased Mr. Arthur Johnston, Doctor of Medicine," was, as appears from the Burgess Register of the City of Aberdeen, admitted a burgher of guild "jure paternitatis." He married, in April 1662, Helen Cullen, third and youngest daughter of George Cullen, Provost of Aberdeen, by his first wife Marjorie Forbes. It does not appear that there was any surviving issue of this marriage; and about 1673 the lands of Forrester-hill were adjudged for debt; the widow of the Professor having, however, within a year or two of the last mentioned date, made good her claim to a part of the rents of the appraised lands.

Son William Johnston married Helen Cullen, George's sister, in 1662.

In 1669, Arthur's son William sold the Monkey property to Sir John Keith. In the deed of sale, William is cited as Arthur Johnston's oldest son. Other data, however, establishes that William was not Arthur's

oldest son, but rather was the oldest son still resident in Scotland. The phraseology "oldest son" also implies that there was a younger son (the mysterious Edward ?). Otherwise, the phrase should have read "only son". Another interesting corollary circumstance regarding the Monkegy property is that Rev. Samuel Walker, grandfather of Elizabeth Walker, was the Presbyterian minister at the Mongegy chapel from 1630-1649. His son, Alexander Walker (b1623), was excommunicated in 1661 for defending and later joining the Quakers. Rev. Samuel Walker also witnessed the will of Sir John Johnston of Caskieben, Arthur Johnston's older brother who died in 1614. So, the Johnston and Walker clans had a close relationship before Edward Johnson is supposed to have married Elizabeth Walker in faraway Virginia.

There is evidence that two of Arthur Johnston's sons were practicing Quakers and both are believed to have ended up in Virginia. We know that Elizabeth Johnston, youngest daughter of Arthur's brother William, was an active Quaker who migrated with her preacher husband George Keith to the American colonies in 1680 and later settled in PA. (She and her husband later broke with the Quakers and returned to England.) Finally, Arthur Johnston's son William (b.1636) became a professor of civil law at Marischal College. In 1670, William Johnston was among the leaders of an insurrection at the College in which almost all the faculty and student body declared themselves Quakers as a way to defeat unbearable political pressures on the College from Episcopalian and Covenant (Presbyterian) forces then battling for religious supremacy in Scotland.

William married **Helen CULLEN (no children)**, daughter of George CULLEN and Margery FORBES.

38 F xii. **Margaret JOHNSTON.**

"Musa latina aberdonensis," By William Keith Leask, page xxii:

"In 1652, Margaret Johnston, a daughter of Dr. Arthur Johnston, married a George Dalgarno, "son of the laird of Peithill."

This is repeated in "Memoirs of Dr. Arthur Johnston," - 1652 Margaret Johnston, a daughter of Dr. Arthur Johnston, married a George Dalgarno, "son of the laird of Peithill,"

Margaret married **George DALGARNO "son of the laird of Peithill"**.

39 F xiii. **Elizabeth JOHNSTON.**

Daughter Elizabeth Johnston married Lt. Col. James Innes of Sandysyde.

Married 1st George Seaton and 2nd Lt. Col. James Innis.

40 M xiv. **Edward JOHNSTON.**

The 1676 Annual meeting took place in June 1676. This must be considered when evaluating the claim that Edward Johnson and Elizabeth Walker were married in 1677. Also, the Edmundson diary "implies" that the ship on which Edward reportedly sailed arrived in VA in late November 1676. In fact, by the English calendar it probably arrived in early December. A note of caution about Scottish dates. Scotland adopted the Gregorian Calendar in 1600, 150 years before England made the switch. Thus, after 1600 Scotland began the new year on Jan 1 rather than March 25. There was an additional 10 days difference between the Scottish and English calendars for all of the 17th century and 11 days difference after 1700.]

There have been some issues raised in the past as to the timing of events in 1676 and early 1677 with the object of testing whether a person who attended the Summer 1676 Quaker Meeting in London would have been able to sail to VA, meet and marry Elizabeth Walker, sign the Bacon's Rebellion grievance document of 2 Apr 1677 in New Kent Co., acquire property and have a son, Anthony, who was reportedly born in New Kent Co. in 1678. No one knows for certain who the Edward Johnson was who signed the Bacon Rebellion grievance, but the notion that a grievance signer would have had to have been a land owner does not hold up to scrutiny. Quaker Thomas Moorman, who also signed the grievance, was only 19 in 1677 and would not have been a land owner. Furthermore, there is considerable doubt as to whether Anthony Johnson was the son of

Edward and Elizabeth Johnson. I personally think that Anthony Johnson was the son of Thomas Johnson (who lived at Chericoke on Pamunkey Neck) and grandson of Richard Johnson. Anthony Johnson's first child (son Thomas) was born in Dec 1694 which makes it unlikely that Anthony could have been the product of a 1677 marriage. But stranger things happened.

(By the way, I have been able to track Arthur Johnson, son of Edward and Elizabeth Walker Johnson. Arthur was born c1690 and died in January, 1759 in Augusta Co., VA. He married Margaret Phares, daughter of John Phares. They had several children including Margaret Johnson who was born seven months after her father's death. Margaret (1759-1808) married Andrew Skidmore and settled in Randolph Co., VA -- now part of WV. Arthur's proven presence in the family is additional circumstantial evidence that Edward was the son of Dr. Arthur Johnston.)

There is no known primary record that identifies Edward Johnston/Johnson as a son of Arthur Johnston and Barbara Gordon. All we know is that Edward was not a son by Arthur's earlier wives, and that he "appears" in New Kent Co. records beginning in 1680 for certain and "may" be the Edward Johnson who signed the Bacon's Rebellion grievance document in April, 1677. He may also be the Edward Johnston, cousin of Elizabeth Johnston Keith, who reportedly accompanied Ann Keith to VA in 1676.

16. **Dr. William JOHNSTON** (George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk") died<sup>5</sup> 15 Jun 1640.

Arthur and William Johnston were the youngest children of George and Christian, being born in 1587 and 1588 respectively. Arthur was 21 year younger than his oldest brother, John, who inherited the Caskieben mantle in 1593 when Arthur was only 5. So Arthur and William barely knew their father, and probably were raised by their widowed mother while living in their older brother's Caskieben household. Arthur and William both studied and traveled abroad and lived for lengthy periods in France. Arthur was a physician in Paris and William was a professor at the Univ. of Sedan. Both were accomplished Latin poets and Arthur left a large legacy of published poems and eulogies. In 1624, Dr. Arthur Johnson returned to England/Scotland and subsequently served as physician ordinary to Kings James I and Charles I (probably between 1624 and 1630) but returned to his hometown, Aberdeen, about 1630/31. There, he practiced medicine and was named Regent of Kings College in Aberdeen. He died in Oxford, England in 1641.

William, a year younger than Arthur, was the sixth son of Sir George and Christian Forbes Johnston. William married late and had only two daughters, Elizabeth who later married Quakers Alexander Whyt and George Keith, and Ann who married Alexander Skene of Dyce.

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"A short memoir of James Young, merchant burges of Aberdeen, and Rachel Cruickshank, his spouse, and of their descendants." page r41:

"He was educated at Marischal College, and afterwards visited several foreign universities. He successively taught humanity and philosophy in the University of Sedan, where he is said to have acquired much reputation. With his academical labours he probably combined the practice of physic; and his circumstances were so prosperous that he purchased the demesne of Beidlestone, in the parish of Dyce and county of Aberdeen. By his wife, who was the youngest daughter of Abraham Forbes of Blacktoun, he left a son and two daughters."

In 1626 appointed the first Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College.

William married **Barbara FORBES**.

Barbara Forbes was a cousin-german of her husband, and survived Dr. William Johnston.

They had the following children:

- 41 F i. **Elizabeth JOHNSTON**.

Elizabeth Johnston (b 15 Oct 1640), who also made "Bess' List", was the youngest daughter of William Johnston (Arthur's younger brother) and Barbara Forbes. She later married Quaker Alexander Whyt in 1658 at Dyce, Aberdeenshire. They were confirmed Quakers at Inverurie before 1661. He died in jail in 1667; she then married Quaker preacher and firebrand George Keith in 1672. It was her step-daughter, Anne Keith, who left England after the 1676 Quaker Annual Meeting to sail to VA to marry

George Walker, son of Quaker Alexander Walker. Edward Johnston, who was described in her mother's correspondence (which are part of the Quaker letters collection at Quaker House in London) as "my cousin Edward Johnston" (he was her first cousin and if Arthur Johnston did not have a son named Edward, then there was no other cousin in the Johnston of Caskieben branch of the family that was named Edward.) supposedly accompanied Anne Keith to VA and ended up marrying George Walker's younger sister.

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"A short memoir of James Young, merchant burghess of Aberdeen, and Rachel Cruickshank, his spouse, and of their descendants,"

Their daughter, Elizabeth Johnston, after the decease of her first husband, Mr. Alexander Whyt (one of the Regents of Marischal College, and by whom she appears to have had issue), married circa 1677, an Aberdonian, Mr. George Keith, a leader of the then new sect of Quakers - the principles of which body had been embraced both by Barbara Forbes, the widow, and Elizabeth, the Daughter, of Dr. William Johnston. Keith became notorious, first, for his active dissemination of the principles of Quakerism in Aberdeen and its vicinity, for which he suffered imprisonment in that town; and subsequently, and after he had removed to Pennsylvania, for the altercation he became involved with the Friends who adhered to William Penn. About 1693, George Keith abjured the principles of Quakers, and having been, by the Bishop of London, admitted into holy orders, died in 1715, incumbent of the benefice of Elburton in Sussex.

42 M ii. **Thomas JOHNSTON (died Young).**

43 F iii. **Ann JOHNSTON.**

"A short memoir of James Young, merchant burghess of Aberdeen, and Rachel Cruickshank, his spouse, and of their descendants,"

Ann Johnston, elder daughter of Dr. William Johnston, married Alexander Skene of Dyce, and had a numerous issue. In the possession of her descendant, the late Andrew Skene of Dyce, who died in 1815, were portraits by Jameson of Dr. William Johnston and his wife, Barbara Forbes. The latter, in 1641, presented her late husband's mathematical books and instruments to the library of Marischal College: Dr. William Johnston had, in 1632, gifted in his own lifetime 100 merks Scots, to the Magistrates as a fund for the benefit of the poor of Aberdeen.

## Tenth Generation

19. **Sir George JOHNSTON Baronet of Nova Scotia** (John, George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk").

"The eldest son, Sir George Johnston, described as a man of abilities and merit, was, by King Charles I, created a baronet of Nova Scotia by royal patent, 31st march 1626. The date is given from the records of the great seal, which si the ordinary rule, being there set down as "ultimo die Martii anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo sexton anno regui secundo." In the original patent, however, in possession of the family the date stands thus (with one word, bigesimo or trigesimo, defaced at the beginning) "----- primo die mensis Martii, anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo quinto, anno regni primo." In the book of the Privy Seal, the date is plainly 31st march, 1625. if the patent and privy seal are right, the older of this baronetcy has the precedency of all the baronets now existing in Scotland, but he has hitherto ranked form the date in the records of the great seal. In 1630, Sir George was made sheriff of Aberdeen, on the removal of George, sixth earl of Huntly. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Forbes of Tolquhon, he had three sons and two daughters." [The Scottish Nation: Or, The Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, and ... By William Anderson]

In 1616, the Caskieben title passed to Sir John's oldest son George who married Elizabeth Forbes. George was roughly the same age as his uncles Arthur and William. In 1625 or 1626, Sir George Johnston was granted the title of Baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I. (It was this title that was later contested in Baronetcy Court, the record of which provided Lorand Johnson with much of the historical information on the Johnston of Caskieben family.) It was Sir

George who sold the Monkey property in New Leslie to his uncle Arthur Johnston in 1633 for L5,000.

Shortening the story, Sir George Johnston, 1st Baronet of Nova Scotia was succeeded by son George, who became 2nd Baronet. The 2nd Baronet's only son, John Johnston, became the 3rd Baronet but was executed in 1690 for playing an unwitting, supporting role in a friend's "abduction" of Miss Mary Wharton, daughter of Lord Wharton. Sir John had no children when he was executed and the Baronet title passed to his cousin John Johnston, son of John Johnston of Newplace (second son of Sir John Johnston and Janet Turing).

George married **Elizabeth FORBES**.

They had the following children:

+ 44 M i. **George JOHNSTON 2nd. Baronet of Nova Scotia.**

20. **John JOHNSTON (of Newplace)** (John, George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk").

He had the following children:

45 M i. **Sir John JOHNSTON -4th Baron (Nova Scotia)** died 1725 in Edinburgh, Scotland.

The 4th Baronet's luck was not much better than that of his immediate predecessor. John was a confirmed Jacobite and his only son died at the Battle of Sherrifmuir in 1715. When John died in 1725, he was succeeded by his cousin, William Johnston of Craig (a grandson of Thomas Johnston of Craig and second cousin to William, John and Alexander Johnson of New Kent Co.).

Note: The current Baronet of Nova Scotia (probably the 13th or 14th in the line) is an American citizen and a resident of Chapel Hill, NC (he teaches at the University of North Carolina.)

Doug Tucker  
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"The Scottish Nation: Or, The Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, and" ... By William Anderson

"Sir John, fourth baronet, was a zealous Jacobite, and in 1715 with his only son and as many of his retainers as he could assemble, he joined the earl of Mar, and at the battle of Sheriffmuir his son was killed by his side. After the suppression of the rebellion sir John dared not return home, and died in obscurity at Edinburgh in 1725."

23. **THOMAS JOHNSTON - Laird of Craig (by virtue of his mother)** (John, George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk") died Aug 1656 and was buried in Dyce, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Thomas Johnston of Craig was the oldest son of Sir John Johnston of Caskieben by his second wife Katherine Lundy of Fife. Thomas received the title "Laird of Craig" as part of his mother's marriage contract with Sir John Johnston. Thomas had two surviving older half-brothers (George and John) by his father's first wife, Janet Turing and a younger, full-brother, Gilbert. Thomas Johnston also had a younger full-sister who married Charles Dun of Cordyce who was a merchant in Aberdeen. According to Lorand Johnson, it was a vessel owned by Charles Dun which ferried James and Faith Leith Johnson and James's three sons by first wife Margaret Alexander, to Virginia in 1696.

"A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of James Young, Merchant Burgess .." By William Johnson, page 200:

"Thomas Johnston of Craig was twice married. After the decease of his first wife, named Elspet Strachan, by whom Thomas left no male issue, he married Mary, daughter of Irvine of Kingcausie in the Mearns, a cadet of the Drum family. This laird is believed to have been Alexander Irvine of Kincousie, of Kingcausie, who, on the night of Saturday, 17th August 1644, when near the Crabestone, riding into the town of Aberdeen, was slain by William Forbes, natural son of John Forbes of Leslie. "Many," writes Clerk Spalding in his 'Memorialls of the Tribles,' under the date August 1644, "wes sorrowful at his death, being mervalouslie weill belovit both in burghe and land. He left behind him his dolorous wyf and five fatherless children. Vpone the morne he is takin wp and buriet within the Larid Drumis Iyll in Sanct Nicholas' Kirk of New Aberdene with grty mourning and lamentations." Thomas Johnston of Craig died in August

1656, and Mary Irvine, his widow, in September 1659; both were interred at Dyce.

Grandfather of William, John and Alexander Johnson of New Kent Co.

THOMAS married **Mary IRVINE**. Mary died Sep 1659 and was buried in Dyce, Aberdeen, Scotland.

"Mary Irvine bore to the laird of Craig Johnston, besides daughters, four sons:

- 1) Thomas Johnston, second of Craig, who died unmarried January 1686, and was interred within the old church of St. Nicholas.
- 2) William Johnston, who succeeded his brother, Thomas, in the lands of Craig Johnston and others, and was an officer in the army. He married in Holland, but died in 1716 without issue. His wife, whose maiden name was Joanna Van Millan, survived her husband for several years, and in her widowhood resided at Rotterdam.
- 3) John Johnston of Bishopstown, in Newhills, progenitor of the now existing branches of the family.
- 4) James Johnston, litater of Aberdeen, born in the parish of Dyce, July 1656, who, by his second wife, Jean Ogilvie, was father of William (born October 1699), burges, pewterer in Aberdeen, who became proprietor of Radiefurrow, afterwards called Woodhill, now Manar.

They had the following children:

- 46 M i. **Thomas JOHNSTON (died unmarried)**<sup>4</sup> died Jan 1686.
- 47 M ii. **William JOHNSTON (married-but no children)**.
- + 48 M iii. **John JOHNSTON of Bishopstown** was christened Nov 1649.
- + 49 M iv. **James JOHNSTON (the Immigrant)**.

## Eleventh Generation

44. **George JOHNSTON 2nd. Baronet of Nova Scotia** (George, John, George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk").

The eldest son, Sir George, second baronet, married a daughter of Sir William Leslie of Wardhouse.

George married (**daughter of Sir William Leslie of Wardhouse**).

They had the following children:

- 50 M i. **John JOHNSTON (3rd Baronet-executed in London - unmarried)**<sup>2</sup> died 31 Dec 1690 in /executed in London.

"His only son, Sir John Johnston, third baronet, entered early into the arm, and served in King William's wars in Flanders. He was afterwards a captain under that monarch at the Battle of the Boyne. Whilst in London for a short time, he was unfortunately induced to assist his friend, the Hon. Captain John Campbell, in carrying off and marrying Miss Mary Wharton, a young and rich heiress, related to Lord Wharton, the great favorite of King William, and that nobleman immediately obtained a proclamation offering a reward for their apprehension. Campbell escaped into Scotland, but Sir John was not so fortunate. Having been betrayed by his landlord of fifty pounds, he was tried at the Old Bailey, condemned and executed, on 31st December 1690. He fell a sacrifice to the bitter animosity which was then entertained by the English against the Scotch, for it appeared, upon his trial, by the evidence of the clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony, and that of the people of the house in which they lodged, and where they remained two days, as well as by miss Wharton's own letter to her aunt, acquainting her of her marriage, that there was no force used, but that she was freely consenting to it. Sir John's whole participation in the matter consisted in being present at the marriage, and lending his apartments to accommodate his friends, and he never had any idea that his, by the laws of England, constituted an offense worthy of death. His defense and whole deportment at the time are said to have been affecting in the extreme. He was a brave man, and bitterly lamented the ignominy of his death. The whole account of the trial and execution, and the ballads made on the occasion, are preserved among the family papers. The marriage was dissolved by act of parliament, and Captain Campbell, afterwards designed of Mamore, married a daughter of the eight Lord Elphinston, and

was father of the fourth duke of Argyle. Dying unmarried, Sir John was succeeded by his cousin, John, son of John Johnston of Newplace, second son of the first baronet."

48. **John JOHNSTON of Bishopstown**<sup>4</sup> (THOMAS, John, George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk") was christened Nov 1649 in Dyce, Aberdeen, Scotland.

"The third son, John Johnston of Bishopstown, baptized at Dyce, in November 1649, married at Aberdeen, November 1672, Miss Margaret Alexander, daughter and co-heiress of a then deceased merchant burghess of that town. John of Bishopstown, (who, as chronicled in the Kirk Session Register, was on 18th May 1701, by the heritors and elders of Newhills, unanimously named "Paroch Baillie," an officer not now known in the parochial economy of North Britain, died in 1716. Margaret Alexander bore to her husband, besides daughters, three sons who attained manhood. The youngest, Thomas, died unmarried. Their eldest son, William Johnston of Craig, admitted advocate in Aberdeen 1700, succeeded as fifth baronet of the decease, in November 1724, of Sir John of Cuskieben. The younger son, John Johnston, was progenitor of the Johnston's, afterwards for sometime of Viewfield."

"The only branch of the Caskieben Johnston's now in existence is descended from "John, who married and had issue" (Douglas' 'Baronage of Scotland,' 1796, pg 38), younger son of John Johnston, designed of Bishoptown, and Mrs. Margaret Alexander, his wife.

John married **Margaret ALEXANDER** on Nov 1672 in Aberdeen, Scotland.

They had the following children:

- 51 M i. **William JOHNSTON of Craig, admitted advocate in Aberdeen 1700.**

Perhaps not this William, but the closest I can come to a "cousin" who succeeded to the title Baron Nova Scotia....

The Scottish Nation: Or, The Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, and ... By William Anderson

"Sir John, fourth baronet (Nova Scotia), was a zealous Jacobite, and in 1715 with his only son and as many of his retainers as he could assemble, he joined the earl of Mar, and at the battle of Sheriffmuir his son was killed by his side. After the suppression of the rebellion sir John dared not return home, and died in obscurity at Edinburgh in 1725." He was succeeded by his cousin, Sir WILLIAM JOHNSTON of Craig and Bishopstown, fifth baronet, who died in 1750."

So..... Sir William Johnston, 5th baronet.... died 1750

Sir William Johnston, 6th baronet.... died March 1794

Sir William Johnston, 7th baronet.... died January 1844

Sir William Johnston, 8th baronet.... died unmarried, as apparently did his two brothers.

"Sir William Johnston, by his wife Jean, daughter of John Sandilands of the Torphichen family, had two sons and three daughters. His second son, Alexander, an officer in the navy, was drowned with his whole crew on the coast of Kincardineshire, off Stonehaven. Sir William, the elder son, sixth baronet, entered early into the royal navy, and had the command of a ship-of-war at the time of his father's death. On that event taking place, quitting the navy, he returned home, and purchased the lands of Hilton, near Aberdeen. He was thrice married: first: to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Kirby, an eminent West India merchant, by whom he had one son who died in infancy; secondly: to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain William Cleland, R.N. of the Cleland's of that ilk, by whom he had six sons and five daughters; and thirdly: to Amy, daughter of Newman French, Esq. of Bellechamp in the county of Essex, and widow of John Podsey, Esq, without issue. He died in March 1794, aged 82."

"His fourth son, Alexander, midshipman on board his majesty's ship, Assistance, Commodore Sir Charles Douglas, perished with the first lieutenant, the Hon. Douglas Hallyburton, and all the barge's crew, off Sandyhook in America, December 31, 1783, aged 18. Some of the ship's company had seized one of the boats, and made for the shore with the intention of deserting, when Alexander Johnston and some other young men volunteered to recover the boat and bring back the deserters. The commodores permitted them to go, under the command of the first lieutenant, but

the day soon closing in, and the night being stormy and severely cold, they did not return, and the next morning they were all found on the shore, frozen to death."

"The eldest son (of William), Sir William Johnston of Johnston, seventh baronet, entered very young into the army, and served in India for some years with considerable reputation. He took part in seven actions, and was at the capture of the forts on the coast of Malabar. In 1798 he raised a regiment of fencible infantry, for general service, styled "The Prince of Wales' Own," which was reduced at the short peace of 1802. He represented the burgh of new Windsor in the first imperial parliament, in which he sat five years; but retired at the general election, not choosing to stand a contest. He married first: Mary, daughter of John Bacon, Esq. of Shrubland Hall, Suffolk, lineally descended from the Lord keeper Bacon, whose third son was the great philosopher, Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England and Baron Verulam. This lady died in 1802 without issue. He married 2ndly: Maria, only daughter of John Bacon, Esq. of Fryern House, Middlesex, younger son of an elder branch of the Shrubland family; Issue: 3 sons and 4 daughters. He died at The Hague, January 13, 1844, in his 84th year.

"His eldest son, Sir William Bacon Johnston, 8th baronet, born in 1804, and unmarried, was at one period an officer in the 1st Royals; a deputy-lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. Darcy, the 2nd son, died in Bengal. Arthur Lake, the youngest son, a lieutenant 21st Royal Fusiliers, died February 21, 1853."

+ 52 M ii. **John JOHNSTON of Viewfield.**

53 M iii. **Thomas JOHNSTON (died unmarried).**

54 F iv. **(daughters) JOHNSTON.**

49. **James JOHNSTON (the Immigrant)** (THOMAS, John, George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk").

The Johnson or Johnston family whose descendants eventually settled in southwest Missouri are traced to a Scottish ilk or noble family that dates, without interruption for centuries, from the refugee Stephen de Johnstone, who came to the county of Aberdeenshire on the east coast of Scotland in the mid-1300s. Stephen, known as "The Cleric," was fleeing troubles in his native area, Annandale on the southwest shores of the country, where the Johnstones were the chief family.

(Johnston or Johnstone is pronounced Johnson in most of Scotland, and the spelling generally changed in America.)

Family traditions in Scotland indicate that Stephen had claimed the title of his father, Sir John de Johnstone, the Laird (Lord) of Annandale, but had not succeeded in a contest with his brother Gilbert. Stephen's immediate male descendants were named John and Gilbert, which corresponded with the prevailing Johnstone family names in Annandale (Dumfriesshire).

In Aberdeen, Stephen – who had an extraordinary education for anyone not in the priesthood -- became secretary to the powerful Earl of Mar, who reigned almost autonomously over the area during the period of King David Bruce, Scotland's ruler from 1329 to 1371. Such easy entry into the household of the earl spoke to a similar background for Stephen.

Stephen married Margaret Garioch (also Garviach or Garviehaugh), daughter of Andrew, from a noble family that had come to Britain with William the Conqueror from France in the late 11th century. The Garioch family had not rivaled the Earl of Mar for power, but included local sheriffs (who functioned as tax collectors) among its forebears.

Stephen's great-great-grandson, Alexander, born in 1434, collected the rapidly growing family lands into the free barony of Caskieben, and the family for 200 years was known as the Johnstons of Caskieben. That area now is part of greater Aberdeen called Dyce. The family also had cadet branches (lines from younger sons) based at Crimond and Craig.

The family's influence grew as it intermarried extensively with other noble families, in particular the Forbes and the Stewart royal family of Scotland.

Sir George Johnston (1544-1592) ascended as a child to the family titles and properties and married Christian Forbes. His father had been killed at the Battle of Pinkie in September 1547, and Queen Elizabeth granted George his charter the

following year at age 4. George and Christian had at least 13 children who came of age as the English were colonizing Virginia. A close Johnston relative of the family moved to London and became deputy treasurer of the Virginia Company, who recruited settlers for the colony -- which may account for the migration of several Johnston families in the 1600s.

Among the sons of George Sr. was Arthur (1587-1641), the personal physician to English King Charles I (a regicide through beheading) and an accomplished poet.

The family titles and lands, however, descended to the eldest son John Johnston (1565-February 1814), who married first Janet Turing of Foveran, another community in Aberdeenshire. Their son Sir George lost much of the family lands including the castle at Caskieben (now known as Keith Hall), but he gained a royal grant for extensive properties in colonial Nova Scotia, became baronet of Nova Scotia in 1626 and sheriff of Aberdeen in 1630.

John married second Katherine Lundy of Fife, who was heiress to extensive lands known as Craig in the Aberdeen area, and those properties and the title of Laird of Craig passed to their son Thomas (1598-August 1656).

Laird Thomas Johnston of Craig married Mary Irvine as his second wife. Their son James Johnson (c. 1650-1716) was christened in July 1656 and married first Margaret Alexander on Nov. 23, 1672 at St. Nicholas Church in Aberdeen. The couple had four sons and two daughters before Margaret died around 1685.

The Johnsons and Massies of Virginia:

James remarried to Faith Leith in 1686 and in the 1690s migrated with all of his family except eldest son James Jr. to New Kent Co., VA. Accompanying him were his three youngest sons – John, Alexander and Benjamin Johnson. Genealogists had not included Benjamin in this family until recent DNA tests of Johnson descendants proved the relationship.

James Sr. in 1701 and 1704 acquired 150 acres of former Indian lands in the Pamunkey (River) Neck of northern Virginia that included the site of a former village and became known as Old Town in King William Co. James died there in 1716 and left his estate, by English law and tradition, to eldest son John.

Little is known of son Alexander Johnson, other than three sons who were born from 1708 to 1714 in New Kent Co., VA and the possibility that he married a descendant of Richmond Terrell.

John and Benjamin, however, married women from the family of Peter and Penelope Massie, who were likewise descendants of prominent English families that joined the flood of royalist Cavaliers into Virginia in the last half of the 17th century.

Peter (1639-Christmas Day 1719), considered a man of means, had come to New Kent Co. by November 1670 when he patented lands. He, by tradition, had married Penelope Ashley or Ashley-Cooper in England.

The Massies (or Masseys in England) also had come from France with William the Conqueror and settled in the northwest in Cheshire at the family seat of Dunham Massey. Through several generations of heirs, all named Hamon Massey, the family established itself as a power broker in that area. Peter's branch, however, had relocated to Coddington, Cheshire nearer the coast along the River Mersey.

Penelope's background provides murky, but intriguing material, based on family legends.

Penelope is recalled as the illegitimate daughter of Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper (1621-1683), the Earl of Shaftesbury who was prominent in the development of the Carolina colonies. In the contest for English rule, he sided with the royalists until 1644, served on Oliver Cromwell's council of state until 1654 and then switched again to the side of those seeking a restoration of the Crown with King Charles II, which occurred in 1660.

Named a baron in 1661, Sir Anthony became chancellor of the exchequer of England and was granted, with a handful of other nobles, ownership of colonial Carolina (then undivided). He commissioned his friend and the noted philosopher John Locke to write a constitution for the colony, which was rapidly populating as numerous families migrated from the English Caribbean colony of Barbados to the American mainland.

He and his allies founded the Whig movement in England and dominated Parliament for several sessions. Sir Anthony became lord chancellor and president of the King's privy council, but was deposed in 1679 and died shortly thereafter in

Holland.

Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper was born to Sir John Cooper and Lady Anne Ashley, an heiress whose father required that his family name pass on as the surname of her descendants. (Indeed, the given name of Ashley was common among branches of the Johnsons in America.)

Although he sired only one legitimate son despite three marriages, Sir Anthony was known to have several bastard children. The mother of Penelope has been the subject of speculation, but no proof. Even less well conceived are the logistical problems of connecting Penelope from London to the relatively provincial outpost of Coddington and the Massies. One theory posits that the natural mother of Penelope was a Massie relative. It is not known whether Peter, for example, was schooled or spent time in the English capital, which would have given him the opportunity to meet and court Penelope, assuming she lived there.

Peter and Penelope's daughter Elizabeth Massie married John Johnson, the eldest son of James the Emigrant, before 1699 in New Kent Co. Family legends recalled this daughter as Lucretia, but Quaker records show she was Elizabeth Massie.

John and Elizabeth had at least 12 children, including those with such significant family names as Ashley, Massie, John, Benjamin, Thomas, Margery, James and Elizabeth. Some descendants relocated to Ohio after the Revolution while others migrated earlier to Louisa and Amelia Cos., VA and Guilford Co., NC, where they were closely situated with descendants of John's brother Benjamin.

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James Johnston/Johnson was christened at Dyce, Aberdeenshire on 20 JUL 1656 and died in 1716. Both dates are documented. When James died, he left his "Old Town" property in King William Co. to son John Johnson which implies that John was the oldest son still living. This can be confirmed from St. Peter's Parish records which show that William Johnson died 6 Nov 1714. As for James Johnson's 1656 date of birth, his father, Thomas Johnston of Craig was born in 1598 and died in 1656. However, James Johnson's mother, Mary Irvine, was his father's second wife and Mary was born in 1626. She probably did not marry Thomas Johnston until about 1646. So the 1651 birth date for James appears OK even though Thomas Johnston would have been in his early 50's.

Patent records show that James Johnson, father of John and possible father of William, acquired two patents (one for 110 acres and another for 40 acres) for property in the newly opened Indian grounds in Pamunkey Neck in 1701 and 1703, respectively. (In the 40 acre patent, he listed himself as the transported person. In the 110 acre patent, he listed three strangers as the transported persons.) The acquisition of these patents fits nicely with the fact that John and William had their own properties by 1704.

My notes indicate that James Johnston had two wives and that he had four sons by first wife Margaret Alexander and one daughter by second wife Faith Leith. Records from the Aberdeen Quaker Monthly Meeting show that James married Faith Leith in 1686 and that a daughter, Elisabeth, was born 26 Dec 1688 in Aberdeen. That establishes that James and Faith could not have been in Virginia before 1689 at the very earliest. My notes also show that James Johnston married Margaret Alexander 23 NOV 1672 at St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen and that their four surviving sons were James, William, John and Alexander (not well-documented). There is hard evidence that James was their oldest son, that he married Jean Ogilvie (Burgh records of Aberdeen show that Jean Olgivie Johnston died in 1716), and that he remained in Aberdeen at least through 1716. Thus, the James Johnston who married Jean Olgilvie and remained in Aberdeen was the son of the James Johnston who settled at "Old Town" in Pamunkey Neck. (This is one of the relationships that Lorand Johnson mixed up in his first book, but corrected in his later books.)

#### James married **Faith LEITH**.

Source: Johnston, Alexander, Jr., Genealogical account of the family of Johnston of that ilk, formerly of Caskieben, in the Shire of Aberdeen, and of its principal branches. Edinburgh, 1832.

James Johnston, Lister of Aberdeen, was the fourth and youngest son of Thomas of Craig and Mary Irvine. He married Miss Jean Ogilvie, by whom he had 3 sons and 2 daughters: Alexander, William, John, Mary, Jean. The after history of these children is unknown. The date of James' death is unknown. Mrs. Jean Ogilvie or Johnston died in March 1716.

L.V. Johnson, Selected References Relating to The Ancestry of William and John Johnston Colonial Friends (Quakers) of Virginia: An Account of the Connections of the Family of Johnston of Caskieben, and of that Ilk, of the Garioch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Shaker Heights, Ohio, 1972.

They had the following children:

- + 55 M i. **Benjamin JOHNSTON \* of Henrico Co, VA (supposition from DNA?)** was born 1701 and died 1739.
- 56 M ii. **Alexander JOHNSTON.**

There is circumstantial evidence that Alexander Johnson was the youngest son of James and Margaret Alexander. William and Sarah Massie Johnson's first child is noted in St. Peter's Parish records in 1698. John and Lucretia Massie's first child is noted in 1702. Alexander and Mary Walker's first child is recorded in 1708. William and John both would have been about 20 plus or minus a couple of years when their oldest child was born and Alexander could have been as old as 23. So I see no problem with the suggested birth order or the dates that have been generally associated with these Johnsons.
- + 57 M iii. **William JOHNSTON -Pewterer, Burgess of Aberdeen.**
- 58 M iv. **John JOHNSTON.**
- 59 F v. **Mary JOHNSTON.**
- 60 M vi. **James (Jr.) JOHNSTON.**

## Twelfth Generation

52. **John JOHNSTON of Viewfield** (John, THOMAS, John, George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk").

"He was for several years in occupation of the farm of Bishoptown, or Bishops Clinterty, in Newhills' Parish, and was also join tacksman, along with his bachelor brother, Thomas Johnston, of the farm of Standingstones, in the parish of Dyce. His wife was Isobel Marnoch, "the Maiden of Balnagask," i.e. the eldest unmarried daughter of the tenant of that farm, situated in the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire. By contract of marriage, dated 15th February 1717, recorded in the Sheriff Court Books of Aberdeen, 20th July 1736, entered into by Isobel Marnoch, eldest lawful daughter of the then deceased John Marnock of Balnagask, with consent of Joan Drum, her mother, and of Alexander Marnoch, her brother, it was agreed that John Johnston should, God William, marry, espouse, and take to his lawful wife, the said Isobel Marnoch, like as she should accept and take to her lawful husband the said John Johnston, and they both solemnize the honorable bond of matrimony with others (each other) in decent and usual form, betwixt and the --- day of March 1717; and thereafter, love, cherish, treat, and entertain others (each other) as becometh Christian married persons of their rank and quality. The bride's fortune amounted to the moderate sum of 800 merks Scots (about £44 9s sterling); and the yearly interest of 300 of the 800 merks was, during the survivance of her mother, Mrs. Jean Drum, to be paid to the latter. The bridegroom, John Johnston, and his brother-german, William, advocate in Aberdeen, undertook on the other part, that the said John's stock of money and movables was then (February, 1717), worth 2000 merks Scots (or £111 2s 3 sterling), and that in case the plenishing, or stocking, of the said John's then laboring, that is to say, of the farm then in his occupation as tenant, should be found not to be worth 2000 merks Scots by the appreciation of two honest men, the said William Johnston obliged himself and his heirs and successors to make up the same to the said John Johnston and his apparent spouse, in money, or goods, as they should think fit. The contract father contained provisions for the benefit of the children that might be born of the marriage; and bearing to have been written or engrossed by John Donaldson, servitor to William Johnston, advocate in Aberdeen, was subscribed by the contracting parties at Balnagsak, in the Mearns, in presence of Sir John Johnston of Caskieben, Mr. Richard Maitland (Episcopal), minister of the gospel at Nigg; Hugh Ross, pewterer, burgess of Aberdeen; William Smith, junior, merchant there; James Thomson, maltman, burgess of Aberdeen; Alexander Marnoch, in Kirk hill, and the said John Donaldson."

John married **Isabel MARNOCH** on 15 Feb 1717 in (marriage contract).

They had the following children:

- + 61 M i. **John JOHNSTON** was born Feb 1725.

55. **Benjamin JOHNSTON \* of Henrico Co, VA (supposition from DNA?)** (James, THOMAS, John, George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk") was born 1701 in New Kent Co., VA. He died 1739 in VA.

Benjamin Johnson and Margery Massie:

Were they related to Gideon Johnston?? Any thoughts welcomed!

By 1710 in New Kent Co., Benjamin (around 1680-after 1743) married Margery Massie, the granddaughter or daughter of Peter and Penelope, although no marriage record exists in the Anglican parishes that served as official recorders of vital statistics for the area.

Most researchers assign her as the daughter of George Massie, the son of Peter. George presented two daughters for parish christening in 1705, one named Margery. However, to fit into the puzzle, this child would have married within five years to Benjamin Johnson. Researchers have attempted to solve the quandary by saying George delayed the christening for several years after her birth, but waiting a decade until she was almost a teenager seems odd.

Margery's age could fit within the range of younger children for Peter and Penelope Massie.

Margery and Benjamin originally settled alongside his brother John in the portion of New Kent Co. that became Hanover Co. in 1721. St. Paul's Parish vestry records in 1712 show John and Benjamin owned property in the same vicinity with George Lovell, William McGehee, John Duffield, Hugh Case, Thomas Stanley and John Harris. (Anglican Church parishes were in charge of "processioning," or the periodic verification of property lines in their jurisdictions.)

In the next few years, both John and Benjamin and their wives became active Quakers in the Henrico Monthly Meeting. John is first mentioned in the extensive records in 1719 and became the "overseer" of the Quaker meeting at White Oak Swamp, Henrico Co. the following year. In 1720, Benjamin appears in the records. While some researchers concluded that they did not associate with Quakers until 1719, the positions of authority they were given in these records suggest they established themselves as persons of trust in the meetings over time. Wives Elizabeth and Margery also were charged with such tasks as examining the fitness of women for marriage.

Some researchers assert that Benjamin died by 1739, but St. Paul's Parish land records from Hanover Co. of 1743 show Benjamin living near William Allen, whose daughter married Benjamin's son.

Virtually all official colonial records of New Kent and Hanover counties were destroyed by fire, so no will of Benjamin or Margery survived. Benjamin accumulated about 1,000 acres in Hanover Co. by the mid-1730s, some of it in partnership with John Moody, on the South Anna River and "Machunk" Creek. As a man who lived at least into his early 60s – or well past the norm for the time -- Benjamin almost surely would have provided for the division of his estate.

Benjamin and Margery had presumed sons David, Gideon and Squire or James, all born between 1711 and 1719.

David (1711-May 19, 1781, Henrico Co., VA) married Mary Woody of New Kent Co. on Nov. 12, 1734 in a Quaker ceremony. They had at least six daughters, who when traceable scattered west into Virginia or to Guilford Co., NC.

Squire or James (April 6, 1719-March 5, 1755) married Agatha Crew on Aug. 4, 1744.

The family of Benjamin and Margery has not been well researched, unlike that of John and Elizabeth. Among other possible children are Nathan, Robert, Micajah or Micah, Jesse, Ashley, Margaret and James.

Benjamin married **Margaret/Margery MASSEY** \* "Maggie", daughter of George MASSEY. Maggie was christened 1705 in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent Co., VA.

They had the following children:

62 M i. **David JOHNSTON.**

David (1711-May 19, 1781, Henrico Co., VA) married Mary Woody of New Kent Co. on Nov. 12, 1734 in a Quaker ceremony. They had at least six daughters, who when traceable scattered west into Virginia or to Guilford Co., NC.

63 M ii. **Squire or James JOHNSTON.**

Squire or James (April 6, 1719-March 5, 1755) married Agatha Crew on Aug. 4, 1744

57. **William JOHNSTON -Pewterer, Burgess of Aberdeen** (James, THOMAS, John, George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk").

"James Johnston of Badiefurrow, in the parish of Inverary - [to whom were addressed letters from Mr. Andrew Burnett] was the only child born of the marriage, solemnized in November 1741, between William Johnston, Pewterer, Burgess of Aberdeen, who frequently filled the office of Convener, or President, of the Incorporated trades of that city, and Jean, only daughter of William Forbes of Badiefurrow, in Aberdeenshire.

William married **Jean FORBES (dau of Wm Forbes)**.

They had the following children:

- + 64 M i. **James JOHNSTON "the Litster"**.

## Thirteenth Generation

61. **John JOHNSTON** (John, John, THOMAS, John, George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk") was born Feb 1725 in Standingstones of Dyce.

John Johnston had by his wife, Mrs. Isobel Marnoch, besides one daughter, four sons, of whom one only left male issue. He, John, so named after his two grandfathers and his own father, born at Standingstones of Dyce in February 1725, wedded in July 1758, Margaret Chalmers (Born March 1730) daughter of William Chalmers in Meikletown of Dyce.

The eldest son of John Johnston and Mrs. Margaret Chalmers, the late William Johnston of Viewfield, was born at the farm, at that time occupied by his father, on the estate in the parish of Dyce then and still known as Caskieben, which has passed out of the possession of its ancient inheritors long before 1762. While William Johnston was in boyhood, his father, John, died in impoverished circumstances, occasioned by several losses in his farming pursuits, as well as by the reverse of fortune to which the family had been subjected in consequence of the insolvency of John's Uncle, Sir William, fifth baronet of Caskieben. Their devoted attachment to the Royal dynasty of the Stuarts had, also, some 16 years prior to William Johnston's birth, involved his progenitors in additional, and heavy, loss. The Johnston's former abode at Bishopstown was maliciously set on fire by the soldiers of the army of the duke of Cumberland, when on their way early in spring 1746, from the town of Aberdeen towards Culloden.

John married **Margaret CHALMERS** on Jul 1758.

They had the following children:

- 65 M i. **William JOHNSTON** died 22 Feb 1832 in Aberdeenshire, Scotland and was buried in St. Nicholas Churchyard.

The inscription on the tombstone of William Johnston in St. Nicholas Churchyard:

"Sacred to the memory of William Johnston of Viewfield, merchant in Aberdeen, who died 22nd February 1832, in the 71st year of his age. He was a cadet of the family of Johnston of that Ilk, in the county, and grand-nephew of Sir William Johnston of Craig, Baronet, advocate in Aberdeen, who is interred in the grave next adjoining this on the south. Also in memory of two sons of the said William Johnston, viz, William and James Farquhar, who both died in infancy. Also in memory of Catharine Morice, spouse of the said William Johnston, and daughter of the late David Morice, advocate in Aberdeen, and, for some years, Sheriff-Substitute of this county; she died 15th march 1855, in the 79th year of her age. The said William Johnston and Catharine Morice rest in this grave; their two infant children, above noted, are buried in another part of this churchyard."

64. **James JOHNSTON "the Litster"** (William, James, THOMAS, John, George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk").

James Johnston's paternal grandfather was James Johnston, merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, youngest child of Thomas

Johnston of Craig, by his spouse, Mary Irvine, of the family of Kingcausie.

In his youth, James Johnston had been bred to the business of Litster, or Dyer, and became a member of the Litster's Society of Aberdeen; a fraternity which, about the end of the seventeenth century, had upon its roll of members the names of younger sons of some of the most respectable families in the north of Scotland. After the decease of his first wife - named Faith Leith - James, the Litster, married Miss Jean Ogilvie, and had by her several children - amongst others - William Johnston, afterwards of Badiefurrow, who was born at Aberdeen in October 1699.

James married (1) **Faith LEITH**.

James also married (2) **Jean OGILVIE**.

They had the following children:

+ 66 M i. **William JOHNSTON of Badiefurrow** was born Oct 1699.

## Fourteenth Generation

66. **William JOHNSTON of Badiefurrow** (James, William, James, THOMAS, John, George, William, JAMES, William, Alexander, Gilbert, John, Stiven "The Clerk") was born Oct 1699 in Aberdeen, Scotland.

He had the following children:

67 M i. **James JOHNSTON of Badiefurrow** was born Nov 1742 in Aberdeen, Scotland.

James Johnston of Badiefurrow, the son of William, was born at Aberdeen in November 1742; the writer of the letter of the 14th of December 1762 - Mr. Sylvester Douglas - afterwards Lord Glenverbie, had, most probably, been a school and college companion, at Aberdeen, of James Johnston, his Lordship's birth having taken place at Aberdeen, a few months after November 1742, it is believe in the month of May 1743.

It appears, from letters still extant, that Mr. James Johnston had originally intended to follow the legal profession, and had, with the view of completing his studies, proceeded in 1671 to Edinburgh, where - after having been for sometime in the Chambers of a Writer to the Signet - he was, in Spring 1762, admitted Notary Public. On Mr. James Johnston's return to his native town, he had evidently relinquished the idea of practicing as a Law Agent there; and it does not seem that he had been admitted a Member of the Society of Aberdeen Advocates.

About 1762-63, James Johnston formed a business partnership with Mr. Francis Leys, merchant, and one of the Magistrates of Aberdeen; which, however, had come to termination before April 1777 [Mr. John Angus' letter of that date indicating that Mr. Johnston had then betaken himself to a country life. His Aberdeen correspondents, when communicating with Mr. Johnston, on the occasion of executing small commission for him in the city, seem to have been in the habit of jotting down, in the epistles, such items of town news as they deemed might amuse, or interest, their old friend in his rural retirement.]

James Johnston of Badiefurrow married, in July 1781, Ann, only daughter born to Robert Farquharson of Kinaldie in Aberdeenshire of his first marriage with Miss Keith, daughter of William Keith of Bruxie, in Buchan, said to have been descended of the noble family of Marischal.

Mr. James Johnston having, toward the close of last century, disposed of his landed property on Donside, and having been appointed one of the Surveyors of Taxes for Aberdeenshire, removed, with his family, to the vicinity of Aberdeen. He died, at Broadford, in November 1819, aged 77 years. Mrs. Ann Farquharson survived her husband until October 1824; of several children born of their marriage, one or two died in infancy; three daughters survived their parents and took up their residence at Calsay Seat, near Aberdeen, where they, respectively, died unmarried - the eldest as well as the last survivor of the sisters, and the last of her family, Miss Jane Johnston, in March 1855. The remains of father, mother, and daughters rest in the same grave in St. Nicholas, or the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen; their place of sepulture being indicated by a tombstone, with their names, etc, inscribed thereon.



## Appendix A - Sources

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- <sup>1</sup> Sir James Balfour Paul, *The Scots Peerage: Founded on Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage*".
  - <sup>2</sup> William Anderson, *"The Scottish Nation: Or The Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours"*.
  - <sup>3</sup> Sir James Balfour Paul, *The Scots Peerage: Founded on Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage*".
  - <sup>4</sup> William Johnson, *"A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of James Young, Merchant Burgess."*.
  - <sup>5</sup> *"The Scottish Historical Review"* (Company of Scottish History  
).

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