

breakfasted with him. He owned Hawford at Ombersley, near Worcester, where he probably became acquainted with the Johnstones, and he was on the Committee and one of the earliest subscribers to the General Hospital in Birmingham, and left it £50. He and his father were at the same time Governors of Lench's Trust, an old Birmingham charity, so as Edward was connected with most of the philanthropic societies in the town they often met. After his death, leaving a young widow with four little children, Johnstone helped her in the management of her affairs. As a Presbyterian, her property was in danger during the riots. A secluded lane about a mile long led from the house to the high road between Birmingham and Lichfield, and a report came that a mob was entering the lane. A neighbour, Mr Lloyd-Davies, who rented Pipe Hayes during the minority of the Rev. Egerton Bagot, sent over to invite Mrs Webster to take refuge there, and she at once walked to his house by a field path with her children, the youngest carried by the maid, Molly, while the butler carried one of the little boys. The plate chest was lowered into the small lake in the grounds before they started, and furniture and everything of value packed away in cellars and hay-lofts. That evening, as she was waiting for dinner with other guests in the drawing-room, a Colonel, just arrived from London, who was watching the smoke, coloured with flame, mixing with the clouds in the direction of Birmingham, quietly observed, "I hope they are well roasting all the Dissenters." The poor young widow heard it.

The rapid march of the 13th Light Dragoons from Nottingham *via* Lichfield to Birmingham is supposed to have saved Penns. They crossed the top of the lane, followed by numbers from Sutton Coldfield, and the rioters beat a quick retreat. Although the horses were taken up from grass they marched fifty-three miles in one day.

One effect of the riots was to strengthen the hands of those who advocated the education of the working class. In 1784 a meeting had been held in Birmingham to discuss Sunday schools, started elsewhere,—some say by Mrs Montagu, others by John Pounds. Those who attended and headed a subscription list were Edward Johnstone, still only twenty-seven, the most sanguine as to their result; the Rev. C. Curtis, who quoted his brother's famous joke as to the three R's; the Revs. John Riland (rector of Sutton Coldfield), Thomas Price, John Clutton, C. L. Shipley, and J. Turner; and Messrs W. Bedford, W. Villiers, T. Simcox, R. Lloyd, W. Holden, I. Westley, and T. Lutwyche. Within a year 1400 children were admitted to these new schools, and 500 were catechised in the churches. The masters and mistresses were all paid, and the scholars were much increased in 1788.

The destruction of property in 1791 was followed by the invariable result—very hard times for the poor, which in 1800 became famine. In 1793 a rumour spread abroad that malignant fever prevailed in Birmingham. It was contradicted at once by Edward Johnstone and nine other physicians and surgeons. In 1795 one of the Cabinet, the Duke of Portland, wrote to Mr Heneage Legge of Aston Hall to commend the prudence and liberality of the upper class in adopting measures of relief. "It is," he added, "to the exertions and liberality

of gentlemen in general that Government must look in the present distress for effectual relief for the country at large." The taxes were enormous, and enough munitions of war having been collected, and economy being urgent, all Government orders were stopped for a year in 1800. A wet summer spoilt the harvest, and no foreign corn was imported. A subscription depôt was opened, which supplied good meat—soup at 1d. a quart to the poor, who were seen eating potato peelings picked out of the gutters. In 1799 the poor-rate was levied sixteen times, but in the terrible winter of 1800-1 no child born in the working class in Birmingham is said to have lived. The nobility and gentry came forward to do their duty. There were liberal distributions of loaves and meat on different days from the larger houses, including those of the Johnstones, and George III. set the fashion adopted here of forbidding flour to be used in the kitchen for any purpose than bread. All kinds of wild fruits and herbs were suggested for fattening pigs instead of meal. The youth of that day grew up with an ingrained economy as regarded food. They recollected hearing their fathers say as they sat down to a meal that they felt as if they could hardly eat when they thought of the hungry poor. The quartern loaf was 2s. 2d., and this state of things prevailed more or less till the battle of Waterloo.

The Inniskilling Dragoons, as well as a battalion of Volunteers, were quartered in Birmingham throughout the year 1800 for fear of riots, and the press-gangs were active, for men were too dispirited to enlist voluntarily. "Working men were always in rags, and guns were being proved morning, noon, and night. The street posts were made of old cannon, and bread was a luxury which the country labourer only got on Sunday." This was the recollection of an old inhabitant of the first twenty years of the nineteenth century in the great Midland Metropolis.¹

The matrimonial project referred to, rather too soon, in Mrs Montagu's letter failed or was put off, and Edward Johnstone was thirty-six before he married Catherine Wearden of Olton Hall, Solihull. By the death of her parents, and lately of her only sister, Letitia, whose illness had long delayed the wedding, she was left alone in the world, and through her mother had inherited the estate of Fulford Hall, in the same parish. This lady, *née* Letitia Holden, was the descendant of Sir Cresswell Levinge² (1627-1701), Attorney-General in 1679, on one side, and on the other of a county family owning considerable estates in the Midlands. The first of the Levinge family was Archbishop of Canterbury in 1005, and he crowned King Canute. Sir Walter Levinge, his collateral descendant, accompanied Richard I. to the Crusades.

¹ When statistics were collected in South Staffordshire in 1815 the male population exceeded the female by one-third. The compiler supposed that the conditions of life in the mining districts were too hard for women to support them.

² His brother spelt the name Levinge and Levinz, so did their father. The *Reports of Sir Cresswell Levinz*, two volumes published in 1702 in black letter, were republished in 1722 and 1792. He represented the Crown in various trials of supposed Popish plotters in 1677-79. His uncle, Robert Levinge, was hanged for supplying Charles II. in 1650. His sister was Maid of Honour to the Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James VI., and some of the thick brocade dresses she wore, and her travelling chest with the German Custom House mark on it, still exist.

This Knight's descendant was living at Baddesley Ensore, in Warwickshire, in 1434. One of his great-grandsons migrated to Derbyshire, and was ancestor of the baronet of that name. The Levings who remained in Warwickshire owned Fulford Hall in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Cresswell Levinge's children were William Cresswell and Catherine. His grandson is described as a gentleman of Westminster in 1720 and a K.C. The elder daughter of the K.C., who inherited Fulford Hall, married one of the Holdens, who then owned Erdington Hall (Wood End); and their only daughter married the Rev. Thomas Wearden, who came from Lancashire to hold a mastership at King Edward's School in Birmingham in 1747, but resigned it when he married to take the Rectory of Solihull.

The Holdens, like the Carvers, were people of substance in the district when a tax was levied by Edward III. for the war in Scotland. Fulford Hall was left to Mrs Wearden, while her brother, much younger than herself, inherited Erdington Hall. The Weardens lived at Olton Hall, and when Mrs Wearden was left a widow, about 1781, she took a house for the winter in the Old Square. There Edward became acquainted with them. The sisters were highly accomplished. Catherine had lived much in London with her aunt, Mrs Caldecott, her uncle being a K.C.; but she was much worn by her sister's long illness, and Edward's father was less pleased with the marriage than his son expected, as he hoped to re-establish a strong family on his little Scottish estate, and at present his only grandson was Thomas's very delicate boy.

Thomas, after losing £2000, which his father gave him, as well as his wife's money in business, had taken Holy Orders. He married, in Aug. 1779, Sarah Hale, a descendant of the eminent judge, Sir Matthew Hale; and from a letter asking Dr Parr to preach for his charity schools at Bewdley, he seems to have been an earnest clergyman, at issue with most of his congregation on the advisability of teaching the labouring class to read and write, though he pointed out that it would make them better servants. He held several livings, as pluralists were then allowed, and his father thought he had done enough for him, compared to what he was able to do for his other children, also that Thomas, as an Episcopal clergyman, could not legally officiate in Scotland, so ought not to live there. On hearing of Edward's engagement, he offered to settle Galabank on Edward as his part of the marriage settlement, for his son had lent him £2000, to be repaid at his death. Edward declined, urging the prior right of his elder brother. The offer was repeated after Edward's first child was born, and again refused, but the old gentleman was not to be dictated to as regarded Thomas, and it appears to have been left to Edward as late as 1795.

Lockhart, the youngest brother (except William, who died young), was reading for the Bar, and his father in 1790 wrote to him about a Chancellor's living. Lockhart, a spoiled child, who took far more liberties with his parent than the elder sons ventured to do, replied: "The Chancellor [Thurlow] has not resigned, nor is he likely to quit his office for some time to come. Immediately upon his last quarrel with Pitt he disposed of about forty vacant

livings. This was the prevailing report this day week. Besides the disagreeable rubs he has met at Court, he has been much vexed by a favourite daughter marrying without his consent. In a temper always fretful these accumulated disappointments have produced so great an irritability that he is barely tolerable. Judge, then, whether a letter from Worcester will not have the greatest effect. In writing to him, the living of Baynton should be the first in the letter, that he may see its purport at a glance."

Johnstone sent his letter, and Lockhart wrote: "I took it to the Chancellor's House in Great Ormond Street. He is in the country, nor do the servants know when he will be in town. I left the letter and half-a-crown to the care of one of the servants, who faithfully promised to deliver it the instant he could."

Another letter from Lockhart alludes to the medal adjudged by the Royal Medical Society to his father for a treatise on scarlet fever. He inquires after Mrs Siddons, whom Johnstone was attending, and laments that she had left the stage before he came to town. He describes debates he had heard in the House of Commons, in one of which Eldon was at his best. Lively and amusing, Lockhart got anything he wanted out of his father, who, on his tenth birthday, had written to Edward fondly describing his cleverness, and that he was growing "very handsome." He was started under good auspices, as, besides the patronage of Sir W. Pulteney, he was intimate with some of the future lights of the Bar—Mr Pearson, afterwards Advocate-General of India; Erskine, who asked him "to spend two days with him at Hampstead, where he was going for fresh air"; Mackintosh (Sir James), who, "when I dined with him, seemed to have given up the French Revolution." He alludes to the death of the Marquis of Annandale, and to a rumour that "Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall will succeed to his titles." He was evidently fond of saying unpleasant things.

Edward's marriage settlements were arranged in accordance with his wishes, the bride's estates and £17,000 being settled on their joint heirs, failing which, entirely on himself. This was her wish, as she had no heir-at-law except her uncle, Thomas Holden of Erdington Hall. He was of extravagant and dissipated habits, having quarrelled with her father, the late Rector of Solihull, because he had warned him of the consequences; and she was anxious that Fulford Hall should in no event revert to him. Mr Mynors and Mr L. Withering were the trustees. Edward wrote to inform his mother that the wedding was to take place at Solihull:—

"Dear Mother,—I hope the things I have sent will be sufficient for the purpose I intend, if not, I do insist on your informing me of everything you want, and also that you do not on any account use what I send for any other than yourself. I know the generosity of your temper has been such as to lead you at all times to deny yourself to accommodate your family, but it becomes them in their turn to take care of you, for they owe much to the unceasing tenderness which you have shown them both in sickness and health. I hope

you will not think that I was guilty of inattention to you at the beginning of the business I am about to engage in. I assure you I particularly desired my father to inform you, and would have written if I had supposed he would have neglected it. I think you will approve the choice when you know the object. We shall be married on Tuesday morning. I desired Thomas to come over to perform the ceremony. We mean to dine at Hagley, and if you will come with my father and meet us it will give us great satisfaction. Pray do come if you can. I shall hope to see as many of the family as are either able or disposed to come; the more there are the better I shall be pleased. On Wednesday we will come to Worcester. What we shall do afterwards I am uncertain. If I thought it would be convenient to Thomas we would go there, but that I shall find out from himself. Mary is at present at Hay Hall. If there is anything else we can do for you, pray let us know, etc."

The bridegroom was so late that the bride grew very nervous, and the good-natured Rector (Rev. C. Curtis) mounted the tower himself and put back the clock when the hands were dangerously nearing twelve. The Solihull Church Register records that "Edward Johnstone of the parish of St. Philip Birmingham and Catherine Wearden of this parish were married in this Church by license this 2nd day of October in the year 1792. By me T. C. Johnstone, Rector of Hope Bagot, in the presence of Mary Johnstone and Charles Curtis."

After the wedding tour they retired to Moor Green,¹ in Worcestershire, which lies conveniently near to Birmingham and to the Fulford estate. The same year they employed Eginton of Handsworth to paint the window in Aston Church to the memory of Letitia Wearden, who was buried there in a vault with her parents, and with the Caldecotts.

On Feb. 13, 1794, Mrs Edward Johnstone gave birth to a daughter. It was feared that the child would not survive the day, and her father went to find a clergyman to baptise it. He met the Rev. Charles Pixell and brought him in, and the child was named Catherine Letitia Wearden. Mr Pixell was at that time Curate of St. Martin's, under Mr Curtis, and his father was Vicar of Edgbaston, so they were probably old acquaintances, and the friendship between the two families still continues. In 1796 another daughter—Hannah Maria—was born, the last of her mother's children who survived more than a few hours, and her grandfather, afraid lest his Scottish property should go off in a female line, as had twice occurred, to the family misfortune, began to think of a resettlement. Henry was in Edinburgh on military service, and his father directed him to see an advocate on the subject, thinking that Edward's formal renunciation would be necessary, and sending a draft of the new resignation which he wished to make.

The advocate's comments on the document were uncalled for, such as reminding Johnstone that the dates must be in writing, not in figures, as it was only a memorandum for a charter; but there were other signs that John-

¹ It has been occupied by Mr Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

stone was then an over-worked man in failing health. Henry was a light-hearted bachelor, in character resembling his father's great-uncle, John, who left Galabank to be scrambled for by his creditors; but John, still a bachelor, was a careful, steady, and ambitious man, and never gave any trouble to his parents. He was an M.D. of Oxford, and his medical essays were widely discussed in the profession. In acuteness and energy he closely resembled his father and eldest brother, and, like most of the contemporary members of his family, shone in conversation. It was not strange that the old man fixed his hopes on this son as the most likely to carry on the line with male descendants able to keep up the family traditions. The advocate informed him that no renunciation on Edward's part was necessary, as the existing deed was a revocable one, and no further step seems to have been taken till 1799. Possibly, recollecting his remonstrance with his own father, he did not wish to take so strong a step without much thought.

Meanwhile Edward did nothing to alter his father's views, and events seemed to justify them. Thomas died in Oct. 1799, leaving daughters and the one delicate boy. Edward's wife became a confirmed invalid. He had settled John in his town house in Temple Row, where their sister, Mary, came to reside with him, for Edward, absorbed in domestic cares and his duties as a land-owner and a magistrate, seemed inclined to withdraw altogether from his profession and leave it to his brother, while their father continued abnormally active. When, in 1799, Johnstone resigned his honorary post at the Worcester Infirmary on the score of age, Dean Onslow begged him to reconsider it, for to all appearance he was in good health. But he only consented to remain till a successor could be found. Edward's daughters would each have a much larger income than the Scottish estate brought in. So in 1799 a document was deposited in the Scottish Register House resigning Galabank to his sixth son, John, with a charge of £400 towards the maintenance of Thomas's family. He stated that he made this settlement for certain reasons, but does not seem to have told either of his sons the particulars of it.

The eldest child (afterwards Mrs Crompton) of Mrs Webster of Penns had a pleasing recollection of the home at Moor Green. Edward had driven over to Penns to see her mother, and invited the young girl of fifteen to come back with him for a few days' change of air. She remembered in her old age the kind, gentle face of Mrs Johnstone and the pretty little fair-haired, rosy-cheeked Catherine, who was brought down by her nurse in her white lace frock and blue sash to wish her parents good-night after the late dinner, and to sit on her father's knee for a few minutes to share in the dessert. A long period of weak health ended in a chronic malady, and on April 4, 1801, Mrs Edward Johnstone was buried in Aston Church by the side of her parents and sister, Dr Parr taking the funeral service and insisting on the elaborate ritual to which he was very partial. The last few years of the elder Johnstone's life seemed crowded with tragedy.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE AUFRERES—THE LOCKHART TRAGEDY—THOMAS JOHNSTONE—LETTERS—KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM—YOUNG JAMES—LITTLE HANNAH—JOHNSTONE OF WORCESTER—DEATH OF MRS JOHNSTONE, FOLLOWED BY THAT OF HER HUSBAND—MRS MURRAY.

IN Johnstone's diary there is an entry, Dec. 1792: "I learn that my great-niece, Mary Anne Matilda, gave birth to a daughter, Nov. 17, at Heidelberg, and that the child was named Louisa Anna Matilda, after Louisa, a Princess of Prussia, who with Mrs Aufrere, her mother-in-law, are to be Godmothers." This great-niece was the wife of Anthony Aufrere of Hoveton, York, and the daughter of Mrs Lockhart.

Catherine Hutton¹ wrote from Malvern Wells a few years later: "I have been a great favourite with a most elegant and clever woman who is gone, and from whom I have a long letter. She was a Lockhart of a Scottish family famed for many things. [Here follows an account of their exploits.] The great-grandfather of my lady collected a number of papers relative to the attempts of the Stuart family whom he favoured. These are now published price five guineas by Anthony Aufrere, Esq., her husband, and I have a note from her to her cousin, Dr Johnstone of Birmingham, desiring him to lend them to me. The father of Mrs Aufrere (descended from Cromwell's sister) was a general officer in the Austrian service, who routed the Poles in defiance of the orders of his commander. He then rode post to Vienna and carried the tidings of his disobedience to the Empress Maria Theresa, laying two flags which he had taken at her feet and acknowledging that his life was forfeited. He was made a Count . . . which honour his daughter now enjoys though she does not assume it, and the two Polish flags were added to the family arms and are now painted on her carriage."

General Lockhart had taken his young and beautiful wife to, what her relatives affirmed from her description was the worst court in Europe. She was presented by Lord Stormont, the Ambassador, as his own relation, and the Emperor, Joseph II., stood sponsor at the baptism of her first son, who was named Joseph, and died an infant. She was much attached to her uncle and first cousins, her only near relatives, and stayed with them both at Kidder-

¹ *Reminiscences of a Gentlewoman.*

minster and Worcester, acting as godmother to Lockhart. In a letter written to her uncle when the child was about seven she says: "I hear little Lockhart wants to be a sailor. I am sure he is much too pretty and delicate for such a profession." Her cousin, Mary, stayed with her in Scotland, and remembered an unpleasant scene between the Lockharts, after which Mrs Murray, who was also there, said to her very impressively, "Mary, never marry for a coach and six."

Mrs Lockhart returned from the trying climate and hot rooms of Vienna, and appeared at St. James's, when George III. remarked, in a stage aside, "Mrs Lockhart—Mrs Lockhart *was* a pretty woman." Her husband, in love with a younger woman, began to look about for a cause for divorce, more easily obtained in Scotland than in England. Johnstone had a heart-broken letter from his niece, and remonstrated very strongly with the General, whom he imagined chose to believe mere gossip; but the poor wife died very suddenly in 1787, it was believed from an overdose of opium. Her husband at once married Annabella Crawford, but the child of this union—James—only lived a few months, and General Lockhart died himself in 1790 at Pisa, aged sixty-one, of disease of the brain,—which was perhaps his excuse.

Mrs Lockhart left a son, Charles, born in 1778, who succeeded to his father's title and property, but he died of consumption, unmarried, in 1802, when the estates passed to his cousin, Macdonald Lockhart.

Thomas Johnstone was presented to the living of Fisherton Anger, near Salisbury, in 1798, and relinquished Hope Bagot, which Sir William Pulteney wanted for another friend, in exchange for the livings of Winkfield and Aston Botterell. He was very popular, and preached for charities all over the diocese, when his father delighted in going to hear him. He was now in comfortable circumstances, and very active. His death was a totally unexpected blow.¹

Aston Botterell, *Sept.* 30, 1799.

"Dear Sir,—I am requested by Mrs Johnstone to inform you of the melancholy event which happened here last night. Your beloved son and my most worthy friend and intimate acquaintance, Mr T. C. Johnstone, departed this life at 7.30 yesterday. I was sent for but arrived too late to take my last farewell. I found the whole family in tears looking to me for help which I was unable to afford them. It was one of the most trying moments of my life. Mrs Johnstone hopes to see you this evening or to-morrow morning. In the meantime I will give every assistance in my power. I am your most obedient humble servant.

"(Rev.) J. Purcell."

Johnstone sent Lockhart to Aston Botterell, and wrote a very agitated letter to Edward, who sent this undated reply:—

"Dear Sir,—The melancholy event of poor Thomas's death is indeed most awful and unexpected. John went to him on Thursday and stayed till Friday afternoon. He represented him as having had a bad inflammatory sore throat

¹ Before presenting the living again Sir W. Pulteney wrote to ask Dr Johnstone if he imagined there could be anything unhealthy about the house or neighbourhood to cause it.

. . . lanced by Mr Wheeler, by which he was much relieved, and, though low and weak, did not think him in much danger. He went again early yesterday morning so that Lockhart would meet him at Aston Botterell. This event does indeed throw a most serious care and duty upon us, and you may be sure I shall not shrink from taking my portion of it. I promised the poor fellow some years ago¹ that if anything happened to him I would take care of his son, and I mean most religiously to perform that promise. Whether he should come here immediately or remain at his present school till Christmas we will concert together as well as the destination of the other parts of the family when we have had more time for calm consideration. . . . I have myself had a very bad cold and slight sore throat but am now well, and Catherine had so severe a cough that I had some fear of croup, but thank God, it is entirely gone. Mrs J. is as well as can be expected. I sincerely hope you and my mother will be supported under this very severe affliction, and that the comfort you will receive from the surviving branches of your family will compensate the heavy losses you have sustained. I am, with the truest sympathy, your dutiful son.
E. J."

Worcester, Oct. 1799.

"Dear Edward,—The remains of my dear son were yesterday committed to the earth in the Chancel of Botterells Aston. He has left all his brothers a legacy of his fair fame, and the care of his children with sufficient documents to secure £90 a year in the funds for his wife's maintenance, and after her death a provision for the surviving children, of whom I intend to take care of two of the younger ones without neglecting any of them.

"I enclose his Will for your consideration and after administration. It must be recorded in Doctor's Commons some time. Though cut off in the midst of his days Thomas had the satisfaction to find himself possessed of means for the enjoyment of life, had it been continued. God's Will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven. The thread is a measure for a ring for Mr Davenport. Inscription ob. 29 Sept. 1799 et. 44. I dare say the family will not be hurried out of their present residence.

"We are well. I mention this lest you should hear a strange report which alarmed the people here this morning,—that I was drowned near Pershore. I was uncommonly sound asleep in my bed when your mother came to tell me that the Mayor and Corporation had sent a message of inquiry on the subject, and I went to the Cathedral to dissipate the anxiety which had possessed the public mind. In fact two horses of the Star and Garter were drowned.

"I beg you and all my family will guard against the mischief of quick walking up an ascent, especially after a meal. I know nothing so likely to force the blood to the lungs to that degree as to produce a violent inflammation of

¹ Thomas proposed in early life to a lady, who accepted him, but her letter never arrived. He thought she had treated his offer contemptuously, and after a time married Miss Hale. Later, he met the other at a dance, and an explanation followed. He was never cheerful afterwards.

the lungs. By this, not attended to in the beginning, your brother has fallen. The pulmonary system and the lesser circulation has been shown to be the most assailable part of our frame. Temperance in action, in thought, and in regimen, are indispensably necessary to conduct you all to the age of threescore years and ten, to which with a frame originally feeble has arrived your affectionate

J. Johnstone.

"Remember us all most kindly to your wife and children. I daresay she will have a good time. Let her be assured of this, for it is as probable as that ripe fruit shall drop from the tree. You may be sure of my care of the documents I speak of which are actually in my hands."

Edward adopted his little niece Catherine, who was six months younger than his eldest child, and his wife's God-daughter. It was arranged that his nephew, James, should live in Temple Row under the care of his aunt, Mary, and receive his education at King Edward's Classical School. The widow and the other children found a temporary home with the old Doctor in Foregate Street, where she lost the child born soon after her husband's death.

King Edward's School, in Birmingham, was endowed with part of the lands seized by Henry VIII. from the Hospital of St. Thomas and the Guild of the Holy Cross. The Hospital was included in a Priory on the site of the Old Square, and when the Square was pulled down to erect the present buildings parts of the walls and many bushels of human bones were excavated. As the country was left without means of education when the monasteries were suppressed, Henry's successors established grammar schools, and as the masters were educated by monks they followed the same kind of teaching,—almost exclusively Latin, Greek, and mediæval literature. In Birmingham the School occupied the old building of the Guild; the masters were always to be clerical graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and the Board of Governors, who elected themselves, were members of the Church of England till the last quarter of the nineteenth century, when the old Charter was remodelled. As time went on and the funds increased an English school was added for boys intended for a commercial life, and elementary schools all over the town to give a useful education to both boys and girls. Many eminent scholars have been educated in the Classical School, including some distinguished military and naval men, Carey, the translator of *Dante*, several bishops, and an Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1852 this department contained 150 boys, but far less in 1800.

Young James was transferred to this school in January 1800, and showed the same capacity for study that his father and uncles had done before him; but the Register of the Cathedral notes: "May 10, 1804. Buried James Johnstone. Aged sixteen." His little sister Catherine, the only one who lived to be sixty, as well as his cousin Catherine had a fond recollection of his youthful good looks and his gentle disposition. A cadetship in the H.E.I.C.S. had been procured for him, and his outfit was already obtained by his sanguine uncle, John, though his more experienced uncle, Edward, was convinced that he was consumptive, and would never reach manhood.

Three weeks before the death of his wife in 1801 Edward Johnstone retired from his post of Honorary Physician to the General Hospital, Birmingham, and his brother, John, was at once elected to fill his place. After her death he took his two children for change of air to Leamington Spa, accompanied by the faithful nurse, who was a poor relation of his mother's family. Leamington was then a little village with less than 300 inhabitants. One of the children caught scarlet fever; her father and the other child took it from her, and little Hannah,¹ the youngest and healthiest of the two, died Oct. 23. She was buried in the old Churchyard at Leamington.

From Dr Johnstone to his son:—

“Worcester, *Oct. 26, 1801.*

“Dear Edward,—It grieves me that you who have always been the comfort of your parents, and all that belong to us, should now be called to drink so deep from the cup of affliction. I partake it with you, but hope you will invite the topics of comfort which must occur to you as a man of experience and as a Christian, and also those diversions from mournful thoughts which arise from business. What to our feelings is distress in the death of infants is generally Providential mercy; to the deceased certainly so; why then do we mourn that this dear tender plant is withered at an early period of life? It is the lot of 500 in every 1000 that are born to die before the age of five. In this affecting event let us trust in the Lord with all our hearts and not lean on our own understanding. He has done it; that should both quiet and comfort us. I hope your own health will be restored, and it is a great mercy that Catherine's is recovered. You must by this day's post have seen my invitation to you and Catherine to come here as soon as your health will permit, and I hope it may be done with advantage to your health and Catherine's. Dr Parr at the same time can indulge us and his other friends with his society. You may be sure I am most deeply and most gratefully impressed with a sense of his kind and sincere most friendly offices: in every thing else the great man appears, in his conduct to us, the eminently good man; present my kindest and best respects to him and attend to his advice and consolation. It gives me great satisfaction that he is with you and promoted your return to Birmingham. I hope the Being, Who chastises us, yet reserves brighter days for my children and their aged parents, who remain ever affectionately yours,

J. Johnstone.

“Our love to Mary, John, Catherine, and Cattie.”

About a month before Johnstone wrote in his diary: “If I have not been a very profitable servant to the public, it is certainly contrary to strenuous efforts on my part long continued. It is easier, says De la Bruyère, for a person known in the world to obtain celebrity for a work of moderate merit,

¹ A precocious child, born at Moor Green, Dec. 18, 1796; baptised in Moseley Church by the Rev. Dr Parr, Oct. 2, 1798, her sponsors being General and Mrs Amherst and her Aunt Mary.

than for a work of the first merit by an obscure person to make its way. This observation is proved every day; it supports the vanity of disappointed obscurity, and should not be forgotten by some who flutter on the wings of celebrity."

Dr Crane, who succeeded him in Kidderminster, spoke with the greatest admiration of Johnstone's skill in checking outbreaks of fever which from time to time appeared. After young James's death, when the elder had removed to Worcester, the Magistrates requested him (1785) to visit the Workhouse at Kidderminster, where something like jail fever had broken out, and he at once stopped its progress and cured the sick. He had a weak chest in his youth, and his old age was distressed with asthma; and although he continued to protest against bleeding, with a few exceptions, as being useless and generally mischievous, he tried it on himself very frequently to be fit for his work. His wife died March 3, 1802, and his diary, March 9, records:—

"This day my dear companion, the tender nurse of eleven children, is conveyed to the tomb at Kidderminster to sleep with her father and five of her children. Thomas lies at Aston Botterells."

At the beginning of April he went to sit on a Commission of Lunacy in Birmingham, his opinion being considered of special value in such cases, and from thence, within three days, he travelled about the country in his carriage on professional duties nearly 200 miles. Only five days before his death he went to Bromsgrove, thirteen miles distant, and three days later was requested by a husband to come and see his wife. "Sir," he said, "I am a dying man, but the end of usefulness is the end of life, and if my daughter can come with me I will go."

"That my father did not actually die in his carriage was all that could be said," wrote John Johnstone. He drove home and was lifted out on to the couch, on which he expired the next day, April 29, 1802. His biographer speaks of his vivacity and cheerful conversation with his family up to the last day of his life, and that, "seeing his end approaching, he prepared for it with the same firmness as if he were about to take a long journey. His intellect was clear, his mind calm, and he expired at Worcester after a short, and in no wise painful, struggle in the 73rd year of his age."

Berrow's *Worcester Journal*, April 29, 1802, says: "This morning died at his house in Foregate Street, James Johnstone of Galabank, M.D., well known in this city and county for his humanity and eminent skill during an extensive practice of more than half a century, for the firmness and uprightness of his moral demeanour, the variety, extent, and depth of his knowledge, the warmth of his affections and the steadiness of his attachments. But his fame is not confined within the sphere of his personal activity, his genius is consecrated to posterity by an immortal physiological discovery, and the improvements he has introduced into the science and art of healing will ever rank his name among the benefactors of mankind."

There were also sympathetic notices and biographies in *Aris's Gazette*, the *Monthly Magazine*, and the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The two last

had obituaries of Mrs Johnstone,¹ in which her quiet unobtrusive life and devotion to her family were described. Her husband² was buried by her in the vault at Kidderminster, May 3, 1802, and commemorated by a tablet in Worcester Cathedral, with a Latin inscription, placed on the south wall, just above the tablet to his eldest son.

Directly after his father's funeral John went to Annan to look at his estate. He paid a visit to his aunt, Mrs Murray, the only survivor of his father's family, at Dumfries, and found her very depressed, her grandson, Count Charles Lockhart, being lately dead. She gave him her father's Family Bible and other books and law papers of much importance which her brother had wanted, and never saw all his life. A letter from a Dumfries minister to John announced the end.

"Dumfries, Dec. 10, 1808.

"Sir,—Your respectable and worthy relative and my friend the late Mrs Murray of Belriding, by a disposition executed by her in my favour as executor, among some other small bequests has made the following, 'To my nephew, Doctor John Johnstone, Physician in Birmingham, six silver table spoons and a divider with eleven tea spoons and a pair of tea tongs, all marked with the old names of his family. Item, Miss Mary Johnstone, sister to the said Dr John Johnstone, my two gold rings and the box which contains them.' . . . Our late venerable friend was interred agreeably to her own desire in the tomb of her husband.³ I trust everything relative to her last illness and funeral has been conducted in a manner that will give satisfaction to her relatives.

"Adam McCheyne."

¹ *Aris's Gazette*. "Died March 3, Worcester, in her 69th year, Mrs Johnstone, wife of Dr Johnstone of that City, and mother of the Drs Johnstone of this town. Her affectionate kind-hearted disposition, genuine unaffected piety, and unwearied attention to all the duties of her station, conciliated the love and esteem of all about her, and will make her to be long remembered with gratitude and respect."

² Many anecdotes are told of his practical illustration of his theories. When visiting a girl's school, after warning the schoolmistress to open the dormitory windows, he saw that his orders had not been obeyed. He at once poked out the glass with his gold-headed cane. He strongly objected to the extreme severity of the law hanging men for fifteen offences besides murder. One evening he put a table outside his house to make an astronomical observation, and, while he was bringing out his telescope, a thief ran away with it. He would not allow any search to be made for him, lest it should be a case for Botany Bay, adding, "Well it is a no-table observation." His son Edward some years later was robbed by his butler of two large silver salvers, but simply dismissed the man without prosecuting him or recovering his property, as hanging was the penalty for stealing from a master. When young, the elder Johnstone was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. He cut out the part with his pocket knife.

³ On the Murray family vault in Ruthwell Churchyard :—

"Also the body of John Adam Murray of Belriding, son of the above David Murray and Mary Carlile, who died Dec. 27, 1757. Aged 43.

"And of his son David, who died aged 9 weeks, July 1753.

"Here lies Elizabeth Murray, daughter to Adam Murray and Isabella Johnstone of Belriding, a child of very hopeful disposition, cut off by the will of God in the 9th year of her age, 1765.

"Here also lies the body of Isabella Johnstone, widow of Adam Murray of Belriding, aged 81, who survived her husband more than 41 years, died Dec. 4, 1808."

CHAPTER XXIV.

DR CARMICHAEL SMYTH, AND JOHN JOHNSTONE'S DEFENCE OF HIS FATHER—WILBERFORCE'S LETTER—JOHN'S SECOND PAMPHLET—SIR W. PULTENEY'S LETTER—HOUSE IN FOREGATE STREET—BELSHAM'S LETTER—EDWARD'S SECOND MARRIAGE—THE PEARSONS—DR WITHERING—VISIT TO PORTUGAL—JOHNSTONES OF WESTERHALL—JOHN'S MARRIAGE—EDGBASTON HALL—THE MONUMENT—VISITORS—EDWARD IRVING—THOMAS CARLYLE—THE CHILDREN OF EDGBASTON HALL—LETTERS—THE ADULT SCHOOL—THE RENT DINNER—EMINENT ARTISTS.

IN 1795 one of the King's physicians, Dr Carmichael Smyth, a scion of the old Border family of Carmichael, described in a pamphlet how he had purified the Winchester Barracks, filled with Spanish prisoners during an epidemic in 1780, with what he believed was a new discovery of his own—the use of vapour raised by acid mixed with salt. Johnstone read the pamphlet, and makes this comment in his diary upon the claim Dr Smyth put forward as to priority of invention: "I hope I may be excused in presenting to posterity my claim to an early use of marine acid to destroy contagion in putrid fevers. [He gives the dates of the publication of his book on the subject in London (1758), and of his son's (1779).] Ever since that time it has been constantly directed by me to be used in workhouses, gaols, and in private practice, with a success which has recommended it in this country. I do not mean to deprive M. Morveau and the French chemists and physicians, nor Dr C. Smyth of the honour due to them for applying and extending this invention. But I also have a claim to assert invention; and perhaps the spark struck by me may have kindled a more splendid blaze. What I recommended in the obscurity of my retired situation may gradually have made its way to the attention and experience of these learned men, aided by a more extensive and correct knowledge of chemistry. Nevertheless, I also am an inventor."

In Feb. 1802 Dr Smyth petitioned the House of Commons for remuneration for purifying the Winchester Barracks in 1780 and the Union Battleship with what he called his own discovery—the use of vapour raised by acid mixed with salt. Johnstone was too ill and occupied to exert himself in the matter, but his son John, anxious that his father should have the credit due to him, wrote a paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle*, March 12, 1802, pointing out that his father had used that mixture for the same purpose during the prevalence of

malignant fever in Kidderminster in 1756, and published a book on the subject, quoted in Germany and France, and of which a whole edition had been sold out; that since then it had been in common use not only among the apothecaries but among the shopkeepers and manufacturers of Worcestershire; that the younger James quoted his father's book in his thesis, "*De Angina Maligna*," printed at Edinburgh in 1773, and added his own views as to the success of this mode of correcting contagion in a publication in 1779; that when Edward was a student at Edinburgh the men's portion of the hospital was filled with soldiers of the Duke of Buccleuch's regiment suffering from typhus fever, and the young man recommended his father's invention, which Dr Hope at once ordered to be used, but discontinued it the next day as it made some of them cough. Nothing daunted, Edward alluded to it in the next medical exercise set him by Dr Hope as to how to cure a suppositious case. No notice being taken of this anonymous paragraph, except that Dr Carmichael Smyth procured Johnstone's *Book on Fevers*, John, by the advice of Sir William Pulteney, wrote to Mr Wilberforce, who had presented Dr Smyth's petition to the House, and also to Mr Addington, the Prime Minister (afterwards Lord Sidmouth), himself the son of a physician, and to Sir Joseph Banks. He said he did not wish to stop or divide the grant claimed by Dr C. Smyth, but it was not just that his father's discovery should be entirely ignored. Wilberforce answered from the House of Commons, March 23: "Dr Johnstone's character, I assure you without a compliment, gives too much weight to whatever comes from him not to make me desire on every ground of receiving any elucidation he can give to any subject."

Johnstone died while the Committee was sitting, and a letter from Dr Percival, of Manchester, to John observes: "You have vindicated the claim of your late excellent father to a very important discovery in a manner which does honour to your abilities, candour and filial piety, and I am confident that the public will approve your exertions on this occasion, and that even my friend Dr Carmichael Smyth will find in what you have done no cause of umbrage or complaint."

The matter might have rested there, even when the Committee gave the solicited reward to Dr Smyth, had he not written to Wilberforce, with something like a sneer, that James's death, and Edward's and Henry's illness, proved the inefficacy of their father's treatment.

This was in answer to John's pamphlet, "*Account of the Discovery of the Power of Mineral Acids in a State of Gas to Destroy Contagion*" (March 1803), which he forwarded, with copies of his father's and brother's books on Fever and Diphtheria, to the Committee presided over by Mr Wilberforce, through Sir William Pulteney. The last approved of John's zeal in the matter, but reminded him of the critical state of public affairs, which prevented any private question from receiving notice at that moment.

John, being absorbed with business consequent on his inheritance of Galabank and his large practice, did not hear of Dr Smyth's letter, or that it had been printed after the Parliamentary custom, till his father's old friend,

Sir John Wrottesley, M.P., Co. Stafford, told him of it. Simple and straightforward himself, he had believed that the facts only required to be made known to be accepted. He was too late in the field, and his father's reputation was too near his heart, to argue the subject to the best advantage. He was apt to overload his gun, and in 1805 he published a crushing reply, to which his brother, Edward, contributed a long letter.

It is not for a moment to be supposed that Dr Smyth did not quite believe, in 1795, when he wrote on the subject, that the acid vapour had never been used before. He was a hard-worked man of sixty in 1802, with a numerous family to put out into the world, and had evidently not kept himself up in current medical literature to the same extent as his rivals. His cause was gained by Dr Lind, of Windsor, asserting that he had *never heard* of this antidote till Dr Smyth wrote in 1795, and by a quotation from a very old book to the effect that no one had yet found any means of arresting contagion in fevers.

Sir William Pulteney and one or two other Scottish friends had been very cool with John since Galabank was bequeathed to him over the head of his nephew and elder brothers, and Sir William even declined further correspondence with him, but put off this frigid attitude after a visit to Edward at Ladywood House, where they met. John sent him his second pamphlet, which was acknowledged.

"London, *March* 30, 1803.

"I received yours of the 22nd two days ago, and have read with great satisfaction the paper you sent me on the comparative merit of your father's discovery of the muriatic acid for destroying contagion and of nitric acid for the same purpose. I forwarded it with your letter to Sir Joseph Banks for the Royal Society; and I should think that even if it should be published, as I trust it will, by the Society, yet that it ought also to be published as a separate treatise, not only for the honour of your father's memory, but for giving very important information to mankind on a subject of very great importance. I approve very much of the style and manner in which you have detailed the particulars concerning this matter. I am, etc.

William Pulteney.

"To Dr John Johnstone, Birmingham."

It was declined by Sir J. Banks on the ground of it being controversial; but shortly afterwards John was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society. He had already received a medal from the Royal Medical Society of London for his *Essay on Mineral Poisons*, published in 1793.

Although the two brothers had differences a little later, Edward declined to make Galabank a cause of quarrel, for he had always treated John paternally in the assistance he had given him, but he felt it, and Henry and Lockhart took his side. The house in Foregate Street was advertised in 1804 as "Those Extensive premises situate in Foregate Street, Worcester, entirely freehold, and recently occupied by Dr Johnstone, which are well calculated for a Gentleman's habitation or any other purpose where a considerable number of rooms are

wanted. Also a large seat in St. Nicholas's Church" (over which, on Johnstone's death, a hatchment had been placed). The reference is to the lawyer, or to the executor—"Edward Johnstone, M.D., Ladywood, near Birmingham." The coachman, Tolley, was taken on by Edward, and the butler by John.

This old house, with the family crest—the spur and wings—interlaced on the iron gates, stood detached in walled grounds on the site of the Foregate Street Station, and was removed to make the railway in 1849.

The house occupied by Johnstone in 1755 in the Tything was left to Lockhart, who sold it, but later bought another there, and ended his days in it.

A letter from Belsham, the historian, to Edward shows that his old school-fellow was contemplating a second marriage:—

"Hackney, Oct. 1, 1802.

"My dear Sir,—I called yesterday at the Equitable Assurance Office, where agreeably to your desire I promised, vowed, and subscribed certain things in your name, all of which I trust that, like a good churchman, you will think yourself bound to believe and to do. They gave me a receipt for you, which I take the liberty to enclose. I am sorry you should think it necessary to apologize for employing me upon this occasion, as I hope you will take for granted that it will give me very great pleasure to transact any business for you in London as far as lies in my power.

"I regret that you have given up the intention of going to France, as it will deprive me of the pleasure of seeing you and your lady on the way. But I hope that the visit to Hackney, though deferred, is not laid aside. I presume the knot will soon be tied, and my earnest wish and prayer is that it may be productive of all the happiness which it appears to promise to the latest period of human life.

"Dr Parr is in town, and I hope the report is true that Sir Francis Burdett has presented him to a valuable living in Huntingdonshire.

"With my best compliments to your sister and brothers, I am, dear Sir, your affectionate friend and servant.

Thomas Belsham."

The Peace of Amiens in May 1802 had caused a rush of English travellers to France, but its rupture within a year consigned many of these to prison or exile for twelve years, as Napoleon, contrary to international law, prevented them from leaving the country. Among others so detained was the eldest son of Lord Hertford and the Greatheds of Guy's Cliff, Warwick.

An entry in the Register of Tettenhall Church, Staffordshire, records, Oct. 5, 1802:—

"Edward Johnstone, Widower, of the Parish of Birmingham, and Elizabeth Pearson, Spinster, of this parish, were married in this Church by licence. Witnessed by [the bridesmaids] Jane Elizabeth Matilda Hooke [afterwards married to the bride's eldest brother] and Mary Davies."

Mr Pearson of Tettenhall Wood, the bride's father, died in 1796, three

years after a visit to Portugal for the benefit of his health. An incident is worth recording. Two ladies of his own name, who believed him to be their nearest if not only relation, lived near to him. He managed their affairs; they regarded him as their heir, and so certain were they that he would succeed as heir-at-law that the survivor left only an informal Will in his favour. He was taking possession when another came forward, claiming to be a nearer relative to the deceased. He had no evidence to prove it, and as the case was tried it was on the point of being decided for Mr Pearson, when the latter, making a final search in his own family papers, found that his rival was right. He at once stopped the legal proceedings on the ground of this discovery, and the other took the property. As coal was found under it some years later, it changed hands for £90,000. His eldest grandson and heir (General Hooke Pearson, C.B.), when he related this, added, "Still I would rather my grandfather had acted as he did."

The Pearson family had been friends of the Johnstones for ten or fifteen years. They lived two miles from Wolverhampton, and were related to Dr Withering of Edgbaston Hall and to Mr Hector, Samuel Johnson's friend, in the Old Square. In the *Life of Dr Withering* he is described as "paying a visit to his esteemed relatives, Mr and Mrs Pearson of Tettenhall Wood; in that sweet retirement he for a few months benefitted by every assiduity which the most refined friendship could suggest; and which he again experienced at a later period, when the same amiable family so materially conducted both to his pleasure and comfort in a foreign country."

The Pearsons also paid many visits to Edgbaston Hall, where Edward used to meet them, and, in 1791, the eldest daughter was staying in Moseley (two miles off) when her relative's house was besieged for three days by the Birmingham mob, because Dr Withering was a Liberal and advocated the admission of Romanists and Nonconformists to the rights all now equally enjoy. It was only saved by the arrival of the military. Much damage was done, but, like Edward Johnstone, he did not apply for compensation from the already over-taxed town. His medical theories were opposed to the Johnstones on the subject of fever, and his mode of counteracting a tendency to consumption was low diet and bleeding. His relative, Mr Pearson, had suffered so much from this system as a delicate child that, after taking his degree of M.A., his health never enabled him to follow a profession, and as in the summer of 1792 he had consumptive symptoms it was arranged that, accompanied by his wife and daughters and two elder sons, he should join Dr Withering in spending a winter in Portugal.

The Pearsons arrived at Edgbaston Hall from Tettenhall, Sept. 14, 1792, and set off the next day as far as Worcester, whither they went by slow stages to Malvern, Cheltenham, Bath, Clifton, and Teignmouth to Falmouth, and embarked, Oct. 24, on the Lisbon packet. Byron described its discomfort some years later, and as the Barbary corsairs were then the terror of the Mediterranean, so that Portugal was the favourite resort for English invalids, every vessel bound in the autumn "for the Tagus was inconveniently crowded



EDWARD JOHNSTONE, M.D., 1757-1851, AND HIS WIFE, ELIZABETH PEARSON.
(GALABANK.)

with valetudinarians, and in this instance fifty-nine persons were stowed in a ship of about 300 tons burden." The voyage took eleven days, and Mr Newport, one of the passengers, entertained them with impromptu verses as they entered the Tagus, specially referring to the three Graces of Staffordshire, as the Miss Pearsons were called.

After six weeks in Lisbon, the Pearsons and Dr Withering joined another English family in taking a large house—St. Jozé de Riba Mer—five miles out of the extremely dirty capital, and on the road to Cintra. There the young ones danced or held an amateur concert every night, and studied natural history in the day. The seniors visited some of the hospitals for consumption in Portugal, and, from its extreme prevalence in this lovely climate, felt convinced that it was contagious, and spread by the foreign invalids. On May 14 they sailed for England, escorted by an armed cruiser, as war had just been declared with France. The vessel was chased out of its course by a privateer, and was three weeks on the road.¹ Sea-sickness and real privation compelled many of the passengers, including the Pearsons, to remain some time at Falmouth before they began their journey to the Midlands. Among those who called on them were the Fox family, with whom they kept up a correspondence for many years.

On returning to Tettenhall, Penelope, the second daughter of the Pearsons, married Mr John Tayleur of Buntingsdale, Shropshire, his father being still alive; and the youngest, Anne, married the Rev. Richard Warner, of Bath, a theologian and antiquarian of European celebrity. Before Elizabeth's engagement her second brother, Thomas, one of the clergy of Bath Abbey, married Sarah, the daughter of an old friend and neighbour, Mr Gibbons; and the youngest, Edward, was united at St. George's, Hanover Square, to Lucy, the sister of Sir Thomas Hesketh. Only John, a rising barrister in London, remained at home, and he was engaged, and when Mrs Pearson saw a prospect of settling her eldest daughter she gladly gave up Tettenhall to this son, and went to live with the Warners in Somersetshire.

Edward Johnstone had left Moor Green soon after his first wife's death, intending to retire to Leamington, but, strongly advised by Dr Parr to continue his profession, he removed to Ladywood House, which then stood in picturesque grounds among fields, with two or three detached houses near. Now the grounds are covered by streets, one called after him, if the house itself still stands.

On the rupture of the Peace of Amiens a third battalion of Loyal Birmingham Volunteer Infantry was formed in 1803. They paid for their own arms and equipment. Lord Dartmouth, who lived at Sandwell Park, close by, was the Colonel; Henry Johnstone was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel; and among the other officers were John Wilkes, Wyrley Birch, Jervis, Attwood, William Withering, E. Thomason, Bellamy, Meredith, Lloyd of Bingley, Moore, Cope, Francis Eginton, Rabone, Steward, Whitmore, Linwood, John Parkes, Webb,

¹ The captain had broken his parole when a prisoner, and prepared to blow up his ship rather than surrender.

Williams, Dixon, Sheppard, Grafton, Wilding, Walker, and Vale. On Nov. 21, 1803, they were inspected on their Parade ground, where Broad Street now stands. Drs Edward and John Johnstone, Thomas Smith, John Carmichael, Robert Bree, George Edward Male, Francis Rogers, and William Gilby offered to attend all Volunteers gratuitously, and published a letter with advice how to preserve their health and efficiency. The necessity of temperance, personal cleanliness, regular hours, and active sports could not be more strongly advocated at the present day.

Besides subscribing three guineas each for the Volunteers, for whom large sums were raised in a month, all the ladies in the neighbourhood made flannel clothing for the troops. Lady Dartmouth provided 120 garments, others altogether 5000; 9000 canal boat and coach owners offered their services in case of invasion, which was talked of as so likely that little Catherine Johnstone and her cousins selected the cupboards and closets they should hide in if Bonaparte got so far inland.

From 1797 onward, money was raised in Birmingham for the widows and children of the gallant men who fell at Camperdown, Trafalgar, Waterloo, etc. It had always been a loyal town, praised for its patriotism by Samuel Johnson in 1768, when it petitioned the King to tax the American Colonies.

Sir William Pulteney Johnstone succeeded to his brother's baronetcy of Westerhall¹ in 1794. He was reputed to be the richest commoner in England, and more than once refused a peerage. He had served in seven successive Parliaments when he brought in a Bill to abolish bull-baiting, after a visit he paid to the Edward Johnstones at Ladywood, where the matter was doubtless discussed, as bulls were regularly baited in the Bull Ring and Gosta Green for the entertainment of the denizens of the Black Country, who poured into Birmingham on those occasions.

The Bill was not passed till 1835, being opposed on the ground that it was a manly, British sport! Sir William married, a second time, the widow of Andrew Stuart of Castlemilk in 1804, and died the next year, but lived long enough to act as godfather to young Edward Johnstone, born at Ladywood, April 9, 1804.

His daughter, Henrietta Laura, who was created Countess of Bath in 1803, died in 1808, leaving no heir. Her husband, General Sir James Murray, who had seen much service in the West Indies, survived her three years. His conduct of military operations in Sta. Lucia, where Henry Johnstone served under him, was the subject of an inquiry, to which Sir William alludes as very uncalled for in a letter to Dr Johnstone in 1795.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in recording Sir William Johnstone Pulteney's death at Bath House, Piccadilly, June 29, 1805, says: "He had been in a very dangerous state for several days past, but his immediate decease was the result of an operation. In private life he was remarked chiefly for his frugal habits, perhaps the more striking as he was supposed to be the richest commoner in the kingdom. His funded property amounted to nearly £2,000,000, and he

¹ The late Westerhall only left an illegitimate son, James Murray Johnstone.

was the greatest American stockholder ever known (1805). He had the greatest borough interest of any gentleman in the country, and of course his friendship was courted by all parties. In the latter part of his life he was remarkable for his abstemious manner of living, his food being composed of the most simple nourishment, chiefly bread and milk. In his own rooms very little fire was used, not from economy, but because he declared his health to be the better for it. Sir William's character has been much mistaken by the world. He was penurious only as to himself. All his servants enjoyed comforts unusual in most other families. His nephew, the heir to his title and entailed Scottish and West Indian estates, comes in for about £10,000 a year. His Shropshire estates go to the Earl of Darlington, and if no will is forthcoming, the lady he married about two years ago will inherit a third of his personalty." He paid £120,000 for an immense tract of land in Tennessee, which, managed by agents, who sold off portions of it separately, had become very remunerative. He had bought Over Wormanbie and other properties from the Hope Johnstones, and founded the Agricultural Professorship at the Edinburgh University.

There was a grand funeral in Westminster Abbey. The procession left Bath House, preceded by two pages, then eight horsemen, two more pages, and the hearse, drawn by six horses all covered with escutcheons, four pages on each side, followed by eighteen mourning coaches, each with six horses, having two pages on each side, and the horses covered with escutcheons. In the first was the deceased's son-in-law, Sir James Murray, and the young baronet, Sir John Lowther Johnstone of Westerhall, then about twenty-two. The other seventeen carriages contained many of the nobility, the Bishop of Chichester, and Andrew Cochrane Johnstone (no relation to the deceased, but had taken the name). The Rev. Dr Dakins took the service, after which there was a consultation as to whether the vault ought to be made deeper, for the coffin came within five inches of the surface. The relatives decided to let it be as there was just room for the stone. The obituaries differ as to Sir William's age, which was about eighty-six.

His nephew, the only legitimate son of "Governor" Johnstone, was returned heir male to his uncle, William, in 1809, when his cousin, Lady Bath, was dead, after having been returned heir male to his uncle, Sir James, in Oct. 1805. Sir James had presented a petition to the House of Lords, claiming the honours and titles of the Marquis of Annandale as heir male whatsoever, June 12, 1792, immediately after the death of the last Marquis. But when Sir James died in 1794 his brother and successor dropped the proceedings. They were resumed, just before Sir William's death, by his heir on June 17, 1805. On both occasions the petition was opposed on behalf of the third Earl of Hopetoun, great-grandson of the first Marquis of Annandale in the female line. Dr Johnstone believed himself to have a nearer claim than Westerhall, but the two families had been very friendly for at least three generations, and other reasons prevented him coming forward, particularly as he imagined that the Lords would give the Earldom, which was granted to male or

female heirs, to the undisputed eldest female, and would not also revive the Marquisate.

Sir John Lowther Johnstone married Charlotte Gordon¹ of Cluny, Jan. 17, 1805, but died six years later in 1811, aged twenty-seven, leaving a son, George Frederick, and two daughters. It is understood that his trustees were empowered to sell some of his Scottish property to provide for the younger children, and Mr Graham of Annan, knowing that Dr John, as he was commonly called, wished to increase the Galabank estate, wrote to advise him about it. John had married, in 1810, Anna Delicia,² only daughter of Captain George Curtis, and niece of his friend, Mr Curtis, the Rector of Birmingham and Solihull, and of Sir William Curtis, the well-known Lord Mayor. He proposed to invest some of his wife's settlement money in these lands—Relief, Burnswark, Woolcoats, and Axletreewell, and empowered Graham to buy. Graham writing to William Johnstone, a writer in Edinburgh, asked him to attend the sale there, June 28, 1815, and secure them if they could be had for £15,600 free of auction duty, the sellers paying the cost of conveyancing. "This is the utmost Galabank is inclined to give for the property, and it is considerably more than the lands have been valued at by anyone except myself. Indeed no one valued them more than £14,000, and I am afraid I may have advised him to go rather too far." The agent exceeded his powers by offering the price without excepting the costs, but Galabank never thought of escaping from the bargain on this ground and accepted it, when the Curtis trustees declined to allow the money to be invested in Scotland. At a time when the Bank of England had only paid in paper for eleven years there was probably difficulty in borrowing the sum required. He was ignorant of Scottish Law, and it was strained to its full extent. He offered to pay all expenses the Westerhall trustees had been put to, including the auction expenses on both occasions if the estates were put up again, as he "was unable, from the absurd objection of his own trustees, to complete the purchase."

He was at that time in very large practice, and before railways the journey to Edinburgh was not an easy one. It is impossible not to feel that this position and his employment of agents, the Edinburgh one being very careless, was taken advantage of in the terms of sale, which he assumed would be those in common use. The Westerhall agents gave him no option to find the money and keep the lands, when thirty days were spent in a slowly conducted correspondence. The terms of the sale gave three alternatives to the vendor—the last and highest bidder was obliged within thirty days to grant bond for the price offered by him (with a sufficient cautioner), payable in Edinburgh, or incur the penalty of a fifth part more than the price, as well as the interest ;

¹ She married secondly Richard Weyland of Woodeaton.

² Writing to the first Lord Leicester (Coke of Holkham) Dr Parr describes his guests at dinner: "Mrs Corry, handsome, sensible, and a Whig; Mrs John Johnstone, equally beautiful, quite as accomplished, quite as amiable, and the Whig daughter of a Tory Captain; Miss Mary Johnstone, less young, less handsome, equally if not more sensible, and a most resolute Whig; Tertius Galton, a semi-demi quaker in religion, a semi-beau in dress, a lover of wonders and of rarities in science, and by profession a Whig," etc.

the vendor might either insist on the completion of the purchase by the last bidder with this penalty, or he might treat with the previous bidder, obliging Galabank to pay for the extra expense and loss; or he might consider the lands unsold, put them up again for sale, and only amerce Galabank for his failure to complete the purchase by the costs of the first auction. The vendor preferred the third course, and, after receiving payment of the first auction expenses, claimed the costs and penalties which would have been his due if the lands had been offered again to the previous bidder, and also the fine for which Galabank would have been liable if he had completed the purchase. The vendor put them up again at the previous price, and, finding it too high, petitioned the Lords in Council and Session in Nov. 1815 to be allowed to lower the upset price; and then sold Relief and Burnswark at a reduced price, holding back the rest. He brought an action against Galabank and his agent for £3129, 6s. 2d. as penalty for not originally completing the purchase, and also for £5000 for damage sustained by the Westerhall estate from selling the lands at a smaller price (to a friend), and for any loss that might be sustained in the future sale of the remainder.

The defendant showed that the petitioners had deliberately preferred the alternative of declaring the sale void, and making the most of the lands by separating them, but Lord Reston adjudged, Jan. 20, 1818, that the defendant, Dr John Johnstone, domiciled in England, was liable for the sum claimed, and also for any difference between his original offer and the price for which the remaining lands may be sold. He again appealed, pointing out that this decision enabled the Westerhall trustees "to carry on a speculation upon these lands on the extraordinary footing that they were to draw the benefit while he had all the loss" (June 3, 1818). But the Lords, undoubtedly annoyed at the Curtis trustees thinking land in Scotland an unsafe investment, upheld the previous decision, and John had to pay the costs, which, in the end, mounted up to over £18,000. The affair was so mortifying that his wife induced him, for the recovery of his spirits, to take a few months' holiday in London, on the pretext of education for their two daughters, who received music lessons from the Abbé Liszt and drawing lessons from the artist, Mulready.

The Curtis trustees were very short-sighted. They preferred an estate in the Vale of Evesham, with a house, mentioned in Shakespeare as "Haunted Hilboro'." This was sold by one of John's representatives for under £4000 a few years ago (it was valued at £16,000 in 1868); and land in Annandale now commands a fancy price.

Edward invested his second marriage settlement in the estate of Dunsley Manor, near Kinver, and in a farm at Upton Snodsbury, lying in both East and West Worcestershire. For some years he put a bailiff into Dunsley, and kept the farm of several hundred acres in his own hands. Edgbaston Hall¹ was

¹ Edgbaston Hall, says Dr Withering's biographer, was a spacious and commodious mansion, surrounded by a park, affording an interesting combination of wood, water, and undulating lawns. "There, launching upon the unruffled surface of the lake, he devoted a summer's evening to angling, whilst the swan 'with arched neck proudly rowed with oary feet,' or, attended by Newfoundland dogs, he would inspect his beautiful herd of French

vacant in 1805, and his wife had pleasant associations with it, and wished to live there. They moved to it from Ladywood in 1806, just a fortnight before their second son, James, was born, April 12. It was then two miles out of Birmingham, which could only be reached across fields or down Sir Harry's Road into the Bristol Road, part of the old Roman way from Derby, Lichfield, Birmingham to Worcester and beyond. The adjoining parish was Northfield in Worcestershire, and the stream which empties into a lake of thirty acres in Edgbaston Park was the boundary of Worcestershire and Warwickshire. The situation was unique, planted on the highest tableland in England, the ground sloping from the house to the lake, and beyond it the Lickey Hills rising in the distance; the ancient Church, now enlarged till it is like a little cathedral, still backed by the old trees of the Hall, as it was in Camden's day, with the park and its magnificent foliage. The park still covers 120 acres, though portions have since been detached for villas. The rent was £300 a year, and Johnstone lived there forty-five years.

Only one house was then in sight between the lake and the Lickey Hills, and that has given its name to the road. It was a lonely farmhouse, where a priest lodged before 1780, when it was a felony for a Roman priest to live in England, and the penalty of death if he celebrated Mass. Everyone in the neighbourhood knew that he lived there to officiate for the benefit of his co-religionists, who met on Sundays and festivals, but no one showed him up; and when the "Catholic Relief Bill" was passed Edward Johnstone and Dr Withering, who were then in command at the General Hospital, directed that the Roman priests should be allowed equally with other denominations to visit members of their Church in the Hospital. In London this privilege was not granted till eighty years later.

A few years after his marriage John removed from Temple Row to Monument House, so called from a tower built in the garden to enable a former owner to see his estate on the other side of the Lickey. A footpath across fields connected it with Edgbaston Church and Hall, and before the chimneys of Selly Oak intercepted the view the old grey tower of Northfield Church could be seen from the stile which stood at the corner of Church Road and the modern Westbourne Road.

The Johnstones, like their father, were very sociable, and much given to hospitality. At Edgbaston Hall there were two large dinner parties regularly every week, and the family on other days seldom dined alone. The list of guests, who came from all over the county, as well as from Worcestershire, was long preserved, and the name of young Mr Webster of Penns often occurs. A few years later his eldest daughter, the beauty of the neighbourhood, married James, the younger son of Edward Johnstone. They carried on the male line of the Johnstones of Newbie and Galabank.

The John Johnstones at Monument House entertained even more of the

cattle, or observe the sagacious habits of the interesting colony in the rookery in early spring, or later, when necessary, to reduce the too numerous progeny." Such Edgbaston was, within the memory of the writer.

outside world, as they were nearer the town. When Birmingham had neither a Mayor nor a Member, it was customary to select an influential resident near Birmingham, and to ask him to receive a distinguished foreigner when he was desirous of seeing the world-renowned manufactories. Englishmen and Scotsmen came with introductions. Two old Roman roads cross Warwickshire and the central position of Birmingham in coaching and posting days brought everyone through it who was going from London to Wales, Derby and the North-West, yet the town was still so unimportant that in 1820 it was seriously proposed that the London coach should leave the Birmingham mail bags at Stonebridge to save the long hill which leads up to it.

Dr Johnstone's father had obtained, through Sir William Pulteney, a commission for an Irving; and a more humble member of that warlike clan, but who became more celebrated—the Rev. Edward Irving—stayed at Edgbaston Hall on his way to pay his first visit to London. His striking appearance, real religious enthusiasm, and great eloquence deeply impressed all who met him, and subsequently made a convert of the only surviving daughter of the house to the "Catholic Apostolic Church" when she stayed in London with some friends of her stepmother's, and with them attended his services. After her death a voluminous correspondence with Irving on religious subjects was burned. It rather cooled his friendship with her father, but he was always warmly received at Monument House by the John Johnstones, where he met their son-in-law, Dr Hook, who, in a published letter, has left a testimony to his sincerity, though he calls "Irvingism" the High Church gone mad. Henry Carey, Thomas Carlyle, and his brother John were also visitors at the Monument and at Edgbaston Hall.

Dr John Johnstone in 1815-16 took the young Russian Grand Dukes, Nicholas, afterwards Emperor, and Michael, who each gave £100 to the Hospital, round that admirable institution when it stood in Summer Lane; the younger talked agreeably, but the elder was shy and silent—perhaps not a good English scholar.

Gladstone, the future Lord Sherbrooke, the Peels, Lawleys, Adderleys, and many other Eton and Winchester boys, afterwards noted, travelled to Birmingham on the top of the coach and breakfasted in the early morning at the "Hen and Chickens." Lord Sherbrooke and his brothers generally broke their journey here for a few days to visit their cousins, the Websters, at Penns. Young Gladstone, with characteristic impatience, seems to have conceived a horror of Birmingham, from the weary wait in New Street till the Liverpool coach was ready to start.

There was living in Birmingham at that time an adventurer, Andrew James Cochrane, eighth son of the eighth Earl of Dundonald. He took the name of Johnstone when he married Georgiana, daughter of the third Earl of Hopetoun, so his son and daughter appear in the long entail of the property now owned by Mr Hope Johnstone. He had served in the army in India, when he was made a Colonel in 1797, and Governor of Dominica. "His rule was marked by tyranny, extortion, and vice. He drove a brisk and profitable

trade in negroes, and kept a harem."¹ He was recalled in 1803 and his commission suspended. He and his subordinate accused each other of peculation, and the result of a court-martial obliged him to leave the army. He published a *Defence*, and, being a Liberal, Mr Whitbread presented a petition to the House on his behalf, and he was returned for Grampound, in Cornwall, in 1807. He was unseated for bribery, and through the influence of his brother he got a post in the Customs in the Leeward Isles, but, after a course of bribery and corruption, broke his parole and escaped to England. He joined a gun manufactory in Birmingham, where he made guns for 17s. each for the Spanish Government, having received £3, 3s. for each; and from several Spanish colonies he had large remittances and goods, for which he engaged to ship arms and ammunition, but never did so. His first wife died in 1797, and he married the daughter of the French Governor of Guadeloupe, but at this time she was obliged to divorce him. He ended by spreading false news for speculative purposes, and contrived to get his nephew, the celebrated Lord Dundonald, accused of it, while he fled the country—1814—and disappeared.

A ball was given at Edgbaston Hall on the evening of Oct. 5, 1811, when the two sons of the house, Edward and James (already privately baptised), and their little sister Elizabeth were received into the Church by the Rev. C. Pixell, Vicar of Edgbaston. Elizabeth was named after a sister who had died, aged fifteen months, of pneumonia. The second Elizabeth, born May 7, 1811, lived till July 28, 1814, when she died very suddenly of croup. Another son, Charles, was born on the night before the battle of Waterloo, June 17, 1815.

Charity was not forgotten in the midst of amusement, for no mendicant was turned away empty-handed from the back gates. As this was widely known, a very miscellaneous collection came—Bohemians; Roumanians, who found that here their curious Latin dialect could be understood; Frenchmen and others, who were prisoners for years in England, and when the war was over preferred to remain. Once a group of self-styled Frenchmen, having received the customary dole, wished "Long life to your Honour" in an unmistakable Irish accent as they went away. There was no parish school at that time in Edgbaston, and Dr Johnstone built a lodge, which still stands, though the entrance it was intended to command has long been closed. The lodge combined a school, where the keeper of it, with the ladies of the family, used to teach as many girls as could come; and they were given a neat dress, such as was then worn by the working class. In his own large servants' hall any men who wished to learn to read and write were invited to come on Sunday evenings, and they were taught by the master of the house, his sons, and their tutor, and any friend who might be staying with them. The scholars paid a penny a week, nominally for pens, ink, and paper, but it was returned with interest at Christmas when they all had supper at the Hall,—a lesson in investment. This adult school, and the anxiety the men showed to learn, made a great impression on some of those who stayed at Edgbaston, and were

¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

destined to play an important part in the future, notably on Sir Rowland Hill, the founder of the Penny Post.

The Rent Dinner, which took place at the autumn quarter, was an imposing occasion. The farmers dined in the dining-room, the cottagers in the servants' hall, and they were as well entertained as if they had been in the peerage. Never was there a more indulgent landlord as regarded the rents, but it began to be too much considered as a matter of course that he could afford to do without, and when he died some of his cottagers had paid no rent for twenty years. He gave all the shooting rights to the tenants, but this plan had its disadvantages.

It was a great boon to the neighbourhood, which at that time had no public park, that Dr Johnstone allowed people to walk in his park every week-day if they gave their names to his butler. David Cox, Creswick, Elijah Walton, and other artists made their first sketches in Edgbaston Park. The late Miss Ryland of Barford, whose benefactions are a household word in Warwickshire, as a young girl used to come with her governess to draw the magnificent trees. In winter, when the lake was frozen over, thousands skated on it. The present occupant of the Hall, Sir James Smith, in spite of the immense growth of the town, generously admits the public on these occasions for a charge of 6d., which he pays over to the local charities.

CHAPTER XXV.

SCARCITY IN 1816—EMPLOYMENT FOUND FOR STARVING WORKMEN AT EDGBASTON—
DINNER AT LORD HERTFORD'S—COLONEL HENRY JOHNSTONE—LOCKHART—THE
PEACE OF 1814—THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF INDIA—DEATH OF DR JOHN AND DR
EDWARD JOHNSTONE—THEIR HEIRS—DR JAMES JOHNSTONE—MRS BUCKLEY
(WESTERHALL)—GENERAL SIR JAMES JOHNSTONE—HIS HEIRS AND OTHER
RELATIVES.

THE year 1816 closed with almost a repetition of 1800-1. The war with France was over, and the country had to pay for it. Everything was taxed, from almanacs and windows to coffins, the necessities of life being included, so that everyone might pay their share. The manufactories had for years been employed in feeding, clothing, and arming our large army and navy, and now both were reduced to the lowest point, and the Government—the great employer—drove numbers of officers and men into civil life, and crowds of mechanics were turned off. The harvest failed, and foreign wheat was heavily taxed. Edward Johnstone made many improvements in the grounds of Edgbaston Hall to help the otherwise unemployed. He added a sunk fence between the lawn and the Park, carried the drive in a circle round the grounds, enlarged the lake, and added a small one on the other side of the Park. When the men had done a moderate day's work they were given a good supper in the servants' hall. Parliament voted a large sum, to be spent in building churches, as a thankoffering for the close of the war, but the payment was deferred some years owing to bad times.

Christ Church, an imposing building which stood opposite the future Town Hall, was already finished and consecrated in 1800. Edward Johnstone took great interest in it, as the ground floor was to be entirely free and unappropriated. He was one of the first Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, and in 1812 was one of the Committee for the establishment of the Deaf and Dumb School.

The description that Bishop Butler (of Lichfield) gave of John Johnstone in his obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1837, applied as much to the elder brother. "He held a distinguished station among the most eminent of his professional brethren, not only in the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham, but to a much greater distance than provincial celebrity usually extends." People did not go to London for everything at that time, and the

medical works then published by London physicians show that they were not in advance of the Johnstones if the survival of the systems which the latter inaugurated is a test. The Court physicians considered themselves at the head of their profession, but two, if not more, of those who attended George III. and his successor had not gone through the regular medical education, though very clever men. But from the year 1800 Edward Johnstone became more of an amateur than his brother. He learned Anglo-Saxon when he was fifty, with a view of completing a history of the Anglo-Saxons on much the same lines that Freeman afterwards carried out. His library filled the ground floor of the east wing of Edgbaston Hall, and contained a good collection of classical, historical, and geographical works, a large portion of them collected by his father, and here he spent many hours in the week; but the illness of his wife and of his youngest son, as well as the stirring politics of the day, in which he always took very great interest, interfered with his literary pursuits, and the result of his work is still only in MS.

In 1814 John dined with the Marquis of Hertford at Ragley to meet the Prince Regent and his brothers, the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent. As soon as the ladies had left the table the Prince Regent asked his opinion as to a mysterious attack with which he had been seized, and which gave him intense pain, five years before. He had sent at once for Sir Walter Farquhar,¹ who was laid up with the gout, and returned a message that the Prince should be "bled profusely," but by the time it came the pain was gone, and his doctors were unable to account for it. He gave minute particulars, and Johnstone told him what he believed to be the cause. When George IV. died, sixteen years later, Johnstone wrote to Sir Herbert Taylor and to Sir Henry Halford to ask for a report of the *post-mortem* examination, and it proved that he was perfectly correct in his diagnosis.

In 1817 John Johnstone was one of the Committee presided over by Lord Dartmouth for the foundation of an Orthopædic Hospital; and both he and his brother were on the Committee for the establishment of the Society of Arts in 1821.

Henry Johnstone died at Edgbaston in 1811 and was buried in the old Churchyard. He had served for thirty years when he retired, invalided, as Lieutenant-Colonel, with many interruptions from bad health, since he suffered from typhus fever, caught from bringing his brother James in a carriage from Worcester to Kidderminster. Before that date he even stood three years in the West Indies—where his regiment, the 91st, was decimated by fever and war—without being the worse. Sir William Pulteney wrote to his father that he had seen Henry in London, just after his return, looking extremely well, and was glad to hear that he attributed his good health to following the advice Sir William had given him on the West Indian climate. His father bought his lieutenancy, and he was employed in recruiting for a year and a half in England, when the result of fever incapacitated him for present duty, and he

¹ Sir Walter Farquhar's grandson, afterwards Dean Hook of Chichester, married Anna Delicia, eldest daughter of Dr John Johnstone.

was on half-pay till 1787. He again was ordered to the West Indies with the 66th Regiment till 1791, when he was permitted to raise an extra company of sixty men for the chance of a Spanish war, which gave him his promotion to Captain,—raising a company being no small expense to the officer. He marched the men from Worcester to Edinburgh to join the 94th Regiment, and embarked at Dunbar for Portsmouth *en route* to Gibraltar, where, after a year, they went on to the Cape. In 1798 he was allowed to go home on a certificate of extreme ill-health from the Governor, Sir James Craig, and a year later, being promoted to Major, received orders to join the 45th Regiment in India. He fell ill in London on his way, and a certificate from Sir Lucius Pepys to H.R.H. the Duke of York gave him leave of absence, and in 1800 he went on half-pay.

In 1803 the Major was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Loyal Birmingham Volunteers, but employed later in the extra recruiting service, in which he was always very successful. In 1809 he wrote to Edward from Preston, Dec. 5, 1809:—

“I have been stationed at this place for eighteen months, and I was only moved from Gloucester from being senior to the inspecting field officer there, and ordered to the regiment then at Manchester, where, finding I should be also senior, the Officer Commanding got an order to move me immediately to this place on the recruiting service. I have not met an officer of higher rank since my arrival here, but I find from a confidential letter of the paymaster of the regiment that changes are about to take place which will place me in the 1st Battalion, and that I must join it in Portugal. This I should wish to have done, for with my present rank I may benefit by it, but unfortunately a monitor has come which I fear will impede my purpose. [He gives his symptoms, which were similar to those preceding the death of his uncle, Edward, at Moffat.] You will, I am sure, not impute cowardice to my charge, though I may be obliged to retire, but I will thank you for your opinion, as no step is yet taken. My life here has been an active one, and I have claims on my country—at least many less deserving have been provided for.

“I hear John is soon to be married. As to Lockhart, I know nothing of him. I think the most idle person in the family might have given me a letter. [He was godfather to Lockhart's eldest daughter.] I thank you for the notice you took of my little boy. I request my best remembrances to Mrs Johnstone [here the seal is torn out] and the three children. I remain, yours very truly,

“H. Johnstone.

“Dr Johnstone, Edgbaston, near Birmingham.”

Lockhart lost a great incentive to work by marrying a lady from Bath, Elizabeth Greene, with some money; by obtaining an easy post, a commissioner-ship in bankruptcy, and being early made a bencher in Gray's Inn. Mrs Greene was a Joliffe, a well-known family in Hampshire, and her husband, a merchant at Poole, had served the office of High Sheriff. Lockhart was married at Bath

Abbey, and took a house at Kempsey, but went straight from Bath to Ladywood House to pass the honeymoon. They came with post horses, and when crossing a very lonely part of the Lickey Hills were stopped by highwaymen, and the boxes fastened on to the back of the carriage were carried off. These contained the best part of Mrs Lockhart Johnstone's very handsome trousseau, and were never recovered. Yet on that road a gibbet, with the bones of a man hung in chains for highway robbery and murder, still remained.

Peace being made with France and Napoleon sent to Elba, Lockhart took his eldest daughter to a convent school at Rouen, where her grandmother was educated in pre-revolution times; but when Louis XVIII. fled from Paris in 1815, and the British Government still refused to recognise Napoleon, there seemed a prospect of another long war, and he at once set out to bring her home. As the mail packets had stopped, he hired a fishing boat at Southampton and went up the Seine.

After the battle of Waterloo little Hannah returned to the convent, then removed to Paris, and for three years more her companions were the daughters of the marshals and general officers who had so long fought against this country. Her cousin, Catherine, had been educated since 1805 at the school of a French refugee, Madame Dupont, in Russell Square, which had not been long built, and cornfields and gardens still covered the sites of Woburn and Tavistock Squares, and all beyond to Islington and Hampstead. This kindly mentor was as enthusiastic as any Englishwoman over the victories which restored Louis XVIII., and seems to have gained the permanent affection of her pupils. Having no children of her own, she went to the Foundling Hospital and selected the prettiest she could find for an adopted daughter, and young Eliza Dupont, as she was called, grew up in the School. When the Allied Sovereigns came to England in 1814, Madame Dupont with her twelve pupils were conspicuous among those who greeted the visitors in front of Buckingham Palace and at the various entertainments where they were present; but the event abruptly closed the establishment, for Madame returned to France.

From Edward Johnstone to his daughter:—

"Dear Catherine,—I suppose you will have been so much occupied by the rejoicings for peace, and the arrivals of Kings and Emperors, that you will scarcely have had time to think of us country people, and indeed I am very glad you have an opportunity of witnessing such interesting scenes. We have had splendid illuminations in Birmingham. Edward and James saw them both on Monday and Tuesday, and on your return will give you a better account of them than I can. I write now to inquire when your vacation begins, as Mrs Mynors [of Weatheroak Hall] has a friend coming from London about the end of the month, with whom you may travel if you have made no other arrangement. . . . We unite in best remembrance to Madame Dupont, and love to yourself. Yours affectionately,

E. Johnstone.

"Thursday, *June 9, 1814.*"

Mrs Johnstone's brothers had been at Shrewsbury School, where they were badly fed, and several of her relatives were at Eton in the days of Dr Keate. The tales which reached Edgbaston of that eminent master's liberal use of the cane prejudiced her against any school for her boys, and they were educated by private tutors, but in these they were exceptionally fortunate. Mr Thomas Wright Hill, born at Kidderminster, had remained in Dr Priestley's house when the owners escaped from it, and the brave young man faced the rioters alone, but was unable to prevent its destruction. He established a school near Birmingham, and his third son, Rowland, the future founder of the Penny Post, was engaged to teach the young Johnstones at Edgbaston Hall. When his father required his services on the transfer of the school to Hazlewood, the Rev. James Yates, an eminent classical and linguistic scholar, took Mr Hill's place, and prepared both boys for Trinity College, Cambridge. The elder, Edward, matriculated in Oct. 1821, and James in Oct. 1823, both of them at the age of seventeen, and the younger¹ showed the sense which always distinguished him by preferring not to be entered as a fellow-commoner, like his brother, but as an ordinary undergraduate. He would have chosen the army as his profession, and was very anxious to go to India, but it was settled, without consulting them, that Edward was to be called to the Bar and James to take up medicine.

Mrs Johnstone's eldest brother, afterwards Advocate-General of India, acquired so much distinction at the English Bar that, had he remained at home, the highest honours seemed likely to fall to his lot. He would never plead a cause as innocent unless he really believed it. His nephews recollected his arrival late one night from Shrewsbury when the Assizes were on. He had accepted a brief for a man accused of murder. When he examined the evidence he felt convinced of his guilt, so he took post horses and came to Edgbaston to consult Dr Johnstone on the symptoms of insanity, as the only ground on which he could defend him. Dr Johnstone decided that the man was certainly out of his mind, and his brother-in-law set off again in time to attend the Court the next day, and saved the murderer from the gallows by proving him to be insane.

In 1832 Dr Johnstone was again appointed a magistrate, but declined to act on account of his age (seventy-five). He was at that time absorbed in the progress of the Medical School. Its foundation was proposed by Mr W. Sands Cox, who felt that the usual means of educating a surgeon was very inefficient, being merely sent as a pupil to some medical practitioner to be instructed by his conversation and by watching his practice at the

¹ Letter from Mrs Pearson in Bath to Dr Johnstone, after a visit from his son James :—

"My dear Sir,—I will not encumber you with a letter, dear James is commissioned with loves, respects, and best wishes, but he would not like to carry what I am anxious to send to you, the delight we have in seeing in him as excellent a young man as you, his dear mother, or ourselves could wish. I could fill my sheet in his praise, not only from his grandmother but all the family, but I will hasten to add the name of your obliged and affectionate friend,

"E. Pearson.

"Bath, 23 July 1831."

hospital. "The plan," wrote *Aris's Gazette*, Nov. 22, 1825, "has met with the approbation of Dr Johnstone, Dr Pearson, and other distinguished practitioners." In 1831 it was enlarged by a museum and library. "... Handsome donations have been presented already," says the same paper, "by the Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Hood, Sir Eardley Wilmot, Sir Astley Cooper, Francis Lawley, James Taylor, Dr Edward Johnstone, the Low Bailiff, etc." Edward Johnstone was made President; his brother John, also a generous donor, Vice-President; and Edward Johnstone, jun., of the Inner Temple, was one of two legal advisers. The Rev. Dr Warneford gave the Chapel. The first stone of the Queen's College, into which it developed, was laid, Aug. 18, 1843, by Edward Johnstone, who, during eighteen years, was never absent from the meetings of the Council. In 1836 the Council deviated from its course by fixing its anniversary meeting on his eightieth birthday. He was the first Principal of the new College, and when he retired in 1845 Lord Lyttelton took his place.

In 1840 Dr Johnstone helped to found the Queen's Hospital in Birmingham, and was Honorary Physician till his death. He was a great supporter of the dispensary for supplying medical and surgical attendance on the poor at their own homes, and though he had long retired from his profession, and took no fees, his advice was valued and always given gratuitously to rich and poor—a great boon to those who could not afford to pay for it; but the last condition was the rule at that period with physicians, and much later, for there are no philanthropists superior to those in the medical profession. His son James, as Honorary Physician to the Birmingham General Hospital for thirty years, completed a period of 116 years, in which his father, grandfather, uncles, and himself had given their unpaid services for the good of their fellow-creatures.

Few men could have had more peaceful declining years than Edward Johnstone, with a daughter devoted to him and most dutiful sons. Not a day passed, except Sunday, when he did not drive in his old-fashioned yellow carriage and pair to his younger son's abode in the Old Square; and his son's family spent every Sunday and the summer months at Edgbaston Hall.

When the Laird of Galabank resigned the post of Honorary Physician to the General Hospital, his nephew, James, was unanimously elected to fill it. At the age of twenty-eight James was made an F.R.C.P., and later declined an F.R.S. Like his uncle, John, he was early appointed a Governor of King Edward's School. His marriage with Maria Mary Payne, eldest daughter of Joseph Webster of Penns, J.P. for cos. Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford, took place at Sutton Coldfield Church, Jan. 7, 1834.

The birth of five grandsons, besides grand-daughters, in the grandfather's lifetime was a cause of great congratulation. The large party entertained at Edgbaston Hall for the christening of the first grandchild at the old Parish Church included her mother's parents, Mr and Mrs Webster of Penns, Mrs Webster's father, Sir Peter Payne,¹ and two of his daughters, many uncles

¹ Son-in-law to the Stewards of Winson Green (Chapter XXII.), M.P. for Bedfordshire, and the author of political pamphlets.

and aunts, young and old, the John Johnstones, the Lockhart Johnstones from Worcester, and many other relatives. Dr John Johnstone's two daughters had both been married at Edgbaston Church from their uncle's house—the elder, Anna Delicia, to the Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, afterwards Vicar of Leeds and Dean of Chichester;¹ and the younger, Agnes Mary, to the Rev. Henry Clarke,² Rector of Northfield and Cofton Hacket, parishes which, at that time, extended from the Lickey to Edgbaston Park.

That the eldest grandson should be called James, after his elder brother, the family hero, had long been settled by the grandfather, who lived to recognise the early promise of the future representative of his house. It was enough to bring Johnstone of Worcester out of his grave if he could have known that, after all his anxiety lest his own father should divide Galabank or leave it away from the direct male heir, it was to pass out of the Johnstone family to a female branch, which would probably value its own distinguished English name and its long English descent³ more than its Scottish ancestry. The younger of John Johnstone's daughters, Agnes Mary Clarke, inherited the Scottish estate. She died at Malvern, aged ninety-one, in 1905, when, as she left no children, Galabank passed to Mrs Hook (*née* Acland-Troyte), the widow of the Rev. Prebendary Walter Hook, Rector of Porlock, second son of the Very Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, Dean of Chichester, and Anna Delicia Johnstone, his wife.

John Johnstone of Galabank predeceased his brother, Edward, Dec. 28, 1836. He was an active magistrate for Warwickshire and Worcestershire, and among his most intimate friends were Sir Henry Halford, M.D., Dr Maltby (the Bishop of Durham), the Rev. Dr Parr,⁴ Dr Routh (the President of Magdalen College), and Bishop Butler of Lichfield. He gave the Harveian Lecture (in Latin) before the Royal College of Physicians in 1819; and Bishop Butler regarded him as "a scholar among scholars," and wrote of "the extraordinary ascendancy he gained over the minds of his friends. In private society he was lively and agreeable, instructing it by his talents, animating it by his cheerfulness, and refining it by his taste." His wife survived him thirty-two years. They were both buried in the chancel of Northfield Church.

The following is from an article on Edgbaston Hall in Feb. 1884 in *Edgbastoniana*, a local magazine. After describing Dr Edward Johnstone's

¹ See his *Life*, by his son-in-law, the late Dean of Winchester.

² Fifth son of Major-General Sir William Clarke, Governor of Seringapatam, who died there, 1808.

³ Acland of Columb-John, Co. Devon (*see* Burke's *Baronetage*).

⁴ In Langford's *Modern Birmingham* appears: "The year 1837 opens with the record of the death of a very able and useful gentleman, Dr John Johnstone. . . . He practised as a physician in this town upwards of forty years, and among the members of his profession he must be placed in the first rank. With deep learning he possessed an acuteness of intellect, an insight into character, a decision of mind, and a kindness of manner eminently valuable in every relation of life, but more peculiarly important in that of a physician. The confidential friend and biographer of Dr Parr was himself a scholar of no ordinary acquirements, and his biography of that celebrated man displays sound judgment, refined taste, and classical learning."

parentage, his philanthropy, and the death of Mrs Johnstone in 1823, it adds:—

"It is pleasant to think of the long extension of his useful life, which continued till Sept. 4, 1851, when he wanted but a few days of completing his ninety-fourth year. The writer of this notice was at the Hall on the day of his funeral. Never before, probably, had the old place seen so remarkable a gathering of the notable men of Birmingham within its walls. . . . The tolling bell of the quaint old Church intensified the solemnity which prevailed. The grandeur of the park, solemn and still at all times, was, on that morning, mellowed with the softness of waning summer. The sombre shadows 'neath its majestic trees, the writer well remembers; and he recollects that a solitary artist patiently sat in front of his canvas, far away down the sloping lawn.

"The occasion was no common one in 1851. . . . Dr Johnstone was followed to his grave in the ivy-covered church, near which he had so long lived, by a large assemblage of his brethren, and the officers of the hospital he had himself served in more than seventy years before. When we entered the venerable porch and enquired of some of the 'elder brethren' the early history of the patriarch of medicine in this town, a strange awe pervaded the mind on being informed that we were about to consign to the dust the remains of one who had witnessed the first decade of the reign of George III., and admitted the first patient into the wards of the General Hospital."¹

The last funeral that had taken place from the Hall was that of Mary, sister to Dr Johnstone, in 1841, and seven years earlier that of his son, Charles. His daughter inherited her mother's estate of Fulford Hall in Worcestershire and Warwickshire. The Dunsley Manor estate, Co. Stafford, went to Edward, and, failing direct heirs, was entailed by his father on James and his eldest son. An estate in Worcestershire and lands, Co. Stafford, were left to James. The elder brother, born April 9, 1804, graduated M.A. (Trinity College), was called to the Bar in 1828, but never practised, being chiefly engaged in literary and philanthropic pursuits. With the poet Campbell, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Ilchester, and others he founded in 1832 the "Literary Association of the Friends of Poland." It was non-political, but assisted many of the exiles of the Polish Revolution to gain their livelihood, and even to obtain Government posts. On his sister's death in 1860 he inherited Fulford Hall, and in 1876 put in a claim to the dormant Marquisate of Annandale against that of Sir Frederick Johnstone of Westerhall. Mr Hope Johnstone again advanced his claim as direct heir in the female line, but it was dismissed on the ground of the superior claim of the male heirs whatsoever, and the other cases in 1881 on the score of inconclusive evidence. Edward Johnstone died unmarried at Worcester, Sept. 20, 1881. As his brother James predeceased him, Fulford

¹ *Modern Birmingham* also gives an appreciative notice of Dr Edward Johnstone. Those who look into the causes of longevity may be interested by the fact that he neither smoked nor took snuff, and was a very temperate man. He died from a slight cold, but was otherwise in perfect health. A notice in the local paper on his eightieth birthday spoke of the purity of his life and conversation. He recollected hearing the bells rung for the Coronation of George III.

Hall and Dunsley Manor went to his nephew, the late Major-General Sir James Johnstone, K.C.S.I.

The younger brother, James (*see ante*), graduated M.B. at Trinity College in 1828, and M.D. 1833. From Cambridge he went to Edinburgh to attend Dr Munro's lectures. The sons and grandsons of his father's fellow-students at the University gave him a warm welcome to Scotland, where he enjoyed the genial hospitality of several country houses, danced at the Edinburgh balls, and, having very good introductions, afterwards looked back on this period as one of the happiest in his life. He saw Sir Walter Scott take his seat in Parliament House when, as the great novelist wrote, his head was full of *Anne of Geierstein*. Johnstone later went to study in Paris, where the leading surgeons were Baron Larrey, Guillet, and others, who had shared in all Napoleon's campaigns. The last crowned sovereign of France, Charles X., was still on the throne, and his niece and daughter-in-law, the Duchesse d'Angoulême, presided at the Tuileries. British visitors were admitted to great state functions on showing their visiting card. Among other persons of note, Johnstone became acquainted with the poet Longfellow, who was making the tour of Europe with his friend Dr Storer.

At this time Johnstone fully hoped to settle in London. He had studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and went to Hastings for six months to acquire knowledge of the disorders of the chest, which, at that time, were supposed to be specially benefitted by a sojourn in this mild resort. Hastings must have reminded him of Annan in the days of his forefathers, for it was the headquarters of a flourishing smuggling trade, when luggers were actually unloaded on the beach, in front of the houses, while the Preventive Service men were at dinner. He left Hastings for London, where the leading members of the medical fraternity advised him to remain, as a physician was much required who had particularly studied phthisis. He had even chosen a house, but in obedience to his father's wish he came to Birmingham, where he settled in one of twenty-four substantial abodes, built in 1698 by a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, and which formed the now defunct Old Square. He was the first Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics at the Queen's College, and Extraordinary Physician to the General Hospital for thirty years. On the visit of the British Medical Association to Birmingham in Sept. 1856 he was chosen President.

In 1831 Asiatic cholera was brought to Poland by the Russian troops, who came from Astrakhan to quell a Polish insurrection, and it spread through Europe. It reached Britain in 1832, causing great mortality. Dumfries alone had 540 deaths. A temporary hospital was established in Birmingham for cholera patients, to which James Johnstone was appointed Honorary Physician. Many suspected cases were admitted, but he was always of opinion that not one of real cholera had appeared in Birmingham, which, in later panics, was made quite a health resort. At the first notice of its approach Dr John Johnstone printed and circulated, gratis, a sheet of advice as to how to avoid it.

The best known of James Johnstone's writings are: *A Therapeutic Arrangement and Syllabus of Materia Medica*, 1835, which had an extensive circulation,

and *A Discourse on the Phenomena of Sensation as connected with the Mental, Physical, and Instructive Faculties of Man*. He was Senior Governor of King Edward's School in Birmingham for some years, and his classical attainments and strong opinions on the subject of education gave him a prominent voice in the development of this important foundation, and the establishment of the commercial and elementary schools for both boys and girls, in addition to the original Classical department, which has educated so many distinguished men. He also filled other public trusteeships in Birmingham, but refused several times to be either a county or burgh magistrate. Johnstone was also chosen for the Harveian lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians, but it was in a year of domestic anxiety, and he declined it.

When dining at Solihull Rectory with Mr and Mrs Archer Clive, Dr and Mrs James Johnstone met Mrs Buckley, the eldest daughter of the late Sir John Lowther Johnstone, who, on hearing the name of her fellow-guest, at once recognised him as the descendant of her grandfather's and uncle's great friend. Mrs Buckley, who still retained some of the good looks which had made her the beauty of the London season when she was introduced, had, through a piece of girlish obstinacy, failed to make the brilliant match which was expected, and married a clergyman (her cousin) at the end of the year, to pass the great part of her life, perhaps as happily, in a village. She was staying with an aunt in London, and, returning from a drive, disappeared for two hours, and declined to give any reason for it. Young girls were very strictly watched and educated in those days, and though it transpired too late that her errand was an act of kindness it was enough to injure her. Her daughters, to some extent, inherited her charms. Two were married on the same day, June 14, 1859, to Messrs G. E. Ranken and R. A. Farquharson, and the youngest, Lilius Charlotte, a month later to Edgar Disney.

It was not till 1832 that Birmingham demanded a representation in Parliament, and by a meeting of 100,000 men on Hall Hill alarmed the Government lest there should be a repetition of the riots of 1791; and the Reform Bill was passed at once. Some years later the new borough set up a mayor, town council, and magistrates. In 1839 what seemed likely to be a serious disturbance began. Johnstone, among others, was sworn in as a special constable. Railings were pulled up and houses battered in the Bull Ring. No regiment was in the town, and a troop of Scots Greys were summoned from Coventry. A county magistrate was secured in Mr Webster. He happened to be riding from Penns to Edgbaston Hall (nine miles) to see his daughter (who, with her children, had gone there for the summer), and passing through Birmingham found the town in unusual confusion, increased by fighting men from South Staffordshire. He waited till the military arrived, and in company with the officer, the Hon. G. M. Yorke (afterwards Rector of St. Philip's and Dean of Worcester), rode at the head of the troop to the Bull Ring, where he read the Riot Act,¹ and the mob dispersed. This was the last time

¹ When Mr Muntz, one of the earliest M.P.'s for Birmingham, died, John Bright, who had lost his seat for Manchester, was nominated as a candidate. He was too ill to appear. As

that the Riot Act was read in Birmingham. When a borough—now a city—it continued its upward progress.

Langford's *Modern Birmingham* alludes to the last of the Johnstones of Galabank who practised as a physician—James, born at Edgbaston Hall April 12, 1806, and died at Leamington May 11, 1869: "His sound sense and high principles of honour, with unflinching truthfulness, gave him a high position in his profession, and he was looked upon as an example of all that is kind and courteous in manners. Modesty as to his own acquirements and knowledge was sometimes carried to an excess, and therefore prevented his opinion from gaining the confidence to which it was entitled." Here we differ from the talented writer. Dr Johnstone was aware—what thoughtful physician is not?—that medicine is fallible, and that there are cases beyond all human aid. In these he declined to take a fee, and gave the reason; and if hopeful relatives turned to another doctor, who promised a speedy cure, he was not surprised. Like his father and uncle and other physicians of their date, he took no fee from ministers of religion, whether the Established clergy, the Fathers of the Oratory, including Cardinal Newman, the priests at Oscott, and Cardinal Wiseman, the Nonconformist minister, the Jewish rabbi, or the members of the Romanist Sisterhoods in Dudley, Handsworth, Mary Vale, and other places in the neighbourhood. The Anglican Sister had not then arrived. The writer already quoted adds: "It is impossible to convey the high esteem in which Dr Johnstone was held." His portrait, by Roden, now hangs in the Birmingham Hospital. Mrs Johnstone predeceased him (April 23, 1859). Of their thirteen children, five sons and seven daughters survived them.

The eldest son, James, was at that time a Captain in the Bengal Army, and Political Agent at Keonjur during the minority of the Rajah. Born 1841, he was the last cadet appointed to the H.E.I.C.S. in 1858. Arriving in India during the closing days of the Mutiny, he served with the 73rd in pursuit of the rebel armies, and was afterwards stationed in Assam. Thence he was moved to Keonjur, where the pains he took to plant the first seeds of civilisation in what is now the diocese of Chota-Nagpore, and which was then desolated by an insurrection against the Rajah, is recorded in the reports of Superintendent Ravenshaw to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1869. He founded schools, out of his own means, for both boys and girls, and 900 children attended them before he left for England to recover from malaria fever, which was very prevalent till he opened out roads and cut away jungle in this hitherto

he afterwards pathetically said, he had been reduced to the condition of a young child. As his unbending peace principles were inconsistent with the fact that Birmingham was the chief producer of the weapons of war, Mr Webster's second son was asked to oppose him. Mr Bright was well served by Mr Parkes and George Dawson, the great leader of democracy in the town, who asserted that "it was absurd to choose an untried and younger man because he was born in the neighbourhood and was highly respectable, when they had the offer of the greatest orator of his age." Baron Webster was very popular from his extreme good temper and kindness of heart. He was an active J.P. for the town and two counties since he was twenty-one, was a D.L., and Captain of the Q.O. Staff. Yeomanry; but as two more candidates appeared, he gracefully retired to avoid dividing his party.

neglected province. When the Rajah was of age the Agency, for economical motives, was abolished, but the work he began smoothed the paths of the missionaries who, a few years later, settled in those parts.

"Keonjur," says the Government Report of India for 1870-71, "continues under the able administration of Captain Johnstone, who was mainly instrumental in restoring the country to quiet three years ago." He superintended the cultivation of flax and rice and proved it a success, and "at his own expense formed a valuable herd of sixty cows and several young bulls" to improve the native breed of cattle, and distributed them gratis when he left. ". . . Captain Johnstone's sacrifices for this end [education and civilisation], and for his charge generally, are," wrote the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1872, "His Honour believes almost unique."

Johnstone's education was begun by his able and accomplished mother, and after a short time in the Classical Division of King Edward's School, Birmingham, then containing 150 boys, he went to a military college in Paris. As previously shown, the monastic system still clung to the old English classical schools. In Birmingham, theology and the higher classics were well taught in the Classical Division, but other science was optional or had to be learnt at home, so the education was only useful to the sons of the gentry or to those intended for the learned professions, particularly the clerical. But all that is changed now. At that time young James was absorbed in astronomy. He fitted up an old telescope of his father's with new glasses, and took nightly observations from his bedroom window at the top of the house, and when only thirteen discovered a new comet on its progress, not yet visible to the naked eye. He wrote to the Astronomer-Royal, Mr J. W. Hindle, describing the position in the heavens of the approaching star; and the Astronomer, not aware of the youth of his correspondent, replied in a few days—when it was nearer—that Johnstone was perfectly correct as to where its place must have been when he first saw it, although he had not observed it so soon himself.

Experiences in Manipur and the Naga Hills, by Major-General Sir James Johnstone, K.C.S.I., published after his death, gives an account of his life there as Political Agent. The bomb-proof residence which he built and the liveried native servants he had trained, with the beautiful garden, were among the inducements to the unfortunate Mr Grimwood to apply for the post. Johnstone had twice borrowed the native army, and conducted it, by forced marches, for the rescue of Europeans—first to the besieged town of Kohima, leading it

¹ The printed Official Reports (1869-71) to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal contain: "Captain Johnstone hopes very shortly to be able to dispense with the greater part of the Special Police Force at Keonjhar. He appears to take very great interest in his work, and to be sanguine of success" (1870). His first official report "has much interesting matter regarding the people, and shows that he has taken great pains in bringing them into the present peaceable and apparently loyal condition. Nearly one half of Captain Johnstone's time has been occupied in Khedda (catching wild elephants), operations which have been successful and profitable to Government, and totally unconnected with that officer's duty in Keonjhar. Of Captain Johnstone I cannot speak too highly; his management has been efficient, and he has exercised careful and constant supervision over the Rajah and his estate, to the material improvement of both."

through hundreds of hostile Nagas; and then into Burmah, where the war of annexation endangered the unprotected European trading centres near the Manipur frontier. He did this, knowing their position, before he was officially informed of the declaration of war. Yet he had always an enemy in one of the Princes, known as the Senaputtee, the evil genius of Manipur. Johnstone had more real knowledge of medicine than the native doctors, and prescribed for cholera patients with approved British remedies when he was only a Lieutenant in Assam. But Calcutta was the nearest place where a British resident physician could be found, and there he was obliged to bring his wife for medical advice, and it ended by taking her to Europe. He returned for a few months to Manipur, and then hastened back to England, to leave it again as a widower, after making the best arrangements for the care of his three young children.

His return to Manipur was of vital importance to its peace, for the natives, of the same race as the Burmese, to whom they once belonged, were naturally stirred by the Burmese war. Then came his march into Burmah, not only for the safety of the Europeans but to keep the Manipur army employed under his own eye in a useful work instead of in a foolish struggle against the British power, urged on by its enemy in the Palace. A very eminent General, then in India, not knowing the double reason, said that Johnstone ought to be tried by court-martial for risking the lives of his soldiers (all natives) in such a foolhardy expedition,—but he saved British lives, and brought his men safely back to Manipur.

In Jan. 1887 Johnstone was gazetted a K.C.S.I. and received the honour of Knighthood at Windsor Castle, when he had a most kind, congratulatory letter from General Sir Harry Prendergast, V.C., the late Commander-in-Chief in Burmah. At this time he was living in the Midlands, having rebuilt Fulford Hall; the old, half-timbered Manor House, which would have outlasted many more modern buildings, had been pulled down when the property was left to the care of an agent. The beneficial effect of a resident landlord was soon felt by the tenants.

In Sept. 1890, when Mr Grimwood was in charge at Manipur, a Palace revolution took place, the Maharajah was dethroned by the Senaputtee, and the next year the Chief Commissioner was sent to arrest him and to put another prince on the throne. Mr Quinton, Mr Grimwood, Colonel Skene, and others were invited into the Palace and there murdered. It was due to intrigues, which hardly required the great muster of troops ordered up to quell the outbreak. The Senaputtee sent his followers to destroy the grave of Sir James's infant son, Arthur, who had died in 1879 (also the Sanatorium which he had built), for mere spite, as he knew that Johnstone had urged the Government to exile him, years before, for his cruelties. Johnstone offered his services to the Government to restore order, but they were refused, and severe punitive measures were taken. Many despairing letters from the dethroned Rajah and others who had been loyal throughout came to Johnstone to ask him to intercede for them. "O for a moment of Colonel Johnstone's presence at such a

crisis," wrote a British official to the *Pioneer*. "One strong word, with the ominous raising of the forefinger, would have paralysed the treacherous rebel." A question was asked in the House of Commons about the recent appointments to Manipur, and a member of the Cabinet answered that the (Liberal) Government did not care for men of genius, but preferred to work with men of mediocre ability!

Probably the Government was aware of the service which Johnstone had done for the Unionists in Worcestershire and Warwickshire, and he was Chairman of the Committee that nominated Austen Chamberlain as the candidate for East Worcestershire—his first constituency. He did not live to know that the energy and money he had spent on Manipur was not all thrown away, but a most pleasing tribute to his memory was received by his son, Captain Richard Johnstone, in 1908. Manipur, long in disgrace, was restored to a position of independence as a protected state; and Sir Lancelot Hare, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with suitable ceremony went to instal the Maharajah on his throne. He further proceeded to unveil a bust of Johnstone in the English School, and, in the accompanying speech, said "it was very gratifying to him to see that Sir James Johnstone's memory was held in such esteem in the valley which he loved so well. Certainly," he continued, "it would be difficult to name anyone who has done more for Manipur, or who was more devoted to its people, or had a greater regard and affection for the country. It is very fitting that this memorial should be erected, and, of all the places where it could be placed, none is more suitable than this School, which was founded by him and in which he took so much interest. Among the many good works he did for Manipur none, perhaps, was more important and far-reaching than his work as a pioneer of education in this State. Of Colonel Sir James Johnstone's work in Manipur from 1877 to 1886 it is not necessary to say much. The splendid work he did at the time of the rising in the Naga Hills in 1879, and when the war broke out with Burma in 1885, is well known. The care with which he protected the interests of this State, when the boundaries between Manipur and Burma were laid down, has also been of great advantage to Manipur."

Colonel Shakespear, the present Resident, sent an account of the ceremony to Captain Richard Johnstone, and enclosed a letter signed by Tombi Singha, Ango Singh, and ten other native scholars:—

"Johnstone School, Manipur.

"Feb. 15, 1908.

"Sir,—We never knew that Sir James Johnstone, K.C.S.I., had a son living till the other day, when a beautiful bust of your kind father was unveiled by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and when Colonel Shakespear, the Secretary of Johnstone School, mentioned the fact to us, which we were delighted to hear.

"At first there was no English School in Manipur, but when your kind father came here he got the consent of the Maharaja of Manipur, and estab-

lished an English School for the good and the improvement of Manipuri youths. He left, at the same time, 1200 rupees, the interest of which the School is still enjoying. The School was named Johnstone Middle English School, after the Founder. We look upon your father as our benefactor, just as the Bengalis do upon 'David Hare.'

"The Manipuris now value education as much as the Bengalis do; and it is to your father's great kindness that the means had been provided for the education of Manipuris. We shall ever be thankful to him, and hold your father's name in reverence."

Colonel Shakespear also wrote to Captain Johnstone:—

"The School has striven well, and there are now about 150 boys.

"Your father's name is still remembered here, and I am sure you will be glad to hear that a bust, which is said to be an excellent likeness of him, has been placed in front of the School, and was unveiled a few days ago by the Lieutenant-Governor. I enclose the speech he made on that occasion.

"The bust was made from the picture in your father's book by a Punjabi workman employed in the construction of the Rajah's palace."

Johnstone had entirely recovered his health, which had suffered much from malaria fever in India. He was a magistrate for two counties, and took a prominent part in county affairs. His house contained the good library¹ collected by previous generations, and to which he added unique Oriental books and MSS. In June 1887 (the Jubilee) he feasted 600 of the agricultural population, and gave them each a cup of Minton's work as a souvenir. He married, in 1872 (at Sutton Coldfield Church), Emma Mary Lloyd, whose father was at that time M.P. for Plymouth, and living at Moor Hall, in Warwickshire. She died in 1881, and *Experiences in Manipur*, not published till after his death, was a memorial to her. Two sons and a daughter survived her. Johnstone's name was set down for a Colonial Governorship, when his career of usefulness was cut short by a fatal accident, not five minutes' walk from the lodge at Fulford Hall. He was a splendid horseman; but his horse appears to have been startled by some dogs springing out of a cottage. It was seen to race wildly towards home, then apparently reared, for the ground showed signs of a struggle. The rider's whip was grasped firmly, but he never recovered consciousness.

The event evoked universal sympathy. The Worcester and Birmingham papers recalled the career of his forefathers. "His family has taken a prominent part in the social and public life of the Midlands for a century and a half," wrote the Birmingham *Daily Post*, "and has produced several eminent physicians." He was engaged to assist the next day at the annual meeting of the Conservative and Unionist Association at Stratford-on-Avon, and the Marquis of Hertford, when announcing the catastrophe, spoke of the excellent work that Sir James had done for the Unionist cause in Warwickshire. A

¹ A portion of it was presented to the Birmingham Reference Library.

little later Lord Leigh alluded to him, at a meeting, as a great and public loss.

"I have never known," wrote his father-in-law (Mr Sampson Lloyd), "any one who combined so many noble traits of character, the deeply sincere, though unpretending Christian believer, the brave soldier, the man of highest honour in all things, the useful magistrate and public man, the kind, true friend. His loss can of course never be replaced in this world. Happily he was especially fitted for a sudden call—if that had to be." His children were:—

I. James, died 1873.

II. Richard, now of Fulford Hall and Dunsley Manor, born at Samagooting, Assam, June 1874, educated at Winchester College and Trinity College, Glenalmond, Captain in the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, was in the Chitral campaign, and severely wounded at the battle of Talana Hill, South Africa, also in the besieged Ladysmith. He married Catharine Florence May, daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Harris, K.C.B., and has a son, James, and two daughters.

III. Edward, born 1875, served in the Imperial Yeomanry and the South African Constabulary during the Boer War.

IV. Arthur, died 1879.

V. Emma Mary.

The brothers and sisters of the late Major-General Sir James Johnstone:—

I. Edward, settled in Canada, born 1842. Married and has issue.

II. Charles, Vice-Admiral (retired), of Graitney, Co. Surrey, born 1843. Married Janet Schonswar, only child of George Schonswar, and has (1) George, Lieutenant, R.N.; (2) Janet Schonswar; (3) Mildred Elizabeth Dryad Schonswar; (4) Cicely Catherine Schonswar; (5) Frances Lucy Schonswar; (6) Winifred Barbara Schonswar.

III. Richard, M.A. (Trinity College, Cambridge), late Rector of Moreton Sey, Stone, and Yoxall, born 1845; died 1894. Married Imogen Isabella Twysden, daughter of the late Walter Hele Molesworth, barrister-at-law. Left (1) Andrew, Lieutenant, R.N.; (2) William; (3) John; (4) Hugh; (5) Edmund, R.N.; (6) Richard Michael; (7) Delicia Mary, married F. Fox, Co. Devon; (8) Frances Benetta.

IV. Thomas, died in India.

V. Maria Mary Payne, married Theodore Rathbone, J.P. (late of Inniskilling Dragoons), of Backwood, Co. Cheshire, who died 1890. Left Mary, now of Backwood.

VI. Elizabeth.

VII. Catherine Laura.

VIII. Janet Emma, married Rev. F. Bigg, M.A. Has four sons and five daughters. The eldest daughter, Maria Mary, married to Rear-Admiral F. Stopford.

IX. Fanny Matilda, died in India, married the late Horace Boileau Goad of Simla. Left Lockhart, Deputy-Superintendent of North-West Provinces Police, India, and five other children.

X. Harriet, married, first, J. E. Lloyd, barrister-at-law, died 1882; second, Rev. W. O. Peile, M.A.

XI. Gertrude and Lucy (twins), died young.

The heirs of John Johnstone of Galabank, 1768-1836:—

I. Anna Delicia, married the late Very Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, Dean of Chichester. She died 1871. Their children—

(1) James (Rev.), died *s.p.* (late 60th Rifles), married Gertrude Hargreaves. She married, secondly, Rowlands Venables.

(2) Walter Hook (Rev. Prebendary of Wells), born 1839, Rector of Porlock. Married, 1864, Mary Dyke Acland-Troyte (now of Galabank). Died March 27, 1899, and left—1, Walter Acland, born 1867; 2, Arthur James (Rev.), born 1877; 3, Mary, married Rev. Bruce Harrison; 4, Anna Delicia, married James Taylor, New Zealand; 5, Katherine Frances, married Rev. R. Lloyd; 6, Lucy; 7, Agnes Joanna.

(3) Cecil Hook, Rt. Rev. Bishop of Kingston, born Dec. 1844, married Edith Turner.

(4) Augusta Agnes, married the late Ven. Archdeacon George Anson.

(5) Anna Delicia, married the late Rev. A. Empson, Rector of Eydon. Left—1, Walter, barrister-at-law, New Zealand, married Agnes, daughter of John Acland; 2, Cecil (Rev.); 3, Mary, married Rev. Robert Wylde; 4, Mabel, married A. Rowden, K.C.; 5, Evelyn, married Rev. A. Tisdall; 6, Beatrice.

(6) Charlotte Jane, married the late Very Rev. W. R. W. Stephens, Dean of Winchester, who died 1903. Has—1, Charles; 2, Cecil, married Rev. C. Cooper; 3, Helen, married Major Percival Barry; 4, Catherine.

II. Agnes Mary (*see ante*).

The heirs, now extinct, of Lockhart Johnstone (born 1771, died at Worcester 1861):—

I. John (Rev.), U.S.A., married Eliza Windsor, died 1894. Left Janet, died *s.p.*

II. William Greene, Lieutenant-Colonel (retired) Madras Army, died at Worcester 1887.

III. Hannah, died 1880.

IV. Janet, died 1893.



WESTERHALL, DUMFRIES.



ALVA HOUSE, CLACKMANNAN.

CHAPTER XXVI.

JOHNSTONES OF WESTERHALL—ALVA—DERWENT—FRANCIS JOHNSTON'S
DESCENDANTS.

THE revenues of the Baronets of Westerhall must have been much increased by the portion which reverted to them from the great wealth of Sir William Pulteney. His nephew and heir, Sir John Lowther Johnstone, left three children—George Frederick, seventh Baronet; Charlotte Margaret, already mentioned as Mrs Buckley; and Anne Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Edmund Estcourt. Sir George was born Dec. 1810, and married, Oct. 24, 1840, Lady Maria Louisa Elizabeth Frederica, daughter of the first Earl of Craven. He died from the effects of an accident on horse-back, May 1841. The next male heir was Mr Johnstone of Alva. But the Baronetcy remained in abeyance till Aug. 5, 1841, when the widow gave birth to twin sons—the present Baronet, Sir Frederick John William Johnstone; and Colonel George Charles Keppel Johnstone, late Grenadier Guards. Colonel Johnstone, who is his brother's heir, married, 1875, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Chamberlayne of Cranbury Park, Hants, and has George Thomas Frederick Tankerville, born Aug. 1, 1876, married, 1901, Ernestine, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Roger Charles Cust, and has a son and three daughters—Frederick Alan George, Laura Adeline, Violet Florence Ernestine, Dorothy Frances Catherine.

Colonel Johnstone is a J.P. of Hants, and lives at Rothsay, West Cowes, Isle of Wight. His younger children are—Charles John, late Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, born Dec. 20, 1877; Agnes Louisa Barbara Snowflake; Rose Mary Adeline Dagmar Amelia.

Sir Frederick Johnstone sat as a Conservative for Weymouth, 1874-85. He was one of several young men specially selected by the late Prince Consort to be companions to the present King when, as Prince of Wales, he went to Oxford. His marriage to Laura Caroline, widow of the fourth Earl of Wilton, took place in June 1899.

At the time of Sir George's death a petition¹ had been presented to the

¹ The learned Counsel claimed for his client the sole representation of the Johnstone family in the male line, and this brought forward other claimants to prove their male descent.

House of Lords for permission to assume the honours and dignities of the last Marquis of Annandale, but it was again opposed by Mr Hope Johnstone, the direct descendant through the females of the first Marquis, and by several other claimants. His mother carried on the suit on behalf of her infant son, and it was finally thrown out in 1844. In 1876 Sir Frederick presented another petition to be allowed to assume the dormant dignities, and was opposed by Mr Hope Johnstone and also by Mr Edward Johnstone of Fulford Hall. Judgment was given against all the claimants in 1881.

Sir Frederick has been a very noted member of the Turf Club. His ancestral mansion in Dumfriesshire is beautifully situated, enclosed by woods and surrounded by steep hills. The mausoleum of his family, in the churchyard, is surmounted by a handsome dome supported by massive pillars. At Glendining, another part of the Westerhall estate, a profitable antimony mine was opened in 1760, but not regularly worked till Sir William Pulteney inherited the property. Sir Frederick's other residences are The Hatch, near Windsor, a villa on the Riviera, and his town house in Arlington Street.

Lady Maria, widow of Sir George Frederick Johnstone, married, secondly, Aug. 1844, Alexander Oswald of Auchencruive, Co. Ayr, M.P., who died Sept. 6, 1868. She died Oct. 1858.

Failing the heirs of Colonel George Johnstone, the House of Alva, coming from the third Baronet of Westerhall, is next in succession to the Baronetcy. James Raymond Johnstone, only son of John Johnstone of Alva, was born June 4, 1768, and married, June 20, 1799, Mary Elizabeth, sister to Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart. They had eight sons and eight daughters:—

I. James, born 1801.

II. John, born 1802, Colonel H.E.I.C.S., married, June 18, 1845, Caroline, daughter of the Rev. Charles Pannel. Their daughter, Harriet Augusta, married Sir Robert Buxton, and left children. Colonel Johnstone embarked at Madras for Singapore with half his regiment in 1854. The ship was never heard of again, and there were suspicions of foul play.

III. Montague Cholmeley, born 1804 (Major-General), married, Dec. 31, 1844, Leonora Louisa, daughter of General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., great-grand-daughter of the fifth Duke of Beaufort. He died 1874, leaving—

(1) Somerset James, Lieutenant (retired) R.N., born Aug. 29, 1846. Married, first, 1875, Cassila, daughter of W. Johnson. She died 1886, having had—1, Fitzroy Augustus, Lieutenant Indian Army, born July 1878; 2, Emily, married Herbert Algernon Adams, R.N. He married, secondly, 1887, Isabel Ann, daughter of Joseph Mappin, and has—3, James Montagu, born 1889; 4, Malcolm Bruce, born 1893; 5, Catherine Octavia.

(2) Montague George, D.S.O. (Frampton, North Berwick), J.P., Major (retired) Royal Scots Greys, Lieutenant-Colonel late commanding 3rd Battalion Militia Yorkshire Light Infantry. Served with Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884; South African War, 1899-1901. Born March 21, 1848. Married, July 10, 1880, Agnes, widow of Captain Robert Johnston Stansfeld, daughter of Joseph Harrison, D.L., J.P., Co. Lancaster. They have—1, Montague Joseph



JAMES RAYMOND JOHNSTONE OF ALVA.
(WESTERHALL).



MARY CHOLMELEY,
WIFE OF JAMES RAYMOND JOHNSTONE OF ALVA.

Charles Somerset, late Lieutenant 2nd Dragoons, born June 1882, married Victoria Stewart; 2, Reginald Fitzroy Lewis, born 1884, Second Lieutenant Cameron Highlanders; 3, Violet.

Colonel Montague Johnstone was educated at Cheltenham, where he won in one term the class Mathematical, Divinity and German prizes. In athletics he won the boxing belt and other trophies. He was not only the last Cornet to be gazetted to the Royal Scots Greys, but the last officer to buy his Cornetcy and Lieutenantcy. In 1880 he was made extra Aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and four years later was appointed to the Head-quarter Staff in Sir Charles Warren's expedition to Bechuanaland, where he helped to raise the 2nd Mounted Rifles, for which he obtained 400 volunteers. He saw much hard service in the South African War, taking part in all the operations in which Lord Methuen's Brigade was engaged (1899-1901). He commanded the Lambeth Palace Camp at the King's Coronation.

(3) Francis Fawkes, Lieutenant-Colonel late Bedfordshire Regiment, born Aug. 1849. Married, first, 1878, Henrietta, second daughter of James Sullivan, and had—1, Montague, born 1880, died unmarried 1907; 2, Mary Louisa, married, 1897, P. Kitchin; 3, Frances Geraldine. He married, secondly, 1887, Harriet, widow of Captain Greg and daughter of Richard Sargent, and has—4, Charles, born 1889.

(4) Robert Fitzroy Maclean, late Major 4th Hyderabad Lancers, born Sept. 30, 1859. Married, 1898, Mary, widow of F. A. Beauclerk and daughter of Admiral J. B. Dickson.

(5) Frances Mary (10 Newbold Terrace, Leamington).

(6) Fanny Louisa, died 1895, married her cousin, John Pitt Muir Mackenzie.

(7) Edith Olive, married, 1883, Captain Edmund George Reilly, B.S.C., who died 1887. A son, Noel.

(8) Mysie Caroline, married, 1886, Frederick Gomer, and has children.

(9) Maud, married, 1904, Stanley Davies.

IV. George Dempster (Rev.), Captain (retired) H.E.I.C.S., born March 13, 1805, Rector of Creed, Cornwall. Married, Sept. 1, 1842, Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Hawkins of Bignor, in Sussex, and niece of Sir Christopher Hawkins and Colonel Sibthorp. Died 1867, having had—

(1) George Herbert, born June 1, 1843; died young.

(2) John Heywood of Bignor Park, Sussex, J.P., M.P. for Horsham Division, 1893-1904. Born May 18, 1850. Married, 1878, Josephine, daughter of the late J. Wells of Bickley, Co. Kent, and died Oct. 10, 1904, leaving—1, George Horace, now of Bignor Park and Trewithen, Co. Cornwall, born Jan. 8, 1882; 2, Frances Grace, married, April 19, 1904, George Bernard Hill; 3, Margaret Ruth.

(3) Mary Catherine, the only daughter of the Rev. George D. Johnstone, married, April 23, 1874, John Gwennap Dennis Moore of Garlenick, Co. Cornwall, and has—1, Herbert Tregosse Gwennap, Captain R.E., served in South Africa, 1899-1902; 2, Waldo Alington Gwennap, Captain Welsh Regiment;

3, Charles Wilfred Gwennap, Rev., M.A.; 4, Hartley Russell Gwennap, Lieutenant R.N.; 5, Irene Mary Juanita Gwennap.

V. Charles Kinnaird Johnstone-Gordon, born Sept. 25, 1806, Captain in the E.I. Co.'s Navy, Knight of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun. Married, May 1838, his cousin Elizabeth, only daughter of Francis Gordon of Craig, by whom he had four daughters, of whom the eldest, Elizabeth Mary, married, Sept. 8, 1857, Hugh Scott of Gala (who died Dec. 9, 1877), leaving issue. At the death of Mrs Johnstone's father, 1857, Captain Johnstone assumed the name and arms of Gordon on succeeding to the estates of Craig and Kincardine, Co. Aberdeen. The Gordons of Craig are descended from Patrick Gordon of Craig, who fell at Flodden (1513), and whose grandfather, John, was younger brother of Sir Adam Gordon.

VI. Henry Wedderburn, born April 15, 1810, Commander R.N. Married, Nov. 13, 1857, Sarah, daughter of John Walter; died Dec. 30, 1865, leaving—

(1) James George, born Dec. 22, 1859. Married, 1896, Mary Margaret, daughter of Thomas Duff. He died *s.p.* 1900.

(2) Montagu Henry, born Oct. 2, 1861; died *s.p.* 1891.

VII. Robert Abercrombie (Rev.), Rector of Ingrave, Essex, born July 8, 1811. Married Anne, daughter of Joseph Walker, and died *s.p.* 1867.

VIII. Francis William, born May 25, 1818, late Captain in the Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Lanarkshire Militia. Married, Jan. 10, 1844, Maria, daughter of Peirce Mahony. He died Aug. 9, 1888, having had—

(1) Montagu, born Sept. 28, 1844.

(2) Peirce de Lacy Henry, M.A., Oxon., born 1848. Married Jessie, daughter of James Sime.

(3) Alice Jane, died 1906, wife of her cousin, Peirce O'Mahony.

(4) Edith Lucy, married, 1888, Leonard Barnard, and has issue.

IX. Caroline Elizabeth, married, June 23, 1829, Rev. John Hamilton Gray of Carntyne, Co. Lanark, by whom (who died June 1867) she had an only daughter, Maria, who married, 1852, John Anstruther Thomson of Charleston, Fife; died 1883. Mrs Hamilton Gray acquired literary reputation by her historical works on Etruria and Rome. She died Feb. 21, 1887.

X. Sarah Emily, died unmarried 1891.

XI. Mary Anne, married, 1839, James Dewar, and died Sept. 1892, leaving—

(1) James Raymond Johnstone Dewar, Major R.A., late Bengal. Married Caroline Emily, daughter of General R. Phayre, C.B.

(2) Arthur Robert Johnstone Dewar, New Zealand Local Force, and three daughters.

XII. Catherine Lucy, died unmarried 1866.

XIII. Sophia Matilda, married, Aug. 28, 1832, Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Bart., of Delvine, Co. Perth. She died Jan. 29, 1900, leaving issue.

XIV. Jemima Eleanora, married, Feb. 16, 1848, Lord Frederick Beauclerk of Grimsby Hall, son of the eighth Duke of St. Albans. She died Oct. 14, 1877, leaving—

(1) William Nelthorpe.

(2) Frederick Amelius.



Lady Frederik Beaufort, Rev. Robert Johnstone, Emily Johnstone, Rev. George Johnstone, Miss Lucy Johnstone, Mrs. Dewar, Lady Muir, Charles Muckenzie, John Johnstone, Mrs. Hamilton Gray, Capt. Harry Johnstone.

Mr. Johnstone of Alva, Colonel Foulk Johnstone, General Montague Johnstone.

Octavia Johnstone.

Mrs. King Harman.

THE SIXTEEN CHILDREN OF JAMES RAYMOND JOHNSTONE OF ALVA AND
MARY ELIZABETH CHOLMELEY, HIS WIFE.
(WESTERHALL).

XV. Mary Cecilia (twin with Jemima), married, May 17, 1837, the Hon. Lawrence Harman King-Harman, second son of the Earl of Kingston. He assumed the name of Harman on succeeding to his grandmother's (the Countess of Rosse) estate of Newcastle, Co. Longford. She died Jan. 11, 1904, leaving issue.

XVI. Charlotte Octavia, married, first, May 1845, James Harrison Cholmeley, Major, 8th Hussars; died *s.p.* 1854. She married, secondly, Oct. 9, 1867, Francis Bernard Pigott of Eagle Hill; died 1875. She died March 26, 1898.

Mr Johnstone of Alva died April 7, 1830, and was succeeded by his son, James, in Alva and Hangingshaw, born July 4, 1801, J.P. and D.L. of Clackmannan, Stirling, and Selkirk, M.P. for Clackmannan and Kinross from 1851 to 1857. Married, first, Jan. 9, 1846, the Hon. Augusta Anne Norton, daughter of the Hon. Fletcher Norton, Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland and sister of Fletcher, third Lord Grantley. She died 1859, leaving—

(1) John Augustus James of Alva, born 1847; died *s.p.* 1890.

(2) Caroline Elizabeth Mary, now of Alva.

He married, secondly, May 5, 1862, Sarah Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel L'Estrange of Moystown, King's County. The British residents in Brussels in 1861 recollect the keen competition between Mr Johnstone and a foreign Royal Prince for Miss L'Estrange's hand. The children of the second marriage were—

(3) James Henry L'Estrange, M.V.O., Major R.E., of the Hangingshaw, Selkirk, J.P., Order of the Osmanleh, President of the Egyptian Railway Board, born Aug. 8, 1865; died 1906. He married, 1891, Amy Octavia, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Wauchope, and had—1, John Andrew born May 1893, heir to his aunt; 2, Henry James, born 1895; 3, Andrew Wauchope, born 1903.

(4) Henry Beresford, B.A., Oxon., born Jan. 26, 1871, Vice-Consul at Addis Aluba, late Assistant Collector, Rabai, East Africa.

(5) Gilbert Lumley, late Lieutenant R.F.A., Sub-Inspector Hausa Force, Africa, born April 16, 1872. Married, 1907, Florence, daughter of A. Fincham.

Mr Johnstone died Feb. 24, 1888. The eldest son, John Augustus James Johnstone of Alva, Co. Stirling, J.P., born May 3, 1847, married, May 1868, Emily, daughter of the late R. W. Crossling. He died *s.p.* April 1, 1890, and was succeeded in Alva by his sister, Caroline Elizabeth.

The Vanden-Bempd  Johnstones of Hackness Hall, represented by Lord Derwent (Sir Harcourt Johnstone), descend from John, second son of Sir William Johnstone, second Baronet of Westerhall, by his marriage with Charlotta, Marchioness of Annandale. Their two sons—Richard (created a Baronet), an M.P. in the Irish Parliament, and Charles, of Pembroke and Ludlow—have been described. The Marchioness spent the last few years of her life with her daughter, Charlotte Henrietta, at Turnham Green, Chiswick, to be near her unfortunate son, and he was often well enough to stay in the same house. She lived quietly from choice, but it was no isolation. Sir

Robert Walpole, the Princess Amelia, and several of the nobility lived in the Tudor and Queen Anne houses, planted among magnificent trees, for Chiswick was one of the most beautiful districts in England, and a favourite drive with George II. from Kensington Palace. The house and park of the Duke of Devonshire, built and laid out after the pattern of a smaller Versailles, was close to Annandale House, and it was only five miles from Pall Mall, where the Marchioness had passed her early life. She died there Nov. 23, 1762. Her daughter survived till Feb. 17, 1789, predeceasing her half-brother, the Marquis, whose guardian she virtually became. She left her brother, Charles, her sole executor.

Sir Richard Johnstone of Hackness Hall married, first, Catherine, daughter of James Agnew of Bishop Auckland. She died *s.p.* 1790. He married, secondly, 1795, Margaret, daughter of John Scott of Charterhouse Square, London (who married, secondly, William Gleadowe), and had (1) John, his heir; (2) Charles, M.A., Canon of York, born 1800; (3) Margaret, married her cousin, George; (4) Charlotte, married William Fenton Scott; (5) Laura, died 1817.

Sir Richard died 1807, and was succeeded by his son, John, second Baronet, born 1799. Married, 1825, Louisa Augusta Venables Vernon, daughter of the Archbishop of York and his wife, Lady Anne, sister of the Duke of Sutherland. They had:—

(1) Harcourt, born 1829, created Lord Derwent 1881. Married Charlotte, daughter of Sir Charles Mills, and has issue.

(2) Henry Richard, born 1830, took the name of Scott. Married, 1866, Cressida, daughter of W. Selby Lowndes, and has—Henry Lister, J.P., and others.

(3) Caroline, married, 1848, the Marquis of Abergavenny; died 1892. Left issue.

(4) Elizabeth Margaret, married, 1855, Sir Thomas Erskine Perry.

(5) Blanche Maria, married, 1859, Robert Swann of Askham, Co. York.

(6) Georgiana Emily, died unmarried 1863.

Sir John Vanden Bempd -Johnstone died in consequence of a fall out hunting in 1869.

His brother, Charles (Rev. Canon), and his wife, Amelia, daughter of the Rev. R. Hawksworth, left:—

(1) Charles, Vicar of Hackness, born 1828.

(2) Frederick Richard, born 1829; died *s.p.* 1900.

(3) William John, born 1833; died 1855.

(4) Arthur George, born 1837; died *s.p.* 1871.

(5) Charlotte Frances, married Edmund Walker.

(6) Laura Georgiana.

(7) Caroline, and other daughters.

Harcourt, first Lord Derwent, succeeded his father 1869. Lady Derwent died 1903. Their children are:—

(1) Francis, J.P., Deputy-Lieutenant, late Captain 2nd Life Guards, born

1851. Married, 1880, Ethel, daughter of Henry Strickland Constable of Wassand, Co. York. By her, who died 1891, he has—1, Sibell; 2, Freda, married eldest son of third Earl of Listowel, and has issue.

(2) Edward Henry, born 1854. Married, 1896, Hon. Evelyn, daughter of fifth Viscount Clifden. Died 1903, leaving—1, Leopold, born 1897; 2, George Harcourt; 3, Patrick Robin Gilbert.

(3) Cecil, C.E., born 1856.

(4) Alan (Sir), K.C.V.O., married, 1892, Antoinette, daughter of J. W. Pinchot, of New York. Has Harcourt, born 1895.

(5) Louis, born 1862. Married, 1891, Gwendoline Mary Talbot, and has—1, Granville Henry, born 1891; 2, Robin Talbot; 3, Dorothy Ethel; 4, Joan Gwendoline.

(6) Gilbert, born 1865. Married, 1897, Rachael, daughter of Colonel the Hon. Archibald Douglas Pennant. Has—1, Mark, born 1900; 2, Felix.

(7) Hilda, died 1853.

(8) Edith.

(9) Mary.

Charles,¹ of Ludlow, the second son of Lady Annandale by her second husband, Colonel John Johnstone of Netherwood, was born in London, July 15, 1736, and is registered as baptised in the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, on the 20th. Died 1805. He married Mary, daughter of John and Mary Beddoe of Haverfordwest, Pembroke, in 1778. The bride was seventeen, the bridegroom forty-two, and they had eight sons and six daughters. The eldest:—

(1) William, born Oct. 1779 at Haverfordwest, was educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge; Rector of Culmington, Salop. Married, 1804, Catherine Brome, and died *s.p.* 1856.

(2) Charles Philipps, born Nov. 6, 1780, his second name, that of his godfather, Sir Richard Philipps, Lord Milford. He was a Captain in the 3rd King's Own Dragoon Guards, and married, 1807, Frances, youngest daughter of James Harrison of Cheadle Bulkley, Co. Chester, and by her, who died at Newbold Manor, Co. Stafford, 1844, he had eleven children. He died in Worcester, March 8, 1863, and was buried in Hindlip Churchyard. His eldest son—1, Charles James, born 1809, Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, Physician to the Foundling Hospital, London, died unmarried March 26, 1838. He is buried in the Chapel of the Foundling, with a marble tablet to his memory by Lough; 2, William Henry, born 1812, drowned when bathing in the Mersey, 1828; 3, Parker, R.N., born 1813, died unmarried 1842; 4, a son, died an infant; 5, Vanden Bempd , born May 10, 1819, Cantab. in Holy Orders, died April 15, 1859, buried at Itchen Stoke, Hants. He married, April 12, 1855, Louisa, daughter of Jonathan Scarth, Esq., of Shrews-

¹ He wrote down his recollections of the Macdonald followers of Prince Charles Edward quartering themselves at Comlogon Castle, and their theory as to the connection of Johnstones and Macdonalds from two daughters of a chief named Haliday—so called because he chose Saints days for raids into England—marrying the progenitors of the two clans.

bury (of an old Yorkshire family). Their children were—Vanden Bempdé, born at Hurstmonceaux Place, Co. Sussex, Feb. 11, 1856, married, 1897, Minnie Sarah Gratton; Charles Julius, M.A., born at Brighton June 1857, married Mary Gertrude, daughter of E. Madoc Jones of Glentworth, Oswestry, died 1904, leaving Charles Arthur, born 1887, Francis Edward, Richard Noel, William Robert Parke; 6, Frances Maria, died unmarried 1866; 7, Margaret Eliza, died unmarried 1892; 8, Laura, died unmarried 1891; 9, Emma, died unmarried 1905; 10, Georgina, died unmarried 1900, who for some years superintended the education of the children of the eighth Duke of Argyll; and 11, Susan, died unmarried 1899.

(3) John, third son of Charles Johnstone, of Ludlow, born Feb. 1783, married, 1813, Agnes, only child of the Rev. George Hutton. Was Captain in the 3rd and 5th Dragoon Guards in the Peninsular War, A.D.C. to the Duke of Wellington, and settled at Mainstone Court. He died, 1870, at The Cliffe, near Ludlow, and was buried in the family vault in Culmington Churchyard, Salop. His children were—1, John Hutton, died unmarried 1842; 2, George Henry, Rector of St. Nicolas, Sutton, Co. Hereford, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, died *s.p.*; 3, Geoffrey Plantagenet, died unmarried 1855; 4, Charles Octavius, a merchant at Moulmein, Burmah, died unmarried; 5, Robert Bruce at Rangoon, died *s.p.* 1854; 6, Agnes Charlotte; 7, Laura Maria Henrietta, died unmarried; 8, Louisa Rebecca, married, 1847, Humphrey Salwey of Ashley Moor and The Cliffe, Ludlow, and died 1906, leaving a son, Theophilus, and two daughters; 9, Anna, married, 1849, The MacGillicuddy of the Reeks, Kerry, Ireland, and had nine children.

(4) George of Broncroft Castle, 5th Dragoon Guards, born 1784. Married, first, 1815, his cousin, Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Vanden Bempdé Johnstone, and had—1, Anne Georgina, died *s.p.* He married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Hugh Edwards of Borthwynog, Dolgelly, and had—2, Charles Edwards, married, 1848, Jane, daughter of James Abel, died *s.p.*; 3, Hugh Edwards John George, married Mary Tudor, died *s.p.*; 4, Catherine, married Thomas Knox Holmes, and died *s.p.*; 5, Marianne, married William Stutfield, and had George Herbert, barrister-at-law, and other children. George Johnstone died at Folkestone 1856.

(5) Richard James, born 1793, married Miss Gilder, and died 1850, leaving—1, Richard, Colonel Bombay Army, born 1825, died 1888, married, 1874, Anna Maria Clayton, daughter of S. W. Clayton of Ryde, and had Richard Harcourt Vanden Bempdé, born 1875, died 1892; 2, Frederick Charles Johnstone, born 1828, died 1907, married, 1860, Helen Kathleen, daughter of Colonel Alexander, and had Frederick Alexander, born 1865, John Villiers, born 1873, and four daughters; 3, Edmund John, born 1832, drowned off Cape Coast Castle 1868, married at the Cathedral, Port Louis, Mauritius, to Agnes, daughter of Thomas Gulliver, R.N., 1856, and had Charles Frederick Dale, born 1858, Richard James Annandale, born 1865, and Kathleen Matilda, married to Captain James P. Agnew of Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham; 4, Francis Edward, born 1840, died *s.p.* 1873, Captain H.E.I.C.S.; 5, Georgina Maria, married, 1856, to Edward

William Cates, and has three sons ; 6, Augusta Jane ; 7, Matilda Lucy, married to Marshall Christie, and has three sons and three daughters ; 8, Louisa Amitié, married to Rayner Alexander, and has issue.

(6) Bempd , born 1794, R.N. ; killed at the siege of New Orleans, 1815, *s.p.*

(7) James.

(8) James Pulteney, died young, 1799.

(9) Charlotte, married, 1800, Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, Bart., G.C.B., and has descendants ; died 1867. Her sons, Francis (Sir) and Henry, died young, were twins.

(10) Maria Henrietta, married, 1803, the Rev. Denham Cookes, Rector of Astley, Co. Worcester, and had issue. She died 1873.

(11) Catherine, married, 1809, Captain Baugh, R.N., and had issue.

(12) Louisa, married, 1813, Colonel Sir William Parke of Dunally, Ireland, and had issue.

(13) Jane, married, 1815, the Rev. Philip Jennings, D.D., Archdeacon of Norfolk, and had issue. (These two sisters each lived to be ninety-two.)

(14) Laura Sarah, died unmarried.

Francis Johnstoun, the merchant in Clydesdale outlawed for taking part with Richard Cameron in the Sanquhar Declaration in 1680, is conjectured to have been probably the same as Francis, brother to James Johnstoun of Westerhall (died 1699), and the father of Francis (born 1669, died before 1712) who married Agnes Brown, and was father to James, whose second son, Francis, settled in London and died there in 1828, having married Elizabeth Ellis. This Francis and Elizabeth had seven children—1, Thomas Francis and 2, Francis William, died young ; 3, James, barrister-at-law, died *s.p.* ; 4, Edward, born 1804, married Harriet, daughter of Charles Alexander Moke, M.D. (of the family of Moke of Thourout, in Flanders), and his wife, Martha Masterson ; 5, Henry, an artist ; 6, Thomas, died *s.p.* ; 7, Elizabeth, married, first, Captain E. Blackwell, second, Rev. A. Maister.

Of the above sons, Edward Johnston and his wife, Harriet, left a large family—1, Charles Edward (1829-1908), married Mathilde, daughter of Judge Eustis of New Orleans, and left children ; 2, Francis John (*seq.*) ; 3, Horace James, second Secretary H.M. Diplomatic Service, died *s.p.* 1866 ; 4, Hamilton, Lieutenant 9th Lancers, died *s.p.* 1873 ; 5, Reginald Eden, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, married Alice, daughter of the Rev. C. Eyres, and has issue ; 6, Cyril Earle ; 7, Harriet, married, first, Hardman Earle, second, Major James Lyle Thursby ; 8, Eliza Fanny, married Admiral Sir E. Inglefield ; 9, Eweretta, married Colonel Charles A. B. Gordon ; 10, Edith, married the Rev. W. St. Aubyn ; 11, Constance, married John Archibald Shaw-Stewart.

Francis John, born 1831, married Caroline, daughter of Sir Hardman Earle, first Baronet. Their children—1, Bertram Masterson, died *s.p.* 1890 ; 2, Francis Alexander, born 1864, married Audrey, daughter of Ernest Alers-Hankey ; 3, Horace James Johnston, Colonel, D.S.O., married Florence Hope,

daughter of William Browne-Clayton of Browne's Hill, Co. Carlow, and has Francis William and Patrick James; 4, Caroline Margaret, married Richard Heywood Heywood-Jones of Badsworth, Co. York; 5, Violet Mary, married Henry Offley Wakeman; 6, Harriet Monica, married Captain Charles Wyndham Knight, D.S.O.; 7, Mildred Earle, married Ernest Perceval Alers-Hankey; 8, Vera Cecilia.

Besides the above, there are existing descendants of James and Robert Johnston (the last a minister), whose father, James, born 1701, married to Jean Clark, was grandson of Francis, the bold Covenanter. The younger James was born 1755; died 1828. He married Mary Spiers, and lived for forty years in Dalquharran Castle as factor and land surveyor to the Laird of Dunore. His poetical and literary tastes were developed amid romantic surroundings, where his sons, Thomas and James, were born. Thomas is now represented by Thomas Johnston of Balvaig, Dumfries. James was educated as a minister in the Church of Scotland, but ultimately joined the Baptist sect, which required almost as much courage as for his ancestor to become a Covenanter. His son, Francis, born 1810, and brought up at the High School, Edinburgh, followed in his father's footsteps, which, in spite of a brilliant University career, checked the exercise of his talents in a wider sphere. He married Eliza Broad, from Yorkshire. They had seven sons and two daughters. The eldest son, James, died 1909, leaving five daughters, the eldest married to Dr John Balfour of Portobello. The Rev. Francis Johnston's younger daughter, Helen Eliza, married Mr Penman, and has one son—Frank Garfield Penman, B.A. Cantab., born 1884. Her father died 1880, and is buried in the Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh.

CHAPTER XXVII.

JOHNSTONS OF ELPHINSTONE—WISHART AND KNOX—YOUNGER SONS—SALTON—
COUSLAND—JOHNSTONS OF NEWTON—EDINBURGH, ETC.

THE Johnstons of Elphinstone were early impoverished by a succession of lawsuits. Sir Alexander Elphinstone was killed at the battle of Piperdean in 1435, and his only child, Agnes, who married Gilbert of Johnstoun, was opposed in her possession of his estates by the male heir who generation after generation carried on a lawsuit up to 1581. These Johnstouns were among the first Reformers. John Knox was born in the neighbourhood of Elphinstone Tower, and in 1544 was living at Ormiston, and tutor to Francis and John, the sons of Hew Douglas of Longniddry near Tranent, and to the son of the Laird of Ormiston. George Wishart, who had been ministering to the plague-stricken town of Dundee, was forced to leave it by Cardinal Beaton, the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and took refuge with Knox at Ormiston. The Cardinal with the Regent Arran and an armed suite came to Elphinstone Tower, and sent orders to Bothwell (the Sheriff) to arrest the Reformers (Jan. 1546). Wishart made no resistance, for Bothwell promised that he should suffer no bodily hurt, but the Cardinal, hoping to secure Knox, kept Wishart for a short time imprisoned in Elphinstone Tower, where a rent in the wall was long shown by the country people as a sign of the Almighty's displeasure at the martyr's fate.

It is probable that Andrew Johnstoun, the old Laird of Elphinstone, enabled Knox to escape to England, for the Cardinal, disappointed at not having more than one prisoner, took Wishart to St. Andrews, where he was strangled and burnt at the stake in front of the Cardinal's palace. Bothwell revenged it three months later by procuring the Cardinal's assassination; and Andrew Johnstoun supported Knox when he returned to Scotland. One of his family, John Johnstoun, witnessed Knox's Will, May 13, 1572, and Andrew's son, John, was present at the Reformer's death-bed.

On Sunday, Nov. 23, 1572, during the afternoon sermon, Knox, says his biographer, became so ill that his secretary, Richard Bannatyne, "sent to the Church for John Johnstoun of Elphinstone, who immediately came to his bedside; and many more arrived when the sermon was over. From that time till Monday night, Nov. 24, Mrs Knox, Bannatyne, Campbell, Johnstoun, and

Dr Preston—his most intimate friends—sat by turns with the dying man till he expired."

Andrew Johnstoun of Elphinstone witnessed an agreement in 1561 between James or John, for he is called both in the deed, the Abbot of Salsit, and Margaret, the widow of Johnstoun of Wamfray, and her elder sons, James, Gilbert, and William, in which the Abbot, moved, as he says, "by pity and reuth for the said Margaret and for her bairns, was content to pay 100 marks yearly for two years for support to hold them at schools where they may learn knowledge and letters, and further, in remembrance of the good deeds and thankfulness done to the said Abbot by the late James of Wamfray; but if the abbeys and ecclesiastical benefices decay by taking away the lands the said Margaret and her children must pay back a portion of it." James Johnstoun of Kellobank was the witness.

In 1553 representatives of the Peerage, Knighthood, and gentry of Scotland were ordered to meet the English commissioners of equivalent rank on the Borders to discuss the terms of peace. Andrew Johnstoun of Elphinstone appears among the Knights. Two of his sons were named John, the one who attended Knox's death-bed, and another a merchant, who was for some time a Romanist, and had a son educated at Douai for the priesthood. His eldest brother, James, was his cautioner for £1000 that he should have no communication with traitors and exiles. His name appears several times in public affairs in Edinburgh, where he joined with George Heriot, Arnot, and others in trying to reform the Edinburgh Corporation, but those individuals whom his party elected would not act. Another of Andrew's sons, Mr Adam Johnstoun, a commissioner for Lothian and Provost of Crichton, declined to subscribe to the Act of Pacification signed at Perth. He and eight other ministers were ordered to appear before the King, who, report said, was "a Papist," but however that might be, it was the King's policy just then to conciliate his future Romanist subjects, who were still numerous in England, and were issuing pamphlets accusing him of conniving at his mother's fate. Three of the ministers obeyed the order and were convinced by the Royal arguments. Adam was one of those put in ward for contumacy. In 1584 they were ordered to leave Edinburgh, and not to print or circulate their views. Mr David Chalmers was appointed Provost in Adam's place, and both carried on lawsuits against the other. Adam was dead in 1607, when his widow, Bessie Borthwick, and his son James are mentioned in John Johnstoun of Elphinstone's Will. As Clerk of the Privy Council this John had taken the oath of secrecy in 1561.

The political intrigues in which the Johnstouns of Elphinstone were mixed up were all to further the Protestant cause. In 1565 "Mr John Johnstoun, writer, was respited for assisting the Earl of Moray in his treacherous dealings in England and France," *i.e.*, when Moray went to London and Paris to find a Protestant husband for Queen Mary instead of Darnley. He was probably the Elphinstone whom Moray sent from Paris to confer with Queen Elizabeth's Ministers. The murder of Rizzio was in the same interest. James Johnstoun,

who was respited in 1571 for acting as Squire to Claud Hamilton at the battle of Langside and bearing arms for the Queen against the late Regent, seems also to have been an Elphinstone, his zeal as a Reformer having succumbed to his loyalty.

Buchanan states that Scrope's invasion in 1570 was chiefly directed against "one Johnston . . . whose lands he ransacked; but Johnston himself with a few of his companions, being well acquainted with the passes of the country made a shift to escape from the horse that pursued him. John Maxwell had gathered together 3000 men out of the neighbourhood yet durst not adventure to come to his aid, but only stood upon his own guard." This was John of Newbie (*see* p. 74), but James of Elphinstone came to the assistance of his clan at that period, and was one of the sureties for Johnstoun of Corrie. Having married a Melvill, he was not likely permanently to desert the Protestant camp.

The Elphinstone family took a different view of the Reformation to that of the Johnstouns of Elphinstone, and it was chiefly to remove one of the first from the councils of the King, with all who had been excommunicated by the Presbytery for "Papisty," that a party of the Reformed clergy at the head of a threatening mob collected round the Tolbooth (Dec. 17, 1596), where the King with the Queen was presiding over a Session of Parliament. It was confronted by another party, including Edward Johnstoun of Ryehill, William Little (called the Laird), Thomas Hunter, and others, who probably saved the building from being wrecked. The Provost and Baillies escorted the King down the street safely to his palace, and the Court left the next day. But from Stirling Castle the King issued a decree declaring the Provost, Baillies, and whole body of the Burgh of Edinburgh to be held guilty of the tumult. He directed that they should "repair to the Tolbooth and be examined by warding, torture, or any manner of means to find out the most pernicious offenders." He reproached the clergy, "who ought to have been emissaries of peace."

As the summons was not obeyed, another proclamation was issued against four of the Edinburgh clergy and against Edward Johnstoun and his colleagues, ordering their goods to be escheated. It was complained that they had friends who took care of their possessions. Finally the King, perhaps learning that no one had intended to injure him, respited most of them. John Johnstoun of Elphinstone was among those whose effects were ordered to be escheated.

Ryehill was probably mistaken for an Elsie shields¹ of the same name, a well-known Protestant merchant, but as he did not appear he was proclaimed a rebel and his escheat given to Sir George Home. Ryehill brought an action against

¹ Some time before, a ship with cargo belonging to this Edward Johnstoun (whose father and brother being named Nathaniel, was perhaps related to N. Udward) had been captured by pirates in the Tyne, and he applied to the English Admiralty for compensation. James VI. supported the claim, and Elizabeth, overruling the decision of the Admiralty, ordered that the loss should be repaid. The Queen quoted this case in the correspondence about Buccleuch's capture of Armstrong, and said that as she had taken Edward's word against the advice of her counsellors, so her officers' version of the circumstances of Armstrong's capture should be accepted rather than that of Buccleuch.

Home for seizing his house, which led to the scene described by the English Warden (*see* p. 112). A year later Ryehill received a post in the Customs.

James Johnstoun of Elphinstone died Dec. 16, 1594. He married, first, Margaret Ruthven, March 1550, and had two sons, Patrick and John. He married, secondly, Janet Melvill, by whom he had James, Robert, and John.

The inventory of his goods and debts was given up by his son, John, and his daughter, Martha. The witnesses, Patrick Johnstoun (his son), Allen Cubie in Preston, Mr Robert Johnstoun (his son), Ninian Weir (notary), and others. His wealth consisted of corn, cattle, and sheep; and his tenants in Ballincrief, Cousland, and other places, Thos. Rae, Peter, William, Janet, and Thomas Johnstoun, were in arrears with their rent. But he had many creditors and owed part of a daughter's dowry (Lady Glenegilis); £130 to his brother, John; £48 to his brother, Mr Adam Johnstoun; £48 to Mr James Johnstoun, merchant; £30 to Elspeth Johnstoun for her bridal gown; £80 borrowed from his son, Mr John Johnstoun; and he owed his tenants of Cousland and others for malt, fish, and necessary provisions. In his Will, written in Edinburgh, possibly in George Haldin's house as he owes rent to him, the Laird of Elphinstone leaves John and Martha his executors, "to be counselled by the advice of their mother and of my brother John . . . Because," he adds, "my son, Mr James, has behaved himself most proudly and rebelliously towards me, his father, and offended me grievously as is notoriously known to all his friends . . . I declare that I will no ways have him to share any part or portion of my goods and gear, but debar him simply therefrom and from the name of a son, and for all benefits which he might have had through me." He had already made over Leuchie and Ballincrief to his son, Robert, and as John and Martha are the only children he has not provided for they are to divide what is left when his debts are paid. He empowers John to continue an action against Lord and Lady Gowrie for the rent of the lands and Mains of Cousland, and he bequeaths Cousland to John, and his daughter Marion to the guardianship of the Laird of Wedderburn, that he may suffer her to get no wrong in her marriage with the Laird of Cockburn.

There had been an action going on since 1591 between William Bonar of Rossie and Elphinstone about a contract of marriage with Jean Johnstoun, the latter's daughter, as apparently the Laird declined to give up the title-deeds of Bonar's estate, which was settled on Jean and which Elphinstone had himself obtained by escheat. But in his Will he states that Bonar is doing "his honest duty to his wife and children," so that Robert, to whom he leaves the title-deeds in trust, is not to use them for his own profit, and to have no power to do anything with them without the advice of his brothers, Patrick and John, and of his uncle, John. He constitutes Patrick his eldest son, but the disinherited James was the eldest son of the second wife. In 1603, immediately after her death, "Master James Johnstoun is returned heir to his father, the late James Johnstoun of Elphinstone."

There was not much but land for any of them, and Bonar of Rossie continued his suit against the trustees. In 1603 Elphinstone's widow, Janet

Melvell, died, her only executor being Elizabeth Haldin, the widow of her stepson, John. John also died in 1603, and in his Will describes himself as brother german to Patrick. His eldest son, Gilbert, was returned his heir, and in 1619 signed a bond of reversion to Mr David Home of Godscroft and Barbara Johnstoun, sister of the said umquhile Mr John, his spouse, of an annual rent of 60 marks payable yearly forth of the lands of Godscroft. The deceased Mr John had lent money to one of the Homes.

Patrick Johnstoun of Elphinstone died in 1606. He married Elizabeth Dundas, and left 7000 marks to his eldest daughter, Barbara. His Will mentions the children who were minors, Robert, Patrick, Martha, and Mary, but Samuel was returned his heir and is also called young Patrick's eldest brother in Elizabeth Dundas's Will, 1610. Ninian and John Johnstoun "sometime in Dalkeith," owed her money.

In the Will of John Johnstoun in "ye pans," in Preston parish 1597, he speaks of money owed him by "J. Johnstoun now of Elphinstone."

In 1605 a bond was signed at Carlaverock, in which Mr John Home of Godscroft is surety that Mr James Johnstoun, portioner of Ballincrief, shall not harm his brother, Mr Robert Johnstoun, Susanna Hamilton (his wife), or Robert Hamilton of Bathcat. Witnesses, Alexander Cranstoun, brother of Sir John Cranstoun; George Haldin, servitor of Elizabeth Haldin, relict of Mr John Johnstoun, brother of the said Mr James. In another bond James Cochrane is surety for £1000 that Robert Johnstoun and his wife should not hurt his own brother James; and Robert and Patrick Hamilton pledge themselves each for £1000 to the same effect. In 1607 the Captain of the Guard is ordered to arrest Mr James Johnstoun, portioner of Ballincrief, son of the late James Johnstoun of Elphinstone, and inventory his goods for a debt of 360 marks.

His brother, Robert, was put into Haddington Jail for debt, but contrived to make his escape in 1614.

John Johnstoun in "West Pans of Musselburgh," Robert Douglas of Musselburgh, and Hew, his brother, had to find caution for threatening Mr Patrick Henryson in 1607. John was one of the Johnstouns of Salton. William Johnstoun in West Salton died in 1578, leaving four sons—Robert, Thomas, James, and John—besides a grandson, George Dewar. Robert, the eldest, died in 1586, and left his brother, John, executor and adviser to his children—Margaret, Agnes, Robert, William, Christian, Marion, and Jean. The younger Robert died in 1598, having married Agnes Gourlay, their eldest son being John. John, the elder, had two sons, David and Alexander, in 1601, when his first wife died. He married, secondly, Agnes Allan, and had by her George, Robert, Helen, and Janet, all minors when he died in 1606. His son, Alexander, called of West Pans, died in 1643. His elder brother, James, died in 1611, leaving by his wife, Christian Porteous, Robert, James, David, Marion, Agnes, and Katherine. David died *s.p.*; but James was living in 1631. James Johnstoun of Salton was alive in 1675.

Peter Johnstoun in Cousland, mentioned in James of Elphinstone's Will as a debtor, died in 1600, leaving by his wife, Jane Sympton, James, Alexander

Helen, Gilbert, and Janet, and "the Laird of Elphinstone to be adviser to his spouse and bairns." Peter was also father of Alison, married to John Noble of Inveresk, and of William and Isabel, by a previous marriage to Janet Wood, who died 1566. Janet Wood owed money to John, brother to the Laird of Elphinstone, and to her daughter Alison and John Noble.

Edward Johnstoun in Cousland, married to Agnes Hunter, was brother to Thomas the younger, and probably to Peter. He mentions three sons in his Will, but only William, the eldest, by name. Thomas the elder, and younger, and Alexander Johnstoun in Dalkeith are witnesses (1628).

There were more victims in South-East Scotland than in Dumfriesshire to the witch scare which discredited the Reformation, and in 1609 Giles Johnstoun, the widow of John Duncan of Musselburgh, was accused of witchcraft. She eloquently defended herself, never having been so wicked, she declared, as to have any dealings with the devil. It was seldom that such an assurance was enough without torture to prove it, but Giles had some powerful influence to help her, for the Privy Council relieved the ministers of Inveresk, Crichton, Borthwick, Newbattle, Cranston, and Lasswade, before whom she was charged, of any further responsibility and took it on themselves. A similar case of interference occurred in 1629, when the Provost and Baillies of Dunbar had to find caution for 500 marks to appear before the Privy Council and answer for arresting William Johnstoun, James Williamson, and others in Dunbar as "idle and masterless men."

The frolicsome youth of the period could make itself extremely objectionable to the industrious citizen, and the action of the Provost may have been only a precaution.

The descendants of George, the brother of Sir Adam Johnstoun of Elphinstone, have never been traced, nor of any son that Sir Adam may have had younger than Gilbert and Andrew. In the absence of proof elsewhere, they may presumably have existed in the families of Johnstoun settled in and around Elphinstone, who bore the same Christian names, and after the custom of the day would have had the first claim to feu the estates. Some of the descendants of the elder James of Elphinstone and his brothers, of John, the son of Robert of Leuchie, of Gilbert and other sons of John Johnstoun of Carlawerock and Elizabeth Haldin, have not been proved to be extinct, and possibly appear in David and Patrick¹ Johnstoun in Preston in 1634; Patrick, a farmer in Elphinstone in 1687; Robert of the same place in 1694; and James, who was returned heir to Robert; and in the Johnstouns of Newton. James Johnstoun of Newton Grange, in a deed registered March 9, 1634 and signed at Preston Pans, lent £83 Scots to John Baptie in *Lufuresmure*.

This James of Newton Grange was presumably related to David Johnstoun, whose son John's name is recorded on the baptismal register at Newton in 1629. David's younger children were Agnes, Patrick, Margaret, James, and

¹ The name Patrick, so often found among the Elphinstone Johnstons and their connections, came from Patrick of Dunbar, uncle to the first of this branch, who perished when his sovereign, James I., was murdered.

Jean, the various witnesses being several members of the Veitch family, Andrew Young, and Thomas Baillie. The children of William Johnstoun, Patrick, and two James's are also on the baptismal roll at Newton, 1638, 1640, and 1652.

David Johnstoun's eldest son, John, married, Nov. 12, 1658, Janet Akers, their children being Agnes, 1659, William, 1662, Alison, 1664, James, 1665, and John, 1667; the several witnesses to their baptisms were John Johnstoun, Alexander Davidson, William Gray, David Anderson, James Johnstoun, James Raith of Edmestoun, and Robert Harvie.

It was in 1666 that Sir Archibald Primrose obtained possession of Elphinstone Tower, and procured the retour of Sir James to his father, Sir John Johnstoun, to enable him to part with the property. Lady Johnstoun and the first Lady Primrose were sisters, co-heiresses of the Hon. James Keith of Benholme, and Sir Archibald had a mortgage to its full value on the estate. Another son of the late Sir John, to whom his father had left a small portion, was apprenticed in 1663 to Robert Hamieson, merchant in Elphinstone.

The Newton Johnstons flourished after the extinction of the main branch of Elphinstone, and William, the son of John of Newton and Janet Akers, married Margaret, daughter of John Handiside, July 5, 1694, and left six children — Hew, baptised 1695 (the witnesses being John Johnstoun and Robert Simpson), William, James, John, Margaret, and Robert.

James, baptised April 7, 1700, married, May 15, 1719, Agnes, daughter of Richard Web. He was a writer, like his ancestors, and was admitted a burghess of Edinburgh in 1731. Of his three children, James, William, and Andrew, the youngest, also a writer, baptised Feb. 14, 1731, left descendants. He married, July 4, 1760, Jean, daughter of Daniel Brown, in Elginhauch, and died Dec. 25, 1799. She survived nearly five years. Their children were: (1) Margaret, born 1761; died 1838. She married Archibald Wilson, who died 1837. (2) John, a banker, died *s.p.* 1788. (3) Jean, born 1766. (4) Peter, born 1768 (he was in the same class with Sir Walter Scott at the High School, Edinburgh). (5) Alexander, Royal Navy, born 1769, wounded twice at Camperdown, 1797, and was drowned about 1810. (6) Andrew, born July 2, 1771.

Andrew, the youngest son, was a writer. He married, 1798, Isobel, daughter of Archibald Keith of Newbattle, and died Jan. 3, 1844, his wife having long predeceased him. Their children were: (1) John, M.D., born Dec. 8, 1798; died *s.p.* Jan. 30, 1820. (2) Archibald, Fleet Surgeon Royal Navy, born Dec. 20, 1800; died *s.p.*, at Lisbon, Dec. 22, 1843. (3) Sir William, born Oct. 27, 1802. (4) Alexander Keith, LL.D., born Dec. 28, 1804. (5) Jean, died 1835, married Archibald Douglas. (6) Margaret, married Captain George Hewett Ainslie, son of Colonel Ainslie of Teviotgrove, and brother to Colonel Bernard Ainslie, C.B., who commanded the 93rd Highlanders, the "Thin Red Line," at the battle of Balaklava. (7) Isabella, married George Gulland; two of their grandsons are Dr Lovell Gulland and John W. Gulland, M.P. for Dumfries Burghs and a Junior Lord of the Treasury. (8) Thomas Brumby. (9) Adam Coulston, died young. (10) Helen Marion, died young.

Of these sons William was educated at the High School, Edinburgh. He

was twice married—first, to Margaret, daughter of J. Pearson, of Fala, who died 1865; secondly, to Georgiana Augusta, daughter of William Ker of Gateshaw, and widow of the Rev. William Scoresby. After filling various public posts in Edinburgh he served in the office of Lord Provost (1848-51). His brother, Alexander Keith, was an eminent geographer—appointed to that office for the Queen—and he travelled round Europe and in Palestine, meeting the best known foreign travellers and geographers, among them Humboldt, while he was planning the *Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena and Gazetteer*, and a list of publications occupying a column in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. The two brothers founded the firm of W. & A. K. Johnston, of Edinburgh and London, and while the elder was knighted, the younger received the LL.D. degree from the University of Edinburgh, and was awarded the Patron's or Victoria Medal from the Royal Geographical Society, of which he was a Fellow, as well as of the sister society in Paris, and a corresponding member of those of Vienna, St. Petersburg, Bombay, and America. Sir William was elected a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society in 1852, and retired from business in 1867, to live on his own estate at Kirkhill, in Midlothian. There he died Feb. 7, 1888, and was buried in the Grange Cemetery.

His brother, Alexander Keith, died of a sudden illness at Ben-Rhydding in 1871. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Gray, by whom he had eleven children, six surviving him. The eldest son, Alexander Keith, born in 1844, was educated at the Edinburgh Institution and Grange House School, but early settled in London, where in 1868 he was elected a life member of the Geographical Society, and was employed in its service. He went as Geographer with an expedition for a survey of Paraguay, and published a book on the subject, besides relating his experiences to the British Association in 1875. He was next, in 1879, sent as leader of the Society's expedition to the head of Lake Nyassa, *viâ* Zanzibar. He was soon prostrated with illness, and, though with great spirit he continued to direct his colleagues from the stretcher on which he was carried in a dying state, he expired about 120 miles from the coast, and was buried under a tree. He had already published eight important books, and four more appeared after his death.

Thomas Brumby, D.L., the younger brother of Sir William and Alexander Keith, born 1814, died 1897. He married Jane Ruddiman, daughter of Thomas Ruddiman (of the Latin Grammarian's family). She died March 23, 1892. They had six sons and three daughters: (1) Archibald, married Amelia, daughter of Philip Whitehead, and has two sons and two daughters. (2) William, died unmarried 1863. (3) Thomas Ruddiman, married Alice, daughter of John Beale Mullins. (4) James Wilson, died 1906, married Mary, daughter of Joseph Whitaker, and had a daughter. (5) John Keegan, died *s.p.* 1901; married Sarah, daughter of Hugh Taylor. (6) George Harvey, married Ellen, daughter of James Bentley Ashton. (7) Helen Jane, married Rev. Francis, son of Rev. William Shepherd, and has issue. (8) Margaret Isabella, married Francis James, son of Rev. John Tobin, and has issue. (9) Rossie Marr, married James, son of John Stevenson, who died 1899.

The Rev. William Johnston of Carlaverock (Hadds.), who died on Dec. 14, 1670, at Haddington Abbey, was removed by the magistrate from his benefice at Lenelle "for adherence to the Presbyterian Government." His wife, Isabel Maitland, was related to the notorious Earl of Lauderdale, and his debtors were all members of local families, related to Salton, Cousland, and Newton. Another minister, John Johnston, in the Presbytery of Dunfermline, was deposed in 1684 for being "too much affected to Episcopacy, and for recommending a superstitious and erroneous book called *The Whole Duty of Man*."

The Rev. Andrew Johnston, minister of Salton (1791-1829), was the son of Andrew Johnston in Dalkeith, where he was baptised in 1763. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Crombie, minister of Spott, and had seven sons and three daughters. The eldest married the Rev. John Ramsey, minister of Ormiston and Gladsmuir.

Andrew Johnston in Dalkeith, though in humble position himself, was reputed to be the descendant of ministers for five generations.

The fourth generation of a London family is said to be unknown, and so late as the middle of the nineteenth century the rate of mortality in Manchester was higher than at the battle of Waterloo. The first doctor from Edinburgh who went to Kidderminster, Dr Mackenzie, soon left it on account of its unhealthiness some years before a Johnstone went to practise there, but the effect of Edinburgh itself on the members of the Dumfriesshire families who settled in it during the seventeenth century was greatly to reduce the average of life. Are any of the many Johnstons and Johnstones now found in Edinburgh, Leith, and the suburbs, descendants of the nephews or cousins of Archibald, the merchant, who died in 1619? It would be interesting to prove it. His eldest son, James, the father of Archibald of Warrieston, died young, and Warrieston's eldest grandson, Jasper, a brewer, who died in 1707, left an only daughter, Mrs Wood. The elder Archibald's youngest son, Joseph, who was Clerk Register, and bought Hilton, Co. Berwick, died at thirty-seven. His son, Archibald, and his grandson and great-grandson, both Joseph, were returned heirs to Hilton in quick succession; Robert, the brother of the second Joseph, in 1695. Another brother was Sir Patrick. Robert died May 1748, and his son, Wynne, was returned his heir, and was heir to his uncle, John, in 1758. In 1783 Robert was returned heir to his great-grandfather, Joseph, and in 1810 to his mother, the widow of Wynne Johnston.

Sir Patrick Johnston of Hilton, Provost of Edinburgh, married Mary Kinnear. His house was attacked by the mob when the Union was proclaimed in 1707, as he was one of the Union Commissioners. Of his nine sons the second, Captain George, left a son, James, a retired General, who died in 1797, having married Lady Henrietta West. Their son, Major H. George Johnston, was the father of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Johnston, who registered Arms at the Lyon Office in 1844. He lived at the Albany, Piccadilly, in 1862.

The death of Captain George Johnston, son of Sir Patrick, is recorded at

Monkstown, near Dublin, on June 7, 1770. "He was father of General James Johnston, now Lieutenant-Governor of Minorca, and of the present Lady Napier, and of Mrs Johnston of Hilton."

General Johnston gave up the command of Minorca before its capture by the combined forces of France and Spain in 1782; but he published a defence of General Murray and the officers who headed the little garrison, stricken down by fever and want of the proper supplies. The Balearic Isles had been offered to the Empress Catherine of Russia if she would assist Great Britain in the war with America—an offer which seems almost incredible, but will be found in the diplomatic memoirs of the day, for at that time it was our only post in the Mediterranean east of Gibraltar. Even after her refusal the garrison was not reinforced, and in this neglected condition it had no chance.

Patrick, another son of the Provost, was made a citizen of Edinburgh in 1708.

The Johnstons of Eccles, Co. Berwick, also appear likely to be descendants of one of the Lord Provost's nine sons. James Johnston of Eccles married Miss Thomson, and died about 1810. He farmed his land, and brought up many children. The eldest, James, joined the 99th Regiment when it was raised, and served in the Peninsular War with honourable mention. He married his first cousin, Jane Trotter of Dunse, and she accompanied him to the Mauritius, where several of their ten children were born, and where for some years he held a command. He retired a Colonel in 1836, and settled at Portobello, near Edinburgh. He died in 1850, aged seventy. Of his sons, (1) Colonel Patrick Johnston, born April 10, 1822, died 1898, served with the 99th and 32nd Regiments, and in New Zealand, and left six sons and one daughter; the eldest living is Matthew, M.D., born 1859, of Wribbenhall, Shropshire. (2) William, died in Australia, leaving issue. (3) Margaret, married Colonel Archibald Baldwin, Madras Army, left four sons, all in the Army, and a daughter. (4) George, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Marine Light Infantry, born Feb. 23, 1838; died at Bath 1888. Married Laura Margaret Goding, and left one son, George Arthur Johnston, born 1871, barrister-at-law (Trinity College, Oxford), J.P. for Berks, author of *Small Holdings and Allotments*, and *On the New Agricultural Act*. He married in 1894 Lilian Hooper, great-niece of Archbishop Temple. They have two sons and a daughter.

Colonel James Johnston possessed the tattered colours of his regiment. His son, Colonel Patrick Johnston, presented them to St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, when H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge received them from his hands. The elder Colonel's brother, Dr George Johnston, of Berwick-on-Tweed, was a well-known writer on natural history. He married Miss Charles, the daughter of a distinguished Peninsular officer, and left a son and two daughters—Mrs Barwell Carter and Mrs Maclagan, the last married to a brother of Archbishop Maclagan. Three of their sons are missionaries in China.

The elder Archibald Johnston's grand-nephews mentioned in his Will (1619)—Gavin, Andro, Robert, Thomas, and Wilkin—lived more or less in Edinburgh, and were probably his employés. Some of their names, and those

of their children and grandchildren, appear in Edinburgh records to the end of the seventeenth century and later, when they seem to have become extinct in the male line. David Johnstone of Newbie, the merchant, Archibald's "faithful friend," appears to have married a third time, and died very old in June 1644. His daughter Geillis, wife to a Johnston of Elsiefields, died Oct. 1643. He had bought land in Preston and Galloway, and left descendants. In 1640 he lent money to the Laird, the bond being signed by his "nevoy" John, a writer.

Gilbert Johnstone of Graitney, the merchant, left John (and probably other sons), in Edinburgh, 1620.

Agnes Johnstone, wife of Patrick Spens, was returned sole heir to her brother, Robert, the historian and donator to Heriot's Hospital.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

JOHNSTONS OF CARNSALLOCH—JOHNSTONES OF SAUGHTREES—OF BEATOK—ROUNDSTONEFUTE, ETC.—IN FIFE—STRAITON—WALES—PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE CLAN—OF AYR—IRELAND—AMERICA—NEW ZEALAND—ORKNEY.

PART I.

ABOUT 1752 James Maxwell, a Jacobite, sold Carnsalloch to Alexander Johnston, from London. It stands a few miles above Dumfries, on the left bank of the Nith. His son and heir, Peter, was at the English Bar, and, as Peter¹ is an uncommon name in the Johnston family, Peter Johnston, of York, called Esq., who had a sasine of Stank in Dornock in 1751, was perhaps a relative. This family use the Westerhall shield, so apparently claim to be cadets of that illustrious house.

In 1688 there is a sasine to Robert Johnstoun in the lands of Carnsalloch—probably the copyhold; and in 1720 Robert Johnston, late Dean of Dumfries, and Jean Cannon, his wife, resign these lands to Robert M'Clellan of Bombie. In 1753 there is an action by Alexander Johnston of Carnsalloch *v.* William Maxwell, Esq., of Dalswinton, and another in 1761 by the same plaintiff.

Family tradition adds that from one of the nine children of an ancestor—Robert Johnstoun—descended Patrick, born 1634, married, 1660, Jane, daughter of Francis Scott of Thirlstane. Their fourth son, Patrick, born 1667, married, 1698, Jane, daughter of Samuel Brown. The eldest son (or grandson), Alexander, married, 1748, Janet, daughter of James Gordon of Campbellton, Kirkcudbright, was M.P. for Kirkcudbright, and had: (1) Peter, his heir. (2) Alexander, born 1750, married, 1774, the Hon. Hester Maria, his cousin, only daughter of Lord Napier, and had—1, the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, Chief Justice of Ceylon, heir to his uncle in Carnsalloch; 2, Major-General Francis Johnston, C.B., born 1776, died 1844; 3, Samuel, died 1798, Paymaster to the Forces in the West Indies.

Peter Johnston of Carnsalloch, born 1749, was one of the subscribers to an early edition of Burns. He was M.P. for Kirkcudbright and a Commissioner

¹ In the Glasgow Register, Archibald, son of Peter Johnstoun and Mary Elphinston, was baptised Dec. 1635. Peter is dead in 1651, having had six daughters and four sons. This Peter seems to be one of the Clauchrie family.

of Bankruptcy in England. His next brother, Alexander, obtained a civil post under Lord Macartney at Madras, and settled at Madura in 1781. On his way out, with his wife and eldest son (born in 1775), he sailed in one of the ships convoyed by Commodore George Johnstone, but they were attacked, off the Cape Verd Islands, by the French squadron under Admiral Suffren. One of the enemy's frigates engaged the Indiaman which contained his party, and, with permission of the Captain, Alexander Johnston took the command of four of the quarter-deck guns. His wife refused to leave his side, and held her six-years-old son by one hand, while in the other she grasped a thick velvet bag containing, with other things of particular value to her, a gold filigree case enclosing the *heart* of Montrose. This had been given to her by her father, Lord Napier of Merchiston, having been handed down in his family since a friend of the Napiers at midnight opened the grave where a few remains of Montrose had been buried after his execution, and brought it to Lady Napier, his nephew's wife, as a precious relic. A French shot struck one of the guns, killed two sailors, knocked over the amateur gunner, and shattered the box in his wife's reticule to pieces, severely wounding Mrs Johnston's arm, and bruising the muscles of the little boy's hand, so as to make it difficult for him at times to hold a pen for the rest of his life. But the French were repulsed, and immediately after Commodore Johnstone came on board and "complimented them both in the highest terms for the encouragement which they had given to the crew."

"My father," wrote Sir A. Johnston to his daughters from Great Cumberland Place on July 1, 1836, "was in the habit of sending me every year during the hunting season to stay with some of the native chiefs who lived in the neighbourhood of Madura for four months at a time, in order to acquire the various languages and to practise the native gymnastic exercises. One day, while I was hunting, my horse was attacked by a wild hog which we were pursuing, but I succeeded in wounding it so severely with my hunting pike that the chief soon killed it." Probably young Johnston was accompanied to the chief's house by Swartz, the missionary, and Munro, afterwards Sir Thomas, who are said to have educated him. "This was the chief, so celebrated throughout the Southern Peninsula of India, who thirty or forty years ago rebelled against the authority of his supposed sovereign, the Nabob of Arcot, and who, after behaving with the most undaunted courage, was conquered by a detachment of British troops and executed, with many members of his family,"—a necessity to be regretted, as, from Johnston's account, he was an upright and civilised native.¹

At the age of eleven, young Johnston obtained a cornetcy of dragoons, but, as the regiment was ordered on active service, he resigned, and returned

¹ A new case was made for Montrose's heart in India, and it was kept in the drawing-room at the Residency in Madura; but, with the idea that it was a talisman, a native stole it and sold it for a large sum to the chief at whose house young Johnston visited. When the last distinguished himself by wounding the hog the chief asked what he could do for him in return, when Johnston told him about the relic, and begged for it again. It was at once restored.

to Europe with his parents to study law at Gottingen. He was called to the Bar, and went on circuit till he was unexpectedly introduced to Fox, who obtained for him the Advocate-Generalship of Ceylon, which had just been annexed. In 1805 he was made Chief Justice, with a very acceptable rise in salary, as he had married the daughter of Lord William Campbell, son of John, fourth Duke of Argyll. He was recalled to advise the British Government in 1811 on certain points to be embodied in the new Charter to the H.E.I.C.S., and was knighted by the Prince Regent before returning to Ceylon as President of the Legislative Council. He advocated trial by jury, popular education, and the employment of the natives, with due respect to the religion and customs of Buddhists, Brahmans, and Mahometans. When he returned to England in 1849 Earl Grey declared, in the House of Lords, that his conduct in Ceylon alone had immortalised his name.

Sir Alexander Johnston inherited Carnsalloch on the death of his mother in 1849, but he represented the Dumfries Burghs in the Liberal interest shortly after the death of his brother, who died in 1837. He was made a Privy Councillor, and chiefly by his advice the judicial committee of the Privy Council was established as a Court of Appeal in Colonial litigation. He was appointed a member of that Court, but declined to take the salary attached to it, as he had already declined to accept the salary when acting as an Admiralty judge. His services were acknowledged in a petition to the House of Commons by the leaders of native society in Bengal,—for he always supported the rights of the natives. He was influential in founding the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he became Vice-President, and was examined at some length before a Committee of the House of Commons with regard to the natives of India in 1832. He died in London, March 1849, and was buried at Carnsalloch. He left four sons and three daughters.

The eldest son, General Thomas Henry Johnston, Colonel of The Berkshire Regiment, D.L. and J.P., born 1807, succeeded his mother in 1852 and died 1891, when his brother, Patrick Francis Campbell, inherited the estate. He was a Commissioner of Charities in England, and also sent on a special mission to Portugal, born 1811, died 1892, having survived his younger brother, Alexander Robert Campbell Johnston, who was born at Colombo, Ceylon, entered the Colonial Civil Service, and went to Mauritius in 1828. In the absence of the appointed Governor, Sir Henry Pottinger, Mr Johnston was Acting Governor at Hong-Kong (June 1841), when the British flag was first hoisted, until the close of 1842. His conduct was highly commended in despatches, and he was made an F.R.S. for his contributions to the natural history of China. He retired from the Colonial Service in 1852, and became a J.P. for Suffolk, where he lived at the Grove, Yoxford. He died on the Raphael Rancho, Los Angeles, California, Jan. 21, 1888, having married, 1856, Frances Helen, daughter of Richard Bury Pelham, and left seven sons and two daughters.

The eldest son, Captain Archibald Francis Campbell Johnston, now of Carnsalloch and Dornal, succeeded his uncle, Patrick, in 1892. He married, 1884, Edith Constance, daughter of the late Captain Shaw, R.N., Lieutenant-

Governor of Malacca. His brothers and sisters are Augustine Conway Seymour, Godfrey, Louis, Ronald, Alexander Napier, Roderick, Charlotte, and Mary. Their father's youngest brother, Frederick Erskine, R.N., born Oct. 1817, married, 1855, Clementina Frances, daughter of Vice-Admiral Henry Collier, C.B., and had seven sons and five daughters. He died 1896. His surviving children are: Henry Francis, born 1857, Lieutenant 91st Highlanders; Herbert, born 1862; Frederick and Bruce (twins), born 1864, Captain R.A. and Captain R.E.; Gordon, also Captain R.A., born Nov. 1866, married Aileen Lucy, daughter of Edward Courage of Shenfield Place, Essex; Seymour, Captain K.O.S.B. (twin with Gordon), married Olive Cecil, daughter of Sir James Walker, Bart.; Louisa Charlotte, married W. H. Trollope, son of the late General Sir Charles Trollope, K.C.B.; Frederika Maria; Paulina.

A family of Johnstone in Lancashire came from Saughtrees in Wamfray, where John and Nicol Johnstoun in Saughtrees appear in 1605. William Johnstone in Saughtrees married Grizel McMillan, 1767, and had thirteen children, some of whom are buried at Annan with their parents. The eldest son, James, married Nicolas, daughter of Robert Maxwell of Castlehill, Provost of Lochmaben. This James was a surgeon at Harrington, in Lancashire, where he died 1823. His son, William Maxwell, also a surgeon at Harrington, married Jane Clark Nicholson, and died 1856, aged sixty, leaving James Alexander Maxwell Johnstone, born June 16, 1844 (M.A., Cantab.), Vicar of Astley, near Manchester. Married Catharine, daughter of the Rev. J. Birchall, 1873, and has two sons and five daughters.

Johnston of Beatok came off the Poldean group. Adam and his sons, Herbert and John, appear in 1549, when they held the lands of Beatok and Newpark, in Nether Kirkpatrick. Some of the name were at Dryfe Sands, and took part with the clansmen in other battles. David Johnstoun owned Beatok in 1703, and Adam Johnston received a charter of it in 1737. As the last was the defendant in numerous lawsuits, it is not surprising that he is described as late of Beatok in 1753. He was sued in 1743 by Captain William Johnston of Corhead; Lieutenant James Johnston, his brother, and Sophia Johnston, their sister, relict of George Milligan, surgeon in Moffat; by Thomas Proudfoot in 1744; by John Ewart; by Ann Johnston in Craufurd; in 1745 by Robert Johnston, surgeon in Moffat; in 1746 by Jean Copland, widow of David Johnston of Beatok; and by her daughter, Rachel, in 1747, when he was living in Moffat. In 1753 Adam Johnston is the plaintiff with Sophia and Margaret, daughters of the late David Johnston of Beatok—their mother and their sister, Rachel, being dead—against William Scott of Beatok. Adam was married at that time to Betty Carruthers, Sophia to George Carruthers, and Margaret to Gilbert Johnston in Leadhills. A suit was carried on separately in 1762 by John Johnston, writer in Moffat, and Adam Johnston, against William Scott of Beatok. The family is still represented.

The Johnstouns of Rowantrieknowe, Rowantriebrae (*see* p. 43), or Round-

stonefute, also belong to the Poldean branch, and have still a representative in Mr William Johnston of Alderwood House near Thornliebank, whose grandfather, Provost William Johnston of Sanquhar, sold his little property on Moffat Water and settled on the farm of Clackleith in Nithsdale. He was first elected a member of the Town Council of Sanquhar in 1765, and served as Provost from 1791 to 1793. He was a boon companion of Robert Burns, described by the poet as the trusty and worthy "Clackleith," and, perhaps playfully, as "that worthy veteran of original wit and social iniquity"; but he appears to have been among the mistaken friends who helped to bring Burns to an early grave, as it is reported that he was one of another trio, including Burns, who repeated the drinking competition of Friar's Carse at Sanquhar. "Occasional hard drinking," wrote Burns, "is the devil to me. Taverns I have totally abandoned; it is the private parties among the hard-drinking gentry that do me the mischief." Yet William Johnston lived to be eighty-seven, and his eleventh child, Susan, to be 101. His wife, who predeceased him, was Susanna M'Adam of Craigengillan. He is described as an excellent scholar, a musician, and a collector of old ballads and local songs, and "much respected in the district."

Among their many children the twelfth and thirteenth were distinguished—John, who died Sept. 1, 1880, aged ninety-nine, and is buried in Old Cunnock Churchyard, and William, born in 1782, who died on board the *Atholl* troopship and was buried at sea 1836. John was intended to succeed his father in his farm, but the stirring events of the time and the patriotic songs filled him with a desire to serve at the seat of war, and he ran away from home to enlist in the Marines at Liverpool. He was severely wounded on the *Colossus* at the battle of Trafalgar,—a wound which troubled him for the rest of his life, and in 1814 caused him to be discharged when serving on the West Indian Station, but without a pension. Later he received one of £27, 10s. yearly from Greenwich Hospital. He was at first warmly received by his father and lived at home, where he was made a Baillie of Sanquhar in 1815, but, owing to a quarrel which ended in his father disinheriting him, he opened a school near Cunnock, and partly supported himself with his pen. He contributed to Dr Simpson's *Traditions*, and wrote a long poem on Lord Nelson, in which he forcibly describes the battle where he had himself taken a part. His eldest son is the present William Johnston of Alderwood House, now aged ninety-one, but the younger generations springing up seem to make it improbable that this sprig of an ancient tree will die out.

William, the younger son of the Provost, obtained a commission in the Army in 1805, and was transferred as Lieutenant to the Rifle Brigade the next year. He was with his regiment at Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart, and at Rolicca and Vimiera in the Peninsula, in the Corunna retreat, at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and later at Waterloo. At Badajoz he commanded a storming party with ropes and nooses intended to drag down the bayonets and swords which formed a *chevaux de frise*, but he and his party were all shot down before they arrived within throwing distance; and Johnston so severely wounded that he was invalided home. He was still only a lieutenant,

and did not get his company for some time afterwards. He was wounded at Quatre Bras, but able to serve at Waterloo in the "Fighting Light Division" under Picton. He obtained his majority in 1829, and two years later retired on half-pay, with no letters to put after his name or any other recognition of his services. Local interest obtained for him a Colonial magistracy in 1833, but ill-health obliged him to resign it two years later, and he expired on his way from the Cape at the age of fifty-four. There is an appreciative notice of him in the *United Service Magazine* for March 1837; and a brother officer, Capt. Kincaid, writing of him in *Random Shots from a Rifleman*, when Johnston was lying wounded in his tent after Badajoz, says: "I . . . never set my eyes upon a nobler picture of a soldier."

Mr John William Johnston, of the firm of Johnston, Horsburgh & Co., Papermakers, London, has a story of his ancestor which might have suggested Harry Bertram's capture in Scott's *Guy Mannering*, viz., that when a child playing on the shore of the Solway in charge of a nurse he was stolen by smugglers and taken to Holland. There, according to this legend, he learned paper-making, and returned to practise it in Scotland, where the first paper mills were built on the Water of Leith in 1675. A tomb in Lasswade Churchyard bears an inscription to Marion Craig, wife of James Johnston, Papermaker, Springfield, who died 1743, aged fifty-nine, and to John, their son, died 1750, aged twenty-eight. Below, another James Johnston is recorded, probably grandson or great-grandson of the above James, and also a Papermaker at Springfield, who died, aged eighty, in 1872, and his wife, Elizabeth Bertram, died 1865. Their younger son, George, died on his way home from India in 1869, aged thirty-eight. The elder son, John, born 1828, married Elizabeth Simpson, and migrated from Springfield, Polton, near Edinburgh, to the paper mills at Peterculter, Co. Aberdeen, where his son, John William, now carrying on the business in London, was born. The latter's eldest son is John William Simpson Johnston.

The only daughter of Sir Alexander Munro, Bart. of Ross, Isabella Margaret, married the Hon. H. Butler, son of Lord Dunboyne, and she and her husband took the name of Johnstone as she was heiress to her uncle, General Johnstone of Corehead. Their son, Henry Alexander Butler-Johnstone of Auchen Castle, Moffat, was born 1837 and educated at Christchurch, Oxford. He was Member for Canterbury for eight or nine years from 1862, but died *s.p.*

Dr William Johnston, living in Jamaica in 1793, claimed a relationship with the Corehead family. His nephew and heir, Captain William Johnston, died *s.p.* These were connected with a family from Tundergarth. Thomas Johnston of Crawshalt, married to Janet Dobie, died in difficulties, and their eldest son, John, went out as a surgeon to St. Elizabeth in Jamaica. He died at Dumfries about 1795, leaving a daughter, Mrs Moore, who, when a child, had sat on the knee of the last Marquis of Annandale at Chiswick, and he told her she would some day be a Marchioness! Her grandson is Mr Edgar T. Briggs of Holmwood, Weybridge. Of John the surgeon's five brothers only James, a merchant

in Maxwellton, left sons, and William, W.S., left a daughter, who married a physician in Ireland.

Two Johnstons are found in Fife in the eighteenth century, David Johnston, advocate, son of David Johnston of Lathrisk, who recorded Arms in 1797; and Andrew Johnston of Pitkeirie, who was First Magistrate of Anstruther Easter, died 1765.

The last Johnston of Lathrisk and Wedderby—George—died *s.p.*, and his estates went to Mr Maitland Makgill Crichton, born 1880, a descendant of Mary Johnston, daughter of David, who died before 1810. She married, in 1794, Charles Maitland.

From Andrew Johnston of Pitkeirie, who died 1765, have descended five generations called Andrew. The second was of Rennyhill; the fourth was M.P. for St. Andrews, and sold Rennyhill in 1853, and went to live at Holton, Suffolk. He married Priscilla, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and died 1862. His eldest son, Andrew, born 1835, now of Forest Lodge, Woodford Green, married, 1858, Charlotte Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Trevelyan, and had a daughter, who died an infant. Mr Johnston was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford. Was High Sheriff for Essex in 1880, Chairman Quarter Sessions, and County Councillor, and M.P. for South Essex, 1868-74.

James Johnston of Straiton, Linlithgowshire, the son of the Rev. James Johnston, minister of Stonehouse, recorded his Arms in the Lyon Office (1672-77), and died about 1685. Another James Johnston of Straiton, W.S., flourished 1702-20. Robert Johnston, who died before 1716, is probably the intermediate generation, and his son was succeeded by his brother, Alexander, 1742, who left a son, Alexander, and a daughter, married to Sir William Hamilton, Bart. The last Alexander died 1793, leaving two sons—Alexander, died 1796; and James, who married a Baillie of Polkemmet, and had a son, James Johnston of Straiton, who was at one time M.P. for Stirling. He died 1841, and his nephew, Robert Hathorn Johnston Stewart of Physgill, Co. Wigton, born 1824, was returned his heir. Mr Johnston Stewart married Anne, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith. Captain Robert Hathorn Johnston Stewart, M.V.O., is the present representative.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Henry Nairne Johnstone of Coedfa, Carnarvonshire, second son of Samuel Johnstone of Liscard, Co. Chester, and his wife, Eliza, daughter of William Pennell, late Consul-General in Brazil, born 1832. Married Emma, daughter of Peter Clutterbuck, Esq., of Red Hall, Herts. He is a J.P. for Denbigh and Carnarvon.

Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Gold Medallist, Zoological, Royal Geographical, and Royal Scottish Geographical Societies; Trustee of the Hunterian College, Royal College of Surgeons; Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society, of the Royal Anthropological Institute, and of the African Society. Born at Kennington, London, 1858. Son of John Brookes Johnston and Esther Letitia Hamilton, his wife. Married Hon. Winifred Irby, daughter of fifth Lord Boston. Educated at Stockwell Grammar School and King's

College, London, student Royal Academy of Arts, 1876-80, and was medallist of South Kensington School of Art. He studied painting in France. He travelled in North Africa, 1879-80; explored Portuguese West Africa and River Congo, 1882-83; led a Royal Society Expedition to Mount Kilimanjaro, 1884. H.M. Vice-Consul in Cameroons, 1885; Consul for Province of Mozambique, 1888; and founder of the British Central Africa Protectorate 1889; Consul-General in Regency of Tunis, 1897-99; and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda Protectorate, 1899-1901. Has published essays on the "Tunisian Question," "Life of Livingstone," "River Congo," "History of a Slave," "The Nile Quest," "The Uganda Protectorate," "The Colonization of Africa by Alien Races," and others. He lives at St. John's Priory, Poling, Arundel.

James William Douglas Johnstone, late Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, Central India, born at Murree, Punjab, 1855. Son of late Major-General Henry Campbell Johnstone, C.B., of the Indian Staff Corps. Educated at Edinburgh Academy and University. Principal of Daly College, Indore, 1855, and lent by Government of India to Gwalior State as tutor to the Maharajah Scindia, 1890. Besides other posts, he was employed on famine duty in 1897 and 1900; and accompanied the Maharajah to England in 1902 to attend King Edward's Coronation.

Colonel Francis Buchanan Johnstone, D.S.O., born 1863. Son of David Johnstone of Croy, Row, Dumbarton. Married, 1887, Edith Arethusa Padwick. Entered the Royal Artillery in 1882, and served in South Africa.

Rev. J. O. Johnston, M.A., Vicar of Cuddesdon and Principal of Cuddesdon College, born at Barnstaple 1852. Son of Rev. G. Johnston and his wife, Elizabeth Morgan. Educated at Barnstaple Grammar School and Keble College, Oxon. Author of *Life and Letters of H. P. Liddon, D.D.*, and other works.

Rev. Hugh William Johnston, Rector of North Cray, Hon. Canon of Canterbury, head of the Irish family of Redemon. His daughter married Dr Ridgeway, Lord Bishop of Chichester.

Alderman Charles Johnston, of the City of London.

John Lawson Johnston was in business in Edinburgh in early life, and afterwards removed to London, where he acquired a fortune from a useful invention. He rented Inverary Castle after the death of the late Duke. His son, George Lawson, married, in 1902, a daughter of Lord St. John of Bletsoe.

George Hope Johnston, fourth son of Francis Johnston of Handsworth, Staffs., born 1841. Married, 1867, Emily Wilkinson. J.P., Staffs.

Among many eminent ministers, the Rev. David Johnston, born 1734, must be noted. Appointed to North Leith in 1765, and made a D.D. of Edinburgh in 1781. He was the founder of the Blind Asylum in Edinburgh in 1793, and was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to George III. in Scotland the same year. At the request of a sailor's wife he wrote to Napoleon and asked him to release her husband, then a prisoner in France. Dr Johnston received an answer from Talleyrand that the request was granted and the man would be sent home. One of Campbell's poems is founded on this incident.

The handsome group of cottages in Johnstone Park, Dumfries, was built by

David Johnstone of Righead and Ann Jardine, his wife, for the widows and daughters of Johnstones who had been business men in Lockerbie and Dumfries. A sundial has lately been erected in Johnstone Park as a memorial of the founders, and of Mr Boyd, who bequeathed £3614 to the same fund.

Alexander Johnston, born at Edinburgh 1815, died 1891. Started as a portrait painter, but is known more by his historical pictures in the National Galleries of Edinburgh and London. His son, Douglas, a musician of great promise, predeceased him.

Two branches of the Johnstouns settled in Ayrshire, one traditionally from Westraw,¹ the other from Caskieben.

Arthur Johnstoun and his wife, Janet Otterburne of Ayr, were dead in 1481, and their son, Alexander, caused a mass to be said for their souls. Alexander appears again in 1511 and 1525. William Johnstoun's death is recorded at Ayr in 1515, and that he had paid for masses to be said for the souls of his brother, Thomas, and for Thomas's wife, Alison Raith. Adam Johnstoun was living in Ayr in 1524, and Andrew in 1535. Adam and George Johnstoun about 1598 bought lands from Fareis in Ayrshire; and in 1624 a contract, dated at Newmilns in the barony of Loudoun, Ayr, regarding burdens on lands in Loudoun, is signed by George, son and heir to William Johnstoun in Newmilns. In 1653 George and Christopher Johnstoun, living in Ireland, have a money transaction with John Osborn, late Provost of Ayr.

John Johnston, or Johnstone, of Ochiltree, Ayrshire, an officer in the Army, died there about 1818. A deed of Oct. 1817 shows that he had married Elizabeth Cust, a sister of Sir Edward Cust of Barnard Castle, Ochiltree, who survived him till 1852, when, in accordance with his settlement, a small sum of money was divided among the surviving descendants of his brother, Alexander Johnston, an officer in His Majesty's Service, and barrack master in the Tower of London, who had died in 1829, having married Esther Tanner, Nov. 1, 1781. Of their ten children four have surviving descendants. The eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel William Johnston of the 26th Cameronians, C.B., born 1787, died on his way home after serving in the Chinese War (1841), and was buried at the Cape of Good Hope. His widow was drowned in the wreck of H.M.S. *Conqueror* on the coast of France, having been given a passage in it to England. They had five children. The second son, Surgeon-General Thomas Blackadder Johnstone (who added the "e" to his name) served in the Bombay Presidency for forty years, and retired to live in Edinburgh. His brothers were: Alexander, died *s.p.*; John, a Captain in the 26th Cameronians; William Paul, a Solicitor in Chancery Lane; and a sister, Isabella, who married James Cunningham, Jan. 27, 1824, and whose children settled in Australia. George Johnstone, son of Thomas Blackadder Johnstone (who married Mary Jane Rubens), is the present representative. He married, 1882, Catherine, daughter of the late William Cadwallader Foulkes.

¹ The recorded cadets of Westraw before 1600 are: Adam, younger son of Matthew (died 1491); John, son of Herbert (died 1555); Gavin in Westoun, second brother of James Johnstoun (died 1570); Robert of Westraw Mains, died 1589, leaving descendants; and his brother, David, in Westraw.

PART II.

"Here's to the Johnstons and the Johnstons' Baines,
And to them that lies in the Johnstons' Airnes."

—*Kilmore Toast.*

IT is not unlikely that scions of the two Ayrshire families of Johnstoun settled in Ireland before 1620, but the name first appears there in official documents between that date and 1646. Edward Johnstoun, a merchant in Edinburgh, of the House of Wamfray, was one of the earliest who bought an Irish estate. He died soon afterwards, leaving a son, Francis. John Johnstoun in Edinburgh applied for land there after the Rebellion of 1641, but Captain Walter Johnstoun, a Royalist, was already in Fermanagh, and Thomas and John Johnstoun settled in Lowtherston, Fermanagh, at the time of the massacre of the British settlers on Oct. 23. In the Betham-Phillips M.S., 1718, it is stated that "260 Johnstons were enlisted at the beginning of the War of 1641, under that gallant and wise man Sir William Cole."

Several other Dumfriesshire names were among the immigrants, and as Christopher Irving, whose mother and son-in-law were Johnstouns of Newbie and of Beirholme, was a proprietor and a commissioner for levying fines there in 1630, probably many members of the clan joined him.

James Johnstoun, of Co. Fermanagh, borrowed £48 from Katherine Cockburn in Edinburgh. The bond is dated at Moffat, 1623. Another bond, dated at Marjoribanks, Annandale, 1627, and witnessed by James Johnstoun of Wamfray, disposes of lands in Moffat by Janet, widow of the late George Johnstoun, portioner of Moffat, to their son James; another James Johnstoun in Drumadown, Co. Fermanagh, and John Johnstoun in Moffat, called of Vickerland, are cautioners for the payment. They were all relatives, and of the Poldean, or Powdene, branch.

The Scottish settlers were obliged to be Protestants and to become English subjects, and were released from the obligations or protection of either English or Scottish law. Many Grahams and a Herbert Johnstoun were sent there as a penal settlement, turned loose among the ancient Romanist lords of the soil, to live, if they chose, their old brigand life. They were foredoomed to come in conflict with the natives. The massacre was carried out on the plan of the Sicilian vespers. At a given moment all the immigrants were to be murdered. The horrors of this action, the retribution which followed, and the Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, have never been forgotten to the present day.

The Johnstouns of Gilford, Co. Down, claim descent from James of Johnstoun (1509-24) through his second son, named Robert, but although in the older Peerages Robert is mentioned, he cannot be traced in extant legal documents. He is said to have married a Carruthers, to have died about 1572, and to have had issue, James, married to an Irving, and died in 1589. James is stated by the traditions of this branch to have left issue, William, who married

a M'Dowall of Gillespie, Co. Wigton, and died in 1608, leaving Richard, Adam, and David. Richard married a Muir, and left David, ancestor of the Johnstouns of Duchrae in Galloway, and of Ballywillwill, as well as of Gilford.

This David, known as "in Orchardtoun" in the Duchrae pedigree (*see* p. 27), and the ancestor of the M'Dowall Johnstons, is believed to have married Margaret Vans,¹ the wife of Lochinvar's brother, James Gordon, whom she pursued for divorce in 1621. Her mother was a M'Dowall. David was a Captain in Colonel Leslie's army, which, with his brother William, he joined in 1640. They served under Leslie in Scotland and England till he was taken prisoner, when the Johnstons, including Thomas and James, believed to be also David's brothers, escaped to Ireland. They were settled in Down when Oliver Cromwell took the command of the army in Ireland in 1649, and carried on his devastating campaign against the Irish Romanists and the Scottish Royalists. David's return to Scotland was probably hastened by himself, William, John, James, and Adam Johnston being placed on the list of Scots whom the Government proposed in 1651 to transplant from Antrim and Down to Munster. His friend, Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Myrton, was one of those appointed with Graham of Clavers to enforce the test in Galloway. Probably David and his brothers had shared in the defeat of Leslie at Worcester, 1651. Captain William Johnston lent money to Colonel Ludovick Leslie about 1653. James Johnstoun, merchant in Edinburgh, witnessed it.

Captain David Johnston in Orchardton, Galloway, and Co. Down, borrowed money from his eldest son, William, in 1680. The cautioner to the bond was Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, who was executed at Edinburgh in 1697 for the murder of William Gordon. When arrested he was concealing himself under the name of "Johnstoune." In 1685 William obtained a tack of lands, called the Park, in Netherlaw, owned by Sir George Maxwell of Orchardton, who owed him money, and who also possessed the lands of Ballycastle, Co. Antrim, which he eventually lost through a dishonest agent, Maxwell of Cuil. Perhaps the agent was responsible for the grievance stated in a letter written from Ballywillwill by William in Netherlaw to Maxwell of Munches, when the writer was evidently an old man (1705-6). It is not unlikely that this William in Orchardton and Netherlaw was father, not brother, to the wife of Captain James M'Dowall, and to Richard (who succeeded through a clause in his brother-in-law's Will to M'Dowall's property of Gillespie in Wigton), as well as to William in Netherlaw, described as Mrs M'Dowall's brother.

Captain David Johnston, in the parish of Donagh, who appears in the Irish Roll of the first subsidies in or about the year 1661, and who is said to have died at Donagh in 1675, was probably nephew or son to the elder David. Thomas, brother to the elder David, was Captain of Grenadiers, and is said to have been killed at the battle of Aughrim in 1691, *s.p.*; but confusion is often made between two generations, when marriages were very early and families

¹ Her brother, Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, married Grizel, sister to Sir James Johnstoun of that ilk, and widow of Sir Robert Maxwell of Spots, Orchardton.

very large. Thomas Johnston signed the address from Londonderry to King William, July 29, 1689. William Johnston in Netherlaw, Captain David's eldest son, wrote from Ballywillwill, May 16, 1705, to Maxwell of Munches :—

Dear Sir,—I received yours, and am glad that Sir George Maxwell is cum home. As to Hodam's accounts and mine I left them with you as I came out of Dumfries at your own house. . . . I desired Beley Gordon when I came away to speak to you for them, but he told me he did, but could not get them, so you have an account of what payments that I paid except 40 pounds of reparation of houses and 31 pounds that Hoddam got in the use of a bond I asined him for the payment of the 1000 mark bond which I was due for the stock of the Parke, with 21 pounds worth of butter and chies he got in Dumfries. . . . But I have much to get from Sir George Maxwell. He cased take a cow and a bullock out of the Parke and killed them when my Leddy Nidsdil was in Kirkcudbright as also 1000 marks penalty, Sir Robert (Sir George's father) was bound in for the performance of the bargain he maid with me for the Netherlaw Parke and 200 marks a year he maid me pay Ruscoe (Hew M'Guffock) by breaking his own tack to me. All of which I hope he will take to his consideration, and not put me to so great lose as to Gelston. . . . I am in no ariers with him and I wish he were due me as little."

In a second letter from Ballywillwill, March 1706, to Sir George Maxwell, William reminds him of the account he sent in his letter to Munches by John Halliday :—

" . . . I received yours in January (1706) wherein you say you expected that I would a gone over when Munches wrote to me. But truly I am grown very tender and sickly so that I dare not venture upon so grait a journey." He refers to his visit to Hoddam, and his expenses which he hopes Maxwell will repay, and adds that his "brother is in good health and gives his humble service to you, and so doth he who is your most humble servant,

William Johnston."

The Gilford pedigree states that Richard of Erny, Co. Monaghan, the ancestor of that Irish branch, led a number of his tenants into Londonderry and served during the siege. He had estates in Cos. Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, and Monaghan. He married Susanna, second daughter of Lieutenant or Captain William Johnston and his wife, Susanna, daughter of Captain John Magill, and had William of Gilford, born 1682, Captain Royal Irish Dragoons, knighted 1714, married Nichola, daughter of Sir Nicholas Acheson, Bart., died 1772; their children were Richard, Acheson, William, George, and Henrietta, married to William, son of William Johnston of Woodpark.

Richard, born 1710 and died 1759, married Catherine, daughter of Rev. John Gill. They left Richard, born 1743, created a Baronet; and Robert, married Jane, daughter of Rev. Hamilton Traill; besides daughters. Sir Richard married, 1764, Anne, sister to Sir William Alexander, by whom he had : (1) William, second Baronet, born 1765, High Sheriff of Down 1788; died *s.p.*

1841. (2) Mary Anne, married, 1794, John H. Burges of Woodpark, Co. Armagh, whose descendant now owns Gilford. (3) Catherine, married J. M. Ormsby, half-brother of the Countess of Limerick.

Besides Richard, William Johnston in Netherlaw had a brother, Archibald, Rector of an Irish Parish, who was attainted. According to the Gilford pedigree, William's son, Richard, took the name of M'Dowall before his own, and had a son, William M'Dowall Johnston of Ballywillwill, Co. Down, and of Gillespie, in Scotland. William married Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. G. Vaughan. Their son, the Rev. George Henry M'Dowall Johnston, was born in 1779, and married, 1811, Anna Maria, daughter of the second Earl of Annesley. He died *s.p.* in 1864, when his lands went to his sister, Mary Jane, married to William Young. Their son, William, married the daughter of Sir Neal O'Donnell, Bart., and left two sons, who both served in the Crimea. George Henry died unmarried, but William (Captain) succeeded in 1882, when he assumed the name M'Dowall.

The Rev. Samuel Arnot, Vicar of Tongland, escaped with his brother to Ireland in 1674 to avoid arrest by the emissaries of Clavers, David Arnot selling his property at Barcaple to Hew M'Guffock of Rusco, the same who leased Netherlaw to William Johnston. Barcaple was only six miles from Orchardton, in Buittle, and close to Bargatton, where a branch of Sheriff-Depute Grierson's family lived.

Robert, a younger son of William Johnston, remained at Nether Barcaple,¹ where he brought up a large family. Some of them were scattered, in all probability joining their relatives in Ireland.

The Johnstons of Kilmore descend from William, an architect from Scotland, whose claymore is still preserved by his heir, and who superintended the repair of the public buildings injured in the Rebellion of 1641. He married Miss Campbell, who died in Derry during the siege. His sons, William and Alexander, served at the siege of Derry, and are both buried in Armagh Cathedral. Alexander married Ellinor Fleming. Their son, William, married Susanna, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Weld, and settled at Bordeaux, where his descendants remain. Edward, the son of the elder brother, born 1700, married, 1720, Mary, daughter of Captain John Johnston of Drumconnell, Co. Armagh. Captain John's eldest daughter married, about 1707, John Crossle of Armagh, and their male descendants are still represented. The Captain had served at the siege of Derry, and was attainted by the Parliament of James VII. His son-in-law, Edward, died 1771, leaving a son, William Johnston of Armagh, born Feb. 1728, married, 1757, Margaret Houston, and had: (1) Richard, of Eccles Street, Dublin, born 1759, married, 1789, his cousin, Susanna, daughter of Robert Barnes (who was uncle to Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., M.P., formerly Governor of Ceylon, and subsequently Commander-in-Chief in India), died *s.p.* (2) Francis married Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Barnes, died *s.p.* He was first Treasurer and then President of the

¹ In the Nether Barcaple family, David was baptised in 1699. He had brothers, William, Thomas, Andrew, etc.

Royal Hibernian Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, which he founded, and laid the first stone of the Academic edifice in 1824, which was built at his expense. (3) William, married Margaret, daughter of John Arthur Donnelly. (4) Andrew, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, married Sophia, daughter of George Cheney of St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and Hollywood, Co. Kildare.

Andrew's son, Richard Johnston, late Rector of Kilmore, born 1816, married Augusta Sophia, daughter of the Rev. George Hamilton, son of the Bishop of Ossory. She died 1860. Mr Johnston died 1906, having married, secondly, Hester, daughter of Robert William Lowry, J.P. and D.L. of Pomeroy, and thirdly, Olivia Frances Hall-Dare. By his first wife he left: (1) George Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel, late East Yorkshire Regiment, born 1847. (2) Andrew Edmund, born 1848, married Mary Constance, daughter of John Samuel Graves of Woodbine Hill, Honiton, Devon, and has George Paul Graves, born 1881; Catherine; Isabel; Constance. (3) Francis Burdett (Rev.), born 1850, Vicar of Waltham Abbey, Essex. (4) Henry Augustus, barrister-at-law, J.P., Co. Armagh, born 1851. (5) Sophia. (6) Isabella. (7) Augusta.

Kilmore, the seat of Colonel G. H. Johnston, stands on a hill seven miles from Armagh. The house is a museum of art and historical relics, among which is the organ brought by Handel to Dublin in 1741, on the occasion of his Oratorio—"The Messiah"—being performed. The family pictures include portraits of some of the Burney family, Susan Burney having married Colonel Molesworth Phillips, great-grand-uncle of the present owner of the estate; Sir Philip Crampton and Chief Justice Doherty, direct descendants of Captain John Johnston of Drumconnell; Nathaniel Weld Johnston, and William, son and grandson of William Johnston, who settled at Bordeaux; Hugh Hamilton, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Armagh, and later Bishop of Ossory; Major-General Robert Ross, the hero of Bladensburg; Walter Shirley, Bishop of Sodor and Man; George Hamilton, M.P. for Belfast, Solicitor-General for Ireland, a Judge of the Irish Court of Exchequer; Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., M.P.; Right Hon. Sir Henry King, Bart., M.P.; Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; John Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester; and Sir John Seymour, maternal ancestors of the present owner. There are also marble busts of the Marquis of Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington.¹

¹ Last but not least are the mementoes of the eminent architect, Francis Johnston (1761-1829), whose three-quarter length portrait, with that of his wife, hang on either side of a splendid clock in the spacious hall. Opposite the entrance is a large picture of the Lower Castle Yard, Dublin, showing the Old Chapel and the Birmingham Towers, in all of which Francis Johnston superintended the modern alterations (1807-16). He lived at Armagh from 1786 to 1793, presiding over the erection of the Cathedral Tower. Later he held the post of Architect and Inspector of Civil Buildings in Dublin, where his munificence and the important works he executed are recorded on a silver trowel, now displayed in the hall at Kilmore. It is inscribed: "His Majesty King George IV. was graciously pleased, on the 6th day of October 1822, to constitute and appoint the Royal Hibernian Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Francis Johnston, Esq., then Treasurer and now President of the body, laid with this trowel the first stone of the Academic edifice on the 29th day of April 1824. This building, elegant in design, spacious in extent, and costly in execution, he raised and perfected at his sole and proper expense, and with it endowed the members of the

The Johnstons of Drum, Co. Monaghan, come from Hugh of Killevan, who flourished in 1678. They appear to have died out in the direct male line, but are represented by female descendants.

The Johnstons of Carrickbreda and Knappagh, Co. Armagh, descend from James of Tremont, a Presbyterian minister who left two sons, James of Knappagh and Carrickbreda, who died 1728; and Joseph, who lived till 1778, and married Anne, daughter of Joshua M'Geough of Drumsill. Both brothers have living male descendants. The elder left two houses he had built in Armagh to his son James. His great-great-grandsons, James, born 1809, and Arthur, married respectively Anne, daughter of Charles Hudson, and Sarah Call, daughter of Thomas Whittier of Exeter. The third brother, John Joseph of Tremont, married and left two daughters. James Johnston's only son died at fourteen, but Arthur, who died in 1847, left James, born 1827, married Mary, eldest daughter of James Daly, of Castle Daly, Galway; and Sarah Maria, who married Arthur Alexander. Mr Johnston, a J.P. and D.L. for Co. Armagh, was High Sheriff 1874-75. He was educated at Prior Park College and Edinburgh university. He died 1879, leaving James, born 1861, J.P. for Armagh; married the daughter of Charles G. Corbett, C.E., of Dublin. Mr Joseph Atkinson, D.L., of Crow Hill, Co. Armagh, represents the Knappagh branch.

The ancestor of Sir William Johnson (*see* p. 196), was Christopher Johnston of Kilternan, Co. Dublin, who died 1683, and whose name points to a probable relationship to Andro Johnston of Beirholme and his Irving wife. Christopher's grandson, John, was Governor of Charlemont, Co. Armagh. A

Academy, and their successors for ever. Anxious to record their sense of his liberality, his Academic brethren have here inscribed these circumstances, and present this mark of their gratitude to a worthy, munificent, and patriotic benefactor, 1828." In the centre of the blade are the figures representing Sculpture, Painting, and Poetry; on the right is an easel with a design of the front of the Academy; and in the background a view of the General Post Office, which was built from the design of Mr Johnston, to which Poetry is calling the attention of Sculpture and Painting. Sculpture is resting her right hand on the head of a bust of Mr Johnston, and gazing with rapt attention at the design placed on the easel. The whole is surrounded by a serpent, tail in mouth, representing Eternity. Underneath is some handsome scroll work, copied from the cornice over the pillars of the Post Office, and above a group of objects emblematic of Science, Music, Arts, and the Drama, in the centre of which is a harp, surrounded with a wreath of laurel and oak leaves. In the same case is a bronze medal, on one side the head of Francis Johnston, after the bust by Smythe; on the other, "Academy House, erected at the expense of Francis Johnston, Esq., 1824"; round the border, "Royal Hibernian Academy, incorporated by Charter 1824." The medal is by Woodhouse, after the cast struck by the Royal Irish Art Union to distribute as prizes to their students. Above the trowel case is the only engraved copy known to exist of the portrait, by Martin Cregan, of Francis Johnston, which hangs in the Council Chamber of the Royal Hibernian Academy. Here are several portraits and engravings, among them Webber's picture, engraved by Bartolozzi, of the death of Captain Cook, wherein is represented Lieutenant-Colonel Molesworth Phillips, who shot Cook's murderer. On the other side of the window is the engraving of West's picture of the death of Wolfe, in which is depicted Colonel George Williamson, father of Lieutenant-General Sir Adam Williamson, a near relative of Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips. The four busts are Francis Johnston and his wife, *née* Anne Barnes, Sir William Verner, Bart., K.H., Major 7th Hussars—who is stated to have been on the staff of the Duke of Richmond, and to have issued the invitations for the ball at Brussels, being wounded at Waterloo—and his wife, Lady Verner. Sir William was a near relative of Francis Johnston. The (smaller) sarcophagus is a replica of the one in Dublin Castle with the Johnston Coat of Arms impaling Barnes. The same Arms are displayed (of Francis Johnston and his wife) on a window in Armagh Cathedral.

portrait of John exists in the possession of Colonel Wade-Dalton, Co. Yorks., a descendant of his nephew.

There were also descendants of Lockerbie Johnstons, Mungo, of Co. Monaghan, and George Johnston, in Fermanagh, about that date.

Mr Joseph G. Johnston, of Rathmines, Dublin, tells a story which shows there was one point at least in which the Scottish settlers could sympathise with the native Irish. In the outlying districts the Irish distilled their national spirit, poteen, without troubling themselves to pay the duty. The narrator's great-grandfather, Joseph Johnston, of Corran, or Cairn Hill, Co. Cavan, was a farmer, and heard that the Government officials were about to arrest a poteen distiller. He sent one of his boys to go as fast as possible to warn the man, and the boy passing the revenue officers on his return heard the exclamation: "We are undone, that's a young Johnston I know, from his long nose and dress."

The Johnstones of Snow Hill descend from William Johnstone, a Scot, who married Prudence, daughter of William Goodfellow. Their son James, of Co. Fermanagh, married Joanna, daughter of Gunnis of Donegal. The sons of this Irish union—James of Snow Hill, married Anne, daughter of a Johnston of Leitrim, died 1808; and Christopher, a surgeon in the 17th Lancers, who was father of another Christopher, Colonel in the 8th Hussars. The elder brother, James, died 1808, leaving John Douglas; Andrew, Lieutenant in 8th Hussars, died *s.p.* at Calcutta, 1810; Margaret, married Captain W. Johnston; and Mary, married Francis Lloyd.

John Douglas Johnstone, born 1769, married, 1798, Samina, daughter of Samuel Yates of Kildare, and died 1842, his eldest son, James Douglas, having predeceased him, leaving by his wife, Charlotte Devereux, a son, John Douglas, who succeeded his grandfather at the age of three. The next brother, Richard, died in Canada in 1840. The third, John Douglas, born 1809, Major-General, C.B., served throughout the Crimean War, and lost an arm at the Redan, June 18, 1855. He married, 1830, Caroline, daughter of Rev. A. O. Beirne, D.D., and left a son, John Douglas of Snow Hill, born 1838, and two daughters, Samina and Caroline. His uncles and aunts were—Samuel Yates, born 1815, barrister-at-law, died *s.p.*; Anna Douglas, married her cousin, Francis Lloyd; Samina, married William Worthington.

Colonel John Douglas Johnstone, J.P., married Hon. Augusta Anna, daughter of twelfth Lord Louth. He was High Sheriff of Fermanagh, 1899.

The first of the Johnstons of Ballykilbeg, William, married, 1760, Ann Brett of Killough, great-great-granddaughter of Francis Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, a cousin of Edward Hyde, grandfather of Queen Mary and Queen Anne. William's son, another William, died in 1796, having married Mary Humphrey. Their son, John, married, in 1828, Thomasina, daughter of Thomas Scott, and left William, M.P. for Belfast, late Inspector of Irish Fisheries. By his third wife, Georgina Barbara, daughter of Sir John Hay, Bart., he had Lewis Audley Marsh, married Emily Sophia, daughter of Rev. Thomas Jones, died at Hong-Kong, 30th September 1909; and Charles, married Vera, daughter of General Jelikovski.

The Rev. William Henry Johnstone (the son of James Johnstone and Catherine Evans, married Nov. 5, 1811), was Chaplain and Professor at Addiscombe. He married Anna Maria Davies, and had eight children. Two sons survive—the Rev. Charles James Johnstone, married, and has children; and Colonel James Robert Johnstone, born Jan. 1859, C.B., married Eleanor, daughter of Rev. E. Pitman, and has two sons. He served in Egypt and China.

Ralph William Johnstone, M.D., born at Kingstown, Co. Dublin, 1866. Son of late Robert Johnstone, Q.C., County Court Judge of Laputa, Co. Dublin. Author of several medical works.

His brother is Captain Robert Johnstone, V.C., late Imperial Light Horse, dangerously wounded at the siege of Ladysmith. He was born 1872. Educated at King William's College, Isle of Man.

Sir John Barr Johnston, Kt., born 1843. Son of John Johnston, Beragh, Co. Tyrone. High Sheriff of Londonderry, 1900. Married Isabel Weir; has one son and three daughters.

The Johnstons of Glynn, Co. Antrim, are found there in 1672, and George Johnston of Glynn, who was attainted in 1689 by the Parliament of James VII., is said to have been a near kinsman of Captain John Johnston of Drumconnell. William, the son of George Johnston of Glynn, was High Sheriff of Antrim in 1723. He is supposed to have been the elder brother of James, who married Elizabeth, daughter of James Leslie, son of the Bishop of Down, and great-grandson of George, Earl of Rothes. James Johnston died 1707, leaving Henry and George, besides six daughters. George left a son, Robert. The elder son, Henry, born 1694, married, 1724, Ann Stewart, and left James, drowned at sea on a voyage from St. Croix; Adam Blair; and four daughters. Adam married, 1760, Margaret, daughter of Robert Johnston of Kinlough House, and of Aghadunvane, Co. Leitrim, and died 1782. She died 1821. Their children were: (1) Robert, died *s.p.* (2) Henry Leslie, Captain Royal Marines, died at Ajaccio, 1794. (3) James, killed in a mutiny at sea near Penang, 1805; (4) Peter Leslie, Lieutenant, died *s.p.* (5) William, midshipman, drowned. (6) Randal. (7) William M'Donnell. (8) Adam Blair, died in the West Indies.

Randal, born 1777, married, 1806, Isabella Anna Jane, daughter of George Birch of Ballybeen, Co. Down. Three of their five sons, Adam, James, and Randal, died *s.p.*; Robert married Anna Causer, and died in the West Indies, 1840. George Birch succeeded his father. Of the daughters, Isabella Jane married her cousin, James Walker; Margaret married Michael Andrews, died 1905; Sarah Hill married William Purdon, died 1908, leaving issue.

George Birch Johnston, born 1811, married, 1856, Jane Waring, daughter of Thomas Kelly Evans. He died 1885 leaving: (1) Randal William, born Sept. 8, 1858, late Captain K.O.S.B. and Hon. Major 5th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles. (2) Thomas Kelly Evans, born 1860, Colonel Royal Field Artillery; married, 1891, Margaret Ross, daughter of Archibald Gray, and has Randal William M'Donnell and Margaret Gray. (3) George Birch, born 1866. (4) Charles M'Garel, born 1876. (5) Elizabeth Thomasina Evans, married, 1884, Rev. R. Lauriston Lee, and has issue. (6) Isabella Eva. (7) Charlotte Maria.

Robert Henry Johnstone of Bawnboy House, Co. Cavan, J.P. and D.L., born 1849. Married, 1892, Mary Elizabeth, only child of Thomas Blackstock, and has a son, Arthur Henry, born 1893. Mr Johnstone is the eldest son of the late Captain John Johnstone, 70th Regiment, who died 1864, by Isabella Eccles, his wife, daughter of Captain John Jameson, 70th Regiment.

The Will of James Johnston of Aghamulden, Co. Fermanagh, was proved in 1676. He is supposed to have been agent to Sir Gustavus Hume. His sons, Robert and John, married daughters of James Weir, of Co. Sligo. From Robert descend the Johnstons of Kinlough, and from John the Johnstons of Brookhill, Co. Leitrim. The late Captain Forbes Johnston, of Brookhill, born 1829, married the daughter of Rev. T. Low, and died Nov. 5, 1904. He left Forbes, born 1859, and other issue.

The senior branch is represented by Robert's great-great-grandson, James Johnston of Kinlough House, Leitrim, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff, 1884 (only son of the late William Johnston of Kinlough, J.P., D.L.), born 1859. Married, 1890, Rebecca, daughter of Maurice C. Maude of Lenaghan Park, Fermanagh, and has Robert Christopher, born 1896.

The Johnstons of Magheramena Castle, Co. Fermanagh, where they settled 200 years ago, are believed to come off the Johnstons of Caskieben, Co. Aberdeen, through a branch settled in Ayrshire. The late representative, Robert Edgeworth Johnston, was son of the late James Johnston, born 1817 (and High Sheriff in 1862), by Cecilia Edgeworth, his wife. He was born 1842, and married, 1873, Edythe Grace, daughter of John Reynolds Dickson of Tullaghan House, Co. Leitrim. Their son, James Cecil Johnston, born 1880, is now of Magheramena Castle and Glencore House, Co. Fermanagh.

William, living at Donagh in 1650, seems to be the first recorded of the Johnstons of Fort Johnston, Co. Monaghan. His son, Baptist, was second in command at the battle of Glasslough in 1688. Their cousin, Hector, left a son, James of Stramore, who left a son by Marjory, his wife, George of Fort Johnston, who was born 1728, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Baxter, and died 1818, leaving two sons, John, M.D. of Cork, married sister of Sir Anthony Perier, died *s.p.*; and Thomas, who succeeded to the estate. The late representative, the Rev. Walter Johnston, born 1823, died May 20, 1901, Rector and Prebendary of Connor, married Fanny, daughter of the Rev. Henry Murphy, 1857, and had Henry George, born 1860, and other children.

The Vicar of Ballynahinch about 1681, Thomas Johnston, educated at Aberdeen, ancestor of the Johnstons of Portmore, has many descendants. His grandson, John of Ballinderry, had a great-nephew, William, born about 1758, who married Hannah Ferris (probably descended from the Scottish family of Fareis) about 1781 or 1783. William was employed under the agent of the Marquis of Hertford, and was a lieutenant in the Ballinderry Yeomanry. He left five sons, of whom James, Thomas, John Moore, and Philip left sons. John Moore's eldest son, John (died 1897), was a wholesale tea merchant, and an Alderman of Belfast. The second son, James, died the same month as his brother, and was head of the linen firm of James Johnston & Co. Their uncle, Philip,

was a partner in the firm of Johnston & Carlisle, and Chief Magistrate of Belfast in 1871. Philip's elder daughter, Hester, married the Rev. Francis Graham; the younger, Maude, married Edward Jenkins, author of *Ginks's Baby*. The sons, Samuel and David, are partners in a flax spinning mill.

The grandsons of John Moore Johnston are: John Moore, died 1909; Philip Henry, LL.D., a Solicitor; William Hope; Robert Stewart, LL.B., Administrator in the Bahamas; Alfred; and two daughters—children of the eldest son, John, by his wife, Lucinda Stewart. The issue of James, the second son, by his wife, Elean, daughter of Hugh Moore, are: John Moore, Hugh Moore, James Hope, William, Philip, and four daughters.

One branch of the Kellobank and Beverley family settled in Ireland about 1770, Captain William Johnston, who married a Hamilton of Tyrella (*see* p. 132). Their son, the Rev. William Henry Johnston, M.A., incumbent of Holmpatrick, Co. Dublin (1770-1835), married Margaret, daughter of James Hamilton of Abbotstown and Holmpatrick (descended from the brother of the first Viscount Claneboye), and left William, father of Mr William Henry Johnston of Ealing; John of Hacketstown; Henry, Rector of Ratoath; and Charles, emigrated to Australia. The Rev. Henry Johnston married Emily, daughter of Stuart Craufurd of Bath. Their elder son, Col. Henry Stuart Johnston, J.P., late in command of the Royal Meath Militia, has two sons and two daughters. The second, William Stuart, left a daughter, Belinda, married Mr Pitman of Bath.

Colonel Percy Herbert Johnston, Medical Corps R.A., C.M.G. Son of the late Surgeon-Major J. W. Johnston. Married Agnes, daughter of the late General J. M. Perceval, C.B. Educated at Queen's College, Cork. Served in the Afghan War, 1878-79; the Hazara Expedition; and South Africa, 1899-1902.

The first Johnston of Woodpark was George Johnston, a Solicitor at the time he closed a mortgage upon Woodpark and took possession. A tradition asserts that he went over to the exiled King James at St. Germain's. His descendant, Major Nicholas George Johnston, was forced to sell his property, part of which was bought by his brother, the Rev. John Beresford Johnston, whose descendants still hold it. Mr Johnston's eldest grandson, the Rev. E. A. Johnston, was appointed Vicar of St. Edmund's, Dudley, 1904.

George Johnston of Co. Monaghan, being executor to the first Johnston of Woodpark was probably related to him. The latter died 1724. His third son, Gabriel, died in London *s.p.*, 1752. His second son, Joshua, married, 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Blayney, High Sheriff of Armagh, 1722. Their sons were: William George Cadwallader, Robert Joshua, Boulter, and Gabriel. William was Colonel in the 63rd Regiment, died 1795, leaving one daughter.

A Johnston family, settled at Coshocton in Ohio, U.S.A., came from near Dungannon, Tyrone, in Ireland. Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Kerr, and widow of David Johnston, brought their five children to Pittsburg in 1818. She married secondly, James Renfrew of Coshocton, where four of her children married into the family of Humrickhouse, who had braved the Indians then

dominant in Ohio and made their home among its dense forests. The eldest son of David Johnston, John, was a member of the Convention in 1849 which framed the present constitution of Ohio, and a little later was elected a member of the National Congress at Washington. He died, aged sixty-one, in 1867. The second son, Joseph, was an elder in the Presbyterian Kirk for forty years, and settled in New York city, where he lived to be eighty-seven, and where his sons, David and John, remain. The third son, William, died 1860, aged fifty-one, leaving three sons and three daughters. The eldest of these, James Renfrew, who married Anna Hogle, farms his own lands at Coshocton, and has been an elder of the Presbyterian Kirk forty-two years. He has two sons, Frederick and James, and a daughter, Margaret. His brother, Thomas, is a consulting engineer to two important railway companies at Pittsburg.

PART III.

THE JOHNSTONS OR JOHNSTONES IN AMERICA.

WHILE Johnstons from Ireland assisted the British Government against the French in America, those escaping from Scotland after the defeat of the Jacobites were equally keen in helping the Americans to independence.

It would require the evidence of registered documents in public keeping—the only evidence which a Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords will accept—to refute the common belief that John Johnston, as he generally spelt his name, the brother of the first Marquis of Annandale, left no legitimate direct heirs. But an American family claim descent from this John, on the ground that a written uncertified statement made by Gilbert Johnston of Brompton, Cape Fear, North Carolina, in 1790, when he was sixty-five, calls himself grandson to John Johnston of Stapleton. Some of his descendants infer that this John Johnston was the brother of the first Marquis of Annandale (*see* p. 162). The statement is:—

“My grandfather John Johnston of Stapleton, officer in a Scottish regiment in French service, married Elizabeth, her father Gabriel Belcher, French Protestant. Their children were, 1. John, he and only son died in North Britain. 2. Gabriel, Governor of North Carolina. 3. Gilbert my father. 4. Samuel lived in Onslow, N. Carolina. 5. Elizabeth married Thos. Keenan at our home Armagh. My father married Caroline. Her grandfather George Johnstone, Armagh 1724. Children, Gilbert, Henry, Caroline, Gabriel, Robert, William, Isabel, John. I married Margaret Warburton, North Carolina, 2 June, 1750. Children, Hugo, Gilbert, Jean, Isabel. Henry died Catawba County, son James, Col. in war. Caroline married William Williams, son