

THE FAMILY OF ZOPHER JOHNS(T)ON SENIOR REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER OF GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

THIS FAMILY HISTORY HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENTS IN ARKANSAS, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA; THE 1790 AND THE 1795 LAND GRANTS BY THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA TO ZOPHER JOHNSTON; THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION APPLICATION BY ZOPHER JOHNS(T)ON; THE 1855 WILL OF JOHN JOHNSON; GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE TAX LISTS FOR DISTRICT 12 FROM 1783 THROUGH 1873; THE 1836 CIVIL DISTRICTS LISTING TRANSCRIBED BY JAMES L. DOUTHAT IN 1993; THE 1813 AND 1816/17 LEDGERS OF MERCHANT VALENTINE SEVIER; GREENE COUNTY LAND DEEDS FOR ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR AND ZOPHER JOHNSTON JUNIOR; CIVIL WAR PENSION APPLICATIONS OF CHRISTOPHER COOPER JOHNSON, JAMES A. JOHNSON AND ZOPHER ALEXANDER JOHNSON; GREENE COUNTY MARRIAGES 1783-1868 BY GOLDENE FILLERS BURGNER; EAST TENNESSEE MARRIAGES BY BARBARA AND BYRON SISTLER; GREENE COUNTY, TN DEED ABSTRACTS 1810-22 AND HAWKINS COUNTY, TN DEED ABSTRACTS 1801-19 BY JOYCE MARTIN MURRY; THE BOOK, HISTORIC GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE AND ITS PEOPLE, PUBLISHED BY THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY; THE BOOK, FIRST SETTLERS AND SOLDIERS OF GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE, BY EDWARD C. MCAMIS; GREENE COUNTY CEMETERY TRANSCRIPTIONS; MARRIAGE RECORDS IN HAMILTON COUNTY AND FRANKLIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS; GUARDIANSHIP RECORDS HAMILTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS; EARLY JOHNSONS OF HAMILTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS BY REV. JAMES W. DUPREE; LEGACY OF KIN-HAMILTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, BY HAROLD G. FELTY; FRANKLIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS: A HISTORY, VOLUMES 1 AND 2 BY DAVID E. GOSS; EARLY HISTORY OF MACEDONIA, ILLINOIS, A CENTENNIAL PROJECT BY THE HISTORIC SOCIETY; MACEDONIA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH CEMETERY TRANSCRIPTION AND OTHERS; MARRIAGE RECORDS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY AND GRUNDY COUNTY, MISSOURI; THE BOOKS, THIS SMALL TOWN OSGOOD (MISSOURI) AND CAMPGROUND CEMETERY BY RUTH RAWLS FISHER; THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FAITH WESTON TODD; CEMETERY TRANSCRIPTIONS OF THE ZION (FORMERLY CALLED JOHNSONTOWN) CEMETERY AND THE WILLIS FAMILY CEMETERY IN GRUNDY COUNTY, MISSOURI, AND CAMPGROUND CEMETERY IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, MISSOURI, AND OTHERS; FAMILY INFORMATION FROM THE DESCENDANTS OF ZOPHER JOHNS(T)ON JUNIOR, JOHN JOHNS(T)ON, JOSEPH JOHNS(T)ON, MERCY JOHNS(T)ON FOSTER, PHEBE JOHNS(T)ON HATLEY, JANE JOHNS(T)ON KILDAY, MARY JOHNS(T)ON SAMPLE, AND HILA MARTHA JOHNS(T)ON WILLIS OF GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE, HARRISON JOHNS(T)ON OF MADISON COUNTY, TENNESSEE AND ZOPHER (OF JOSEPH) JOHNSON OF INDIANA; AND OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION AS NOTED IN VARIOUS ARTICLES.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION AND PICTURES ARE AVAILABLE AT THE FAMILY WEBSITES:

- 1. WWW.JOHNSONFAMILYHISTORY.ORG, BY DAVID JOHNSON**
- 2. WWW.SANDERSFAMILIA.COM, BY BRIAN SANDERS**
- 3. WWW.BROWNFAMILYCLAN.ORG, BY H. WILLIAM BROWN**
- 4. WWW.SPIDDYSKIDS.COM/JOTHAMBROWN, BY TARA PAINTER**

ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR, REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER OF GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

INTRODUCTION, RESEARCH, ASSUMPTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Because Zopher Johnston Senior (c. 1762 – c. 1835), a Revolutionary War Soldier died intestate, there is no single, primary source document that names his children. His sons, however, can be identified by a number of written records, which, when evaluated collectively, indicate Zopher Senior had three sons. If there were other sons, they either left Greene County or did not live to maturity.

The sons, John (c. 1788 VA -1855 TN) and Zopher Junior (1790 TN -1866 IL), are both documented as sons of Zopher Senior in the 1813 store ledger of merchant, Valentine Sevier. Both made purchases on the account of Zopher Senior, and in the case of John, he is specifically annotated as “Zopher’s son”. The third son, Joseph (c.1792 TN – 1872 TN), can be confirmed as a son of Zopher Senior because of Joseph’s later ownership of one-half of Zopher Senior’s 189 acre farm on Roaring Fork of Lick Creek. The son, John, owned the other half of the farm. This is clearly evidenced in the annual tax lists of District 12 where the farm was located.

The difficulty begins with differentiating among the “family groups” of each of the three sons: John, Zopher Junior and Joseph. Two events allow us to be able to accurately identify their sons: (1) John (1788-1855 TN) left a Will naming each of his seven sons; and (2) Zopher Junior (1790-1866 IL) migrated with his family to Hamilton County, Illinois, in 1853. Therefore, knowing “who” belongs to John and “who” belongs to Zopher Junior, allows us to identify Joseph’s (1792-1872 TN) sons.

The daughters of these three brothers, on the other hand, are not so easily identifiable. This is because the females are not shown in the tax rosters as are their brothers. The only documents available to identify the daughters are marriage records. Fortunately for us, there was only one Johnson/Johnston Family who lived in Civil District 12 until about 1836, and they are the Zopher Johns(t)on Family. Thus, any Johnson/Johnston female who married a District 12 man, has a near 100% probability of being a Zopher Senior descendant. What becomes uncertain is which of Zopher Senior’s sons is their father.

The only method available of “matching” daughters to “fathers” is by an analysis of the father’s census households, then researching marriage dates and ultimately migration patterns. This we are able to do in most cases. The naming patterns of subsequent generations are also useful.

By 1830, all three sons of Zopher Senior were married and in their separate households. All live in close proximity. The sons, John and Joseph, lived on the 189-acre Roaring Fork farm of Zopher Senior. The son, Zopher Junior, lived on a 65-acre farm adjacent to his father-in-law, Christopher Cooper Senior. The marriage dates of the three sons of Zopher Senior become critical in establishing the ages of their children, which determined when their daughters married:

John married Catherine “Caty” McKahen on 2-7-1809
Joseph married Elizabeth Cooper on 12-18-1816
Zopher Junior married Phebe Cooper on 1-18-1817

By examining the 1830 and 1840 Census, we are able to obtain a headcount, by gender, of each of the families of the three brothers. Approximate ages can also be objectively assessed from the census records, although the age ranges given in the census are known to be incorrect in some cases.

When older children are in the 1830 household, but not in the 1840 household, a presumption can be made that marriages had occurred. Because the brothers all married before 1820, by the time of the first, fully enumerated census in 1850, most of the children had married and left their parents’ households.

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1830 CENSUS
(THE SURNAME IS "JOHNSTON")

Census Page:

<u>220</u>	Zopher Junior's Household: (Married 1-18-1817)	Males	Females
		2 age 0-4	2 age 0-4
			1 age 5-9
		1 age 30-40 (Zopher Jr.)	1 age 30-40 (Phebe)

(The ages shown in this census are wrong in some cases.)

This Family is identifiable because of the 1850 Census, and their subsequent migration to Illinois in 1853:

- Sons: 1. Christopher Cooper, born c. 1822
 2. John Henderson, born 11-30-1829
- Daughters:
1. Jane, born 10-16-1817, who married Hiram Gibbs Johnson on 9-7-1837
 2. Hila Martha, born 5-11-1827, who married James H. Willis on 9-13-1847 and they lived on her father's farm in the 1850 Census.
 3. Mary, born c. 1828, who is single and in her father's 1850 household

In 1853, both sons, and the daughter, Jane, went to Hamilton County, Illinois with the parents. The married daughter, Hila Martha, went to Grundy County, Missouri in 1852.

226 **Listed in order of how they appear on the census page are:**

John's Household: (John married 2-7-1809)	Males	Females
	2 age 0-4	1 age 0-4
	1 age 5-9	1 age 5-9
	1 age 10-14	1 age 10-14
	1 age 15-19	1 age 15-19
	1 age 40-50 (John)	1 age 30-40 (Caty)

(The ages shown in this census are wrong in some cases.)

- John's sons are identified in his 1854 Will. The sons in the 1830 household are:
- (1) James, born 10-7-1812, who married Margaret Cox on 4-1-1834. They migrated to Missouri in 1859.
 - (2) Joseph A., born 7-30-1817, who married Nancy Mary Cradic on 5-23-1848. Joseph inherited his Father's 94-acre farm in 1855. In 1858, he migrated to Missouri.
 - (3) Landon Carter, born 8-21-1819, who married Catherine Maloney on 2-9-1841. They stayed in Greene County, Tennessee.
 - (4) John Jackson, born 12-28-1821, who married Martha Pearlina Foster on 9-24-1850. They migrated to Missouri in 1852.
 - (5) Samuel, born c. 1830, who migrated to Missouri about 1853.

ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR

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1830 Census page:

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John's household, continued:

John did not name his daughters in his Will, only referring to his "four daters". What becomes important is: (1) by 1830, all four daughters were born; (2) by 1840, three of John's four daughters had married and (3) by 1854 when John wrote his Will, all four daughters were then living.

From the Greene County Marriages, we can identify the Johnson females who married between 1831 to 1839 to men who lived in District 12:

- (1) Rebecca, who married John "Grimes" (Graham) on 4-20-1833. The 1850 census gives her YOB as 1803 which is incorrect. By 1855, she is in Missouri. In the 1860 and 1870 census, Rebecca's YOB is given as 1811. She is believed to be John's daughter.
- (2) Louisa, who married Robert Sample on 9-29-1836 and died before 1839. Because all four of John's daughters are still alive in 1854 (the date of John's Will), Louisa is most likely a daughter of John's brother, Joseph.
- (3) Jane, who married John P. Kilday on 2-6-1838. In 1840, Jane resided next door to John. The naming patterns of Jane's sons are identical to John's sons. Jane is the daughter of John.
- (4) Mary, who married Robert Sample on 2-8-1839. Mary's son is in the 1850 household of John Johnston. Mary is a daughter of John.

The youngest daughter Sally born about 1828 is known because she is unmarried and in her father's 1850 household.

The next household on page 226 is:

Robert Foster. Robert Foster married Mercy Johnston on 11-10-1802. Mercy is the sister of John, Joseph and Zopher Johnston Junior, and a daughter of Zopher Johnston Senior.

The next household on page 226 is:

Zopher Senior household:	Males	Females
	1 age 0-4	1 age 15-20
	1 age 60-70 (Zopher Senior)	

The young woman and child in his household remain "unidentified". It is most probable the woman is a family member. She may be a widowed daughter.

The next listing on page 226 is:

Joseph's Household: (Joseph married 12-18-1816)	Males	Females
	1 age 0-4	1 age 0-4
		2 age 5-9
	1 age 10-14	1 age 10-14
		1 age 20-30
	1 age 30-40 (Joseph)	1 age 30-40 (Elizabeth)

(The ages in the Census are wrong in some cases.)

The female age 20-30 would not be a daughter because of Joseph's 1816 marriage date. She could be an unidentified sister, born c. 1800-1810.

Joseph's sons can be identified from the Tax Lists and the Marriages:

ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR

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1830 Census page:

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Joseph's household, continued:

Sons of Joseph and Elizabeth Cooper Johnson (married 12-18-1816):

- (1) Joseph Addison, born 8-26-1817, who married Nancy Reynolds on 6-25-1841. In 1850, Joseph Senior is in his son's household. Joseph Addison migrated to Missouri in 1858.
- (2) Riley Macken born c. 1818, who married Lucinda Cox on 11-12-1840. Riley's year of birth is taken from the 1850 Census. We do not know Riley's exact year of birth. In 1850, Riley age 32 lived next door to his father. The annual Tax Lists are missing for most of the 1840's; hence, we cannot establish the year Riley became a taxable poll, i.e. upon attaining the age of 21. Riley and his family migrated to Missouri in 1856. His age in the Missouri census is wrong.

Only the two youngest daughters can be positively identified. They are unmarried and in their father's 1850 household and are:

- (1) Mary Jane, born c. 1825
- (2) Hiley, born c. 1828

Neither daughter married in Greene County, and they likely accompanied their brothers in the migration to Missouri before 1860. Their father, Joseph, is in Sullivan County, Missouri in 1860; however, he did not stay in Missouri and had returned to Greene County by 1861.

The two older daughters are no longer in their parents' 1840 household, having either married or died:

- (3) Probably, Louisa Johnson who married Robert Sample on 9-29-1836, who was deceased by 1839.
- (4) Daughter #4 has not been identified. There is no marriage for this daughter in the records between 1830 and 1840 for a Johnson female to a District 12 man. Either Daughter #4 did not reach adulthood, or she married in another County before 1840. The latter scenario is extremely unlikely.

1836 CIVIL DISTRICTS LISTING

The next comprehensive written record we have for Zopher Senior's Family is the 1836 Civil Districts Listing. In 1836, Greene County was segmented for the first time into 17 Civil Districts with defined geographic boundaries. Our Johns(t)on Family and one other non-related man of this surname are in Civil District 12. Most of our intermarried families lived in either District 12 or in adjacent District 11.

All men "of age" (21 or older) were included in the comprehensive Civil Districts Listing. By omission, we know that Zopher Johns(t)on Senior, Revolutionary War Soldier, had died by this time. Some researchers believe the reason Zopher Senior is not in this list was because of his advanced age. This is not the case. Two elderly Revolutionary War soldiers, both of whom are older than Zopher Senior, are found in the listing (Azariah Doty, born 1845; died 1851; and John Gass Senior, born c. 1758; died 1840); hence, the only reason for Zopher Senior's omission from the list is that he was deceased.

The Johns(t)ons found in Civil District 12 include John, Joseph and Zopher Johnston. Zopher is not listed as "Junior". This is another indication that the father, Zopher Senior, had died before 1836.

ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR

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1836 Civil Districts List, Continued:

There is one other man in the list of Civil District 12. He is William P. Johnson. William Powell Johnson is not part of the Zopher Family. I believe him to be part of the affluent Quaker Knob Johnson Families. William P. Johnson married Martha Frances Farnsworth on 8-25-1836. The Farnsworth Family was not a District 12 Family. Because of tax rosters, I believe William P. Johnson did not actually live in Civil District 12, but only owned land in this district. In later years, a son of William P. and Martha Farnsworth Johnson married into the Hardin Family of District 12. This son was Robert Powell Johnson and his family did live in District 12 in later years. The Robert Powell Johnson family are buried in Kidwell Cemetery. DNA by a descendant (Hubert) of Robert Powell Johnson confirms there is no relationship to our Zopher Johnston Family. The entire Roster of Civil District #12 is included as Appendix 1 in this book.

Between the years of 1830 and 1840, the older children of John, Joseph, and Zopher Johns(t)on Junior begin to marry. By 1840, these older children are no longer in their parents' household.

1840 CENSUS **(THE SURNAME IS "JOHNSTON")**

1840 Census Page:

<u>45</u> Zopher Junior's Household: (Married 1-18-1817)	Males	Females
	1 age 5-9	
	1 age 10-14	1 age 10-14
	1 age 15-20	1 age 15-20
	1 age 40-50 (Zopher Jr.)	1 age 40-50 (Phebe)

The son born after the 1830 census is Ellsworth. He died before 1850. One daughter is Hila Martha, born 5-11-1827. Hila Martha married James H. Willis 9-13-1847. They migrated to Missouri in 1852. One daughter is Mary, born c. 1828, who is in her parents' 1850 household.

The older two sons are Christopher Cooper Johnson, born c. 1822, who married Kathryn Kerbaugh on 12-31-1840; and John Henderson Johnson, born 11-30-1829, who is in his parents' 1850 household. John H. married shortly after the census on 10-30-1850 to Sarah Graham. Both of these sons accompany their parents in the migration to Hamilton County, Illinois in 1853.

The next person listed on Census page 45 is:

Christopher Cooper Junior, age 40-50. This clearly indicates Zopher Junior and his wife, Phebe Cooper Johnson, lived on Phebe's parents' farm after their marriage. The research into land deeds and cartography of the farms indicates the Roaring Fork Johnston farm and the Cooper farm were one or two miles apart.

Census Page:

<u>47</u> Joseph's Household: (Joseph married 12-18-1816)	Males	Females
	1 age 0-4	1 age 10-14
	1 age 20-29	1 age 15-19
	1 age 40-50 (Joseph)	1 age 40-50 (Elizabeth)

The son born after 1830 is believed to be Elijah, although he is not in his parent's 1850 household. On 7-17-1854, Elijah Johnson married Polly A. Hawkins, a District 12 Family. Elijah is never in a District 12 Tax List, which indicates he married and left Greene County before reaching the age of 21. The son, age 20-29, is Joseph Addison Johnson, born 8-26-1817. Joseph Addison married Nancy Reynolds on 6-25-1841. They migrated to Missouri in 1858.

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1840 Census page:

47

Joseph's household, continued:

The two younger daughters of Joseph and Elizabeth Cooper Johnson are unmarried and remain in their Father's 1850 household. The two younger daughters are Mary Jane, born c. 1825, and Hiley, born c. 1828. Neither daughter married in Greene County, Tennessee. Joseph's wife, Elizabeth, died before the 1850 census.

The next listing on Census page 47:

Jane Brown Cooper (born 1768), age 70-79, the widow of Christopher Cooper Senior. Jane is the mother of Joseph's wife, Elizabeth Cooper Johnston and Zopher Junior's wife, Phebe Cooper Johnston. In 1840, Jane Brown Cooper resided with her daughter Elizabeth's family. In Jane's household is a 20-29 year old male. This young man is Joseph and Elizabeth's son, Riley Macken Johnson, born c. 1818. Riley married Lucinda Cox on 11-12-1840. They migrated to Missouri in 1856.

Between the years 1851 to 1859, all of Joseph's children apparently migrated to Northern Missouri. Joseph also went to Missouri for a short time, appearing there in the 1860 Census. However, he returned to Greene County and appears consistently in the Greene County Tax Lists from 1861 until the year 1872, presumably the year Joseph died.

The next listing on Census page 47 is:

John's Household: (John married 2-7-1809)	Males	Females
	2 age 5-9	
	1 age 10-14	1 age 10-14
	2 age 15-19	
	1 age 20-30	
	1 age 50-60 (John)	1 age 40-50 (Caty)

John and Caty's oldest son, James, born 10-7-1812, married Margaret Cox on 4-1-1834. In the 1840 Census, James and Margaret are on Census page 45, two households from James' Uncle Zopher Johns(t)on Junior. James and Margaret Cox Johnston appear to live on the Christopher Cooper farm.

For John and Caty's older sons, refer to the 1830 Census for names, DOB, and the years they marry.

The two sons born after 1830, both of whom are named in John's Will, are:

Wiley Alfred, born 8-14-1831, who went to Grundy County, Missouri in 1858. There, Wiley married Martha Annes Maloney, a daughter of John Maloney Junior on 8-24-1862.

Elijah K., born 9-2-1833, who married Martha Babb on 2-28-1855 in Greene County. He migrated to Missouri before attaining age 21 because he never appears in a Greene County, Tennessee tax roster.

By 1840, three of John's four daughters had married and left John's household. Only the youngest daughter, Sally, born c. 1828, is in her parents' 1850 household. She does not marry in Greene County.

John Johnston died in Greene County in 1855. John's widow, Caty, and six of their seven sons migrated to Missouri before 1860. It is presumed the youngest daughter, Sally, also migrated to Missouri and married. By 1860, Sally was no longer in her Mother's household in Sullivan County, Missouri. Neither is Sally in the 1860 household of her brother, Landon Carter Johnson, who had remained in Greene County.

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1840 Census page:

The next listing on Census page 47 is:

John Kilday and his wife, Jane Johnston. Jane is the daughter of John and Caty Johnston. Jane married John Kilday on 2-6-1838. They lived on her father's farm at the time of the 1840 census.

Six households away from John and Caty is:

Robert Sample Senior (age 60-70). His son, Robert Sample Junior, married Louisa Johnson in 1836 and Mary Johnson in 1839. Because Louisa is deceased by 1839, it is believed Louisa is the daughter of John's brother, Joseph. Mary Johnson, the second wife of Robert Sample Junior, is believed to be the daughter of John. Mary and Robert Sample Junior appear in the 1840 Census on page 51 with one son, age 0-4 years. This son is Samuel P. Sample, age 10, who is in the 1850 household of his grandparents, John and Caty Johnston. Samuel P. Sample later migrated to Missouri, serving in the Civil War. It is likely Samuel migrated to Missouri with his widowed grandmother, Caty McKahen Johnston, after 1855.

Twelve households from John and Caty is:

Mercy Johnston Foster, the widow of Robert Foster Senior who had died in 1833. Mercy Johnston Foster is the sister of John, Joseph and Zopher Johnston Junior. Mercy died in Greene County shortly before the enumeration of the 1850 census. Several of Mercy's son migrated to Missouri, settling in Harrison County. Two sons and a daughter remained in Greene County, Tennessee.

AFTER 1850

The brother, Zopher Johnston Junior, migrated with his family in 1853 to Hamilton County, Illinois.

The brother, John, signed his Will on 11-8-1854. The Will was probated on 2-5-1855. Between the years of 1851 to 1858, John's widow, Caty, and six of their seven sons migrated to northern Missouri. Only their son, Landon Carter Johnson, born 8-21-1819, remained in Greene County, Tennessee.

The brother, Joseph, was in Missouri for a short period of time in 1860. He had returned to Greene County, Tennessee by 1861, when he continuously appears in the District 12 Tax Lists until 1872. It is presumed 1872 is the year Joseph died.

By 1860, only two male descendants of Zopher Johns(t)on Senior lived in Greene County, Tennessee. One was Landon Carter Johnson (1819 - 1880), the son of John and Caty McKahen Johnston. The other was Cornelius Johnson (c. 1841- 1863), the son of James (1812 TN - 1899 MO) and Margaret Cox Johnson and the grandson of John and Caty. At the time of the 1860 Census, Cornelius Johnson lived with Lemuel K. Cox. Lemuel K. Cox had purchased part of the Roaring Fork farm when Zopher Johnston Junior migrated to Illinois in 1853. Cornelius Johnson died unmarried during the Civil War.

By 1870, only one Johnson grandson of Zopher Johns(t)on Senior, Revolutionary War Soldier, remained in Greene County, Tennessee. He was Landon Carter Johnson (1819-1880) and his wife, Catherine Maloney Johnson (1820-1899). They are buried at the Mt. Pleasant Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cemetery known as "Cross Anchor".

Given the aforementioned limitations and uncertainties of parentage of the Johns(t)on daughters, the Family Histories of our Johns(t)on Families are now undertaken. Perhaps new information will be subsequently found some day that will shed further light on the existing ambiguities.

An analysis of the District 12 annual Tax Lists from 1850 through 1872 forms the basis of the "Migration Timeline" at Appendix 3. The store ledgers of Merchant Valentine Sevier follow:

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STORE LEDGERS OF MERCHANT VALENTINE SEVIER

The following record from the ledger of merchant, Valentine Sevier, was researched and transcribed by Phil Johnson:

Year 1813

Tue 13 Feb	Zopher Johnston	Eggs for wife (p 54)
Tue 30 Mar	Zopher Johnson, Jr	3 yr domestic manufact? (p 68)
Tue 13 Apr	Zopher Johnson	for wife 1 pr slippers (p 115)
Fri 4 Jun	Phebe Cooper	1 ½ yrd ribbon (p 159)
Tue 15 June	Zophar Johnson, Sen	for lady Eggs (p 173)
Fri 16 Jul	Zophar Johnson, Jr	bushel measure 2 lb (p 209)
Mon 19 Jul	Zophar Johnson, Sen	for wife 1 ½ doz eggs, 3 yd Blue muslin (p 213)
Tue Jul	John Johnson	Zophar's son for mother 5 ½ yds Cotton linen (p 213)
Mon 9 Aug	Zopher Johnson, Jun	? Tack ½ saddle bag (p 246)
Mon 23 Aug	Zophar Johnston, Sen	for wife 5/8 yds silk ¼ yd pink carrib?? 1/14 yds taw linen, 2 straining webb ½ doz needles 3 buckles 1 butcher knife Buttons 1 ½ doz (p 261)
Tue 12 Oct	John Sevier	1 Buckle (p320)
Tue 12 Oct	Zophar Johnson, Jr.	3 yds girth/4Buckles (p325)
Wed 13 Oct	John Johnson	1 handk
Thu 21 Oct	John Johnson	Zophar's son for 1 ¼ tobacco (p 346)

(I believe the amounts shown in parenthesis are stated in p = pence.)

The following record was researched and transcribed in 2000 by Jim Slone and Janet Murrian. It is entitled "From the Old Ledger Page 151 (b)". The name of the Merchant is not stated. I believe the Merchant is Valentine Sevier. The other Merchant in the Town of Greeneville was Robert Wyly. Both Zopher and Moses Johnston owed debts to his Estate; however, Robert Wyly was deceased before 1817.

1817

Zophar Johnston, Sen'r

March 13	1 Gal. Whiskey	
	5/3.1 lb. Coffee	
	2/6 for Wife 7/9	1.29 ½
March 27	½ doz. (illegible)	
	1 wooden bowl 1/4	1.23

THE FAMILY OF ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR, REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER OF GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Zopher Johnston Senior was born about 1762 at the Forks of the Delaware River in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. He came to Greene County, Tennessee in 1790 with his father, Zopher Johnston "the Elder". The name of Zopher Senior's mother is not known.

The Johnston family lived near Winchester in Frederick County, Virginia in 1781. In the summer of that year, Zopher Senior joined the Virginia Militia as a substitute for his brother, Joseph. Zopher Senior served two different terms for a total of about six months service. He was at the battle of Yorktown working in the hospital and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. On 10-24-1832, at the age of seventy, Zopher "Johnson" applied for a revolutionary war pension. Zopher stated he heard the siege guns firing "night and day". After the surrender, he returned to his home near Winchester. Zopher was called upon a second time by the Virginia Militia. British prisoners had been taken to Winchester, and Zopher was called to guard the prisoners and march them to Hagarstown, Maryland. This was his second and final service for the Virginia Militia.

It is believed Zopher Senior married about this same time. The name of his wife is not known, although her name was possibly Mary. All of Zopher Senior's sons named a daughter, Mary. Zopher Senior is in the 1782 Frederick County, Virginia Tax List with two persons in his household.

By 1790, Zopher Senior came to Greene County, Tennessee with his Father, Zopher "The Elder". Both Father and Son are found in the Captain Tate Company 1791/92 Tax List. The family resided in northern Greene County near today's Baileyton Road. Zopher Senior is in the 1809 Tax List with 189 acres of land located on Roaring Fork of Lick Creek. His sons and grandsons would continue to live on the Roaring Fork farm for another seventy years.

Zopher Johnston Senior is found in numerous Greene County Court records where he served on juries and supervised road construction. He was also an Ensign in the local Militia. In the 1830 Census, he is shown with one young female, age 15-20, in his household and one young male, age 0-4. We do not know who this young female is; however, it would seem likely she is a daughter, perhaps widowed, who lived with her young son, taking care of the elderly Zopher Senior. The census implies that Zopher Senior's wife was deceased by 1830. The last record of Zopher Senior's wife is found in a store ledger on March 15, 1817.

In 1832, Zopher Senior applied for a Revolutionary War Pension. He drew \$20 per year and is listed among those drawing pensions in Greene County. Zopher's pension application is transcribed and included at the end of this article.

Although Zopher Senior had several children and numerous intermarried kinfolk in Greene County, he acted as a marriage bondsman only one time. This was for the marriage of William Brown and Betsey Hankins in 1816. William Brown (1797-1864) was the son of David Brown (c.1773-1843). It is believed by this writer that Zopher Johnston Senior was the Uncle of David Brown and hence, the great-uncle of the groom, William Brown. The other bondsman to the marriage was William A. Hankins. William A. Hankins was the bondsman for Zopher Senior's sons Joseph, who married in December 1816, and Zopher Junior, who married in January 1817. (It is possible the 1816 marriage bondsman for William Brown was Zopher Senior's son, Zopher Junior, who would have been age 26 at the time. No designation of "Senior" or "Junior" is indicated on the marriage bond. However, the absence of "Junior" on the bond indicates to this writer that the bondsman was indeed the Father, Zopher Senior.)

Zopher Johnston Senior, the Revolutionary War Soldier of Greene County, Tennessee was probably deceased by 1836. He is not included in the comprehensive 1836 Civil Districts List. In the listing are his three sons, John, Joseph and Zopher (Junior), who is listed with no designation of "junior". This implies the father, Zopher Senior, was deceased by 1836.

THE FAMILY OF ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR, REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER

(Continued)

Zopher Johnston Senior has a military tombstone at Kidwell Cemetery. Kidwell Cemetery is very near the Johnston farm near today's Baileyton Road. This military marker was placed sometime after 1966, the date of the Buford Reynolds' Cemetery survey. Neither Zopher Johnston, nor any of the Revolutionary War soldiers who presently have military markers at Kidwell Cemetery, were included in the 1966 cemetery transcription by Bufford Reynolds and his associates. The military marker for Zopher Johnston has several errors. Zopher Senior's date of birth is given as 1754, although his date of birth is about 1762. Zopher Senior's date of death is given as 1839, when he was probably deceased by 1836. Zopher Senior's military service gives the wrong Company and the wrong State of Service.

It is the opinion of this writer that Revolutionary War Soldier, Zopher Johnston Senior, may not be buried at Kidwell Cemetery. I believe it is entirely more probable that he is buried in the Old Cooper Burial Ground, which is equally as near to his Roaring Fork farm as is Kidwell Cemetery. Another possibility is there could have been a family cemetery on Zopher Senior's farm. There is no doubt the Roaring Fork farm comprised 189 acres. In later years, each of Zopher Senior's sons, John and Joseph, owned 94 acres of this farm. The "missing" one acre of land could have been set aside for a family burial ground. Of course, it is equally as plausible that a subsequent survey adjusted the acreage downward by an acre. Another explanation for the "missing" acre of land would be loss by eminent domain for a public roadway.

Zopher Johnston Senior died intestate. No Will or Estate Inventory has been found in the Greene County records. Also, the lack of census records for the years 1790 through 1820 prevent a clear determination of how many children he had. All that is available to us are the annual tax lists, which are often missing in entirety or are incomplete, and the marriage records which have survived more-or-less intact. That Zopher Senior's three sons remained in Greene County, there can be no doubt. What is extremely unusual is none of his three documented sons named a son, Zopher.

The Greene County historian, T. Elmer Cox, relayed a story that Zopher Senior lived in a separate cabin on a knoll above Baileyton Road at Roaring Fork. His son, John, lived in his own cabin nearer to the road. The ruts left by wagon wheels leading up to the knoll were clearly visible only a few years ago. In Mr. Cox's book, Pocket Note History, he relayed another story. At the time of the Civil War, the Johnson man who lived there was a Union sympathizer. This "Johnson man" could have been either Zopher Senior's son, Joseph, or his grandson Landon Carter Johnson, or his great-grandson, Cornelius Johnson. Several bullets were fired into the log house. The occupant escaped through a rear door.

Absent a Will, Estate Inventory and early census records, the children of Zopher Johnston Senior and his wife, who is unknown to us, must be assessed with some degree of subjectivity. Still, secondary documentation is plentiful to make an assessment. DNA testing of male descendants of Zopher Senior's sons, John and Zopher Junior, confirm they are brothers.

The following children of Zopher Johnston Senior, Revolutionary War Soldier, are well documented:

1. Mercy/Martha, born c. 1782 in Virginia, who is believed to be the oldest child. On 11-02-1802, "Marsy" Johnston married Robert Foster. Mercy and Robert Foster lived next door to Zopher Johnston Senior on the Roaring Fork farm. Mercy had at least seven children and possibly nine. Several of these children migrated into Harrison County, Missouri in the 1850's. Two of their sons, Joseph A. Foster and Moses Foster, and a daughter, Nancy Foster Foshee, remained in Greene County. Mercy's husband Robert Foster died in 1833. Mercy Johnston Foster died in 1850 before the Census was enumerated. It is probable they are buried either at Kidwell Cemetery or in the Old Cooper Burial Ground in Greene County. **For further information please refer to the separate articles on the Robert and Mercy Johnston Foster Family.**

THE FAMILY OF ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR, REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER

(Continued)

2. John, born c. 1788 in Virginia. On 2-7-1809, John married Caty McKahen, bond by John Graham. After his father's death, John is listed in the District 12 Tax Lists as owning 94 acres of land, virtually one-half of his father's 189 acre farm at Roaring Fork. His brother, Joseph, owned an equal 94 acres. John and Caty Johnston had eleven children. John's Will was probated on 2-5-1855. John's burial place has not been located. He is probably buried at either Kidwell Cemetery or the Old Cooper Burial Ground. John bequeathed the farm to his son, Joseph A. Johnson. During the 1850's, John's widow, Caty McKahen Johnson, and six of their seven sons migrated to northern Missouri. The son, Landon Carter, was the only son to remain in Greene County. **For further information on this family, please refer to the separate articles on the John and Caty McKahen Johnston Family.**

3. Zopher Junior, born 10-15-1790 in Greene County, Tennessee. Zopher Junior was the first child born in Tennessee. On 1-18-1817, Zopher Junior married Phebe Cooper, bond by William A. Hankins. Phebe was the daughter of Jane (Brown) and Christopher Cooper Senior. Zopher Junior and Phebe resided on a 65 acre farm near Phebe's father, Christopher Cooper. Shortly before the 1850 Census, Zopher Junior purchased 103 acres of land from his nephew John Foster. In the 1850 census, Zopher Junior resided by his brothers, John and Joseph. Based on early census records, Zopher and Phebe had six children. Of the children who survived, most of them migrated with their parents to Hamilton County, Illinois. On 10-13-1852, Zopher Junior sold the 103 acre Foster farm to Cornelius Hardin. A parcel of 50 acres was sold to Lemuel K. Cox on 9-1-1853. Zopher Junior purchased his land in Illinois in December 1853. Phebe (Cooper) Johnston died on 6-6-1862. Zopher Johnston Junior died on 12-6-1866. It is believed they are buried on their farm in Macedonia, Illinois. Zopher and Phebe Cooper Johnston are the great-great-great grandparents of the author of this book. **For further information on this family, please refer to the separate articles on the Zopher (Junior) and Phebe Cooper Johnston Family.**

4. Joseph, born c. 1792 in Greene County, Tennessee. On 12-18-1816, Joseph married Elizabeth Cooper, bond by William A. Hankins. Elizabeth was the daughter of Jane (Brown) and Christopher Cooper Senior. Joseph also owned 94 acres of the original Roaring Fork farm in District 12. Based on early census records, Joseph and Elizabeth had seven children, three sons and four daughters. Elizabeth (Cooper) Johnston died before the 1850 census. Joseph continued to live on the Roaring Fork farm. The last year he appears in a Greene County Tax List is in 1871. It is believed he died the following year. Joseph and Elizabeth Cooper Johnston are probably buried in the Old Cooper Burial Ground. It is believed most if not all of their children migrated to Missouri during the 1850's. Joseph passed the 94 acre Roaring Fork farm to his only male relative living in Greene County. This was Landon Carter Johnson, the son of John and Caty McKahen Johnston, and Joseph's nephew. **For further information on this family, please refer to the separate articles on the Joseph and Elizabeth (Cooper) Johnston Family.**

5. Phebe, born c. 1800. On 1-15-1822, Phebe married Sherwood Hatley. Sherwood Hatley had served in the War of 1812 in North Carolina. He arrived in Greene County about 1820. Phebe and Sherwood had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Their son, John, migrated to Illinois and was killed in action during the Civil War. The oldest son, William Calvin Hatley, migrated to Missouri in the 1850's. In Missouri, he abandoned his wife and children, who then went to Hamilton County, Illinois shortly before the 1860 Census. Phebe Johnston Hatley died in Greene County between 1845 and 1848. It is almost certain she is buried in the Old Cooper Burial Ground. Sherwood Hatley remarried in 1849 to Amanda Williams; then after her death to Sarah "Sally" Clark. Sally is known to be buried in the Old Cooper Burial Ground. Sherwood remarried to his fourth wife, Bethena Reynolds England in 1865. He died on 3-17-1875 and is buried in the Old Cooper Burial Ground. **For further information on this family, please refer to the separate articles on the Sherwood and Phebe Johnston Hatley Family.**

These children of Zopher Senior can be very well substantiated from Court records, Land deeds, Tax Lists, census records, naming patterns of their children, and subsequent migrations into Illinois and Missouri.

**THE FAMILY OF ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR,
REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER
(Continued)**

The following are *probably* children of Zopher Johnston Senior based on who they married, where they resided in District 12, and continued association with the Johnston Family. What remains uncertain is if these women were daughters of Zopher Johnston Senior or if they were daughters of Zopher's brother, Moses. Moses was still in Greene County in 1807 and possibly later. It is believed Moses Johnston was in adjacent Hawkins County by 1813; however, men who are believed to be his sons are occasionally found in the Greene County records up to 1830.

If the females listed below are not Zopher Johnston Senior's daughters, they are definitely his nieces. Because these girls married and remained in Greene County, it is presumed they are the daughters of Zopher Johnston Senior and not the daughters of Zopher Senior's brother, Moses Johnston.

6. Sarah/"Sallie", born c. 1785. On 5-15-1806 "Sally" married John Graham, bond by James Gibson and Jotham Brown. (In the East Tennessee dialect, the Graham surname is spoken and sometimes spelled as "Grimes".) The marriage bondsman, Jotham Brown, guarantees Sallie was a member of the extended Zopher Johnston family. In the 1830 Census, Sallie and John Graham have three children in their household: one son, born c. 1815-20; and two daughters, one born c. 1826-30 and one born c. 1815-1820. John Graham was the bondsman for the 1809 marriage of Zopher Senior's son, John (child #2). The relationship between the Graham and Johnston/Johnson families continued for over sixty years and included pension affidavits, marriage bonds, interfamily marriages, and their migration into Missouri.

As of this date, research is not complete on Sarah and John Graham. Because John Graham married in 1806, he was probably born about 1785, and he *may* be related to James Graham Senior who died in 1813. In the 1813 Will of James Graham Senior, he named two sons, George and James Graham Junior. The son, George Graham, married Nancy Long in 1807. They are the parents of James (born 1808) and George Graham Junior (born 1810) who lived in District 12, and both brothers are buried at the Cross Anchor Church Cemetery. George Graham (Senior) also died in 1813, and his widow, Nancy Long Graham remarried to Eliakim Cox. In the 1830 Census, Eliakim Cox and his wife, Nancy Graham Cox, lived next door to Zopher Johnston Junior (child #3). Over the ensuing 15 year period, four marriages occurred between the Eliakim Cox and Johnston families. **For further information on the Cox and Graham Families, please refer to the separate article on Eliakim and Nancy Graham Cox.**

John Graham who married Sallie Johnston in 1806, *may be* the John Graham, age 65, (born c. 1785) who is in the 1850 Greene County census, with a younger wife, "Rebeckah", who he had married on 4-20-1833. Rebecca, born c. 1811, is believed to be the daughter of John and Caty McKahen Johnston. John Johnston (child #2 above) is the oldest son of Zopher Johnston Senior. If this is indeed the same John Graham, his first wife Sallie Johnston, a daughter of Zopher Johnston Senior, had died before 1833 and Sallie's husband, John Graham, had remarried to Sallie's niece. In John Graham's 1850 household was a daughter, Sarah age 17. On 10-30-1850, Sarah Graham married John Henderson Johnson, the son of Zopher Johnston Junior. John and Sarah Johnson migrated to Hamilton County, Illinois with John's parents. John H. and Sarah Graham Johnson were in Sullivan County, Missouri for a short period of time in 1855, when he was a charter member of the Campground Church organized in the home of Christopher Cooper Junior. They were back in Illinois by 1860.

It is not known when John Graham died; however, by 1855, his second wife, Rebecca Johnson Graham, and their children were in Grundy County, Missouri. There, on 9-16-1855, Mrs. Rebecca "Grimes" (Graham) remarried to James Simpson. The Simpson Family was also from Greene County, Tennessee. John and Rebecca Johnson Graham's daughter, Margaret, born on 1-27-1844, married Joseph A. Samples in Grundy County. The Samples Family was also from Greene County, Tennessee, and Mary Johnson, a daughter of John and Caty McKahen Johnston married Robert Sample in Greene County in 1839. Mrs. Rebecca Grimes was a charter member of the Campground Church organized in 1855 in Sullivan County.

**THE FAMILY OF ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR,
REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER
(Continued)**

7. Elizabeth/"Betsy", born c. 1800. On 10-20-1817, "Betsy" married William Crumley Senior, bond by William Crumley Senior and Jotham Brown Senior. A William Crumley married Lydia Brown (a daughter of Old Jotham Brown) on October 1, 1807, bond by William Crumley Junior, David Brown, Jotham Brown and James Gibson. The marriage bondsmen in 1806 for Zopher Johnston Senior's daughter, Sarah, (child #6 above) was also Jotham Brown and James Gibson.

To convolute matters even further, Lydia Brown (a daughter of Sylvanus Brown) married Aaron Crumley, in 1814, bond by Aaron Crumley, William Crumley Junior and William A. Hawkins; and in 1816, Rachel Brown (a daughter of Sylvanus Brown) married Isaac Crumley, bond by Isaac Crumley, William Crumley Junior and William Brown! The Johnston/Brown/Crumley group were intermarried multiple times, and the children of these unions continued the "family tradition".

William and Betsy Johnston Crumley are not found in the 1830 Census of Greene County, Tennessee. It is believed by a very knowledgeable Crumley Family researcher that William and Betsy Johnston Crumley removed to Lee County, Virginia during the 1820's. Because there are several men named William Crumley, different researchers hold differing opinions on "which" William Crumley married Betsy Johnston in 1817. The children of this marriage are equally uncertain.

A forthcoming book to be published in the 2007/2008 timeframe by Nella Smith Myers will shed further light on the various Crumley Families of Virginia and Tennessee.

8. Mary/"Polly", born c. 1800. On 3-18-1819, "Polly" married Jotham Brown. As with the name of Zopher Johnston, there are multiple Jotham Browns in early Greene County. The patriarch of the Brown family, was Jotham Brown who died about 1797 in Montgomery County, Virginia. It is the opinion of this writer that Jotham Brown's wife, Pheby, was a daughter of Zopher Johnston "the Elder". Four of their five sons came to Greene County by 1805. Several of Jotham and Pheby Brown's sons, named their sons "Jotham". It is believed the Jotham Brown who married Polly Johnston in 1819, was the son of David Brown. If this is the case, then Polly Johnston Brown died before 1824, when Jotham Brown, son of David, remarried to Polly McCurry on 3-31-1824. This Jotham Brown did not remain in Greene County. The following comment was found in the book, Pocket Note History, by Mr. T. Elmer Cox:

"October 19, 1970. Robert Howe, from Iowa, is looking up his great grandfather, Joatham Brown (1798-1848) who married Polly McCurry who lived until 1921. Eliakim Cox security for this marriage which was performed by John Hardin. Joatham was brother to Sylvannis Brown whose father was David who made a will. Joatham moved to Missouri with his family in the late 1830's and disappeared in 1843."

The Jotham and Pheby Brown Family and their four sons who settled in Greene County, Tennessee about 1805 are extensively covered in a separate chapter in this book. **For further information, please refer to the Jotham Brown Family and his sons Sylvanus, David, William and Jotham Brown Junior.**

The last marriage to occur in early Greene County that could be for a daughter of Zopher Johnston Senior occurred in 1825:

9. Lydia, born c. 1805. On 2-10-1825, Lydia married John Small. No bondsman is stated, but on the marriage license it reads: "married at house of William A. Hankins in presence of George McCahen and Mary Foster." William A. Hankins was the bondsman for Zopher Johnston Senior's sons, Zopher Junior (child #3) and Joseph (child #4). Mercy/Martha Johnston Foster (child #1), is a known daughter of Zopher Johnston Senior. Zopher Senior's son, John, (child #2) married Caty McKahen in 1809. Thus, all of the

**THE FAMILY OF ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR,
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(Continued)**

persons mentioned on the marriage license have a known association with the Zopher Johnston Senior family. Further, we know Jotham and Pheby (nee Johnston??) Brown and Christopher and Jane Brown Cooper named daughters, Lydia. There is every reason to believe, so too did Zopher Johnston Senior.

John Small was a neighbor of Zopher Johnston Senior in the 1828 District 12 Tax List. In the 1830 Census, John and Lydia Small lived three households from Aaron Crumley (see Child #7, above, Betsy Johnston Crumley) and six households from Christopher Cooper Junior.

Based on the 1830 Census, John Small was twenty years older than Lydia and this was his second marriage. In their 1830 household, John and Lydia Small had four daughters in their household, two of whom were under five years of age and two who were between 5 and 14 years of age. John Small is in the District 12 1833 Tax List and the 1836 Civil Districts List in District 12. He is not found in the 1840 Greene County census. There is no remarriage for Lydia (Johnston) Small in Greene County.

A genealogy history found in the Cox Library in Greeneville on A. (Alexander) B. Small *may or may not* be relevant to this family. A. B. Small served in the Mexican War between 1845-48. Excerpting from the genealogy papers: "A. B. Small was born in the small Sinking Creek community of....rural Greene County. Both parents died young and we do not know their names. He was raised by his grandfather, Daniel Small."

The 1830 Census of Greene County lists only four families with the surname of Small: John, age 40-50 (the husband of Lydia Johnson Small); Daniel Junior age 30-40; Knight age 30-40; and Daniel Small Senior age 70-80. All of these men are in the 1840 Greene County census except John Small, husband of Lydia Johnston. In the 1840 household of Daniel Small Senior (age 70-80) is a boy age 10-15 (born 1825-30). This young boy is believed by this writer to be Alexander B. Small. Thus, it is possible Alexander B. Small is the son of John and Lydia Johnston Small. If this is the case, then Lydia Johnston Small was deceased before 1840.

10. Other?? Some early researchers of this Johnston Family have included another daughter. She is Martha Johnson who married Isaac Justice on 11-02-1802, bond by Francis Johnson. The marriage occurred on the same day that "Marsy" (Mercy) Johnston (child # 1) married Robert Foster. This writer does not believe Martha Johnson who married Isaac Justice is a daughter of Zopher Johnston Senior.

Research has proven that "Marsy" Johnston's name was stated both as "Mercy" and as "Martha". Needless to say, Zopher Johnston Senior would not have named two daughters, "Martha". The 11-02-1802 marriages of Martha Johnson to Isaac Justice and Mercy/Martha Johns(t)on to Robert Foster were performed by different Justices of the Peace. This infers the marriages were not "double weddings" of sisters, but in fact, took place in different areas of Greene County.

Adding further secondary substantiation that Martha who married Isaac Justice is not a daughter of Zopher Johnston Senior is her first born son was named Francis. Surely the child was named for the bondsman to the marriage who frequently was either the bride's father or her brother. The name "Francis" Johnson most definitely does not occur in the family of Zopher Johnston Senior anywhere in any generation. The 1800-04 tax lists no longer exist; however, in 1799, the marriage bondsman, Francis Johnson lived south of the Nolachucky River and was listed in the William Crawford Company. This area was many miles away from the Zopher Johnston Family of Roaring Fork in northern Greene County.

By 1817, Martha Johnson Justice was deceased. Isaac Justice is enumerated in the 1850 Greene County census with his second wife, Mary "Polly" Woltz, who Isaac Justice married in Washington County, Tennessee on 10-21-1817. The son, Francis Justice, was still in his father's 1850 household.

**THE FAMILY OF ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR,
REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER**

(Continued)

There is no known or documented relationship between the families of Francis Johnson, Isaac Justice and Zopher Johnston. Thus, as of this writing, there is insufficient evidence to presume Martha Johnson, wife of Isaac Justice, was a daughter of Zopher Johnston Senior. It is the opinion of this writer she is not.

The transcription of Zopher Johnston Senior's 1832 application for a Revolutionary War Pension follows:

**ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR'S
APPLICATION FOR PENSION – REVOLUTIONARY WAR**

(Spelling and punctuation is unchanged.)

“WE JOHN HARDEN AND HUGH CARTER RESIDENT CITIZENS OF GREENE COUNTY TENNESSEE DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE ARE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH ZOPHER JOHNSON WHO HAS SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO THE FOREGOING A DECLARATION FOR A PENSION AND WE BELIEVE HIM TO BE SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE AND IT IS REPORTED AND BELIEVED IN HIS NEIGHBORHOOD THAT HE WAS A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION AND WE CAN ASSERT THAT OPINION SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED IN OPEN COURT THIS 24TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1832.

SIGNED: JOHN HARDEN
HUGH CARTER
V. SEVIER

AND THE SAID COURT DO HEREBY DECLARE IT AS THEIR OPINION AFTER THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MATTER AND AFTER INSPECTING THE INTEROGATORIES PRESCRIBED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT, THAT THE ABOVE NAMED APPLICANT, ZOPHER JOHNSTON, WAS A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER AND SERVED AS HE STATES. AND THE SAID COURT FURTHER CERTIFIES THAT IT APPEARS TO THEM THAT JOHN HARDEN AND HUGH CARTER WHO HAVE SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO THE ABOVE CERTIFICATE ARE CITIZENS OF GREENE COUNTY AND ARE CREDIBLE PERSONS AND THAT THEIR STATEMENT IS ENTITLED TO CREDIT.

SIGNED: R. MALONEY (SEAL)
J. BROWN (SEAL)
M. SIMON(??) (SEAL)

STATE OF TENNESSEE
GREENE COUNTY

I ANDREW PATTERSON CLERK OF THE COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS IN AND FOR SAID COURT DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING CONTAINS THE ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE SAID COURT IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICANT ZOPHER JOHNSON FOR A PENSION. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I HAVE HERE UNTO SUBSCRIBED MY NAME AND AFFIXED MY SEAL OF OFFICE IN GREENEVILLE THIS 25TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1832.

SIGNED: A. PATTERSON

**ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR'S
APPLICATION FOR PENSION – REVOLUTIONARY WAR
(Continued)**

STATE OF TENNESSEE GREENE COUNTY

OCTOBER SESSION 1832

ON THIS 24TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1832, PERSONALLY APPEARED IN OPEN COURT BEFORE THE JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS FOR SAID COUNTY ZOPHER JOHNSON A RESIDENT CITIZEN OF SAID COUNTY AGED SEVENTY YEARS WHO BEING FIRST DULY SWORN ACCORDING TO LAW DOETH ON HIS OATH MAKE THE FOLLOWING DECLARATION IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE BENEFIT OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS PASSED 7TH JUNE 1832. HE WAS BORN ON THE FORKS OF DELAWARE IN PENNSYLVANIA BUT THE COUNTY HE DOES NOT REMEMBER AND HE ENTERED THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS AND SERVED AS HERE IN AFTER STATED, TO WIT- HE ENTERED THE SERVICE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR HIS BROTHER JOSEPH JOHNSON WHO WAS DRAFTED TO SERVE A TOUR OF DUTY IN THE MILITIA IN FREDERICK COUNTY VIRGINIA IN THE SUMMER OF 1781 FOR THE TERM OF THREE MONTHS UNDER CAPT. GILKISON, LIEUTENANT ASHBY AND WAS IN THE REGIMENT COMMANDED BY MAJOR SCOTT AND COLONEL DARKE AND SERVED HIS TOUR OF DUTY AT AND NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH VIRGINIA AND HE REMAINED IN THE SERVICE UNTIL AFTER THE SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLACE AT YORK TOWN VIRGINIA AND WAS THEN DISCHARGED BY CAPT GILKISON WHICH DISCHARGE HE RECEIVED AFTER HE RETURNED HOME AND HE WAS OUT FROM THE TIME HE ENTERED THE SERVICE THAT TIME UNTIL HE RETURNED HOME FOUR MONTHS AND TWO WEEKS. NEARLY ALL THE TIME HE WAS OUT THAT TIME HE WAS IN THE HOSPITALE ATTENDING THE SICK AND WAS IN THAT EMPLOY DURING THE SEIGE OF YORK TOWN THEN HE HEARD THE GUNS NIGHT AND DAY DURING THE SEIGE. AFTER THE SEIGE HE RETURNED HOME AND IN A VERY SHORT TIME THE PRISONERS WERE SENT UP TO WINCHESTER NEAR WHERE HE RESIDED. AFTER THE PRISONERS CAME TO WINCHESTER HE WAS AGAIN DRAFTED TO GUARD THE PRISONERS AND THEN A SECOND TIME ENTERED THE SERVICE AT WINCHESTER ON THAT DUTY UNDER CAPTAIN __EATH(?) AND GUARDED THE PRISONERS AT WINCHESTER UNTIL THEY WERE MARCHED FROM THAT PLACE AND THEN WENT WITH THE PRISONERS TO POTOMAC RIVER AND THEN TO HAGARS TOWN IN MARYLAND WHERE THEY MET ANOTHER GUARD WHO RECEIVED THE PRISONERS AND HE THEN WAS PERMITTED AND DID RETURN HOME AGAIN. AND HE WAS THEN IN SERVICE BEFORE HE RETURNED HOME SOMETHING MORE THAN TWO MONTHS BUT THE PRECISE TIME HE CANNOT STATE WHICH MAKES THE WHOLE OF HIS TIME IN SERVICE AT LEAST SIX MONTHS AND TWO WEEKS. HIS DISCHARGE IS LONG AGO LOST SO THAT HE CANNOT NOW PRODUCE IT.

HE HAS LIVED IN GREENE COUNTY WHERE HE NOW LIVES FOR FORTY YEARS OR MORE AND MOVED FROM NEAR WINCHESTER TO THIS COUNTY. HE HAS NOT ANY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS SERVICE AND DOES NOT KNOW OF ANY WITNESSES TO PROVE HIS SERVICE EXCEPT THE AFFIDAVITS HERETO ANNEXED AND THERE IS NOT ANY RESIDENT MINISTER IN HIS NEIGHBORHOOD TO CERTIFY FOR HIM. HE HEREBY RELINQUISHES EVERY CLAIM TO A PENSION WHATSOEVER EXCEPT THE PRESENT AND DECLARES THAT HIS NAME IS NOT ON THE PENSION ROLL OF ANY STATE OR ITS AGENCY. SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED IN OPEN COURT THE DATE ABOVE.

V. SEVIER

Y
ZOPHER JOHNSON
HIS MARK”

END OF TRANSCRIPTION

**ZOPHER JOHNSTON SENIOR'S
APPLICATION FOR PENSION – REVOLUTIONARY WAR
(Continued)**

The last document in the pension file is a cryptic letter sent from Jonesborough, Tennessee dated 8-8-1836. The status of Zopher's payment is mentioned along with the pension claims of other Revolutionary War soldiers:

"JONESBOROUGH, TENN
AUGUST 8, 1836

HON MR. ____ (NAME NOT READABLE)
ACTING COMMISSIONER

SIR:

THE RECEIPT & VOUCHER OF ZOPHAR JOHNSTON IS ENCLOSED YOU FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING THE OFFICIAL ORDER FOR ITS PAYMENT AS IT HAS BEEN DEFERRED BY REASON OF NO APPLICATION BEING MADE UNTIL THE GENT IS (INTER-???WORD NOT READABLE??) WITHOUT AN ORDER TO THAT EFFECT."

END OF TRANSCRIPTION

Postscript:

Zopher Johnston Senior, a Revolutionary War Soldier of Virginia drew a pension of \$20 a year until his death. His date of death is not known; however, the last document in the pension file is dated 1836.