

Generation Two

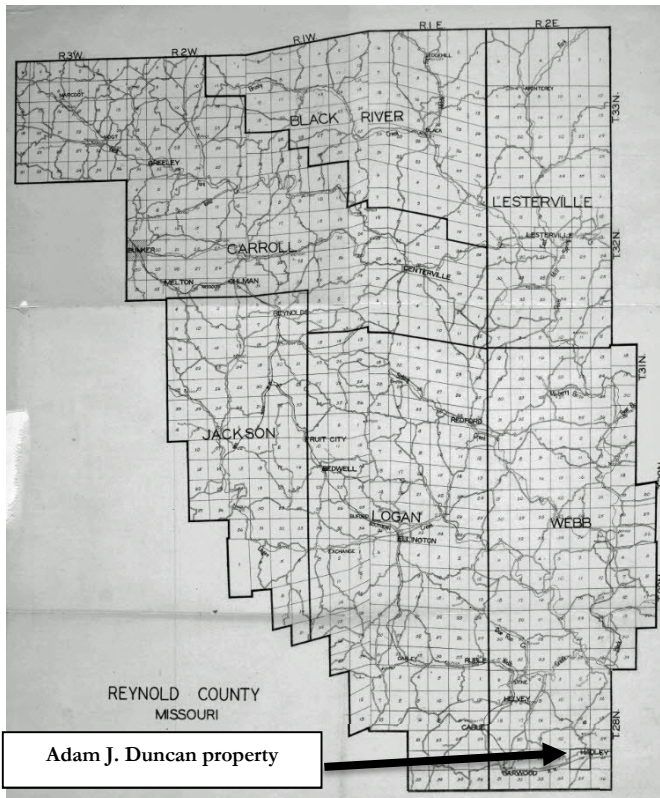
William Johnston Family Tree Generations 1-3



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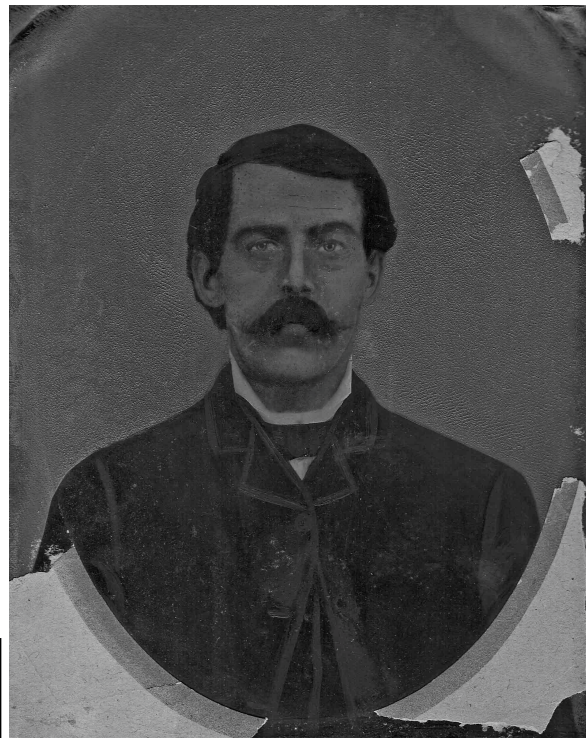
Melvina Johnston Mann



Melvina Johnston Mann was born on 8 May 1831 in Wayne County, Missouri. She is listed in the 1850 Missouri Reynolds County census as Melvina Mann. The household included Catherine (Miller Johnston) Mann, Phineas “Finus” Mann, Lucinda Mann, Sarah Mann, Perry Mann, Allan Mann, Frederick Mann, Mary Mann, Margaret Mann, and Melvina Mann.

Most likely, Melvina Mann was actually Melvina Johnston, eldest child of William and Catherine (Miller) Johnston. Catherine married Phineas Mann after William Johnston died in about 1844. In the 1850 census, all the children had the last name of Mann, even Frederick, who is definitely the son of William and Catherine. The confusion arises from the use of the step-father’s last name. Melvina, according to Phineas Mann’s probate documents, is not the daughter of Phineas Mann and his first wife, Deanna Duncan. Goodspeed’s History of Southeast Missouri (1888) refers to Melvina as the daughter of

Andrew and Susan Duncan Mann, but no records have been found to substantiate this relationship. The most conclusive proof that Melvina was the child of William and Catherine is based on DNA tests submitted to Ancestry.com by a descendant of William and Catherine, Virginia Ann Johnston Dolce, and by Allison Cotton a descendant of Melvina and her husband Adam J. Duncan. The tests show a strong match.



Adam J. Duncan
The photograph, provided by descendants of Duncan, is believed to be Adam.

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Melvina married **Adam J. Duncan** in 1851 and they lived in Reynolds County, Missouri. Adam, the son of Eli Duncan and Rebecca Johnson, was born on 19 Dec 1824 in Madison County, Missouri.¹ On 1 Sep 1859 Adam purchased land in T28N_R2E, Section 26 (Webb Township) of Reynolds County.² The 1860 Logan, Reynolds County census lists “Malvina Mann Duncan,” wife of Adam Duncan and mother of **Henry, Eli, Rebecca,** and **Catherine**. In a list of citizens eligible for service during the Civil War, Adam’s name is found: Reynolds County, Logan Township, age 40, farmer and married. Additional children are listed in 1870 are **Mary, Martha,** and **Richard**. The History of Southeast Missouri (1888) gives her name as Melvina Mann, born in 1831.

Melvina died on 4 Sep 1890 and Adam died on 14 Jan 1905. Both are both buried in Alwood Cemetery in Reynolds County.

Adam J. Duncan and Melvina had the following children: **Henry C. Duncan** born Jan 1852, **Rebecca Jane Duncan** born 9 Sep 1853, **Eli A. Duncan** born about 1854, **Nancy Catherine Duncan** born about 1859, **Mary Elizabeth Duncan** born 29 Mar 1861, **Martha L. Duncan** born 30 Sep 1866, and **Richard A. Duncan** born 28 Feb 1869



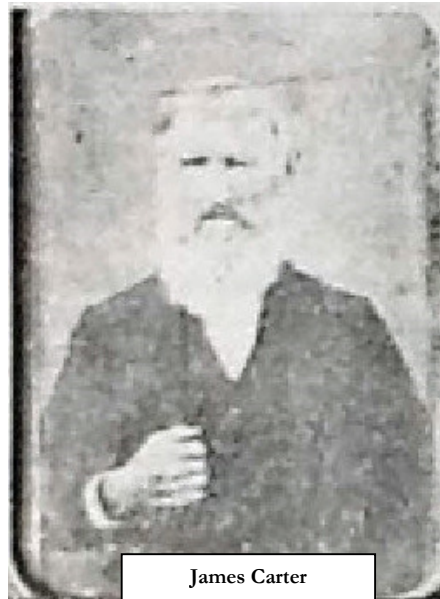
Alwood Cemetery

Lucinda Johnston

Lucinda Johnston, middle child of William Johnston and Catherine Miller, was born on 26 Jul 1835 in Missouri. In 1850 she lived with her mother and step-father, Phineas Mann, in Reynolds County,

Missouri. She was listed as Lucinda Mann in this census. Lucinda first married **Lewis (Louis) Copeland** on 4 Dec 1853 in Reynolds County, Missouri.³

Lewis was the son of Landon (Landen) Copeland and Elizabeth Johnston⁴ and was born on 19 Feb 1837 in Logan Creek, Ripley County, Missouri. In 1860 Lewis, Lucinda, and their son James lived in the Black River Township in Reynolds County, Missouri where



James Carter



Lucinda Johnston Carter

Lewis was a farmer. Lewis died in about 1863 and is reported to be buried at the old Landen Copeland farm at Logan Creek, Ripley County.

Following Lewis’ death and after the Civil War, Lucinda married **James Carter** in about 1870. James was born on 20 Sep 1823 in Wayne County, Missouri and was the son William Carter and Martha Nancy Mann. It was the second marriage for each. James’ first wife was also named Lucinda, Lucinda Chilton, and they were married in about 1847. Much confusion has resulted from this similarity.

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There is also confusion about Lucinda's last name. When her daughter with James Carter (Margrete Katherine Carter Lloyd) died, her parents were listed as James Carter and Lucinda Mann. The informant was Lyman Lloyd, Lucinda's grandson. Again, as in the case of Melvina, the surname of the stepfather was used but Lucinda's own death certificate, with her son James Copeland as the informant, lists her parents as Wm. Johnston and Katy Miller. This would have been the accurate recording.

James Carter's family moved to the Logan Creek area in the early 1830s and here he spent the rest of his life. In 1853, James purchased 40 acres from the US government for \$50 and built his home on the south side of Logan Creek. He took advantage of the Homestead Law and purchased the adjoining 200 acres for only an additional \$25.

Even though James did not serve in the military during the Civil War because of bad eyesight, he nevertheless felt the horrors of the war. According to a family history by Jeff Carter, James was constantly tormented by the local Captain William Leeper who kept commandeering any food that he had, and by bands of marauding guerrillas who went through the country robbing and killing.⁵

James' first wife died in July 1869 and James, a single parent with eight children, quickly married Lucinda Johnston Copeland. The family history recalls, "It was perhaps a practical matter as much as necessity. He was not able to both care for the eight children and run the farm."⁶ The Carter home was on the south side of Logan Creek on a bank above the creek. The log and cut timber house had a breezeway or dogtrot, between the kitchen and the living room. Outside there was a wire that went down the hill to a spring. A bucket was attached to the wire and was wound down and back to bring water from the spring. The house was about a mile from the grist mill that was run by his son, John.⁷

Family member recall that James was a sickly man. "When the creek got up one time, he carried the rails back to rebuild the fence. He came home with a bad cold and was bleeding from his lungs. Then he was never able to do very much."⁸

James died on 12 Aug 1899 in Carters Mill, Reynolds County, Missouri. He was originally interred in Carter's Mill Cemetery in Wayne County, Missouri but was later moved to the Government Cemetery, Ellington, Reynolds County, Missouri. Fred Carter, James, and Lucinda Johnston Carter's son, took over the farm following James' death and Lucinda lived on the farm until she died on 12 Mar 1912 of pneumonia. Lucinda was buried in Copeland Cemetery, Reynolds County, Missouri with her first husband.

Lewis Copeland and Lucinda Johnston had two children: **James M. Copeland** born 1855 and **Robert Copeland** born about 1860. James Carter and Lucinda Johnston also had two children: **Frederick Franklin Carter** born 12 May 1872 and **Margrete Katherine Carter** born 2 Feb 1874.

Frederick Miller Johnston

Frederick Miller Johnston, the only son and youngest child of William Johnston and Catherine Miller, was born in June 1841 in Ripley County, Missouri.^{9,10 11} He was raised by his mother and her second husband, Phineas "Finis" Mann, in Reynolds County, Missouri. He carried the last name of Mann in the 1850 census, but all other records list his last name as Johnston. By age 15 Frederick, known as Fred, owned his own farm in Ripley County. He had blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion and was 5' 10" tall.¹² He married **Frances Copeland** in 1858 in Ripley County, Missouri.^{13,14} Frances was born in Butler County in 1839.¹⁵ She and Fred had one son, **William Johnston**, who died young.¹⁶

Following Frances' death in 1861¹⁷ Fred married **Margaret Ann McFadden** in 1864 in Ripley County, Missouri.^{18,19,20} Margaret Ann was born on 11 Aug 1849 in Greenville, Wayne County, Missouri,^{21,22,23,24,25,26} and was the daughter of Pennington McFadden and Louisa Johnson.²⁷ The McFadden²⁸ family was a large Irish clan who came from Virginia and settled in Wayne County before 1815 in an area known as Greenwood Valley. It was called "Greenwood" because the beautiful valley was a forest of enormous pine trees reaching for the sky. Pennington McFadden was born in Missouri about 1815

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Johnston-McFadden home, Greenwood Valley

and by 1840 he had established his own household in Greenwood Valley. He and his younger brother William loved horse racing and cleared the pine forest and built a track where they trained race horses and sold them to owners as far away as New Orleans.²⁹ The Civil War put an end to the race horse business and to most other businesses in the area. Terror and malnutrition left a searing mark on the families who remained.³⁰

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF Missouri TOWN OF Ironton

I, Frederick M. Johnston, born in Missouri, aged twenty three years, and by occupation a Farmer, do hereby acknowledge to have volunteered this first day of September, 1864, to serve as a Soldier in the Army of the United States of America, for the period of Twelve Months, unless sooner discharged by proper authority: Do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing, as are, or may be, established by law for volunteers. And I, Frederick M. Johnston, do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed to, at Ironton Mo this first day of September, 1864. Frederick M. Johnston
Before me, J. H. Powell, Notary Public.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the above-named Volunteer, agreeably to the General Regulations of the Army, and that, in my opinion, he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity, which would in any way disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have strictly inspected the Volunteer previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that, to the best of my judgment and belief, he is of lawful age; and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, I have strictly observed the Regulations which govern the recruiting service. This soldier has Blue eyes, Dark hair, Fair complexion, is five feet ten inches high.

P. H. Powers 2nd Lt
47th Regiment of Mo Volunteers,
RECRUITING OFFICER.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office, at Ironton Mo, this first day of September, 1864.

J. H. Powell
Notary Public.

Manuscript into the service of the United States, for twelve months or until discharged, from date of enlistment, in Company 76 47th Regiment of Mo Volunteers, on the 1st day of Sept, 1864 at Ironton Mo.

Civil War Enlistment Document

Fred first joined the Confederate army in the early years of the Civil War. He said he joined because he “got scared by being told about the Federal troops coming though and destroying and pillaging.”³¹ He served about five months before he left the army near Batesville, Arkansas.

He enlisted in the Union Army at age 23 on 1 Sep 1864 in Ironton as a private. He joined Company H of the 47th Regiment, Missouri Infantry and mustered in on 5 Sep 1864 at Pilot Knob, Missouri.³² The 47th Infantry Regiment was a mounted regiment under the command of General Thomas Ewing. The men of the 47th Regiment enlisted for a six month tour of duty and were the newest of General Ewing’s soldiers. They were stationed in the same section of the state that included Fort Davidson at Pilot Knob, Missouri. At the time of the formation of the regiment, the Missouri draft was underway. Men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five had to register for the draft and even if a man had

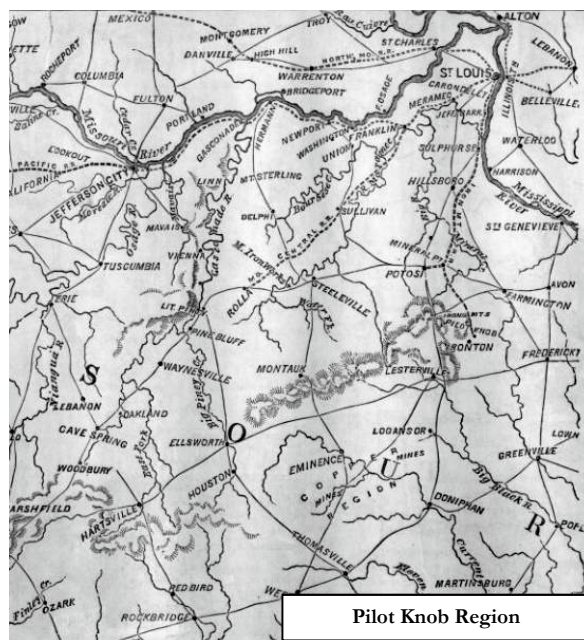
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been discharged for a disability but could pass a physical, he was subject to the draft. Many men enlisted with the 47th Regiment to keep from being sent to Missouri regiments fighting in Georgia, Tennessee, or other southern states. Fred and his wife, Margaret Ann McFadden, had a daughter by the time he joined the Union forces. It would seem likely that he joined thinking that by volunteering for the 47th he would stay close to home. Many of the men who enlisted had prior service and some of the men who enlisted in the regiment had sympathies with the South and joined regiments like the 47th Missouri to keep from fighting against the Confederacy. They did not know that they would be fighting for their lives in a few short days.

After the official mustering into service on 11 Sep 1864, Company H of the 47th Missouri Volunteer Infantry Mounted, under the command of Lieut. Erich Pape, moved out to reconnoiter the country as far south as Doniphan, Ripley County, Missouri. Within nine days Company A was involved in the burning of Doniphan. In fifteen days Company E was fighting General Price's army in Ironton, Iron County, Missouri. After only sixteen days of service Company A, E, F, G, H and I were involved in a major battle at Fort Davidson (The Battle of Pilot Knob) and then retreated from Fort Davidson to Leasburg, Crawford County, Missouri. Fred Johnston was assigned to Company H.

In September of 1864, the North had a reason to believe the long and bloody Civil War would soon be over. General William T. Sherman, brother-in-law of General Ewing, had just taken Atlanta. President Abraham Lincoln's re-election seemed certain, but as the election neared, the Confederate army launched an audacious plan to capture the storehouses of St. Louis, to gain recruits and to control a large portion of Missouri. The hope was that Union losses in this campaign might tip the balance against Lincoln in the upcoming election.

At the beginning of autumn in 1864 Confederate Major General Sterling Price led between 12,000 and 15,000 troops into Missouri. On his way to St. Louis, he stopped to attack a small fort twenty miles west of his march to St. Louis in order to gain supplies to use in the campaign. Fort Davidson at Pilot Knob held large supplies of ordinance and commissary and quartermaster stores.



Union Major-General William Rosecrans sent Brigadier-General Thomas Ewing, Jr., St. Louis district command, to assess the situation, to make a stand there and if possible, delay Price and the Confederates until St. Louis could be reinforced and entrenched. Rosecrans was also concerned for the safety of the immense supply depots and wagon trains at Rolla and Springfield. General Ewing, accompanied by four companies of the 14th Iowa Infantry, reached Pilot Knob by noon on 26 Sep 1864 only a few hours ahead of Price and spent the night organizing his command. The only men available were men from a few Missouri companies, the Iowa regiments, some militia, the detailed soldiers, and employees of the supply departments, and a few remaining citizens. The total number did not exceed 1,100 men.

“Price assaulted at daylight with one division, and later with two, aided by his artillery, which maintained a plunging fire from hillsides overlooking the fort, while he sent his third division to Mineral Point, in Ewing’s rear, to cut the railroad, intending to capture the whole of Ewing’s force.”³³ Ewing held his post for two days, “successfully repulsing repeated assaults, and inflicting such loss upon the enemy that their dead and wounded found on the field actually exceeded in number the

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whole of his command. But he realized his precarious position of his little band, and under cover of night he evacuated the fort, blew up the magazines, and with all of his men and field guns, marched toward Rolla, a fortified camp one hundred miles westward, fighting four days and nights with Price's third division on flank and rear. He reached Rolla October 2, the survivors exhausted by the tremendous strain, and many wounded. He had delayed Price a full week, compelled him to abandon the attack upon St. Louis, and set an example for the other Union soldiers who soon afterward defeated and routed Price, and drove him from the state. General Ewing's loss in all the fighting, including the retreat, was 350 men, while Price's loss was fully 1,500."³⁴

Fred was not at Pilot Knob for the battle but had battle adventures of his own. On Sept. 26, the day of the fighting at Pilot Knob, Fred was sent on a mission to escort a post wagon train to St. Louis. James McFadden and Martin V. L. Noah McFadden, Frank Charlton, Edwin Farr, William Golden, Phillip H. H. Hickman, William L. Morgan, William Morris, Daniel M. Parker, Benjamin Franklin Pew, John Pew, James Reese, Houston Smith, Joseph E. Smith, John Wesley Stevenson, Cornelius Sutton, Lt. James Sutton, Robert Thomason, Absalom K. Whitner, and Algin Sidney Wray were among the 35 men on this mission led by 1st Lieut. Merida P. Tate. "On Sept 26 furnished 1st Lieut. Tate and 35 men to escort post train to St. Louis, Missouri. Train was attacked on the 27th Sept. near Hopewell Furnace, Missouri."³⁵ In the engagement we lost one man wounded," signed E.H. Lipscombe.³⁶ Hopewell Furnace, now called Hopewell, is located in Washington County, Missouri and was home to large smelting furnaces along the Iron Mountain Railroad.

The wagon train left Ft. Davidson during the night of Sep 26 and reached the vicinity of Hopewell at around 2:00 in the afternoon. Here the train ran into trouble as they entered the edge of an old out-field. The Confederates had set a trap here and the advance wagons fell into it. The enemy was on both sides of the road and since no soldiers were at the front of the wagon train, the Confederate troops ordered the wagons to keep driving. The lead wagons were cut off from the rest of the train. "A brave teamster, Alfred Bird, turned his mule team and wagon across the road, tangling his mules among the trees and saplings blocking the road. He drew his revolver, ready to fight. As the soldiers jumped from their wagons and started for



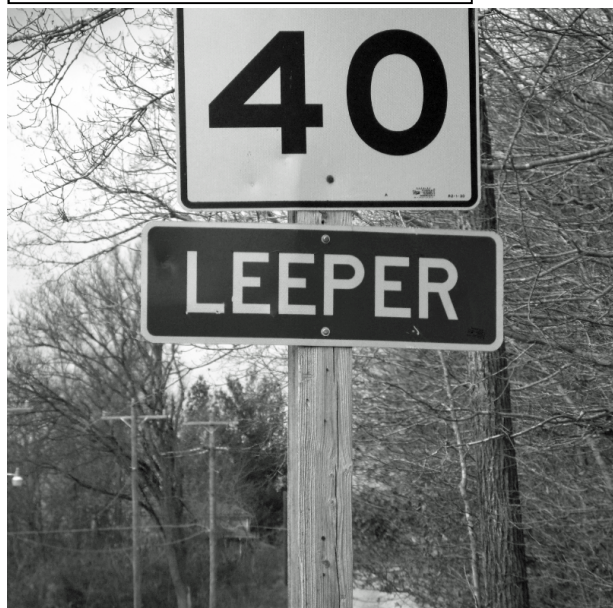
the head of the train, a Negro woman came running back crying, 'Hurry up, soldiers! De rebels are comin!'" A fight ensued but the enemy was a small force and was soon driven back. Lt. Tate ordered the soldiers down. The rebels soon attacked again with reinforcements, about 800 in number. The 35 Union soldiers stayed until they heard the rebel officers yell, "Charge!" Everyone then abandoned the wagons, running and scattering in all directions. Some were killed and captured but many escaped. Fred Johnston escaped capture but did have his horse shot out from under him. The rebels captured the wagon train and 23 Negroes. They turned the mules loose, burned some of the wagons and confiscated the rest including seven wagons, two caissons, a traveling forge, and a number of mules and horses.³⁷

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Fred mustered out of the army on 29 Mar 1865 and returned home to the 160-acre farm in Greenwood Valley.^{38,39,40} Here he and Ann raised 10 children.⁴¹ The land originally belonged to Ann's father,

[illegible]

1870 Census (above) Leeper sign (below)



Pennington McFadden. He was known to give portions of his land in Greenwood Valley to his children as they married. According to the 1870 census, the 77th house and the 78th family were Pennington McFadden (Ann's father age 55), his wife Louisa (37), and daughters Nancy (15) and Louisa (5). The next two houses belonged to common laborers, and the 80th house and the 81st family was Leandrew (Lee Andrew) McFadden (41), his wife Martha (32), and their son Leandrew (3). The 81st house and 82nd family was Frederick Miller Johnston (28), his wife Margaret Ann McFadden (21), and their daughters Martha (5) and Sophronia (2).⁴²

Fred had a sense of humor and his grandchildren recalled that he would tease them and show them his navel, claiming that it was a wound he had received during the Civil War. He was a loving man and when his daughter's

husband, James Alexander Grassham, died young, Fred insisted that Mary Olive bring her three children home to the farm.

After Fred retired from farming, he became the postmaster of nearby Leeper, a stop on the Iron Mountain Railroad, for 4 years just before his death on 28 Feb 1907. The post office was just about four miles from his home in Greenwood Valley, on the modern SR 45, just 2 miles north of Mill Spring, Missouri, so he lived in the post office during the week. According to the notice about his death, he was found dead in small room behind the post office where he slept. A telegram was sent immediately to Doniphan to his wife, who was visiting their children in Doniphan. The family left immediately for Leeper on the train.

Found Dead in Bed – Wayne County Journal- Mar 7, 1907

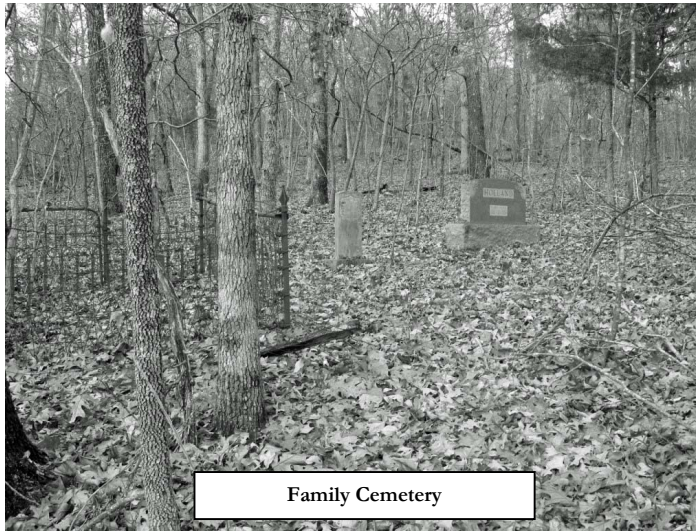
Fred Johnson, Postmaster at Leeper, Dies of Heart Trouble

The little town of Leeper was shocked last Friday morning when the report was given out that the postmaster, Fred Johnson, who slept in a room just back of the post office was lying dead in his bed.

Mr. Johnson was up the evening before when passenger train No 1 went south and attended to the distribution of the mail, and while he had been on the puny list for a

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few days no one was expecting to find the deplorable condition that they did the following morning. It is thought he died of heart trouble.



Family Cemetery

about four years. For a number of years prior to his coming to Leeper he was engaged in the business of farming in Greenwood Valley, where he raised a large and respectable family. At the time of his death he was about 65 years old; was a member of the Masonic order, with his membership at Piedmont, and was one of our best and most highly respected citizens.

Mr. Johnson had been postmaster at Leeper for



F. M. Johnston's Tombstone

The condolment [sic] of his death is not confined to his relatives but to hundreds of friends, whose good fortune it was to meet and know him.⁴³

He was buried in Greenwood Valley Cemetery in Wayne County, MO.⁴⁴ The cemetery is located on the family farm, has no actual name on it, and is down the road from Shady Nook Church, just off KK Highway. There are only three stones: Frederick Johnston has a Civil War tombstone there; Ollie Johnston Holland has a red granite stone; and that of Clive Johnston who drowned on 3 July around the age of 18. "When one drives down the gravel road past Shady Nook, on down Greenwood Valley, a little over a mile away on the road's left fork, the road makes a sharp turn to the left. An old barn is on right of the curve. You have to park there, go into the field, go across a small creek and follow the fence along the woods up the hill. The small cemetery is to your left, in the woods."

Margaret Ann McFadden Johnston, who often spent time in Doniphan, Missouri visiting several of her children who lived there, moved permanently to Doniphan following Frederick's death. Margaret Ann valued education and encouraged all her children to pursue schooling, which they did. Many became teachers at an early point in their careers. Kathryn Grassham Potter, great-granddaughter of Margaret Ann, wrote of her memories:



Oak Ridge Cemetery, Doniphan

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“My grandmother, Ollie Johnston Grassham Holland lived her latter life in Philadelphia but returned each summer to visit. On one of her visits, we took her back to Shady Nook Community to visit her old friends and check on the family cemetery. On one of the visits we visited Aunt Jo Scott. Aunt Jo outclassed the people around her at one time. She had a sophistication that most people around her didn’t have – her dress and manners. But the day we visited was hot and dusty, so we sat on the front porch which was hard to find. It was just a safe place to put a chair. The Scotts had an only son. When he was about fourteen, he died with typhoid fever. Aunt Jo had been devastated. My great grandmother, Margaret Ann, had suspected that Aunt Jo was about to take her life. Aunt Jo told about Margaret riding a horse down the hot dusty road with a twig to hasten her horse. I don’t know what she said to Aunt Jo but it changed her mind. Aunt Jo raised two or three deserted children. This story gave me a picture of my great grandmother with her caring, concerned ways for other people. Possibly she was regarded as a good woman.”

Margaret Ann died on 5 Mar 1916 in Doniphan^{45,46} and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Doniphan, Ripley County, Missouri next to her son, Frederick Miller Johnston, Jr..^{47,48}

Obituary

Mrs. Ann Johnston, nee McFadden, was born in Greenwood Valley, Wayne County, Missouri, August 11th, 1849 and departed this life at her residence in Doniphan, March 4th, 1916 at 8:30 p.m.

She was married to Frederick M. Johnston, March 11th, 1864. He died February 26, 1907.

She was the loving mother of six sons and four daughters. Her son Clive and her daughter Mrs. [W. R.] McFadden preceded her to the spirit world.

The five sons and three daughters who mourn her loss are as follows” R. P., Will, Eugene, John, Fred, Mrs. Frona Kitchens, Mrs. Ollie Holland and Mrs. Ethel Chilton.

She accepted Christ as her personal Savior early in life and has been a member of the Christian church for about 30 years.

The funeral services were held at the residence, Monday morning, at 10 o’clock, and were conducted by Rev. J. W. Worsnop, pastor of the Methodist church. They were concluded by him at the grave in Oak Ridge cemetery near Doniphan.

We sympathize with the bereaved family, and pray that He who is the God of all comfort will give them the consolations of His Holy Spirit.

“And though we cannot clasp her hand

Nor look upon her face,

Not listen to her voice again,

Nor watch her ways of grace,

Still we can keep her memory bright,

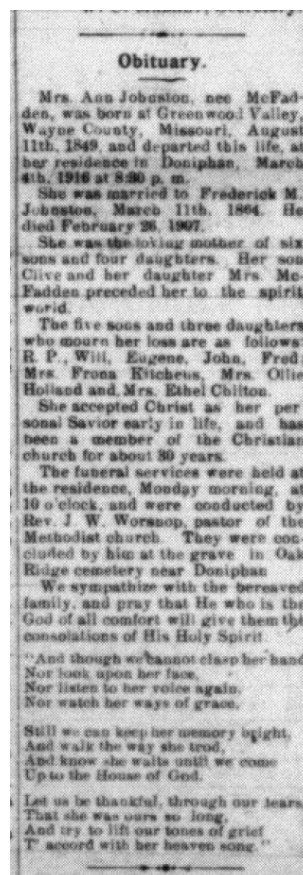
And walk the way she trod,

and know she waits until we come

Up to the House of God.

Let us be thankful, through our tears,

That she was ours so long,

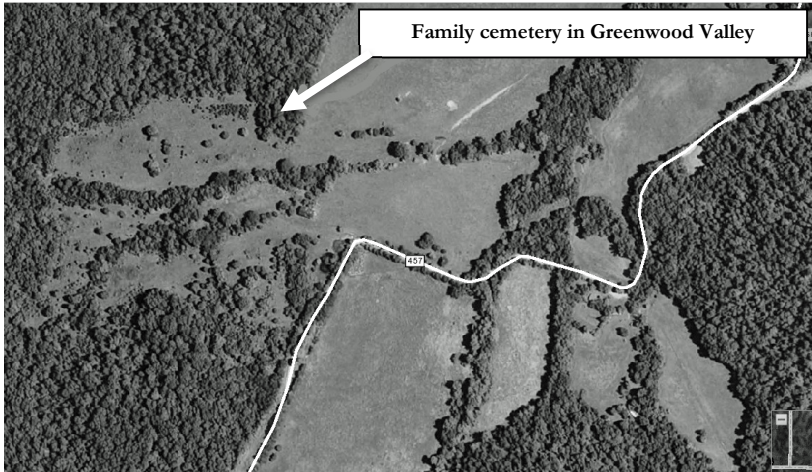


*Ripley County Democrat, 10
Mar 1916 (above)*

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And try to lift our tones of grief
T' accord with her heaven song.”⁴⁹

Frederick Miller Johnston had 11 children, 10 of them with Ann McFadden Johnston: **William**



Johnston son of Frederick Miller and Frances Copeland Johnston, **Martha L. Johnston** born about 1865 in Missouri,⁵⁰ **Sophronia Mann Johnston** born 1 Feb 1868, **Richard P. Johnston** born Jul 1870, **Mary Olive Johnston** born 11 Dec 1872, **William W. (Willie) Johnston** born 26 May 1875, **Eugene Basil Johnston** born 19 Apr 1878, **John Edwin Johnston** born 20 Nov 1880, **Clive W.**

Johnston born August 1883, **Ethel Johnston** born 3 Nov 1888, and **Fred M. Johnston** born 19 Jul 1891⁵¹

For future generations, directions to the cemetery where Frederick Miller Johnston is buried must be recorded. To reach the cemetery, follow Highway 34 (north of the old town of Leeper, Wayne County, Missouri) across the Black River and west to the intersection of Missouri Road KK. Turn left onto KK going south. Turn right onto Road 456 at the old Shady Nook church. Shortly, Road 456 veers to the right and Road 457 continues straight. Follow 457 until it makes a 90-degree left hand turn. The gate at the 90-degree turn is the entrance to the farm. The arrow on image indicates the approximate location of the cemetery.

¹ Alwood Cemetery Database, Reynolds County, Missouri

² US Bureau of Land Management, Land Patents, Missouri, Reynolds County NOTE: Webb Township was formed in 1845.

³ Carter, Jeff; "Descendants of Benjamin Carter of Missouri"; Self Published; July 1991 [Doniphan, Missouri Public Library].

⁴ NOTE: It is not known if Elizabeth Johnston is related to this Johnston family. Further research should be done to determine if she is indeed related to William Johnston.

⁵ Carter, Jeff; "Descendants of Benjamin Carter of Missouri"; Self Published; July 1991 [Doniphan, Missouri Public Library]

⁶ Carter, Jeff; "Descendants of Benjamin Carter of Missouri"; Self Published; July 1991 [Doniphan, Missouri Public Library]

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⁸ Carter, Jeff; "Descendants of Benjamin Carter of Missouri"; Self Published; July 1991 [Doniphan, Missouri Public Library]

⁹ 1900 Census Mill Spring, Wayne County, MO.

¹⁰ Rigsby, Leslie; *Rigsby and Kienlen Tree* (ancestry.com).

¹¹ Parkin, Robert E.; Genealogical Research & Productions; 6619 Clayton Rd, St. Louis, Missouri

¹² US Archives; www.fold3.com

¹³ IGI Public Record (www.familysearch.org).

¹⁴ Goodspeed; *History of Southeastern Missouri*.

¹⁵ Goodspeed; *History of Southeastern Missouri*.

¹⁶ Parkin, Robert E.; Genealogical Research & Productions; 6619 Clayton Rd, St. Louis, Missouri

¹⁷ Goodspeed; *History of Southeastern Missouri*.

¹⁸ LDS Individual Addition, familysearch.org.

¹⁹ Leslie Rigsby, *Rigsby and Kienlen Tree* (ancestry.com).

²⁰ 1900 Census Mill Spring, Wayne County, MO.

²¹ 1850 Census District 101 Wayne County Missouri (www.ancestry.com)

²² 1900 Census Mill Spring, Wayne County, MO.

²³ Oak Ridge Cemetery, Doniphan, MO.

²⁴ Leslie Rigsby, *Rigsby and Kienlen Tree* (ancestry.com).

²⁵ US Federal 1860 Census Benton Wayne Missouri (www.ancestry.com)

²⁶ US Federal 1880 Mill Spring, Wayne, Missouri (www.ancestry.com)

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²⁷ NOTE: One family tree at ancestry.com has Louisa Johnson's name as Louisa Johnston. No marriage record for Pennington and Louisa has been discovered.

²⁸ NOTE: In the days before the Civil War, the name was spelled McFaddin

²⁹ Cramer, Rose Fulton; Wayne County Missouri; Ramfre Press; Cape Girardeau, Missouri; 1972

³⁰ NOTE: The McFadden family history has been traced back to Ireland and Scotland. The family name, even in Missouri was originally McFadin and in Missouri, was spelled McFaddin until the Civil War when it was changed to McFadden. The McFadden family tree is a lengthy one and not documented here. One Missouri McFadden was **Bernard A. McFadden** (Bernarr Macfadden), an early 20th century physical health guru and multi-millionaire publishing giant.

³¹ Special Commission of the Pension Office, Wayne County, Missouri; Deposition B, Case of Frederick M. Johnson; No. 760.020; 17 Aug 1897

³² NOTE: William R. Mcfadden (private, age 32) Company A

³³ Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; In Memoriam Thomas Ewing; Circular No 35; Series of 1895-96; Whole number 489

³⁴ Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; In Memoriam Thomas Ewing; Circular No 35; Series of 1895-96; Whole number 489

³⁵ In 1855 the furnace, built in 1839, belonged to Mr. John Evans.

³⁶ National Archives; Military Records; Civil War Records; www.fold3.com

³⁷ Carrol, Esther M. Ziock; "Washington County Missouri in the Civil War"; <http://www.carrollscorner.net/WashCoCW2.htm>

³⁸ *Wayne County Journal*, 7 Mar 1907

³⁹ 1900 Census Mill Spring, Wayne County, MO.

⁴⁰ Goodspeed; History of Southeastern Missouri.

⁴¹ US Federal 1870 Census Benton Wayne Missouri (www.ancestry.com)

⁴² US Federal 1870 Census Benton Wayne Missouri (www.ancestry.com)

⁴³ *Wayne County Journal* 7 Mar 1907

⁴⁴ Leslie Rigsby, *Rigsby and Kienlen Tree* (ancestry.com).

⁴⁵ Oak Ridge Cemetery, Doniphan, MO.

⁴⁶ Leslie Rigsby, *Rigsby and Kienlen Tree* (ancestry.com).

⁴⁷ Oakridge Cemetery Database (Doniphan, MO).

⁴⁸ Oak Ridge Cemetery, Doniphan, MO).

⁴⁹ *Ripley County Democrat*, 10 Mar 1916

⁵⁰ US Federal 1880 Mill Spring, Wayne, Missouri (www.ancestry.com)

⁵¹ Oak Ridge Cemetery, Doniphan, MO



Barn on McFadden/Johnston farm in Greenwood Valley