



Wm. J. Preston

THE
PRESTON GENEALOGY

Tracing the History of the Family from about 1040,
A.D., in Great Britain, in the New Eng-
land States, and in Virginia, to
the Present Time.

EDITED BY
L. A. WILSON,

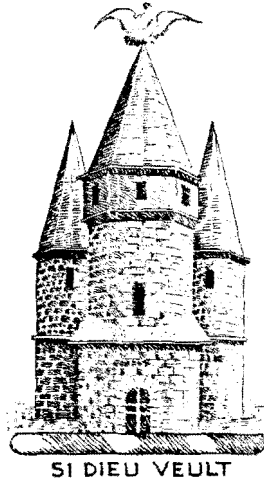
AT THE INSTANCE AND UNDER THE
DIRECTION OF

WILLIAM BOWKER PRESTON.

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THE PRESTON FAMILY CREST.

"This crest bore the pretty conceit of a castle, from whose high tower rose an eagle, plumed for higher flight, with the pious aspiration at its base—'Si Dieu Veult'—which freely rendered means, 'Leaving the towers of earth we soar D. V. (God willing) to heaven.'"

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PREFACE.

This is only a partial record of the Preston Family. Not only does it partake of the incompleteness common to most genealogical works, but some of the connecting links between the different branches of the family are wanting. All the information within reach, however, is presented, and it is believed enough progress has been made in tracing the family tree to arouse interest in the several branches of the family who, it is hoped, will complete the record.

This is the object of William B. Preston in publishing this work. If, therefore, the members of the Preston kindred, scattered in various parts of the world, will supply him with all the information they have concerning the Preston Family, the time may come when a memorial shall be published worthy of the name.

The arrangement of the genealogical matter will admit of additions being readily made, blank leaves having been supplied for this purpose after each division of the work.

The author, L. A. Wilson, heartily thanks those who have so readily and kindly furnished the data of the several branches of the family here presented.

John B. Reister

EXPLANATORY.

Each person is given a number in the left hand, or index column. If such person's name appears again, the number in the reference, or right hand column, will indicate where to look for it. The reference numbers always refer to the index numbers.

If additional information is to be written, extend the index numbers, write the information, and, after placing the new index number opposite the name of the person, in the book, carry his number forward to the reference column opposite your note.

THE
PRESTON FAMILY
IN
GREAT BRITAIN.

INDEX NO.

REF. NO.

I.

The derivation of the name of Preston is a matter of doubt. Some of the writers claim that it is derived from *praestans*, "excellent," and others say the name was assumed by the family from their landed estates in Mid-Lothian, Scotland, while there are indications that the estates were named from the circumstance that the owner somewhere along the line was a priest; thus Priest-town, or Preston. This is almost certainly the origin of the name in the case of the city of Preston, from the fact that the first settlement made there was by a company of monks. This latter theory seems to be borne out, moreover, by the family crest, adopted from the earliest time, which is thus described:

"This crest bore the pretty conceit of a castle, from whose high tower rose an eagle, plumed for higher flight, with the pious aspiration at its base—'Si Dieu veult

—which freely rendered means, 'Leaving the towers of earth we soar D. V. to heaven.'"

Relating to names in general as also to the condition of the people of that early time the following quotation will be interesting:

"Up to about 900 years ago there were no permanent names among European peoples. Every man had a name, but it pertained to him individually and passed away at his death. The son did not inherit his father's name, but in his turn received a sobriquet equally transient. In fact, a man's name was liable at any time to be changed through the humor or caprice of his neighbors and acquaintances, just as nicknames are at the present time.

"In those days men did not rove about as they do now, but generally lived and died in the community in which they were born. Each person was well known to all the rest, and one name was all that was needed to distinguish him. Indeed, under the system of villeinage which then obtained in England a large portion of the population was attached to the soil by such restrictions that the peasants were practically bought and sold, bargained and granted with the land.

"Most of the country was covered with forests and there were but few roads, those few being very bad. There was no stable central government and little community of interest even between neighboring hamlets, towns and boroughs.

"In the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries commerce increased rapidly and the nucleus of our present civilization was established, at first largely by the accession of foreigners.

"It was during this period that surnames were introduced and became both general and permanent."

Whatever may have been the origin of the name of Preston, it was borne by the family as early as the time of Malcolm I. of Scotland, who reigned from A. D. 944 to 953.

FIRST GENERATION

1 LEOLPHUS DE PRESTON

was the first of the Preston name of whom we have any record. He lived in the time of William, surnamed the Lion, who reigned in Scotland from A.D. 1165 to 1214.

No record whatever is left us of his son and the heir of his estate, whom to keep the number of the generations complete we shall have to name

SECOND GENERATION

2 MR. DE PRESTON, but the grandson of Leolphus.

THIRD GENERATION

3 WILLIAM DE PRESTON.

was one of the Scottish nobles chosen by Edward I. of England, at the death of

Margaret, "the Maid of Norway," to arbitrate between Baliol and Bruce, the main disputants for the crown of Scotland, an account of which is given as follows:

"To prevent an armed contest for the crown, Fraser, Bishop of St. Andrews, invited Edward to intervene, and certain Scottish nobles made a similar request. He accordingly summoned the Scottish estates to meet him on the 10th of May and the English parliament on 3d June, 1291, at Norham near Berwick. When the Scots came Edward refused to judge the cause of the Scottish succession unless his title as superior of Scotland was admitted. After some delay the barons and clergy gave the admission, as also did the claimants—no fewer than thirteen—but the representatives of the commons withheld any such acknowledgment. The court for the decision of the cause was then appointed. Forty members were named by Baliol and as many by Bruce, between whom the competition really lay, while Edward chose twenty-four."

This is the point upon which our interest is centered, for it was William De Preston who was chosen by King Edward, as one of these twenty-four nobles to represent the crown. But it will be interesting to learn the determination of the cause.

"On the following day the competitors agreed that sasine of the kingdom should be given to Edward; a week later the regent

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REF. No.

surrendered the kingdom of Scotland and the keepers, the chief castles into his hands as lord paramount. He restored possession after adding several Englishmen to the regency; after another adjournment the competitors put in their claims. Three descendants of David, earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion—all English barons, though one, Bruce, had large estates in Scotland—were alone serious. John Baliol claimed as grandson of David's eldest daughter, Margaret, wife of Alan, lord of Galloway; Robert Bruce, as son of David's second daughter, wife of the lord of Annandale; while David de Hastings, grandson of the third daughter, Ada, contended that the kingdom was partible. This last question was postponed, until the claims of Baliol and Bruce had been considered.

"After two long adjournments it was at last decided (14th October, 1292,) that the case was to be ruled by the law of the kingdom applicable to titles of earldoms, baronies, and other indivisible inheritances, and 'that by this law in every heritable succession the more remote by one degree descended from the eldest sister was preferable to the nearer in degree from the second.'

"Edward accordingly decided November 17, 1292, in favor of Baliol. Two days afterwards the regents were ordered to give sasine to Baliol; the day following he swore fealty to Edward at Norham; ten days after he was crowned at Scone; with-

in a month he did homage to Edward at Newcastle."

The next in succession to the Preston estates according to the records, was

FOURTH GENERATION

4

NICOL DE PRESTON,

of whom nothing more is related. As will be noted in the foregoing decision of the referees, titles of estates were held in those days to be "indivisible inheritances," and, except in case of the failure of issue, all that was of consequence, in following the family genealogy, was to know of the one person to whom the title and estates descended.

Accordingly, all we have of the first thirteen generations of the Preston family, commencing with Leolphus, is the name of the one person who succeeded to the estates.

Succeeding Nicol De Preston, who is said to have flourished after the death of Alexander III., King of Scotland, was

FIFTH GENERATION

5

LAWRENCE DE PRESTON,

who seems to mark a change in the fortunes and estates of the family. Whether the friendships formed for the English King, or for some of his courtiers, during the notable trial participated in by William De Preston, had anything to do with it or not, is matter for conjecture only, but

SIXTH GENERATION

6

RICHARD DE PRESTON,

the next in the line of succession, owned vast estates in the north of England. His landed possessions, of which there were two, were called Preston Richard and Preston Patrick, and were located in the county of Westmoreland.

His son and successor was

SEVENTH GENERATION

7

SIR RICHARD DE PRESTON,

whose name appears on several conveyances of land in Lancashire, by Sir John le Fleming, along with that of Sir Wm. de Furness and others, as a witness to the transfer. He was also a witness to a grant and conveyance of lands in Preston, Holme, and Hutton, by William de Lancaster the third, to Patric, grandson of Gospatric.

His successor,

EIGHTH GENERATION

8

RICHARD DE PRESTON

is named as one of the jurors in the post mortem inquisition of William de Lindsay.

He was succeeded by

NINTH GENERATION

9

SIR RICHARD DE PRESTON,

who was one of the jurors called to settle a dispute between the king of England and

the Abbot of St. Mary's convent, Yorkshire, as to whose right it was to make appointments to the two churches of Appleby. It was during this period that the struggles between the successors of William the Conqueror and the adherents of the Pope of Rome, were in progress. His son and heir,

TENTH GENERATION

10

RICHARD DE PRESTON,

is named as a witness, A.D. 1333, to a conveyance of land at Old Hutton, from Gilbert de Culwen to Thomas, son of Patric de Culwen. He married Annabella, who survived him, and by whom he had issue

ELEVENTH GENERATION

11

SIR RICHARD DE PRESTON,

who had the honor to represent his county, Westmoreland, in the English Parliament. This occurred in the time of Edward III. when chivalry was at its height. He was succeeded in the Preston estates as also in Parliament as knight of the shire for Westmoreland, by his son

TWELFTH GENERATION

12

SIR RICHARD DE PRESTON,

who, in the year 1368, obtained from the king a license to impark a tract of land containing five hundred acres. His successor,

THIRTEENTH GENERATION

13 SIR JOHN DE PRESTON.

was the last of the name to hold the two estates of Preston Richard and Preston Patrick. He, also, was a member of Parliament in the time of Edward III. He had two sons:

14 i Sir Richard De Preston and 16

15 ii Sir John De Preston. 18

The former of these,

FOURTEENTH GENERATION

16 SIR RICHARD DE PRESTON. 14

left daughters only at his decease, among whom was

17 i Margaret Preston, who married Alan Pennington.

Through the heirship of these daughters of Sir Richard De Preston, the manor of Preston Richard was carried from the Preston family. The estate of Preston Patrick, however, passed to the brother,

18 SIR JOHN DE PRESTON, 15

who was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas under two monarchs—Henry IV. and Henry V.; from which position he was obliged to retire in A.D. 1427, because of the infirmities of old age. He was the last of the *De Prestons*, and left issue:

19 i John Preston, a Catholic priest, who received from Henry V. a grant of

	the church of Sandal from the pri- ory of St. Pancras.	
20	ii Richard Preston, who became his heir; and a	22
21	iii Daughter, who married Thomas de Ros the owner of Kendal Castle, from whom was descended Queen Cath- erine Parr, the last wife of King Henry VIII.	

II.

FIFTEENTH GENERATION

22

RICHARD PRESTON

20

married Jacobina Middleton, daughter of John Middleton, of Middleton Hall.

To the Preston family estate of Preston Patrick he added the manor of Under Levins Hall, also in the shire of Westmoreland; and in the thirtieth year of the reign of Henry VI. A.D. 1452, he and his wife obtained from the archdeacon of Richmond the privilege of maintaining within the manors of Preston and Levins, an oratory,* or house of prayer. He was succeeded by his son

SIXTEENTH GENERATION

23

THOMAS PRESTON,

who married Miss Redmayne, of the estates of Twistleton, and had issue:

24

i John Preston, who married Margaret Redmayne;

27

25

ii Lawrence Preston, whose son Henry married Miss Butler, and left one

* The oratory in those days seems to have been a small building erected on private estates, some distance from any city or church, used for private prayer, rather than for congregational worship.

- daughter and heiress, Ann, who married William, first Lord Paget, Knight of the Garter;
- 26 iii Helen Preston, who married Lord Thomas Stanley, of Monteagle.

SEVENTEENTH GENERATION

27

JOHN PRESTON

24

succeeded to both the family estates of Preston Patrick and Under Levins Hall, and married Margaret Redmayne, daughter of Richard Redmayne, of Harewood Castle, Yorkshire, and Over Levins Hall, Westmoreland, and left issue

EIGHTEENTH GENERATION

28

SIR THOMAS PRESTON,

who married Ann Thornburgh, daughter of William Thornburgh, of Hampsfield in Lancashire. She was a direct descendant in the fifteenth degree, through the families of Musgrave, Fitzwilliam, Plantagenet and DeWarren, of King William the Conqueror.

During his administration of the Preston estates, Sir Thomas added to Preston Patrick and Under Levins Hall, of Westmoreland, the valuable properties of Furness Abbey and Holker Park of Lancashire. It was during the time of the suppression of the monasteries by King Henry VIII. that the purchase from the trustees of the crown of the site of the Abbey of Furness, with other large estates, amounting in value to

EIGHTEENTH GENERATION.

13

INDEX No.

REF No.

more than £3000 a year, was made.

Sir Thomas had three sons and six daughters, as follows:

- | | | | |
|----|------|--|----|
| 29 | i | John Preston, who was born in 1511. | 38 |
| 30 | ii | Christopher Preston, who became the founder of the powerful branch of the Prestons of Holker Hall. | 43 |
| 31 | iii | George Preston, who died without issue. | |
| 32 | iv | Ann Preston, who married William Banastre, of Easington. | |
| 33 | v | Ellen Preston, who married first, Sir James Leybourne, of Cunswick Park, in Westmoreland: and married second, William Stanley, third Lord Monteagle, by whom she had Elizabeth Stanley, who was the mother of William, Lord Morley and Monteagle, the discoverer of the Gunpowder Plot in A.D. 1605. | |
| 34 | vi | Jane Preston, who married William Lamplough, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, in Cumberland. | |
| 35 | vii | Dorothy Preston, who married William Travers, Esq., of Nateby Hall, in Lancashire. | |
| 36 | viii | Elizabeth Preston, who married Robert Cancefield, Esq., of Robert Hall, in Lancashire. | |
| 37 | ix | Catherine Preston, who married Sir Thomas Carus, one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who reigned from A.D. 1558 to 1603. | |

Sir Thomas died in 1523 and left to his

eldest son, John, the estates of Preston Patrick, Under Levins Hall and Furness Abbey, while to his son, Christopher, he devised the magnificent estate surrounding Holker Hall.

When

NINETEENTH GENERATION

38

JOHN PRESTON, Esq.,

29

entered into the possession of his inheritances of Preston Patrick, Under Levins Hall and the manor and Abbey of Furness, he established his principal residence at Furness, and his branch of the family from that time forward, were known as the "Prestons of the Manor." He married Margaret Curwen, daughter of Sir Thomas Curwen, of Workington, in Cumberland, and his wife, Agnes (Strickland) Curwen, who was the daughter of Sir Walter Strickland, of Syzergh Castle. He married second, Dorothy Layton, widow of Richard Redmayne. He served the county of Lancaster as Sheriff in 1569. He had issue three sons and one daughter, as follows:

39

i Thomas Preston, who was his father's successor to the Preston estates.

48

40

ii Nicholas Preston, who was a lawyer, and who died without issue.

41

iii Thomas Preston, who married Margaret Fytche, daughter and heiress of Roger Fytche, of Ellet, the owner of the vast Cockerham estates, and thenceforward, with his descendants,

50

NINETEENTH GENERATION.

15

INDEX No.

REF. No.

became identified with that country seat.

- 42 iv Margaret Preston, who married Roger Kirkby, Esq., of Kirkby, in Lancashire.

- 43 CHRISTOPHER PRESTON, Esq.,

30

who inherited from his father Holker Park, married first, Margaret Southworth, and second, Miss Jephson, and died on the 27th of May, 1594. By his first wife he had issue:

- 44 i John Preston; his successor.

57

- 45 ii Thomas Preston, who married the Lady Wandsworth, of Kirklington, but died without issue.

- 46 iii Ann Preston, who married Charles Laton, Esq., of Sexey, in Cleveland, and who also died without issue.

By his second wife Christopher Preston had issue

- 47 iv Elizabeth Preston, who married first, Thomas Tildesley, Esq., of Morley, by whom she had two sons, one of whom was the renowned Sir Thomas Tildesley, the celebrated loyalist, who lost his life at the battle of Wigan Lane. She married second, Thomas Latham, Esq., of Parbold; she married third, Thomas Westby, Esq., of Mowbreck, and had children by each husband, but of her issue no further account is given.

At his death Christopher Preston was buried at Cartmel Church, being the first of a long line of notable Prestons there entombed.

TWENTIETH GENERATION

48	THOMAS PRESTON, ESQ.,	39
	succeeded his father, John Preston, not only in the possession of the estates of Preston Patrick, Under Levins Hall and the manor and Abbey of Furness, but in the office of Sheriff of Lancashire, which position he held in 1585. He married Margaret Westby, daughter of John Westby, Esq., of Mowbreck, died June 14, 1604, and was buried at Heversham. His heir and only child	
49	i John Preston, Esq., married Elizabeth Holland, daughter and co-heir of Richard Holland, Esq., of Denton, in Lancashire.	59
50	THOMAS PRESTON.	41
	of the Cockerham estate, by his wife Margaret Fytche, had issue	
51	i William Preston, who was born at Cockerham and died in May, 1623.	66
52	ii Nicholas Preston.	
53	iii John Preston.	
54	iv Roger Preston, who married Alice Parry, daughter of William Parry, of Membury, in Devonshire, and who, removing from his father's estate and county, established himself at Up-Ottery, in Devonshire, where his family were still living as late as the preceding generation.	68
55	v Thomas Preston, of whom nothing more is given in the records.	

TWENTIETH GENERATION.

INDEX NO.		REF. NO.
56	vi Christopher Preston.	17
57	JOHN PRESTON, ESQ., who succeeded his father. Christopher Preston, in the Holker Park estates, mar- ried Mabel Benson, daughter and heiress of William Benson, Esq., of Hugill, who brought to her husband a part of the manor of Preston Richard, which had been car- ried out of the Preston family some five generations before in the time of Henry IV. by the daughters of Sir Richard Preston. (See Index No. 16). He died September 11. 1597, and was buried at Cart- mel. His successor and only child was	44
58	i George Preston, who in his time be- came renowned as the philanthro- pist of Cartmel.	71

III.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERATION

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 59 | JOHN PRESTON, | 49 |
| | who succeeded his father, Thomas Preston, in the estates of Preston Patrick, Under Levins Hall. and the manor and Abbey of Furness, had issue by his wife, Elizabeth Holland, as follows: | |
| 60 | i Thomas Preston, who died young. | |
| 61 | ii John Preston, born in 1617, who became his heir. | 79 |
| 62 | iii Ann Preston, who died young. | |
| 63 | iv Margaret Preston, who married Sir Francis Howard, of Corby Castle, the second son of Lord William Howard, of Naworth Castle, and by him had issue. | |
| 64 | v Agnes Preston, who married Christopher Anderson, Esq., of Lostock. | |
| 65 | vi Frances Preston, who married Francis Downes, Esq., of Wardley Hall. | |

The last will and testament of Mr. Preston bears the date of September, 1642. He died shortly after that date, and was buried at Furness Abbey.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERATION.

INDEX NO.		REF. NO.
66	WILLIAM PRESTON, who succeeded to the Cockerham estate. married, and by his wife, who died in June. 1612, had a son,	19 51
67	i William Preston, who married first, on July 24, 1618, Clement Braide: and second, on the 9th of May, 1642. Elizabeth Denys.	84
68	ROGER PRESTON, of Up-Ottery, in Devonshire, by his wife Alice Parry, had issue,	54
69	i Roger Preston, and	
70	ii Henry Preston, who married Miss Martin.	86
71	GEORGE PRESTON, ESQ., the heir of Holker Park, was a great bene- factor to the stately church of Cartmel, Lancashire, where the remains of his grand- father, Christopher Preston, and of his father, John Preston, lay buried. In the words of the record: "He also made an appointment for the apprenticing the sons of poor people in Cartmel, and a foundation for fitting several scholars for St. John's College, Oxford." He died in April, 1640, and was buried at Cartmel. He married first, Elizabeth Ashton, the sister of Sir Ralph Ashton, of Great Lever, baro- net; and second, Margaret Strickland, daughter of Sir Thomas Strickland, of Sy- zergh Castle, in Westmoreland, Knight of the Bath. By his first wife he had issue,	58

- | | | | |
|----|-----|--|----|
| 72 | i | Thomas Preston, who married Katherine Hoghton, daughter of Sir Gilbert Hoghton, Baronet, of Hoghton Tower. | 90 |
| 73 | ii | Christopher Preston, who was named for his grandfather, who established his family at Holker Park. He died without issue. | |
| 74 | iii | Frances Preston, who married Robert Duckenfield, Esq., of Duckenfield, Cheshire. She had issue, Robert Duckenfield, born 1619, who became famous as a colonel in the service of the English Parliament in the civil war commencing 1642, and as the ancestor of the baronet family of Duckenfield. | |
| | | By his second wife Mr. Preston had | |
| 75 | iv | George Preston, who died without issue. | |
| 76 | v | Ann Preston, who married Sir George Middleton, of Leighton, Knight and Baronet, and died at Leighton Hall, without issue, April 12, 1705. Sir George Middleton was one of the most distinguished of the adherents of King Charles I. He died in 1673. | |
| 77 | vi | Elizabeth Preston, who was married three times; first, to John Sayer, Esq., of Yarm; second, to Nathaniel West, Esq., of Borwick Hall; and third, to George Leybourne, Esq., of Cunswick Park. Her second husband was the grandson of Thomas | |

TWENTY-FIRST GENERATION.

21

INDEX No.

REF. No.

	Lord de la War, and by him she had a daughter, who is nameless in the record, but who married Robert Plumpton, Esq., of Yorkshire.	
78	vii Frances Preston, who married Francis Biddulph.	

IV.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERATION

79

SIR JOHN PRESTON,

61

who succeeded to the estates of Preston Patrick and Under Levins Hall in Westmoreland, and to the manor and Abbey of Furness, in Lancashire. married, in 1637, Jane Morgan, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Heyford Hall, in Northamptonshire, and Weston-sub-Weathley, in Warwickshire. Upon the breaking out of the civil war in 1642, between King Charles I. and the English Parliament, John Preston, Esq., enlisted all his energies on the side of the king, with the result that he was created a baronet on the 1st of April, 1644, under the title of Sir John Preston, "of the Manor of Furness." He was not, however, permitted to enjoy his dignity for long. He was slain while fighting with the Parliamentary troops at the head of a regiment put into the field at his own expense, in A.D. 1645. His children were:

80

i John Preston, who was the second baronet, but who died unmarried in April, 1663.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERATION.

23

INDEX No.		REF. No.
81	ii Thomas Preston, who married Mary Molyneux, daughter of Caryll, third Viscount Molyneux, and who became the third and last baronet.	94
82	iii Ann Preston, who married Sir William Gerard, Baronet, of Bryn and Garswood.	
83	iv Elizabeth Preston, who married William, the eleventh Lord Stourton.	
84	<p>WILLIAM PRESTON,</p> <p>of the Cockerham estates, married first, on July 24, 1618, Clement Braide; and second, on May 9, 1642, Elizabeth Denys. He took up arms, upon the breaking out of the civil war, in behalf of King Charles I., and by furnishing the munitions of war to that unfortunate monarch, greatly encumbered his estates; and, to add to his distress, when the names were listed of the royalists whose estates were forfeited to the state, by act of Parliament passed November 19, 1652, the name of Mr. Preston was among the number. He had issue by his first wife:</p>	67
85	i William Preston, who was born in January, 1632. He married Alice, who died in February, 1678. He died April 23, 1685.	98
86	<p>HENRY PRESTON,</p> <p>of that branch of the family established at Up-Ottery, in Devonshire, is mentioned in the records as living in 1620. He married</p>	70

Miss Martin, by whom he had issue, two daughters whose names are not given, and three sons as follows:

87 i Christopher Preston, who was born about 1590.

88 ii Henry Preston.

89 iii William Preston. — *See No. 15, Page 83*

No further mention is made in the records of this Devonshire branch of the Prestons, but the fact that their generations continued in that locality, is borne out by the tradition of visits made to them by members of other branches of the family.

90

THOMAS PRESTON.

72

who succeeded to the estates of Holker Park, married Katherine Hoghton, daughter of Sir Gilbert Hoghton, baronet, of Hoghton Tower. In 1642, when hostilities commenced between the forces of King Charles I. and the English Parliament, Thomas Preston, yet in early life, joined his kinsmen, the Prestons of the Manor, and of the Cockerham estate, on the side of the king. By this action he greatly damaged his estates, but not to such an extent, however, as to debar him from the honors which Charles II. designed to bestow upon the more wealthy of the nobles who had proven true to the cause of his royal father, for Mr. Preston was among those wealthy gentlemen of Lancashire, who, after the Restoration, were selected by King Charles II. for the order of the Royal Oak. His estates, therefore, were still, notwithstanding his losses, valued

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| | at £2000 per annum. His honors, too, continued with him after the war, for he is mentioned as deputy-lieutenant of Lancashire and high sheriff, in 1664. He died at Holker, January 9, 1678. His children were | |
| 91 | i George Preston, who married Mary Lowther, the only sister of John. Lord Viscount Lonsdale. He died without male issue, leaving only one child, Elizabeth Preston, who married Sir Wilfred Lawson, Baronet, of Isell. | |
| 92 | ii Thomas Preston, who was born in 1646, and married, first, Mary Dodding, and second, Elizabeth Bradshaigh. | 104 |
| 93 | iii Margaret Preston, who married Edward Ogle, Esq., of Whiston, Lancashire, and died Oct. 5, 1675. | 106 |

TWENTY-THIRD GENERATION

94

SIR THOMAS PRESTON

81

was a Catholic priest, but when, at the death of his brother, John, in April, 1663, without issue, he became third baronet; by a dispensation of the Pope of Rome, he renounced his orders, and married Mary Molyneux, daughter of Caryll, third Viscount Molyneux, and entered into the possession of the vast Preston estates consisting of the manor and Abbey of Furness, in Lancashire, Preston Patrick and Under Levins Hall, in Westmoreland, and Heyford Hall, in Northamptonshire. He had issue,

95

i Francis Preston, who died young.

96

ii Mary Preston, who married William, Marquis of Powis.

97

iii Ann Preston, who married Hugh, second Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh.

Lady Preston died on June 6, 1673, leaving Sir Thomas a widower and without any male heir to inherit the large family estates, nor to perpetuate the family name. Naturally, his mind reverted to the calling of his youth, and he determined to renounce the world and take upon himself the robes of the priesthood. Accordingly, he settled

upon his two daughters the estates in Westmoreland and in Northamptonshire, and the manor and Abbey of Furness, upon the Jesuits: and, making his way across the English Channel to Flanders, a small country since divided between France and Belgium, entered a monastery there, and there spent the remainder of his days. The legality of his act in making over the manor and Abbey of Furness to the Jesuit order, was attacked in the courts by Thos. Preston, Esq., (Index No. 92) of Holker Hall, who, after enormous expense to himself, finally succeeded in proving that the estate was properly forfeited to the crown, which thereupon immediately seized upon it.

Sir Thomas Preston died in the monastery in Flanders about the year 1710, and with him expired the baronetcy of "Preston of the Manor."

who succeeded to the wreck of the Cockerham estate, was born in January, 1632, married Alice, who died in February, 1678, and he died in April, 1685. He was the male heir next of kin to Sir Thomas Preston, third baronet, who settled the manor and Abbey of Furness, upon the Jesuits, but being apprized that if a suit at law for the purpose of annulling the settlement were successful, the estate would be forfeited to the crown rather than to him, and the Cockerham estates being in no condition to carry any more burden, he resigned his equity in the case to his kinsman, Thomas

	Preston, of Holker Hall, with what result we shall see. He had issue,	
99	i William Preston, who died young.	
100	ii Richard Preston, who was born September 17, 1661, married first, Dorothy Dennis, married second Mary Hastings, and died in 1721.	110
101	iii John Preston.	
102	iv Ellen Preston, who married Thomas Parkinson.	
103	v Alice Preston.	
104	THOMAS PRESTON, ESQ.,	92

who succeeded to the Holker estate, was born in 1646, married first Mary Dodding, daughter of George Dodding, Esq., of Conishead Priory; and second, Elizabeth Bradshaigh, daughter of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Baronet of Haigh, and died in London, January 31, 1696, but was buried with his fathers at Cartmel.

He it was who, after using all his endeavors to persuade William Preston, of Cockerham, the male heir next of kin, to break the settlement of the manor and Abbey of Furness upon the Jesuits, by Sir Thomas Preston, third baronet, finally made the undertaking his own. Notwithstanding the assurance that even if his suit were successful, the estate would be forfeited to the crown, his indignation was so great at the action of his kinsman, Sir Thomas, that at his own personal expense and at great cost, he prosecuted the suit in the courts, and finally won the issue.

Thereupon the crown seized the estate, but the disinterested action of Mr. Preston won him such favor at court that he was enabled to occupy the property under a long lease and on favorable terms, so that the noble estate appurtenant to Furness Abbey practically remained in the family after the extinction of the baronetcy. But only for that generation. Mr. Preston had no children by his first wife, and his second bore him but one child, a daughter, who by her marriage carried the Holker Park estate and the equity in the manor and Abbey of Furness,* from the Preston family.

After the termination of his suit, Mr.

* Wm. B. Barton, of Salt Lake City, Utah, thus describes the ruins of Furness as he saw them in 1874:

"The far famed ruins of Furness Abbey are situated about three miles from the town of Barrow in Furness, and present a very imposing appearance, and even now in their falling and crumbling decay give evidence of fine architecture and skilled workmanship. Enough of the ruins remain to show that at one time the Abbey was a very large and massive building, the walls that are now standing being about forty feet high. There are many large windows still remaining, and remains of pillars and arches are seen all around. One room seems perfect, the ceiling being formed by groined arches in a remarkably good state of preservation. Many of the ceilings now decaying show that the groined arch was generally used. Others of the arches are keystone, Gothic and semi-circle, proving that different parts of the Abbey were erected at different periods.

"There is also the place for the burial of the dead. Headstones abound with inscriptions, and some mutilated figures remain. The fragments of pillars, arches and windows are very numerous, and the remains of foundations show the ground plan of the building in great distinctness, all impressing the visitor that the Abbey in its perfect state must have presented a massive and imposing appearance.

"The ruins are beautifully situated in a romantic glen and well adapted for that privacy and seclusion desired by the nuns and monks of those days.

"We could not find any reliable data as to when the Abbey was built and flourishing in all its greatness: but during a visit afterwards to the old church in the village of Dalton, some three or four miles from the Abbey, among the ancient documents in the archives of the church, we read with great interest papers relating to a trial with the Abbott of Furness in the eleventh century, thus proving beyond a doubt the great age of the Abbey now crumbling and in ruins."

Preston represented Lancashire in the English Parliament. He left issue

- 105 i Katherine Preston, who married Sir William Lowther, baronet, of Marske, "and conveyed to him all the large property in Lancashire of the Preston family."

His second wife, who is described as a lady of "incomparable prudence," survived Mr. Preston till the 29th of February, 1732, when she was buried beside him, in the Cartmel churchyard, where there are numerous splendid monuments of the Preston family.

106

MARGARET PRESTON,

93

the daughter of Thomas Preston, Esq., of Holker Park, married Edward Ogle, Esq., of Whiston, Lancashire, son of Cuthbert Ogle, Esq., and Elizabeth Harrington, and died October 5, 1675, leaving issue,

- 107 i Cuthbert Ogle, to whom was devised in remainder at the death of Katherine, Lady Lowther, by his uncle, Thomas Preston, a considerable portion of the Holker estate. He was born in 1673, and was living in 1698.
- 108 ii Katherine Ogle, also living in 1698.
- 109 iii Elizabeth Ogle.

31

INDEX No.

VI.

REF. No.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERATION

110

RICHARD PRESTON,

100

who was born September 17, 1661, married first, Dorothy Dennis, daughter and co-heir of Robert Dennis, Esq., and second, Mary Hastings, daughter and co-heir of Henry Hastings, and died in 1721. Upon his succession to the Cockerham estate, because of his extravagant manner of living, and also for the reason that it was so encumbered in consequence of the loyalty of his grandfather to King Charles I., he was forced to dispose of nearly all of his family estate.

He had issue,

111

i John Preston, who removed from the ancestral shire of his fathers and by marriage as well as by purchase obtained a part of the old Preston estates of Preston Patrick, Leasgill and Heversham, and thenceforth resided in Westmoreland.

113

112

ii Robert Preston, who was born May 29, 1713, married Margaret Bouker, the only child of Robert Bouker, gent., of Broughton, and died March 18, 1788. She died in July, 1802.

116

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERATION

113

JOHN PRESTON,

111

who was the last of the Preston line to occupy the ancestral estate of Cockerham, sold what was left to him of the property, and established himself, by purchase as also by marriage, upon a part of the estate which had been held by the Preston family from the time when the homestead was changed from Scotland into England, nearly 200 years before, until it was carried out of the family by the daughters of Sir Thomas Preston, the third baronet. He obtained a part of the old Preston Patrick estate, together with a part of the estates of Leasgill and Heversham, in Westmoreland, and went to reside there permanently. He left male issue.

114

i William Preston, D.D. Lord Bishop of Ferns, who was born in 1729, and died 1789.

115

ii Thomas Preston, who had but one son, John Preston, of Leasgill, who died June 28, 1816, without leaving any male issue.

116

ROBERT PRESTON

112

was born May 29, 1713, married Margaret Bouker and died March 18, 1788. He had issue,

117

i Robert Preston, of Firgrove, West Derby, Lancashire, who married

120

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERATION.

33

INDEX No.

REF. No.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| | Janet Wilkinson and died November 19, 1833. | |
| 118 | ii Richard Preston, of Liverpool, who married first, Miss Collins; and second, Isabella Rushton, daughter of Edward Rushton, of Liverpool, and died November 1, 1820. | 127 |
| 119 | iii William Preston who married Miss Webster, and died May 16, 1828. | 134 |

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERATION.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 120 | ROBERT PRESTON,
of Firgrove, West Derby, married Janet Wilkinson by whom he had three daughters and three sons. He died November 19, 1833, having had issue, | 117 |
| 121 | i Robert Preston, who was born in 1790. | |
| 122 | ii Thomas Preston, who was born in 1791. | |
| 123 | iii Robert Preston, who was born April 26, 1792 and married Sarah Ellen Berthon. | 139 |
| 124 | iv Margaret Preston, who married Jas. Dawsin, Esq. | |
| 125 | v Elizabeth Preston, who married John Jackson, Esq., of Hamburgh, and died April 21, 1819, leaving an only child, Mary Jennette Jackson. | |
| 126 | vi Judith Preston, who married Thomas Rodick, Esq. | |
| 127 | RICHARD PRESTON
who resided in Liverpool, married first, Miss Collins by whom he had issue | 118 |
| 128 | i John Robert Preston, born January 16, 1803, | |

- and married second, Isabella Rushton, daughter of Edward Rushton of Liverpool, and by her had children as follows:
- 129 ii Richard Rushton Preston, who was born August 29, 1811.
 - 130 iii Edward Rushton Preston, who was born December 25, 1812.
 - 131 iv Charles James Preston, who was born February 9, 1818.
 - 132 v Isabella Rushton Preston.
 - 133 vi Anne Elizabeth Preston.

- 134 WILLIAM PRESTON, 119
- of Birchfield, removed to Fairview, Toxteth Park, and afterwards to Liverpool, where he died May, 16, 1828. By his wife, Miss Webster, he had issue
- 135 i William Robert Preston, who was born June 22, 1808, married, after the decease of his cousin, the widow of Robert Preston, Ellen Sarah Berthon Preston.
 - 136 ii James Frank Preston, who was born May 22, 1818.
 - 137 iii Mary Preston, who married Charles Wilding Jones.
 - 138 iv Margaret Preston.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERATION.

- 139 ROBERT PRESTON 123
- was born April 26, 1792, and married Ellen Sarah Berthon, the second daughter of Peter Berthon, Esq., of Walthamstow, Essex, and by her had issue two daughters and one son,

TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERATION.

35

INDEX NO.

REF. NO.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 140 | i Ellen Jane Berthon Preston. |
| 141 | ii Jennette Berthon Preston. |
| 142 | iii Robert Berthon Preston, who was
born June 26, 1820, and who was
living in 1838. |

Mrs. Preston married second, after the death of Robert Preston, his cousin, William Robert Preston, Esq., of Aigburth, in Lancashire, the eldest son of William Preston, Esq.

Related no doubt to the family we have followed through its history from the time shortly after it assumed the name of Preston to the present day, are the existing families of Preston located throughout Great Britain. Many of these, as will be seen, still have the same family crest and the same motto of *Si Dieu Veult*—"If God Wills it." There is no link, however, by which these families may be connected in the line of succession we have just passed in review. We shall, therefore, have to present them in the order in which, and just as, they appear in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, and await further developments.

PRESTON OF ASKHAM BRYAN HALL.

PRESTON. REV. JOHN D'ARCY WARCOP, M. A., of Askham Bryan Hall, Yorkshire, late Rector of Fre-mantle, Hants, born January 27, 1824; married May 11, 1858, Emily Anne Augusta, third daughter of Rev. John Brownlow, and has issue,

- i D'ARCY BROWNLOW PRESTON, born July 19, 1860.
- ii Walter Charles Preston, of the Royal Navy, born February 18, 1864, and died April 2, 1885.
- iii Roland D'Arcy Preston, born July 1, 1867.
- iv Arthur John Preston, born Nov. 4, 1871.
- v Alice Elizabeth Preston.
- vi Edith Preston, died January 31, 1882.

Lineage.—This is a very ancient family, descended from the Lords D'Arcy of Aston. Admiral D'Arcy Preston, of the Royal Navy, of Askham Bryan, York-

shire, (son of Rev. John Preston, of Askham Bryan, Rector of Marston and Foston and Prebendary of York, born May 18, 1738, by his wife, Jane Consett, of Brawith Hall, Thirsk), married Sophia, fourth daughter of Sir George Nares, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and died 1847, having had issue,

- i REV. JOHN D'ARCY JERVIS PRESTON, of whom presently.
- ii Edward Preston, of the Royal Navy, died unmarried.
- iii William Preston of the Royal Navy, of Borde Hill, Sussex, married Hamilla Mary, daughter of James Mangles, Esq., of Woodbridge, Guildford, Surrey, and died December, 1851, leaving, with a daughter, Ellen Jane Preston, wife of Thomas Stannard McAdam, Esq., of Blackwater, County Clare, Ireland, a son,

REV. D'ARCY HARRINGTON PRESTON, of Westmill, Buntingford, born November 19, 1844; married November 22, 1866, Harriet, daughter of Thomas and Harriet Vipan, of Sutton, Isle of Ely, and has issue,

- 1 WILLIAM D'ARCY VIPAN PRESTON, born November 7, 1869.
- 2 Emily Mary Preston.
- 3 Edith Preston.
- iv Charles Preston, married, 1847, Mary Sullivan, daughter of John Dalton, Esq., of Slenningford Park, Yorkshire, and died Jan. 1, 1861.
- v D'Arcy Preston, of the Royal Navy, married Jessie Forrest, deceased.
- vi Sophia Preston, deceased.
- vii Anne Preston, married Edward Probyn Nares, Esq., deceased.

The eldest son,

REV. JOHN D'ARCY JERVIS PRESTON, M.A., of Askham Bryan, J. P., married first on April 3, 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Spence, M.D., of Kensington, and by her (who died January, 1833) had issue.

- i JOHN D'ARCY WARCOP PRESTON, now of Askham Bryan.
- ii Charles Edward Preston, major in the army, married July 14, 1875. Emmeline, second daughter of P. Feake Martin, Esq.
- iii D'Arcy Spence Preston, Rear Admiral of the Royal Navy, born May 26, 1827.
- iv William Warcop Peter Preston, of Brawith Hall, J. P. and D. L., born January 6, 1833, assumed the surname of CONSETT 1860, married November 10, 1864. Harriet Georgiana Edith, eldest daughter of Lord Charles Kerr, and has, with six daughters, two sons, D'Arcy Preston, and Montagu William Preston.
- v Fanny Preston, married 1853, Sir Thomas Eardley Wilmot Blomefield, Baronet.
- vi Sophia Elizabeth Preston, married Rev. John Blomefield, M.A.
- vii Margaret Laura Preston, married Rev. C. B. Yeoman.
- viii Emily Ann Preston, married Rev. F. W. K. Woodyeare, of Crookhill, Yorkshire.
- ix Jane Preston.

He married secondly, in 1835, Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John St. Leger Gilman, Baronet, and by her had a daughter.

- x Hannah Elizabeth Preston, married October 12, 1870, Rev. Edward Barber, Vicar of Carleton, Pontefract.

Crest.—On a ruined tower, a falcon rising arg. beaked, legged, and belled or.

Motto.—Si Dieu Veult.

PRESTON OF FLASHBY HALL.

PRESTON, JOHN NORCLIFFE, Esq., of Flashby Hall, Yorkshire, J.P., late captain of the 3d Light Dragoons, born July 13, 1827; married November 15, 1871, Thermuthes Fauquier, youngest daughter of Henry Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., of Stony Thorpe, Warwickshire, and has issue,

- i JOHN HENRY PRESTON, born March 4, 1874.
- ii Philip Chamberlayne Preston, born Feb. 19, 1879.
- iii Winifred Mary Preston.
- iv Olivia Thermuthes Preston.

Lineage. — CHRISTOPHER PRESTON, of Leeds, merchant (of the family of Preston of Holker, Lancashire), married Annie, daughter of William Ayloffe, and died April 12, 1639, leaving a son,

- i JOSEPH PRESTON, who died, July 9, 1655.

His son,

- i JOHN PRESTON, Mayor of Leeds, 1692, married first, Elizabeth, daughter of George Bacon, of Furness, and second, Martha, daughter of Sir Benjamin Ayloffe, and died January 22, 1710, leaving by the latter lady, a daughter, Susanna, who married Marmaduke Lawson, Esq., of Moreby, and died 1711, and had two sons,

- 1 Croft Preston, merchant of Leeds, mayor 1715, married Frances, daughter of Benjamin Wade, of Newgrange, near Leeds, and had issue, a son and a daughter. Wade Preston, of Leacroft, who died without issue, and Anne Preston, heir of her brother, married Mr. Selby of Cornwall.

- 2 WILLIAM PRESTON, of whose line we treat.

The latter,

WILLIAM PRESTON, of Leeds, merchant, was born April 2, 1691, purchased Flashby. He married first, Olivia, daughter of Richard Smithson, M. D., of Stanwick, Yorkshire, and by her had a son and a daughter,

i JOHN PRESTON, of whom presently.

ii Elizabeth Preston, married William Topham of Lisbon, merchant, and died without issue.

WILLIAM PRESTON married second, on October 24, 1721, Ellen, daughter and heir of Rev. Jeremiah Farrer, of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire, Vicar of Leeds, and by her (who died 1771) had issue (*see* PRESTON of *Moreby*). Mr. Preston died 1771. His eldest son,

JOHN PRESTON, Esq., of Flashby (who died August 7, 1757) married first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Henry Pawson, Esq., of Allerton, Gledhow, and had issue, who died young. He married second, Olivia, daughter and co-heir of John Wilberfoss, Esq., of Gainsborough, by Alice his wife, daughter of Henry Pawson of York, and by her had issue, two daughters, Olivia, who married Gregory Williams, Esq., of Rempstone, Notts, and was mother of Gregory Gregory, Esq., of Harlaxton, and Sarah, baptized February 1, 1737-8, and one son,

REV. JOHN PRESTON, of Flashby Hall, Rector of Linton, Yorkshire, born 1755, married Sarah, only surviving daughter and heir of John Cooper, Esq., of Leytonstone, Essex, by Dorothy his wife, daughter of John Wilberfoss, of Gainsborough, and had issue,

i COOPER PRESTON, his heir.

ii Elizabeth Preston, married Rev. E. Unwin, of Wooton Park, Staffordshire.

- iii Harriet Dorothea Preston, who died unmarried.
October 19, 1832.
- iv Mary Preston, married Rev. John Bradney, of
Leigh House, Wilts.
- v Caroline Preston, married Rev. Joseph Bradney,
of Sidmouth, Devon, and died without issue
in 1851.
- vi Sarah Preston, married Gen. William Chamber-
layne, of Orford House, Essex.
- vii Olivia Preston, died without issue 1859.
- viii William Wilberfoss Preston, died 1838.

Mr. Preston died 1821. The eldest son,

COOPER PRESTON, ESQ., of Flashby Hall, J. P.,
born August 20, 1786; married January 7, 1811, Mary
Jean, only surviving child of Col. Cathcart Taylor,
Queen's Bays, uncle of Taylor Cathcart, of Pitcairly,
Scotland, and by her had issue,

- i WILLIAM THOMAS PRESTON, of Flashby Hall,
born September 6, 1812; died unmarried Nov.
17, 1877.
- ii Philip Charles Damer Preston, midshipman in
the Royal Navy, born October 6, 1814; died
unmarried April 14, 1835.
- iii JOHN NORCLIFFE PRESTON, now of Flashby Hall.
- iv Caroline Louise Preston.
- v Emily Jane Preston, married June 21, 1843,
James Wheeler Unwin, Esq., (eldest son of
Rev. Edward Unwin of Parkfield, Derby, and
Wooton Park, Staffordshire), and has a
daughter, Mary.

Cooper Preston died April 12, 1860.

Crest.—On a ruined tower ppr., a falcon rising
arg. beaked, legged, and belled or.

Motto.—Si Dieu Veult.

PRESTON OF MOREBY.

PRESTON, THOMAS HENRY, Esq., of Moreby Hall, Yorkshire, J. P., and D. L. for the East, and J. P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, formerly Captain 7th Hussars, born 1817; married April 29, 1847, Georgiana Louisa Genevieve, third daughter of Major General Sir Guy Campbell, Baronet, by Pamela his wife, daughter of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and has issue,

- i HENRY EDWARD PRESTON, J. P., Yorkshire, born July 13, 1857; married 1886, Beatrice, third daughter of Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York.
- ii Maria Emma Georgiana Preston, married June 1, 1871, William Ulick O'Connor, 4th Earl of Desart. The marriage has been dissolved.
- iii Pamela Mary Preston.

Lineage.—*See preceding memoir.*

WILLIAM PRESTON, of Leeds, merchant, and of Flashby, Yorkshire, had by Ellen, his second wife, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Farrer, of Nunburnholme, five sons and three daughters. The fourth son,

HENRY PRESTON, Esq., born February 15, 1737, married Ann, daughter and co-heir of Francis Fourness, of Lane Ends, Yorkshire, and died December 28, 1808, leaving an only surviving son and heir,

HENRY PRESTON, Esq., who succeeded his uncle, Thomas Preston, Esq., of Moreby. He married in 1814, Maria Ann, eldest daughter of the late Joshua Crompton, Esq., of Esholt Hall, Yorkshire, and had issue,

- i THOMAS HENRY PRESTON, now of Moreby.
- ii Anna Maria Preston, married 1839, the Baron de Langen, eldest son of Baron de Langen of Parow, Pomerania, and Chamberlain to his

Majesty the King of Prussia, and had issue, a son, Frederick Charles, born June 20, 1841. who was killed by a fall from his pony in 1850.

Mr. Preston died August 12, 1857.

Crest.—On a ruined tower ppr., a falcon rising arg. beaked, legged, and belled or.

Motto.—Si Dieu Veult.

PRESTON OF DALBY PARK.

PRESTON, JOHN WILBY, Esq., of Dalby Park, Lincolnshire, M. A., J. P., Lieut. Col. (Hon. Col.) 1st Vol. Batt. Lincolnshire Regt. since 1886, born June 22, 1836; married January 12, 1859, Julia, second daughter of the late Rev. John B. Travers, M. A., Vicar of Mumby, Lincolnshire, J. P., and has issue,

- i HENRY STEPHEN PRESTON, born Nov. 29, 1860; married March 12, 1891, Margaret Katherine, only daughter of W. D. Stockdale, Esq., of Skendleby Lodge, near Spilsby.
- ii Charles Travers Preston, born January 5, 1862; deceased.
- iii George Herbert Preston, born November 10, 1868.
- iv Julia Mabel Preston, born March 11, 1863; deceased.
- v Harriet Mary Preston, born May 10, 1877.

Lineage.—REV. STEPHEN PRESTON, B.D., of Louth, Lincolnshire, formerly Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, son of William Preston, Esq., by Jane, his wife, daughter of Richard Wharfe, Esq., married January 1, 1833. Harriet, youngest daughter of Thomas Bennet Dobbs, Esq., of Scremby, Lincolnshire, and died December 5, 1840, leaving by her (who died May 24, 1877) an only son, the present JOHN WILBY PRESTON, Esq., of Dalby Park.

Crest.—On a cap of maintenance a wolf ppr.

PRESTON OF SWAINSTON.

PRESTON, NATHANIEL FRANCIS Esq., of Swainston, county Meath, Ireland, J. P., born 1843; married July 15, 1865, Augusta Florence, daughter of Lieut. Col. Caulfeild, of Bloomfield, county Westmeath.

Lineage.—For earlier pedigree, *see* PRESTON OF GORMANSTON, *post*.

The HON. MARTIN PRESTON, second son of Jenico, 3rd Viscount Gormanston, married Alison Herbert, and had by her a son, Hugh, who married the daughter and heiress of Jocelyn, Baron Nangle, of Navan, and left a son, John Preston, of Ardsallagh, county Meath, Ireland, Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1653. This John Preston had four sons, Phineas of Ardsallagh, ancestor in female line of Earls of Ludlow, (extinct); Samuel, of Emo Park, whose daughter and heiress intermarried with the ancestor of the present Earl of Portarlington; John, ancestor of the Castletown, Tara or Bellinter Prestons (now extinct), and Nathaniel, the ancestor of PRESTONS OF SWAINSTON.

NATHANIEL PRESTON, Esq., of Swainston, M. P., for Navan, married Anne, daughter of Baron Dawson, and dying 1743, left four children,

- i NATHANIEL PRESTON, L.L.D.
- ii Joshua Preston, Major in the army, died unmarried.
- iii Arthur Preston, Major General 9th Lancers, married Miss Anne Noy, and died without issue, 1788.
- iv Anne Preston, married 1738, the Earl of Milltown, and left one daughter who married Hugh Henry, Esq., of Lodge Park.

The eldest son,

REV. NATHANIEL PRESTON, married first, Alice, daughter of Sir John Dillon, Baronet of Lismullen, county Meath, by whom he left five children,

i NATHANIEL PRESTON.

ii Arthur John Preston, Dean of Limerick, married 1794. Araminta Anne, daughter of Lord Decies, and had by her Arthur John Preston, Rector of Kilmeague, county Kildare, married Harriet, daughter of J. F. Massy, Esq., of Stoneville, county Limerick, and had issue.

1. Arthur John Preston, Major 35th Regiment, married Gertrude, daughter of J. Knight, Esq., and has issue.

2. William Massy Preston.

3. Harriet Preston, married R. Dunscombe, Esq., Mt. Desert, county Cork.

iii William Richard Preston, General (Hon. Colonel Royal Munster Fusiliers), married Jane, daughter of John Ingle, Esq., and died 1893, leaving issue. John Ingle Preston, Major-General, late Lieutenant-Colonel 45th regiment.

iv Elizabeth Preston, married Charles Quin, Esq., and died without issue.

v Alice Preston, married Richard Welsh, Esq., and left six children.

Rev. Nathaniel Preston married second, in 1763, Mary, daughter of Hon. Henry Hamilton, by whom (he died 1796) he left three children,

vi Henry Preston, Rector of Laracor, died unmarried.

vii Annie Preston, married 1797, Sir George Talbot, Baronet, and left two daughters, Mary Anne and Charlotte Georgiana.

viii Mary Preston, married 1794, Hon. William Brodrick, died without issue.

The eldest son,

NATHANIEL PRESTON, Esq., of Swainston, married Anne, daughter of John Bertridge, Esq., of Templemore, and dying 1812. left six children.

i NATHANIEL PRESTON.

ii Arthur John Preston, Captain Royal Fusiliers, died unmarried.

iii John Charles Preston, Captain 66th Regiment, died unmarried.

iv Henry Preston, captain in the army, killed in the West Indies.

v Frances Preston. married William Battersby, Esq., of Freffians, county Meath, and left three children. Arthur, married Eliza, daughter of Major Dillon; Anne, married L. Disney, Esq.; and Fanny, married Charles Battersby, Esq.

vi Alice Preston, died unmarried.

The eldest son,

THE REV. NATHANIEL PRESTON, of Swainston, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Webb, Esq., of Hilltown, county Westmeath, and, dying 1840, left five children,

i NATHANIEL PRESTON, his heir.

ii Elizabeth Anne Preston, married Rev. St. George Caulfeild Irvine, Rector of Kilmessan, and left one daughter, married H. B. Reid, Esq.

iii Emily Preston, married H. D. Mills, Esq.

iv Alice Preston, married Colonel Walsh.

v Georgiana Preston, married R. D. Massey, Esq.

The son and heir,

NATHANIEL PRESTON, Esq., of Swainston, married Margaret, second daughter of Samuel Pratt Winter, Esq., and, dying 1853, left issue,

i NATHANIEL FRANCIS PRESTON, now of Swainston.

- ii Frances Elizabeth Preston, married Charles Yescombe. Esq., third son of the Rev. Morris B. Yescombe, of Truro, Cornwall, England.

Crest.—A crescent or., between two wings az.

Motto.—Virtus sui ipsius praeium.

PRESTON OF BURYTHORPE HOUSE.

PRESTON, WILLIAM, ESQ., of Burythorpe House, Yorkshire, J. P. for the East Riding, born February 2, 1813; married May 29, 1845, Sophia Ann, daughter of William Harrison, Esq., of Heigholme Hall, near Beverley, Yorkshire, and has issue.

- i WILLIAM HARRISON PRESTON, of Heigholme Hall, Yorkshire, J. P. for the East Riding, late Captain 73rd Regiment, born April 22, 1846; married February 7, 1878, Isabel Macrae, daughter of the late John MacDougall of Lunga, Argylshire.
- ii Thomas Preston, born November 26, 1852; married June 2, 1881, Mary Maud, daughter of Rev. Arthur Hibbitt, Rector of Langton, Yorkshire, and has issue.
- iii John Harrison Preston, born July 16, 1857.

Lineage.—WILLIAM PRESTON, ESQ., of Burythorpe House (son of Thomas Preston, who died 1802, by Margaret, his wife, died 1817) married Mary, daughter of William Johnson, Esq., of Appleby, Lincolnshire, and by her (who died 1864) had issue.

- i WILLIAM PRESTON, now of Burythorpe House.
- ii Thomas Preston, (Burythorpe House, Yorks) Yorkshire, J. P. and D. L. for the North Riding, born February 23, 1814.

Mr. Preston died in 1858.

VIII.

The following pedigree is copied from Burke's Peerage and Baronetage:

GORMANSTON.



GORMANSTON, VISCOUNT (Sir Jenico-William-Joseph Preston, K. C. M. G.), of Gormanston, in the counties of Dublin and Meath: Baron Birmingham, of Kells, in Ossory, and Baron Laundres, of the Naas, county Kildare, in Ireland: Baron Gormanston, of Whitewood, Meath, in the United Kingdom: premier viscount of Ireland: D. L. county Dublin: Governor of the Leeward Islands 1885 to 1887, and of British Guiana 1887 to 1893, now Governor of Tasmania: Chamberlain to the Duke of Abercorn, K. G., when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland: born June 1, 1837: married first, January 8, 1861, Ismay-Louisa-Ursula (who died August 19, 1875), third daughter Patrick, 1st Lord Bellew. He married second, October 29, 1878, Georgina-Jane, daughter of Peter Connellan, Esq., of Coolmore, county Kilkenny, and has.

- i JENICO-EDWARD-JOSEPH PRESTON, born July 16, 1879.
- ii Richard-Martin-Peter Preston, born August, 12, 1884.
- iii Hubert-Anthony-John Preston, born December 20, 1885.
- iv Ismay-Lucretia-Mary Preston, born October 29, 1882.

Lineage.—The first member of this very ancient and distinguished family which we find upon record in Ireland is,

PHILIP DE PRESTON, whose grandson,

ROGER DE PRESTON, was justice of the court of Common Pleas in the first year of Edward III.: and in 1331, one of the justices of the court of King's Bench. The son and heir of this learned person,

SIR ROBERT DE PRESTON, who was knighted in the field, 1361, by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and obtained a grant forever, of the manor of Gormanston, in the counties of Dublin and Meath, was Lord of Preston in Lancashire, and filled the office of Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. Being possessed of Carberry, county Kildare, he made that the chief place of his residence. His lordship married Margaret, daughter and heir of Walter de Birmingham, Lord of Carberry, and was succeeded by his only son,

SIR CHRISTOPHER PRESTON, Knight. This gentleman was imprisoned in the Castle of Trim for corresponding with the prior of Kilmainham. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Laundres, baron of Naas, in the right of his mother, Emma, daughter of William Fitzmaurice, Baron of Naas (so created by Henry II.), and his wife, Helen, sister of Richard, Earl of Pembroke (by which marriage the Prestons obtained the barony of Naas). Sir Christopher was succeeded by his only son,

CHRISTOPHER PRESTON, Baron of Naas, in right of his mother, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Jenico D'Artois, Knight, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR ROBERT PRESTON, who was appointed deputy to Sir John Dynham, lord-chancellor of Ireland; and Richard Duke of York, youngest son of Edward IV., being constituted lord-deputy of Ireland, May 5, 1478, Sir Robert was appointed that prince's deputy (he being in minority), with power to elect a deputy to himself. On the 7th of August in the same year (1478), he was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of Viscount Gormanston of Gormanston. His lordship sat in the Parliament of 1490, and in that of 1493. He died 1503 and was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR WILLIAM PRESTON, 2nd Viscount. This nobleman filled the office of deputy to Sir James Butler, lord-treasurer in 1493. In 1504 his lordship attended the Earl of Kildare, lord-deputy, to the famous battle of Knocktough, in the province of Connaught, where, with Lord Killeen, he led the wings of the bowmen; and in 1525, he was appointed lord-justice of Ireland. His lordship was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son,

JENICO PRESTON, 3rd Viscount, who died 1559, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

CHRISTOPHER PRESTON, 4th Viscount. This nobleman left, with several daughters, three sons, namely,

i JENICO PRESTON, his successor.

ii Thomas Preston, created *Viscount Tara*, which title ceased with his lordship's grandson, Thomas, 3rd Viscount, who was killed, July 6, 1674, by Sir Francis Blundell, Knight of the King's county, and his brothers William and Winwood Blundell. These gentlemen being

all, however, acquitted of murder, received his majesty's pardon in the December of the same year.

iii William.

His lordship was succeeded by his eldest son,

JENICO PRESTON, 5th Viscount, who left (with a daughter, Mary, married first, to Sir Thomas Alen, Baronet, of St. Wolstans; second, to Simon Luttrell, Esq., of Luttrellstown) a son and successor,

NICHOLAS PRESTON, 6th Viscount, who married Mary, daughter of Nicholas, 1st Viscount Kingsland, and had issue,

i JENICO PRESTON, his successor.

ii Nicholas Preston, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony, 2nd Viscount Tara, and had issue,

1. JENICO PRESTON, who succeeded as 8th Viscount.

2. ANTHONY PRESTON, who succeeded as 9th Viscount.

His lordship was succeeded by his eldest son,

JENICO PRESTON, 7th Viscount. This nobleman having adhered to his legitimate sovereign, James II., was indicted for high treason, and was outlawed upon that indictment, April 16, 1691. His lordship dying, however, without male issue, in the March preceding, was succeeded by his nephew,

JENICO PRESTON, 8th Viscount, but the title was not acknowledged, although borne by his lordship, and his three immediate successors. He was succeeded by his brother,

ANTHONY PRESTON, 9th Viscount, who married in 1700, Mary, only child of his uncle, Jenico, 7th Viscount, and was succeeded by his only son,

JENICO PRESTON, 10th Viscount, who married February 9, 1729, Thomasine, eldest daughter of John, 11th Lord Trimlestown, and had, with other issue,

- i ANTHONY PRESTON, his successor.
- ii James Preston, married April 23, 1774, Purefoy, second daughter of Sir Willoughby Aston, Baronet, and died April 25, 1823, having had by her (who died March, 1792) four sons and five daughters, viz:
 - 1. Jenico-Willoughby-James Preston, born 1775; died 1796.
 - 2. John-Aloysius-Patricius Preston, born 1779; died 1794.
 - 3. Edward-Lewis Preston (Count), born Sept. 13, 1783; married June 11, 1827, the daughter of Mr. Holmes, of Louth, Lincolnshire, and died without issue at Doncaster, May, 1884.
 - 4. Philip-Frederick Preston (Count), resided at Shonbeck, near Liege, born February 8, 1790, died May, 1880.
 - 5. Catherine-Elizabeth Preston, born April 10, 1776; married May 4, 1813, Theodore J. V. de Hensch.
 - 6. Antoinette-Jane Preston, born December 20, 1777; died at Gormanston, April 20, 1778.
 - 7. Mary-Frances Preston, born December 16, 1780, a nun.
 - 8. Sidney-Mary Preston, born March 8, 1782.
 - 9. Frances-Antoinette Preston, born April 24, 1785.
- iii Jenico Preston.
- iv John Preston.
- v Catherine Preston, married to Anthony, Count Doria.
- vi Frances Preston.
- vii Bridget Preston.

viii Elizabeth Preston.

ix Margaret Preston.

His lordship, JENICO PRESTON, 10th Viscount, died October 31, 1757, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ANTHONY PRESTON, 11th Viscount, who married Henrietta, daughter of Lieutenant General John Robinson, of Denston Hall, Suffolk; and dying December 8, 1786, left issue by her (who was married a second time, to Lieutenant General Christopher Jeaffreson, of Dullingham House, Cambridgeshire, and died Feb. 6, 1826), an only son and successor,

JENICO PRESTON, 12th Viscount, who was born December 3, 1775, and married December 19, 1794, Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Arthur, 2nd Viscount Southwell, by whom (who died January 26, 1820) he had,

i EDWARD-ANTHONY-JOHN PRESTON, 13th Viscount.

ii Arthur-Anthony Preston, born June 2, 1798; died April 20, 1827.

iii Jenico Preston, born September 24, 1800; died February 3, 1874.

iv Robert Preston, born January 23, 1802; an officer in the army; died March 3, 1869.

v Charles Preston, formerly Captain 24th foot, born April 28, 1803; married 1853, Alicia Margaretta, daughter of William North, Esq., of Northbrook, county Galway, and died February 2, 1888, leaving issue,

1. Jenico-Edward Preston, D. S.O., Captain Indian staff corps, born November 29, 1855.

2. Charles Preston, born June 19, 1857, married Miriam, daughter of Charles Alleyne, Esq., Canada.

vi Edmund Preston, born February 16, 1808; and died in 1826.

vii Thomas Preston, of Silverstream, county Dublin, and 6 Queensbury Place, S. Kensington, D. L., late a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, born May 3, 1817; married August 9, 1843, Margaret, fourth daughter of John Hamilton, Esq., of Sundrum, county Ayr, Scotland, and by her (who died Dec. 28, 1891), has issue,

1. Jenico-John Preston, captain rifle brigade, born February 11, 1846; died April 30, 1879.
2. Thomas-Edward Preston, born May 16, 1851.
3. Arthur-James Preston, born June 19, 1852; married March 22, 1887, Christina Maria Dundas, only daughter of Henry Spencer, Esq., of Woodlands, Hants, England, and has issue, Jenico-Thomas Preston, born 1891, Antoinette-Eileen-Maud Preston; Esme-Ina Preston; and Marguerite-Irene Preston.
4. Francis-Edmund-Alexander Preston, born March 28, 1861.
5. Margaret-Pauline Preston.
6. Caroline-Dundas Preston.
7. Laura-Mary Preston.
8. Anna-Maria Preston.
9. Matilda-Jane Preston.
10. Frances-Harriette Preston.
11. Mary-Christina Preston.

viii Matilda Preston, married June 16, 1842, Matthew Elias Corbally, Esq., of Corbalton, M. P., who died 1870. She died December 22, 1888, aged 77.

His lordship obtained, in 1800, permission from the crown to institute proceedings in the Court of

King's Bench for the removal of the outlawries of Nicholas, the 6th Viscount (which had been reversed at the Restoration), and of Jenico, the 7th Viscount, against whom the outlawry did not pass until after his decease; and a favorable judgment having been pronounced in the Easter term of that year, a writ of summons was issued to the viscount, August 2, 1800 to take his seat in the House of Peers. His lordship died February 10, 1860, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDWARD-ANTHONY-JOHN PRESTON, 13th Viscount, born June 3, 1796; married July 19, 1836, Lucretia, eldest daughter of William Charles Jerningham, Esq., next brother of George William, Lord Stafford, and by her (who died February 5, 1891), had issue,

- i JENICO-WILLIAM-JOSEPH PRESTON, present viscount.
- ii Edward-Francis-John-Preston, Captain late 9th, Lancers, afterwards Lieutenant Lancashire Hussars (yeomanry), some time A. D. C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, J. P. and D. L. county Meath, born March 3, 1845; married January 21, 1891, Anne Genevieve, daughter of Samuel Grimshawe, Esq., of Elwood, Cheshire.
- iii Margaret-Frances-Agnes Preston, married April 27, 1882, Vincent Anthony Eyre, Esq., of Lindley Hall, Leicestershire, and died June 14, 1884. He died March 22, 1887.
- iv Lucretia-Pauline-Mary Preston, married July 19, 1860, John Arthur Farrell, Esq., of Moynalty, county Meath.
- v Charlotte Preston, married June 21, 1870, Colonel Richard Donaldson, of Hartlands, county Meath.

His lordship was created Baron Gormanston, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, December 8, 1868. He died September 28, 1876.

Crest.—On a chapeau, gu., turned up, erm., a fox statant ppr.

Supporters.—Dexter, a fox, ppr.; sinister, a lion rampant, or.

Motto.—Sans tache—*Without Stain.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

57

INDEX No.

REF. NO.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

59

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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REF. No.

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REF. NO.

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THE
PRESTON FAMILY
IN THE
NEW ENGLAND STATES.

INDEX No.

IX.

REF. No.

An important branch of the Preston family is that which found a home in the New England States. And while there is reason to believe it to be originally an offshoot of the parent stem, from the fact that the immigrant to the new world, William Preston, came from Yorkshire, where the old Preston estates of Askham Bryan Hall, of Flashby and of Moreby, are situated, the crest and the motto of the old family, doubtless finding the Puritan environment in no way conducive to their perpetuity, are wanting. We therefore, of necessity, class this branch of the Preston family for the present among those between whom and the ancient line, there is now no connection to be found.

FIRST GENERATION

GEORGE PRESTON,

who was seated at Valley Field estate, in Yorkshire, England, received the title of

See Pages
82-83,
16, 19,
23 + 24

INDEX NO.

REF. NO.

	Baronet of Nova Scotia, March 31, 1637. He married Marion Semphill, in 1634, and died November 26, 1679, having had issue,	
2	i George Preston, who must have been his son by a former marriage. He had a son, William.	
3	ii William Preston, who married Anna Saunders, and died April 23, 1685. She died on February 9, 1688.	4
SECOND GENERATION		
4	WILLIAM PRESTON,	3
	by his wife, Anna Saunders, had issue,	
5	i William Preston, whose male issue became extinct.	
6	ii Richard Preston, in whose line the family estate and title descended.	10
7	iii Ellen Preston.	
8	iv Alice Preston.	
9	v John Preston.	12
10	RICHARD PRESTON, who succeeded to the estate of Valley Field and to the family title, married and had issue.	6
11	i William Preston, who married Miss Webster and became the successor to the title and the family estate.	
THIRD GENERATION		
12	HENRY JOHN PRESTON, <i>sec. 9</i> the youngest child of William Preston and Anna Saunders, married and had issue. <i>12</i>	9
13	i William Preston, who married Mary Seabrook and became the ancestor of the Prestons of New England.	15
14	ii John Preston.	26

FOURTH GENERATION.

83

INDEX No.

REF. No.

FOURTH GENERATION

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 15 | <p>WILLIAM PRESTON,
 Henry Gristen and ---
 the son of John Preston and Anna Saunders, married Mary Seabrook by whom he had six children in England, when he came to America in 1635, in the good ship "True-love," and settled at New Haven, Connecticut, where four more children were born to him. His issue of ten children were as follows:</p> | 13 |
| 16 | <p>i Edward Preston, who married Margaret.</p> | |
| 17 | <p>ii Daniel Preston, who was born 1622, and married Mary, and afterward removed to Dorchester, Mass., where he had Mary, born 1645, and Daniel, born Oct. 7, 1649, and where he died November 12, 1707.</p> | |
| 18 | <p>iii Elijah Preston, who was born 1624.</p> | |
| 19 | <p>iv Sarah Preston, who was born 1627.</p> | |
| 20 | <p>v Mary Preston, who was born 1629.</p> | |
| 21 | <p>vi John Preston, who was born 1632, and who was the last one born in Yorkshire, England.</p> | |
| 22 | <p>vii Jehiel Preston, who was born 1640, married his cousin Sarah Fairchild, and removed to Stratford, Connecticut.</p> | 28 |
| 23 | <p>viii Hackaliah Preston, who was baptized 1643, and settled at Woodbury, Connecticut, in 1681.</p> | 32 |
| 24 | <p>ix Eliasaph Preston, who was baptized 1643, married Mary Kimberly and settled at Stratford.</p> | 40 |

(MEER)

(W. Deussen)

- 25 x Joseph Preston, who was baptized
in 1646.

- 26 JOHN PRESTON, 14
the son of John Preston, married and had
issue,

- 27 i William Preston, who was the Right
Reverend D. D. Lord Bishop of
Fernsboro in 1729, and a Fellow of
Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng-
land. He died 1729 without issue.

FIFTH GENERATION

- 28 JEHIEL PRESTON, 22
the son of William Preston and Mary Sea-
brook, was born in 1640, and married his
cousin Sarah Fairchild. He removed to
Stratford, Connecticut, where he had issue,

- 29 i Samuel Preston, who was born in
July, 1663, and died 1707.
30 ii Joseph Preston, who was born July
10, 1666.
31 iii Mary Preston, who married Daniel
Jackson, and died in August, 1734.

- 32 HACKALIAH PRESTON, 23
son of William Preston and Mary Seabrook,
was baptized 1643, and settled at Wood-
bury, Connecticut, where he had issue,

- 33 i William Preston, who was born March 49
21, 1676-7, married Martha Judson,
in June, 1705, and died September
5, 1754.
34 ii Hannah Preston, who was baptized
in August, 1680, and married Josiah
Gregory, of Danbury, in 1701.

FIFTH GENERATION.

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INDEX No.

REF. No.

- 35 | iii Lydia Preston, who was baptized in
 November, 1682.
- 36 | iv Sarah Preston, who was baptized in
 November, 1683, and married Joseph
 Wells, of Stratford, Connecticut.
- 37 | v Jehiel Preston, who was baptized in
 October, 1686, married Mary Huth-
 with, December 27, 1714, and died
 without issue May 2, 1727.
- 38 | vi Emma Preston, who was baptized in
 March, 1688, married John Sherman
 on July 27, 1714, and died February
 25, 1733. He died December 12,
 1730.
- 39 | vii Remember Preston, who was bap-
 tized in October, 1691, and died
 January 15, 1698.
- 40 | ELIASAPH PRESTON,
- | the son of William Preston and Mary Sea-
 | brook, was baptized in 1643, married Mary
 | Kimberly, and settled at Stratford, Con-
 | necticut, where he had issue,
- 41 | i Mary Preston, who was born April
 | 12, 1674, and married Caleb Mer-
 | man in July, 1690. After the birth
 | of his first child, Eliasaph Preston
 | removed from Stratford, Connecti-
 | cut, to Wallingford, where he had
 | issue, (BEACH)
- 42 | ii Elizabeth Preston, born January 29,
 | 1676.
- 43 | iii Hannah Preston, born July 12, 1678,
 | and married William Andrews, on
 | May 12, 1692.
- 44 | iv Eliasaph Preston, Jr., born January 26,
 | 1679-80, and married Rebecca Wil-

24

61

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| | coxson. She died on September 2, 1716, and he married, second, Deborah Merriam. | |
| 45 | v Joseph Preston, born March 10, 1681, and married Jane Cook. | 68 |
| 46 | vi Lydia Preston, born May 5, 1686. | |
| 47 | vii Jehiel Preston, born August 25, 1688. | |
| 48 | viii Esther Preston, born February 28, 1693. | |

SIXTH GENERATION

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 49 | WILLIAM PRESTON, | 33 |
| | the son of Hackaliah Preston, of Woodbury, Connecticut, was born March 21, 1676-7, and married Martha Judson in June, 1705, and died September 5, 1754. | |
| | He had issue. | |
| 50 | i Samuel Preston, born February 25, 1706; and died March 10, 1706. | |
| 51 | ii Elizabeth Preston, born February 21, 1707, and married John Nichols, February 2, 1732. | |
| 52 | iii Martha Preston, born April 23, 1709, and married Nathan Curtis in 1732. | |
| 53 | iv Sarah Preston, born September 9, 1711, and married Matthew Miner on October 9, 1734. | |
| 54 | v Hannah Preston, born December 18, 1713, and married Matthew Mitchell. | |
| 55 | vi Emma Preston, born February 17, 1716, and married Timothy Hinman. | |
| 56 | vii Seth Preston, born November 24, 1718, and married Elizabeth Judson, and died of smallpox on April 26, | 76 |

SIXTH GENERATION.

87

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REF. No.

	1777. His wife died August 16, 1814.	
57	viii Mary Preston, born August 6, 1721, and married Nathan Mitchell on December 11, 1739.	
58	ix Esther Preston, born March 20, 1725, and married Gideon Hollister on December 3, 1750.	
59	x Jehiel Preston, born November 8, 1727, married Betterus Mitchell, and died December 18, 1807. His wife died January 24, 1795, at the age of sixty-eight years.	81
60	xi Ruth Preston, born July 28, 1730, and married Dr. Joseph Peery on April 20, 1753.	
61	ELIASAPH PRESTON, JR., was born January 26, 1679-80, and married Rebecca Wilcoxson, of Wallingford, Conn., who died on September 2, 1716, and he married, second, Deborah Merriam. He had issue by his first wife. He had issue by his first wife.	44
62	i Ephraim Preston, born September 8, 1703, married, first, Rebecca, who died, and he married, second, Patience, who died May 4, 1753. He died April 8, 1772.	90
63	ii Elizabeth Preston, born August 11, 1711, and died in 1715.	
64	iii Joanna Preston, born March 18, 1714. He had issue by his second wife,	
65	iv Jehiel Preston, born April 11, 1719, married Thankful Sedgwick on	102

- October 20, 1741, and died November 22, 1758.
- 66 v Rebecca Preston, born September 25, 1721.
- 67 vi Elizabeth Preston, born December 28, 1727, and married Abner Bunnel on February 19, 1745. *mar. 2*
- 68 JOSEPH PRESTON, *45*
SARAH HEW, 1734
 son of Eliasaph Preston and Mary Kimberley, was born March 10, 1681, and married Jane Cook.
- He had issue, all born at Wallingford, Connecticut, as follows:
- 69 i Eliasaph Preston, born May 9, 1709, died young.
- 70 ii Eliasaph Preston, born May 1, 1710, *110*
 and married Hannah Mott. *see 61*
- 71 iii Joseph Preston, Jr., born April 7, *115*
 1711, and married Sarah.
- 72 iv Jonathan Preston, born January, 1713, and married Sarah Williams on July 28, 1740.
- 73 v Samuel Preston, born August 27, 1715.
- 74 vi John Preston, born about 1720.
- 75 vii Ebenezer Preston, born September 17, 1725.

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X.

REF. No.

SEVENTH GENERATION

76	SETH PRESTON,	56
	son of William Preston and Martha Judson, was born November 24, 1718, and married Elizabeth Judson. He died of smallpox on April 26, 1777, and she died August 16, 1814. They had issue,	
77	i William Preston, born February 24, 1749, and married Mary, who died November 19, 1836, aged eighty-two years.	118
78	ii Elizabeth Preston, born July 2, 1751, married Josiah Beers on January 1, 1778, and died February 22, 1825.	
79	iii Mary Preston, born May 30, 1753, and died unmarried on December 26, 1781.	
80	iv Esther Preston, born November 27, 1755, and died unmarried.	
81	JEHIEL PRESTON,	59
	son of William Preston and Martha Judson, was born November 8, 1727, married Betterus Mitchell and died December 18, 1807. She died January 24, 1795, at the age of sixty-eight years.	

He had issue at Woodbury, Connecticut, as follows:

- | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|-----|
| 82 | i | Jehiel Preston, born January 16, 1754, and died in youth. | |
| 83 | ii | Nathan Preston, born January 20, 1756, married, first, on September 23, 1783, Currence Prindle, who died June 24, 1797; married, second, Sally, widow of Philo Perry, of Newtown, and died September 20, 1822. His second wife died July 26, 1842, at the age of eighty-one years. | 123 |
| 84 | iii | Martha Preston, born August 29, 1758. and married Nathan Curtis. | |
| 85 | iv | Jehiel Preston, Jr., born February 15, 1761, married Anna Terrill and died October 29, 1847. His wife died July 12, 1851, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. | 130 |
| 86 | v | Sarah Preston, born June 29, 1763, and died in youth. | |
| 87 | vi | Esther Preston, born April 17, 1766, and married Benjamin Stiles. | |
| 88 | vii | Ruth Preston, born August 14, 1769, and married on June 18, 1795, Burke Marshall. | |
| 89 | viii | Sarah Preston, baptized January 8, 1775, and married Jesse Miner. | |
| 90 | EPHRAIM PRESTON, | | 62 |
| <p>son of Eliasaph Preston, Jr., and Rebecca Wilcoxson, was born September 8, 1703, and married first, Rebecca, who died, and he married second, Patience, who</p> | | | |

SEVENTH GENERATION.

91

INDEX No.

REF. No.

died May 4, 1753. He died April 8, 1772.

He had issue at Wallingford, Connecticut, by his first wife, as follows:

91 i Mary Preston, born January 8, 1731.

92 ii Phebe Preston, born March 6, 1732.

93 iii Ephraim Preston, Jr., born August 6, 1734, married first, on March 25, 1754, Eunice Doolittle, and married second, Esther. 135

He had issue by Patience, his second wife, as follows:

94 iv Reuben Preston, born May 27, 1736, and married Elizabeth. 138

95 v Phebe Preston, born October 3, 1737.

96 vi Patience Preston, born March 30, 1738, and died April 18, 1838.

97 vii Lent Preston, born March 5, 1739.

98 viii Eliasaph Preston, born November 28, 1740, married Phebe Hart, on February 27, 1768, and died April 11, 1816. 141

99 ix Titus Preston, born January 29, 1743.

100 x Benjamin Preston, born December 27, 1745.

101 xi Elizabeth Preston, born December 7, 1750.

102 JEHIEL PRESTON,

65

son of Eliasaph Preston, Jr., and Deborah ~~Merriam~~ was born April 11, 1719, married on October 20, 1741, Thankful Sedgwick, and died November 22, 1758.

He had issue,

MERWIN

INDEX No.

REF. No.

- 103 i Sarah Preston, born August 23, 1742.
- 104 ii Esther Preston, born April 1, 1744.
- 105 iii Samuel Preston, born April 24, 1746,
and,
- 106 iv Caleb Preston, born April 24, 1746,
twins.
- 107 v Rebecca Preston, born September 11,
1750.
- 108 vi Thankful Preston, born 1752.
- 109 vii Ruth Preston, born January 28, 1757.

110

ELIASAPH PRESTON,

70

son of Joseph Preston and Jane Cook, was born May 1, 1710, and married Hannah Mott.

He had issue at Wallingford, Connecticut, as follows:

- 111 i Isaac Preston, born October 1,
1729-30.
- 112 ii Moses Preston, born April 8, 1733,
and died the same day.
- 113 iii Moses Preston, born October 30,
1734.
- 114 iv Lois Preston, born February 3, 1737.

115

JOSEPH PRESTON, JR.,

71

son of Joseph Preston and Jane Cook, was born April 7, 1711, and married Sarah.

He had issue:

- 116 i Dinah Preston, born November 19,
1734.
- 117 ii Samuel Preston, born September 30,
1737.

93

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REF. No.

XI.

EIGHTH GENERATION

118

WILLIAM PRESTON,

77

son of Seth Preston and Elizabeth Judson, was born February 24, 1749, and married Mary, who died November 19, 1836, at the age of eighty-two years.

He had issue at Woodbury, Connecticut, as follows:

119

i James Preston, who went west and was drowned. He was unmarried.

120

ii Anne Preston, who was born Feb. 28, 1771, and married Nathaniel Perry.

121

iii Elizabeth Preston, who was born August 10, 1773, and married on February 28, 1801, Nathan S. Judson.

122

iv Polly Preston, who married Sheldon Smith.

123

NATHAN PRESTON,

83

the son of Jehiel Preston and Betterus Mitchell, was born on January 20, 1753, married, first, on September 23, 1783, Currence Prindle, who died June 24, 1797; married second, Sally, the widow of Philo Perry, of Newtown, and died September 20, 1822. His second wife died July 26, 1842, at the age of eighty-one years.

He had issue by his first wife as follows:

- 124 i Polly Preston, born November 13, 1783, and died March 18, 1814.
- 125 ii Nancy Preston, born January 16, 1785, and died April 8, 1819.
- 126 iii Sylvia Preston, born October 1, 1786, and married on March 2, 1814, David Hitchcock. She died in May, 1827.
- 127 iv Caroline Preston, born February 27, 1788, married Joseph Scovill on October 10, 1813, and died September 30, 1837, leaving one son, Joseph Scovill, who was the editor of "Puck," in New York City in 1871.
- 128 v Nathan Preston, born October 18, 1789.

By his second wife Mrs. Sally Perry, Nathan Preston had one son,

- 129 vi William Preston, born August 16, 1801, and married first, Maria Lamson; married second, Caroline Scovill. He lived in Columbus, Ohio, in 1871, where he was an Episcopal clergyman.

130

JEHIEL PRESTON, JR.,

85

was born July 15, 1761, married Anna Terrill, and died October 29, 1847. She died July 12, 1851, aged eighty-seven years.

He had issue at Woodbury, Connecticut, as follows:

- 131 i Nathaniel Preston, who was born November 25, 1785, married Maria Hammond, and died July 26, 1847.

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EIGHTH GENERATION.

95

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REF. No.

132	ii Flora Preston, who was born July 17, 1789, and married John Strong.	
133	iii Julia Preston, who was born July 26, 1791, married first, Samuel Sherman; and married second, Judson Blackman.	
134	iv James Preston, who was born July 31, 1796, and married Eliza Beers.	150
135	EPHRAIM PRESTON, JR., was born August 6, 1734, married first, Eunice Doolittle, on March 25, 1754, and married second, Esther. He had issue by his first wife at Wallingford, Connecticut, twins.	93
136	i Joel Preston, and	
137	ii Ebenezer Preston, who both died December 11, 1763.	
138	REUBEN PRESTON, son of Ephraim Preston and his second wife, Patience, was born May 27, 1736, and married Elizabeth, by whom he had issue, at Wallingford, Connecticut, as follows:	94
139	i Mary Preston, who was born in January, 1757.	
140	ii Charles Preston, who was born and died in May, 1758.	
141	ELIASAPH PRESTON, son of Ephraim Preston and his second wife, Patience, was born November 28, 1740, married Phebe Hart on February 27, 1768, and died April 11, 1816.	98

He had issue at Wallingford, Connecticut, as follows:

- 142 i Titus Preston, who was born about 1770.
- 143 ii Reuben Preston, who was born about 1772, and died in Cheshire.
- 144 iii Elizabeth Preston, who was born about 1775, and died at Prospect.

NINTH GENERATION

145

NATHANIEL PRESTON,

131

son of Jehiel Preston, Jr., and Anna Terrill, was born November 25, 1785, married Maria Hammond, and died July 26, 1847.

He had issue at Woodbury, Connecticut, as follows:

- 146 i Bennett H. Preston, who died young.
- 147 ii Bennett S. Preston, who was born about 1810, and married Elizabeth Whittlesey, of Roxbury, and had issue,
- 148 iii Maria Preston, who was born about 1812, and married Robert C. Law-son.
- 149 iv Nathan H. Preston, who was born about 1815.

150

JAMES PRESTON,

134

son of Jehiel Preston, Jr., and Anna Terrill, was born on July 31, 1796, and married Eliza Beers.

NINTH GENERATION.

97

INDEX NO.

REF. NO.

He had issue at Woodbury, Connecticut, as follows:

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 151 | i Elizabeth A. Preston, who was born November 9, 1821, and married Charles P. Strong on May 4, 1842. |
| 152 | ii Martha Jane Preston, who was born September 17, 1825, and who died in youth. |

XII.

Following are accounts of the Preston families of the New England States, who cannot now be connected one with another, with the principal New England line, nor with the parent stem in Great Britain.

THE PRESTON FAMILY OF
LEXINGTON, MASS.

Amariah Preston, born February 5, 1758; married October 18, 1790, Hannah Reed, of Bedford. She died February 8, 1795, and he married May 15, 1796, Ruhamah Lane, (daughter of John and Rebecca,) who died October 2, 1826. Mr. Preston had an eventful life.

His mother dying when he was about two years old, he was *put out*, as the term was, and after living in Uxbridge, Mass., and Ashford, Conn., he went to Dighton, Mass., to learn a trade. In 1777, he entered the Continental army and served three years. In 1785 he commenced the study of medicine and established himself in Bedford, where he practiced forty-five years. His wife dying, and he being in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and not affluent in his circumstances, he left Bedford to reside with his son, Hervey N. Preston, then practicing medicine in Plymouth. His son dying soon after his arrival, he immediately entered upon his practice, and though advanced in life, he retrieved his fortune by continuing in practice till he was eighty-seven years of age.

He then left Plymouth to reside with his son Marshall at Billerica. Soon after this his son removed to Lexington, and the old gentleman came with him, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died

October 29, 1853, aged ninety-five years, eight months and twenty-four days. He retained his faculties both bodily and mental to the last; and his whole life furnishes a remarkable instance of energy and perseverance.

His children were,

- i Marshall Preston, born June 5, 1792; married February 12, 1824, Maria Parker.
- ii Hannah Preston, born January 8, 1795; died August 8, 1810.
- iii Amariah Preston, born June 21, 1798; died March 22, 1831, in New York State.
- iv Ezekiel Warren Preston, born July 8, 1800; died September 7, 1800.
- v Ezekiel Warren Preston, born December 24, 1802; removed to New York State.
- vi Hervey N. Preston, born June 21, 1806; died July 14, 1837.
- vii Lovice M. Preston, born February 19, 1809; died June 18, 1843.

MARSHALL PRESTON, married February 12, 1824, Maria Parker of Billerica, daughter of John and Susan (Minot) Parker, born October 10, 1797. He read law with his uncle, Warren Preston, in Maine, and was admitted to the bar at Augusta. He subsequently established an office in Billerica, where he practiced until he came to Lexington in 1849. He held important town offices in Billerica, and was for many years assistant clerk of the courts in Middlesex county, which office he held till 1863, when, his health failing, he retired from the place he had so faithfully filled. They are both living (1868).

Their children:

- i GEORGE HENRY PRESTON, born June 6, 1825; married January 1, 1855, Catherine R. Faulk-

ner, of Billerica. He graduated at Harvard College in 1846, read law and practiced in Boston, where he resides. They have several children.

- ii Susan Crosby Preston, born September 21, 1831; died November 25, 1851.

In the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. XIV., p. 26, occurs the following:

PRESTON FAMILY.

(Communicated by Aaron Sargent.)

1. Daniel Preston, of Dorchester, Mass., was born in 1621; made a freeman on May 3, 1665; was a Deacon of the Church; and died November 10, 1707. His wife, Mary, died October 5, 1695.

Children:—(2) Mary Preston, born about 1645, married May 28, 1662, Eleazer Fawer;—(3) Daniel Preston, born in 1648; married Abigail Jackson, (born August 14, 1647; died April 24, 1723; daughter of John); was a Deacon and Ruling Elder, and died March 13, 1725-6.

3. Daniel Preston, had children:—(4) Mary Preston, born September 1, 1675;—(5) John Preston;—(6) Remember Preston, born November 4, 1678; married but left no issue;—(7) Abigail Preston;—(8) Deliverance Preston;—(9) Elizabeth Preston, born January 5, 1686-7;—(10) Daniel Preston, born August 15, 1689; died August 23, 1689;—(11) Relief Preston, died May 5, 1691;—(12) Daniel Preston, born December, 1693; married January 23, 1717-8, Mary Pierce, (born April

29. 1696; died June 18, 1759; daughter of John); and died May 18, 1762.

12. Daniel Preston had children:—(13) Daniel Preston, born May 14, 1721; died April 4, 1744;—(14) Remember Preston, born August 17, 1724; married July 16, 1747, Sarah Davis, (died "suddenly in 1758;" daughter of Jonathan); and died ("supposed to be drowned,") November 27, 1761;—(15) John Preston;—(16) Molly Preston;—(17) Edward Preston;—(18) Abigail Preston, born in 1731; died October 9, 1743;—(19) Samuel Preston, born October 23, 1733; died October 11, 1743;—(20) Eli Preston, born in 1737; died January 22, 1749;—(21) Margaret Preston.

14. Remember Preston had children:—(22) Abigail Preston, born April 9, 1748;—(23) Sarah Preston, born March 1, 1749;—(24) Daniel Preston, born June 7, 1752;—(25) Bebe² Preston, born November 10, 1754; married Francis Moore, and died May 5, 1838;—(26) Remember Preston, born November 17, 1756.

PHEBE

THE PRESTON FAMILY OF NEW IPSWICH, MASS.

Dr. John Preston, the first of the name in this town, was the son of Captain Samuel Preston of Littleton, who was a descendant of John Preston of Andover. The family were in Andover as early as 1672, and Captain Samuel Preston, with his wife Hannah, settled at Littleton about 1728. He was an active and influential man in the town before the Revolution, and besides serving in his military capacity, was town Treasurer, and in other town offices.

His children were,

- X i James Preston, born January 10, 1729.
- ii Hannah Preston, born July, 1733.
- iii John Preston, born September 22, 1738, and settled in New Ipswich, Mass.
- iv Mary Preston, born May 13, 1742.
- v Peter Preston, born February 17, 1743.

At the age of eighteen the third child above named, Dr. John Preston, served one campaign at least, as a soldier in the company of his father, Captain Samuel Preston, in the French war, in 1756. The particulars of his early education, which was probably defective, are not known: but, at the early age of twenty-two years, in 1760, he settled in this town as a physician. Thus, in one year two of the learned professions were filled by two active young men of the same age, and in a few years more, the other also.

On November 29, 1764, Dr. Preston married Rebecca Farrar, the sister of the minister. He became skillful and popular in his profession, and for more than forty years retained exclusive possession of the ground, except that in the latter part of his life, he took his son into partnership, and at his decease, left the whole practice in his hands.

As a citizen, he was zealous, active and influential in all matters of general and political interest in the town. After the incorporation of New Ipswich in 1762, he was elected one of the first board of Selectmen, and he often served the town as Representative in the General Court, and in other town offices. In 1782, on the resignation of Judge Farrar, he was chosen a member of the Convention for framing the State Constitution.

During the Revolution, Dr. John Preston was one of our most ardent Whigs, and did much to encourage the people to make the great exertions they did in

X Settled in Whittingham, Vt. See History of W.
for children. He married Elizabeth Russell.

aid of the common cause. Anecdotes of his wit and humor as a legislator have come down to our time, and the records of the town still preserve memorials of this trait of his character. He built the large house where his descendants still live (1852) and resided there till his death, which occurred February 17, 1803, in his sixty-fifth year. His wife survived him more than twenty-six years.

Their children were,

- i Rebecca Preston, born July 16, 1768, married August 10, 1791, John Hubbard, a graduate of Dartmouth, 1785.
- ii John Preston, born February 15, 1770.
- iii Lucy Preston, born December 3, 1771, married October 16, 1794, Thomas Bancroft, of Pepperell, who died in 1846.
- iv Lydia Preston, born October 26, 1774, married Josiah Bellows, and removed to Lancaster, N. H.
- v Hannah Preston, born January 8, 1776, lived unmarried, and died at Lancaster, with her sister.
- vi Mary Preston, born June 5, 1777, lives (1852) unmarried at the family mansion in New Ipswich.
- vii Samuel Preston, born June 24, 1778, married a daughter of Timothy Taylor, Esq., of Dunstable. He removed to Norwalk, O., where he followed the vocation of editor and printer of a newspaper till his decease. On the evening of March 3, 1852, in descending his office stairs, he fell and fractured his skull so that he died the next morning in his seventy-fourth year. It is said "he was much respected, filled reputably a number of responsible offices, and left not a personal enemy."

- viii Stephen Farrar Preston, born June 2, 1780, married Hannah Kimball, and lives in New Ipswich.
- ix Timothy Farrar Preston, born June 2, 1780, lives unmarried at the mansion house of his father.
- x Peter Preston, born June 20, 1782, died a young man at Cape Breton.
- xi Nancy Preston, born August 10, 1784, married in October, 1808, Seth King, who died in 1851. The widow and some of her children live with her brother and sister at the old family mansion.

John Preston, the oldest son of the above, who was born February 15, 1770, graduated at Dartmouth in 1791. He studied medicine partly with his father, and partly with Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, and opened an apothecary's shop and commenced practice as a physician here in connection with his father, in December, 1794. On January 21, 1798, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Ebenezer Champney. After his father's death in 1803, he succeeded to the general medical practice of the town; and notwithstanding the adjoining towns were by this time supplied with physicians, he had occasional calls among them. After the turnpike was built, he erected on that street the first dwelling house, being at that time the only one on that road, near the village, except the old parsonage house on the hill, which was appropriated for a tavern. To that place he removed his apothecary shop, and there he lived till his death in 1823. He maintained a respectable standing and reputation as a physician, and was a good citizen.

He served as Town Clerk for seventeen years, commencing in 1802, and several years as Selectman. He wrote a good round recording hand, and the records bear ample evidence of his capacity as a Clerk, and occasionally of his personal feelings and predilec-

tions as a townsman. His wife and several children survive him, of whom John Preston who graduated at Harvard College in 1823, is settled in the practice of law in this town.

He had issue as follows:

- i Ebenezer C. Preston, born in 1799, was an apothecary in Boston and died in 1828.
- ii Rebecca Preston, born in 1800, and died in 1807.
- iii John Preston, born in 1802.
- iv Eliza Preston, born in 1804, married Elisha L. Hammond.
- v Lucy Preston, born in 1805, married Francis K. Cragin.
- vi Abigail Preston, born in 1807, married Benjamin B. Brown.
- vii Maria Preston, born in 1809, and died in 1830.
- viii William Henry Preston, born in 1811.
- ix Thomas Bancroft Preston, born in 1813.
- x Rebecca Preston, born in 1815, married Benjamin F. Whipple.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PRESTONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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INDEX No.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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INDEX No.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Thomas J. Gordon
University of Virginia



129

THE
PRESTON FAMILY
IN
VIRGINIA.

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XIII.

Another branch of the Preston family, one that has borne the mark of the same noble characteristics through all its generations, and that has likewise borne through all the vicissitudes of pioneer life in the new world, the same crest and the same devout watchword "si Dieu veult," is the one in which we are most interested, and which it will now be our pleasure to follow in as much detail as our information will permit. The Prestons of Virginia, U.S.A., trace their connection to the ancient line, running back some nine hundred years, through a most romantic incident, which is related as follows:

"The Prestons were from the north of England, and contributed six brothers to the army of William III. [James II. ?]* as in 1689, he marched against the insurgent

* See appendix, note II.

Roman Catholics of Ireland. Three brothers perished in the memorable siege of Derry. Two returned to Yorkshire, and one Archibald, remained in Londonderry, where his son, John, was born.

We shall, therefore, in this part of our memorial, take our reckoning from

FIRST GENERATION

ARCHIBALD PRESTON,

of whom we know nothing further than is given above. It would be interesting to know the relation he bore to the line we have followed through so many hundreds of years of its history, whether he was of those who were native of Furness, or of Cockerham, or of Holker, or whether he, with his brothers, was a scion of some branch of the family that sprang from the parent stem at an earlier date than either of these; but these queries along with the one as to what was the attraction that kept him from returning to England with his brothers, must be left to the student of later time, and more resources. We know that he had issue,

SECOND GENERATION

JOHN PRESTON,

who was born about 1699, at Londonderry, Ireland, and who, after marrying Elizabeth Patton, the sister of Colonel James Patton,

INDE No.

REF. No

emigrated to Virginia in the year 1740, and died there in 1747. In his dissertation on "The Prestons in America," Hon. William E. Robinson introduces his subject as follows:

35
"John Preston was born in Ireland, in the city of Derry, and emigrated to this country in the year 1740. About fifteen years before leaving Ireland, he married Miss Elizabeth Patton, of the county of Donegal, and had five children, all born in Ireland, with whom and his excellent wife, and also his brother-in-law, Colonel James Patton, he came to America and settled in Virginia. Colonel Patton was a man of wealth and worth, and had for some years commanded a merchant ship. He obtained an order of the council of Virginia, under which were appropriated to himself and associates one hundred and twenty thousand acres of the best land above the Blue Ridge in that state, several valuable tracts of which came to his descendants. He was killed by the Indians in 1753.

"John Preston was also a wealthy man, but in a severe storm on his passage to this country, lost much of his property. He obtained a valuable tract of land called 'Robinson's,' which descended to his son, and, until recently, remained in the family. Others of his family, cousins or nephews, probably, came with him, or soon after his arrival, as we find that his grandchild, Margaret Brown Preston, married a distant relative, son of Robert Preston. His

first residence was at Spring Hill, in Augusta county, but in about three years he purchased, and, with his family, settled upon, a large tract of land adjoining Staunton, on the north side of the town. In seven years after his arrival in this country, he died, and was buried at Tinkling Spring Meeting-house, a celebrated pioneer place of Presbyterian worship. His wife and five children survived him. Mrs. Preston was a lady of great strength and energy of character, and she managed the plantation upon which she lived until her distinguished children were all educated, grown up, and married. She then removed to Greenfield, the seat of her son, William Preston, where she died, in the year of the Declaration of Independence, at the age of seventy-six, having survived her husband twenty-nine years.

“The children of John Preston and Elizabeth Patton were Letitia, who married Colonel Robert Breckinridge; Margaret, who married Rev. John Brown; William, who married Susanna Smith; Ann, who married Colonel Francis Smith; and Mary, who married John Howard, all of Virginia, from each of whom sprang a race of illustrious Americans, and illustrating the history of a great many of the states of the Union.

“Over the grave, at Tinkling Spring Meeting-house, of this Irishman, the founder of so many American families, stands an obelisk with the following inscription:

[*West Side.*]

To commemorate the virtues
of
JOHN PRESTON,
who was buried here in the year
1747.

[*South Side.*]

To attest the filial piety of his
DESCENDANTS
in the third and fourth generations,
Of many names and scattered through many states.

[*East Side.*]

And, more than all, to record
The faithfulness and mercy of God
To the seed of the righteous.

[*North Side.*]

This monument was erected by the
Members of the
PRESTON FAMILY,
in the year of our Lord
1855.

In the "Annals of Augusta County, Va.," we read of John Preston's proving his importation:

"At May term, 1746, John Preston proved his importation from Ireland, with his wife Elizabeth, William, his son, and Lettice and Ann, his daughters, at his own charge, 'in order to partake of his majesty's bounty for taking up land.'

"Foote speaks of John Preston as 'a shipmaster in Dublin.' Brock says he was a ship carpenter. He came to the county (of Augusta) in the year 1740, with his brother-in-law, James Patton, who was a

brother of Preston's wife. He resided for a time at Patton's place, Springhill, but about the year 1743 he removed to the tract known as Spring Farm, adjacent to Staunton, and there, in a house near the site of the present city water works, he lived and died. He and other Presbyterian people of Staunton and vicinity, of his day, worshipped at Tinkling Spring church, and his body was interred at that place. His eldest daughter married Robert Breckinridge, the ancestor of several distinguished men. The second daughter married the Rev. John Brown, pastor of New Providence church, and from them descended John Brown, of Kentucky, and James Brown, of Louisiana, both of them United States senators, and the latter minister to France. William Preston was the father of a numerous family, male and female, and many of his descendants have been eminent in various walks of life. John Preston, the ancestor, appears to have been a quiet man, and without the bustling energy which characterized other pioneer settlers; but the traits which he and 'his wife Elizabeth' transmitted to their posterity is a noble testimony that the pair possessed more than common merit. He died in 1747, leaving a very small estate as far as appears. His wife qualified as administratrix, February 6, 1747, and executed a bond with John Maxwell and Robert McClanahan as her securities, in the penalty of £100, indicating a personal estate of only £50."

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Referring to the Prestons as connected with the Washington College, Wm. H. Ruffner writes:

"Among the Scotch-Irish — and the remark might be made more general—there is no family more noted than that which has descended from John Preston and Elizabeth Patton, his wife, of Augusta county, Virginia. And if to the direct family of John Preston be added the families which have become connected with it by marriage—such as the Breckinridge, McDowell, Lewis, Floyd, Peyton, Watts, Campbell of Southwest Virginia, Carrington, Hampton of South Carolina, Johnston of Kentucky, Marshall, Randolph, and other families of note—it will be seen that here is a truly remarkable family connection. And it is a family that will bear close inspection, for it has been as marked for the personal virtues of its members as it has been for talent, culture and high position."

Of John Preston Mr. Ruffner writes:

"But these claims (of titled ancestry) are too remote even to kindle so inflammable a thing as family pride. And, however real they may have been, they did John Preston no good in the all-important matter of a livelihood, for he had to earn his living at a trade; and the story current among the old members of the family is, that he was a ship carpenter in the 'ship-yard' in Dublin, of Colonel James Patton. Outside of the household annals he is spoken of as the 'ship-master of Dublin;'

but whether he was employed first in the building and then in the commanding of one of Colonel Patton's vessels is nowhere fully stated. He was an uncommonly handsome fellow, this young carpenter, 'with correct principles and of strong mind and attractive manners.' And who can tell but that that bit of heraldry, and the title that we have been talking about, had, involved in them, the curious hereditary power to do him a good turn now, by adding to his gifts of person and character the delicate charm of social ease and grace:—for he won for his wife Elizabeth Patton, the fair sister of his aristocratic and affluent employer! It was the best bit of carpentering he ever did. And though, at the end of more than a century and a half, as the lady passes under the partly critical but wholly affectionate observation of her grand-daughter (with several 'greats' interposed), some wonder cannot be repressed as to what were the soft persuasions, beyond those I have mentioned, that tempted our vigorous, independent, ever-to-be-honored ancestress to step downward in her matrimonial venture, especially as her two sisters had emblazoned the family escutcheon with the impressive quarterings of a pair of titled gentlemen; yet, at the same time, we must throw up our hats in hearty applause at that master-stroke of the young mechanic, by which he secured to his establishment the mental ornament and brilliancy which his wife has dispensed through all their generations.

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"But the crowning gem in the character of that remote pair, for which we are under the deepest obligation, is the piety of the husband. It was for this that he suffered in Ireland; and this gave the impulse to his venture across the sea, for which his connection with Colonel Patton supplied the opportunity, and this laid the foundation of his American home.

"Col. James Patton, whose wife was a daughter of Benjamin Borden, holder of the famous land-grant in Virginia, was an officer in the Royal Navy during the wars between William III. and the Netherlands; a man of great wealth and energy and influence, who, listening to the glowing pictures of Virginia beyond the sea, had gone thither, having received 'an order from the Governor of Virginia under which he appropriated to himself and associates 120,000 acres of the best lands lying above the Blue Ridge in that State.' Being energetic and enterprising he determined to take out his own colonists. His knowledge of the sea and large means enabled him to buy or build (both are intimated in the fragmentary material within my reach) ships of his own in which were transported a large number of that class of emigrants known as 'redemptioners.' In the prosecution of this plan he is said to have crossed the Atlantic twenty-five times! Doubtless he may have drawn into these schemes his brother-in-law, John Preston, by advancing the 'ship-carpenter' into the 'ship-master' of one of his own vessels, thus reconciling

the traditions on that point. Be that as it may, however, it is quite certain that Preston stood in no attitude of financial dependence upon his rich kinsman. His grandson, Hon. John Brown, long in the United States Senate from Kentucky, after confirming the statement of the loss of his household goods by a storm on their passage from Ireland, adds, 'that John Preston, being an associate, obtained under the order of Council, aforesaid, (that to Colonel Patton) a valuable tract of uncultivated land called 'Robinson's,' which descended to his son,' etc. And Waddell, in his 'Annals of Augusta County,' copies from the Court records the fact that he 'proved his importation from Ireland with his wife and three children, *at his own charge*, in order to partake of his Majesty's bounty for taking up land.'

'It was in 1738 [1740] that these shipwrecked immigrants made their way to a tract of land in Augusta Co., Va., belonging to Col. Patton, and known as Spring Hill. Here they remained till Preston was able to procure a home of his own, not far distant, and near the site of the present city of Staunton, to which he removed his entire family—his wife and five children—of whom William, the only son and youngest child, was between seven and eight years old, having been born in Donegal, Ireland on Christmas day, 1729. A struggle with the dangers and poverty of frontier life was a heavy part of the price paid by those early comers for the civil and religious

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liberty they demanded for themselves and their children. In this case, however, the battle was not long, for in 1747 Preston died, and was buried in the graveyard of the Tinkling Spring church of which he was a member. He left four daughters who, as mothers and grandmothers of the Howards and Browns and Breckinridges and Smiths and Marshalls and Blairs, have furnished brilliant men in both houses of Congress; and as governors and jurists and orators and authors and soldiers; as diplomats and clergymen and journalists; as college presidents and professors, and in the person of John C. Breckinridge and of Frank Preston Blair, candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States.

"Besides these daughters he had one son, William Preston.

"A hundred years swept over that quiet grave, beating down the lowly mound, bearing away the frail defenses against oblivion made by loving hands long since folded beside him, before the tardy memory of his descendants was roused to the pious duty of rescuing it, and rearing above it a simple granite shaft, on which to inscribe his name and their gratitude. But what recked the dreamless sleeper of these late memorials! In the firmness of his Christian faith, 'not having received the promises, but having seen and greeted them from afar,' he had founded his house, and the great achievement lives on and on, in ever-widening beneficence, as his gen-

erations multiply in the young empire to which he contributed them. And, as the light gleams along the household history from then till now, I seize the pen to underwrite his testimony to the faithfulness of God's covenant to *His* children and to *theirs*."

XIV.

To resume our genealogical pursuit, John Preston by his wife Elizabeth Patton, had issue,

- 3 i Letitia Preston, who was born about 1725, in Londonderry, Ireland, and died in 1798. She married Colonel Robert Breckinridge, and after his death removed with her family to Kentucky, where their descendants still reside.

“She had five children — four sons and one daughter. Her eldest son, William Breckinridge, resided in Fayette county, Kentucky. He married a young lady named Gilham, and had six children. The eldest of these, Robert H. Breckinridge, married Miss Elizabeth Pollard. The second child, John B. Breckinridge, was a merchant in Staunton, Virginia, and left several children. The third child, Elizabeth Breckinridge, married Andrew Calvin, and left several children. The fourth child, Samuel M. Breckinridge, was an officer in the United States navy.

“The second child of Letitia Preston and Colonel Robert Breck-

inridge, John Breckinridge, was a lawyer and statesman of high standing. He was a Senator in Congress, and attorney-general of the United States in the cabinet of President Jefferson. He married Miss Mary Hopkins Cabell, of a noted Virginia family, and died in 1806, leaving seven children, great grand-children of John Preston. The eldest of these, Letitia Breckinridge, was twice married. Her first husband was Alfred Grayson, who left one son, John B. Grayson, who was an officer in the United States army, and afterward a general officer in the Confederate service. He married Miss C. Searle, of New Orleans, and left a son, John B. Grayson, Jr., who was also an officer in the Confederate service, and was afterward a planter near Gainesville, Alabama. Her second husband was Major-General Peter B. Porter, of Niagara Falls, also Irish, who was offered by President Madison, and declined, the appointment of general-in-chief of the army of the United States, and was secretary of war in the cabinet of John Quincy Adams. He distinguished himself in the second war, at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, for which he received a gold medal from Congress and a sword from the State of New York, and, better than all, a good wife

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from this old Irish family of Virginia, by whom he had several children, one of whom, Peter A. Porter, was a colonel of New York volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor. This Peter A. Porter married his cousin, Mary Cabell Breckinridge, daughter of Rev. John Breckinridge, the distinguished professor of Princeton College, and grand-daughter of Rev. Doctor Miller of Princeton College. Another son of Peter B. Porter was Augustus S. Porter, United States senator from Michigan. It will be noticed that this Letitia Breckinridge gave a gallant officer to each side in the recent contest. The second child of this John Breckinridge was Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, speaker of the house of representatives of Kentucky, and secretary of the State of Kentucky. He married Miss Mary C. Smith, daughter of Dr. Smith, president of Princeton College, another Irish-American, and had four children—Frances A., who married Rev. John C. Young, president of Danville College, Kentucky; Caroline L., who married Rev. Joseph J. Bullock, a famous divine of Kentucky, and afterward of Baltimore; Mary Cabell, who married Dr. Thomas P. Satterwhite, of Lexington, Kentucky; and John

Cabell Breckinridge, member of Congress and senator from Kentucky, Vice-President of the United States, a major-general and secretary of war of the Confederate states, and a candidate for President of the United States. He married Miss Burch, of Scott county, in Kentucky, and their son, Clifton R. Breckinridge, is the distinguished member of the present Congress from the second district of the State of Arkansas. Of the descendants of this Joseph Cabell Breckinridge are the Routs of Kentucky, the Douglasses of Kentucky, the Crafts of Mississippi, the Bullocks of Kentucky and Maryland, the Satterwhites of Kentucky—the children and children's children of the great-great-grandchildren of the Irish John Preston. The sixth child of this John Breckinridge was Rev. John Breckinridge. He was twice married, first to the daughter of President Miller, of Princeton College, and second, to Agatha M. Babcock, of Connecticut. He had four children—Samuel M. Breckinridge, a lawyer and judge of St. Louis, Missouri, who married Miss Virginia Castleman of Fayette county, Kentucky, and had a large family; Mary C., who married her cousin, Peter A. Porter, above mentioned; Margaret M., who was

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distinguished for hospital and other charities during the recent war, who died unmarried; and Agatha M., daughter of his second wife, Miss Babcock. The seventh child of this John Breckinridge was Robert J. Breckinridge, the distinguished theologian of Baltimore. He was thrice married. His first wife was his relative, Miss Sophonisba Preston, daughter of General Francis Preston, sister of William C. Preston, of South Carolina, and grand-niece of Governor Patrick Henry. He had fourteen children, of whom the fifth, Sally C. Breckinridge, married Rev. George Morrison, of Maryland; the sixth, Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., a lawyer, a colonel in the Confederate army, and member of the Confederate congress, married Miss Kate Morrison, of Lexington, Kentucky. The seventh, Marie L. P. Breckinridge, married Rev. W. C. Handy, of Maryland. The eighth, William C. P. Breckinridge, a lawyer of Lexington, Kentucky, and a colonel in the Confederate army. He is a member of the present Congress, of silver hair and silver tongue, and a notable member of this Scotch-Irish Congress. He was twice married, first to Miss Lucretia Clay, daughter of Thomas H. Clay, and grand daughter of Henry Clay; sec-

ond. to Miss Issa Desha, daughter of Dr. J. R. Desha, of Lexington, by whom he had several children. The ninth, Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, married Dr. Theophilus Steele, formerly of Woodford county, Kentucky, and afterward of New York City, a major in the Confederate army. The tenth, Joseph C. Breckinridge, a major of artillery in the United States army, married Miss Dudley, daughter of Dr. Ethelbert L. Dudley, of Lexington. The eleventh, Charles H. Breckinridge, a captain in the United States army. The eighth child of this John Breckinridge was Rev. William L. Breckinridge, for a time president of Danville College, afterward a resident of Missouri. He married Miss Frances C. Prevost, daughter of Judge Prevost, of Louisiana. He had twelve children, of whom Robert J. Breckinridge, a physician in Louisville, married Miss Kate Hunt, daughter of A. D. Hunt, of that city.

“The third child of Letitia Preston and Colonel Robert Breckinridge was James Breckinridge, a lawyer in Virginia, a member of the legislature of Virginia, and a member of Congress from that state from 1809 to 1817. He married Miss Ann Selden, and had ten children, of whom the eldest child, Letitia

Breckinridge, married Colonel Robert Gamble, of Richmond, Virginia, afterward of Tallahassee, Florida, and had nine children: (1) Catherine Gamble, who married John S. Sheppard, of Florida, and left children and grandchildren named Sheppard and Beard; (2) James B. Gamble, who was twice married, first to his cousin, Miss Mary S. Watts, and, second, to Miss J. Rosetta Morris, of New York; (3) Cary B. Gamble, who resided in Cambridge, Maryland, married Miss Shaw, of Florida, and was a surgeon in the Confederate service; (4) Letitia Gamble, who married, first, Louis P. Holliday, and, second, C.H. Latrobe, of Baltimore; (5) Edward W. Gamble, an artillery officer in the Confederate army; and (6) Robert B. Gamble, of Tallahassee, Florida, a captain of artillery in the Confederate army, who married Miss Chavis, of Florida. The second child of James Breckinridge, Elizabeth, married General Edward Watts, a lawyer, and speaker of the Virginia legislature. She had ten children, the third one of whom, William Watts, was a member of the constitutional convention of Virginia, and a colonel of infantry in the Confederate army, who married a daughter of Judge J. J. Allen, of Virginia; the

fourth, Ann S. Watts, married Hon. J. P. Holcombe, of Bedford county, Virginia, who was a distinguished lawyer and one of the diplomatic agents of the Confederate States; the seventh, Letitia G. Watts, who married, first, Dr. Landon Rives, of Cincinnati, and, second, Dr. F. Sorrel, of Savannah, medical inspector of the Confederate army, resident of Roanoke county, Virginia; the eighth, Alice M. Watts, who married, first, Dr. George W. Morris, and, second, Judge William J. Robertson, of Charlottesville, Virginia; and the ninth, Emma G. Watts, who married Colonel George W. Carr, of the United States and Confederate army.

“The third child of James Breckinridge, Cary Breckinridge, married Miss Gilmer, and had nine children, of whom the second, Gilmer Breckinridge, married Miss Julia Anthony, of Botetourt county, Virginia, and was a captain in the Confederate army, and fell in battle; the third, James Breckinridge, married Miss Burwell, of Bedford county, Virginia, was an officer in the Confederate army, and fell in battle; the fourth, Cary Breckinridge, was a colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army, and married Miss Virginia Caldwell, of Greenbrier county, Virginia; and the seventh, John,

was an officer in the Confederate army, killed in battle, and unmarried.

"The fifth child of James Breckinridge, Matilda, married H. M. Bowyer, of Botetourt county, Virginia, and had eight children, of whom the fourth, Mary Ann Bowyer, married William Penn: the sixth, Woodville Bowyer, was an officer in the Confederate service, and fell in battle: and the seventh, Edward Bowyer, died a surgeon in the Confederate service.

"The fourth child of Letitia Preston and Colonel Robert Breckinridge, Elizabeth Breckinridge, married Colonel Samuel Meredith, of Amherst, Virginia, afterward of Fayette county, Kentucky, who was a nephew of Patrick Henry. She had five daughters, the second of whom, Letitia P. Meredith, married Colonel W. S. Dallam, of Baltimore, afterward of Kentucky; the fourth, Elizabeth Meredith, married James Coleman, of Fayette county, Kentucky, and had eight children."

- 4 ii Margaret Preston, who was born about 1727, married the Rev. John Brown, a distinguished Presbyterian minister. They, too, removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where she died in 1802.

"They had seven children who reached maturity, of whom the

eldest, Elizabeth Brown, married Rev. Thomas B. Craighead, a well known Presbyterian minister of Tennessee, and had seven children. Her eldest child, John B. Craighead, was a planter in Iberville, Louisiana, and married, first, Mrs. Jane Dickerson, daughter of Colonel Joseph Erwin, of Louisiana; and, second, Mrs. Beck, daughter of General James Robertson.

“The second child of Margaret Preston and Rev. John Brown, John, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, was a lawyer and statesman, represented Kentucky as a district of Virginia in the Virginia legislature, and in Congress, in the old Congress, 1787-8. He was the first senator in Congress from Kentucky, and was twice elected United States senator. He was a warm personal friend of Thomas Jefferson. He married Miss Margaretta, daughter of the Rev. John Mason and sister of the Rev. John M. Mason, the illustrious Presbyterian minister of New York. They had two sons, Mason and Orlando. Mason Brown was a judge and secretary of state of Kentucky. He married, first, Miss Judith A., daughter of Hon. Jesse Bledsoe; and second, Miss Mary, daughter of Captain Jacob Yoder of Spencer county, Kentucky. His son, Benjamin Gratz Brown, of Missouri, great-

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great-grandson of John Preston, was senator from Missouri, and Democratic candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Horace Greeley, another Irish-American. John Mason Brown, son of Mason Brown, a prominent lawyer of Lexington, married Mary Owen, daughter of Major-General William Preston, of Louisville. Mary Y. Brown, daughter of Mason Brown, married W. T. Scott of Lexington, a colonel of Kentucky volunteers in the United States army. The other son of John Brown and Margaretta Mason, Orlando Brown, lawyer and journalist, married, first, his cousin, Mary W. Brown, and, second, Mary C. Broadhead, formerly Miss Price. By his first wife he had three children, one of whom, Mason P., was for some time treasurer of Kentucky, and Orlando, Jr., a lieutenant-colonel of Kentucky volunteers in the United States army, and farmer near Frankfort.

"The fourth child of Margaret Preston and Rev. John Brown was Mary, who married Dr. Alexander Humphreys, of Staunton, Virginia, and after her husband's death removed to Kentucky with her family of seven children. Her son, John B. Humphreys, married Miss Kenner, of Louisiana, and left six children.

"The fifth child of Margaret Preston and Rev. John Brown, James Brown, was a lawyer, and first secretary of state of Kentucky, went to Louisiana, and was for many years senator of the United States from that state, was United States minister to the court of France. He married Ann Hart, daughter of Colonel Thomas Hart and sister to Mrs. Henry Clay, of Kentucky. He died at Philadelphia, and, differing from most of his kindred, left no descendants.

"The sixth child of Margaret Preston and Rev. John Brown, Samuel Brown, was a distinguished practitioner and professor of medicine, married Miss Percy, of Alabama. His son, James P. Brown, a lawyer and planter in Mississippi, married Miss Campbell, of Nashville, Tennessee. His son, George Campbell Brown, married Miss Susan, daughter of General Lucius Polk, of Tennessee. Susan P. Brown, the daughter of this Samuel Brown, married Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, and his daughters, Adele, Ann W., Betty, and Kate M. P. Ingersoll, married respectively, John M. Thomas, a Philadelphia lawyer, Dr. James H. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, Arthur Armory, of Boston and New York, and Dr. Francis Maury, formerly of Ken-

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| | tucky and afterwards of Philadelphia." | |
| 5 | iii William Preston, who was born on December 25, 1729, and married Susanna Smith, of Hanover county, Virginia, the daughter of Francis Smith and Elizabeth Waddy. He died in 1783. | 8 |
| 6 | iv Ann Preston, who was born about 1731 and married Francis Smith, of of Virginia, with whom she removed to Kentucky, where she died at an advanced age. | |
| | <p>"She left two sons and four daughters. Her first child, Elizabeth Smith, married James Blair, a lawyer, and attorney-general of the state of Kentucky. His forefathers, I presume, were also Irish. They had four children, the eldest of whom was Francis P. Blair, Sr., the distinguished journalist, editor of the Washington Globe, the organ of General Jackson. He married Miss Eliza, daughter of General Nathaniel Gist, and had four children, of whom Montgomery Blair was Postmaster-General, in President Lincoln's Cabinet. He married, first, Caroline Buckner, of Virginia; and, second, Elizabeth, daughter of Levi Woodbury, governor of New Hampshire, senator in Congress, 1825-31, 1841-5, Secretary of the Navy, under President Jackson, and Secretary of the Treasury,</p> | |

under President Van Buren, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Of the five children of Montgomery Blair, the eldest, Elizabeth, married General Comstock, of the United States army. The second child of Francis P. Blair, Sr., James Blair, a lieutenant in the United States navy, married Miss Mary, daughter of General Thomas Jessup, of the United States army, and had three children. The third, Francis P. Blair, Jr., married his cousin, Appoline Alexander, was a lawyer, member of Congress, and senator from Missouri, a major-general in the Union army, and Democratic candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Horatio Seymour, receiving over two million seven hundred thousand votes. He left six children, one of whom is an officer in the United States navy. The youngest child of Francis P. Blair, Sr., was Elizabeth Blair, who married S. P. Lee, admiral in the United States navy. The second child of Elizabeth Smith and James Blair was William Blair, captain in the United States army. He married Miss Hannah Craig, and his son, Patrick M. Blair, a lawyer in Illinois, married Miss Harriet M. Hall, of Derbyshire, England. The third child of Elizabeth Smith and James Blair

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was Susannah Blair, who married, first, Abram Ward, and afterwards Job Stevenson, and her fourth child married Nathan Speer, and their only child, Elizabeth Blair Speer, married, first, John Coleman, of Memphis, and, afterwards, Prof. Fisher, of Fulton, Missouri. The second child of Ann Preston and Francis Smith, John Smith, married Miss Chenoe, daughter of Nathaniel Hart, a Kentucky pioneer. She was the first white child born in Kentucky, and her name Chenoe, is Indian for Kentucky. They had seven children, the eldest of whom, William Preston Smith, took, by legislative enactment, the name of Preston, married Miss Hebe Grayson, and was a farmer in Henderson county, Kentucky. His daughter married H. Harrison, of Lexington, Kentucky, and Chicago, Illinois.

“The fifth child of John Smith and Chenoe Hart, Sarah Smith, married Rev. A.W. Young, of Memphis, and her son, John Preston Young, was a lawyer in that city. The third child of Ann Preston and Francis Smith, Susannah Smith, married William Trigg, of Frankfort, Kentucky, son of Colonel Stephen Trigg, a noted pioneer of Kentucky, who was killed at the battle of Blue Licks. Their fourth

child, Jane Smith, married George Madison, Governor of Kentucky, and their child, Myra Madison, married Andrew Alexander, of Woodford county, the eldest of whose four children, Appoline Alexander, married Major-General Francis P. Blair. The fourth child, Andrew J. Alexander, was a brigadier-general of volunteers, and a major in the regular army. The fifth child of Ann Preston and Francis Smith, William P. Smith, was a captain in the United States army. The sixth child, Agatha Smith, married Dr. Lewis Marshall, of Woodford county, and had seven children: (1) Thomas F. Marshall, graduated at Yale College, was judge of a Louisville court, and was the celebrated orator and member of Congress from Kentucky, 1841-3. He fought a duel with James Watson Webb, in which the latter was wounded. (2) William L. Marshall, a lawyer of Baltimore, married Miss Lee, of Virginia. (5) Alexander K. Marshall was a member of Congress from Kentucky, 1855-7; married Miss McDowell, of Jessamine county, Kentucky; (6) Agatha Marshall, married Caleb Logan, chancellor of Kentucky, and had five daughters. (7) Edward C. Marshall, was member of Congress from California, 1851-3; married Miss Joseph-

ine Chalfant, of Cincinnati, and had three children."

- 7 v Mary Preston, who was born about 1732, and married John Howard, of Virginia.

"She had five children.

"The first child, Elizabeth Howard, married Edward Payne, of Fayette county, Ky. Among their children were Edward C. Payne, a lawyer and farmer of Kentucky; Daniel McCarty Payne, a lawyer of Lexington, Kentucky, who had eleven children, one of whom, John Breckinridge Payne, was also a lawyer in Lexington, and another of whom, Mary Payne, married J. H. Neville, professor of Greek in the University of Kentucky. Another son of Elizabeth Howard and Edward Payne, John Breckinridge Payne, a physician in Fayette county, Kentucky, married Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, by whom he had four children, one of whom, Victoria A. Payne, married William Owsley Goodloe.

"The second child of Mary Preston and John Howard, Mary Howard, married Alexander Parker, of Lexington, Kentucky; one of their children, Mary W. Parker, married Thomas T. Crittenden, circuit judge and secretary of state of Kentucky. They had six children. The eldest, Mary Crittenden, married Tod Rob-

inson, a judge of the supreme court of California, and she had eight children, of whom the eldest, Mary Robinson, married Felix Mercado, of San Francisco. Cornelius Robinson was a lawyer in that city. The second child of Mary W. Parker and Thomas T. Crittenden, Alexander Parker Crittenden, was a lawyer of San Francisco, whose daughter, Laura Crittenden, married Mr. Sanchez, of San Francisco, and whose son, James L. Crittenden, was a lawyer in New York City. The third child of Mary W. Parker and T. T. Crittenden, called after his father, Thomas T. Crittenden, was a brigadier-general in the United States army: was a lawyer at Washington, and member of Congress from Missouri.

“The fourth child of Mary Preston and John Howard, Benjamin Howard, married in the family of Mason, of Virginia. He was a member of Congress from Kentucky, 1807-10, governor of the territory of Indiana, 1810; and brigadier-general in the United States army in the war of 1812. He was also governor of Missouri territory.

“The fifth child of Mary Preston and John Howard, Margaret Howard, married Robert Wickliffe, the distinguished lawyer and statesman of Kentucky. They had seven

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children, of whom the eldest, Sally Howard Wickliffe, married Aaron K. Woolley, a circuit judge and member of the Kentucky legislature. They had eight children, of whom the eldest, Robert W. Woolley, a lawyer in Louisville, was secretary of the United States legation to Spain, and colonel in the Confederate army. The fifth child of Margaret Howard and Robert Wickliffe, Mary H. Wickliffe, married John Preston, formerly of Arkansas, and afterwards of Trimble county; and their youngest child, Margaret H. Wickliffe, married her cousin, William Preston, of Louisville, member of Congress and United States minister to Spain; and his daughter, Mary Owen Preston, married her relative, John Mason Brown, the eminent lawyer of Louisville."

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XV.

THIRD GENERATION

8

WILLIAM PRESTON,

5

the third child and only son of John Preston, was born on December 25, 1729, at Londonderry, Ireland, and removed with his parents to the new world when he was eight (?) years of age. He married Susanna Smith, daughter of Francis Smith and Elizabeth Waddy, of Hanover county, Virginia, and afterwards became a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and county lieutenant of Fincastle and Montgomery. In the war of the Revolution, he was a zealous compatriot of George Washington, of whom he was a personal friend. Of him William H. Ruffner, in detailing the history of Washington College writes:

“William Preston the only son of John Preston the first, was a historical character of great importance. He was both a student and a trustee of the Academy in its early days. He was born in Ireland, and brought to this country at eight years of age. He was a man of nerve and perspicacity, and of more literary attainment than was common in his day. Mr. Grigsby gives a sketch of him in his address. His wife was Susanna Smith, of Hanover county,

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Va. In his early manhood he was much engaged in surveying in Southwest Virginia at a time when but little of the land had been appropriated, and when the price of land was small. Having a good eye for land, he acquired numerous large and very fine tracts, which ultimately made his whole family wealthy.

“His first change of residence from Augusta county was to Botetourt in 1769, at which time that county was formed. He there settled on a good estate which was and is known as Greenfield. This property is, I believe, owned by his descendants to this day. It lies near the village of Amsterdam, five miles south of the town of Fincastle. In 1774 he changed his residence from Greenfield to a larger and finer body of land in what is now Montgomery county; a tract then called Draper’s Meadows, from the name of the first owner. Col. Preston changed the name to Smithfield, probably in honor of his wife. The Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College now occupies a part of the land, which was known as Solitude, and was the home farm of Colonel Robert T. Preston, a grandson of Col. William. This was near the northeast end of the Smithfield tract, which began on top of the watershed—misnamed the Alleghany Mountain—and, according to Dr. Hale, extended to New River, taking in the Horseshoe Bend, and of course those other fertile bottoms which at a later day helped to make up the fine estates belonging to the Kents and Cloyds. And if,

as stated, the Smithfield tract extended to the mountain ridges on each side, it was about ten miles long and five miles wide. In agricultural value it is unsurpassed. It is well watered by Tom's and Strouble's Creeks. Its surface is undulating, with meadow vales; all natural bluegrass land based on Silurian limestone.

"Col. William Preston died in 1783, aged fifty-three, leaving eleven children—five daughters and six sons. His descendants are greater in number than were those of Abraham in the same length of time, and there is every prospect that in less than four hundred years they will be as numerous as the children of Israel when they started for the promised land—which will be no disadvantage to the Republic."

In an address on "The Founders of Washington College," Hon. Hugh B. Grigsby refers to William Preston in the following terms:

"One of the early trustees of Liberty Hall before its incorporation, was Colonel William Preston, a name then confined to the straggling settlements of the Valley, but now well known throughout the present Union. Who was William Preston? Come with me over the one hundred and thirty-five years last past, and I will answer the question. Let us attend the organization of the county court of Augusta, the Augusta of that day, stretching along the Blue Ridge to the North Carolina line, and from

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the Ridge to the Ohio and the Mississippi—and a glorious principality it was! That court was held on the 9th day of December, 1745, in the village of Staunton, which was so called, probably by John Lewis, in compliment to the wife of Governor Gooch, who had granted their patents to the early settlers; but whether the maiden name of Lady Gooch was Staunton, or Staunton was the name of her English home, I am unable to ascertain. The commission from the Governor was read, and it appeared that John Lewis was appointed the presiding justice of the court. He was then sixty-seven years old, but he was to live seventeen years more, and to see other counties carved out of his own. Born in the reign of Charles the Second, this venerable patriarch saw the entire reigns of James the Second, of William and Mary, of Queen Anne, of George the First and of George the Second, and was to count two years of the reign of George the Third—the first king born on the soil of England since the birth of Edward the Sixth; and closed his career at Bellefonte, where his ashes now repose, at the age of eighty-four. By the side of John Lewis sat Hugh Thompson, Robert Cunningham, James Kerr, and Adam Dickinson. John Madison, the father of the future bishop and the uncle of the future president, rises in his place and reads his commission from Thomas Nelson, Secretary of the Colony, as clerk of the new county; for it was not until the date of the Revolution, thirty years later, that the

courts assumed the power of appointing their own clerks. The court proceeded to appoint a sheriff, and John Patton was invested with that office. Thomas Lewis, another of your trustees, then in the full flush of manhood, having entered his twenty-seventh year, steps forward and reads his commission as surveyor of the new county, under the sign-manual of President Dawson, of William and Mary College, the successor of the venerable Blair in that institution, and is approved by the court. The court holds its sessions from month to month, and at the May term of the following year, 1746, occurred an incident which it is my present province to notice, and which I shall read in the words of the record.

“John Preston came into court and prayed leave to prove his importation, which was granted him; and thereupon he made oath, that at his own charge, he had imported himself, Elizabeth his wife, William his son, and Lettice and Ann, his daughters, immediately from Ireland into this colony, and that this is the first time of proving his said right, in order to partake of His Majesty's bounty for taking up land.”

“As we contemplate this December and May session of Augusta Court, how devotedly we wish that those patriarchs of our modern state, surrounded, as they then were, by the toils and the dangers of a savage wilderness, could have had a glimpse of the future of a century of years; could have known that the record of a part

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of the proceedings of that day should be read on such an occasion as the present; could have known that the name of Lewis would be honorably connected in peace and war with the greatest civil and military revolution of the eighteenth century; that the name of Preston would be wreathed with the glories that genius and eloquence and valor could cluster around it; that the names of Patton and Thompson and others would be more generally known than in their own time; and that the name of Madison, which was known in the colony even before the massacre of 1622, would shine with a radiance as enduring as the records of history!

"We thus see that Col. William Preston was born in Ireland, and as we have reason to believe, in the city of Dublin: that he may have spent his first years in the shadow of Trinity College, where he played his pranks on that beautiful green which still attracts the admiration of the traveler. He was the only son of John Preston named in the record, who resided in Dublin,* and was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and who married a sister of Col. James Patton, of Donegal, Ireland. Col. Patton was a man of enterprise and vigor and was possessed of considerable wealth. and, emigrating to Virginia before 1745, obtained from the governor for himself and his partners a grant of 120,000 acres of land in

*Mr. Grigsby is mistaken in saying John Preston resided in Dublin. He was from Londonderry.

the Valley. He fixed his residence on the south fork of the Shenandoah, and also took up land in the present county of Montgomery: and in 1755, while on a visit to his lands in that region, was slain by the Indians at Smithfield. The fate of John Preston was hardly more fortunate than that of Patton. He first settled at Spring Hill, afterwards occupied by Dr. Waddell, the blind preacher, and about the year 1743 purchased and occupied a tract afterwards owned by the late General Baldwin. Here in 1747, the year after he had proved his claim to land in virtue of his emigration, he died suddenly, and a neat monument now marks his place of burial. He left a widow and five children, all but one having been born in Ireland. One of his daughters married Robert Breckinridge, the grandfather of Robert and John Breckinridge, those eloquent divines of our own times. Another daughter married the Rev. Dr. John Brown, your second rector, whose eminent sons I have spoken of in their proper places, and concerning one of whom I may now say that, as the representative of the United States at the court of France, he announced to Louis the Eighteenth the celebrated utterance of his government commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine. Another daughter married Mr. Howard, whose eldest son was the first governor of Missouri; and another married Mr. Smith and was the grandmother of the Marshalls of Kentucky. Thus it seems that though John Preston lived but a short time in the

new world, his posterity may be counted by hundreds.

“But it is William, the only son of John Preston, that now demands our attention. He enjoyed those advantages of education within the range of a frontier settlement, and especially, as we may suppose, the instructions of Dr. Brown, his brother-in-law, who conducted your Academy. He soon exhibited talents which placed him in after life on a level with the prominent men of that day. At that era, prowess in Indian campaigns was one of the main tests of character, just as in our late contest a wound on the battlefield was a passport to the smiles of beauty. One of his early engagements was that of a surveyor under Washington, and there arose from this connection a friendly feeling between them that was cherished by Washington after the decease of Preston. In 1756 he accompanied Major Andrew Lewis in the Shawanese expedition, or the Sandy Creek voyage as it is sometimes called, which involved greater hardships than any other of our incursions into the Indian territory, and which, though no enemy was present, had nearly resulted in the destruction of the whole party by starvation. The object of the expedition was confined to the breast of Major Lewis; but its aim probably was to build a fort between the Shawanese towns on the Ohio, to destroy those towns, and to punish a race of Indians who, for a third of a century later than 1766, committed cruel murders within the settle-

ments of Virginia. Of this expedition we fortunately possess an account from the pen of Colonel Preston himself. It consisted of about 340 men, commanded by Captains Preston, Hays, one of your trustees, John Smith, Archibald Alexander, the grandfather of the celebrated divine, Robert Breckinridge, Woodson, Overton, Montgomery and Duulap, with Captain Paris at the head of a number of friendly Cherokees: Major Andrew Lewis holding the chief command. Major David Stuart, the father of good old Colonel John Stuart, of Greenbrier, accompanied the party. It set out from Fort Frederic on the 18th of February, and, passing the Bear Garden and Burke's Garden, reached the head of Clinch on the 26th, and on the 28th, the head of Sandy Creek, which was so crooked that in fifteen miles the men were forced to cross it sixty-six times. Their stores were soon exhausted, and their numbers were too great to be fed by hunting. After enduring the utmost extremity of hunger, the men on the 13th of March refused to proceed further, and resolved to return home. Captain Preston, though feeble from famine, and though his entire company (except the officers) had determined to return, was resolved to carry out the expedition, and proposed the killing of the horses for food; but the men replied that horseflesh might answer, if they were returning, to support them home; but that it was not proper diet to sustain men enduring every hardship on a long march against an enemy. The

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failure of the expedition was attributed partly to the foul play of the guides; but a sufficient explanation may be found in the fact that so large a body of men left Fort Frederic in winter for a journey of hundreds of miles through a trackless wilderness with provisions for sixteen days only. In this trying scene the conduct of Captain Preston deserves the highest praise. Neither famine nor the severities of the season, nor the toil of climbing mountains with tottering limbs sufficed to dismay him. It was in such a school that Andrew Lewis learned that discipline which enabled him eighteen years later to conduct his army through forests equally dense and over mountains as rough, and at the end of a weary march to gain the battle of Point Pleasant; that Hays, your trustee, learned that intrepidity with which he led his Rockbridge boys to ply the rifle on the heights of Saratoga; and that Preston was taught those lessons of self-command which subsequently marked his course, and which were seen in his march against the Cherokees, at Whitsell's Mills, and at Guilford.

"In May, 1774, he was a member of the House of Burgesses; and when Col. Christian was advised by Lord Dunmore to return home, and to use his endeavors to prevent the inhabitants from deserting their homes from fears of the Indian war then impending, and to collect forces for the emergency, he called Col. Preston to his aid, and spoke in warm terms of his energy and skill on that trying occasion.

Col. Preston also marched with Col. Christian to the head of Clinch, and remained in active service until the close of October, when the troubles were for a time appeased by the successful issue of the battle of Point Pleasant.* In 1780 he was engaged with Col. Christian and Col. Arthur Campbell in their respective expeditions against the Cherokees. He was also at the battle of Guilford, and received the congratulations of General Greene for his gallant conduct. Such was the efficiency of his service in protecting the frontier of Virginia and North Carolina, that the latter state gave him, in conjunction with Colonel Campbell, a vote of thanks for his energy and enterprise.

“He lived to see the close of the war of the Revolution, and died at Smithfield in June, 1783, aged fifty-three years. He was said to have been a man of imposing presence and pleasing address, and to have maintained a serene temper amidst the worriments of the forest and of the field. His height exceeded six feet, his complexion was fair and florid. Like his father, who won the hand of an Irish heiress by the beauty of his person and the elegance of his deportment, Colonel Preston was regarded as remarkably handsome. His disposition was humane, as was shown by his treatment of the Indians and the Tories. He was a member of the church; and

*He was also a member of the committee of which Col. William Christian was chairman, which drafted the address of the Fincastle Freeholders in January, 1775.—See Appendix, Note III.

while living at Smithfield, in Montgomery, would ride once a year as far as Staunton to commune in the Presbyterian church in that town. The style of his letters and of his other writings that have survived him evinces good taste; and a library quite respectable for the times attested his love of letters. Some verses of his which have been seen by persons now living are said to show that he was no unsuccessful votary of the Muses. He married and left eleven children, all of whom have held a high place in the esteem of the world. Of these, five were sons: John, Francis, the father of the late William C. Preston, of South Carolina, James, William and Thomas; and six daughters: Mrs. Madison, Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Floyd.

Rev. Henry Ruffner makes reference to William Preston as follows:

“Colonel Patton, having no son, after John Preston’s death, took charge of his nephew, William Preston, then a lad of fifteen or sixteen, and did him the rare good service of placing his education in the hands of the Rev. John Craig, the Presbyterian clergyman of the neighborhood. From this cultivated scholar he obtained an excellent foundation in his own tongue, and imbibed, in his association with him, that thirst for learning which, becoming to him ‘English without a teacher,’ incited him to the use of the small opportunities afforded by the distractions of

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his early years, for increasing his stores of information, and for strengthening and expanding his naturally high mental endowments—a good preparation for the varied and important stations that awaited him. To all these methods of culture his uncle, himself possessed of a polished education, added his instruction in the practical art (and the eminently useful one, as he afterwards found it to be) of surveying. Thus equipped, his career bristles with the activities of a most energetic, public-spirited citizen. He was an active participant in the military, municipal, ecclesiastical and political affairs of Augusta county, where he resided until 1769, when, upon the formation of Botetourt county, he removed to it, settling upon a property near the village of Amsterdam, called Greenfield. 'At the first session of its court he qualified as county surveyor, coroner, escheator, and colonel of militia. Fincastle county was formed in 1772 and Colonel Preston became its first surveyor. In 1773 he acquired Draper's Meadows estate, removed his family there in 1774, and changed the name to 'Smithfield' in pleasant compliment to his wife, Susanna Smith. 'He engaged in expeditions against the Cherokee Indians, and the Legislature of North Carolina included him with Colonel William Campbell' (of King's Mountain fame) 'in a vote of thanks for their services in protecting the frontier. Throughout the war of the Revolution he was actively employed, holding an

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important command in Southwest Virginia, and his official papers show that he was a man of more than ordinary culture.' (*Annals of Augusta County*, pp. 117, 118.)

"In 1776 the county of Fincastle was divided into the counties of Montgomery, Washington, and Kentucky; and as Colonel Preston's residence was in Montgomery, he was appointed to the same office of county surveyor in it which he had held in the now extinct county of Fincastle.

"He had also represented Augusta and Botetourt counties at different periods in the House of Burgesses.

Friendship with Washington.

"While pursuing his business as surveyor; he fell in with a young man from Eastern Virginia, carrying his ball and chain, being engaged in the same craft as himself. The acquaintance between them was promoted by Preston's hospitable entertainment of his friend at his own home.

"Indians yet prowled around in that mountain region. They were not foes, however, but friends to the family on that bleak knob of the Alleghanies; especially to the genial, warm-hearted, sandy-haired young man who was at the head of it. They felt very differently to the 'dark stranger' who came to visit him, and after awhile determined to put an end to him. Seizing an occasion when the gentleman, unconscious of danger, sat chatting on the green turf, an Indian raised his bow and took aim at the unwelcome visitor. But

before he could draw the arrow, Preston, in the eagerness of his talk, flung himself forward so as completely to shelter his friend. The savage drew back and dropped his bow. He would not run such a risk for the gratification of a hatred however intense. And it was many a long day, doubtless, before either the host or his guest knew the peril they had escaped.

“This ‘dark stranger’ was George Washington! The friendship of the young surveyors stimulated a correspondence between them which lasted as long as Preston lived. And, I may as well tell the whole story here, as I have begun it,—long, long after, when the Indian had disappeared from the scene; when the ‘red-coats’ were no longer in the land; when the roar of the British lion was no more heard on our fair western shore; when peace smiled over mountain and plain; when the ‘Stars and Stripes’ waved over the land of the free, and when ‘the dark stranger’ from the chief of the army had become the head of the nation, then the young son of the sandy-haired Preston met his father’s friend in Philadelphia—the one, President of the United States, the other, representing the Virginia they both loved in Congress,—warm relations were established between the old and the young man; and in reminiscences of the old friendship, the horn of a buffalo was produced as a trophy to Col. Preston’s skill, in a hunt they had had on the Alleghanies. The horn was put in the hands of a clever silversmith in

Philadelphia, who constructed out of it a small ladle, the handle of which was finished with a silver cap, and the bottom filled in with a silver plate. On the inside of the plate Washington had his head engraved, while young Preston covered the outside with Masonic emblems.

"The unique little affair was much prized in the family, but the owners of it, in a spirit of patriotic pride, lent it, in 1876, to the Centennial Exposition, and it was never heard of more.

The Tugg River Expedition.

"In the summer of 1767, William Preston and Major Thomas Lewis, of Rockingham county, were sent out as commissioners by Governor Dinwiddie, to effect a treaty with the Shawnees and Delaware Indians at the mouth of the Big Sandy, a branch of the Ohio river. The Indian parties to this treaty were Oconoto, a very old chief, and Cornstalk, a young and famous warrior. He it was who led the Indians in the fearful battle of Point Pleasant, in which ran streams of the noblest blood in all that region.

"The perils of this expedition fill the pages of the written story, and are traditions of the times. The march was through a wild, dreary wilderness, so wretched as to be scarcely sought by beasts or birds. Even at this day, despite the progress of civilization, it is of all stretches of land known to the modern traveller, the most weird and uncanny. Hardships in-

creased at every mile's advance, until starvation actually confronted them. Captain Preston, commanding the forward party, proposed to kill and eat the horses, under the threats by the men of mutiny and desertion. I am availing myself of the account which Campbell gives in his History of Virginia. Major Lewis refused this proposal. Some of the men deserted, others were forcibly retained. At this juncture the killing of a young bear brought some relief, 'especially to the officers who brokefasted upon it.'

"Under stress of famine the expedition was abandoned; but the two weeks' return to the settlement were weeks of intense suffering from cold and hunger. The buffalo hides, hung up to dry as they went out, were now cut into strips for food, which, in spite of this, grew so scarce during the last two or three days of their journey, that they ate the strings of their moccasins, belts of their hunting shirts, and flaps of their shot pouches. The Tugger river, between Virginia and Kentucky, the scene of these sufferings, got its name from the tugs or thongs of buffalo hide which they fed upon.

"Captain Preston was occasioned much suffering and danger during this expedition, by tying his moccasins so tightly as to chafe the instep of one foot and produce partial mortification. He had with him as an especial personal attendant, a young 'redemptioner' whom he had brought into his family several years ago. At this

critical moment, the poor immigrant turned out to be an educated physician, whose skill possibly saved Captain Preston's life. His skill revolutionized all their social relations, and the doctor became a member of the family as a teacher, and as one of its most valued friends.

Battle of Guilford Court House, and Death.

"There was little rest allowed or claimed by an ardent soldier in that period of the Revolutionary War; and we see, with no surprise, Colonel Preston organizing a regiment which, on March 15, 1781, he led, with conspicuous gallantry, in the fateful engagement of Guilford Court House. Here, being thrown from his horse, his life was saved by the heroic intervention of a friend and neighbor, Joseph Kent; but from the severe exertion of that day, he never recovered, and died a short time afterward, July 28, 1781, at the age of fifty-three.

His Property and Educational Provision for his Family.

"In leading a life of the utmost devotion to the welfare of the Commonwealth, Colonel Preston did not count himself absolved from a like fidelity to the more sacred trust of his own household: a trust too often lost sight of or held in abeyance by the public citizen in the thronging demands of his official position. His repeated calls in defense of the exposed frontier of Virginia: his service in framing treaties of peace with the treacherous Indians; and

his duties as surveyor of several counties, gave him a wide acquaintance—westward and southward of the State—and enabled him to create for himself an immense estate in lands. But while he made his home on a beautiful plateau of three thousand acres in Montgomery county, on the very top of the Alleghanies—the now historic Smithfield of the wide family—his possessions reached into the blue-grass region of Kentucky, and became, to some extent, the site of the city of Louisville. But to amass a fortune was not his whole, or, indeed, his chief interest for his great family of eleven children. Thanks, perhaps, to his early inoculation with a love of learning by the classical cleric, Rev. John Craig, he was perpetually scheming for their education—a most difficult undertaking in the disorder of the times, the sparseness of the population, and the rare apparition in that mountain region of educated teachers. He did what he could, however, in sending the bettermost of the young men who drifted toward him in his office, into his house to give his children such rudimentary training as they were capable of, until at last there fell into his hands a ‘redemptioner,’ a cultivated scholar, driven by cruel domestic disaster, from his English home, whom he installed into the permanent tutorship of his house, and who, as the years moved on, drew towards himself the warm friendship of the whole family.

“Having thus given to his children a

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taste for books, Colonel Preston supplied the books themselves, by uniting with some like-minded gentlemen in furnishing funds to a competent person in England for the purchase of the best English classics and dictionaries of the period.

"This little library did noble work upon the minds and characters of those young people; and gave them wherever they went, a power greatly above that of mere wealth and social station. It had a singularly marked effect upon the daughters, all of whom, no doubt largely through its means, became centers of influence in the different homes to which they were afterwards scattered. They had no such mental drill as the languages, and higher mathematics, nor such poetic polish as the Brownings and Tennysons furnish their great-granddaughters with today; but I question whether Vassar or Wellesley ever awakened a keener zest for knowledge, or a more genuine taste for literature, than did that small library of rare masters of Queen Anne's day, which, having crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, made its toilsome way in the rumbling old road-wagon, to the quiet inmates of the bleak home on the mountain top.

"The sons were sent to William and Mary, of which Bishop Thomas Madison, a brother of William Madison, Colonel Preston's son-in-law, was president.* This educational advantage was the highest bene-

* Thomas Lewis Preston received his academic education at Liberty Hall, and his legal education at William and Mary.

faction he could have bestowed upon his children: for out from it have come, in successive generations since, blessings that have swept beyond the utmost range of his prophetic aspirations.

His Family and His Religious Fidelity.

“The sons, following the lead of their father, did duty to Virginia and to the Union in their legislative and military departments: whilst the sons-in-law came gallantly abreast of them in the same offices in the State and national governments. Colonel Preston’s family consisted of five sons:—John, in the House of Delegates: Francis, lawyer, and member of the State Legislature and of Congress: William, Major in the war of 1812-14: James Patton, Colonel in the war of 1812, and Governor of Virginia: Thomas Lewis, lawyer, joint-editor with Thomas Ritchie of the *Richmond Enquirer*, member of the Legislature, and running for Congress at the time of his death. And of seven daughters, one of whom, Ann, died unmarried: Eliza, who married William Madison, brother of Thomas Madison, first Bishop of Virginia: Sarah, Mrs. Col. James McDowell of Rockbridge: Susan, Mrs. Nathaniel Hart of Kentucky: Mary, Mrs. John Lewis of the Sweet Springs: Letitia, wife of John Floyd and mother of John B. Floyd, both Governors of Virginia: and Margaret, wife of John Preston of Washington county, whose daughter Ellen, married Hon. James W.

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Sheffey, frequently a member of the Virginia Legislature.

“In spite of all that I have said of Colonel Preston, my sketch would be singularly incomplete if I failed to mention yet another element of fidelity in his character, which, perhaps, stands the hieroglyph of all the rest. And it is the one which those of his descendants who seek for the noblest motive of a man’s actions, must hail with the most pleasure and chronicle with supremest satisfaction:—

“Once a year this busy man broke away from all secular cares, and, mounting his horse, rode a hundred miles over the trackless mountains and wild regions beyond, that he might, in the old church of his youth, renew his spiritual vows and enjoy the privilege of communing with his fellow-Christians in the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper.

“I have been beguiled into this introduction,—one so long as to need an apology,—by the wish to present the intellectual and moral, as well as the natural, genealogy of my subject, feeling sure that such a heredity has been real; and that in his case, as in that of his cotemporary and even younger kindred, it is thoroughly well-marked and handsomely exhibited.”

XVI.

William Preston by his wife, Susanna Smith, left issue, "eleven children, each of whom became the ancestor of a noble race of men and women," as follows:

- 9 i Elizabeth Preston was born about 1758, married William S. Madison, who died during the Revolution, and had issue, Susanna Madison and Agatha Strother Madison.

"Susanna married John Howe Peyton, an eminent lawyer of Staunton, Virginia, and their son William Madison Peyton, married Miss Sally Taylor, and had eight children, of whom Susan M. Peyton married Joseph Howard White, and afterward, Col. Washington, of North Carolina; Sally T. Peyton married Thomas Read, and, afterward, Dr. James T. L. White, of Abingdon, Virginia; Agatha Garnett Peyton married Walter Preston of Abingdon, who became a member of the Confederate Congress. Agatha Strother Madison, the second daughter of Elizabeth Preston and William S. Madison, married Garnet Peyton, brother to John Howe Peyton, her sister's husband, who was an officer

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| | in Wayne's Campaign, and, afterward, a farmer. Among her children were Benjamin Howard Peyton, who married Mrs. Ellis, daughter of Col. William Mumford, of Richmond, Virginia, and William Preston Peyton, who married Miss Mumford, of Richmond, and afterward resided in Missouri. | |
| 10 | ii John Preston was born about 1760, and married, first, Mary Radford, of Richmond, Virginia, and married, second, Mrs. Mayo, formerly Miss Carrington. | 20 |
| 11 | iii Francis Preston was born about 1762, married Sarah B. Campbell, daughter of General William Campbell, who commanded the American forces at the battle of King's Mountain in October, 1780, and a niece of Patrick Henry. | 27 |
| 12 | iv Sarah Preston was born about 1764, married Colonel James McDowell, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, an officer in the war of 1812.
"She left two daughters and a son. The eldest daughter, Susan S. McDowell, married William Taylor, of Alexandria, Virginia, a lawyer and member of Congress from Virginia, and had six children and numerous grandchildren. One of these six children married John B. Weller, member of Congress from Ohio (1839-45), United States senator from California, governor of Cali- | |

fornia, and United States minister to Mexico. The second daughter of Sarah Preston, Elizabeth McDowell, married Thomas Hart Benton, the illustrious senator from Missouri, who held a continuous term of thirty years in the United States Senate. She had six children, of whom the first, Eliza P., married William Cary Jones, a lawyer, of New Orleans; the second, Jessie, married Major-General John C. Fremont, the distinguished explorer, and the first Republican candidate for President of the United States; the third, Sarah, married Richard T. Jacob, a colonel of United States volunteers, a member of the legislature, and lieutenant-governor of Kentucky; and the sixth, Susan V., married Baron Gaudree Boilleau, French minister to Peru, etc.; and most of them leaving numerous children, some of whom are in the army and navy. The son of this Sarah Preston and Colonel James McDowell, was James McDowell, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, 1796, graduated at Princeton, 1817, governor of Virginia, 1842-5, and member of Congress, 1845-51. He married his cousin Susan, daughter of General Francis Preston, and left nine children, of whom the first, James McDowell, was a physician, resident in Paris, France,

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married to Miss Elizabeth Brant, of St. Louis; the second, Sally C. McDowell, married Governor Francis Thomas, of Maryland, and, afterward, Rev. John Miller, of Petersburg, Virginia; the third, Mary, B. McDowell, married Rev. Mr. Ross, of Bladensburg; the fifth, Sophonisba McDowell, married Colonel J. W. Massie, of the Virginia Military Institute; the sixth, Susan P. McDowell, married Major Charles C. Carrington; the seventh, Margaret Canty McDowell, married Charles S. Venable, of the University of Virginia; and the eighth, Thomas L. McDowell, married Miss Constance Warwick, of Powhatan, Virginia, and died in the Confederate service."

- 13 v William Preston was born about 1766, married Caroline Hancock, of Virginia, and resided in Louisville, Kentucky. He was a captain in General Wayne's army.

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- 14 vi Susanna Preston was born about 1768, married Nathaniel Hart, of Woodford county, Kentucky, and left five daughters and two sons.

"Her eldest daughter, Sarah S. Hart, married Colonel George C. Thompson, of Mercer county, Kentucky, member of the legislature of Kentucky and its speaker; and Colonel Thompson's children and grandchildren intermarried with the

Vances of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana, and the Martins of Louisville. The second daughter, Letitia P. Hart, married Arthur H. Wallace, and her children intermarried with the Alexanders, Edwards, Taylors, and Dades, of Kentucky. The third daughter, Louisiana B. Hart, married Tobias Gibson, of Live Oak plantation, Terrebone parish, Louisiana, and left eight children, of whom (1) Sarah H. Gibson married her relative, Joseph A. Humphreys, of Woodford county, Kentucky. (2) Randall Lee Gibson, born at his grandfather's residence in Kentucky while his parents were on a visit from Louisiana, graduated at Yale College, entered the Confederate service as a private, and fought up to the command of a company, a regiment, a brigade, and a division. He has been a member of Congress and United States senator since 1875; and married Miss Mary Montgomery, of New York. (3) William Preston Gibson, a surgeon in the Confederate service, married his relative, Miss Elodie Humphreys. (4) Hart Gibson, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, a captain in the Confederate service, married Miss Mary Duncan, of Lexington, Kentucky. (5) Claude Gibson died while a captain in the Confederate service. (6) Tobias Gibson, Jr.,

also a captain in the Confederate service. (7) McKinley Gibson, likewise a captain in the Confederate service. The fourth daughter of Susanna Preston and Nathaniel Hart, Mary Howard Hart, married William Voorhees, whose children intermarried with the families of Sanders, Brand and Duncan, of Kentucky and California, and one of them, Gordon Voorhees, was in the Confederate service and fell in battle. The youngest daughter Virginia Hart, married Alfred Shelby and afterward Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, leaving children by both husbands."

15

vii James Patton Preston, was born about 1770, and married Ann Taylor of Norfolk, Virginia. He was a member of the Legislature of Virginia, a colonel in the United States army, and Governor of Virginia.

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16

viii Mary Preston was born about 1772, married John Lewis, of Sweet Springs, Virginia, and had six daughters and three sons.

"Her eldest daughter, Susan Lewis, married Henry Massie, of Virginia, and had five children, of whom Susan C. Massie married Rev. Frank Stanley, of North Carolina. Mary Massie married John Hampden Pleasants, the distinguished editor of the *Richmond Whig*. His son, James Pleasants, was a lawyer of

Richmond, and his daughter, the wife of Douglas H. Gordon, of Baltimore. Eugenia Massie married Colonel Samuel Gatewood, of Bath county, Virginia. Her children intermarried with the Goodes and the Taliaferros (pronounced Tolover), of Virginia and Texas. Henry Massie, of the University of Virginia, married Miss Susan Smith, of South Carolina, and had six children, one of whom married her cousin, James Pleasants, of Richmond. The second daughter of Mary Preston and John Lewis, Mary Lewis, married James Woodville, a lawyer of Botetourt, Virginia. Her son, James Woodville, a physician of Monroe county, West Virginia, married his relative, Mary Ann, daughter of Cary Breckinridge, and had six children. The third daughter, Ann M. Lewis, married John Howe Peyton, of Staunton, Virginia, and left ten children, who intermarried with the Washingtons, Baldwins, Telfairs, Grays, Cochrans, and Browns, of South Carolina, Virginia and Ohio. The fourth daughter, Margaret L. Lewis, married John Cochran, of Charlottesville, and had eight children, of whom John L. Cochran was a lawyer and a captain in the Confederate army; James C. Cochran married Miss Elizabeth Brooke; Henry K. Cochran became a physician;

Howe Peyton Cochran, a captain in the Confederate army, and married his cousin, Miss Nannie Carrington; William L. Cochran, an officer in the Confederate army; and Mary Preston Cochran, who married Captain John M. Preston, of Smith county, Virginia. The second son of Mary Preston and John Lewis. William L. Lewis, married first Miss Stewart, of South Carolina, and afterward, his cousin, Letitia P. Floyd, and had eight children, of whom James S. Lewis was a physician in Florida, married Miss Owens, of that State."

- 17 ix Letitia Preston was born about 1774, and married John Floyd, of Kentucky. They afterward removed to Virginia, whence Mr. Floyd went to Congress from 1817 to 1829. He also served as Governor of Virginia from 1829 to 1834.

"She had seven children, the eldest was John B. Floyd, who married his cousin, Sally B., daughter of General Francis Preston; was governor of Virginia, secretary of war in President Buchanan's cabinet, and a general in the Confederate army. The second son, William Preston Floyd, was a physician; the fourth, Benjamin R. Floyd, a lawyer, married Miss Nancy Matthews, of Wytheville, Virginia. His daughter, Malvina Floyd, married

Peter Otey, a major in the Confederate service. The fifth, Letitia P. Floyd, married her cousin, William L. Lewis, of Sweet Springs. Her daughters, Susan M. and Letitia Lewis, married Alfred Frederick, of South Carolina, and Thomas L. Cooke, of Cumberland, Virginia. The sixth, Lavellette Floyd, married George F. Holmes, of Durham, England, and professor of belles-lettres in the University of Virginia, and had five children. The seventh, Nickettie Floyd, married John W. Johnston, a lawyer of Abingdon, Virginia, and United States senator of Virginia from 1870. She had nine children at the time of her husband's first election to the Senate."

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| 18 | x | Thomas Lewis Preston was born about 1776, married Edmonia Randolph, the daughter of Edmond Randolph. | 52 |
| 19 | xi | Margaret Brown Preston, born about 1778, married Colonel John Preston, of Walnut Grove, Virginia, son of Robert Preston, a distant relative. | 55 |

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20	JOHN PRESTON,	10
	a member of the Virginia Legislature, and for many years Treasurer of that State, married first, Mary Radford, of Richmond, Virginia; and second, Elizabeth Carrington Mayo, a widow. By his first wife he had issue,	
21	i William R. Preston, who married Elizabeth Cabell, of Lynchburg, Virginia, and removed to Missouri. Little is known of his family.	70
22	ii John B. Preston, who married Miss Jordan, of Rockbridge, Virginia, and lived in Barren county, Kentucky. He served in the Legislature of Kentucky for many years.	81
23	iii Ella M. Preston, who married Charles Johnston; a member of the bar, and of Congress, in Virginia.	
24	iv Susan M, Preston, who married William Radford, her cousin.	
25	v Sarah Preston, who married Henry Bowyer, of Rockbridge, Virginia, a lawyer.	

	By his second wife John Preston had issue,	
26	vi Edward C. Preston, who married Miss Hawkins, of Kentucky.	86
27	FRANCIS PRESTON,	11
	was born about 1762, married Sarah B. Campbell, the daughter of General William Campbell, who commanded the American forces at the battle of King's Mountain in October, 1780. Mr. Preston was a lawyer of ability, a member of the State senate, of Virginia, and a Brigadier-General in the war of 1812.	
	He had issue,	
28	i William Campbell Preston, who was a highly distinguished orator and advocate, a Senator from South Carolina, and President of the College of South Carolina. He was born at Philadelphia, Penn., December 27, 1794, and died May 22, 1869. He married, first, Mary E. Coalter, of South Carolina, and, second, Miss L. P. Davis, also of South Carolina. All his children, except Sally Campbell Preston, died in infancy, and she, a child by his first wife, died unmarried.	
29	ii Eliza Henry Preston married Edward C. Carrington, who was a distinguished officer in the war of 1812.	
30	iii Susan S. Preston married James McDowell, her cousin, and Governor of Virginia.	

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31 iv Sally Buchanan Preston, married John B. Floyd, Governor of Virginia, her cousin.

32 v Sophonisba Preston, married Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, a distant relative.

33 vi Maria T. C. Preston, married John M. Preston, of Smythe county, a merchant.

34 vii Charles H. C. Preston, married Mary Beall, by whom he had two children who both died in infancy.

35 viii John Smith Preston, born in Abingdon, Va., April 20, 1809, married Caroline Hampton, daughter of General Wade Hampton, Sr., of South Carolina, and died May 1, 1881. He became a member of the South Carolina Legislature, as also a commissioner and a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army.

88

36 ix Thomas L. Preston, born in 1813, a colonel in the Confederate army, and a historian of distinction, married, first, Elizabeth Watts, a relative, and, second, Ann Sanders, but has had no issue. [See portrait facing p. 129.]

37 x Margaret B. Preston, married Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, a General in the Confederate army.

38 WILLIAM PRESTON,

13

was born about 1776, married Caroline Hancock, of Virginia, and became a captain in General Wayne's army, probably in

- his expeditions against the Indians. He resided in Louisville, Kentucky, and had issue,
- 39 i Henrietta Preston, married Albert Sidney Johnston, who commanded the army that invaded Utah in 1857, known as "Johnston's army," and who afterwards was killed April 6, 1862, while General in command of the Confederate forces at the battle of Shiloh.
- 40 ii Maria Preston, married John Pope, of Louisville, Kentucky. No issue.
- 41 iii Caroline Preston, married Abram Woolley, later a colonel in the Union army. They had but one child, William Preston Woolley, who died unmarried.
- 42 iv Josephine Preston, married Jason Rogers, who afterwards became a captain in the Union army.
- 43 v William Preston, Jr., born near Louisville, Kentucky, October 16, 1816, married a relative, Margaret Wickliffe, a daughter of Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington, Kentucky, and died September 21, 1887. He was a lawyer, and afterwards became a member of the Constitutional Convention, of Kentucky, a Congressman from that State, 1852-3, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Kentucky Volunteers in the Mexican war, minister to the Court of Spain in 1858-61, and a Major-General in the Confederate army.

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- | | | | |
|----|-----|--|-----|
| 44 | vi | Susan Preston, married, first, Howard Christy, of St. Louis, Missouri, and, second, H.P. Hepburn, of San Francisco, California, but had no issue. | |
| 45 | | JAMES PATTON PRESTON,

born about 1770, married Ann Taylor, of Norfolk, Virginia, and afterwards became a member of the State Senate of Virginia, a colonel in the United States army and Governor of Virginia. He had issue, | 15 |
| 46 | i | William Ballard Preston, born at Smithfield, Va., November 25, 1805, married Lucy Redd, and became a member of the Virginia conventions of 1850 and 1860, and member of Congress from Virginia in 1847-49, Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Zachariah Taylor 1849-50, and a Senator in the Confederate Congress. He died November 16, 1862. | 103 |
| 47 | ii | Robert Taylor Preston, married Mary Hart, of South Carolina, and became a colonel in the Confederate army. | 110 |
| 48 | iii | James Patton Preston, Jr., married Sarah Caperton, and afterwards became a colonel in the Confederate army. | 114 |
| 49 | iv | Susan Preston, died unmarried. | |
| 50 | v | Virginia Preston, also died unmarried. | |
| 51 | vi | Jane Grace Preston, married Judge George Gilmer, but had no issue. | |

52	THOMAS LEWIS PRESTON, born about 1776, married Edmonia Randolph, daughter of Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General of the United States, and became an attorney-at-law, a member of the Virginia Legislature, and a major in the war of 1812. He had issue,	18
53	i Elizabeth R. Preston, married William A. Cocke, of Cumberland, Virginia.	
54	ii John Thomas L. Preston, married, first, Sally Caruthers, of Lexington, Virginia, and, second, Margaret Junkin, also of Lexington, and became a colonel in the Confederate army, and professor in the Virginia Military Institute.	117
55	MARGARET BROWN PRESTON, born about 1778, married Colonel John Preston, of Walnut Grove, Virginia, who was the son of Robert Preston, a distant relative. They had issue,	19
56	i Susanna S. Preston, married Joseph Rhea, of Tennessee.	
57	ii Robert Preston, married Sarah Marshall, of Philadelphia, Penn. He was a physician.	127
58	iii Margaret Preston, married James L. White, of Abingdon, Virginia.	
59	iv William Alfred Preston, married, first, Miss Wylie, of Tennessee, and, second, Elizabeth Radford.	130

FOURTH GENERATION.

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INDEX No.		REF. No.
60	v John Preston, married Mary Wickliffe, of Lexington, Kentucky, a relative, by whom he had one son, Robert, who died in infancy.	
61	vi Ellen Preston, married James W. Sheffey, of Marion, Smythe county, Virginia.	
62	vii Elizabeth Preston, died unmarried.	
63	viii Thomas Preston, married, first, a relative, Mary Craighead, of Nashville, Tennessee, and, second, Miss Maguire. He was a planter in Arkansas, and an officer in the Confederate army at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, where he was killed.	132
64	ix Walter E. Preston, married Fanny Hays, of Tennessee, and died without issue.	
65	x Jane Preston, married James B. Craighead, of Nashville, Tennessee, a relative.	
66	xi Francis Preston, married Virginia Moffett, of Loudon, Virginia.	134
67	xii James Preston, married Fanny Rhea.	138
68	xiii Joseph Preston, died unmarried.	
69	xiv Henry Preston, married Ann Carter, of Albemarle county.	145

XVIII.

FIFTH GENERATION

70	WILLIAM R. PRESTON,	21
	married Elizabeth Cabell, of Lynchburg, Virginia. He removed to Missouri about 1810. He had issue.	
71	i Paulina Preston.	
72	ii Arinthea Preston.	
73	iii Betsy Preston.	
74	iv Isadora Preston.	
75	v Marion Preston, who married Samuel Williamson, of Lynchburg, Virginia.	
76	vi Rebecca Preston, who married Mr. De Meux, of Mississippi.	
77	vii Landonia Preston, who died unmarried; and a twin,	
78	viii Landon Preston.	
79	ix Thomas Preston.	
80	x Washita Preston.	
81	JOHN B. PRESTON,	22
	married Miss Jordan, of Rockbridge, Virginia, and removed to Barren county, Kentucky. He was a member of the Kentucky Legislature for a number of years. He had issue,	
82	i Mary R. Preston, who married William Bybee, of Glasgow, Kentucky.	

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INDEX No.		REF. No.
83	ii Samuel J. Preston, who married Susan Murrell, and removed to Cave City, Kentucky.	156
84	iii Edward C. Preston, who married Fanny Ellis, and resided at Glasgow, Kentucky.	162
85	iv Susan Frances Preston, who married Joseph Bybee, and removed to Union county, Illinois.	
86	EDWARD C. PRESTON, the son of John Preston by his second wife, Elizabeth Carrington, the widow of Mr. Mayo, married Miss Hawkins, of Kentucky. He left issue, one son,	26
87	i Edward C. Preston, Jr., who became a planter in St. Laundry Co., La.	
88	JOHN SMITH PRESTON, born near Abingdon, Va., April 20, 1809, married Caroline Hampton, the daughter of General Wade Hampton, Sr., of South Carolina. Mr. Preston was a member of the State Legislature of South Carolina, a Commissioner of his native State, and a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army. He died May 1, 1881. having had issue,	35
89	i Charles H. C. Preston, who died in infancy.	
90	ii Alfred Preston, who died unmarried.	
91	iii John Preston, who married Celestine P. Huger, of South Carolina.	167
92	iv William C. Preston, who was an officer in the Confederate army, and	

- lost his life at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864. He was unmarried.
- 93 v Wade H. Preston, who died in infancy.
- 94 vi Mary C. Preston, who married Dr. John T. Darby, of South Carolina, chief of the medical staff of army corps in the Confederate army.
- 95 vii Sally C. Preston, who married Rawlings Lownds, of South Carolina. She had issue.

96

WILLIAM PRESTON, JR.,

43

born near Louisville, Kentucky, October 16, 1816; married Margaret Wickliffe, a distant relative and the daughter of Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington, Kentucky. He was distinguished as an attorney-at-law, as a member of the constitutional convention of Kentucky, as a congressman from that State, as a lieutenant-colonel of Kentucky volunteers in the Mexican war, as a minister to the court of Spain during Buchanan's administration, and as a major-general in the Confederate army.

He died September 21, 1887, having had issue,

- 97 i Mary Owen Preston, who married John Mason Brown, a relative, a colonel of cavalry in the Union army, a lawyer of distinction, and a genealogist.
- 98 ii Caroline H. Preston, who married Robert A. Thornton, a lawyer, of Lexington, Kentucky.

FIFTH GENERATION.

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REF. No.

- 99 iii Margaret H. Preston, who married George M. Davis.
- 100 iv Robert Wickliffe Preston, who married Miss McDowell.
- 101 v Susan C. Preston, who married General Draper.
- 102 vi Jessie Fremont Preston, who married Mr. Draper.

103 WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON,

46

was born at Smithfield, Montgomery county, Virginia, November 25, 1805, married Lucy Redd, and became afterwards a member of the Virginia conventions of 1850 and 1860, a member of Congress from Virginia, 1847-1849, Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Zachariah Taylor, 1849-50, and a senator in the Confederate Congress. He died November 16, 1862, having had issue.

- 104 i Walter R. Preston, who married Miss Mears, of South Carolina, but who died without issue.
- 105 ii Nannie T. Preston, who married Dr. Walter Coles, of Albemarle, Virginia.
- 106 iii James P. Preston.
- 107 iv Lucy R. Preston, who married Captain Walter Beall, of Botetourt county, Virginia.
- 108 v Jane Preston.
- 109 vi Keziah Preston, who died a minor.

110 ROBERT TAYLOR PRESTON,

47

married Mary Hart, of South Carolina. He was a colonel in the Confederate army. He had issue,

INDEX No.		REF. No.
111	i Virginia Preston, who married Dr. S. Mears.	
112	ii Hart Preston, who died unmarried.	
113	iii James Patton Preston, who also died unmarried.	
114	JAMES PATTON PRESTON, JR., married Sarah Caperton, and, like his father, was a colonel in the Confederate army. He had issue.	48
115	i Ballard Preston, and	
116	ii James Patton Preston.	
117	JOHN THOMAS L. PRESTON, married, first, Sally Caruthers, of Lexington, Virginia: and, second, Margaret Junkin, also of Lexington. He was a colonel in the Confederate army, and professor in Virginia Military Institute. By his first wife he left issue.	54
118	i Edmonia R. Preston, who died young.	
119	ii Thomas Lewis Preston, who married Lucy Waddell, and became a minister of the gospel.	
120	iii Phebe A. Preston.	
121	iv William C. Preston, who was killed while serving in the Confederate army.	
122	v Francis Preston.	
123	vi Edmund R. Preston, who died young.	
124	vii John T. L. Preston. By his second wife Mr. Preston left issue,	
125	viii George J. Preston, and	
126	ix A son, whose name is not given.	

FIFTH GENERATION.

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REF. No.

127	ROBERT PRESTON,	57
	was a physician, and married Sarah Marshall. He had issue,	
128	i Mary M. Preston, who married Dr. Winston, of Tennessee, but died without issue.	
129	ii Elizabeth V. Preston, who married E. Sheffey, of East Tennessee.	
130	WILLIAM ALFRED PRESTON,	59
	married, first, Miss Wylie, of Tennessee, by whom he had no issue, and, second, his cousin, Elizabeth Radford, by whom he had issue,	
131	i Alfred Preston.	
132	THOMAS PRESTON,	63
	married, first, a relative, Mary Craighead, of Nashville, Tennessee, and, second, Miss Maguire. He was a planter in Arkansas, and became an officer in the Confederate army, and, at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, was killed. By his first wife he had issue,	
133	i David C. Preston.	
	By his second wife he had two children, but both of them died in infancy.	
134	FRANCIS PRESTON,	66
	married Virginia Moffett, of Loudon, Virginia, and had issue,	
135	i Robert Preston.	
136	ii Frank Preston.	
137	iii John Preston.	

138	JAMES PRESTON.	67
	married Mary Rhea, and had issue,	
139	i John Preston.	
140	ii James Preston.	
141	iii Walter Preston.	
142	iv Robert Preston.	
143	v Fanny Preston.	
144	vi Frank Preston.	
145	HENRY PRESTON,	69
	married Ann Carter, of Albemarle county, Virginia, and had children,	
146	i Mary Coles Preston.	
147	ii Margaret B. Preston.	
148	iii Jane Preston.	
149	iv Ellen B. Preston.	
150	v Elizabeth M. Preston.	
151	vi Henry Preston.	
152	vii Ann C. Preston.	
153	viii Isaetta Preston.	
154	ix Randolph Preston.	
155	x Eugenia Preston.	

XIX.

SIXTH GENERATION

156	SAMUEL J. PRESTON,	83
	married Susan Murrell, and resided in Cave City, Kentucky, where he had issue,	
157	i Pattie Preston.	
158	ii Fanny Preston.	
159	iii Susan Preston.	
160	iv Ellea Preston.	
161	v John B. Preston.	
162	EDWARD C. PRESTON,	84
	married Fanny Ellis, resided at Glasgow, Kentucky, and had issue,	
163	i George Preston.	
164	ii Edward Preston.	
165	iii Anna Preston.	
166	iv Caroline Preston.	
167	JOHN PRESTON.	91
	son of John Smith Preston. married Celestine P. Huger, of South Carolina, and had issue,	
168	i William C. Preston.	
169	ii Celestine Preston.	
	Hon. William E. Robinson thus concludes his dissertation on "The Prestons in America:"	

"This is a wonderful record of one Irish family, and there were other families from the same country of not much less importance, if their records were as carefully examined; and what has been done to describe and preserve these records? The arrival of John Preston in America was scarcely second in importance to the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Did the Plymouth colony give us as many senators, and governors, and generals, and cabinet officers, and distinguished divines, and eminent teachers, as did this single emigrant from Derry? Yet what do we know of his arrival? From what port in Ireland did he sail? What was the name of his ship? To what port in America did she come? What was the date of his departure from Ireland and of his arrival in America? What were the names of the passengers and the officers of the ship? I doubt very much if his distinguished great-great-grandson, the eloquent congressman from Kentucky, could answer any of these questions. This should not be so, and this society should see to it that this ignorance shall not continue.

"This Preston family was a southern family of old Virginia and Kentucky, and therefore it is not surprising that it furnished so many brave and impetuous officers to the Confederate army; but love of the Union was warm in the hearts of many of its members, conspicuous among whom were the Browns, and Blairs, and Carring-

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tons, of the southern states, as well as the Porters, of the northern section.

“Its members were generally Democrats, and firm friends of Jefferson and Jackson. They formulated the ‘Resolutions of 98.’ They were almost all Presbyterians, and some of them violent controversialists, who had measured pens, if not swords, with two of the most illustrious prelates of their Catholic countrymen—Archbishop Hughes, of New York, and Bishop England, of South Carolina.

“They were generally persons of great talent and thoroughly educated; of large brain and magnificent physique. The men were brave and gallant, and the women, accomplished and fascinating and incomparably beautiful. There was no aristocracy in America that did not eagerly open its veins for the infusion of this Irish blood; and the families of Washington, and Randolph, and Patrick Henry, and Henry Clay, and the Hamptons, Wickliffes, Mashalls, Peytons, Cabells, Crittendens and Ingersolls felt proud of their alliances with this noble Irish family.

“They were governors, and senators, and members of Congress, and presidents of colleges, and eminent divines, and brave generals, from Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, California, Ohio, New York, Indiana, and South Carolina. There were four governors of old Virginia. They were members of the cabinets of Jefferson, and Taylor, and Buchanan, and Lincoln. They had major-generals and brigadier-generals

by the dozen: members of the Senate and House of Representatives by the score; and gallant officers in the army and navy by the hundred. They furnished three of the recent Democratic candidates for vice-president of the United States. They furnished to the Union army General B. Gratz Brown, General Francis P. Blair, General Andrew J. Alexander, General Edward C. Carrington, General Thomas T. Crittenden, Colonel Peter A. Porter, Colonel John M. Brown, and other gallant officers. To the southern army they gave Major-General John C. Breckinridge, Major-General William Preston, General Randall Lee Gibson, General John B. Floyd, General John B. Grayson, Colonel Robert J. Breckinridge, Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, Colonel William Watts, Colonel Cary Breckinridge, Colonel William Preston Johnston, aide to Jefferson Davis, with other colonels, majors, captains, and surgeons, fifty of them at least the bravest of the brave, sixteen of them dying on the field of battle, and all of them, and more than I can enumerate, children of this one Irish emigrant from the county of Derry, whose relatives are still prominent in that part of Ireland, one of whom was recently mayor of Belfast.

"The sons of this family, in marriage alliances, seldom looked at a family in which there was not a governor or cabinet officer; and the daughters seldom looked below a major-general or United States senator; and frequently, when they could find nothing to suit them in the proudest

families of the land, they selected from their own stock, cousins and other relatives who were themselves or their children, destined to be members of Congress, senators of the United States, ministers plenipotentiary, vice-presidents, cabinet officers and presidents of colleges, judges, pulpit orators, editors, chancellors, orators, and statesmen. And it is worthy of repetition, that a daughter of this family, Miss Taylor, married John B. Weller, member of Congress from Ohio, United States minister to Mexico, United States senator and governor of California. Another daughter, Elizabeth McDowell, married Senator Benton, of Missouri. Another daughter, Jessie Benton, married General John C. Fremont. and another daughter, Miss Letitia Breckinridge, married Peter B. Porter, a distinguished member of Congress from New York, a commissioner under the 'Treaty of Ghent,' major-general in chief of the troops of New York in the second war with England, and was appointed by President Madison, but declined, as commander-in-chief of the United States army. And this daughter of the Irish Preston family, to cap the climax of the victories of her sisters, took Niagara Falls as part of her marriage portion."

In the same vein is an article entitled "A Proud Record," which appeared in the St. Louis Republic, of September 6, 1891:

"The death at Detroit a few weeks ago of Judge Samuel Miller Breckinridge of

this city has served to recall to the writer's mind some recollections of the distinguished family to which he belonged. So remarkable are the annals of this family and so closely identified is it, not only with the history of Missouri, but with that of the country at large, that it is thought it might not be uninteresting to your readers to trace the progress of one family in America from its emigration till the present time.

"The pater familias, or original emigrant, was John Preston, who is buried in Tinkling Spring Cemetery, Augusta county, Virginia. He was of English extraction, but was born in County Derry, Ireland, and married Miss Elizabeth Patton of County Donegal. He had five children, of whom three were born in Ireland. The records of Augusta county contain the following entry:

"John Preston at the May term, 1746, came into court and prayed leave to prove his importation, which was granted him, and thereupon he made oath that at his own charge he had imported himself, Elizabeth, his wife, William, his son, and Letitia and Ann, his daughters, immediately from Ireland into this colony, and that this is the first time of procuring his said right, in order to partake of his Majesty's bounty in taking up land, which is ordered to be certified."

"To show what a host of heroic men and beautiful women came from this one emigrant, the honors they held, the intermarriages they made, and the promi-

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nent influence exerted by them in every department of American society, I propose to group together a few of John Preston's descendants under the heads, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren.

"HIS CHILDREN.

"William Preston married Miss Susanna Smith. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and died from a wound received at Guilford Court-house.

"Letitia Preston married Col. Robert Breckinridge of Virginia, and after his death emigrated to Kentucky.

"Margaret Preston married Rev. John Brown, a graduate of Princeton College and a prominent Presbyterian minister in Virginia and Kentucky.

"Ann Preston married Francis Smith of Virginia and went to Kentucky, where one of her daughters married James Blair, Attorney-General of Kentucky and father of Francis P. Blair, Sr.

"Mary Preston married John Howard of Virginia, one of whose sons was a member of Congress from Kentucky and Governor of Missouri Territory.

"HIS GRANDCHILDREN.

"John Breckinridge, a Senator in Congress and Attorney-General in Jefferson's Cabinet.

"James Breckinridge, a member of Congress from Virginia.

"Elizabeth Breckinridge married Col. Samuel Meredith, a nephew of Patrick Henry.

"John Brown represented Kentucky in the Virginia Legislature; was first (and twice elected) Senator of the United States from Kentucky, and married to the daughter of the Rev. John Mason.

"James Brown, the first Secretary of State of Kentucky; many years United States Senator from Louisiana; married to the sister of Mrs. Henry Clay.

"John Preston, member of the Legislature of Virginia, and many years Treasurer of that State.

"Francis Preston, a member of the Senate of Virginia. a Congressman from that State; a Brigadier-General in the war of 1812; married to a daughter of General Wm. Campbell, the hero of King's Mountain, and a niece of Patrick Henry.

"William Preston, a Captain in General Wayne's army.

"James Patton Preston, a member of the Virginia Senate, colonel in the United States army, and Governor of Virginia.

"Letitia Preston, married to John Floyd, Governor of Virginia, and mother of another Governor (James B. Floyd) of Virginia.

"Thomas Lewis Preston, a member of the Virginia Legislature; a Major in the war of 1812; married to a daughter of Edmund Randolph, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and Attorney-General of the United States.

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"John Smith married the first white child born in Kentucky.

"Margaret Howard, married to Robert Wickliffe of Kentucky.

"Letitia Breckinridge, married to Peter B. Porter, of Niagara Falls, Secretary of War in John Quincy Adams' Cabinet, and a Major-General in the war of 1812.

"HIS GREAT GRANDCHILDREN.

"Joseph Cabell Breckinridge of the Kentucky House of Representatives, and Secretary of State of Kentucky.

"John Breckinridge, a professor in Princeton College, and married to a daughter of its president, Dr. Miller.

"Robert J. Breckinridge, a distinguished theologian and pulpit orator.

"William L. Breckinridge, president of Danville College.

"John B. Preston, many years a member of the Kentucky Legislature.

"William C. Preston, president of the College of South Carolina, United States Senator from South Carolina, and among the foremost orators and statesmen of the United States.

"John S. Preston, member of the South Carolina Legislature, Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, married to a daughter of Major-General Wade Hampton, Sr., then the wealthiest planter in the United States.

"William Ballard Preston, member of Congress from Virginia, Secretary of the

Navy in President Taylor's Cabinet, member of the Confederate Senate, distinguished orator and lawyer.

"Margaret B. Preston, married General Wade Hampton, Jr., Governor of South Carolina and United States Senator.

"Elizabeth McDowell, married to Thomas Hart Benton, the distinguished Senator from Missouri.

"James McDowell, member of Congress and Governor of Virginia.

"Henrietta Preston, married Albert Sidney Johnston, the great General of the Confederate army.

"William Preston, member of Congress from Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Mexican War, United States Minister to Spain, Major-General in the Confederate army.

"John B. Floyd, Governor of Virginia, Secretary of War in Buchanan's Cabinet, General in the Confederate army.

"Nickettie Floyd, married John W. Johnston, United States Senator from Virginia.

"John T. L. Preston, colonel in the Confederate army, professor at the Virginia Military Institute.

"Francis P. Blair, Sr., the veteran editor of General Jackson's organ.

"Thomas F. Marshall, Congressman and eloquent orator of Kentucky.

"Alexander K. Marshall, also a member of Congress from Kentucky.

"Agatha Marshall, married Chancellor Caleb Logan of Kentucky.

"Edward C. Marshall, member of Congress from California.

"Mary W. Parker, married to Thomas L. Crittenden, Secretary of State of Kentucky.

"His two great-granddaughters (both daughters of Francis Preston), Susan S. and Sally Buchanan Preston, married their two consins, James McDowell and John B. Floyd, both Governors of Virginia, both members of Congress, and one a Cabinet Minister.

"Lavelette Floyd married Prof. Frederick P. Holmes of the University of Virginia.

HIS GREAT-GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.

"Peter A. Porter was colonel in the Union Army, and fell in the battle of Cold Harbor.

"John C. Breckinridge, member of Congress and United States Senator from Kentucky, Vice-President of the United States, Major-General and Secretary of War of the Confederate States.

"Samuel Miller Breckinridge, a lawyer and judge of St. Louis, whose recent death suggested these reminiscences.

"Margaret M. Breckinridge, devoted to hospital and other charities in the late war.

"William C. P. Breckinridge, colonel in the Confederate army, married a daughter of Henry Clay.

"Benjamin Gratz Brown, Senator in Congress from Missouri; candidate for Vice-President with Horace Greeley.

"John Mason Brown, colonel of cavalry in the Union army and prominent lawyer of Louisville, Ky.

"Edward Cabell Carrington, captain in Mexican War, member of Virginia Legislature, Brigadier-General in the Union army.

"William Campbell Preston Carrington, a Confederate officer, who fell in battle at Baker's Creek, near Vicksburg.

"Susan Taylor, married John B. Weller, member of Congress from Ohio, United States Senator from California, Governor of California, United States minister to Mexico.

"Jessie Benton, married Major-General John C. Fremont, Republican candidate for President.

"Sarah Benton, married Richard T. Jacob, Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky.

"Susan V. Benton, married Baron Gaudree Boilleau, French Minister to Peru.

"Sally C. P. McDowell married Francis Thomas, Governor of Maryland.

"William Preston Johnston, Colonel in the Confederate army, confidential aide to President Davis, President Tulare University.

"Randall Lee Gibson, Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, member of Congress from Louisiana.

"Hart Gibson, member of the Kentucky Legislature.

"William Preston Gibson, member of the Louisiana Legislature.

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"Six brothers of these Gibsons were distinguished officers in the Confederate army. Two of them, William Preston and Claude Gibson gave up their lives for the Confederate cause.

"Mary Massie, married John Hampden Pleasants, the well-known Virginia journalist, killed in a duel by Thomas Ritchie in 1846.

"Ann M. Lewis, married the celebrated Virginia lawyer, John Howe Peyton.

"Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General in Lincoln's Cabinet.

"James Blair, Jr., married a daughter of General Jessup, U. S. A.

"Francis P. Blair, member of Congress and United States Senator from Missouri, Major-General in the Union army, Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

"Elizabeth Blair, married Admiral Lee of the United States Navy.

"Ellen Preston, married James W. Sheffey.

"Mary Sheffey, married Prof. W. E. Peters of the University of Virginia.

"Mary P. Packer, married Tod Robinson, Judge of the Supreme Court of California.

"Thomas T. Crittenden, Brigadier-General United States Army and Governor of Missouri.

"LATER GENERATIONS.

"I forbear to go into the descendants of later generations, but they are many

and promising, and it is believed that they will sustain the character of this great American family for brains, bravery and beauty."

"RICHELIEU."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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[illegible]

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PRESTONS IN VIRGINIA.

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[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

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INDEX No.

REF. NO.

[illegible]

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PRESTONS IN VIRGINIA.

INDEX NO.

REF. NO.

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is a vertical margin line on the left side, creating a narrow left margin. The paper appears slightly aged or off-white.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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INDEX No.

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INDEX No.

PRESTONS IN VIRGINIA.

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REF No.

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INDEX NO.

PRESTONS IN VIRGINIA.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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INDEX No.

REF. NO.

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PRESTONS IN VIRGINIA.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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PRESTONS IN VIRGINIA.

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234

PRESTONS IN VIRGINIA.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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PRESTONS IN VIRGINIA.

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PRESTONS IN VIRGINIA.

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PRESTONS IN VIRGINIA.

INDEX NO.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

243

INDEX No.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

245

INDEX NO.

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246

PRESTONS IN VIRGINIA.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

247

INDEX NO.

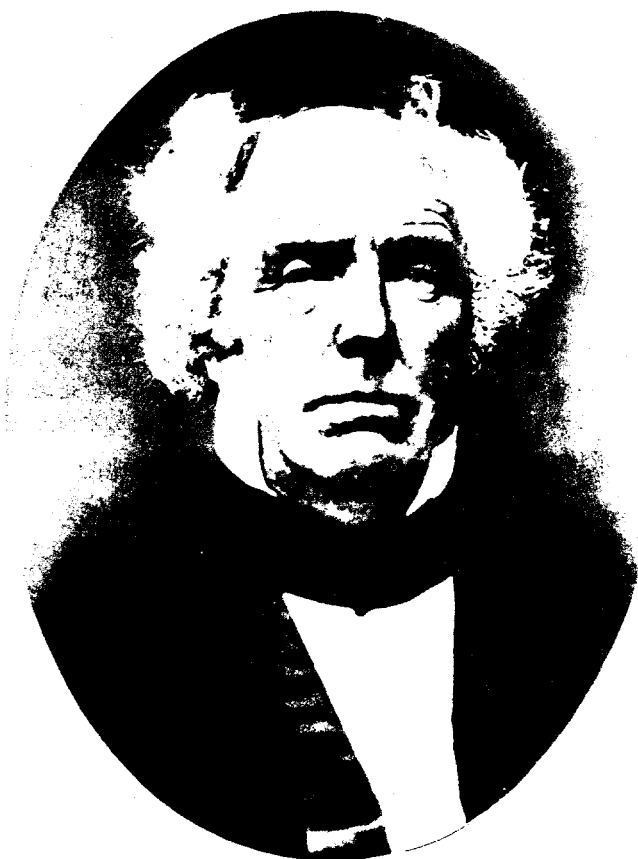
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INDEX NO.

PRESTONS IN VIRGINIA.

REF. NO.



STEPHEN PRESTON.

THE 249
PRESTON FAMILY
IN
VIRGINIA.

XX.

AN UNCONNECTED BRANCH.

We have now to trace a line of the Preston family which is directly connected with the Prestons of Virginia, which is, in fact, a Virginia family; but whose exact relationship to the descendants of Archibald Preston, or of the emigrant, John Preston, the most persistent efforts have as yet been unable to determine. It will be remembered by the student of this memorial that in the opening of his address, the Hon. William E. Robinson says of John Preston, the emigrant, that "others of his family, cousins or nephews, probably, came with him, or soon after his arrival, as we find that his grandchild, Margaret Brown Preston, married a distant relative, son of Robert Preston."

A number of voyages were made to and from the mother country, and it was only in keeping with the cohesiveness of the Prestons that some of the different and several branches of the family should come over and cast their lots with their kinsman in the new world. The family whose generations we are about to follow has so persistently held to the odd name of Bowker, that one is led instinctively to ask if it is not in some way related to the old Cockerham branch of the Preston family, a member of which, Robert Preston, born May 29, 1713, married Margaret Bouker, (See Index No. 112, p. 31.)

But this is conjecture and may safely be left to the coming genealogist of the family for settlement.

Our present concern is with

FIRST GENERATION

1

PHILIP PRESTON,

who was probably born about 1715, and who, upon reaching Virginia, made his way some seventy miles southwest from where his illustrious relative, John Preston, settled, and there, on the south side of Bedford county, where it adjoins Franklin county, built a home. Of his issue we know only.

SECOND GENERATION

2

THOMAS PRESTON,

who was born about 1740, and who married Mary. His last will and testament bears

INDEX No.

REF. No.

the date of July 29, 1797, and reads as follows:

“In the name of God, Amen. I, Thomas Preston, being in perfect health, thanks be to God for it, do make this my last will and testament, as followeth, to wit: I give, leave and bequeath unto my eldest son, Stephen, 150 acres of land joining Wm. Triggsbin, with all the implements, and one negro boy called Jack. I give, leave and bequeath to my son, Joel, 454 acres of land on Staunton river, that he now lives on, also one negro boy called Ben. I also give, leave and bequeath my daughter Susanna, instead of land, one negro woman called Clo and one negro called Cæsar. I also give, leave and bequeath unto my son, Thomas, a tract of land between Tandam Branch and Racoon Branch to the Cat-tail Branch, also one negro boy called Tony.

Also, I give, leave and bequeath unto my son, John, a tract of land lying between the Cat-tail Branch and John Pollard's line, also, one negro girl called Rhody; and the remaining part of the land where I now live, unto my dear and loving wife, during her widowhood and no longer, also negroes called Phoebe, Sid and James, together with all horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and household furniture, during her widowhood and no longer. I gave my son John £10 in cash instead of stock at his marriage, and, if my son Thomas or Isaac die without lawful heirs, their part of land and negroes is to be equally divided between my then living children. My will and desire is that on

the day of marriage of either of my younger sons, Thomas or Isaac, or all of them, they shall have as much stock and household furniture paid them before any division is made, as those already married: also, my will and desire is that my youngest son, Isaac, after my wife's decease, shall have and possess the place where I now live, with all of the land between the Rice-Hill Branch and Racoon Branch, also one negro girl called Mary.

My desire is that the negro woman called Phoebe, shall be free after my wife's decease: and, lastly, I do appoint Stephen and Isaac my executors, and my wife, Mary, my executrix of this my last will and testament, which I charge them to do the best they can that all may have their equal parts in my personal estate after my just debts have been paid.

"As witness my hand, this 29th July, 1797.

(Signed) THOMAS PRESTON."

Thomas Preston, by his wife Mary, as we here learn, had issue,

- 3 i Stephen Preston, who was born about 1760, in Virginia, and was four times married. His first wife was Dosha Smith and his second, Elizabeth Pullen, but the names of the other two are not given. The two named, however, are the only ones who bore him children.
- 4 ii Joel Preston.
- 5 iii Susanna Preston.

INDEX NO.	THIRD GENERATION.	253
6	iv Thomas Preston.	
7	v John Preston.	
8	vi Isaac Preston, who was born March 20, 1781, and who married Sarah Hurt, on September 25, 1800. She was the daughter of Elisha Hurt and Mildred Stratton Hurt, and was born on May 20, 1785.	20

THIRD GENERATION

9	STEPHEN PRESTON.	3
10	<p>the eldest child of Thomas and Mary, was born about 1760, in Bedford county, Virginia. He married first, Dosha Smith, and, second, Elizabeth Pullen, by both of whom he had issue. He afterwards married two other wives, but their names are not mentioned, nor did they bear him any children. He had issue by Dosha Smith as follows:</p>	32
11	<p>i Bowker Preston, who was born in 1781-4. He married Catherine Hook, the daughter of John Hook, of Bedford county, Virginia, and died on December 26, 1857.</p> <p>ii Thomas Preston, who married Susan Crenshaw, removed to Rankin county, Mississippi, and died December 23, 1857, without issue. The obituary notice published in a local paper at the time of his death, affords us information of him as follows:</p>	
	<p>"Departed this life, on the 23d of December, 1857, at his residence in Rankin county, Miss., Captain</p>	

Thomas Preston, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

“The subject of this humble tribute was a native of Bedford county, Va., where he resided until the year 1850, when he removed to the South, in quest of a more congenial and sunny clime. He served his native county in various offices of high trust and responsibilities, representing its people in the Legislature of the State, in the purer days of the Republic, when honesty, capacity and a lofty patriotism were the tests of men's fitness for office. For many years he acted as a Justice of the Peace; and when war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, as an officer and a soldier, he repaired with alacrity to the seat of war, and served his country faithfully throughout his entire term.

“When a man so virtuous, so good, passes away from earth, it is fitting and proper that we should say something more than the bare announcement of his death, as it may be productive of some practical good to ‘throw a flower upon his tomb.’ It may incite the living to follow so pure an example, and soothe the anguish of his heart-stricken widow, and numerous relatives and friends who have so

suddenly and unexpectedly been called upon to lament his death.

We mean no eulogy to the dead when we say that a nobler and purer spirit never passed from earth to heaven. We feel that we shall be sustained by the testimony of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, in saying that he was a man of rare virtues and uncommon merit, which adorned and shed such a lustre upon his character, and endeared him to so many warm and devoted friends. Scrupulously honest and conscientious, he could hold no companionship with iniquity, and hated meanness with all the intensity of his nature. With a disposition singularly generous and confiding, his heart was ever open and responsive to the calls of humanity.

None ever called upon him for acts of kindness, which were in his power to bestow, that were not granted. he was kind and generous to his neighbors and friends, and charitable to the poor. As a husband, he was doting and affectionate; as a master, humane and kind, even to a fault. But he is now no more. While in the enjoyment of his usual health, he has been suddenly cut down, and his soul hurried into the immediate presence of his God. Truly, 'in the midst of life we are in death.'

"But we mourn not as those without hope: we derive consolation from the fact that he possessed and practiced in an eminent degree, all the higher Christian virtues, that he wore his armor bright, and had his lamp always trimmed and burning, and that while the fatal shaft was aimed and the deadly blow struck, (the only warning given,) he was found not unprepared, but 'also ready.' "

P***

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 12 | iii John Preston, who was born about 1791, in Bedford county, Virginia, was twice married: first, to Miss Nelms, and, second, to Martha B. Early, the daughter of Joshua Early, and the niece of Bishop John Early. In 1834, he removed from Bedford county, Virginia, to Tennessee, where he established himself on a farm some twenty-seven miles out from Nashville, and it was there he died in 1854. | 37 |
| 13 | iv Dosha Preston, who was born about 1793, in Bedford county, Virginia, married Mr. Key. | |
| 14 | v Mary Elizabeth Preston, who married William Hurt, the son of Elisha and Mildred Hurt, of Bedford county, Virginia. | |

They had issue, ten children, as follows:—(1) Margaret E.;—(2) Mildred;—(3) Stephen C.;—(4) Ann Bowker;—(5) Eleanor Catherine;—

THIRD GENERATION.

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INDEX No.

REF. No.

(6) Malinda Key;—(7) Susan L.;—(8) William P.;—(9) Sarah;—(10) Pleasant Christopher, who married, February 24, 1870, Cornelia Woodroof, and died at Bedford City, Virginia, June 7, 1897,—issue,

1. William Preston Hurt, born April 24, 1871.
2. Mary Eleanor Hurt, born June 25, 1873.
3. Walter C. Hurt, born September 24, 1875.
4. Lena Frances Hurt, born February 15, 1877.
5. John Winston Hurt, born February 6, 1879.

Among those to whom thanks are particularly due for the genealogical information contained in this work, are Miss Mary Eleanor Hurt and William Preston Hurt, here mentioned.

Stephen Preston had issue by his second wife, Elizabeth Pullen, as follows:

- | | | | |
|----|------|---|----|
| 15 | vi | Stephen Preston, who was born October 15, 1794-5, and died on March 22, 1864. He married Frances Turner on February 1, 1831. She was born on June 27, 1810. | 51 |
| 16 | vii | Christopher Preston, who was born on March 31, 1796, married Martha Mitchell Claytor, and died on November 2, 1872. She was born in 1804. | 56 |
| 17 | viii | Pleasant Preston, who was born on May 20, 1803, married in July, 1833, Annis E. Davis, the daughter of | 65 |

Thomas Davis, and died on October 21, 1891.

18 ix Joel Preston.

19 x Margaret Preston, who married John Stratton, but had no issue.

20 ISAAC PRESTON.

8

the son of Thomas and Mary Preston, was born on March 20, 1781, and married Sarah Hurt on September 25, 1800. She was the daughter of Elisha Hurt and Mildred Stratton, and was born on May 20, 1785. They had issue, all born in Bedford county, Virginia, as follows:

21 i Moses Hurt Preston, who was born on May 23, 1805, married Elizabeth Tyree, at Lynchburg, Virginia, on September 18, 1827, and died on December 9, 1855, in Richmond.

73

22 ii William Byrd Preston, who was born on February 21, 1808, married Matilda Nelms, on December 22, 1831, and died on July 29, 1873. His wife survived him till October 3, 1877.

84

23 iii Elisha Hurt Preston, who was born on January 27, 1810, married on November 20, 1833, Arabella J. Whitten, and died in Bedford county, Virginia, on February 22, 1848.

89

24 iv Thomas Jefferson Preston, who was born on October 21, 1812, married on April 29, 1840, Mrs. Alice J. Harvey, *nee* Hayden, but had no issue.

THIRD GENERATION.

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INDEX No.		REF. No.
25	v Oliver Perry Preston, who was born on July 26, 1814, died unmarried on February 8, 1835.	
26	vi Isaac Newton Preston, who was born on August 28, 1816, married, first, Mary Ann Lesieur, of Alabama, on December 25, 1842. and, second, Miss Yates, of Massachusetts.	98
27	vii Mildred Jane Preston, who was born on October 23, 1818, married Charles Nelms, on November 4, 1835. and removed with him to Salem, Alabama, where they raised a large family, no record of which, however, has been secured.	
28	viii John Stratton Preston, who was born on October 27, 1820, married in Bedford county, Virginia, on November 25, 1846, Elizabeth S. Witt.	102
29	ix Joel Leftwich Preston, who was born on Feb. 18, 1824, married on March 11, 1846, in Bedford county, Virginia, Mary E. Robertson, and died in Richmond, Virginia, on December 7, 1898.	106
30	x Sarah Theresa Preston, who was born on February 5, 1828.	
31	xi Stephen Pleasant Preston, who was born on April 21, 1830, married Ann Hold, and reared a large family in Bedford county, Virginia. No record has been furnished of this family.	

XXI.

FOURTH GENERATION

32

BOWKER PRESTON,

10

The oldest child of Stephen Preston and Dosha Smith, was born in 1781-4, married Catherine Hook, the daughter of John Hook, and died on December 26, 1851. They had issue.

33

i William Bowker Preston, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-four years.

34

ii Elizabeth Hook Preston, who married in October, 1832, Matthew B. Nowlin, and died in 1872. They had eight children:—(1) James Bowker, died 1900;—(2) Catherine, unmarried, living at Lynchburg, Virginia;—(3) Margaret D.; (4) Elizabeth F., married William Stratton in 1862;—(5) William S., died in 1886;—(6) Bryant H.;—(7) John D., killed in the Confederate army, in 1862.—(8) M. Susan, died in 1864.

35

iii Margaret Preston, who married John T. Davis in 1834, and died in 1853. He was a merchant in Lynchburg, Virginia. They had six children:—(1) Catherine R.;—(2) Mary E.;—(3)

INDEX NO.

REF. NO.

- 36 Annis B.;—(4) Thomas B.;—(5) Margaret P.;—(6) Susan Ellen.
 iv Dosha Preston, who was born in February, 1811, married in September, 1835, Peter D. Holland, and died in May, 1880. He was born on December 30, 1803, and died on May 5, 1885. They had three children:—(1) Mary;—(2) William Preston, born September 23, 1836, married Sally Hale;—(3) Thomas Bowker, born July 8, 1840, Captain of Company D., 27th Virginia Confederate Cavalry, wounded in an action, with Sheridan's cavalry, near Richmond, Virginia, May 12, 1864, died June 16, 1864.
- 37 JOHN PRESTON.
- the third child of Stephen Preston and Dosha Smith, was born in Bedford county, Virginia. He was twice married, first, to Miss Nelms, and, second, to Martha B. Early, the daughter of Joshua Early and niece of Bishop John Early, the Virginia divine. In 1834, Mr. Preston removed from his native State, into Tennessee, where he settled on a farm some twenty-seven miles out from Nashville. He had issue by his first wife, Miss Nelms.
- 38 i Charles Preston, who died young.
 By his second wife, Martha B. Early, Mr. Preston had twelve children, as follows:
- 39 ii Samuel Preston, who died young.

40	iii Martha Early Preston, who married Abner E. Christian, of Bedford county, Virginia, and had two children.	
41	iv William Booker Preston, who enlisted with five of his brothers in the Confederate service, when the Civil War commenced, became a captain, and was killed in action.	114
42	v Stephen Smith Preston, who was also a captain in the Confederate service. He was chairman of the county court of Wilson county, and representative in the Tennessee Legislature from that county, for several years previous to his removal to Memphis, where he now resides. He married Ann M. Keyes, of Aberdeen, Mississippi, on January 12, 1853.	119
43	vi Margaret Early Preston, who married James Coskerey, and had issue, three daughters.	
44	vii Dosha Key Preston, who married Daniel Du Bose, and had but one child, who died young. Her husband was killed in the Confederate service, during the Civil War.	
45	viii Thomas Pleasant Preston, who was a captain in the Confederate army, lost his life in battle, in 1864. He married and had issue, three girls.	
46	ix Arnovilla Preston, who died young.	
47	x John Clement Preston, who was an officer in the Confederate army, dur-	127

FOURTH GENERATION.

263

INDEX No.

REF. No.

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| | ing the Civil War. is now a prosperous farmer in Texas. He married and has had seven children. | |
| 48 | xi Joshua Earl Preston, who is a prominent attorney-at-law, at Navasota, Texas, married, and has issue. He was also an officer in the Confederate service. | 136 |
| 49 | xii James Steptoe Preston, who also served in the cause of the South, during the Civil War, was killed in action. He was unmarried. | |
| 50 | xiii Frances Early Preston. | |
| 51 | STEPHEN PRESTON. | 15 |
| | the eldest child of Stephen Preston and Elizabeth Pullen, was born on October 15, 1794, married on February 1, 1831, Frances Turner. She was born on June 27, 1810. They had issue, all born in Franklin county, Virginia, as follows: | |
| 52 | i Bowker Preston, who married Isabella Arrington; | |
| 53 | ii Christopher Preston, who married Victoria Barnard. | |
| 54 | iii Mary Preston, who married Thomas Muse. | |
| 55 | iv Charlotte Preston, who married William C. Bennett. | |
| | They had eight children in all, but the others are not named. | |
| 56 | CHRISTOPHER PRESTON, | 16 |
| | the second child of Stephen Preston and Elizabeth Pullen, was born on March 31, 1796, married Martha Mitchell Claytor, | |

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| | the daughter of Samuel Claytor, and Martha Mitchell and died on November 2, 1872. Martha Mitchell Claytor was born in 1804. They had issue, eight children, all born in Bedford county, Virginia, as follows: | |
| 57 | i Samuel Stephen Preston, who was born on September 20, 1825, married Nannie E. McCraw on September 25, 1862, and died, October 31, 1866. | 145 |
| 58 | ii James Mitchell Preston, who was born on May 6, 1828, and died on May 4, 1841. | |
| 59 | iii William Bowker Preston, who was born on November 24, 1830, married, first, on February 24, 1858, Harriet Ann Thatcher, and, second, Bertha Anderson, who was born on July 5, 1849, and who died on October 4, 1889. Harriet Ann Thatcher was born on February 11, 1839. [See Mr. Preston's biography at the close of this work.] | 149 |
| 60 | iv Martha Elizabeth Preston, who now lives at Ridgeway, Colorado, married Robert S. Farner, and had issue, as follows:—(1) Eleanor Elizabeth, who married Lee Holdren;—(2) James Robert, also married;—(3) Thomas Pleasant, married Mary Crookston. | |
| 61 | v Frances Margaret Preston, who was born on August 6, 1835, married on April 6, 1864, Mr. Markham, and resides in Stewartville, Virginia. She has had six children:—(1) Mal- | |

FOURTH GENERATION.

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INDEX No.

REF. No.

- ton, born October 21, 1866;—(2) Samuel P., born May 4, 1868;—(3) Elizabeth L., born May 21, 1870, married, and living at Vinton, Virginia;—(4) Christopher S., born February 6, 1872, married, and living in Pennsylvania,—issue, one son, William;—(5) Thomas Pleasant, born April 13, 1874;—(6) Edgar Herbert, born September 27, 1877.
- 62 vi John Christopher Preston, who was born on April 7, 1838, married on March 24, 1870, Matilda Carr. They had issue, one son, Samuel Preston, born on June 15, 1871, who married on May 31, 1900, Bessie L. Caresond.
- 63 vii Alfred Norman Preston, who was born Feb. 27, 1841, was killed in action during the Civil War on Sept. 6, 1862. He enlisted on the side of the South, and was unmarried.
- 64 viii Annis Adeline Preston, who was born on May 20, 1844, married James Chantrill. Like her brother, William Bowker Preston, she became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and resides in Newton, Cache Co., Utah. She has three children:—(1) Lois Preston, born on July 3, 1877, married on March 7, 1900, Walter Seamon;—(2) James, born on March 6, 1881;—(3) William, born on July 2, 1882.

65

PLEASANT PRESTON,

the third child of Stephen Preston and

17

	Elizabeth Pullen, was born on May 20, 1803, married in July, 1833, Annis E. Davis, the daughter of Thomas Davis, and died on April 23, 1856. She died on October 21, 1891. They had seven children, as follows:	
66	i Samuel Davis Preston, who was born on July 20, 1834, married Texie G. Saunders, and died on April 15, 1888.	159
67	ii Thomas Stephen Preston, who was born August 15, 1840. He is an attorney-at-law in Lynchburg, Virginia.	
68	iii Pleasant Preston, Jr., who was born on February 14, 1843, now dead.	
69	iv Rachel Elizabeth Preston, who was born on April 3, 1846, and died on July 30, 1892.	
70	v Zalinda Lynch Preston, who was born on December 20, 1848, and died on August 23, 1852.	
71	vi John Bowker Preston, who was born on December 30, 1851, married Juliette C. Hilburn, on July 7, 1891, and lives in Bowling Green, Kentucky.	167
72	vii George Micajah Preston, who was born on April 24, 1856, is now a practicing physician in Lynchburg, Virginia.	
73	MOSES HURT PRESTON, the first child of Isaac Preston and Sarah Hurt, was born on May 23, 1805, and married Elizabeth Tyree, of Lynchburg, Vir-	21

FOURTH GENERATION.

267

INDEX No.

REF. No.

	ginia, on September 8, 1827. He died in Richmond, Virginia, on December 9, 1855. They had ten children, all born in Richmond, Virginia, as follows:	
74	i Richard Preston, who married Martha Slater.	169
75	ii Andrew Preston, who married Laura Fitzhugh, of Charleston, West Virginia.	172
76	iii Samuel Preston, who married Miss Muse, of Richmond, Virginia.	
77	iv William Isaac Preston, who married Miss Sterling, of Kentucky.	177
78	v Ellen Preston, who married Lee Malory, of New Orleans. Louisiana, and had one child, David.	
79	vi Mildred Preston, who married Mr. Kimbrough, of Arkansas.	
80	vii Sarah Preston.	
81	viii Elizabeth Preston, who married Mr. Finley, and had a large family, not named.	
82	ix Portiaux Preston, who married Sarah Wade, of Halifax county, Virginia, and had one son, Dean Charles.	
83	x Charles Francis Preston.	
84	WILLIAM BYRD PRESTON, the second child of Isaac Preston and Sarah Hurt, was born on February 21, 1808, married on December 22, 1831, Matilda Nelms, and died on July 29, 1873. She died on October 3, 1877. They had four children, all born in Roanoke county, Virginia, as follows:	22

INDEX NO.		REF. NO.
	i Sarah Elizabeth Preston, who was born on October 7, 1832, and died on January 18, 1884.	
86	ii Charles Isaac Preston, who was born on January 25, 1834, married on October 21, 1857, Mary P. Persinger, and died on February, 15, 1894.	182
87	iii Moses Perry Preston, who was born on January 26, 1837, married Lucy E. Campbell, on September 26, 1860, and died at Bonifay, Florida, on March 12, 1898. It is to the efforts of Lucy E. Campbell Preston and of her daughter, Lucy Matilda Preston, that the completeness of the family record of Isaac Preston and Sarah Hurt, here presented, is in great measure due.	192
88	iv William Henry Preston, who was born on October 20, 1847, and died on October 24, 1847.	
89	ELISHA HURT PRESTON, the third child of Isaac Preston and Sarah Hurt, was born on January 27, 1810, married on November 20, 1833, Arabella J. Whitten, and died on February 22, 1848, in Bedford county, Virginia. They had eight children, all born in Bedford county, as follows:	23
90	i Mildred Jane Preston, who married John Garrett and had eight children:—(1) Virgil;—(2) Bernard;—(3) Sarah.—(4) James;—(5) Robert;—(6) Hugh;—(7) John;—(8) Nannie.	

INDEX NO.

REF. NO.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 91 | ii Julia Ann Preston, who was born on November 28, 1838, married on October 23, 1856, Charles Lunsford. He was born on July 16, 1829. They had ten Children:—(1) Sallie Boyd, married;—(2) William Thomas, married Nannie Petty Preston, a relative, named at Index number 194, in this work;—(3) Arabella Elizabeth;—(4) Georgia A., married Andrew J. Camp, and has issue;—(5) Alice;—(6) Charles Isaac;—(7) John Preston;—(8) Abner;—(9) Julia Matilda;—(10) Moses Kirkpatrick. |
| 92 | iii Sarah Theresa Preston, who, also, was born November 28, 1838, married John F. Baggett, of Alabama, and had two children:—(1) Alice L.;—(2) Frances Belle. |
| 93 | iv Cleopatra Preston, who married Watkins Lazenby, of Missouri. |
| 94 | v Perry Preston, who died unmarried. |
| 95 | vi Isaac Newton Preston, who married Clementine Snapp, and removed to Texas. |
| 96 | vii George Abner Preston, who was born on March 22, 1845, married on October 1, 1872, Martha S. Alexander. She was the daughter of C. C. Alexander and Mary King, and was born in Paris, Texas, July 16, 1850. |
| 97 | viii Frances Preston, who married John Hicks, of Texas. |

197

98	ISAAC NEWTON PRESTON,	26
	the sixth child of Isaac Preston and Sarah Hurt, was born on August 28, 1816. He was twice married, first, on December 25, 1842, to Mary Ann Lesieur, of Alabama, and, second, to Miss Yates, of Massachusetts.	
	By his first wife he had issue,	
99	i Samuel Preston.	
100	ii Mildred Preston.	
	By his second wife, Isaac Newton Preston had issue,	
101	iii Henry Preston.	
102	JOHN STRATTON PRESTON,	28
	the eighth child of Isaac Preston and Sarah Hurt, was born on October 27, 1820, and married on November 25, 1846, Elizabeth S. Witt, in Bedford county, Virginia. They had issue, three daughters, as follows:	
103	i Susan Preston.	
104	ii Mildred Preston.	
105	iii Willie Preston.	
106	JOEL LEFTWICH PRESTON,	29
	the ninth child of Isaac Preston and Sarah Hurt, was born on February 18, 1824, married in Bedford county, Virginia, on March 11, 1846. Mary E. Robertson.	
	He lived on his farm in Bedford county, within a mile of his place of birth, until the beginning of the Civil War, in 1861, when he volunteered in the 2nd Virginia Cavalry,	

and remained in the Confederate service until he was wounded at Alda, in Loudon county, Virginia, in the fall of 1863. From that date till his death, he was a constant sufferer, and died on December 7, 1898, in Richmond, Virginia, where he went for treatment.

He was a gallant Confederate soldier, and the pride of his last days was that he never disobeyed an order of a superior officer, and that when he was wounded, he was one of only seven men, out of a regiment, who placed themselves as targets for the enemy. His widow still survives him, and lives at Bluefield, West Virginia. They had seven children, as follows:

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 107 | i Sarah M. B. Preston, who was born on April 18, 1850, and died in 1881. | |
| 108 | ii Thomas Isaac Preston, who was born on April 15, 1852, married Rosa B. Nininger, on July 31, 1878. She was born on November 9, 1857. | 204 |
| 109 | iii William Daniel Preston, who was born on July 27, 1854, married Mrs. Hercillia C. Aunspaugh on October 20, 1875. | 212 |
| 110 | iv Eugene O. Preston, who was born on October 26, 1858. | |
| 111 | v Ora Anna Preston, who was born on September 25, 1860, married George W. Dearing. He was born on July 4, 1855. They have five children:—
(1) Ethel Preston, born June 25, 1884;—(2) Curry, born December 19, 1888;—(3) Lucille, born July 11, | |

	1891;—(4) Ronald, born November 16, 1893;—(5) Thomas Sidney, born January 3, 1899.	
112	vi Albert Sidney Preston, who was born on April 23, 1865, married on March 22, 1889, Mary H. Jones. She was born on January 31, 1871.	219
113	vii James Newton Preston, who was born on April 18, 1870, married Margaret M. White, who was born on March 8, 1871.	223

XXII.

FIFTH GENERATION

- | | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 114 | <p>WILLIAM BOOKER PRESTON,</p> <p>the third child of John Preston and Martha B. Early, resided in Monroe county, Alabama, and became a Captain in the Confederate army during the Civil War. He was killed in battle. His children were,</p> | 41 |
| 115 | <p>i Martha Preston, who married M. B. Rodgers.</p> | |
| 116 | <p>ii Margaret Preston, who married Mr. Roberts and had issue.</p> | |
| 117 | <p>iii John Wiley Preston, who married Miss Andrews.</p> | |
| 118 | <p>iv William Booker Preston, Jr., who married Miss Watson and had issue.</p> | |
| 119 | <p>STEPHEN SMITH PRESTON,</p> <p>the fourth child of John Preston and Martha B. Early, married Ann M. Keyes, of Aberdeen, Mississippi, on January 12, 1853. Before removing to Memphis, where he now resides, he was Chairman of the County Court of Wilson county, Tennessee, and a representative in the State Legislature from that county. He has had issue, as follows:</p> | 42 |
| 120 | <p>i James Harvey Preston, M. D., who resides at Humboldt, Tennessee.</p> | |

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 121 | ii John Francis Preston, of Wilson county, Tennessee. |
| 122 | iii Laura Preston, who married Professor William Taylor Watson, of Memphis. |
| 123 | iv Ella Preston, who married Dr. John Morgan Huddleston. |
| 124 | v Stephen Steptoe Preston. |
| 125 | vi Alice Preston. |
| 126 | vii Martha Preston, who married Prof. W. S. Hess. |

127	JOHN CLEMENT PRESTON,
-----	-----------------------

47

the ninth child of John Preston and Martha B. Early, was an officer in the Confederate service, during the Civil War, and is now a prosperous farmer in Grimes county, Texas. His children are as follows:

- | | |
|-----|----------------------------|
| 128 | i Annie Preston. |
| 129 | ii Mattie Preston. |
| 130 | iii Ellen Preston. |
| 131 | iv John Preston. |
| 132 | v Thomas Preston. |
| 133 | vi Stephen Reuben Preston. |
| 134 | vii George Preston. |
| 135 | viii Roy Preston. |

136	JOSHUA EARL PRESTON,
-----	----------------------

48

the tenth child of John Preston and Martha B. Early, was born in 1841. He is a prominent attorney-at-law, practicing in Navasota, Texas. He was one of the six brothers who went into the Civil War in the service of the Confederacy as officers in the army. He is married and has had issue as follows:

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REF. No.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 137 | i Emma Bell Preston, who married Hon. Franklin B. Chilton. She died a few years since leaving one daughter, Annie. |
| 138 | ii Walter Preston, who died in youth. |
| 139 | iii Elgin Cato Preston, who died young. |
| 140 | iv Earl Smith Preston, who also died young. |
| 141 | v William Charles Preston, who married Anna Elinger, but has no issue. He is the commercial agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co., with an office in Dallas, Texas. |
| 142 | vi Bertha Elizabeth Preston, who married Frederick H. Sage, of Galveston, Texas, but has no issue. |
| 143 | vii Oltorf Boone Preston. |
| 144 | viii Hilda McCoy Preston. |

Hon. Joshua Earl Preston, who has taken much interest in securing information concerning the Preston family, thus concludes one of his letters:

"I have never known one of the name to do a mean thing or be guilty of a dishonorable act."

145

SAMUEL STEPHEN PRESTON,

57

the first child of Christopher Preston and Martha Mitchell Claytor, was born on September 24, 1825, married Nannie E. McCraw, in Louisville, Kentucky, on September 25, 1862, and died at Lynchburg, Virginia, on October 31, 1866. He had three children, as follows:

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--|-----|
| 146 | i | Robert Lee Preston, who was born on August 17, 1863, in Toronto, Canada, and married Leonora Johnston, on December 19, 1888. | 226 |
| 147 | ii | Christopher Hill Preston, who was born on March 20, 1865, in New York City, N. Y., and died on August 20, 1865. | |
| 148 | iii | Samuel Pleasant Preston, who was born on July 5, 1866, in Bedford county, Virginia. | |
| 149 | <p style="text-align: center;">WILLIAM BOWKER PRESTON,</p> <p>the third child of Christopher Preston and Martha Mitchell Claytor, (born March 1804, died June 1, 1875,) was born on November 24, 1830, married, first, Harriet Ann Thatcher, on February 24, 1858, and married, second, Bertha Anderson. By Harriet Ann Thatcher, who was born on February 11, 1839, he had issue, four children, as follows:</p> | | 59 |
| 150 | i | Alfred Preston, who was born on May 27, 1862, at Logan, Cache county, Utah, and died May 27, 1862. | |
| 151 | ii | Alley Preston, who was born on March 2, 1863, at Logan, Cache county, Utah, married on December 29, 1881, Lyman R. Martineau, son of James H. Martineau and Susan Julia Sherman. He was born on April 21, 1859, at Parowan, Iron county, Utah. They had issue eight children, as follows:—(1) Alley born on December 22, 1882;—(2) Harriet Ann, born on July 25, 1884; | |

FIFTH GENERATION.

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INDEX No.

REF. No

	—(3) Lyman Royal, Jr., born on September 17, 1886;—(4) Henrietta Julia, born on December 3, 1888, died on January 25, 1892;—(5) Preston, born on August 23, 1890;—(6) Martha Claytor, born on November 24, 1892;—(7) Allen Sherman, born on January 23, 1897;—(8) May Preston, born on December 9, 1898, died on April 21, 1899.	
152	iii William Bowker Preston, Jr., who was born on August 25, 1864, married on April 30, 1885, Katharine D. Pyper. She was born on January 10, 1863, and is the daughter of Alexander C. Pyper and Christiania Dollinger.	231
153	iv May Preston, who was born on May 30, 1869, married on January 17, 1895, Oscar Wood Moyle, a prominent attorney-at-law, and for years a member of the School Board of Salt Lake City, Utah. He was born on January 20, 1868. They have three children, as follows:—(1) Harriet Preston, born on November 28, 1895;—(2) Elizabeth May, born on June 9, 1897;—(3) Alley Preston, born on November 14, 1899.	
	By his second wife, Bertha Anderson, who was born on July 5, 1849, and who died on October 4, 1889, William Bowker Preston had five children, as follows:	
154	v Lee Preston, who was born on May 16, 1873, married on March 13, 1895, Amy D. Davidson. She was born on October 3, 1873.	237

- 155 vi Stephen Preston, who was born on May 28, 1876, and died in April, 1878.
- 156 vii Nephi Preston, who was born on June 14, 1879, died in infancy.
- 157 viii Samuel A. Preston, who was born on October 11, 1881.
- 158 ix Mary A. Preston, who was born on March 7, 1885.

A sketch of William Bowker Preston's life appears at the close of this work.

159

SAMUEL DAVIS PRESTON,

66

the first child of Pleasant Preston and Annis E. Davis, was born on July 20, 1834, married on December 5, 1861, Texie G. Saunders, of Charlottesville, Virginia, by whom he had seven children, as follows:

- 160 i Sallie Preston, who was born on July 30, 1865, married on February 17, 1886, William P. Clark, in Lynchburg, Virginia.
- 161 ii Annis B. Preston, who was born on November 11, 1867, and married on May 8, 1889, at Lynchburg, Virginia, Robert Strother.
- 162 iii Texie S. Preston, who was born on November 23, 1874, married on January 24, 1880, Thomas Blair Preston.
- 163 iv Thomas S. Preston, who married on April 8, 1873, the widow of Samuel Stephen Preston [See Index, No. 57], Nannie E. McCraw Preston.
- 164 v Pleasant Preston, who married on February 27, 1883, in Appomattox county, Virginia, M. Roberta White.

FIFTH GENERATION.

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INDEX No.		REF. No.
165	vi John B. Preston, who married Juliett Hildreth, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, issue, Mary Annis Preston.	
166	vii George M. Preston.	
167	JOHN BOWKER PRESTON.	71
	the sixth child of Pleasant Preston and Annis E. Davis, married Juliette C. Hilburn, on July 7, 1891, and resides at Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he is Professor of Languages in Ogden College. He has issue.	
168	i Mary Annis Preston.	
169	RICHARD PRESTON,	74
	the eldest child of Moses Hurt Preston and Elizabeth Tyree, married Martha Slater, and had issue, as follows:	
170	i William Preston, who married Lynda King and had issue.	
171	ii Charles Preston, who married India Westbrook.	
172	ANDREW PRESTON.	75
	the second child of Moses Hurt Preston and Elizabeth Tyree, married Laura Fitzhugh, and had issue.	
173	i Mattie Preston.	
174	ii Annette Preston.	
175	iii Laura Belle Preston.	
176	iv Alice Preston.	
177	WILLIAM ISAAC PRESTON,	77
	the fourth child of Moses Hurt Preston and Elizabeth Tyree, married Miss Sterling, of Kentucky, and had issue,	

- 178 i Maud Preston.
- 179 ii William Preston.
- 180 iii Carrie Preston.
- 181 iv Bertie Preston.

182 CHARLES ISAAC PRESTON,

86

the second child of William Byrd Preston and Matilda Nelms, was born on January 25, 1834, married Mary P. Persinger on October 21, 1857, and died on February 15, 1894. They had issue, nine children, as follows:

- 183 i Florence Olivia Preston, who was born on October 6, 1858, and died on April 9, 1861.
- 184 ii Emeline Perry Preston, who was born on March 14, 1860, and died on September 8, 1889.
- 185 iii Sarah Matilda Preston, who was born on July 19, 1865.
- 186 iv William Moses Preston, who was born on April 27, 1868.
- 187 v Charles Isaac Preston, who was born on May 16, 1871.
- 188 vi Bettie Nowlin Preston.
- 189 vii Lucy Preston.
- 190 viii Claude Preston.
- 191 ix Mary Preston.

192 MOSES PERRY PRESTON,

87

the third child of William Byrd Preston and Matilda Nelms, was born on January 26, 1837, married Lucy E. Campbell on September 26, 1860, and died at Bonifay, Florida, on March 12, 1898. They had issue, four children, as follows:

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REF. No

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 193 | i Lucy Matilda Preston, who was born on July 10, 1861, at Preston Heights, Virginia. |
| 194 | ii Nancy Petty Preston, who was born on February 24, 1863, married on December 31, 1885, her cousin, William Thomas Lunsford, and has issue, as follows:—(1) Moses Preston;—(2) Charles Julian;—(3) William Brewster;—(4) Abner Roderick;—(5) Hannah Fallen;—(6) Lew Campbell;—(7) Julia Dupuy. |
| 195 | iii William Isaac Preston, who was born on October 24, 1868, and died on February 16, 1869. |
| 196 | iv William Byrd Preston, who was born on April 3, 1872, and died on February 24, 1887. |
| 197 | <p>GEORGE ABNER PRESTON,</p> <p>the seventh child of Elisha Hurt Preston, and Arabella J. Whitten, was born on March 22, 1845, in Bedford county, Virginia, and married Martha S. Alexander on October 1, 1872. She was born in Paris, Texas, on July 16, 1850. They had issue, all born in Bonham, Texas, as follows;</p> |
| 198 | i Mary Preston, who was born on October 27, 1874, and died on November 2, 1879. |
| 199 | ii Nella Allen Preston, who was born on March 20, 1878. |
| 200 | iii Florence Preston, who was born on October 18, 1880, and died on August 30, 1881. |

96

INDEX No.		REF. No.
201	iv Clinton Alexander Preston, who was born on February 22, 1884.	
202	v Horace Alexander Preston, who was born on March 29, 1887, and died on June 5, 1887.	
203	vi Alice Preston, who was born on February 12, 1889.	
204	THOMAS ISAAC PRESTON, the second child of Joel Leftwich Preston and Mary E. Robertson, was born on April 15, 1852, and married on July 31, 1878, Rosa B. Nininger. She was born on November 9, 1857. They had issue, as follows:	108
205	i Myrta May Preston, who was born on April 29, 1879, married on June 27, 1900, Dr. Samuel I. Conduff. He was born on September 9, 1874.	
206	ii Joe Bertram Preston, who was born on November 29, 1881, and graduated on June 25, 1900, from the National Business College, in Roanoke county, Virginia.	
207	iii Thomas C. Preston, who was born on December 11, 1883.	
208	iv Clara Belle Preston, who was born on July 20, 1886.	
209	v Helen B. Preston, who was born on May 20, 1889.	
210	vi Julian T. Preston, who was born on August 6, 1891.	
211	vii Cecil A. Preston, who was born on January 24, 1897.	
212	WILLIAM DANIEL PRESTON, the third child of Joel Leftwich Preston	109

FIFTH GENERATION.

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REF. No.

and Mary E. Robertson, was born on July 27, 1854, and married Mrs. Hercillia C. Aunspaugh *nee* Fizer, on October 20, 1875. They had issue, as follows:

- 213 i Minnie J. Preston, who was born on August 10, 1876, and died on July 5, 1877.
- 214 ii Corrie William Preston, who was born on January 1, 1878.
- 215 iii Harry C. Preston, who was born on April 5, 1880.
- 216 iv Ella C. Preston, who was born on April 7, 1882.
- 217 v Simon W. Preston, who was born on October 2, 1884.
- 218 vi John Douglas Preston, who was born on June 2, 1891, and died on June 8, 1891.

219

ALBERT SIDNEY PRESTON,

112

the sixth child of Joel Leftwich Preston and Mary E. Robertson, was born on April 23, 1865, and on March 22, 1889, married Mary H. Jones, who was born on January 31, 1871. They had issue, as follows:

- 220 i Benjamin S. Preston, who was born on August 6, 1892, at Fayette, Alabama.
- 221 ii Mary H. Preston, who was born on December 9, 1894, at Patton, Alabama.
- 222 iii Linwood L. Preston, who was born on September 24, 1896, at Corona, Alabama.

223

JAMES NEWTON PRESTON,

113

the youngest child of Joel Leftwich Preston and Mary E. Robertson, was born on April 18, 1870, and married Margaret M. White. She was born on March 8, 1871. They had issue, as follows:

224

i Ruth K. Preston, who was born on January 14, 1893, at Salem, Virginia.

225

ii Nellie Preston, who was born on April 11, 1900, at Bluefield, West Virginia.

SIXTH GENERATION

226

ROBERT LEE PRESTON,

146

the eldest child of Samuel Stephen Preston and Nannie E. McCraw, was born on August 17, 1863, in Toronto, Canada, and married on December 19, 1888, Leonora Johnston. He is a graduate of the Universities of Virginia, Berlin and Leipsic, and the Principal of the University School, of Washington, D.C. He has had issue, as follows:

227

i Robert Lee Preston, Jr., deceased.

228

ii Henry Johnston Preston, also dead.

229

iii Leonora Preston, who was born on September 10, 1896, at Lynchburg, Virginia.

230

iv Elliott Preston, who was born on January 1, 1900, in Washington, D.C.

231

WILLIAM BOWKER PRESTON, JR.,

152

the third child of William Bowker Preston and Harriet Ann Thatcher, was born on August 25, 1864, married Katharine D. Py-

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- per on April 30, 1885. He is Counselor to the Bishop of the First ward of Logan, Cache county, Utah, and has served two years as a minister of the Gospel in Berlin, Germany. He has issue, as follows:
- 232 i W. Bowker Preston, who was born on August 2, 1886.
 - 233 ii Alexander Pyper Preston, who was born on November 16, 1887.
 - 234 iii Verne Monroe Preston, who was born on April 22, 1892.
 - 235 iv Claytor Preston, who was born on February 12, 1894.
 - 236 v George Dollinger Preston, who was born on February 26, 1897.
- 237 LEE PRESTON,
- the oldest child of William Bowker Preston and Bertha Anderson, was born on May 16, 1873, married Amy D. Davidson on March 13, 1895, and is now located at Bedford, Uintah county, Wyoming, on his father's farm. He has issue, as follows:
- 238 i Bertha D. Preston, who was born on July 21, 1896.
 - 239 ii Lee Warren Preston, who was born on September 7, 1898.

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RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM B. PRESTON, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
WILLIAM BOWKER PRESTON.

XXIII.

"The fullness of the Bishopric was awaiting thee in Zion while thou wert on the way to California though thou knew it not." "WILFORD WOODRUFF."

Pope has said, "the proper study of mankind is man." but the highest study of mankind is the designs of God in His dealings with man. In the exalting of nations, in the guidance of the destiny of races, and in the determining of the course of Empire and of civilization, the Lord's providences must have to do with the men who figure prominently in those movements.

All of the Lord's plans were formulated before the world was made. When He saw that some of the intelligences destined for this globe, were "noble and great ones," and said, "these I will make my rulers," the work for them to do was laid out, and all that remained was for the time to come when they should play their parts.

And so we may study the Lord's masterful designs in the preparation He makes for coming events, as displayed in the lives of the men who are called to hold positions of prominence among the people.

It is from this point of view, that the life of William Bowker Preston is here presented. All the experi-

ences of his early life were designed to qualify him for the position he now occupies.

Born on the 24th day of November, 1830, the first nineteen years of his life were spent on the farm. He was early made familiar with the care of ducks and chickens and sheep. Later he milked and fed the cows, took his part in the harvest field, and, in his budding manhood, he was entrusted with the duties of supervision. If the boy stood in need of an ax-handle, he was pointed by his father to the hickory growth and the work bench, and told to make one. If he needed to know the dimensions of a tract of land, he was given a chain or a rope and told to survey it. If he wanted a pair of shoes he was sent to the shoe shop to make them. And no want of experience in that class of labor would excuse him, but he was told that he would "never learn younger," and put to the task; so he came to be skilled in all the duties of an independent southern planter. All the details of farm work, its simple, homely duties and its economic problems, were alike familiar to him. It was a discipline in sturdy independence as well as a schooling in economy and thrift. It was just the training he could make use of in after years.

From the time he was six years of age until he was eighteen, his attendance at school was confined chiefly to the winter months; but at that age he spent one entire year in school, under a "Yankee" teacher from the north.

Nor was his religious training neglected. Regularly every Sabbath morning, his father would call for William and his brothers, and together they would walk a mile to the meeting-house of the Methodist church. Because of the habit then formed, Mr. Preston avers, he has always felt lost unless he

attends a meeting every Sunday. A lesson in religious toleration was here given the youth that made a lasting impression.

One Sunday, instead of the regular services at church, the pulpit, it was announced, would be occupied by a Baptist minister; and when his father called for William as usual, the boy made the excuse that there was to be "only an old Baptist preacher to-day," and said that he had not intended to go.

"O, tut, tut," was the reply, "come along, he'll tell you something that's good."

The thought found fertile soil in the boy and is today bearing rich fruit in the man.

The boy was now nearing man's estate, and was about to enter the world to do battle alone. He had mastered the lesson of the farm, that circumstances, however untoward they may appear, can be conquered. Add to his equipment of the virile Preston blood, of temperate habits, of skill to work, of an indomitable will,—a fair education, a virtue founded on religious conviction, and we have the boy as he broke away from the occupations of the old homestead. His preparation so far had been thorough.

The next three years were spent in trade, first, at a store, in the neighborhood where he acted in the capacity of salesman and book-keeper, and where he first learned the value of accounts; and afterwards for two years at a mercantile establishment in Lynchburg, forty-five miles from home.

In the mean time, what preparations were being made on the stage where this young Virginian was to play the part for which he was being schooled?

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, having been organized in the same year in which the subject of our sketch was born, had taken its way from New York, the State of its nativity, first, to Kirtland

Ohio, and to Independence, Missouri, thence to Far West, Missouri, to Nauvoo, Illinois, and, in 1847, to its present home in the Rocky mountains. Here the people were gathering by thousands every year from all classes of society and from every civilized nation on the earth. Without any idea whatever, many of them, of pioneer life, their greatest need was for strong, capable men to direct their efforts, to organize their forces and to show them the possibilities by which they were surrounded. Looking back from this point of vantage, one can easily enough see that their necessity had been foreseen and the men had been prepared.

William B. Preston, tiring of his clerkship with his kinsman, John T. Davis, in Lynchburg, Virginia, determined, in 1852, to see the world as it existed in California. Gold had been discovered by members of the Mormon Battalion three years before, and the news had flown around the world; but it was not the desire for gold entirely that inspired the new comer. He had heard of the gathering here of the people of all nations, of the wonderful commingling of Chinese, of Japanese, of Dutch, Irish, English, Spanish, French and Italian seekers for gold, and he determined to see them.

This was the explanation he made to himself and to his father and mother, of the prompting he could not resist, that he must go to the far off west; for he had not yet so much as heard of the Mormons in Utah. Just so, undoubtedly, Columbus explained to Queen Isabella that he wished to find a new way to India, when the great Designer had commissioned him to become the discoverer of a new world.

Taking ship at New York, in August, 1852, Wm. B. Preston sailed, first to Aspinwall, and, after making his way across the isthmus of Panama on a donkey, took

steamer for San Francisco. His first thought after landing was to get his money for which he held an order, from the bank where he had made the deposit in New York City, on one in San Francisco. Presenting this at the window he was told that before he could receive payment he must be identified. And then, for the first time, the boy realized how far he was from home. The thought that the nearest person he knew of who could say, "I am acquainted with this man," was over three thousand miles away, well nigh overwhelmed him. But after walking the streets for an hour to collect himself, the thought came back to him that when counting out his money at the bank in New York, he had called for a slip of paper; and, writing his name upon it, had asked the clerk to pin it to his letter of notification to his correspondent in San Francisco.

Returning to the bank and writing his autograph, he placed it before the banker with his explanation. A successful search was instituted for the signature made in New York and when they were placed side by side, Mr. Preston remarked:

"Now, if that doesn't identify me, you'll have to keep the money, for I haven't an acquaintance that I know of, this side of Virginia."

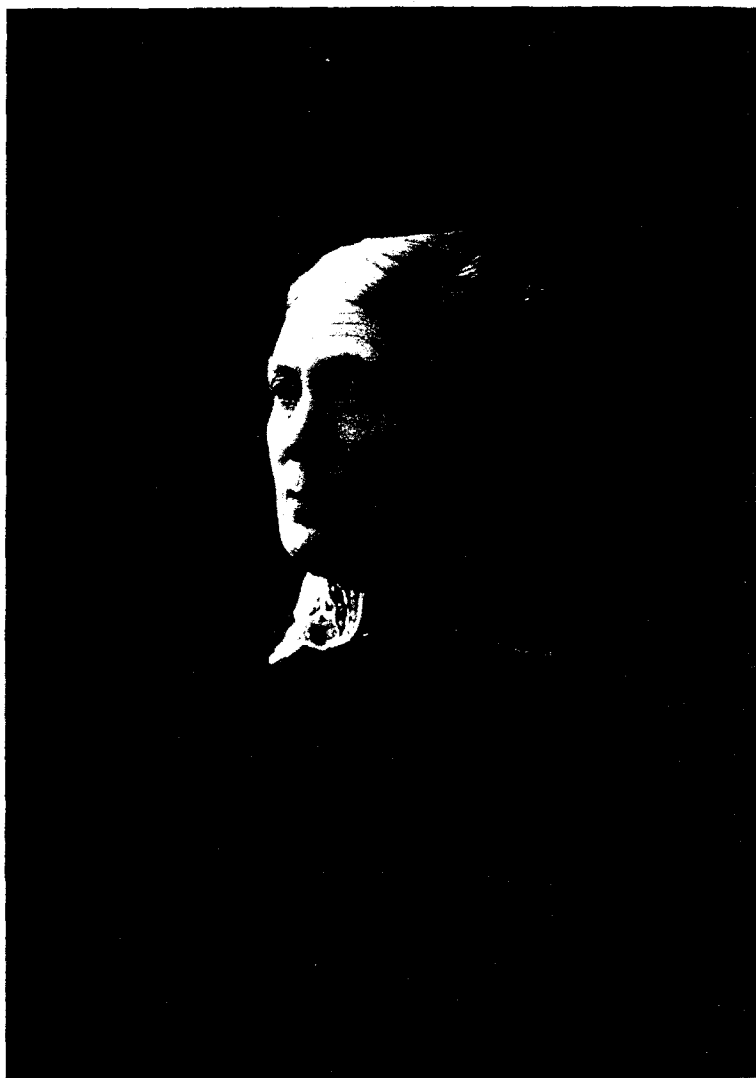
The identification, though novel at that time, was complete, and the money was paid. The incident illustrates Mr. Preston's practical business sagacity, even as a boy; but he has always regarded the suggestion which afterwards brought about his identification, as an inspiration from the Lord.

After a few days he left San Francisco for Sacramento where he arrived the very next day after the town had been destroyed by fire. Here he stayed during the winter, and his observations were that many of the miners, after spending the summer in the

placer diggings, found themselves without the means of subsistence for the winter. He determined then, rather than cast his lot with them in such an uncertain following, to settle himself on a farm. The same policy which was being advocated by President Brigham Young in Utah, as to the relative value to the pioneer, of mining and agriculture, was adopted by William B. Preston in California. He, accordingly, repaired to Yolo county, twenty-five miles west of Sacramento, settled on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land and invested the little means he had in horned stock, swine and poultry. Here he remained for the next four years, and here it was that the whole course of his life was changed.

His nearest neighbors on the farm proved to be Mormons, and an investigation of their faith so filled the young immigrant with ideas of helpfulness to the world, that he determined to make their people his people. And this, perhaps, in a double sense, for if "Father" Thatcher had convinced his reason and subdued his will, it was his only daughter, Miss Harriet Ann Thatcher, who had enlisted his affections. He was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in February, 1857, by Henry G. Boyle, and was immediately called into action. Let the reader here note the wonderful variety of experiences that were crowded into the life of William B. Preston in the next twenty-seven years, and how admirably adapted they were to fit him for the performance of his present duties.

Soon after his baptism, Mr. Preston was ordained an Elder and sent by George Q. Cannon, then presiding in the California mission, to preach the Gospel in the northern part of the State. This ministry was entered upon in May, 1857, but was not of long dura-



HARRIET ANN THATCHER PRESTON.

tion. The United States army under the command of his relative, Albert Sidney Johnston, was on its way to Utah for the purpose of putting an end to an alleged defiance of governmental authority on the part of the Mormons, and it had been deemed advisable to call all the scattered members of the Church to the shelter of the Rocky mountains.

Accordingly, Elder Preston, in company with other members of the Church in that vicinity, started overland by team on the southern route, by way of Los Angeles and San Bernardino, to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he arrived on the New Year's day of 1858.

On the 24th day of February, 1858, soon after their arrival, William B. Preston and Harriet Ann Thatcher were united in the bonds of matrimony. Of this lady, it is sufficient to quote from Whitney's History of Utah that she was "well adapted by nature, training and experience to be the wife of such a man."

Those were momentous times into which the new convert was ushered. Since the preceding July, 1857, the entire population of Utah, numbering perhaps 15,000 souls had been completely wrought up by the news of the coming army. In the following September, Governor Brigham Young had declared the Territory under martial law, and, having had no official information from the government of the United States, had forbidden the troops to enter its confines, had called out large numbers of armed militia and had ordered them to prevent the entrance of the army into the valley. About the middle of January, 1858, a mass meeting was called, and a petition and resolutions were framed setting out the true state of affairs in Utah and exposing the falsehoods which had brought about this armed intrusion. Peace was now, however, at hand.

It was on the very day of the marriage of

William B. Preston and Miss Harriet Ann Thatcher, that Col. Thomas L. Kane arrived by way of California, to commence the negotiations that finally brought about a mutual understanding, by which the army was permitted to enter the Territory. But not all the fears of the Saints had been put to rest. Though Governor Alfred Cummings who was here to supplant Brigham Young, had "sent a truthful report to the Federal government in relation to the existing difficulties, proving that the 'Mormons' were loyal to the Federal government and that the sending of the expedition to Utah was a mistake," the people were still doubtful as to their safety.

We quote again from the Historical Record:

"At a public meeting held in the city March 21, 1858, the citizens agreed to leave their homes and go south, all the information derived from the eastern papers being to the effect that the approaching army was sent to destroy them. This resolution was carried into effect in April and May following, when all the citizens of northern Utah abandoned their homes and moved southward, leaving only a few men in each settlement to burn everything in case the approaching troops on their arrival in the valley should prove hostile. About one hundred men were left in the city for that purpose. The destination of the people, when they started, was by some supposed to be Sonoro, Mexico, but most of them located temporarily in Utah county."

During this "move," William B. Preston came to a halt at Payson, some seventy miles south of Salt Lake City. He was, however, called away. Those times brought early recognition to sterling manhood, and he was at once made use of. Tullidge, in his "History of Salt Lake City," says:

“Early in the spring of 1858, as soon as they could travel, President Young called a company of twenty-three of the ‘boys,’ among whom was Wm B. Preston, to go to Platte Bridge and bring on the goods and merchandise which had been cached there. These goods, freighted by the ‘Y. X. Company,’ belonged principally to Nicholas Groesbeck. Some of the goods also had been consigned to a mountaineer to be commercially disposed of, and in the settlement with the trader a fair and honorable account was rendered of them.

“One of the reasons why President Young called this company was to give assurance to general Johnston and his army, that the Mormons intended to keep the treaty which had been made with the Peace Commissioners, which President Buchanan had sent to conclude the Utah war. But the army and its officers were suspicious, which was itself proof of the wisdom of Brigham’s policy in sending out this company thus early after the conclusion of the treaty. This fact, however, was the cause of the expedition running considerable personal risk; but after some narrow escapes from the soldiers at Bridger, the company which was under Captain Groesbeck, with his efficient assistant, Abram Hatch, succeeded in effecting a passage to the Platte; and on their return the advance of Johnston’s army had gone in, and they met no further difficulty.

“After his return, during the summer of 1858, Wm. B. Preston built himself a house in Payson, making the adobes and shingles with his own hands.

“In consequence of the war, the people of Utah were still short of clothing and merchant goods generally, so Wm. B. Preston, with a company of others, went into California in the winter of 1858-9, and he brought in two wagons of goods for ‘Father’ Thatcher. In this necessary mercantile trip into California, Wm.

B. Preston had quite an eventful winter's work in crossing and recrossing the desert. He got back in the spring of 1859."

But Payson was not to be the scene of his future enterprise. Finding that he was not able to obtain sufficient land in that neighborhood for his purpose, he resolved to seek a new and wider field.

"In company with his two brothers-in-law, John B. and Aaron D. Thatcher, William B. Preston and his wife left Payson in the month of August, 1859, and journeyed into Cache Valley, which was still almost a country of sage brush and grass. When they came into the valley they found Peter Maughan who had located a settlement on the west side of the valley, which was called Maughan's Fort, but now known as Wellsville. Pursuing their journey they drove north across the Logan river and came on to the spot where Logan now stands. Here they found several families in camp with a few wagons preparing to build, but, as yet, no house was erected on the site."

"As the first settlers of Cache came into the valley, they ran eagerly to those places for location where water could be obtained with the greatest ease and the least irrigation. This fact the young man—Preston, who was destined to rank as chief among its founders and first Bishop of Logan, quickly learned on his arrival in Cache Valley. Men whom nature endows with very strong executive wills, great self-reliance and energy, are readily provoked to decision by just such a case. It was so now with Preston.

"Pursuing their journey from Maughan's Fort, Preston, with his brothers-in-law—John and Aaron Thatcher -- drove north across the Logan river and came on to the north side to the spot where Logan now stands.

“‘John,’ said the city-founder, with his usual decision of character, *‘this is good enough for me!’*”

“Whereupon, Preston and the Thatcher boys pitched their tents, took off their wagon beds, and put them on the ground and were at home. Thus the future bishop was located on the spot where a Temple city was destined to spring up in a few years under his fostering care. From such seemingly small incidents great cities may rise. From that day the motto of Logan city might have been fitly inscribed in the expressive words of her first bishop—*‘this is good enough for me!’* for those words have been emphasized by corresponding works by the founders of Logan generally.

“Preston by nature is a very taciturn man. So without much communication with their neighboring settlers, he and the Thatchers vigorously set to work, minding their own business, building their houses. They worked day and night; and their houses were but just finished when, in November, 1859, Orson Hyde and Ezra T. Benson came into Cache Valley to organize the settlements, which had been located under the direction of Peter Maughan.

“A bishop for Logan was wanted.

“‘Who are you going to have for your bishop?’ inquired Apostle Hyde.

“The veteran pioneer of Cache Valley, pointing across to Preston’s house, replied:

“‘There is a young man living in that house who seems to be a very enterprising, go-ahead man. who, I think, will make a good bishop. He and the Thatcher boys have done the most in the shape of building and improving during the time they have been here. They have worked day and night.’”

“The Apostles were satisfied with the sagacious judgment of Peter Maughan, who possessed all the instincts of the true pioneer.

“ ‘He’ll do for the bishop,’ added Orson Hyde.

“And thus Wm. B. Preston, till this time comparatively unknown, was chosen Bishop of Logan. He was accordingly ordained and set apart to that office under the hands of Orson Hyde, Ezra T. Benson and Peter Maughan.

“During the winter of 1859, the settlers of Logan built a schoolhouse, which was also used for a meeting house. There were but seventeen families in Logan at that date.

“The work next in the order of founding the city was to lay off and dig what is now known as the Logan and Hyde Park Canal, which mainly waters Logan city and a large tract of farming land and also Hyde Park. Some thought it was too heavy a job, but the bishop, with the same decision of character which had led him to select the Logan site as his home, replied:

“ ‘I think not, brethren. I guess we can cut the canal.’

“Early in the spring of 1860, while there was yet two feet of snow on the ground, Bishop Preston, with Surveyor Jesse W. Fox, laid off the city of Logan, the bishop carrying one end of the chain. During this year, 1860, there was a great immigration from the surrounding country into Logan, and the bishop spent his time in apportioning off and selecting homes for the new comers.”

Relating to the untoward circumstances under which these new settlers labored, with respect to the Indians, some idea may be gathered from the following:

“The first settlers of Cache valley found that large and beautiful valley and the mountains surrounding it swarming with Indians. They existed in different bands, but were all known by the general name of Shoshones. It was but natural these

ignorant natives should look upon the settlers upon what they claimed as their country, their hunting and fishing grounds, as trespassing upon their rights, and that they should revenge themselves for the scaring away or the taking of their game, by killing the cattle and stealing the horses of the settlers, or even by murder, should occasion serve. One of the first and most urgent necessities, therefore, was the adoption of an efficient system of self-defense.

“But while the militia were required to be always ready to defend themselves and property from the Indians, they were strictly enjoined by President Brigham Young to give the natives no cause of offense. The whites were enjoined not to kill the game nor take the fish which the Indians claimed as theirs, but to buy what they needed of them. This would give the natives means of subsistence without begging or stealing from the whites. The settlers also must always treat the natives justly, and regard their rights as sacredly as their own. But while they were to treat the natives kindly, they were to be treated firmly, and kept at arm’s length—not to be allowed to trample on the rights of the settlers. President Brigham Young always maintained that it was ‘cheaper’ financially—‘to feed the Indians than to fight them,’ and the history of Utah fully substantiates the assertion. The above summary of Brigham Young’s Indian policy is here introduced as a key to that pursued by the settlers, not only of Cache county, but of all Utah; and it may be remarked, in passing, that while this policy was pursued, no trouble of any moment ever arose between the settlers and the natives.

“About the middle of June, 1861, a large body of Indians from Oregon, more than one thousand in number, entered the valley and avowed their intention to clear the country of whites. They encamped on what

is now known as the Brigham Young College lands, in a position well chosen to guard against surprise. The value of the military organization now became evident. The infantry of each settlement were under arms night and morning, and prepared with teams, wagons and supplies for instant service at any threatened point. Strong guards watched the herds by day and protected each settlement at night. The battalion of minute men was kept ready for service at a moment's warning: and a body of fifty picked men, commanded by Major Ricks, with G. L. Farrell as aide and J. H. Martineau as adjutant, were posted about a mile from the Indians as a corps of observation, occupying that position about two weeks. During this time the minute men kept close watch of the movements of the invaders, often sending out scouting parties. The Indians also sent out parties, seeking a vulnerable point of attack, but finding none, and the whites everywhere ready for them, gave up the enterprise and returned to Oregon. But they did not go empty handed. In spite of the utmost vigilance they took away many horses. The substantial result, however, was a victory for the whites, whose firm attitude preserved them from a bloody and expensive warfare, in which many men, women and children must have found bloody graves. The closing scene of this drama occurred the following winter, when Peads-wick, chief of the invading Indians, together with about forty of his principal braves, perished in a snowslide in a mountain gorge in Idaho."

The steadiness and nerve required of William B. Preston, as the presiding authority in the ward, can scarcely be estimated, but they certainly call for admiration. His duties as bishop required his presence at home rather than in the field, but we append here

an account of one expedition* undertaken at about this time.

At the election in November, 1862, William B. Preston was chosen to represent Cache county in the lower house of the Utah Legislature, and here he spent the winters of 1862-3 and 1863-4. This was one of the most valuable of his experiences. But thirty-two years of age, and having been associated with the Mormon people only four years, he was thus early to become acquainted with the representative men from every section of the new commonwealth.

That was no ordinary body of legislators. These men had not sought the office; but, in accordance with the spirit of the times, the office had sought the men. There were no checks and counter-checks to catch the attention of a constituency, but an earnest consideration of the highest needs of a new, isolated Territory. Among the more distinguished members of this body were Orson Pratt, the philosopher and mathematician, Orson Hyde, the eloquent, George A. Smith, the advocate of human rights, Lorenzo Snow, the political economist, and George Q. Cannon, the statesman. It was a school in statecraft of the highest order.

We here quote from Tullidge:

"In the spring of 1863 President Young called for 500 ox-teams to go to the Missouri river to bring the poor across the plains. Cache valley was called on for fifty of those teams, and Bishop Preston was appointed their captain. This emigrational business filled up the Bishop's labors during the principal part of the remainder of that year. In 1864, Bishop Preston made another emigrational trip to the Missouri river, he being appointed to take charge of the teams

* See Appendix. Note IV.

from Cache, Box Elder and Weber counties. In the winters of 1863-64-65 he was in the Legislature.

"At the April conference of 1865, Wm. B. Preston's name was among the forty-six missionaries called on missions to Europe. He was appointed by President Young to take charge of this company of missionaries as far as New York. They started from Salt Lake City on the 20th of May, to cross the plains in the usual manner, there being as yet no railroad any portion of the way this side of Omaha. On arriving at New York he decided to go into Virginia to visit his father and mother, whom he had not seen for thirteen years and of whom he had heard nothing during the civil war. He found them, with hundreds of other families, broken up in their property by the devastations of the war, scarcely knowing where to get their bread. After making a short but pleasant visit with his relatives, he proceeded on his mission to England.

"He arrived in Liverpool, Wednesday, August 23, 1865, and was appointed to preside over the Newcastle and Durham conferences. At a conference held at Birmingham in January, 1866, he was called to the business department of the Liverpool office under the direction of Presidents Brigham Young, Jr., and Franklin D. Richards. President Young, by letter had instructed his son to place the business management of the mission in the hands of Bishop Preston. For three years he labored in the office. In the fulfillment of his duties he did the correspondence and general business of the European mission, including that of the emigration. During his stay in England, in company with Elder Charles W. Penrose, of the *Millennial Star* department, and A. Miner, missionary, he visited the Paris Exposition in August, 1867.

"After filling a three and a half years' mission abroad, he returned home. He left Liverpool on July

14, 1868, and arrived in Salt Lake city in September, bringing with him a company of six hundred and fifty Saints. As soon as he came home he went out into Echo Canyon to assist in building the Union Pacific Railroad, as one of the contractors under President Young, during that winter. On his return he resumed his labors as bishop of Logan, and at the next election was again sent by his county to the Legislative Assembly.*

It was not long after his return from this European mission, that William B. Preston was appointed a trustee and one of the directors of the Brigham Young College, at Logan, and he is now chairman of the executive committee of that institution.

Now was taken up a labor that called into play all the executive ability of which William B. Preston was possessed. Cache county at this time ranked among the wealthiest and most enterprising in the Territory; and as the "Granary of Utah," the bulk of her trade consisted in stock and the products of the farm. But she had no railroad communication, and was at a disadvantage. When, therefore, it had been determined in August, 1871, to build the needed sixty miles of road, a local company was formed for that purpose, and William B. Preston was made Vice-President and Superintendent of Construction. The next three years of his life were fully occupied in uniting and directing the efforts of the people, in the survey and laying out of the road, and in supervising the finances of the undertaking. The Utah Northern Railway was completed in May, 1874.

The Cache Stake of Zion was reorganized on May 21, 1877, and William B. Preston was made first counselor to the President, Moses Thatcher, his brother-

* William B. Preston was elected March 7, 1870, Mayor of Logan City, and served the people of Logan in that capacity twelve years, till March, 1882.

in-law; and in 1879, when President Thatcher was called to be an Apostle, he was elected President of the Stake. It was while Bishop Preston was acting in the capacity of President of the Cache Stake of Zion that Tullidge wrote the following:

“The force of character and true greatness of a presiding man will always be seen in the class of men who grow up around him. Without designing to apply the examples which may be suggested in a superlative degree to Bishop Preston, a passing view may be properly taken here illustrative of this fact.

“We know Napoleon the Great almost as much in the persons of his marshals as we do in his own extraordinary genius and career. Indeed, the supreme proof of Napoleon’s genius was in his creation of great men, or rather in his quick discovery of those near him whom nature had largely endowed with capacity and force of character, and afterwards in his creating for them extraordinary opportunities in the splendid action of his own life. The same may be said of Joseph Smith, who was the Napoleon of Prophets. It has often been a wonder to Gentile writers, not that Joseph Smith discovered a book, but that he found and surrounded himself with such men as Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Parley and Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, and others who were capable of succeeding him and carrying on his work. The same trait of greatness as a leader was remarkable in Brigham Young. In a lesser degree, this trait of character is seen in the administration of William B. Preston. Moses Thatcher will afford a striking example. Not long since Moses Thatcher was the youngest and last of the quorum of the Apostles, though in a short time he ranks now the ninth in order. Twenty-one years ago, when the history of Logan commenced with William B. Preston as bishop, Moses

Thatcher was but a lad of sixteen. He was the Bishop's brother-in-law, and came with him from California. The Bishop fostered him and gave him opportunities which young Moses ably improved. He did much to open his way to distinction; and in time the two became associated as colleagues in the Utah Legislature, where Moses Thatcher distinguished himself to the public eye. True, the Bishop did not create the capacity of the young man, but he discovered it, and in time the whole Church also discovered it, and Moses became an Apostle. Other men of mark and promise for the future have risen in Cache Valley under the fostering administration of Bishop Preston.

"As this division of the history of Cache Valley is accompanied with the likeness of William B. Preston, we will sketch the character points of the man. It will be seen in the magnificent steel engraving which our artist has made, that Bishop Preston has a face remarkably endowed with strength and decision of character. He has, indeed, the true leonine face. The head is very large, which phrenologically signifies great mental capacity, combined with immense character-force; for it will also be noticed that he has a powerful structure of the body, with ample shoulders and a capacious chest. With such an organization, the brain being large, and the face of the leonine type, the man was bound to make his mark among any people or in any State. He was born to be a society leader and to legislate for the people, both in the temporal and spiritual callings. Such men *are* born for their work! It was formerly the fashion to say that the Lord made Brigham Young. Perfectly correct was this, but more so than the people meant. The Lord made Brigham Young in his birth, as the Lord also made Wm. B. Preston for a bishop and a city founder. When the assertion has been given belittling Brigham's

native greatness, that *he was nothing* till the Lord made him, there has been either too much envy of him by his compeers, or a touch of sectarian piety in the affirmation, and too little scientific truth. There was never a time when Brigham Young was nothing. In power of character and will, and the native capacity of a State founder, Brigham Young was *more* than any man in America; and the Lord made him *more in his organization*. Precisely the same is true in a degree of George Q. Cannon and Wm. B. Preston, who are both of Brigham Young's class and type of men. Take the portraits of the three and notice the power of their physique, their leonine face and capacity of brain. It would be difficult to find three better specimens of the leonine type of men in any State, than Brigham Young, George Q. Cannon and Wm. B. Preston; which signifies that they belong by nature to the class of historical personages who are born to lead society and found cities and States. To mark the character type and executive capacity of William B. Preston with one dash of the pen, we will style him the Brigham Young of Cache Valley."

William B. Preston continued to administer the duties of President of the Cache Stake of Zion, until the 6th day of April, 1834, when, at the General Conference of the Church, he was chosen to be the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

He had now reached the point where he should commence the work for which he was sent into the world. All the experiences of his early life had been but a preparation for this. His boyhood on the farm; his discipline in the keeping of accounts and in merchandising; his travels to, and his mingling with the men of all nations in, California; his schooling in agriculture and stock raising; his crossing and

recrossing of the desert on the west, and of the plains on the east; his dealings with the Indians; his work of legislation; his labors as a minister of the Gospel abroad, and in behalf of higher education at home; his experience in the construction of roads and canals and railways,—all these were but stepping stones to and a preparation for this new calling.

The testimony of his close friend and associate, Wilford Woodruff, the late President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, may here be given.

On the ninetieth anniversary of his birthday, President Woodruff called about him at his home all the general authorities of the Church for an evening of social enjoyment; and at the close of the evening, sitting at the center-table in his parlor, he wrote for each of his guests in turn on a small card a sentiment or some expression of his good will. To Bishop William B. Preston he presented a card bearing this inscription:

"The fullness of the Bishopric was awaiting thee in Zion while thou wert on the way to California though thou knew it not. Thou wilt be numbered in that Quorum in the morning of the resurrection. Great will be thy reward.

"WILFORD WOODRUFF."

This biography is not intended to be complete, for the subject of it but rounds out his seventieth year to-day, and it is the hope and the anticipation of all who know him that he will yet complete a century of good works; but it is sufficient to say that since his incumbency of the office of Presiding Bishop, William B. Preston has administered the temporal affairs of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints under three Presidents, and has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of them all.

In closing, it is only proper to state that it has

not been the purpose of this meagre sketch to pass any eulogium upon Bishop Preston. He does not need it. He is but one among many who have been raised up and prepared by the Lord for a special purpose, not only in the midst of the Latter-day Saints, but in all the world, and in all generations of time. But rather has the object of this portraiture been to let his life testify, as does he, to the beneficent designs of an All-wise Creator towards His children in all the world.

The most that can be said of any man is, that he has performed faithfully and well the work appointed him, by the Designer, and this tribute of praise there are none so poor as to deny to William Bowker Preston.

APPENDIX.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE RUINS OF FURNESS ABBEY.

APPENDIX

TO

THE PRESTON GENEALOGY.

I.

FURNESS ABBEY.

(See Note p. 29.)

Without doubt, a more detailed description of the famous Abbey of Furness than it would have been practicable to give elsewhere, will be of interest to the readers of this work, from the fact that the property was held by the Preston family for over two hundred and fifty years. It was here that the "Prestons of the Manor," made their home. Some extracts from a guide book, "To the Ruins of Furness Abbey," are therefore here presented.

First, then, as to the location and founding:

"The celebrated Abbey, whose ruins have furnished the subject of these pages, is situated in a deep and narrow vale, called the "GLEN OF DEADLY NIGHTSHADE," at the distance of nearly six miles and a half from Ulverston, and one and a half miles from Dalton. Its position is admirably in character with that love of a secluded and contemplative life for which the monks were so remarkable.

"It was founded July 16th 1127, under the patronage of Stephen, Earl of Moreton and Boulogne, afterwards King of England, by a filiation from the monastery of Savigny, in Normandy, who had come to England under the direction of Ewan

or Evan their first Abbot, and remained three years and three days at Tulket, near Preston, in Amounderness, previous to their settlement in Nightshade Vale. At its consecration the building was dedicated to the Virgin Mary."

Some idea may be had as to the number of people attached to the estate from the fact that--

"The choir monks do not appear ever to have much exceeded thirty in number, while the lay brethren may be reasonably supposed to have amounted to several hundred."

Relative to the importance of the institution:

"The Abbot was invested with considerable dignity and possessed of no less power, which made his office an object of ambition to the wealthier families in the surrounding country, who often exerted their influence to secure to it, when vacant, the election of one of their children. Besides being at the head of the institution, he was the chief lord of the liberties and royalties of Furness, in which capacity he would exercise the sway of a petty prince. Though he never sat in Parliament, it was not from a want of the requisite qualifications, but rather owing to the insulated state of Furness, and the difficulties of traveling in those early times; for, from certain close rolls, he appears to have been summoned to Parliament several times in the reigns of Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II."

"In addition to the numerous immunities and privileges conferred upon it by the Roman pontiffs and English kings, the Abbey received, from time to time, benefactions of various kinds and of different amounts from private individuals, as provision for the safety of their souls as well as marks of their attachment to the Institution; and by these means its opulence is said to have increased to such an extent as to be exceeded by that of no religious house in the kingdom except Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire. According to a survey taken in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, in the 26th of Henry VIII., two years before the dissolution, its rents were £946 2s. 10d., besides which it received ample sums from the claims of its Abbot as a feudal lord. On

account of the much increased value of money, and the still more increased value of estates, since the time of Henry VIII., the above revenues would amount to many thousands in the present day."

The surrender of the Abbey by the monks and its present ownership are next given:

"The time came at length, when Furness Abbey was to be reckoned among the things that had been. It was surrendered to the King by a deed signed by Roger Pyle (Abbot), Briant Garner (Prior), and twenty-eight monks, April 9, 1537, four hundred and thirteen years after its first establishment.

"A very short time was allowed to elapse after the deed of surrender was signed, before the work of destruction was commenced. On the twenty-third of June, Mr. Southwell, accompanied by Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, son of him who fell at Flodden Field, Sir James Layburn, Sir John Byron, and Ashton, their auditor, arrived at the Abbey and commenced the work of destruction by breaking the Common Seal. The Muniments and Chartularies of the Abbey were collected and dispatched to London, and the monks dismissed from the house."

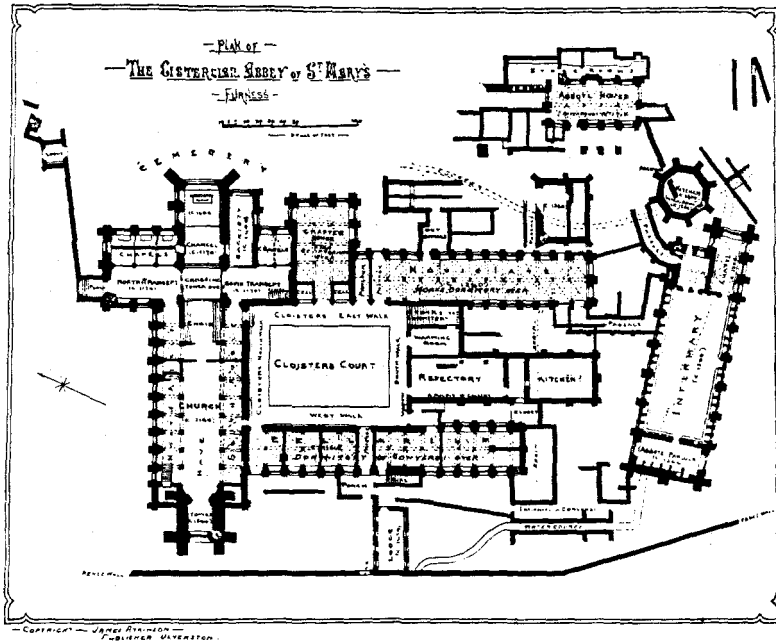
The connection of the Preston family with the estate is detailed as follows:

"The picturesque hotel adjoining the Abbey was formerly the Furness residence of the Preston family, and was known as the 'Manor House.' A curious tale is told, in 'Sandford's MS. History of Cumberland,' of the peculiar manner in which the Prestons first became the owners of Furness Abbey. The story has been printed thus in *Notes and Queries*, and reprinted in 'Choice Notes,' from the same serial:—'Sir Thomas Curwen, knight, in Henry the Eighth's time, an excellent archer at twelve-score marks, went up with his men to shoote with that renowned king at the dissolution of the abbeyes: And the king says to him, 'Curwen, why doth thee begg none of thes abbeyes: I would gratifie thee some way:' Quoth the other, 'Thank yow,' and afterwards said he would desire of him the Abbie of ffurneis (nye unto him) for 20ty one yeares, sayes

the king, 'Take it for ever;' Quoth the other, 'It is long enough, for youle set them up againe in that time;' but they not likely to be set up againe, this Sir Thomas Curwen sent Mr. Preston, who had married his daughter, to renew the lease for him: *and he even renewed it in his own name*; which, when his father-in-law questioned, quoth Mr. Preston, 'Yow shall have it as long as yow live; and I think I might as well have it with your daughter as an other.' On the other hand it is stated that, soon after the dissolution of the monasteries, Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick and Levins, purchased the site of Furness Abbey from the Trustees of the Crown, with other considerable estates to the amount of £3,000 per annum, from which time he quitted Preston Patrick, and lived at the Abbey.

"In the year 1644, Sir John Preston resided at the Manor House, near to which the Royalist army was drawn up in battle array to storm Hawcoat, a neighboring village. Sir John had command of one regiment. The Hawcoat rebels, strengthened by a reinforcement of sailors from the Parliamentary fleet then at Peel, were intrenched some in the houses and others in the pinfold that was walled with stone, and which stood in the middle of the village. Sir Henry Slingsby, a Yorkshire baronet, who took part in the engagement does not give the number killed, but says:—'There was taken, besides killed, 200 foot, which were sent to the Prince; & 17 sailors and some rich countrymen were kept prisoners at Dalton Castle.' Again he says:—'we lost not any; only Sir John Preston had his horse killed, and it may seem that being down, some of the foot running by gave him a knock on the head, but some thought it was by falling upon a stone, for the contusion of his scull was made so in the middle of it as one could not imagine how the fall should make it. He lay in a swoon and speechless many days, but his perfect sense and understanding he recovered not for half a year after.'"

Some idea of the magnificent proportions of the buildings may be gained from the subjoined illustration and table:



"The following are the principal interior dimensions of Furness Abbey:

	Length.		Width.	
Church	276	ft. 0 in.	66	ft. 0 in.
Chancel	53	" 6 "	27	" 6 "
Transepts	130	" 0 "	30	" 0 "
Sacristy	50	" 0 "	16	" 6 "
Chapter-House	60	" 9 "	45	" 6 "
Monks' Dormitory	202	" 6 "	30	" 6 "
Cloisters	135	" 0 "	106	" 6 "
Cloister Walks	—	" — "	12	" 0 "
Cellarium	224	" 0 "	29	" 0 "
Infirmary	153	" 0 "	47	" 6 "
Abbot's House	70	" 0 "	26	" 0 "

The part taken by Henry VIII. relative to the monasteries, is described:

"In 1536, when Henry decided upon the suppression, or confiscation of the smaller monasteries, a bill was brought into

Parliament, and Hume states, 'It does not appear that any opposition was made to this important law.' But Sir Henry Spelman, in his 'De non Temerandis Ecclesiis,' or History of Sacrilege, says:—'The bill stuck long in the Lower House, and could get no passage, when the king commanded the Commons to attend him in the forenoon in his gallery, where he let them wait till late in the afternoon, and then coming out of his chamber, walking a turn or two amongst them, and looking angrily on them, first on one side and then on the other, at last, *I hear* (saith he), *that my bill will not pass, but I will have it pass, or I will have some of your heads;* and without further rhetorick, returned to his chamber. Enough was said; the bill passed, and all was given him as he desired.'"

The reason given for this act of wholesale confiscation is the "manifest synne, vicious, carnal and abominable living," of the inmates of the monasteries.

In conclusion, we quote from *Richardson's*, "*Furness, Past and Present*."

"How and when the Abbey Site and Territories were first alienated from the Crown is a matter of uncertainty, for there are no records extant in which the nature or date of such alienation is definitely referred to. The preamble to an Act of Parliament of George I., (1714), recites that 'the site of the dissolved Monastery, with several messuages, lands and tenements thereunto belonging, were purchased from the trustees to the crown, *soon after the Dissolution of Monasteries*, by the ancestors of Sir Thomas Preston,' but this vague statement is all that can be traced as to any alienation up to the time of James I. In the fifth year of his reign, King James, 'passed and assigned unto Robert, Earl of Salisbury, the site of the late Monastery of Furness, and all other hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, sometime parcel of the possessions of the late Monastery of Furness, in the county of Lancaster, and hereafter demised or mentioned to be demised, to John Preston or Gilbert Garrett, Esq., or either of them.' In the following year the Earl passed his interest in these possessions to Richard Holland and Robert Cantsfield, for the consideration of an annual payment of £70 13s. 2d. The fishing of Ramshead and Walney, as well as that of

Oysterbank, and some acres of land in Angerton Moss, with the herbage of Sourby Wood, were granted on lease to John Preston, of Preston Patrick, and Under Levins Hall, at reserved rents amounting in the whole to £5 18s. 8d. per annum. The same gentleman obtained a lease from the Crown, in the seventh year of the reign of Elizabeth, of the sheep pasture of Stanyan Cot and Ireleth Cot, for a term of years, at an annual rent of £3. Eventually he became possessed of the manor of Dalton, and built a manor house on the north side of the Abbey precincts, where he took up his residence. His son and heir, Thomas Preston, died at the Abbey, according to the Dalton parish register, on the 14th of May, 1604, leaving an only son, John Preston, who built a new manor house on the site of the ruins of the Abbot's apartments, preserving some portion of the ancient walls in the structure. His elder son, John, was created a baronet in 1644, and dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Sir Thomas Preston, in whose time the estates were valued at £3,000 per annum. When Sir Thomas became a Roman Catholic, he granted away his estates for religious purposes. This step was, however, stoutly resisted, as prejudicing the rights of the heir to the property, Thomas Preston, and after a protracted suit in the Court of Exchequer, the estates fell to the Crown, and were granted by Charles II. to Thomas Preston for a term of seven years, at a rental of £400. James II. granted the reversion of the estates to religious uses, but the grant was rendered null and void by the Revolution, and again the estates passed to Thomas Preston, by a grant from the Crown. His daughter and heiress, Katherine, married William Lowther, Esq., of Marsh, in Yorkshire, who was afterwards raised to the baronetcy, and died in 1705. His son and heir, Sir Thomas Lowther, being a minor, his rights were endangered, and were only finally settled by George I., by an Act of Parliament under the provisions of which the fee of the Abbey and lands were conveyed to him and his heirs. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William, Duke of Devonshire, and was succeeded by his son, Sir William Lowther, the last male heir of the Prestons, of Preston Patrick, who on his death in 1756, bequeathed all his estates to his cousin, Lord George Augustus Cavendish, from whom they have descended to the present Duke of Devonshire."

II.

WILLIAM III. OR JAMES II.

(See Note p. 129.)

The probabilities seem to be in favor of the proposition that it was James II. rather than William III., under whom the six Preston brothers here referred to enlisted. In the first place, it was James II. rather than William III. who laid siege to Londonderry. James II., moreover, represented the religion and the class for whom so many of the Prestons had fought under Charles I., as also, the religion espoused by the Prestons, from their early history up to that time.

III.

THE ORIGINAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

[See Note p. 170.]

The following is an extract we are permitted to copy from the excellent work of Thomas L. Preston, of the University of Virginia, entitled "Historical Sketches and Reminiscences of an Octogenarian." Other matters of interest, to the Preston family especially, will be found in that work.

"Fort Chiswell has other claims to historical association. It was the meeting place in all probability, of that band of 'West Augusta' patriots who were the first to resolve 'to resist the aggressions of England by force.' The author of those celebrated 'Fincastle Resolutions' is not authentically ascertained. They may have been written by the Rev. Charles Cummings, or by Colonel William Preston, or William Christian, or Arthur or William Campbell, or by some other of the many who signed them. The only names given by Lyman C. Draper in, 'King's Mountain and its Heroes' are Colonels William Preston, William Christian, Arthur and William Campbell and William Edmondson, Rev. Charles Cummings and other leaders of Fincastle county, comprising the Holston settlements. They are dated January 20, 1775, *three months before* the battle of Lexington; *four, before* the 'patriotic resolves' of the people of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, *five, before* the battle of Bunker's Hill, and nearly a year and five months before the Declaration of Independence.

"These resolutions were sent to General Washington, then a member of the convention in Philadelphia. He knew, personally, several of the signers, and was a friend and correspondent of Colonel William Preston. With this knowledge of the leaders

and the people of the county they represented, he felt warranted in saying, 'Strip me of the dejected and suffering remnant of my army: take from me all that I have left: leave me but a banner; give me but the means to plant it upon the mountains of West Augusta,* and I will yet draw around me the men who will lift up their bleeding country from the dust and set her free.'

"The report of the committee appointed to draft the proceedings of the meeting of 'the Freeholders of Fincastle county,' and 'the Holston settlement' is so replete with interest and reflects so accurately the feelings of the intelligent citizens of Virginia at that period, that I give in full the text of the copy so kindly furnished me by R. A. Brock, former secretary of the Historical Society of Virginia, and present secretary of the Southern Historical Society. The men who composed that committee were representative men, and a more intelligent and patriotic group could not be found in any section of the 'Old Dominion.' Their names are 'household words' in Southwest Virginia. For their services in the Revolutionary War as citizens and soldiers, each one deserves a separate biography and a monument of marble. Well may their descendants be proud of such ancestors.

AMERICAN ARCHIVES.

FINCASTLE COUNTY (VIRGINIA) MEETING.

"In obedience to the resolves of the Continental Congress, a meeting of the Freeholders of Fincastle county, in Virginia, was held on the 20th day of January, 1775, who after approving of the association framed by that august body in behalf of all the Colonies, and subscribing thereto, proceeded to the election of a committee, to see the same carried punctually into execution, when the following gentlemen were nominated: The Rev. Charles Cummings, Colonel William Preston, Colonel William Christian, Captain Stephen Trigg, Major Arthur Campbell, Major William Inglis, Captain Walter Crockett, Captain John Montgomery, Captain James McGavock, Captain William Campbell, Captain Thomas Madison, Captain Daniel Smith, Captain

*Some of Augusta county's favorite orators have quoted this passage from Gov. McDowell's speech as applying to that county *exclusively*, but it is fair to presume that it had *primarily* reference to the signers of the Fincastle Resolutions as well as to his friends the Lewises and others of Augusta county.

William Russell, Captain Evan Shelby, and Lieutenant William Edmondson. After the election the committee made choice of Colonel William Christian for their chairman, and appointed Mr. David Campbell to be clerk.

"The following address was then unanimously agreed to by the people of the county, and is as follows:

"To the Honorable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esquire, RICHARD HENRY LEE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, *Junior*, RICHARD BLAND, BENJAMIN HARRISON, and EDMUND PENDLETON, Esquires, the Delegates from this Colony who attended the Continental Congress held in Philadelphia:

"Gentlemen:—Had it not been for our remote situation and the Indian war which we were lately engaged in,* to chastise those cruel and savage people for the many murders and depredations they have committed among us, now happily terminated under the auspices of our present worthy Governor, his excellency, the Right Honorable, the Earl of Dunmore, we should before this time have made known to you our thankfulness for the very important services you have rendered to your country, in conjunction with the worthy delegates from the other provinces.

"Your noble efforts for reconciling the Mother Country and the Colonies on rational and constitutional principles, and your pacific, steady and uniform conduct in all that arduous work entitle you to the esteem of all British America, and will immortalize you in the annals of your country. We heartily concur in your resolutions,† and shall in every instance strictly and invariably adhere thereto.

"We assure you, gentlemen, and all our countrymen, that we are a people whose hearts overflow with love and duty to our lawful sovereign, George Third, whose illustrious house for several successive reigns have been the guardians of the civil and religious rights and liberties of British subjects as settled at the glorious Revolution; that we are willing to risk our lives in the

*Called Dunmore's War, and ended by the battle at Point Pleasant, October 10. 1774.

† These resolutions were passed on the 14th October, 1774. Hinton's United States pp. 232-3-4.

service of his Majesty for the support of the Protestant religion and the rights and liberties of his subjects as they have been established by Compact, Law, and Ancient Charter. We are heartily grieved at the differences which now subsist between the parent State and the Colonies, and most ardently wish to see harmony restored on an equitable basis, and by the most lenient measures that can be devised by the heart of man. Many of us and our forefathers left our native land, considering it a kingdom subjected to inordinate power, and greatly abridged of its liberties; we crossed the *Atlantic*, and explored this uncultivated wilderness, bordering on many nations of savages, and surrounded by mountains almost inaccessible to any but those very savages, who have incessantly been committing barbarities and depredations on us since our first seating this country. The fatigues and dangers we patiently encountered, supported by the pleasing hope of enjoying those rights and liberties which had been granted to *Virginians*, and were denied us in our native country, and of transmitting them inviolate to our posterity; but soon to these remote regions the hand of unlimited and unconstitutional power hath pursued us, to strip us of that liberty and property with which God, nature, and the rights of humanity have vested us. We are ready and willing to contribute all in our power for the support of His Majesty's government, if applied to constitutionally, and when the grants are made by our own representatives, but cannot think of submitting our liberty or property to the power of a venal British Parliament, or the will of a corrupt ministry.

"We by no means desire to shake off our duty or our allegiance to our lawful sovereign, but, on the contrary, shall ever glory in being the loyal subjects of a Protestant Prince, descended from such illustrious progenitors as long as we can enjoy the free exercise of our Religion as Protestants, and our Liberties and Properties as *British* subjects.

"But if no pacific measures shall be proposed or adopted by Great Britain, and our enemies shall attempt to dragoon us out of these inestimable privileges which we are entitled to as subjects, and to reduce us to a state of slavery, we declare that we are deliberately and resolutely determined never to surrender them to any power upon earth, but at the expense of our lives.

"These are our real, though unpolished, sentiments of liberty, and loyalty, and in them we are resolved to live and die.

"We are, gentlemen, with the most perfect esteem and regard, your most obedient servants.

COPY VERBATIM ET LITERATIM.

By Dr. R. A. Brock.

RICHMOND, VA., *April 30, 1898.*

"The spirit of freemen in Virginia was not of recent nor of ephemeral growth. Nearly ten years before the date of this meeting 'the Freeholders of Fincastle county, Virginia,' says Mr. George Bancroft, 'received the plan to tax America by Parliament with consternation.'

"Patrick Henry then for the first time, a member of the Legislature, saw the time for the enforcement of the stamp tax drawing near, while all the other colonies, through timid hesitation or the want of opportunity, still remained silent, and cautious loyalty hushed the experienced statesmen of his own, made that celebrated speech in which he said, 'Tarquin and Caesar had each his Brutus; Charles the First, his Cromwell, and George the Third'—. 'Treason,' shouted the Speaker, 'Treason, treason,' was echoed around the house, while Henry, fixing his eye on the first interrupter, continued without faltering, 'may profit by their example.'"

"On the same day of this meeting, the Parliament of England was discussing the right of taxing the American Colonies, when Lord Chatham delivered that eloquent speech in defense of the Colonies which endeared him to every American. In it he declared, 'But his Majesty is advised that the union in America cannot last. I pronounce it a union, solid, permanent and effectual. Its real stamina is to be looked for among the cultivators of the land; in their simplicity of life is found the integrity and courage of freedom. These true sons of the earth are invincible.' The spirit of the patriots of Fort Chiswell was inspiring the mind and heart of the British orator and statesman.

"In Mr. Bancroft's account of this meeting of Freeholders,

he says it was near Abingdon. A distance of more than sixty miles separates the localities.

"The Congress proceeded with great deliberation; its debates were held with closed doors, and the honor of each member was solemnly engaged not to disclose any of the discussions till such disclosure was declared advisable by the majority. It was not till the 14th of October that the following series of resolutions, which may be regarded as their grand declaration of rights and grievances, was passed and promulgated. To abridge or analyze them would be an injustice to the memory of their authors, and to the fidelity of history. We therefore present them entire:

"*Resolved*, unanimously, that the inhabitants of the English colonies in North America, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the English Constitution and the several charters or compacts, have the following rights:

"1. That they are entitled to life, liberty and property; and they have never ceded to any foreign power whatever a right to dispose of either without their consent.

"2. That our ancestors who first settled these Colonies were, at the time of their emigration from the Mother Country, entitled to all the rights, liberties and immunities of free and natural-born subjects within the realm of England.

"3. That by such emigration they by no means forfeited, surrendered, or lost any of those rights, but that they were, and their descendants now are, entitled to the exercise and enjoyment of all such of them as their local and other circumstances enable them to exercise and enjoy.

"4. That the foundation of English liberty, and of all free governments, is a right in the people to participate in their legislative council, and as the English colonists are not represented, and, from their local and other circumstances, cannot properly be represented, in the British Parliament, they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal policy, subject only to the negative of their sovereign, in such manner as has been heretofore used and accustomed. But, from the necessity of the case, and a regard to the mutual interest of both

countries, we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British Parliament as are, *bona fide*, restrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the Mother Country, and the commercial benefit of its representative members; excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects in America without their consent.

“5. That the respective Colonies are entitled to the common law of England, and, more especially, to the great and inestimable privilege of being tried by their peers of the vicinity, according to the course of law.

“6. That they are entitled to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed at the time of their colonization, and which they have, by experience, respectively found to be applicable to their several local and other circumstances.

“7. That these, his Majesty’s Colonies, are likewise entitled to all the immunities and privileges granted and confirmed to them by royal charters, or secured by their several codes of provincial laws.

“8. That they have a right peaceably to assemble, consider of their grievances and petition the King; and that all prosecutions, prohibitory proclamations and commitments for the same are illegal.

“9. That the keeping a standing army in these Colonies in times of peace, without the consent of the Legislature of that Colony in which such army is kept, is against law.

“10. It is indispensable to good government, and rendered essential by the English Constitution, that the constituent branches of the Legislature be independent of each other; that, therefore, the exercise of legislative power in several Colonies by a council appointed during pleasure by the Crown, is unconstitutional, dangerous and destructive to the freedom of American legislation.

“All and each of which the aforesaid deputies, in behalf of themselves and their constituents, do claim, demand, and insist on as their indubitable rights and liberties, which cannot be legally taken from them, altered or abridged by any power whatever, without their consent, by their representatives in their several provincial legislatures.

“ ‘In the course of our inquiry,’ ” they proceed to say, “ ‘we find many infringements and violations of the foregoing rights, which, from an ardent desire that harmony and mutual intercourse of affection and interest may be restored, we pass over for the present, and proceed to state such acts and measures as have been adopted since the last war, which demonstrate a system formed to enslave America.’ ”

“ ‘In their address to the people of Great Britain, after enumerating the several acts of Parliament deemed to be violations of their rights, they appeal for relief to the generosity, to the virtue, and to the justice of the nation. ‘You have been told,’ they say, ‘that we are seditious, impatient of government, and desirous of independency. Be assured that these are not facts, but calumnies. Permit us to be as free as yourselves, and we shall ever esteem a union with you to be our greatest glory and our greatest happiness; we shall ever be ready to contribute all in our power to the welfare of the whole empire; we shall consider your enemies as our enemies, and your interest as our own. But if you are determined that your ministers shall wantonly sport with the rights of mankind; if neither the voice of justice, the dictates of law, the principles of the constitution, or the suggestions of humanity, can restrain your hands from shedding human blood in such an impious cause, we must then tell you that we will never submit to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for any ministry or nation in the world.’ ”

IV.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS IN UTAH.

(See Note p. 327.)

The following graphic account of an Indian raid at Logan will give the reader an idea of the conditions under which William B. Preston and his people labored in founding new settlements in Utah:

"On Sunday, September 28th, 1862, while the people of Logan were at church, word came that a band of northern Indians had run off a band of horses from a point about two miles from Logan. Meeting was instantly dismissed, and volunteers called for to pursue the marauders and recover the animals, if possible, the Indians having about twelve hours the start. J. H. Martineau, T. E. Ricks, John B. and Moses Thatcher, with about twenty others, hastily took their horses and arms, and in twenty minutes were in hot pursuit of the Indians. The pursuers waited not for dinner, neither took any food or blankets with them, knowing the importance of time in all such enterprises. The party went north, being reinforced by minute men at Hyde Park and Smithfield. Bear Hunter, who was then at Hyde Park, a chief of a local band of Indians, sent runners ahead to apprise the hostiles of the force in pursuit, which ultimately enabled them to escape with eighteen horses out of thirty, with which they first started. The party pressed the hostiles vigorously, over rocks, mountains and defiles, and when in the mountains east of Franklin, detached J. E. Hyde to go to that place, get provisions for the party, and overtake them as soon as possible. The pursuers caught up to the Indians just at dark on Cub river, having ridden since noon about twenty-five miles, and having lost considerable time in hunting the trail in rocky and other unfavorable ground, the Indians trying as much as possible to conceal it. While the foremost pursuers were waiting for the rear to come up, some of their horses being much jaded, and the

Indians offering battle, night suddenly threw a pall over the scene; it became so dark neither party could move, and both were compelled to camp, which they did in close proximity.

"The day had been very cold, and the men were chilled through, and, to make their position worse, a cold sleety rain began to fall, accompanied by a furious wind, which continued at intervals all the long, anxious night. The men had no bedding, but lay on the cold wet ground, covered as much as possible from the driving storm by their saddles and saddle cloths—without food or fire, not daring to make any on account of the known proximity of the hostiles. During the night one of the guard thought he heard some one passing by, but thinking it an Indian, kept still, waiting further developments. It afterwards appeared that the footsteps were those of Hyde and two men from Franklin, with two horses packed with provisions, who were searching for the party, but who not only missed their friends at this time, but passed through the very camp of the Indians. The latter did not molest them, fearing the main party, whose sentinels were only a few rods from their own. We may here say that these three men with the provisions did not find the main party until the third day, wandering all that time among the mountains, but happily without falling in with any hostiles. Three others of the pursuing party, who became separated from the main body in the pitchy darkness, sat all night long holding their horses by their bridles, exposed to the pitiless rain and piercing winds, only rejoining their comrades when the morning light revealed their position.

"At the earliest dawn the whites mounted in pursuit; but the Indians had also taken the trail; and not until noon did the pursuers begin to come up with them. At that time a favorite horse, belonging to Moses Thatcher, which had somehow escaped the Indians, was recovered, and unmistakably manifested his joy at again meeting his master. From this time until the pursuit was finally abandoned, horses that had given out were retaken, covered with foam and trembling in every fibre. The Indians gained time by concealing their trail whenever practicable, and the time spent by the pursuers in finding it again was used to the best advantage by the marauders. The pursuers followed along rocky defiles and up mountains so steep that each

rider, dismounting, and clinging to his horse's tail, with difficulty accomplished the ascent—and again descending with almost as much difficulty and greater danger, they kept their tireless way. Some of the men whose horses were exhausted, followed with such animals as were overtaken from time to time, abandoned by the raiders. Indians in such cases generally shoot the animals or prisoners they are compelled to abandon, but in this case they feared to reveal their position by discharging their guns. The pursuit, which began Sunday, was untiringly kept up until Tuesday night, when the Indians, finding themselves unable to escape in a body, separated in every direction to again meet in some distant and safe locality. They scattered in a dense pine forest, which utterly precluded pursuit. A hurried council was held, in which the men said they would willingly go another day without food—the fourth—if they might recapture all the animals stolen, but as there was no possibility of this they reluctantly turned homewards. It was afterwards ascertained that at this time the hostiles were so near, they saw the council held and lay in ambush, determined if longer followed, to fight to the last.

“About midnight of the 30th, the party accidentally met the provision escort. The night was intensely dark, but both parties happened to be on the same trail, and each hearing the other's tread, and supposing the others to be Indians, halted and prepared for fight. The main party hailing, a glad response proved the others friends, and—best of all—with food for the company, which had now been about three days without anything to eat, except a few handfuls of dried rosebuds, plucked by the way. The party reached home without further incident, having recovered eleven out of thirty horses, one horse having been shot by them at the start.

“This account is given in so much detail, to show the prompt and decisive manner in which the militia treated Indian raids. We may here remark, that it also exemplifies the practical working of the military system of the whole Territory from its first settlement.”

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TO

NAMES OF PERSONS BORN PRESTON.

Women born Preston, and who married, have their married names in parentheses. Thus, Mary Preston, who married John Brown, appears Mary (Brown). The index No. given is the one where the name first appears. Only the first two letters are alphabetized.

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