

(29 Nov 2021)

Extra Information.

Note: Below is additional information that may or may not be relevant to our Andrew Bass. Much of the below information is just raw data points for reference and future correlations.

Andrew BassBorn about 1730 in North Carolina or Virginia **ANCESTORS** Son of [John Johnson](#) and [Mary Bass](#)Brother of [Hardy Johnson](#) [half]

[spouse(s) unknown]

DESCENDANTS Father of [Hermon Bass](#), [Rice Bass](#), [John Bass](#) and [Needham Bass](#)Died about 1782 in Duplin County, North Carolina Profile manager: [Wesley Bass](#)  [\[send private message\]](#)

Profile last modified 20 Dec 2020 | Created 16 Jan 2015

This page has been accessed 1,038 times.

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bass-2430>

Email from Wesley Bass:

I haven't been able to make a DNA connection to John Johnson but we do share DNA with other Johnson/Johnston's. The matches were made based on results from my dad and others through FTDNA. Andrew Johnson born 1766 in NC and Nathaniel Johnston born 1808 in SC and died 1875 in Cobb County GA are the two that I've been focusing on because they are the closest matches to our specific R1a line.

Something that I've learned about DNA is mutations within a haplogroup. There is R1a with M198 and M512 mutations. Andrew Bass's mutation is M198 so I can rule out M512 matches. The other thing I've learned is that with these DNA matches, you are putting your faith in people's ability to collect accurate genealogical information and create accurate lineages.

You're right about a break with Richard Basse. Those R1b Bass's definitely have their own set of issues to sort out. The way it has been explained to me is that Richard Basse born 1658 in VA is R1b, L47 mutation and matches to Humphrey Basse. Humphrey was the father of Capt. Nathaniel Basse. Richard was the son of Elizabeth, the Nansemond, and John was his biological father whose DNA was R1b (M269, L47). Richard's half brother William born 1654 was the son of Elizabeth but was not John's biological son, though legally he was his son. William's father was sub-Saharan African. He married Jane Bryant and six children with her. He then married Mary Burwell but those children are not his biological children because they are R1b, L21 mutation. So, there still is no paternal genetic tie between Andrew and them. So, Mary Bass, potential mother of our Andrew, is not biologically related to Richard Basse. To my knowledge they haven't figured out who their biological father was.

I came across some information at one point saying that there were some divided households during the Revolution. Some of these Bass's in North Carolina were patriots and some were loyalists. I'll have to look for that again. I would imagine that Andrew was a loyalist too and that's why his sons were.

Andrew Bass b. 1698, stepson of Richard and Mary, and his brother Richard b. 1707 were granted a significant amount of land in North Carolina starting in the 1730's. Andrew received more than Richard did from what I can tell. Andrew, Richard and another brother Thomas Bass had all owned land in Craven, Dobbs, Wayne, Johnston, Sampson and Duplin Counties in NC by the time Rice was born. They were pretty well off it seems.

Biography

Source for Rice Bass date of birth - Heads of fams. at the first U.S. census. NC. By U.S. Bureau of the Census. Washington, 1908. (292p.):149

Genetic Information

Below is his son Rice's DNA and my father's DNA:

Brian Bass, b. 1959 Ft. Peirce, FL R-M198:

13 25 15 11 11-14 12 12 10 13 11 29 15 9-10 11 11 23 14 20 33 12-15-16-16 12 12 19-21 15 16 17
20 35-37 12 11

Rice Bass, b.1758 FAY, NC d.1799 Americus GA, R-M198:

13 25 15 11 11-14 12 12 10 13 11 29 15 9-10 11 11 23 14 20 32 12-15-15-16 12 12 19-21 16 16 17
20 35-37 12 11

Other Bass Line locations and Info:

Richard Bass: Jr (B: 1707, June 24 in Duplin Co NC / D: 1790 May 09 in Sampson Co)

Richard Bass Jr's Children:

William Warren Bass (B: 1748 in Duplin / D: 1802, Apr 19 in Sampson). CH: Andrew, Felix, William, Cela, Sophie, Drucilla, Abel.

JOHN JOHNSON Jr: (B:: ~1690 in Isle of Wight, VA / D: 1799 in Isle Southhampton, VA)

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Johnson-4314>

John Johnson (abt. 1690 - 1799)

John Johnson

Born about 1690 in Isle of Wight, Isle of Wight, Colony of Virginia [?]

ANCESTORS [?]

Son of [John Johnson](#) ^{DNA}✓ and [Mary \(UNKNOWN\) Johnson](#) ^{DNA}✓

Brother of [Martha \(Johnson\) Matthews](#), [Patience \(Johnson\) Lupo](#) and [Mary \(Johnson\) Rich](#) [half]

Husband of [Mary Bass](#) — married [date unknown] [location unknown]

Husband of [Mary \(Talliferro\) Johnson](#) — married [date unknown] [location unknown]

DESCENDANTS [?]

Father of [Hardy Johnson](#) and [Andrew Bass](#)

Died 1799 in Isle, Southampton, Virginia, United States [?]

Profile manager: [Paula](#) [?] [\[send private message\]](#)

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Biography



John Johnson was a Southern Colonist.

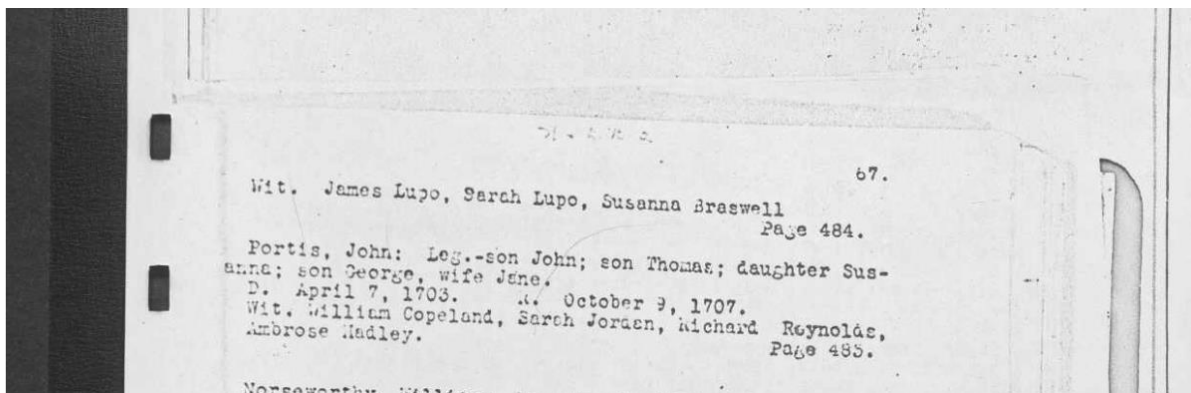
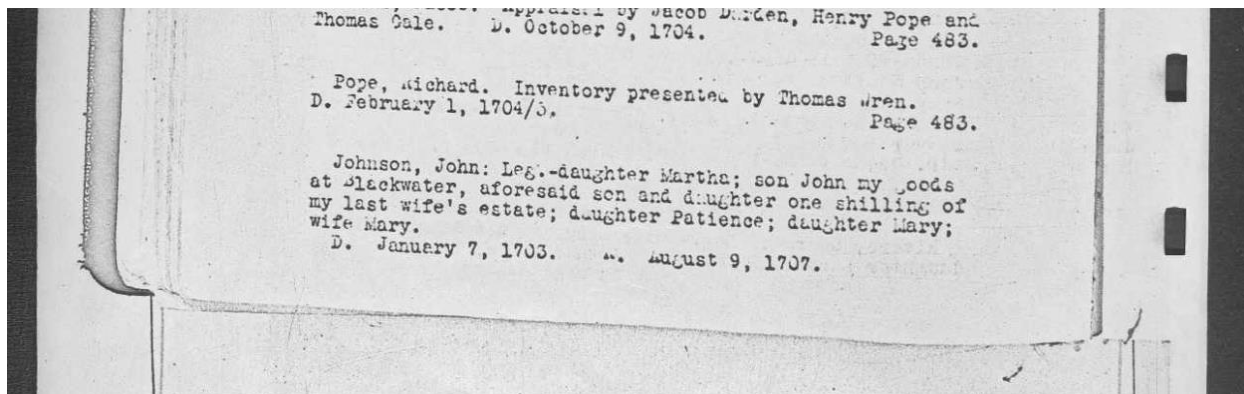
John was mentioned in his father's will.^[1]

John Johnson, Jr. married Mary and moved to Bertie Dist. NC before 10 May 1735,

Sources

- [?] [↑ Virginia, Isle of Wight County Records, 1634-1951: Wills and administrations bk I page 484.](#)
John Johnson will abstract; image: 74 & 75.
- [Allen](#) See *The Allen Family of Surry County...* by William Carrell, in *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 50, 2006 and *Ancestry of Arthur Allen, undated manuscript* by Paul C Reed, FASG

John Johnson mentioned in Father's Will



Sone:

POSSIBLY ANDREW BASS

Son: Hardy Johnson (B: 1710 in Isle of Wight, VA / D: 1770, Mar 3 in Southhampton, VA).

DNA Should be a match???

Son: Hardy Johnson (B: 1756 in Cumberland Co, NC / D: 1846 in Burke, GA)

Son: Hardy Johnson (B: 1823 in Edith, GA / D: 1876 in Henry (now Houston Co) AL)

Hardy Johnson Children:

Hardy was born about 1823 in Edith, Georgia, USA^[1]. He married Martha Ann Stapleton on 8 Jul 1848 in Henry, Alabama,^[2]. Hardy and Martha had the following children. ^{[3][4]}

1. Joseph Johnson Male Alabama
2. Thomas Johnson Male Alabama
3. Caladonia Johnson Female Alabama
4. May C Johnson Female Alabama
5. Susan S Johnson Female Alabama
6. Darlin H Johnson Male Alabama
7. John Johnson Male Alabama (1862-1945 Below)

8. Sarah Johnson Female Alabama

9. Columbus Johnson Male Alabama

He passed away about 1876 based on the 1876 estate files probate^[5].

Son: John Lauson Johnson (B: 1862, SEP 28 in Henry County, AL / D: 1945 in Fort Worth, TX)

- NOTE: Wesley Bass () DNA Matched here ([Wesley Bass](#) ^[5] : [Family Tree DNA](#) Y-DNA Test 37 markers, haplogroup R1a1a, FTDNA kit #24624).

• <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Johnson-102125>

Ancestors of John Johnson (likely father of Andrew Bass)

John "The Elder" Johnson (B: ~1663 IN Isle of Wight, VA / D:

Married: Mary (Unkown in 1685 and maybe another Mary Thompson Gladhill in 1701.

Robert Johnson (B: ~1643 in James City, VA / D: ~1704 in Isle of Wight, VA)

Married: Katherine (Allen) Johnson about 1662

John Johnson (B: ~1623 in James City, VA / D: ~1681 in James City, VA)

Married: Mary (Hunt) Johnson

John Johnson (B~1590 / D: before 1640 in Surry, VA) (Yeoman and Ancient Planter)

Married: Ann (UNK), Siblings UNK

BIO: "John Johnson, born about 1590, earned the title of 'Yeoman and Ancient Planter' by arriving in Virginia before 1616, remaining for at least three years, surviving the massacre of 22 March 1622, and receiving patents of land from the Virginia Company under their rules issued in November, 1618. The rules provided that those who came to Virginia at the Company's expense would be provided 100 acres of land after serving the Company for seven years, at an annual rent of one shilling per 50 acres. John was granted land under this provision by Gov. George Yeardley between 10 Apr 1619 and 18 Nov 1621, though the exact date is unknown. **But this dates his arrival in Virginia between 1612 and 1614 He lived on 15 acres on Back River in the northeast portion of Jamestown Island and raised crops, probably including tobacco, on 85 acres on Archer's Hope Creek, in the area called Jockey's Neck, (now site of the Williamsburg Winery) and 50 acres west of College Creek.** (

[https://www.google.com/maps/place/Archer's+Hope+historical+plaque/@37.2282915,-](https://www.google.com/maps/place/Archer's+Hope+historical+plaque/@37.2282915,-76.7379983,2241m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x89b089e3905a742d:0x4f09dd3d0b4dd6a6!2sWilliamsburg+Winery,+Ltd.!8m2!3d37.23206!4d-76.71843!3m4!1s0x89b062122284275d:0xe901535802859495!8m2!3d37.215382!4d-76.7157724)

[76.7379983,2241m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x89b089e3905a742d:0x4f09dd3d0b4dd6a6!2sWilliamsburg+Winery,+Ltd.!8m2!3d37.23206!4d-](https://www.google.com/maps/place/Archer's+Hope+historical+plaque/@37.2282915,-76.7379983,2241m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x89b089e3905a742d:0x4f09dd3d0b4dd6a6!2sWilliamsburg+Winery,+Ltd.!8m2!3d37.23206!4d-76.71843!3m4!1s0x89b062122284275d:0xe901535802859495!8m2!3d37.215382!4d-76.7157724)

[76.71843!3m4!1s0x89b062122284275d:0xe901535802859495!8m2!3d37.215382!4d-76.7157724](https://www.google.com/maps/place/Archer's+Hope+historical+plaque/@37.2282915,-76.7379983,2241m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x89b089e3905a742d:0x4f09dd3d0b4dd6a6!2sWilliamsburg+Winery,+Ltd.!8m2!3d37.23206!4d-76.71843!3m4!1s0x89b062122284275d:0xe901535802859495!8m2!3d37.215382!4d-76.7157724)

He may have been related to Sir Robert Johnson who visited the Virginia Colony in 1619. His wife Ann may have been one of the "maids" imported in 1619. She died about 1653. John, with wife and two "infans" are listed as "living in Jams iland" 16 Feb 1623/4 in John C Hotten's Original Lists of Persons of Quality...1600-1700. London, 1874, page 178. The muster of residents of James City taken 24 Jan 1624/5 lists John, his wife Ann, daughter Ann, age 4, and his son John, age 1. They apparently voyaged back to England in the mid-1630's, since his heirs were granted 450 acres in Upper Chippokes, Surry County, on 25 Jan 1637/8, for re-importing his family of four and bringing five servants, Walter Travis, Nich. Cosones, Walter Johnson, Dorothy Barnett, and Katherine Dowse. What relation these five people may have been is not known at this time. But John apparently died soon after their return, as Edward Travis repatented the 900 acres 25 Feb 1638/9 in the names of "Edward Travis and John Johnson, sonn of John Johnson dec'd." Ann apparently died about 1658, before John (Jr) sold the 15-acre home site to Edward Travis in 1659."

- This was NOT the son of John Johnson and Hannah Throckmorton. There was a John Johnson (1588-1659) born in Ware, Hertfordshire, son of John Johnson and Hannah Throckmorton. He married Mary Heath in 1613 and had 10 children before she died in 1629, in Ware. He came to Massachusetts in 1630 in the Winthrop Fleet, and died in Roxbury, Mass. This is NOT the same person as the John Johnson who was brought to Virginia by the Virginia Company, single, between 1612 and 1614, married Ann, and had two children before he died about 1638.

- This was NOT the John Johnson who married Ann Gooch (Goche). There was a John Johnson who married an Ann Gooch 20 Jul 1635 in Bixley, Norfolk, England. This was apparently the John Johnson who lived in Northumberland County, Virginia, by May 1653, when he was exempted from taxes due to being lame from injuries received "in the last massacre." His son Jeffrey was given land in 1663 by his uncle Jeffrey Goche, provided he cared for his parents John and Ann Johnson. John Johnson of Jamestown died before February 1638/9 when his land was repatented in the names of his only heirs, John Johnson and Edward Travis, so he was not in Northumberland in 1653. And his son John Johnson Jr was only 12 in 1635 when John Johnson, later of Northumberland, married Ann Goche. And if he had married at age 12 in Norfolk, The Travis/Johnson land claim in 1638 would have included another 50 acres for her importation.

- One Johnstone Family appeared in Scotland in the 12th Century, and centered at Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It is an ancient and honorable family, and appears to share DNA markers with descendants of Robert and William, supposed (but unproven) grandsons of John. The family was

split about 1600, when two of the sons of Sir James Raymond de Johnstone were granted lands in Ulster, Northern Ireland. But I have seen no evidence whatever of how John Johnson of Jamestown might have been related to either branch of that family. In May, 2011, I searched the extensive file on this family at the Scottish Genealogy Society in Edinburgh. There were several John Johnstones named on family charts, who could have lived in this time period, but none showed any dates of birth, or any other information. And there was no indication whatever of any of them having gone to Virginia.

· There is no evidence that this John Johnson was related to Alderman Robert Johnson of London, shareholder in The Virginia Company in 1617, and therefore of the Johnstons of Aberdeen.

This claim seems to come from a book by Lorand V Johnson (1905-1986) printed about 1972. It is an unindexed scrapbook of items xeroxed from all kinds of sources, none of which is identified. The full title is "Selected references relating to Johnston of Caskieben, Crimond and Caiesmill, with reference to Alderman Robert Johnson, Deputy Treasurer of the Virginia Company, the Ulster plantation and the Somers Islands." This family is distantly related to the Johnstones of Annandale. Dumfriesshire in the southwest of Scotland in the borderland. But this family is from the northeast, near Aberdeen.

Sources

- <http://jliptrap.us/gen/johnson.htm>

Robert Johnson Will

DEED FOR GIFT OF LAND TO MARY (JOHNSON) JOHNSON (August 4, 1692)

Know all men by these presents that I Robert Johnson planter of the lower parish of the Isle of Wight County doe freely give unto my daughter Mary Johnson a parcell of land to her and her heyres lawfully begotten of her owne body for Ever, the aforesaid land lying and beinge upon the north East side of Corrawake Swamp begining upon the said Swamp at Booths line at the run of said Swamp and soe up the said Booths line north East to a pine, and soe along Thomas Houlders line the same Course to a lightwood stump from thence downe aline of marked trees to the head of a small branch which runs out of the longe branch and soe downe the long branch to Corrawake soe down the run of Corrawacke Swamp to Booths line which land I had my pattent of Sr Henry Chickeley Kt deputy

Governor and Lt Generall of Virginia in the Eight and twentieth yeare of our Sovereigne lord King Charles the second his reigne, and if the aforesaid Mary Johnson should depart this world before her husband that now is James Johnson then he is not to be molested soe long as he lives but after his decease the Children is to have it as wittnesse my hand this fourth day of August 1692.

his

William Duck Robert RE Johnson

mark

Acknowledged by Robert Johnson and Katherine his wife in open Court held for the Isle of Wight County August the 9th 1692 to be their act and deed.

LAST WILL and TESTAMENT

I Robert Johnson being at present Sick and Weak in Body but perfect in Sence and Memory, Calling to Minde that it is Once Appointed for all men to Die, think fitt to make this my last Will and Testament wherein I give and bequeath my Lands and other Estate in Manner and fform as ffolloweth which it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me in this World.

1. I bequeath my Soul to Almighty God that gave it and my Body to the Earth to be Buried in a Christian like Manner.

2. I give unto my Son Robert Johnson five Shillings Current Money he haveing had his part heretofore.

3. I give unto my Son James Johnson One Hundred Acres of Land on the South Side of the Swamp on the which he now Dwells to come down the Said Swamp to a poplar in the Mouth of a Small Branch and up the Said Branch to a Gumm and then a line of Marked Trees to the head Line to a post white Oak Corner don by my Self. I give it him and his heirs or assigns for Ever Also one Breeding Mare about three years Old.

4. I Give to my Son John Johnson one Breeding Mare about three years ol

5. I give to my Son Abraham Johnson all the Lower part of my Land on the South Side of the Swamp from the Dividing Branch up into the pasture Branch and so out to the Head Line to him and his Heirs or Assigns for Ever Also one Breeding Mare about three years old.

6. I give unto Son Isaac Johnson all the Land that lyes in the fork of the Branch that Divides between me & Thomas Swann on the North Side of the Swamp where I now live up to the Head Line to him and his heirs for Ever or assigns Also one Breeding Mare about three years old.

7. I give unto my Son Jacob Johnson the Remaining part of all my Land which I now Live on to him and his Heirs or assigns, in Case he have Lawfull Heirs Begotten of his Body and in case Such Heirs fail, I give it to my Son Isaac and his Heirs or assigns for Ever after the Death of my Well beloved Wife Ann Johnson.

8. I give unto my Daughter Cathrine Council five Shillings Current Money She haveing had her part heretofore.

9. I give to my Daughter Priscilla Council five Shillings Current Money She haveing had her part heretofore.

10. I give unto my Daughter Ann Griffin five Shillings Current Money she haveing had her part heretofore.

11. I leave all the remaining part of my Estate to the Use of my Well beloved Wife both in Doors and Out Doors Dureing her Naturall Life and afterwards to be Equally Divided between Six of my Children named as followeth, i e, John & Abraham & Isaac & Jacob and my Two younger Daughters Mary & Sarah Johnson, And I appoint my well beloved Wife Ann, my whole and Sole Executrix to Se this my Last Will and Testament performed as is above written Whereunto I have Set my hand and fixed my Seal this Twenty fourth day of September Ann. 1732.

Teste These his

Thomas Drake Junr. Robert (X) Johnson (Sea

his mark

Richard (R) Worell

mark

John Dawson junr.

At a Court held for Isle of Wight County May the 28, 1733. The Last Will and Testament of Robert Johnson Deceased was psented in Court by the Executx therein Named who made oath thereto according to Law and being proved by the Oaths of the Witnesses is Admitted to Record.

Teste Jas: Baker Clr. C

Vera Record: Teste Jas: Baker Clr. Cur29

A COPY TESTE: Ruth E. Holland, Clerk. By s/Katherine E. Edwards, D. C.

JOHNSON

*See The Johnsons and Johnstons of Corrowaugh in Isle of Wight County, 1979, by Eddis Johnson
And The Allen Family of Surry County... by William Carrell, in The Virginia Genealogist, Vol.50, 2006*

John Johnson, born about 1590, earned the title of 'Yeoman and Ancient Planter' by arriving in Virginia before 1616, remaining for at least three years, surviving the massacre of 22 March 1622, and receiving patents of land from the Virginia Company under their rules issued in November, 1618. The rules provided that those who came to Virginia at the Company's expense would be provided 100 acres of land after serving the Company for seven years, at an annual rent of one shilling per 50 acres. John was granted land under this provision by Gov. George Yeardley between 10 Apr 1619 and 18 Nov 1621, though the exact date is unknown. But this dates his arrival in Virginia between 1612 and 1614. He lived on 15 acres on Back River in the northeast portion of Jamestown Island and raised crops, probably including tobacco, on 85 acres on Archer's Hope Creek, in the area called Jockey's Neck, (now site of the [Williamsburg Winery](#)) and 50 acres west of College Creek. He *may* have been related to Sir Robert Johnson who visited the Virginia Colony in 1619. His wife Ann *may* have been one of the "maids" imported in 1619. She died about 1653. John, with wife and two "infans" are listed as "living in Jams iland" 16 Feb 1623/4 in John C Hotten's *Original Lists of Persons of Quality...1600-1700*. London, 1874, page [178](#). The muster of residents of James City taken 24 Jan 1624/5 lists John, his wife Ann, daughter Ann, age 4, and his son John, age 1. They apparently voyaged back to England in the mid-1630's, since his heirs were granted 450 acres in Upper Chippokes, Surry County, on 25 Jan 1637/8, for re-importing his family of four and bringing five servants, Walter Travis, Nich. Cosones, Walter Johnson, Dorothy Barnett, and Katherine Dowse. What relation these five people may have been is not known at this time. But John apparently died soon after their return, as Edward Travis repatented the 900 acres 25 Feb 1638/9 in the names of "Edward Travis and John Johnson, sonn of John Johnson dec'd." Ann apparently died about 1658, before John (Jr) sold the 15-acre home site to Edward Travis in 1659.

1. Ann Johnson (1620) married about 1636 Edward Travis (died after 1682)
 11. Edward Travis, Jr (c1637-12 Nov 1700) married Elizabeth Champion (?)
 2. John Johnson, Jr. (1623-after 1659)
- Some sources list additional children, but only Edward Travis and John Johnson, Jr, were granted land 25 Jan 1637/8, as the heirs of John Johnson Sr.

- ☐ This John Johnson was NOT the son of John Johnson and Hannah Throckmorton.
- ☐ This John Johnson was NOT the John Johnson who married Ann Gooch (Goche).
- ☐ There is NO EVIDENCE that this John Johnson was related to the Johnstone Family of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.
- ☐ There is NO EVIDENCE that this John Johnson was related to Alderman Robert Johnson of London, shareholder in The Virginia Company in 1617, and therefore descended from the Johnston Family of Aberdeen Scotland..

For discussion, [click here](#)

John Johnson Jr was born about 1623, married about 1643, but his wife's name is unknown, (see [Allen](#)) and he died after 1659, but there was a John Johnson alive in 1704 and paying taxes for land on James Island, as the Quit Rent rolls of that year listed him as owner of 260 acres there. With his brother-in-law Edward Travis, John Jr patented 900 acres due his father on Upper Chippokes Creek across the river in what is now northwest Surry County in 1638. He sold his half of that property to Robert Roberts 5 Jun 1653, no wife named. On 25 Mar 1654, he repatented his father's 100 acres on Jamestown Island, with 35 acres added making, with the 15 acre homestead a total of 150 acres (Patent Book 3, p.27). On 8 Aug 1659, he sold the 15-acre Jamestown Island property to Edward Travis. But this transaction was accomplished by Edward repatenting the property, rather than by deed. Or if there were a deed, it did not survive the various fires in the Statehouse in Jamestown and the Courthouse in Williamsburg, most disastrously during the Civil War. For a deed of sale would show a wife's name. And there were often deeds of gift to children eliminating the need for a will. And there is no record of the sale of the remainder of the Jockey's Neck land out of the family. In fact, a search for a chain of title for the property found nothing from 1654 until 1842.

When he sold his land in Surry County in 1653, he had no wife. But he was only 30 years old, and may have remarried. But nothing has been found about John Johnson Jr after 1659. There was a John Johnson who paid quit rent on James Island in 1704. Whether he was living there or not, we do not know. It could have been John (1659) who lived in Isle of Wight County, but may have still owned the land on James Island.

A John Johnson "of Lower Norfolk" apparently sided with the rebel Nathaniel Bacon, for in 1677 he was exempted from the king's pardon, property forfeit, and hanged. Whether this was John Jr (1623) age 54, or someone else altogether, is not known.

Some researchers give a death date of 1681 in Jockey's Neck, but no clue where they got that date.

We do not, in fact, have any record of wife or children for John Johnson Jr. Eddis Johnson, in *The Johnsons and Johnstons of Corrovaugh in Isle of Wight County*, 1979, explains on page 2 his reason for claiming that Robert Johnson was the son of John Johnson Jr, thus: "Any documentary evidence regarding his ancestry, time and place of birth, and first marriage would have perished in one of the three fires that destroyed the statehouses at Jamestown and the records at Williamsburg during the Civil War. However, the circumstantial evidence is persuasive that he was the son (*sic*) of John Johnson, Jr.,..... In the perspective of time, place, and history, the continuity of this relationship is logical. Furthermore, there is no evidence that Robert Johnson came to our shores as an immigrant or as the son of an immigrant. It is also significant that no other of family of Johnsons appears to have made a prior claim of descent from John Johnson, Yeoman and Ancient Planter." Unfortunately, this argument may not be as persuasive to others as it was to Mr. Eddis Johnson. Actually, at least three men named Johnson were in the area, were of appropriate age to be sons of John Johnson Jr, and for whom no record of immigration has been found. They could all be suspected **but not proven** to be sons of John Johnson, Jr:

0. **John Johnson** (1642?) some researchers claim there was another John Johnson. But no one says

what happened to him, nor is there ANY documentation that he ever existed. He also would have

been too young to be the father of John Johnson (1659) although possibly (but still unlikely) the father

of James Johnston (1662) who married Mary, daughter of Robert (1643)

1. **Robert Johnson** (1643?-after Oct 1698) married c1668 Katherine, of whom below
2. **William Johnson/Johnston** (1648-1719) blacksmith, married (secondly?) Sarah, daughter of Owen Griffeth (died 1698) His land in Isle of Wight County adjoined Robert's.
 21. Jane Woodward, daughter by Phillarete Woodward, before her marriage to John Giles
 22. John Johnston (1674?-1753) married Mary Pace, lived in Northampton Co, NC
 23. William Johnston (1676?-1748) of Edgecomb Co, NC
 24. Thomas Johnson (1678?-1746) married Mary, lived in Isle of Wight/Southampton Co, VA
 25. Benjamin Johnston (1688?-12 Feb 1767) married Mary, lived in Southampton Co, VA
 - 25X. William Johnson (c1722) married Hester [Matthews](#)
3. **John Johnson** (1659-1707) married c1687 Mary; m.1701 Mary Thompson Day, of whom below

<http://jliptrap.us/gen/johnson.htm>

There were two William Johnsons, of the same age, who owned land in both Surry and Isle of Wight Counties at the same time. William Johnson (1648-1719) above left a will in Isle of Wight County (Will Book II, page 9) made 10 Apr (year not given), proved 28 Sep 1719, listing his wife Sarah, sons John, William, Thomas, Benjamin, and his friend Hardy Council. Executor son John Johnson. Witnesses Hardy, Robert, and James Council. The connection to the Councils indicates a relationship to the Allen/Hardy Family, and identifies this William as a possible brother of Robert(1643) Johnson and/or John(1659) Johnson. However, yDNA testing of his descendant indicates his haplotype was I-M253

The will of Owen Griffeth, 9 Sep 1698, in Isle of Wight, lists wife Mary, sons Edward, Owen, and John, daughters Ann and Sarah, grandson John, granddaughters Patience, Margaret Edwards, and Judy Edwards. Executors wife Mary and son-in-law William Johnson.

The other William Johnson (1648-1710) married Elizabeth Grantham, and left a will in Surry County (Will Book 6, page 28) made 4 Nov 1709, proved 4 Jul 1710, listing wife Elizabeth, sons William, Richard, Aaron, Moses, and daughters Martha and Mary.

One of these William Johnsons is apparently the son of Martin Johnson of Surry County. But I do not know which one, nor whether Martin was in any way related to John the Ancient Planter.

The genealogy of this family was greatly complicated by Eddis Johnson, in *The Johnsons and Johnstons of Corrovaugh in Isle of Wight County*, 1979. The book had a very specific agenda, which was to "prove" that President Lyndon Johnson was descended from both John Johnson, Ancient Planter, and from Arthur Allen (1608-1669) of Surry County, Virginia. Many researchers have blindly accepted the contrived relationships he claimed, but failed to prove. See also [Allen](#). One speculation he presented as "fact" was Robert Johnson of Isle of Wight County as the son of John Johnson (1623) of Surry County, as described above. Then, he claimed that Robert Johnson was born in 1643, married Katherine Allen and had a son John Johnson in 1663, Katherine died in 1692, after deeding land to their daughter Mary. Then he supposedly married Ann in 1693 and had another set of children, whom he listed in his will of 1732. However, that will lists a son John that is clearly not the same as the John Johnson born in 1659 (or 1663) and "my Two younger Daughters Mary & Sarah Johnson." The Mary who received land in 1692 could not have been called a "younger daughter" in 1732, as she would have been in her 50's by that time. So he would have had to have had two sons named John and two daughters named Mary, and lived to be 90 years of age. All of which was unlikely in the 17th Century.

Robert Johnson, born about/after 1643, and died after a land grant in Nansemond County dated 15 Oct 1698 which named him as "Robt Johnson, Sen^r." There was only one "Robert Johnson" in the Isle of Wight Quit Rent list of 1704. So either Robert Senior had died, and that was his son, or he was still alive, but had not yet transferred the plantation to his son Robert. Owning no land, Robert Junior would not have paid Quit Rent. He married about 1668 Katherine (died after 1692). Eddis Johnson maintained that she was the daughter of Arthur Allen (1608-1669) and Alice Tucker, daughter or niece of Captain William Tucker, who was in Jamestown in 1610, but this seems very doubtful. (See [Allen](#)) Robert patented 300 acres of land in Isle of Wight County in 1669, 2150 acres in Isle of Wight in 1681 adjoining Arthur Allen Jr, and the Nansemond County line, in Corrowaugh Swamp, and 42 acres in Nansemond County in 1698. On 4 Aug 1692, Robert gave land on the northeast side of Corrowaugh Swamp, partitioned land, to Mary Johnson, but should Mary die before her husband James Johnson, he would have the use of the land during his lifetime, but then it goes to her children. But Katherine signed that deed, so she was still alive on that date. Robert and Katherine sold land to William Bush 12 Jan 1690/1. Eleanor Johnson, possibly a daughter, witnessed that deed, indicating that she was at least 21 years old by that date, and probably their oldest child. This places her birth approximately 1669, and Robert and Katherine's marriage about 1668. This would be consistent with Robert being born about 1643, and married at the typical age of 25. There is no documentation of any child other than Eleanor and Mary.

1. Eleanor Johnson (c1670) there is no record of her other than the deed she witnessed in 1691.
2. Robert Johnson (c1672-1733) married Ann. (see below)
3. Mary Johnson (c1674) m.4 Apr 1692 James Johnston (1662 - 30 Jan 1746) He was a near near relative of some kind, because the DNA of his descendants matches descendants of Robert (1696-1766) son of Mary's brother Robert (see below)
 31. James Johnston, Jr.(1692-1749) married Rebecca Darden
 - Henry Johnston married Patience [Matthews](#)
 32. John Johnston (1696-1783) married Peninah Holland
 - John Johnston (1724-1829) married Elizabeth Carr
 - John Johnson (1764-1828) married Ann Eley
 - Jesse Johnson (1795-1856) married Lucy Webb Barnett
 - Sam Ealy Johnson (1838-1915) married Eliza Jane Bunton
 - Sam Ealy Johnson (1877-1937) married Rebekah Baines
 - Lyndon Baines Johnson** (1908-1973) President of the United States
33. Eleanor Johnson (1710) married John Bunn, then Isaac [Ricks](#)
34. Other children

Eddis Johnson estimated Robert Johnson's birth in 1643, trying to claim he was the son of John Johnson (1623). But he was probably born a few years later. Eddis then estimated his marriage to Katherine and his supposed eldest son John's birth in 1663. However, since John received a grant of land 23 April 1681, and had to have been 21 years of age to own land, he had to have been born before April, 1660, and unlikely to have been the son of Robert, then no older than 17, and probably younger. In addition, there is the will of his step-grandfather, John Hardy. After Arthur Allen died in 1670, his wife Alice Tucker married John Hardy. John Hardy's will, dated 7 Oct 1675, bequeaths "to my wife's grandchild John Johnson one cow when he comes to the age of Seventeen yeares" This indicates that John was born after 7 Oct 1658. Therefore, my estimate of 1659. Eddis Johnson assumed that John Johnson's listing as Alice Allen Hardy's grandson meant that an unknown daughter of Arthur and Alice Allen, named Katherine, had married Robert Johnson. But both Robert and Katherine were living in 1675. It would have been most unusual for a step-grandfather to have mentioned him in his will if he were not an orphan. It is therefore more logical to conclude that Robert and John were brothers, and possible (but unproven) sons of John Johnson Jr – Robert by John Johnson Jr's first wife, unknown, who died prior to 1653; and John by John Johnson Jr's second wife, who may have been a daughter of Arthur [Allen](#).

Robert Johnson, born about 1672, wrote his [will](#) 4 Sep 1732, which was proved May, 1733. His wife was Ann. We know little else about him. Order of children and years of birth are NOT known. Numbers 1-4 had already received their portion before Robert wrote his will. The others are listed in the order mentioned in the will. The years of birth in red are the years contrived by Eddis Johnson. Mine might not be much better. Mary and Sarah were named as "my younger daughters" in 1732, and were probably under 20 at the time.

1. Catherine Johnson (1694?1668) married Hodges Council III (1695-1762), son of Hodges Council (1677-1750) Eddis Johnson said she married Robert Council, son of Hodges Council (d1699) but he was of the previous generation (1670's) and died unmarried.
 2. Priscilla Johnson (1696?1672) married a Council, but there is no documentation of who. Eddis Johnson said she married John Council, son of Hodges Council (d1699). But he married Josie Willis, and was also of the previous generation.
 3. Robert Johnson (1698?1696-1766) m.1719 Priscilla (Powell??) Isle of Wight Co, VA [yDNA = E-L241]
 4. Ann Johnson (1700?1694-after 1755) m.c1719 Epenetus Griffin (1685-1755) Tyrell Co, NC
 5. James Johnson (1702?) married Mary, Dobbs Co, NC
 6. John Johnson (1704?1698-1754) married Lucy and/or Ann, Southampton Co, VA
 7. Abraham Johnson (1706?1701-1776) married Ann Jones
 8. Isaac Johnson (1708?1704-aft.1792) married Priscilla
 9. Jacob Johnson (1710?1706-1763) married Mary Denson, Southampton Co, VA
 10. Mary Johnson (1712?1708) listed in her father's will, unmarried in 1732, no further record
 11. Sarah Johnson (1714?1710) married Walter Bryant after 1732, and moved to Edgecombe Co, NC
-

John Johnson (c1659-1707) married first Mary, whose last name is unknown, and second, in 1701 Mary Thompson widow of James Day. After John's death, she married Reuben Gladhill. Her will of 30 Nov 1712 (Isle of Wight Will & Deed Book 2, p.543) named her only surviving child James Day.

Eddis Johnson claims he is the eldest son of Robert(1643). Both Robert and John received grants of land 23 April 1681. Since John had to have been 21 years of age to own land, he had to have been born before April, 1660. In addition, there is the will of his step-grandfather, John Hardy. After Arthur [Allen](#) died in 1670, his wife Alice Tucker married John Hardy. John Hardy's will, dated 7 Oct 1675, bequeaths "to my wife's grandchild John Johnson one cow when he comes to the age of Seventeen yeares" This indicates that John was born after 7 Oct 1658. Therefore, my estimate of 1659. John Johnson Jr (above) was certainly born between 17 Feb 1622/3 and 23 Jan 1623/4 (was "infant" in the census of 16 Feb 1623/4 and one year old in the census of 24 Jan 1624/5) Therefore, John Johnson Jr was approximately 36 years old when John was born in 1659. Robert is estimated to have been born in 1643, and would have been 16.

In the land grants, both dated 23 Apr 1681, Robert Johnson of Isle of Wight patented 2150 acres of land for transporting 23 persons, and John Johnson patented 350 acres at Sommerton in Nansemond County for "[Trans. of 7 pers: Jno. Culpepper 6 times; & Curtis Land.](#)" (*Cavaliers and Pioneers*, v 2, p.221, Patent Book 7, p.93) Patents were granted for paying for the transportation of persons into Virginia, there was no restriction on how long in the past that may have been, and it was common to wait to accumulate a large number of importations to submit the request, so as to receive a large block of land. The fact that John Johnson received land for six trips by John Culpepper indicates that these headrights had been stored up for a number of years - and not by John Johnson, who was 21 years old at the time. (See [Bob's Genealogy Filing Cabinet](#) for more on headright land patents.) This was apparently the John H Culpepper (1633-before 1695) who married in Philadelphia in 1688 Sarah Mayo (1668 Barbados-before 1726 NC) daughter of Edward Mayo (1649-1700) of Pasquotank Co, NC. Edward Mayo was the brother of William Mayo (d.1713), imported in 1666 by John Hardy. Adding information from William Carrell's article, William Mayo apparently married a widow Johnson, daughter of Arthur and Alice Allen. When Arthur died, Alice married John Hardy. The widow Johnson died before a 20 Oct 1691 deed, when William Mayo's wife was Isabel, and likely before the Sep 1675 will of her stepfather John Hardy. The widow's son, John Johnson, may have spent his teen-age years living with his grandmother and step-grandfather, Alice and John Hardy. He witnessed Alice's power of attorney in 1681, granted to William Mayo. Is this complicated enough? See [Allen](#)

As to John's father, the most likely candidate would be John Johnson Jr, who died after 1659, and *might have been* the John Johnson executed in 1677 for his part in Bacon's Rebellion. But there is NO DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE to support this theory.

John Johnson (1659) purchased other land on Blackwater River 13 Aug 1687 from Mathew Tomlin. And he patented land in 1692 adjoining James Allen and William Mayo. John's will was written 7 January 1703/4, and proved 9 Aug 1707. (Isle of Wight Will & Deed Book 2, p.484, and a copy [here](#)) He named four children in his will:

1. **Martha Johnson** (c.1688 - before 1747) married between 1704 and 1715 [Hugh Matthews](#). She was listed as Martha Johnson in John's will, dated 7 Jan 1703/4, and as Martha Mathews in the deed selling her inherited land to her brother 16 Mar 1715. So she was married some time between those dates, and not necessarily in 1715, as is usually given.
Isle of Wight Will & Deed Book 2, p.484; The Great Book, Vol 2, p.271
 2. John Johnson, Jr. married Mary and moved to Bertie Dist. NC before 10 May 1735, when he sold "225 acres of land in the lower parish [Isle of Wight County] commonly called "Piggs Neck" on the branches of Blackwater and bequeathed to him by the will of his father John Johnson, dec'd, on 7 Jan 1703 and also by deed dated 16 Mar 1715 from Hugh Mathis and wife Martha Mathis." This land was apparently purchased by his father, John Johnson, 13 Aug 1687 from Mathew Tomlin.
Isle of Wight Deed Book 4, page 498.
 3. Patience Johnson, no record found except her father's will
 4. Mary Johnson, no record found except her father's will
- Patience and Mary are given animals and beds in their father's will. But his land was divided between Martha and John. Martha and John were given "[one shilling a peice of last Wifes Estate to Cutt them Off from any part or parcell of it.](#)" Apparently protecting Mary's son James Day and his inheritance from his father. But Patience and Mary were not similarly cut off. This would seem to indicate that they were daughters of his second wife, Mary Thompson, and that they were alive in 1703. The will of Mary Gladhill, 30 Nov 1712, indicates that her son James Day was her only surviving child of both husbands James Day and John Johnson. From this we can surmise that Patience and Mary were both born between 1701 and 1703, died between 1703 and 1712.
- However, David Avant, Jr, in *Some Southern Colonial Families*, 1982, volume 2, p.152, suggests that when John's will refers to "last Wifes Estate" instead of "present Wifes Estate," it implies that Patience and Mary are John's daughters by a wife between Mary, mother of Martha and John, and Mary, widow of James Day. But without additional evidence, this question cannot be answered, and is substantially moot - until descendants of Patience or Mary are located.

<https://www.geni.com/people/John-Johnson-Ancient-Planter/6000000009920432562>

For more details, see *The Johnsons and Johnstons of Corrowaugh in Isle of Wight County* by Eddis Johnson, 1979. And compare with *The Allen Family of Surry County, Virginia: Its British Roots and Early Generations in America*, by William Carrell, in *The Virginia Genealogist*, Volume 50 (part in each of 4 issues), 2006.

My possible line:

John Johnson (c1590-c1636) m. **Ann**

John Johnson, Jr. (c1623-after 1659) married a Daughter of Arthur [Allen](#)

John Johnson (1659-1707) m. Mary

Martha Johnson (c1688-before 1747) married [Hugh Matthews](#) (c1680-1751)

Benjamin Matthews (d.1762)

Benjamin Matthews (1748-1818) m.1775 **Mary Sauls** (c1750-1806)

[Allen Matthews](#) (1789-after 1870) married **Sity Riley** (1789-1854)

Arthur Matthews (1827-1898) m.1866 **Lucy Pierce** (1840-1922)

Carson B Matthews (1874-1948) m.1913 **Jeanne Marie Tynes** (1878-1958)

Frances Mary Tate Matthews (1917-2010) m.1949 **Virgil Raymond Liptrap** (1907-1977)

James Matthews Liptrap (1951)

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Random Johns(t)on info

<https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/LTSJ-D72/john-harmon-johnson-1779-1852>

John Harmon Johnston (1779-1839)