



The Kentuckian

Journal of the First Families of Kentucky

Volume 4 No. 2

Fall 2010



Greetings from the Governor General

Please mark your calendar for October 30th for the Fall Luncheon at the Lexington Country Club. It will be a day you will remember, good food, fun, and fellowship with the descendants of the founders of our great Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Our speaker, Mike Burkich, will have you remembering Andrew Jackson and the Kentuckians at the Battle of New Orleans for days to come. Mr. Burkich will be dressed in

period costume as he brings this battle to life as few are able to do. Did you know that over 7,000 men from Kentucky served in the War of 1812? Approximately one-fourth of Jackson's



command at the Battle of New Orleans consisted of Kentucky riflemen.

I hope that you can come and bring a friend with you.

God keep you in His care,
Mary David Myles, Governor General

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www.firstfamiliesofkentucky.org and see or download *The Kentuckian* in color.

First Families of Kentucky

Luncheon

Saturday, the thirtieth of October

Two thousand and ten

Lexington Country Club

2550 Paris Pike

Lexington, Kentucky

Luncheon at twelve noon

\$30.00

Program by Mr. Michael Burkich

"The Battle of New Orleans"

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Cumberland Gap

The Cumberland Gap is a pass through the Cumberland Mountains in Bell County, on the border of Kentucky and Virginia. The pioneers followed the Wilderness Trail through the gap to land west of the Appalachian Mountains.

First Families of Kentucky

Bronze Tombstone Marker

Now available



\$75.00

(makes a very nice paper weight)

4" in diameter by 4/10" thick

To order contact the Governor General

First Families of Kentucky Banquet



The six flags that have flown over Kentucky



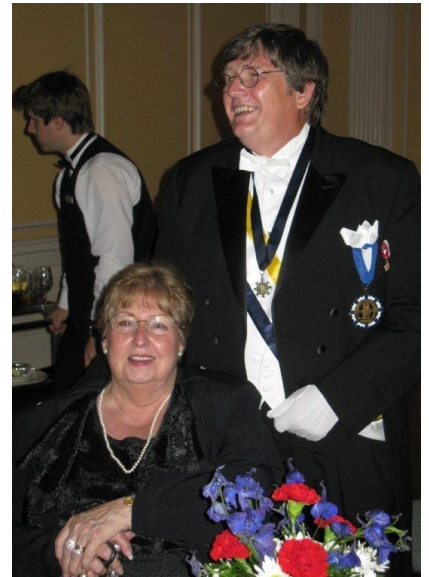
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Art & Jean Dietz



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Speaker Theodore Wright



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Bette & William Buckaway



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Janet Upton



Robert & Nancy Trabue



Jane & Clyde Hamm



Ruth & Leslie Black



Dorothy & Donald Dulude



Pendennis Club June 12, 2010



Gail Rhea

On June 4, 1777 Benjamin Logan was appointed to be Justice of the Peace. In 1777 Logan gave 417 pounds of beef, 314 pounds of pork, and 36 bushels of corn to the area militia for their use. In 1779 he served as one of three Captains in an expedition into the Shawnee country north of the Ohio River. This expedition was led by Col. John Bowman. In 1780 Logan, now a Colonel in the Kentucky County Militia, once again undertook a campaign as second in command under Col. George Rogers Clark.

In the spring of 1781 Logan was elected to the Virginia Assembly as a delegate from the newly formed Lincoln County. Earlier that year he was appointed Militia Commander of that area. Logan served in eight of the ten conventions called to pursue statehood for Kentucky, including the tenth, which wrote the Constitution for Kentucky. The state's first governor, Isaac Shelby, gave Logan the commission of Major General in the state militia. In 1792 Logan County was named for him to honor his service to his country. In 1796 Logan was a resident of Shelby County and ran for the office of governor. In 1799 Logan was a member of the convention that wrote the second constitution.

Benjamin Logan lived on the original site of St. Asaph's for over 20 years. He acquired over 6,000-acres of land in other parts of Kentucky but it was not until 1794 that he considered a move. He had purchased over 2,400-acres of land, with a near-by spring, on Bullskin Creek in Shelbyville, Ky. By the summer of 1795 the Logans were the parents of five sons and four daughters. The move to Shelby County was in March, 1795. In 1796 Logan announced he would once again run for the office of governor, but again he did not win.

He gave land in Lincoln County to the Buffalo Spring Presbyterian Church for their use.

On December 11, 1802, when Logan was in his 60th year, he attended a sale at the home of a friend near Shelbyville. While at the dinner table, surrounded by friends, Logan suffered a stroke and died instantly. He was buried with full military honors on a hill overlooking Bullskin Creek, which would become a family cemetery. At the time of Logan's death, Ann was 51 years of age and his children ranged in age from eight to 28. Ann later married James Knox. She died on October 18, 1825.

During 1783 and until 1788, Logan was looked upon as the leading military man in the District of Kentucky. The members of the Kentucky General Assembly rendered him tribute, not only as a great leader in the legal, political and constitutional realms, but as "The Firm Defender of his Country." Benjamin Logan is an honored patriot of the Daughters of the American Revolution, The Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Revolution. In Stanford, Kentucky (Lincoln Co.) the local DAR Chapter, organized 10-20-1915, is named "The Logan/Whitley Chapter" to honor two of its favorite sons, Col. Benjamin Logan and Col. William Whitley. They served our country and the great state of Kentucky during the American Revolution.

Children born to Benjamin and Ann Montgomery Logan: William, born 1773 in Va. and died as an infant; David, 1774-1816 married Nancy McClelland; (Senator) William, 1776-1822 married Pricilla C. Wallace; John, 1779-1821 married Anna Clark Anderson; Jane, 1780-1821 married Col. John Allen; Mary, 1782-?; Elizabeth, 1784-? married Gen. Martin D. Hardin (Secretary of State, Ky.*); Robert, 1786-?; Dr. Benjamin McKinley, 1789-? married Elizabeth S. Winlock; Ann, 1794-1825 married Nathaniel Wickliffe. (*direct line) For references contact author.

Carole Arnold Cornell

John Stapp, Jr.

John Stapp, Jr., son of John and Ann(e) Salmons Stapp of Culpeper County, Virginia, was one of five orphans left when his father died in 1751. Soon after, John Jr.'s mother married Henry Gains. (Deed Bk. O Culpeper Co.) John Stapp, Jr., a Culpeper County, Virginia native, and pioneer of Adair County, Kentucky, was born ca. 1743 and died in Adair County on 7 November 1814. He married first, Elizabeth Medley. Elizabeth was born ca. 1747-48. His second wife was named Patience. John was the father of nine children by Elizabeth and six by Patience.

Elizabeth was expecting her first child when John and Elizabeth decided to immigrate to North Carolina. On 17 March 1772, they executed a bill of sale for their land in Virginia. The census shows that their first child, Celia, was born in North Carolina. In 1771 and 72 John Stapp was found on a list of taxpayers in Surry County, North Carolina. Wilkes County was formed from Surry County on 15 November 1777. On 8 June 1779, in Wilkes County, John Stapp served on a jury. He served again in that capacity on 29 January 1785. He was called to serve on the Grand Jury on 25 April 1785. In 1788 John acknowledged selling land to Charles Vinson as the family prepared to remove to the beautiful (future state of) Kentucky.

In 1789, John was found on the tax list of Madison County, Kentucky. In the same year a John Stapp (Stepp?) was appointed Constable, and John Stapp was appointed Justice of the Peace. In 1794 Jas. Stapp's children were left in the care of Jno. Stapp and Golston Stapp.

When Adair County was formed from Madison County in 1801, John and his family were permanently settled in Adair County. On 24 May 1802 John Stapp was appointed a Justice of the Peace and on December 27 he resigned. In August of 1803 John and others were appointed to divide

and adjust the division of tithables between the said survey and report to the court. In March 1811, John Stapp and others were appointed to view the way for a road in a direction from Columbia to the mouth of Greasy Creek and also view a proposed turn. On 6 July 1809, John Stapp, Jr. was appointed a Justice of the Peace. On 5 November 1811, John Stapp, Esq. resigned his office of Justice of the Peace. (References furnished upon request.) John purchased large amounts of rich Kentucky land in Adair and Madison Counties, but in 1807 John began to deed his land to his heirs as he was growing old. On 8 October 1814, John executed his will. It was probated on 7 November 1814.

Children of John Stapp, Jr. and Elizabeth Medley Stapp: Celia, born Oct. 29, 1772 N.C., died April 29, 1855, married 1796 Shadrach Phelps born Feb. 3, 1775 N.C.; James, born ca. 1775 N.C., married Aug. 25, 1796 Mary Hamm, born ca. 1777 N.C.; Elizabeth, born ca. 1777 N.C., married Sept. 1, 1798 Hutchins Burton, born Jan. 8, 1767 Va. and died Jan. 9, 1848 Carroll Co., MO.; Benjamin, born ca. 1779 N.C., married Nov. 26, 1803 Martha Lapsley, born ca. 1780 N.C.; John III., born ca. 1781 N.C. married Nov. 26, 1803 Nancy Holms, born ca. 1786 N.C.; Martha, born ca. 1783 N.C. married 1805 William Triplett; Dorcas, born ca. 1785 N.C. married Jan. 5, 1805 Hiram Belew; Lucy, born ca. 1787 married Apr. 1808 John Lane; Elijah, born ca. 1789 married Feb. 7, 1814 Peggy Sneed, married 1819 Elizabeth Bailey.

Children of John Stapp, Jr. and Patience Stapp: Sally, born ca. 1791 Ky. married 1805 Midajah Triplett; Patsy, born ca. 1793 married Sept. 5, 1816 Lewis Triplett; Mary, married 1828 Lawson Montgomery; Asneth, married 1822 James Robertson; Catherine, married Isaac McClain; Patience, married William Riggins. (for references contact the author)

Marlene Rathbun Wilkinson

Elizabeth Spalding

Elizabeth Spalding was born 10 March 1792 in Kentucky. A bond for the marriage of Elizabeth and John Basil Raley (Jr.) was issued on 25 January 1811 in Washington County, Kentucky and signed by both fathers, (John) Basil Raley and George Spalding. Basil Raley Jr., son of Basil Raley and Dorothy Hutchins, was born 15 May 1791 in Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Maryland.

Elizabeth and Basil Jr. moved with their family to Union County, Kentucky ca. 1830 where their last children were born. Basil died 9 July 1835 in Union County and was buried at Sacred Heart Cemetery, St. Vincent, Kentucky. Elizabeth died 10 March 1844 in Union Co., and was buried at Sacred Heart Cemetery.

George Spalding, father of Elizabeth, was born in 1758 St. Mary's Co., Maryland, and died 22 March 1843 in Washington County, Ky. On 9 May 1798 he received a license to keep a tavern in his home located in Germantown, Nelson Co., Ky. George died in 1852 in Marion County, and is buried at Calvary. George Spalding, a Private in the Revolutionary War, enlisted 1 May 1778 in Captain Joseph Marbury's Company, 3rd Maryland Regiment. George was in the Battle of Bordentown and Monmouth. He was discharged on 19 February 1779. George's brother, Richard Spalding, also served in the Revolutionary War. Richard was wounded and died after the Battle of Yorktown. George had at least two children by his first wife Catherine.

His son George Washington Spalding married 13 September 1816 Elizabeth Raley, daughter of John Basil Sr. and Dorothy Hutchins Raley.

George, son of Benedict Joseph Spalding born ca. 1720 in St. Mary's Co. MD, died ca 1768 in Calvert Co., Maryland and Elizabeth Mattingly, daughter of Thomas Mattingly and Ruth Cole.

Benedict, son of William Spalding born ca. 1670 St. Mary's Co., Maryland, died January 1740/41; Will probated Leonardtown, MD 9 Jan. 1741, and Ann Jenkins, daughter of Thomas Jenkins and Ann Spaulding, died 7 Feb 1761 St. Mary's Co., MD.

William, son of Thomas Spalding born ca. 1640 Suffolk, England died ca. 1713 and Katherine Hall born ca. 1651, died after 1711. William Spalding was transported by relative, John Shircliffe, into the Province of MD in 1657. John's will dated 2 Dec 1661 gave his cousin Thomas Spalding 50 acres. John had demanded 100 acres 21 June 1659 for transporting Thomas. Thomas was the son of Thomas Spalding and a Shircliffe, first name unknown.

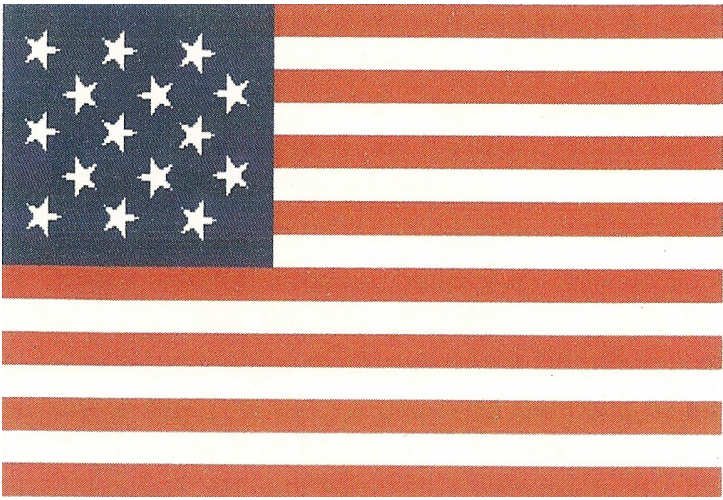
George Spalding married 2. Susanna Sally on 2 June 1811 in Washington Co., Kentucky. He was 53 years of age. Susanna, born ca. 1773, died 30 Nov 1857. She was about 38 years old in 1811. Prior to her marriage to George, Susanna had been married to Patrick Francis before 1804; John Shuttleworth/Sheckleworth married Susanna Francis 7 Mar 1804.

George filed for a pension 10 Jan 1825 at age 67 years. Susanna was then about 52. Susanna filed for George's pension after his death in 1843.

On the 1850 Kentucky census, Susanna Spalding lives in the Moore household. Susanna is listed as born in Virginia and 80 years of age.

The author's great-great grandmother was Elizabeth Spalding Raley. My great grandfather Francis Raley was the third child of Elizabeth and Basil Raley, Jr. Francis returned to Washington County and married Susan Ann Raley, daughter of Cornelius and Dorothy. He lived and died in Marion County, Kentucky and is buried at Holy Mary's Cemetery in Calvary, Kentucky.

Patricia Saddler Hughes



The Star Spangled Banner

The flag illustrated above, with 15 stars and 15 stripes, is a drawing of the original Star Spangled Banner that flew over Fort McHenry in the War of 1812. Like the 13 star flag before it, this flag existed in many variations, as the actual design and proportions had not yet been standardized.

The original 13 colonies were considered members of the United States from the Declaration of Independence in 1776, although the dates of their ratification vary. The designs of these early flags were chosen by the seamstresses who made them. In 1795, a new flag was adopted with two stars and two stripes added for Vermont and Kentucky, ratified on March 4, 1791, and June 1, 1792 respectively. This flag was in use until 1818. That year Congress proclaimed that one star for each new state would be added on the 4th of July following the state's admission to the union, and the number of stripes would permanently return to 13, 7 red and 6 white.

In June, 1813 Major George Armistead took command of Ft. McHenry, built to protect the harbor entrance into Baltimore, Maryland. He commissioned Mary Pickersgill, a local flag maker, to make two 15 star, 15 stripe flags. The smaller one, 17 by 25', was known as the storm flag, and

was to be flown in bad weather, and the larger one, measuring 30' by 42' and known as the garrison flag, was to be flown over the fort in fair weather. This huge flag could be seen from a great distance, and would be easily viewed by the British beyond the harbor. The Government paid Ms. Pickersgill \$168.54 for the smaller storm flag, and \$405.90 for the large garrison flag. She chose the above design, with 5 staggered rows of 3 stars each, with the 1st, 3rd, and 5th rows tilted to the right, and the 2nd and 4th rows tilted to the left, within a square blue field. Her daughter, two nieces, and an indentured servant girl assisted her. They used dyed English wool bunting, with white cotton for the stars. The star in the bottom right represents Kentucky, the 15th state.

At 6:30 am on the morning of September 13th, 1814 British ships began a 25-hour bombardment of the fort during a heavy rainstorm. Rockets whistled through the air and burst into flame wherever they struck. The air was filled with fire and smoke throughout the day and night. The guns at Ft. McHenry could not reach the British ships that were just out of range. But on the afternoon of the 13th, the British ships advanced, assuming they had inflicted enough damage to be safe. However, the American gunners badly damaged their ships, forcing them to pull back out of range. At 7:30 on the morning of the 14th, the British Admiral Cochrane admitted defeat and called an end to the bombardment. As the British began to retreat, Major Armistead ordered the storm flag lowered and the huge garrison flag hoisted. As the men raised the flag, the troops fired their guns and played "Yankee Doodle" in celebration.

Eight miles away, a lawyer named Francis Scott Key had been anxiously watching throughout the night for a sign that the city of Baltimore might be saved. As daylight arrived and the smoke cleared, the sight of this glorious

flag flying over the fort after the crucial battle inspired him to begin writing a poem on the back of an envelope he had in his pocket. He titled it "Defense of Fort McHenry". Months later, it was set to the tune of a popular London drinking song, already becoming popular in the United States, and the name was changed to "The Star Spangled Banner". With a range of one and a half octaves, it is very difficult to sing.

It was not until 1917, at the beginning of WW I, that both the army and the navy designated the song our "National Anthem" for ceremonial purposes. Congress finally designated it our official national anthem on March 3, 1931, and President Herbert Hoover signed it into law.

This flag, the original Star Spangled Banner, is in the Smithsonian Institution's

National Museum of American History. Amelia Fowler restored it in 1914, and it was restored again in 1998 as part of an ongoing conservation program. A 15 star and 15 stripe flag is flown day and night over Ft. McHenry in Baltimore, Maryland, a national park maintained by the United States Government.

Lynn Shea

Preserve your ancestors' Kentucky history by sending his/her story to *The Kentuckian*. Stories should be approximately 600 words or less and all stories will be edited for clarity and length. Copyright material must be accompanied by a signed release from the publisher and the author. Please send photos and articles for the next newsletter to the Editor.

