

The Kentuckian



Journal of the First Families of Kentucky

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Spring 2011

Greetings from the Governor General

These two years have passed so quickly. Thank you for all your kindness, understanding, help, and encouraging words. This Board has been a pleasure to work with. Each member knows his or her job and does it well. Our newsletter editor does an outstanding job.



I am very pleased with our growing membership and the opportunity it provides to honor, preserve, and promote the memories of our pioneer ancestors who settled the great Commonwealth of Kentucky. I leave the

Society in the capable hands of the incoming Governor General and his supportive board.

Make your plans to attend the annual meeting on June 4, 2011. It will be a wonderful evening with delicious food, a bit of business and a program you won't want to miss.

God keep you in His care,

Mary David Myles, Governor General

Please notify the Society of all address, telephone, and e-mail changes. Thank you.

First Families of Kentucky

Fifth Annual Banquet

Saturday the fourth of June
Two thousand and eleven

Pendennis Club

218 West Muhammad Ali Boulevard
Louisville, Kentucky

Social hour at half past Six o'clock
Dinner at half past Seven o'clock

\$65.00 per person

White tie preferred
Black tie acceptable

Program by Mr. Lynwood Montell
"Tales From
Kentucky Funeral Homes"

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**First Families of Kentucky
Executive Board Slate for 2011-2013**

Governor General William A. Buckaway, Jr.

Deputy Governor General Lynn T. Shea

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Registrar General Sharon M. Withers

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General Laura S. Jones

Historian General William C. Schrader III

Chancellor General C. William Swinford, Jr.

Chaplain General Shirley S. Settle

The proposed copy of the Constitution will be voted on at the annual meeting.



Edmund Myles, Commander Emeritus of Governor Isaac Shelby Chapter Color Guard, and Mary David Myles, Governor General of The First Families of Kentucky, attended the Grave Marking and Dedication Service of Patriot Alexander Scott Bullitt in the Christian-Bullitt Family Cemetery on August 27, 2010.

Annual Event



Speaker Michael Burkich



Lexington Country Club Luncheon October 30, 2010



George & Donna McCain



John K. Wilson, Margaret Shopshire, Robert & Donna Hughes, Mary David Myles



Ann Franklin, Betty Matthews



Jerry Ford, Jack Early, J. Murel Wheatley



Mike Burkich, Lynn & Ron Shea



Lucy Jacobs, Irvin & Mary Overall, Ann Rodick



Alberta Baker, Carol Seales



Jane & Ron Bryant, Pat Bain



Betty & John Kenneth Wilson, Jr.



Alex Probus, Steve Collins



Emily Utter, June Farris, Walter & Waldean Hammons



Pete Piotrowski



Louise Lewis, Jane Wagel



Lucille & James Gray



Bill & Shirley Brinley



Joyce Collins, Karen Emberton

Richard Berry, Sr.

Richard Berry, Sr. was born in Maryland ca 1728-29. He migrated to Lunenburg County, Virginia where he was listed in 1750 as the head of a family living “up the fork” of the Little Roanoke River. He is listed in the 1760 census of Lunenburg County. In 1769, Richard married Rachel Shipley, daughter of Robert Shipley of Maryland. Richard served during the Revolution as a justice.

In 1779, Richard Berry, Sr. was issued a land warrant for 600 acres of land on Beech Fork, 20 miles from Harrodsburg in the Kentucky country (now Washington County). He later received another land warrant for 200 acres in the same area. After having the land surveyed, he migrated to Kentucky in 1782 along with other families including the Lincolns, Mitchells, Brumfields, and Shipleys. Richard transferred by title bond a 100-acre tract on Beech Fork to Abraham Lincoln, Sr. where he built a cabin and became a neighbor of the Berrys.

At this time (1782-90), the Indians were still hostile and making dangerous raids on the Kentucky settlements. A. Lincoln, Sr. was killed by an Indian while working on his land. Richard Berry, Sr. joined the Nelson County Militia and took part in the campaign against the Indians, serving under Gen. George Rogers Clark. Richard Berry is listed in the “Certificates of Military Service” in 1787.

Richard Berry, Sr. and Rachel Shipley Berry had eight children; Richard Jr., Francis, Edward, John, Joanna, Sarah, Rachel, and Jane. He and his sons were active in the affairs of early Washington County. They were excellent carpenters, and built a number of log cabins in the area. They had a woodworking and blacksmith shop and it was here that Thomas Lincoln learned the art of carpentry. Richard

built a log schoolhouse on his farm so the children could learn to read and write.

Rachel Shipley Berry was a sister of Lucy Shipley Hanks, mother of Nancy Hanks. Following the death of her husband in North Carolina, Lucy Hanks took Nancy and went to Harrodsburg, Kentucky. When Lucy was accused of immoral behavior, she sent Nancy to live with her aunt and Uncle Richard, Sr. and Rachel. Lucy married Henry Sparrow in 1790, but Nancy continued to live with the Berry family.

Richard Berry, Sr. died in 1797 leaving a sizable estate for that time. His widow, Rachel, and Nancy Hanks lived on at the cabin until Rachel’s death in 1804. Nancy then went to live in the home of Francis Berry, Richard’s second son. At this time, Nancy was being courted by Thomas Lincoln who lived close by. On 10 June 1806, Thomas Lincoln and Richard Berry, Jr. rode into Springfield to the County Clerk’s office where Thomas gave bond with Richard, Jr. as the security and obtained a license to marry Nancy Hanks. The wedding took place two days later on the 12th of June in the Francis Berry cabin. This cabin was saved, restored and can be seen at the Lincoln Homestead Park in Washington County.

Richard Berry, Sr. was the author’s 4th great grandfather. His second son, Francis Berry, married Elizabeth Brazelton, and their daughter, Rachel Shipley Berry, named for her grandmother, married William Seay. Their son, Francis Berry Seay, was the father of my grandmother, Carrie Seay Cheser.

By Lucy Cheser Jacobs

Preserve your ancestors’ Kentucky history by sending his/her story to *The Kentuckian*. Stories should be 600 words or less. All stories will be edited for clarity and length. Copyright material must be accompanied by a signed release from publisher and author.

Andrew Daniel Bogie

Andrew Daniel Bogie was born in 1733 at the farm of "Auchmuty," near the town of Markinch in the Parish of Markinch in the county of Fife, Scotland. He was the son of Thomas Bogie and Isabel Henderson, and the grandson of James Bogie (born 1675/1680 in the Parish of Leslie in Fife) who married Margaret Elizabeth Whyte (born 1681) about 1700 in Strahendrie in the same parish.

Andrew Daniel Bogie married Isabel Russell in the nearby Parish of Leslie in 1758 and had nine known children, all christened in the Markinch Parish Church, two daughters and seven sons. At least three of these sons migrated with their parents to the port of Baltimore according to published family traditions. An immigration record has not been found. Andrew D. Bogie sailed with his wife and sons, Thomas born 1761, Andrew born 1767, and James born 1771. After landing in Baltimore, Maryland they traveled through Buckingham County, Virginia showing up in the records of Kentucky before or by the year 1782.

They were in Madison County, Kentucky in May of 1782 as evidenced by Andrew Bogie, a resident of Kentucky, signing a petition addressed to the General Assembly of Virginia. It appears his son Thomas saw active duty in Capt. John Snoddy's Militia of Lincoln County, Kentucky under command of Gen. George Rogers Clark for a period in the fall of that same year (Madison Co. was formed in 1785.) Robert N. Grise states in the 12-10-1975 *Richmond Register*, "that the Bogies arrived on Silver Creek in 1777". Family tradition says that the Bogies brought some of the first cattle to Silver Creek, in Madison County. Indians were still a threat in Kentucky and it is told that the family stuffed leaves in the cowbells to make less noise as they

traveled.

For protection the Bogie family constructed two stations on Indian Burial Mounds at Silver Creek, one of which was later used as one of many family burial plots. Indian attacks were not uncommon and tradition holds that the son Thomas Bogie was killed by Indians on his way to Richmond.

Their sons married and the family proliferated and accumulated large tracts of land. Andrew D. Bogie first appears in the Madison County Deed book in 1791, when he purchased acreage from Thomas Kennedy. Madison County records show the Bogie families purchased at least 12,514 acres of land, mostly around Silver Creek with other holdings close by. They bought and sold land to their neighbors, including the family of Cassius Clay, second cousin of the famous statesman Henry Clay. By 1900 only about 680 acres were still owned by the Bogie descendants as many had moved away.

From Scotland they brought their craft of stonemasonry and in the time-span of 20 years built at least two stone houses, a large mill, a small mill, and other stone buildings on land around Silver Creek. The sites are listed in the *National Register of Historic Places*. The "Lower" stone house was built by son Andrew in 1796. At construction, a silver coin was placed under each corner of the foundation. (French Tipton Papers) This house burned years ago and was eventually disassembled and the stone removed.

The "Upper" stone house, farther up Silver Creek, was built by son James Bogie who completed the house in 1811. I am descended through this son. The house is still standing but falling further into ruin. Now missing, it had one of the only four known date-stones over the main door of early stone houses in Kentucky. This house was two and one-half stories with an additional section later added to the rear. Despite

the loss of the date-stone, other details are still evident; chair rails, 19th century tin covering of the gable roof, paneled and glazed doors, and the mud plaster of the interior walls. Windows were built on the end walls of each floor, by all accounts a feature uncommon to stone houses.

In addition to stonemasonry, they were skilled in the art of distillation. They distilled fruit from their orchards into brandy, which they sold. Andrew Bogie was once cited in Madison County court records for not registering his still.

Several family burial plots are located on the former land holdings and have been fairly well documented. One of the more famous is the gravesite of Andrew Bogie or "Big Andy," still visible on the old Indian Grave Mound near Bogie Branch and Silver Creek. Big Andy was over seven feet tall and weighed over 400 pounds, the only one who could turn over the mill stone.

In terms of religion they were Presbyterian when they arrived from Scotland, but in Kentucky joined the Baptist, Methodist, and Christian Churches. They owned slaves as evidenced in wills, tax lists, and Madison County slave birth and death records. At least one of the Madison County Bogies enlisted in Co. A 11th Kentucky Union Cavalry. I have found two in Missouri linked to the family listed in the Confederate Musters. Family tradition relates that during the Battle of Richmond the Union soldiers appropriated Bogie livestock and outdoor cooking utensils while traveling through Madison County.

Andrew Daniel Bogie left no will. Genetic Y-chromosome studies done on a male Bogie descendant of the immigrant have revealed a haplogroup of 12a.

By Timothy S. Spaulding

Visit our web site
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William Garret, son of John Garret and Jane Orr, was born in Ballyknocken, County Down, Ireland the 30th of March 1747. He was the eldest of nine children. We know little of the Garret family in Ireland but do know that his sister, Isabella Stott, and his brother, Hugh, followed him to America.

We believe William came to America ca. 1769. He probably arrived at Philadelphia Pennsylvania and settled for a time in Chester or Cumberland County. He soon moved westward to the Ten Mile Creek area of Bedford County (now Washington County), Pennsylvania. Here he joined Captain James Harrod and his company of 30 men to travel down the Ohio River to Fincastle County, Virginia (Ky) in March of 1774. They laid off a town which they called Harrods Town, Kentucky's first permanent settlement. While in Kentucky, William preempted 1000 acres of land on Lees Creek in Mason County. Indians forced Harrod's Company to leave Kentucky in July of that year and they went to Virginia to the Holston area where they remained until October. In October they marched to the Battle of Point Pleasant but arrived after the battle had been fought. William was again in Fincastle County (Ky) in July of 1775 when he was a chain carrier for John Floyd.

Sometime in 1775 William married Elizabeth Black, daughter of Joseph Black. He came again to Kentucky in 1776 when he marked and improved 1000 acres of land on Clear Creek, now Woodford County. In April of 1780 he came to Kentucky County with his family Elizabeth and daughters Nancy and Jane, to claim preemption rights to these lands. They lived in a fort in Lincoln County where a few months after arriving they had a son, James. Their daughter, Martha, was also born while they were living in the fort.

In October of 1782, William was a sergeant in a Company under Simon Kenton in pursuit of the Indians. In January of 1783, he was made a constable in Lincoln County. In 1785 William and his family moved to his Clear Creek land in Woodford County. After arriving in Woodford County they had four more children, John, Mary, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

The family story is that William built his stone house with the help of his sons, probably in the late 1790s. William was an Elder and Trustee of Ebenezer Reformed Presbyterian Church when it was founded. He helped build the stone church of Ebenezer in 1803 and in 1812 he helped build the stone Pisgah Presbyterian Church meeting house. He died 8 September 1820 and was laid to rest in Pisgah Church Cemetery. Elizabeth, who died 21 February 1840, rests next to him.

I now live in William's stone house to which John, William's son, added the front part in 1834. It has remained in the family all these years for us to love and enjoy.

By Margaret Garret Shropshire

Benjamin Franklin Whitehouse

Benjamin Franklin Whitehouse was born on the Kentucky frontier of Virginia in 1788. Benjamin's father, James Whitehouse, was a native of Middlesex, England. He was born 10 November 1758 and christened at St. Luke's Church on Old Street in the Finsbury section of London's east end. James was the son of Cornelius Whitehouse and Ann Austin, daughter of John Austin. Fourteen-year-old James is listed in Peter W. Coldham's *"Complete Book of Emigrants in Bondage."* James is thought to have been an indentured servant when arriving in the American Colonies from England in July, 1774. On 26 August 1776 James is listed in the minute

book for Fauquier County, Virginia court session. Whitehouse, 16 years of age, was brought there as a runaway servant of John Willoughby. What caused James Whitehouse to remove himself from Willoughby is not clear. He was unsuccessful in his attempt to sever his relationship with Willoughby, paid the imposed fine for his actions, and served out his contract of labor before getting married.

Fauquier County, Virginia court records support the assumption that James Whitehouse never worked his own land in Virginia, as his name does not appear on any tax roll. James probably had an arrangement with the owner of the land at the foot of Bull Run Mountain in the northeastern part of Fauquier County where he, his wife and young family lived and tended the land. The lack of title to property most likely caused Whitehouse to uproot his family and travel to Kentucky with his neighbor Mark Kenton. After the elder Kenton's son, Simon, returned from a long absence on the frontier, he bid all to abandon their mean little farms and return with him to a land of opportunity where he would give each one no less than 250 acres of prime land they could call their own.

On 16 September 1784 James Whitehouse relocated his wife, Sarah, and their three children John, Thomas, and Mary to the wilderness frontier of Kentucky with Simon Kenton. According to a list prepared 25 February 1857 by Elizabeth Kenton Arrowsmith, the last surviving member of the party of 40 that included the Whitehouse family, the pioneers had intended to settle at Limestone but due to the number of Indians in the area the pioneers decided to continue on to the Kentucky River. They traveled up the meandering waterway, walled in by great cliffs, until they reached the Danville area. There they disembarked, dismantled their flatboats to use in the building of their cabins and transported their

supplies to the Salt River land Kenton had given them.

James Whitehouse and his family traveled deep into the woodlands, taking title to 100 acres of land on the waters of Quirks Run where Simon Kenton's #2 station was located. On 13 September 1806, James and Sarah Whitehouse deeded 20 acres of this land to Thomas Durban. The land was located in Mercer County and bounded by William Thompson, James Rains and Jeremiah Law. The property was located in the area of today's Needham community, halfway between Danville and Perryville in Boyle County.

The family's last home, built along the branch of Scrubgrass Creek located in today's western section of Boyle County in the Forkland Community, was constructed near a large black oak tree and spring. The log structure, with several additions made over the years, burned in

the 1930s and descendants built another house on the same site using the original stone chimney. The second house burned in the 1960s and was never rebuilt.

Looking back to the early days on the frontier, the 1787 tax records of Mercer County show James Whitehouse charged for one horse and two cattle. The following year Whitehouse had another mouth to feed, a baby son called Benjamin Franklin.

During the years of Benjamin F. Whitehouse's youth his father farmed the rich river bottom soil of his land holdings. On 27 January 1792, months before Kentucky enjoyed statehood, James supplemented the family's income with his public service earnings when he was appointed constable. He continued to earn a wage in that position until 28 August 1798.

(Continued)

By Susan E. Evans McCrobie

