



The Kentuckian

Journal of the First Families of Kentucky

Volume 5 No. 2

Fall 2011



Greetings from the Governor General

Greetings to all members of the First Families of Kentucky. On behalf of the Council, we hope that you are enjoying yourselves and your families this summer.

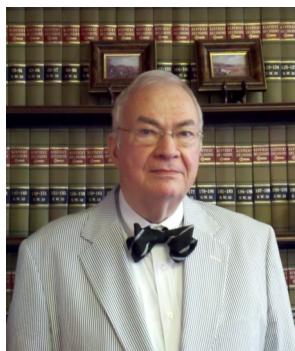
The Council wants to thank you for your continued support as we strive to improve our membership process, work to increase our membership, and otherwise build our Society into an organization that we can all be proud of.

We have experienced modest growth during the past two years. As of July 12th we have 194 members on our rolls and our treasury is growing commensurate with our growth. We

were able to make a contribution to the Hindman Settlement School, which was announced at our June meeting. With continued membership growth we hope to continue to make additional charitable contributions to worthy Kentucky institutions in keeping with our heritage.

I challenge each of you to help us find worthy prospects for membership who descend from a qualified ancestor that entered Kentucky prior to statehood.

Our next meeting is our fall membership meeting to be held at Lexington Country Club on October 1, 2011 beginning at noon. We have



First Families of Kentucky

Luncheon

Saturday, the first of October

Two thousand and eleven

Lexington Country Club

2550 Paris Pike

Lexington, Kentucky

Luncheon at twelve noon

\$30.00

Program by Al Cross

“The Civil War’s Political Legacy
in Kentucky”

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invited noted author, political reporter and pundit, Al Cross, Director, Institute for Rural Journalism and Community Issues and Assistant Extension Professor, School of Journalism and Telecommunications, University of Kentucky, to speak to us. His topic will be the political legacy of Kentucky following the Civil War. We look forward to hearing from him.

I hope to see you there.

William A. Buckaway, Jr. Governor General



Kentucky Buffalo/ Bison

The buffalo were abundant by the time explorers came to the future state of Kentucky. Simon Kenton estimated that he saw 1,500 at one time near a salt spring. The buffalo served as an important source of food for the pioneers, and Boone's settlement subsisted almost entirely on buffalo meat during the cold hard winter of 1780-81. Pioneers traveling west followed the ancient buffalo route through the Cumberland Gap.

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 at 600 Hatherleigh Lane, Louisville, KY 40222

First Families of Kentucky Banquet



Mary David & Ed Myles



Ron Bryant with Mace



David Simpson, Murel & Frieda Wheatley



William Schrader, Sonny Smith



Ann York Franklin



Nancye Early, Jeanette Wortham



Betty & William Buckaway, Jr.



Rachel Mazzanti, Sharon & Gregg Collins, Lynn Shea



Tim Spalding, Nick Spalding, Art Dietz



Mary & Irvin Overall



Shirley Settle & Jack Early



Frances Barr



Giles Light & Doris J. Tabb



Virginia Buckner, Georgia Clemons, June Farris, Emily Utter



Lynn Shea



Laura Jones, Lynn Taylor Wesley



Donna & Leslie Durbin



Leslie & Brett Miller, Sharon Withers



Ron Bryant, Jack Early, Mary David Myles, & William Buckaway



First Families of Kentucky 2011 officers being sworn in by Jack Early at the Pendennis Club on June 4, 2011

On 9 July 1808, James Whitehouse requested the clerk of Mercer County to issue a license for marriage between his 20-year-old son, Benjamin, and 18-year-old Polly Sparrow, as witnessed by Cornelius Whitehouse, Thomas Whitehouse and Henry Sparrow, father of Polly.

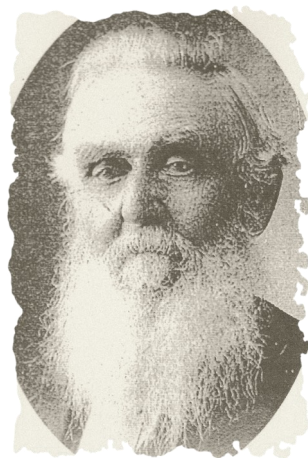
Polly Sparrow, given name Mary Ann, was the daughter of Lucey Shipley Hanks Sparrow and the half sister of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln. Polly, born in 1790 on the Kentucky frontier, was the eldest of eight children born to the Sparrows. After their union, Polly and Benjamin Whitehouse resided at Scrubgrass Creek. There they raised crops, a large family, and lived out all the days of their lives. The 1810 census for Mercer County shows the household of Benjamin Whitehouse with six children. By 1850 Benjamin's name appears in the Boyle County census as the county was carved from Mercer in 1842.

On 29 July 1860, some months before his wife's passing on 4 September 1861, Benjamin set his name to his last will naming the following children: Cassandra Caton, Samuel Whitehouse, Jane Edwards, Dennis Whitehouse, Henry Whitehouse, James Whitehouse, Austin Whitehouse, William Whitehouse, Jackson Whitehouse, Elizabeth Conder, Mary Whitehouse, Sarah Whitehouse, Loucinda Whitehouse, and Martha Ellin Whitehouse. This will was probated in Boyle County Court 20 August 1866 following his demise on 4 October 1865.

Ben and Polly are buried in Whitehouse Cemetery #2 located where Scrubgrass Creek empties into the North Rolling Fork near KY 243 and Wards Branch. James and Sarah Whitehouse were also buried here on the family farm but the graves, marked with fieldstones, can no longer be located.

I am descended from Benjamin Whitehouse through his son, Andrew Jackson Whitehouse. Jackson was born 25 January 1824 in Boyle Co., Kentucky. He lived his life at Gravel Switch in Marion

County, a short distance from his birthplace. Jackson and his wife, Lucinda Tharp, were farmers by trade, Baptist by faith, and parents to ten children. Jackson outlived his wife and on 10 October 1910, at age 86, followed her to the grave, dying at the home of his daughter and my great-great grandmother, Sophia Whitehouse Young. His



Andrew Jackson
Whitehouse

obituary gives insight into his character, "deceased was a man of most equable temperament, always standing fairly and faithfully for the right, as he saw it." The couple is buried at Beech Fork Baptist Church Cemetery (Haysville Church), Gravel Switch, Kentucky.

My great-grandfather, Leslie Andrew Young, was named for his grandfather and very fond of the grand gentleman who was a first cousin to President Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Young honored his grandfather by playing the fiddle at one of his last birthday gatherings. My great grandfather was a farmer. As a small child I enjoyed kneeling on rope bottom chairs at the long dining table to eat. The rope used on those chairs was made from hemp raised on their farm adjacent to the Rolling Fork River. My great grandparents raised several crops and milked cows. L.A. Young and his wife, the former Mattie Ethel Alford, are buried at Beech Fork Baptist Church Cemetery.

Both my mother, Barbara Ann Dye Evans, and grandmother, Annie Laura Young Dye, were instrumental in preserving photos and news clippings regarding the history of the Whitehouse family.

The Forkland Community Center in Boyle County has an extensive genealogy research room. (www.forklandcomctr.org)

Susan Elaine Evans McCrobie

Edward Boone

It has long been understood that Edward Boone looked like his older brother, Daniel. (Draper Mss. 2C53) Edward and Daniel married sisters, Martha and Rebecca Bryan, but the brothers' similarities may have ended there.

Edward Boone was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania on 11-19-1740. He married Martha Bryan in 1759; and was killed by Indians in Bourbon County, Kentucky in 1780.

While Daniel was off exploring the woods and cutting new trails, Edward stayed home with his family in Wilkes County, North Carolina. Edward and Martha had six children, Charity born 1760, Jane in 1762, Mary 1764, George 1767, Joseph 1768, and Sarah 1771. Edward was a community and church leader, served on juries, was a road surveyor, a tax collector, and a constable.

Although for many years the Boones had been Quakers, Edward was baptized in the Mulberry Fields Branch of the Dutchman Creek Baptist Church on 1-22-1774. It was said he loved to sing. He served his church as a deacon and a clerk. He was "called Ned by his family and friends," says his grandson Edward Boone Scholl. It is also stated that Edward "was a peace man." (Draper 23C17.4)

In October of 1779 Edward made the decision to move his family to Kentucky along with Daniel for the promise of free land. Edward Scholl states that his grandfather, Edward, packed 22 horses in addition to the ones the family rode. They traveled through the Cumberland Gap, up the Wilderness Trail and settled at Boone Station not far from Ft. Boonesborough, arriving in December of 1779. Fifteen family members shared the station. (Draper 22C55) The Virginia government had authority to issue land certificates for 400 acres where a settler's right of occupation was established. (Gerald Collins book "Edward Boone 1740-1780") Hearings began October 13, 1779 and if the settlers in N. C. were to

receive valid land claims, it was imperative that they return to Kentucky and submit their claim. A large group started for Kentucky and the exodus was described as "like an army movement." The night time camp stretched a half mile long. After meeting with the Virginia Land Commission, Daniel, his brother, Squire, and his son, Israel, were granted land. Edward apparently did not receive any land.

Edward continued living at Boone Station, caring for his family and hunting for food. Because the Boone Station was so remote and traveling to the county seat was dangerous, Edward was one of the May 1, 1780 signers of Petition #12 that resulted in splitting Kentucky County, Virginia into three counties: Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln. Part of the petition reads, "That the Militia Inhabitants of the north side of Kaintucky amount to about 400 with 11 fortified posts... that the nearest settlement to the Courthouse is at least 40 miles and the farthest about 70 miles... that the river Kaintucky is rendered impassable half the year by high waters and is ever inconvenient and dangerous..." The petition was approved by the Virginia Legislature.

Edward had lived in Kentucky less than a year when he was killed by Indians on 11-6-1780, while he and Daniel were returning from the Blue Licks to make salt. They had stopped along a stream in Bourbon County to rest and let their horses drink. Edward sat by the stream, near a Buckeye tree, cracking nuts, while Daniel went off into the woods hunting game. Indians lurking nearby stabbed Edward seven times then scalped and stole his coat and pantaloons. (22C60) Daniel escaped, running about 40 miles, to Boone Station. The next morning Daniel, with a party of men, went in search of Edward's killers. They did not find the Indians, but found and buried Edward Boone near the Buckeye tree. Martha never remarried and remained in Kentucky until her death in 1793.

The creek was named Boone Creek in Edward's honor. Today a Buckeye tree stands in

the same spot, perhaps grown from a seedling of the old tree. In 1998 the death site of Edward Boone was designated a Kentucky Landmark. In 2001 a Kentucky Historical Highway Marker was installed about a mile east of Little Rock, Kentucky.

(Reprinted with permission of the author Rochelle Evans Cochran and *The Compass*) Richard Deavers

John Michael Troutman

My ancestor, John Michael Troutman, (born 23 Oct. 1738 and died 13 Apr. 1814) immigrated to America as a young child of eight years old from the Palatine area of Germany. It is implied in various records that he first lived in Pennsylvania. Later his family moved to northern Frederick County, Maryland, where Michael lived for several years prior to the Revolutionary War. Michael was married twice in Frederick County, Maryland. He married Rebecca Beard, daughter of John Beard of Frederick County ca. 1762. Records show the following children; John, who married Joanna B. Brainbridge; Caty, married Jacob Ambrose; Peter, married 1. Peggy Ducan, and 2. Catherine Spurgeon; Michael, who lived in South Carolina; Anna and Joseph whose only record is their baptism; Leonard, married Caty Wilhite; and Elizabeth (Betty), married James Carrico. Michael and Rebecca settled in the Middletown Valley of The Catoctin District of Frederick County, Maryland in the 1760s where he served as a captain in the militia. In 1775 and 1776 he was a member of the Committee of Observation in Frederick County. He was also an elder in the Middleton Lutheran Church. Rebecca died ca. 1782.

His second marriage was to Elizabeth Shroeder on 4 January 1784. Their children were Elizabeth; Abraham, who married Nellie Magruder; Isaac, married Elizabeth James; Jacob, married 1. Ursula Magruder and 2. Lucinda Holmes; Barbara; Mary, married Jonathan Simmons, Jr.; Philip; Margaret, married Lewis Brown; Caty. Their daughter

Rebecca (born 30 Dec. 1791 and died 17 June 1874) married John Patterson, who was from Ireland, on 30 March 1809 in Bullitt County, Kentucky, my line of descent. Their son, James Patterson married Parmelia Mattingly, daughter of Bennett and Mary Eleanor Whitefield Mattingly. James and Parmelia's son, Richard Patterson, married Susan Pruitt, daughter of John B. and Nancy Thomas Pruitt. Their daughter, Etta Patterson, married Walter E. Durbin, son of Joseph Warren and Martha "Mattie" R. Cabbage Durbin, daughter of John S. and Susan Lucile Smoot Cabbage, who were the parents of Clarice Durbin, my mother.

In 1780 Michael can be found in Kentucky serving in the Lincoln County Militia during July and August under Captain Permenas Brisco in General George Rogers Clark's expedition against the Shawnee Indians. Michael enlisted on July 20, 1780 and was discharged on August 21, 1780. His total time of service was 33 days and his pay was two pounds, four shillings. While in Kentucky, Michael took part in the defense of the frontier habitations, assisted in road building and entered claims for more than three thousand acres of land. He returned to Maryland where he resumed his captaincy in the local militia. However Kentucky was never far from his mind. His sons John and Peter, as well as daughter Caty and her husband, Jacob Ambrose, moved to Kentucky in the 1780s. By 1788 most members of Michael's family had moved to Kentucky.

Michael soon made plans to join them. In early 1792 He settled near Shepherdsville in Bullitt County. He had been the first family member to visit Kentucky and the last to settle there. In Kentucky he was a large land owner and a year before his death had acquired 3,743 acres of land in what is now Bullitt, Nelson, Washington, Jefferson, Fayette, Henry, Grayson, Breckinridge, Garrard, and Hardin Counties. He was a farmer, land speculator, and successful businessman, operating mills and

tanneries along Cedar Creek near the Salt River.

Michael Troutman's will written April 10, 1814, two months before his death, bequeathed his extensive land holdings, including nine plantations, mills, and money to his wife, Elizabeth, and 14 surviving children. Children from both marriages considered Michael's will unfair and this generated litigation that prevented settlement of his estate for 15 years.

Michael Troutman contributed to the early settlement of Kentucky with his hard work, business skills and his ability to manage his money. He was truly a first family Kentucky pioneer. (References furnished on request.) Robert A. Wagel

William Goose/Gontz

Wilhelm Gontz was born ca. 1760 in Manheim Township, York County, Pennsylvania. In the year 1785 Wilhelm married Katreena Catherine Yenowine, daughter of Captain Johann Leonard Yenowine and Margaret Wentz. After the birth of their son, John, in 1790, they decided to change their name from Gontz to Goose because they wanted a more Americanized name.

In 1790 there was a large influx of German families from York County, Pennsylvania, into Jefferson County, Kentucky. Among the arrivals was William Goose, a wheelwright, wagon maker, and furniture-maker making tables, chairs, cupboards, the Jackson Press, and was the creator of beautiful spinning wheels. Spinning, dyeing, and weaving were a part of William and Catherine's life. William began his trade at Lynn Station to earn the money to purchase land for his family. He made tables for each of his children.

William purchased lot #5 and a four-acre tract of land in the original Brunerstown layout (Jeffersontown). He built a two-story log building for his business and a two-story log home with six rooms on his new land with the help of his brothers-in-law

and neighbors, Samuel Blankenbaker and Moses Tyler. The log house burned in 1925. Two houses remain on the land William and Catherine settled. One of these houses still has the logs inside and the other house is where I was born. I have the original deeds to the lots, three of the tables he made and other items from Catherine's home.

Children born to the family were John, Jacob, Samuel, Mary, Catherine, William, Jr., Leonard, and George.

In July 1813, the Jefferson County Court granted Catherine Yenowine Goose a divorce from William Goose. In 1824 William married Elizabeth Risinger, a widow. Catherine never remarried. William Goose died 1828/30.

In 1828 the land holdings were: 570 acres on Floyds Fork, four acres in Jeffersontown, and 270 acres on Chenoweth Run.

My Kentucky ancestors born on the original land William and Catherine purchased were: William Goose, II in 1804, Preston William Goose 1831, Sallie Etta Goose 1867, Irene Weller Goose Cheatham 1908, and Sallie Louise Cheatham Smith 1938.

Sallie Cheatham Smith



August 1908— on the porch is Herbert Leonard Goose, Sallie Etta Goose, three ladies who helped in the home, and baby Irene Weller Goose Cheatham, mother of Sallie. This house was built by Preston Goose in 1855.



Hindman Settlement School

The First Families of Kentucky Board has chosen the Hindman Settlement School as our first recipient for a \$500 donation. The school is located on a mountaintop in Knott County, in the heart of the Appalachian region of southeastern Kentucky. The

school was established in 1902 by May Stone and Katherine Petit. It was the forerunner of the public school system in this remote area and introduced two new educational ideas, industrial education and kindergarten. Earning the name “the best school in the mountains,” it transformed the community of Hindman and contributed to the region’s progress.

Students no longer live on campus. The Settlement School has always focused on meeting needs that are not being met. The school runs the East Kentucky Tutorial Program for children with dyslexic characteristics and their parents. It has been extremely successful. Along with other programs they provide an adult GED program. The school receives no state or federal funds, depending on endowments, individual, and corporate donors.

