

BREATHITT COUNTY
EARLY SETTLERS

Blantons - Gays

Blantons related to Cockrells

(1)

Judge William H. Blanton, came here from Owsley County where he was born in 1848. He married Miss Nancy Ann Burton of Breathitt, July 7, 1867. Henry Gay, father of Mrs. Blanton's mother, Mary (Gay) Burton, came to Perry County from Virginia. He died in Perry County in 1830. Gay's Creek, Perry County, is named for him.

(2)

Mr. Gay came from Virginia and down the North Fork of the Kentucky River, settled on Gay's Creek, later named for him. He came bringing a canoe, carrying it on his shoulders when crossing from one stream to another. He brought very little else with him. When paddling along the streams in the wilderness, the canoe brakes grew so heavy and so tall they met over his head, so he parted them with his paddle as he sailed along.

(3)

Judge William H. Blanton was elected and served as County Judge, 1886-
(1)
1894; elected to same office again, and served 1898-1892. He was elected County attorney in 1909 served one term. He died July 2, 1922.

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- (1) Mrs. Samuel J. Cockrell, Main Street, Jackson, Ky. & Jackson Hustler, newspaper, Ed. John J. Dickie, Pubs. same date 6/17/1892.
 - (2) Mrs. Samuel J. Cockrell, Main Street, Jackson, Ky.
 - (3) County Judge's & Justice of the Peace Bond Book, page 13, Co. Ct. Clk's office, Court House, Jackson, Ky.
 - (4) Mrs. Dora Little) Blanton, daughter-in-law, Highland Avenue, Jackson, Ky.
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~~Breathitt Co. Deeds of the Breathitt Co.~~

Cole -- Sam Cole was the first settler in Breathitt Co. of the earlier Coles. Came from Owsley County. Settled in Jackson 1845. Moved by wagons. Lots of household goods. Decent Irish and English mixed. Most all of Coles have been merchants. Mr. Cole is now 93 years old.

Collier--- Filmore Collier. First Collier to settle in Breathitt came from Virginia. Seven children. English decent.

Kash -- William Kash first to settle in Breathitt. Settled about four or five miles upon Quicksand. Came from Virginia around 1797. Scotch-Irish. This family has had several Dr's also Lawyers. Kelly Baek has practiced law in Washington D.C. for several years. Greenbrier Co. Va.

Bays -- W.H. Bayes came to Breathitt around 1882, from Magoffin Co. Moved in wagons had very little household goods. All of their furniture was hand made. Scotch Irish decent. Several teachers.

Landrum -- first to settle in Breathitt was Rubin Washington. Came from Virginia to Letcher County, was a Medithos circuit rider. Moved in boat from Whitburg to the mouth of Lost Creek where he settled. English decent. R.B. Landrum was preacher helped organize the first Methodist Church in Jackson.

John Hargis was the first to move to Jackson after town was established in 1839. Came from Pikeville on the Big Sandy, reared ten children six sons four daughters.

Patricks - Alexandra Patricks was one of first settlers of Breathitt Co. Came from Madison County around 1820. Settled at the mouth of Lick Branch on the North Fork River. They walked into Breathitt had but little household goods and stock. Mt. Patrick worked at the salt wells. Was Scotch Irish decent. He was clerk of Breathitt County court also circuit court for about twenty-five years. Mr. J.E. Patrick of Jackson who is a very old citizen is a grandson of Alexandra Patrick.

turner
COPIES
Box 12
5/14/15

Old Nedie Turner the great grandfather of big Berry Turner who now is 87 years old. Was the first one to settle in Breathitt Co. Settled at the mouth of Elesome Creek. Came from North Carolina, Scot County. Rode horseback and walked drove sleds. Scotch Irish descent. There is a record of Big Berry Turner that breaks all records in Breathitt. He is the father of twenty two children. Grandfather of one hundred and eight grandchildren. The great grandfather of one hundred and twelve children. The great-great grandfather of four children. He was borned Feb. 12, 1853. Married when he was nineteen. This is direct from Mr. Turner himself.

Deaton

John Deaton was the first to settle in Breathitt about 1840. Came from Virginia, walked through. First settled on Grape Vine in Perry County. Then later moved to Wolf Coal from there to Crockettville, in Breathitt. John Deaton was a member of legislature. Two schoolteachers of the old generation. About seventy five percent of the younger generation are school teachers. Alex Deaton was high Sheriff of Breathitt.

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COHIST

Box 1
Grel 15

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Amis

Willie Amis was forst of this family to settle in Breathitt. Came from Clay County. Settled on Longs Creek in Breathitt County about 1836 or 1837. Came through on horseback.

Tom	Amis, Captain	- 14	Ky.	Vol.	Inf.	Civil War
John	" Lieut.	"	"	"	"	"
Wile	" 2nd "	"	"	"	"	"
Anderson	" Private	"	"	"	"	"
Alfred	" "	"	"	"	"	"
Robert	" "	"	"	"	"	"
Bill	" "	"	"	"	"	"

There were several teachers and preachers.

Robert Amis, Deputy Sheriff
Alfred " " Constable

Willie Amis married Elizabeth Bowling and through the Bowlings the blood lineage is traced to pocahontas about 13 generations.

COHIST

Box 1
6/1/15

Sewell Tom Sewell was the first settler of the Sewell Family. Came here in 1800. Came from Tennessee, Claiborne County-name of place where they lived was Tazlwell. Married Jona Turner in Harlan County. First Sewell came over from England with Lord Baltimore as his secretary. Tom Sewell was a very poor man when he came to Breathitt. But when he moved from here to Fayette County he owned large boundaires of land. Also was a successful merchant. He walked through from Tennessee had very little furniture for his home. Bud Sewell was and a Confederate Soldier. Great many were school teachers, book-keepers. Most all the Sewells were tall. English decent.

Cundiff T.G. Cundiff was one of the first settlers in Breathitt County. Came from old Virginia. Settled on Frozen, on what was known as the Cockrell farm. Married a Gabbard, who lived on Puncheon Camp. They walked through. Bought some stock, and household goods. Later on moted to War Creek and bought thirteen hundred acres of land for three pairs of oxen and on hog rifle gun. Cundiff's were all farmers and school teachers.

Johnson. Thomas Johnson was one of the earliest settlers of the Johnson Family and came here from Bunclam Co., N.C. about one hundred years ago. He settled near the mouth of Turkety Creek. He and his folks disagreed about a certain matter so he left home and came to Kentucky. Stayed about two years. His folks learned where he was and wrote for him to come back. So he returned, his father gave him stock, household goods also 5 negro slaves to bring back with him. He also brought back seven brothers with him who settled in different parts of Eastern Kentucky. Early generation were all farmers. Later there were

Box 1
4/15

lawyers, preachers and school teachers. They are of Welsh decent.

CARDWELL. John W. Cardwell was first to come to Breathitt Co. He first settled in Harland but only a short time, later moving to Breathitt around 1820, settled at the mouth of Pan Bowl Branch, in a small log cabin. He came from Tennessee, near Knoxville. The Cardwells are Scotch Irish. The Cardwell family is a very prominent family of Breathitt. John W. Cardwell was County and Circuit Court Clerk jointly. Charles O. Cardwell was county judge of this County. Edwin B. Cardwell was Circuit Court Clerk. Thomas P. Cardwell served in both houses, Legislative, Senate, Thomas P. Cardwell, Jr was in the Spanish American War, also a school teacher. Charles O. Cardwell was a lawyer.

CRAWFORD. Archibald Crawford came to Breathitt before this county was ever made a county. Came from Virginia to Telega which is now a part of the County, but at the time they settled here wasnt a part of Breathitt. Raised a large family at Telega, later they moved into Breathitt. They walked through from Virginia. Came through the Cumberland Gap and down the Cumberland River. Kentucky had not been made a State long when they came here. The Crawfords are Scotch Irish. Othol was once known as Crawford. The railroad changed the name, from Crawford to Othol, The Crawfords were all industrious people, owned large boundaries of land also were merchants.

RUSSELL. John Russell was born and raised in Lee County, Virginia. Came here in 1856. Settled at Clayhole on Troublesome. Land belonged to Henderson Combs, walked through by Pine Mountains and Black Mountain, then on down the river. Seven Children. The Valley in Virginia where they moved from was called Sugar Run. They had very little furniture. They were a number of school teachers. A.C. Russell was Jailer for two terms. Circuit Court Clerk one term. Alfred Russell was County Court Clerk two terms. County atty. two terms.

COHIST

Box 4
File 15

Some lawyers. One preacher. Scotch Irish decent. Tall-light haired, William Russell owned large boundaires of land. Grandfather didn't wnat to own land, because he had taxes to pay. Wpuld'n't even pay rent, just moved from place to place. On Troublesome named a branch Russell's Branch. At one time all of the early settlers of Russells lived on Russell's Branch.

TERRY. Ike C. Terry about 1839 Breathitt was made a county right after he moved here. He was ninteen years old in May. He fell among the Gabbards and married. Came from Pike County and settled on Long's Creek lived there from three to four years. First child was born and lived to be two years old. Died and was buried on Terry's Branch. Afterwards came to Turkey Creek. He settled there and raised a large family. Died there. The Creek was named Bowam Fork. Ike Terry said that wouldn't do to let go by that name so he changed the name to Honey Run. Twelve or thirteen children. ^{Two} To of the boys were captured in Civil War and died at Lake Eire. Ike C. Terry was raised in Pike County. His father came from Virginia. The Terry's walked in here. Would hunt and fish awhile then go back and bring some more of their relatives in. Owned large boundaries of land. Number of Terry's were teachers. Some were merchants. Irish decent. Jake Terry is one of the oldest teachers. Turkey Creek got its name this way. Some people were hunting- While stopping there this creek emptied into the North Fork River. They saw a big white turkeyfly up the creek just as they got ready to shoot. Some one else shot the turkey and it fell in the Creek. Never did know whether an Indian or White man shot the turkey.

Breathitt County

Early Settlers - Cardwells

(1) John Cardwell came from Knoxville, Tenn., about 1825. He first settled in Harlan County where his son Thomas P. Cardwell, Sr., was born in 1829. He brought his family to Breathitt about 1830(?). John Cardwell was associated with Thomas Sewell, assisting in the operation of Sewell's stores of which he had several. (Sewell purchased timber extensively, later moving to Clay's Ferry, Fayette County, where he died). John Cardwell and his wife had several children, 6 sons and 3 daughters. He died in 1876 and was buried in the cemetery, then situated on what is a part of Highland Avenue and a part of Lees College Campus. Mr. John Cardwell's body was exhumed and moved to Marcum Heights cemetery and reinterred there about 1889, for at this time the street was under course of being changed from the hollow to higher ground. Thomas P. Cardwell Sr., (the son born in Harlan Co.). married a Miss Ellen South, daughter of Jeremiah South (father of Breathitt Co.). Thomas P. Cardwell Sr., was elected Representative to the Kentucky Legislature from Breathitt and serving 1863-65. He was elected to the State Senate from the district of which Breathitt County formed a part, serving 1865-69. He was reelected to the House of Representatives, Kentucky State Legislature, serving 1871-73. Thomas P. Cardwell, Sr., and his wife, Ellen (South) Cardwell had Thomas P. Cardwell, Jr., is their son. He served in the U.S. Army, 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Kentucky Infantry, full volunteer regiment, 1898-1900. He was elected City Police Judge of Jackson, serving 1902-11. Lieutenant Caldwell, or better known as Judge Caldwell, is a large real estate owner and operator. He has never married, but he, together with his mother, till her death, reared the youngest daughter, a posthumous child, of his sister, Corderia (Cardwell) Cox. Doctor Braxton D. Cox, her husband, was assassinated in 1902 while on his way home about 9 o'clock at night walking down the hillside of Court St. He was considered "a physician of more than ordinary merit."

The Cox's had 2 sons and 3 daughters. One son, Edward Greendorf, was a graduate of the Louisville Pharmacy department of Louisville University. He volunteered with the Kentucky National Guards and served with the U.S. Army in Mexico 1916-17. He was transferred to Co. K, 148th Infantry (Ohio) 37th Division, commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant, transferred to the 5th Division and saw much service overseas during the World War. One daughter still lives in Jackson, married here. The youngest child, posthumus, was educated by her uncle, Judge Thomas P. Cardwell, Jr., also lives in Jackson, a clerk in the First National Bank. Her grandmother died in 1914 when Miss B. Cox was 12 years old.

(3)

Among the other sons of John Cardwell were: John W. Cardwell, elected Circuit Court Judge, serving 1874-1878, and reelected to the same office, serving 1882-1886. John W. Cardwell's son, E.B. Cardwell, was elected and served as Circuit Judge about 1914(?).

(4) Daniel Cardwell, son of John Cardwell, serves as Captain of Co. G, Three Forks Battalion, near the close of the Civil War, with the Union Army. (P. 789).

Charles O. Cardwell, eldest son of Thomas P. Cardwell, Sr., practiced law. He was elected Breathitt Co. Judge 1888. He was elected Breathitt Co. Attorney, 1900. He moved to Wolfe Co. and later moved out west to Oklahoma. He died there.

His brother E.B. had

(5) He was married to Miss Margaret Combs, 1879/ married her sister in 1887. (6)

~~His brother E.B. had (6)~~

P.

(7) Jerry Cardwell, another son of Thomas Cardwell, Sr., was convicted, sentenced and served time in the Ky. Penitentiary for the shooting of during the Hargis-Cockrell feud. He returned to Breathitt living here till his death a few years ago. He was considered a good citizen during the latter years of his life. He married a few years previous to his death.

Bibliography (1) Judge T.P. Cardwell, real estate dealer, Main St., Jackson

(2) From private files of M.E.F. Bishop, all rights reserved, but contributed to this work.

- (3) Miscel. Bond Book. Co. Ct. Clerk's office, Court House, Jackson, Ky.
- (4) Report of Adj. Gen. of the State of Ky. Vol. No 2, p. 789, 1861-66, pub.
at the Yeoman Office, 1867, printer, John H. Harvey, public printer, Frankfort.
- (5) Marriage Bond Book, Vol. 2, P. 148, County Clerk's office.
- (6) " 4, P. 241
- (7) See records at Frankfort Penitentiary.

(1) Jeremiah (Jerry) Cardwell, a brother of former City Police Judge T.P. Cardwell, Main St., Jackson, was sentenced to two years for the fatal shooting of Tide Hargis and the late Judge James (Jim) Hargis. (Feudal fame). He was pardoned before serving any time by former Gov. Bradley, a relative of the family through the Souths. Jerry's mother was a South.

Bib. (1) Mrs. Samuel J. Cockrell, Jackson

BREATHITT COUNTY
SUPPLEMENT

EARLY SETTLERS

Cardwells

(I) Jeremiah (Jerry) Cardwell, a brother of former City Police Judge T. P.

Cardwell, Main Street, Jackson, Ky., was convicted and sentenced to two years for the fatal shooting of Tide Hargis, a brother of A. H. Hargis and the late Judge James (Jim) Hargis (Feudal fame). He was pardoned, before serving any time, by former Governor Bradley, a relative of the family through the Souths. Jerry's mother was a South.

Bibliography

(I) Mrs. Samuel J. Cockrell, Main Street, Jackson, Ky.

BREATHITT COUNTYEARLY SETTLERS

Cockrells

(I) The Cockrell family have been and are considered one of the most prominent ever living in Breathitt County. In the early part of the nineteenth century, nine brothers, from a family of ten brothers, came to Kentucky from Virginia. Joseph, Alexander, Morgan and James moved to Missouri. Joseph was the father of the Hon. F. M. Cockrell, United States Senator from Missouri, for thirty years. Daniel was killed in the war of 1812. John, William, Simon and Jerry (Jeremiah) settled in what is now Breathitt County. "Jerry Cockrell lived and died on Quicksand. (This means a part of the country along the Quicksand Creek. MFB.). A stream, Cockrell's Fork rising in Perry County, flows through a part of Breathitt emptying into Lost Creek at Ned, (a new school house is situated here. MFB.) some five miles from the confluence of Lost Creek with Troublesome Creek. This Cockrell's Fork is some 15 miles south of Jackson.

"Jeremiah Cockrell had two sons, Simon and Thomas, They migrated to Arkansas in 1839.

John Cockrell lived on the south side of the river (North Fork of the Kentucky River, MFB) at the War Shoal, four miles below the present site of Jackson. He was a great hunter, a second Daniel Boone, and spent much of his time on the Western frontier among the Indians by whom he was finally killed in 1828. He left a widow, known as Aunt Milly, one son, John and three daughters. John Jr. married at the age of 41. He moved to Arkansas in 1839. (page 14)
One daughter married Jerry South (see hist. sketch of Jeremiah South, already sent in, dated 7/7/1939 MFB.); another daughter married Dick South, a cousin (page 15) (2) of Jeremiah. He served as 1st Sergeant in Company B, Fifth Regular Infantry, Consolidated with Kentucky Volunteers, Sept. 7, 1862, Commanded by his cousin, William T. Berry South, Confederate Army, during the Civil War: a third daughter

Breathitt County

married Adrian Hays."

(I) Aunt Milly Cockrell, wife of John Sr., was considered a very remarkable woman. She was about five feet ten inches in height, very unusual in the Cockrell and South families. (The Cockrell men of the last two generations are large and tall, but they take after the Jetts. MFB.) Intellectually she was considered very bright, comparing favorably with any lady in Kentucky at the time. She was very religious and was the first member to join what was then called the Campbellite Church (Christian Church of Disciples of current date. MFB.). The only organized church of any denomination within a stretch of 125 miles, in the valley of the North of the Kentucky River and its tributaries, was a small Baptist Church at the mouth of the Quicksand River about three miles south of Jackson.

The nearest church, of which Aunt Milly (Mrs. John Cockrell, MFB) was a member, was at Hazel Green (Wolfe County, MFB), a distance of twenty-one miles. She attended three or four annual meetings held there by the Rev. John Smith, (known as "Raccoon" Smith) among the first pioneer preachers of the Christian Church in Kentucky. Aunt Milly thought very highly of him. She attended the Hazel Green Church during the summer months, for several years during the 1830s. She travelled alone on horseback through the wilderness where but few people lived. She always stopped at the home of Green Trimble, father of "Green Trimble" usually going there on Fridays and returning to her home on Mondays. (She was the great grandmother of South Trimble, see hist. of South. MFB).

The third brother, William Cockrell, was a farmer, a surveyor, a school teacher and a preacher. He removed to Missouri about 1834, but returned to Breathitt in a few years. Green Trimble attended his school about sixty days when seven years old.

William Cockrell had six sons and four daughters. All of the children, except one daughter, Elizabeth, moved to Missouri. She married William Davis,

Box 1
File 15

Breathitt County

the school master who lived in Breathitt County. (page 15)

(3) An unrecorded option, County Court Clerk's office, was given to the William Cockrell, 26th September, 1829, from John McKinley, for 10 acres at \$5.00 per acre---and a deed from John Speed North to William Cockrell, October 20, 1829. This option was on land lying in a Patent to "Ephraim Thompson dated 17th May, 1784, and the T. D. Roberts Patent dated 13th of May, 1785, estimated to contain 1,000 to 1,500 acres, more or less.

"Simon Cockrell married Miss Polly Smith. They had eleven sons and two daughters. All, except one son married and had families. Vardaman and Miles emigrated to Missouri about 1835. Miles was killed in a fight at Independence, Missouri, leaving a widow and two sons who returned to Kentucky in 1843. James was killed by a tree falling on him, Harrison and Simon, Jr. both died in Estill County from the effects of pistol wounds. Mc Kinley was a minister of the Christian Church. He died at the early age of 37. Frank and Henry were both insane for many years preceeding their death."

Simon Cockrell Sr. lived in that part of Breathitt which was taken from Estill County formed in 1808. He had lived in Estill County for 31 years. (page 16)
When Breathitt County was formed, (April 4, 1939, act approved). Simon Cockrell Sr. made a gift of ten acres, for the site of the county seat. This was named Breathitt Town, later changed to Jackson, in honor of Andrew Jackson. This site included the square in which the Court House and Jail are erected.

(4)

Simon Cockrell and his wife, Mary (Smith) Cockrell, at their decease were buried on their home property, custom among the Mountain people, especially during the early days. This property, the burial ground excepted, passed into the George Sewell family, but it always bears the name of the "Si. Bend." for its former owner. (John Jones is the present owner. MBF). These two graves are covered with the rock tombstones cut in the shape of the casket shape of

Breathitt County

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the 1890's. These are set on top of the graves, resting on small corner stones sunken in the earth.
(4) & (5)

A stream in the Frozen Creek Valley was named for Simon Cockrell. Cockrell's Fork has its confluence with Cope's Fork itself a tributary of Frozen Creek, closely to the small bridge on Cope's Fork, but generally known as "the Cockrell Fork Bridge of Frozen. During the recent flood disaster, this bridge was washed off the abutments, down the creek some distance, and together with uprooted trees and other debris washed up on the shore of the creek.

A farm about one half mile farther beyond the bridge, toward Lexington, formerly belonging to U.S. Commissioner Samuel J. Cockrell and his wife, but recently sold to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Howard, was devastated, all crops swept away, dwelling house and all out buildings swept off and utterly destroyed. Mrs. Howard and two children were drowned, bodies recovered and identified. Mr. Howard's body has not been recovered to date. Mrs. Howard was a niece of Mrs. Samuel J. Cockrell, a brother's daughter. Simon Cockrell Sr. father of James Cockrell, James Cockrell father of Clifton Cockrell, Clifton Cockrell father of U.C. Commissioner Samuel J. Cockrell and Tom Cockrell Samuel Cockrell married Miss Roberta Blanton, daughter of County Judge William H. Blanton; they have one son, Ollie James Cockrell, atty-at-law, practising in the Jackson Course. He married a Miss Susan Bach of the Quicksand Bachs.

Samuel J. Cockrell was elected and served as Sheriff of Breathitt County, 1926-1929; was elected and served as Jailer of Breathitt County, 1930-1933; and was appointed United States Commissioner, Eastern Kentucky District April 1936.
(1)

Simon Cockrell Sr. was regarded as being the wealthiest man in either Estill or Breathitt counties, owning many slaves and large bodies of timber and coal lands. At that time the latter was regarded as of little value. While a citizen of Estill County he lived nearly 50 miles from his county seat, and it

required three days to make the trip. (page 16)

(6) Following the organization of Breathitt County, Simon Cockrell paid taxes on the following property," in the year 1840:----500 acres of land on the North Fork of the Kentucky River (the site for Jackson, 10 acres was in this piece of land. MFB), value \$1,600; 1,000 acres on War Creek. value \$800; 33,000 acres on Frozen Creek (it is told that he owned from the head to the mouth of the Frozen Creek, MFB), value \$1,300; 10 slaves, value \$3,000; 9 horse; 100 head of cattle; three children between 7 and 17 years of age. The full valuation of this property was \$15,560."

(1) Simon Cockrell Sr. was a money lender at 10 per cent interest, never charging any more nor taking any less. He handled a good many cattle which he raised at little expense. He had no grass, but depended on the peavine for summer, and the hundreds of acres he owned, covered with cane and other winter forage, was amply sufficient to take his stock through the winter without additional feed.

The only market for all the cattle raised in the Mountain part of Eastern Kentucky was in Virginia, principally Loudon and adjoining counties in the Shenadoah Valley, where the blue grass for grazing purposes was said to be equal to Kentucky. Every year up till the beginning of the Civil War, many thousand head of cattle were driven from this state to Virginia; there being no stock scales in the county, they were sold by the head, averaging \$10.00 per head for three year old steers. Since the close of the War, Mt. Sterling has been the great cattle market for all this part of the country. Mr. Cockrell sold his cattle to a Mr. Vanmeter of Winchester, only. His confidence in the honesty of Mr. Vanmeter was unbounded, having sent him as many as fifty and seventy-five head of cattle at a time, requesting him to pay whatever he thought the cattle were worth.

Breathitt County

Mr. Cockrell was a clever and an honest man, and had many redeeming traits. He was never known to refuse to extend the helping hand to the poor; and was devoted to his friends. But to his enemies or to those who had incurred his displeasure he would not speak to or have anything to do with; and for any wrong or insult given there was no forgiveness on his part. He was never known to attend church or participate in any religious devotions, or to lend his presence to any religious gatherings, except a certain baptizing at Jackson on one occasion.

There was a protracted meeting (spoken of in cities as "religious revivals") (MFB), held at Jackson by Rev. Joseph Nickell, who represented a denomination that preached that preached the doctrine of baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and that the remission occurred in the act of baptizing. Fourteen persons joined the church during the meeting, and at the close they all went down to the river to be baptized. Among the converts was a man who had formerly been a tenant to Mr. Cockrell's and with whom he had had some difficulty. Mr. Cockrell happened to be in town that day and he followed along with the large crowd of over 150 persons to see the baptizing. As his former tenant was being immersed, Cockrell called to the parson in his loud stertorian voice that could be distinctly heard a quarter of a mile, and (page 17) said, 'Souse him again, Joe, for he is a dam't dirty dog, and it will take two dips to wash away his sins!'

Simon Bohanan, a prominent citizen of Woodford County, purchased the tract of land on the north side of the river opposite the mouth of Cane Creek when it was a part of Estill County, and improved it very handsomely as a home for himself and two sons, Lewis and Henry, who were gentlemen of Education and refinement and also as a summer home for his wife and two lovely daughters, who would come up from Woodford County via. Hazel Green on horseback and spend the summer months. (7) (This house contained eight rooms, two

Breathitt County

stories, and the lumber in it all had been hand hewed. The house was torn down a few years since by the present owner, Mr. and Mrs. Green Bach, of Jackson, Kentucky, and the good timbers used in the construction of a more modern seven room house. This farm is on a part of the Panbowl section of the county. MFB.). "Henry Woodford married Miss Pauline Cockrell, daughter of Simon Cockrell Sr. and Louis Woodford married a daughter of William Haddix, two of the wealthiest ladies in the county. Both sons, with their families and slaves, migrated to Texas a few years before the Civil War. (page 18)

I was more intimately acquainted with Miss Anne Allen than any young lady in the county. I boarded with her sister, Mrs. Nick Hays, for several months while she was a member of the family. She was regarded as being the brightest and one of the handsomest young ladies in the county and intellectually she had no superior. She afterwards married James Cockrell (page 8) (son of Simon Cockrell Jr. MFB.), and was the grandmother of City Marshall Jim Cockrell, who was assassinated on the streets of Jackson several years ago, 1902, during the Hargis-Cockrell feud (it is said that he died in the performance of his duty. He was a brother of U.S. Commissioner Samuel J. Cockrell and a son of Clifford Cockrell. Clifford Cockrell died while his children were small, I have not learned the cause of his death. Another son, Tom Cockrell, got into an argument with Ben Hargis, a brother of former Senator A. H. Hargis, of Hargis Bank. Ben shot him twice and he shot Ben who died within a few days from the wounds. Tom Cockrell was arrested and the case transferred to Powell County. He was in the Circuit Court of Powell County and acquitted on "Self defense". (It was a short time before this that Doctor Cox, already referred to in the Caldwell History was shot and killed. "Doctor Cox had been appointed guardian of the Clifton Cockrell children. He had been to Lexington to employ defense counsel for Tom Cockrell and a few nights later when Doctor Cox was a few yards from

Breathitt County

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his home, going down the hill from his office, a voice called to him from across the street. Doctor Cox stopped, turned and replied---then three load of buckshot were poured into his body, killing him instantly. Twenty-eight buckshot were removed from his body after being removed to his home." (Jim and Tom were older than Samuel J. U.S. Com. MFB).

Mrs. Samuel J. Cockrell's lineage in direct line to Pocahanta follows on next page.

Bibliography

- (1) Green Trimble "Recollections of Breathitt" written at 90 years of age and about twenty years ago.
 - (2) Adjutant's Report, Confederate Kentucky Volunteers, War 1861-1865. Vol. 1, page 210-212, kindly lent by Captain A. C. Cope, World War Veteran, and commander of State Military Company 38. Jackson, Kentucky.
 - (3) File No. 2, Unrecorded Deeds, "Misc. bundle, Vault Co. Ct. Clk's office Court House, Jackson, Kentucky.
 - (4) Mrs. Samuel J. Cockrell, wifr of U.S. Commissioner, Main Street, Jackson Kentucky.
 - (5) Map of Breathitt County, prepared by the Kentucky Department of Highways; lent by County Judge Pearl Campbell, Court House, Jackson, Ky. (current).
- Mrs. Samuel J. Cockrell traces her lineage on her mother's side, direct to Pocahantas: She is the daughter of Doctor William Gay, on the maternal side. Her father was County Judge two terms and served one term as County Attorney.
- (4) The late Judge William H. Blanton remarked during his later years of life, that had he known as much law when he was twenty-one as he did in later years he "would not have slept on his rights." His wife inherited some property,

Breathitt County

coming of age she and her husband did not claim it and lost their right to it.

See next page for lineage traced to Pocahontas.

Bibliography continued from page 8

- (6) Tax Lists for 1840, for Breathitt County: Kentucky Historical Society, Old Capitol Building, Frankfort, Kentucky.
 - (7) Mrs. Green Bach, wife of present owner, Gerner Highland Avenue and Broadway, part of Highway No. 15.
 - (8) Private files of MEF BISHOP, contributed to this work.)
-

BREATHITT COUNTY

EARLY SETTLERS
Hollans

(I)

Five brothers, Levi, Richard, Clarke, David and Eli Hollan, came from North Carolins to what is now a part of Breathitt County, in 1850. Eli continued his journey into Jackson County, then a little later he moved out to Oklahoma, settling there. Richard, Clarke and David moved out into the State of Arkansas, a short time later.

Levi settled at Juan, between Mill Creek and Canoe in the middle Fork of Kentucky River section. He was a farmer, but made shoes for the family's needs, too. He married a Miss Ella Couch. One of his children, Alfred, when eighteen years old in 1887, married a Miss Pauline Howard, age twenty. He bought a small piece of land at the mouth of Turley Creek, cleared it for cultivation and built a two room cabin where the family lived. Alfred cleared one acre of land for Alfred Gamble, a neighbor, in payment for a solid walnut, flat topped table 4 x 5 feet. This table became the dining table of Alfred Hollan. His wife cooked their food in a skillet over a fireplace. His first wife bore him eleven children and his second wife had five. He was a farmer and merchant. He was deceased December 4, 1938. The property owned by Alfred Hollan has passed out of the family, except for the Hollon cemetery reserved in the deed. During 1937, at a family reunion, Alfred Hollon said, "Let's buy more land adjoining the cemetery enough to bury all the Hollons." They did so. In this cemetery are two of the early rock covered graves. These graves have the solid rock slabs on each side and each sunk into the ground about two or two and one half feet, standing about the same height above ground; then across the top, tightly fitted lies another stone.

Breathitt County

This would keep the wolves and other wild animals from disturbing the dead. The early Court Records show that a bounty was paid by the Court for Wolf scalps, 1840-41. The people also believed the rock would keep the dead preserved better when the loose soil would settle on the graves.

Among Alfred's children, one son, Arch C. Hollon served in the United States Army in time of peace, served during the Spanish-American War, altogether about five years, during which he saw service in the Philippine Islands. Later on he went to Panama, serving there about 1914-1917. He is in a Government hospital, Washington, D.C., his recovery being doubtful.

John S. Hollon, another son of Alfred's first family of children, is the current post master of Jackson, Breathitt County. Mr. Hollon has the distinction of being the first post master appointed in the State of Kentucky by President Roosevelt, 1933.

(2)

Mr. John S. Hollan represented in the Legislature, Breathitt and Lee Counties 1928-1929; Breathitt County Treasurer 1930-1933, during the time his wife, Mrs. Nell (Turner) Hollan, served as County Court Clerk of Breathitt 1930-1934. Mr. Hollon served as Breathitt County Chairman for the Democratic party 1925-1935.

Patrick, another brother, served as deputy sheriff in Perry County 14 years, living there. Alfred Jr., another brother was on the city police service, Hazard, 1921-1922, being killed in the performance of duty. Three sisters, married and two have families, living in Jackson.

Mr. John S. Hollan, Post Master, is the present owner of the original Jett Farm.

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"Research on Early Settlers and Settlements" --- Hollan, Holland,
Hollon.

I.

The correct spelling is Hollan. The family in direct line from Levi Hollan spell it thus, including the present owner of the former Jett property. This John S. Hollan is post master of Jackson post office.

Early deeds re-recorded in Deed Book No.1, spell the name thus. A few spell it thus: Holland.

During the term of the former County Court Clerk, Mrs. Nell Hollan, (wife of postmaster Hollan) on all records spelled the name thus: Hollon.

As we are following the family of Levi Hollan whose father, Richard, came to Breathitt, the spelling is: Hollan.

5.

Allen is spelled thus: Allen Moore. Three pages, on his coming to Breathitt and settling here, accompany these answers to questions. The contradiction, you refer to, of first settlers or pioneers I explain thus: Rev. J. J. Dickie's material was copied. Rev. Mr. Dickie used the term Pioneer, was the Pioneer of that special family of whom he would be writing.

EARLY SETTLERS

Cockrells

Supplement

(1) "Not since the days of Washington have there been brothers in the same Congress. History in this respect will repeat itself the next year. Senator Cockrell* of Missouri, will enter upon his 4th term, and at the same time, his brother, Representative Cockrell, of Texas, will begin his first term. The Senator is the younger of the brothers by two and one half years.

" But he has eighteen years the start of the Texan in Washington life. Both of the Cockrells are lawyers. Both were Confederates from the beginning to the end of the War. Both attained the responsibility of the command of the brigade. The elder Cockrell directed the famous battle of Lone Jack.-St Louis Democrat".

"These Cockrells are of the same stock as the Cockrells of Breathitt County."

(2) Senator Cockrell's name was Francis M Cockrell.

NOTE* Francis M. Cockrell, "son of Joseph," was United States Senator from Missouri, for thirty years. "M.F.B.)

Bibliography

(1) Jackson Hustler (newspaper) issued Dec.23, 1892, p.3. Ed & Pub. John J. Dickie (the man who founded Lees' Collegiate Institute) Pack Horse Library, Breathitt County Library Building, Jackson, Ky.

(2) U.S. Commissioner Samuel Cockrell, Main Street, Jackson, Ky.

(3)"Recollections of Green T. Trimble" p.14. (You will find this on p. 1.

"Early Settlers, Cockrells" already sent in. It bears date, 7/19/1939. MFB)

BREATHITT COUNTY
SUPPLEMENTEARLY SETTLERS
COCKRELLS

(I) Clifton Cockrell, father of U.S. Commissioner Samuel J. Cockrall, was about five feet six inches tall, weighed about 140 pounds, fair complexion and had red hair.

His oldest brother Jim, City Marshall who was assassinated on the streets of Jackson, was about six feet tall, had a fair complexion and light colored hair.

Jim inherited his size from the Jetts who are usually large, fine looking men.

Bibliography

(I) Mrs. Samuel J. Cockrell, Main Street, Jackson, Ky.

NOTE-The Cockrells are related to Daniel Boone, through the Cockrells marrying the Jetts, and through Curt Jett marrying Miss Nancy Bryant. It is claimed that a sister of hers "Sarah Bryant" married Squire Boone a brother of Daniel. MFB,

REMINISCENCES OF BREATITT

COMBS FAMILY

Some time in the year 1600 there were ten brothers of the Combs family, who came over from Scotland to America. Most of them settled in Virginia.

Harrison Combs, my great grandfather, came to Kentucky from Russell County, Virginia, in 1795, and settled on the North Fork of the Kentucky River. The place at which he settled was known as the Big Bottom which was about a half mile above where the town of Hazard now stands. This was the first settlement on the North Fork of the Kentucky River in this section of the country.

When Harrison Combs came to Kentucky his son, Matthew came with him. He

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lived at that time.

Just below the Fifteen-Mile Creek on Troublesome, Isaac Combs, an uncle of mine, took it to Wolf County. I went after it and took it home where I made peach brandy in it. It was loaned to someone on the Kentucky River and the house in which it was located was burned in 1872. The peach seeds I mentioned before grew and bore more fruit than they knew what to do with. So Matthew and his brother Henry went to Washington County, Va.,

Insert

Walnuts, hickory nuts and chestnuts were plentiful, and were always gathered for home consumption. Elderberries were picked for wine. Black-berries were ^{also} plentiful, and they were put up with maple sugar made from the sugar (maple) trees. Wine was ~~also~~ made from blackberries, brandy from peaches, and whiskey from corn. Pillows and beds were made from the feathers of fowls.

At the beginning of the war I had a commission from the Governor to raise a company of State troops. I had the company about two-thirds enlisted and we met and drilled every Saturday. The war got so hot that the first thing I knew two-thirds of the men in my company had joined the Confederates and the other third had joined the Union cause. So I put my commission away and never told anyone about it, it afterwards got torn up.

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Alfred Combs, an uncle of mine, was County Judge of Breathitt Co. He served four years and received \$75.00 per year as his salary. At the same time David K. Butler drew \$40.00 per year for acting as County Attorney. However, he did not serve a full term. Grandfather Matthew Combs said that he had four or five Combs cousins who came to Kentucky eight or ten years after he had come. These cousins settled in Clark and Madison

COHIST

COHIST

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his father moved to Troublesome Creek. Matthew Combs married Fannie Brown, daughter of William Brown, who came from England before the Revolutionary War. Mr. Brown married in the State of Georgia and was among the first troops to enlist when the war broke out, and was under the command of Gen. George Washington and served seven years with him.

When the British got too hot for the citizens in Georgia, Washington went down and helped them to build a fort into which all the citizens moved with their families. Fannie Brown was born in this fort. After the war Billy Brown went to Buncombe County, North Carolina, and took up a large boundary of land that was allowed to the Revolutionary soldiers. Mr. Brown came to Kentucky and lived two years. While here his two daughters married two of Harrison Combs' sons. Matthew married Fannie Brown and Henry married Annie Brown. Matthew and his wife, Fannie lived on their Troublesome Creek farm until he became blind when they broke up housekeeping and lived with their children the rest of their days. His wife lived with her son, Henry, my father, until death. They raised eight sons and one daughter, Aaron lives in Missouri, Matthew in Kentucky, Alfred and Henry on Troublesome Creek in Breathitt County, Richard in Montgomery County, William in Jackson, Breathitt County, Ky., Nathan in Arkansas, Rachel married Isaac Bach and lived in Quicksand about three miles above Jackson,

Harrison

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Combs hung the first bow oar on a raft or boat on the Kentucky River. When they commenced running boats and rafts they had what is called the stern oar and one on each side next to the bow end. When Harrison Combs got to running on the water from Kentucky to New Orleans he hung an oar on the bow end of the raft or boat and did away with the side oars. New Orleans was the market place for corn, potatoes, tobacco, and hemp, also lumber. The farmers would sell their surplus of crops to the men who ran the boats or rafts. They would take it to New Orleans sell it and walk back home, a distance of 1200 miles which was traversed almost entirely through the woods. The last time I ever saw Mr. Charley Allen he took dinner at my father's when I was a boy just about ten years old. Mr Allen told me he had made 11 trips to New Orleans and had walked back every time. Mr. Allen lived in what is now Lee County. Matthew Combs, my grandfather, moved to the Troublesome Creek farm in 1828. His son, Henry, who was my father,

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6/2/5

Counties.

The first circuit county and quarterly Court Clerk of Perry County was Jesse Combs. He held all three offices up to the time of his death, or for a period of fifty-four years.

Austin Goodsey married Jesse Combs' daughter. He was among the first sheriffs of Perry County. In forming Perry County it runs a straight line from the mouth of Quicksand Creek to the mouth of Turn Creek at the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River. At the mouth of Turn Creek there lived a settlement of the Crawford family. There were no roads and the people had to travel through the woods. The distance was so great and no roads that Mr. Goodsey just paid their taxes. Tax rate was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the hundred of dollars. Mr. Goodsey said the most of the taxes was paid in fur skins.

BREATHITT COUNTYEARLY SETTLERS
HADDIXES

Mr. Thomas Haddix, born October 2, 1861, lives on the old home place, the home of the first Haddix, his grandfather, William Haddix, at Haddix.

(1) My father's name was William G. Haddix. He was about seventy-five years old when he died. He died since 1885. He was the son of William Haddix, my Grandfather, who came here from North Carolina about 1790. They may have come by way of the Clinch River, but I always heard they came from North Carolina. Three brothers, John, Colby and Henley came with him. John was called "Colonel". He had fought in the Revolutionary War. He settled in the northern part of what is now Breathitt County, on what is now the Bill Back farm. (This is on the Panbowl section of Breathitt, MFB) He was a member, (2) Representative of the State Legislature and helped secure the survey of the State Highway through here to Virginia. (1) State highway No. 15 follows the same survey.

Colby Haddix settled in Wolfe County. He is father of Samuel of the (3) letter to the Jackson Hustler, J.J. Dickie's paper, of 1884. Colby had about seven children.

(4) In 1837 the State Legislature changed the voting precinct from "House of Colby Haddix to the house of William Haddix, at Troublesome, (THIS was a part of Perry County then. MFB).

(2) Henly Haddix was the father of Butler Haddix. He lived on the old home-
(1) stead. He settled on Lost Creek. He was thrown from a horse and killed before I was born."

Henly Haddix owned much land on North Fork and the Middle Fork on the Kentucky River. He paid taxes on the following property during 1840, first organization year following the organization of Breathitt County: (5) five thousand acres

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on the Middle Fork, value \$9,000; 3,000 acres on the Middle and North Fork of the Kentucky River, value \$1,000; 2 slaves, value \$800.; four children between ages seven and seventeen years; total value of property on which he paid taxes, \$10,800.

(2) William Haddix married a Miss Miller; they had four sons and six daughters. (6) One of the ~~daughters~~ daughters, Cynthia, married Louis Bohanan, later immigrated to Texas. a few years before the Civil War. (1) One daughter, Nancy, married Judge E.C. Strong, or "Red Ned" as he was called. (2) Another daughter married a Williams and two of them married Mc Intoshes. (1) The Mc Intoshes came here not long after William Haddix. William and Henley settled on Lost Creek, near the mouth of Troublesome. The settlement has always been known as "Haddix". One of William's sons was named William Grey, and known as William G. Haddix. He was the father of Thomas Haddix.

(Interviewed. MFB.)

(1) My grandfather enjoyed fighting with his fists, prize fighting. He was about five feet and ten inches tall and weighed 180 pounds. He was a muscular giant.

One day a fellow came along here, up the creek near his home, met up with my grandfather and said, 'I want to find Billy Haddix.' Grandfather told him, 'You've found him.' Hooley was the man's name. He told grandfather he had come to fight him. Grandfather stripped and fought Hooley and broke several of his ribs. Then he took Hooley to his home and kept him there, took care of him till he was well. He had no hard feelings toward Hooley, for it was a contest. My grandfather had frequent prize-fights, but was never defeated. The Haddixes are large, heavy men and women, mostly weighed from 160 to 180 pounds. Most of them are dark, brunettes.

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(5) William Haddix paid taxes on the following property during 1840, the year following the organization of Breathitt County: Five hundred acres land on the North Fork of the Kentucky River, value \$2,000; one hundred acres on the North Fork of the Kentucky River, value \$50.00; five hundred acres on the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River, value \$300.; five hundred acres on Cane Creek, value \$600.; three hundred acres on Lost Creek, value \$400.; ten slaves value \$3,900; five horses; thirty head of cattle; three children between ages of seven and seventeen years. Total value of property \$8,168.

(1) When the Haddixes came here they had horses, pack horses, pack horses on which they carried their food, bedding, clothing and a few things for their new home. The women rode much of the journey, sitting in front of or on top of the loads on the horses.

My grandfather, William Haddix, built a two story log house on the same site where I now live. He first settled on what is now the railroad crossing, over there: then he moved across the Kentucky River and built a house of logs twenty feet square. It had a flat rock chimney for the fireplace. The arch rock is in different pieces with a keystone in the middle of the arch. Some of the pieces of the arch may be lying around the yard now. The house was torn down along about 1879 or 1880. In 1804 I tore down the chimney, afraid it might fall.

I first built a plank house of two rooms. Later I tore it down and built the present one; along about 1936. It is one and one half stories and has seven rooms, including the rock basement rooms. We had water, supplied from a spring, for family use. We concreted a basin for the water in the side of the hill. Yes, we used oxen a great deal in farming and hauling. They are slow, but they are strong. They can travel where horses and mules can't. A horse or mule would sink in the quicksands, but the feet of the oxen spread and

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and they don't sink. They can travel through quicksand. About the only team of oxen now in the county is owned by Sewell Roberts up here a ways on the Lost Creek road, after you cross the Troublesome. We used large grapevines for roping in the early days. I've seen big grapevines, as big as my leg (he put his hand on his thigh. MFB.) They used the vines to tie up their boats to some tree or a rock on the shore. In the early days, besides clearing the new ground, so the women could plant and work the crops, the men did logging and hunted, for they could always sell their furs.

The flint lock rifle was the only one used in early years. Then the gunsmith re-made these into cap-locks. John B. Haddix, son of Henley Haddix was the lock-smith. He was always known as, 'Butter Haddix', just a nickname. Yes, we used bows and arrows; I used them when I was a boy. I've used them many a time for killing squirrels and fish. We did most of our fishing that way. We made the bows from cedar; the arrows were made from sourwood sprouts in preference to the Indian arrowwood. Sourwood sprouts were more plentiful, too. Then we had spikes made from iron for arrow points.

Most everybody had dogs, just our dogs. The hound dogs came in later. The dogs we had were our dogs, big, strong dogs and severe. They had to be to tackle the wild animals.

Daniel Boone had just two dogs and a rifle; they were our dogs, large dogs, severe dogs. Daniel Boone came in at the head of the Kentucky river and came down the North Fork, right all the way through Breathitt County. His wife has relatives in Breathitt.

When the early settlers first came game was plentiful: wild hogs, deer, elk, bear, coon, possum, and squirrels. Squirrels were so thick some years I could kill them with stones. Many a time I've killed enough for a mess with

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nothing but stones. Wild fowls were plentiful: turkeys and pigeons. I've seen the pigeons fly so thick they darkened the sun. That's about 65 or 70 years ago. There was a pigeon roost about thirty miles up Troublesome Creek, that's in Perry County, now. So many would roost on the trees the branches bent away down. We could get meat easy then. The pigeons all left suddenly, many years ago.

There is a place named Beaver Dam, about seven miles up on the Troublesome. When the beavers were first found, they had a real large dam built there. There were large otter there, too. The hunters killed nearly all of them out and the few left disappeared. The next we learned of the beavers they were over on the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River. They moved down about two miles below the mouth of Buckhorn Creek. Tip Bailey has a store there; he knows about the place where the beaver are. (Lower Beaverdam Creek is in Breathitt County, emptying into Troublesome Creek. Upper Beaverdam Creek is in Perry County, about an equal distance from the Breathitt-Perry line. The latter empties into Troublesome Creek, MFB).

When my grandfather first came here the Big Bottoms (land lying along the large creeks and the Forks of the Kentucky River, MFB) were covered with walnut and yellow poplar timber. The canes grew so thick one could scarcely get through them. In some places they'd meet overhead along the streams.

During the early days ginseng, or "Sang" as they all called it, was very plentiful. It brought \$7.00 a pound then, but about \$3.00 now. It was always good money. One time two women were gathering "sang" out in the wilds and a panther came real close to them, but they got away from it. The women gathered the "sang" and they always had to keep watch for wild animals.

Ginseng has been cultivated, one man trying 1/4 acre about 1914, but it did not fetch the high price of the wild growth. Some have tried transplanting

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it, during the first year of its growth to the same soil and shade in a part of the woods near their homes. They did so that they might have more "sang" and be able to watch it.

In the early years shoes, or boots were made from deer skins but mostly from cow hides. The skins of the groundhog were dressed and used for making strings for the boots. These strings would scarcely ever break or wear out.

Most of the people around here were Baptists. Our preacher came from Morgan county, one that we had. He came on horseback. They used the school-house for preaching in. When the Methodists came in here they came on horseback, too. Their preachers were called Circuit-riders. We had a school house on Lost Creek. The old site lies on the Highway No. 15. It's this side of Strong's store, up at Lost Creek. I went to school about five years at our first school; then I went to the school at Lost Creek when I was about ten years old. R. S. Landrum was my teacher then. (7) Reuben S. Landrum taught school at Lost Creek about 1865. He taught at other places in the country. He taught here in Jackson, too."

(1) My father had four sons and four daughters. I remember during the Civil War he left here and went to Miller's Creek in Estill County. He returned from there April, 1865. I remember the day Abe Lincoln was killed.

My grandfather owned about thirty slaves when he died. He always gave some of his slaves to each child when they married. When the slaves were freed, many of ours did not want to leave the place. We always kept plenty of sheep till the Legislature passed the stock law preventing the sheep running wild. We always had from fifty to seventy head of sheep. They always roamed through the hills and fed; they were fat, too. We would gather them and bring them home for lambing and we'd feed them some then. I've carried wool to Booneville to a carding factory; grandfather and me took it many a time.

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We'd have the wool carded and then the women made clothing and blankets and wool spreads from it. They made everything we wore, in those days. The women wore linsey dresses. (8) Linsey is wool cloth. The chain is of cotton (warp, MFB.) and the filling is of wool (woof, MFB).

The women gathered a lot of wild herbs and roots from the wood and we always sold them. Sand (ginseng) yellowroot, snakeroot, bloodroot, walnuts, hickory nuts and chestnuts; they were always plentiful. They gathered elderberries and made wine from it; it's good wine, too. Blackberries were plentiful. The women gathered them and put them up, sweetened with maple sugar made from the sugar trees. (Maple trees. MFB). They made blackberry wine and peach brandy, too. They made whiskey from the corn, but our people did not make as much of it as some of the other families. During the early times we sold logs, timber, hogs, cattle, sheep, salt and coal and "sang". It brought good money. The women raised fowls and used the feathers making pillows and beds. We sold cattle and hogs in Virginia. Sometimes the buyers came here for furs especially.

The early salt works was right here, in Haddix, when my father was a boy. It was right where the Haddix depot now is (L & N. R'road. MFB). They drilled four feet for the well. At two hundred they struck a vein of coal about eleven feet thick. They drilled on through it till the salt water came. This salt water was piped into a cistern and then piped so it would run into the salt kettles. We built a furnace of stones, made a hot fire in it and put the kettles of water on to boil. The water boiled down and left the salt. The most of the kettles were large. I have a small one, a thirty gallon one at my home now. Yes, you may have a picture of it. There's another kettle up at Beech Davidson's; see Henley, Beech's father. Another old salt works was at the end of the Last Creek bridge. Louis Bohanan, son-in-law of William and William worked at the salt works. (Bohanan was in the Confederate Army; then

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he went to Missouri; but returned later, then he worked at the salt works. We got \$2.00 a bushel for salt about 1875. People bought salt as fast as we could make it. In early years when they first came here they had to go to Clay County for salt. One salt well was above where Copeland Station now is. It was at Lick Shoal, the mouth of Shoal Branch. It was operated and closed before the Civil War. Each well had to be bored through a vein of coal. They always struck the coal about two hundred feet down. I was about twelve or fifteen years old when the salt works closed. During the war we made just about enough salt for the people around here. The Nobles had a salt well, too. The land speculators, the ones that stayed awhile till they took out nearly all the timber, came here about 1883 or 1884. They paid \$2.00 an acre for the fine timberland. They own a lot of the land now. We sold lots of fine timber land to them. The Kentucky Union Land Company bought up thousands and thousands of acres. All the Haddix land had been marked in boundaries. My people did this when they first came here. We used to have a saw mill, a water-mill. We run a sash saw. It worked up and down, something like a cross-cut saw. We sawed boards the length of the logs. We sawed boards, yellow poplar, twenty-four inches wide. When we made whiskey here, we cut a length of log, length of a barrel, and hollowed it out, then plugged a top in it. We cut lengths for staves and sent them away to stave mills, but this was later. Our first stave mill was put up in here in 1908.

My father, William G. Haddix, mined coal. Coal was first mined here, during 1852 or 1853. I can remember going on coal boats, and on logs, log rafts, to Frankfort. We took coal in boats to Frankfort, took it out at Clifton, Boonesboro and at Clay's Ferry.

John Wilson had the Wedge mines close to Haddix. He married my father's sister (He later left here (and went to Missouri, after his wife died). We

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had a big Cannel Coal mine, too. We picked coal in those days; yes, with a hard pick. This is how we did it---we used a mattock, a grubbing hoe and picked away the dirt; then we'd shovel the dirt off. We kept this up till we struck rock, then we'd pick through the rock with a pick. These have two points, the handle runs about the middle of the metal part. We used these hand picks to cut the coal.

In the Cannel Coal mine what is known as the common coal lies on top of the vein. It is about one foot thick. We cut this away before the Cannel Coal could be reached. Cannel Coal is the most valuable of the coals. It can be split very thin with an axe and the thin pieces catch fire from a lighted match. One place near here we mined through a hill from one side to the other, about 600 feet through. (A cone shaped hill, MFB).

I helped get out the largest block of Cannel Coal ever mined in those days; the largest block ever to leave the Kentucky River. A scotchman came here, looked at the Cannel coal, then he wanted a block to take to the world's fair at Chicago, in the 1890's. Leroy McIntosh helped me do the cutting. Yes, we cut it with a hand-pick. It was four feet square and thick. We had to hitch up a yoke of oxen to pull it out of the mines. The Scotchman gave us \$10.00 for getting it out. It took the premium at the World's Fair. It has always been called "Premium" coal since. These mines shut down in 1928. We always mined in the winter. Yes, some of the openings have been sealed by the health department, the ones that are mined out. About fifteen or twenty years ago we commenced to shoot the coal. Yes, use dynamite. Many mines now cut coal with electricity but I think there is only one in Breathitt does that.

I surveyed the line for the Lexington and Eastern Railroad when they were here. (It is now the L. & N., MFB). I surveyed through Breathitt and into

Box 1
5/14/53

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Perry County. I gave one hack to mark a tree, picked a letter or painted it on rocks. We mostly used a pick and made the letter X on the rocks. The Kentucky Union Land Company painted rocks and trees, both. Mobray and Robinson came in here about 1914. They built their own railroad from the mouth of Quicksand to run up Quicksand through their land, connecting with the L. & N. This was the Lexington and Eastern when first surveyed and it runs through the Haddix land for about four or five miles. The depot used to stand right there in front of us, in front of this store. Then they moved it up where it now stands, Haddix Depot. This village was named for me. We had the Post Office, too. The first Post Office in the village was about 1911. The depot was built about 1911. We had only about three houses along here, between the post office and the depot. (Haddix is a pretty village, even a sidewalk for a short distance, cottages painted white with tree-shaded lawns and gardens trimly kept. MFB). The village lies along the river, but lying between the railroad and the State highway No. 15 (MFB). Yes, all folks of the Kentucky River are navigable when the water is high enough. I live on the home place where the first Haddix lived. I live with my son, Charlie. He served in the World War, across in France. He was wounded while there. We have fifty acres, more or less. I had eight sons and four daughters. Two families of Haddixes moved out to Wisconsin about 1910. They still live there. I have one sister in Perry County and one in Powell County. Judge Strong, "Red Ned" married a sister of my father. The graves you speak of in the Strong burying ground as "Rock tombs" will be Henley Haddix and his wife. My grandfather and his wife are buried on the home place across the river where I live. It's just along there a little ways. They are buried in a rock tomb. The slaves of the family are buried there, too. My father, William G. Haddix and my mother, his other sons and my children, are buried about one and one half

Breathitt County

miles from here, up along this road. You cross a railroad bridge over the river to reach my home. This road, up along here, goes through to Chavies, Perry County.

We cover the graves, for we don't like to think of the storms disturbing our dead. We have great respect for the dead. We may walk around the graves, but it's not right to disturb the graves. Yes, the dead come back.

(8) "For God's sake don't bring 'Red Ned' back, for he'll have mortgage on everything in Breathitt County."

(1) "After the Civil War when the Ameses and the Strongs returned they had one of the first feuds I remember. Both families had been on the Union side. The Strongs killed out the Ameses, many of them. They run off the rest of them, most of them, anyway."

(Oil lamps and candles are still used for lighting Haddix Village houses. No electricity.)

Bibliography

- (1) Mr. Thomas Haddix, Haddix, Ky.
- (2) "Breathitt County History gathered by J. J. Dickie" founder of Lees College, page 45.
- (3) Historical letter to the editor of the Jackson Hustler, 1893. Editor same J. J. Dickie as above in (2).
- (4) Acts of Kentucky Legislature, 1937-1938, pages 24 & 25.
- (5) Tax list, 1840, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- (6) "Recollections of Breathitt" by Green Trinble, page 18. Published Jackson Times Printing Company, Jackson, Ky.
- (7) Mr. Price Landrum, Washington Avenue, Jackson, Kentucky.
- (8) Mr. Napier, Haddix, Kentucky, present when I interviewed Mr. Thomas Haddix.

Hagins

COHIST

Box 1
G. H. H.

Breathitt County

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married M. James Back^h the County Judge (father of J. J. C. Bach, Chester Bach, Calvin and Lazarus. (page 78).

"While Daniel Hagins was sheriff of Breathitt County fur skins were in great demand, and the price had advanced. Mr. Hagins collected fifty per cent of the taxes in fur skins on which he realized good profits. I have heard Daniel Hagins tell my Father these things. They were great Friends. (page 71)

"Daniel Hagins had a brother Thomas. He resided on the Quicksand, above the Mouth of Big Caney and owned all of the land that "would shed water into Quicksand", from the Head of Big Caney to the Mouth of Spring Fork, a distance of 9 miles by the meanders of the creek.

"He was a wealthy man of his day, owned a number of slaves. He held his land by "Proscription". John Hagins was his only son.

"In earlier history of this county it was a custom to drive their fat hogs and fat mules to Virginia and to the South. My grandfather, William Strong and Thomas Hagins (page 69) would fatten large heads of hogs on mast and corn, and buy their neighbors hogs and drive them South. Their sons would help to drive them.

"In the market they exchanged hogs for Negro slaves and brought them to their homes. In this way slaves became quite numerous in Breathitt County. At the close of the Civil War these slaves were all liberated, and their descendants are here to this day." (71).

"JOHN LINVILLE HAGINS DEPOSETH"

"I was appointed Sheriff Jan. 17, 1876 by County^{Judge} Back, and was elected in August, 1876." (page 75). (This would be Judge James Back. MFB)
(h?)

"Haddix's"

"William Haddix settles^d at the Mouth of Troublesome, half a mile above Haddix station. There came with him three brothers: John, Henry and Coleby.

Breathitt County

"John was called Colonel and was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature. While there he secured the survey of a State road through Breathitt County, on the line the State highway follows; it led to Virginia." (pages 45 and 47) William's wife was a Miller. Their children were Wm., Gray, Samuel, Daniel and John (page 47). Daughters were Nancy, married to Judge E.C. Strong known as "Red Ned", Rachel and Jane both married ^d Mc Intoshes, Cynthia married Col. Lewis Bohanan, Mary married John Wilson; she died in a short time and her husband went to Texas." (page 49).

James Mc Intosh frequently was "Second" for men at prize fights. He came to Ky. several years previous and the grandfather, Wm. Haddix and he were fellow hunters. Bear hunting was considered a favorite sport by the pioneers. The hunters used dogs to track the bear. When the dogs brought the bear to bay the hunters would shoot the bear. Sometimes the dogs and the bear would get into the water, then the hunters waded in and assisted the dogs. "A hunter would hazard his life to save the life of his dog."

"A good rifle and a bear dog would buy a good farm," in those days.

(page 51.)

"BOHANANS"

"Thomas R. Haddix deposeth ---

"Simon Bohanan settled at, or near the Mouth of Troublesome, at a very early date. He built the first brick house in the county, on the North Fork (Ky. river, M.F.B.) one mile above the Mouth of Troublesome.

"He had two sons, Lewis and Henry. Lewis married Cynthia Haddix, a daughter of William Haddix one of the first settlers in the same neighborhood. He removed to Missouri and was a Colonel in the Rebel Army."

(page 43)

Breathitt County

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"SPICERS"

Sanuel Spicer, the pioneer, came from North Carolina about 1790. He married a Miss Turner, sister of the pioneer Edward Turner who came to what is now a part of Bresthitt the same year. (This is given on page 21, but on page 39 is given that Edward married a Miss Turner. M.F.B.)

"Three brothers Wm., Roger & Edward came from North Carolina about 1790 settled on Middle Fork. Edward married a ⁵⁹Miss Turner." A daughter of Wm's married Jesse Turner. Roger had three sons, Wm., John, and Roger; and one daughter married to Joe Little. (page 29.)

"SEBASTIANS"

"The Sebastians came from N.C. with the Spicers and Turners. (page 21)

"BECKNELLS"

The Becknells came at the same time and from the same place. The names of the pioneers were Moeby? and John. (page 21)

"HOLLONDS"

"Levi Hollond came to Breathitt County from North Carolina about 1855. He married Eliza Couch; they had nine children: Marbha married Gamble, Andrew, Henry, Alfred, Emily married Keene, Levi, Mary married Howard, Spencer, Eliza, and Ann married Anderson." (page 17).

Bibliography

Breathitt County History gathered by Rev. J. J. Dickie written in long hand, loaned by Lees Junior College Lib.

Box 1
File 15

Breathitt County

(1) Sworn to by T. T. Cope, former City Police Judge.

"James P. Cope, grandfather of Thomas Tilford Cope, came from Virginia and settled near Mt. Sterling, and prescribed 1,000 acres of land near Mt. Sterling, lived on it 18 months and sold this prescription for a black bear skin and a rifle gun, a flintlock." He moved from this farm to Quicksand Creek, Breathitt County.", about five miles above Jackson in 1800. He erected
(page 59)
a large two story log house in which a number of his children were born, among them my father, in Feb. 1822. I was born in the same house Aug. 1, 1852. The
(page 61)
walls of this house still remain."

"My mother was a daughter of Wm. Blackburn Strong, and sister of Judge E.C. Strong, called "Red Ned". They were married in 1842." (page 67). There were nine children in this family. One sister married John W. Williams and moved to Franklin County ~~Georgia~~, Ark. in 1868. One brother, Alfred married Emily Hargis, sister of Thos. F. Hargis and moved to Ark., 1870. A brother, Jessie Cope moved to Christian Co. prior to the Civil War. Another
(2)
brother, Dr. John Cope went West." (page 61) (Dr. John Cope and Judge T. T. Cope served in the Civil War, as drummer boy and bugler, respectively. Following their return home John later went to a Cincinnati Medical College, graduated and practiced in the mountain counties before moving out West.

"My grandmother was a Miss May Hammonds, a niece of John Hammonds who was associated with Daniel Boone and other pioneers." (page 63)

THE COPEs WHO SETTLED ON FROZEN CREEK.

James P. Cope had a brother, Wiley, who accompanied him to this country and settled on Quicksand. Wiley's son, James P. Cope, married Betty Crawford, sister of Oliver Crawford, and settled on Frozen Creek about 1830. He lived 'in the same house until his death which occurred about 1885.'

"His diary shows that he killed one deer and found one bee tree for 50 consecutive years."

Breathitt County

THE COPEs WHO SETTLED ON FROZEN CREEK

"He purchased out of the James Reynolds Survey 10,000 or 12,000 acres of land on Frozen Creek, held it (page 63) till late in life when he divided it among his children, reserving about 1,000 acres for his own use." (page 65)

He had two sons and two daughters; one of the sons, Archibald C. Cope, served in the Civil War, Captain A. C. Cope. (page 65).

Bibliography From same history sketches of J. J. Dickie.

- (1) Former City Police Judge of Jackson,
- (2) Interview with Judge T.T. Cope, Jackson, Ky.
- (3) Interview with Captain Arch. Cope, Company No. 38, National Guard, Jackson, Ky. Also a World War veteran, having seen overseas' duty.

Nobles

"Granville Pearl Noble deposeseth:"

- (1) "My grandfather, Nathan Noble, was the pioneer in this county. He had 14 children. He died in 1853. His wife was Jinnie (Virginia M.F.B.) Neace.
- (2) "Virginia Neace Noble was born in Virginia, while an English Colony, in 1767: became the wife of Nathan Noble in 1779 or '80. Virginia was quarter Indian which can be read in her offspring's love for the woods; love of the chase; desire for fishing and roaming. Nathan was pure Scotch in descent and mainly free from the ancient love of the chase; but pure in love for a forest home."
- (3) Virginia (Neace) Noble was 13 years old when married. She gave birth to her first child when 14 years of age.
- (4) "The first child was born in a rail pen chinked with moss. He was named

Breathitt County

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Nathan. He died in infancy. The second son was James. He was born in Breathitt County about 1792." (In what is now a part of Breathitt. M.F.B.)
(4)

"He died about 1873.

"James Noble, (son of Nathan, M.F.B.) was a great Bee man. He told me he had over 100 stands of bees. Some gums of hollow sycamore would hold 20 bushels. He would strain the honey and put it in barrels and sell it at \$1.00 a gallon. I took a barrell of it to Beattyville and sold it to a Mr. Beach for \$60.00. I bought it for \$30.00.

"I was going to Beattyville for a cance load of salt. I pushed the canoe back to the mouth of Lost Creek with 2 or 3 barrells of salt.

"Wm. P. Noble, called "Paynter" and another man accompanied me and each arranged the same errand in the same way. (page 101) Sometimes a boatload would be pushed up the river.

"In my day we raised both cotton and flax, and made them into clothes. During the Civil War we had to spin both warp and woof.

"I have killed many bear. We would kill deer by "Still hunting" which means we would track them, overtake them. When there was snow on the ground we clothed ourselves in white.

"My Father killed a white bear, the first known in these parts. Later, others were killed. (page 103)

"James Noble (mentioned as the son of Nathan M.F.B.) "He told me that Peter Stacey, my great grandfather on my Mother's side, would go to the (page 99) Roughs of Red River and kill bear. He saw him returning with his bear meat on pack horses." (page 101)

The following is told of Virginia Neace Noble---her husband wanted to leave Virginia with a group of other men and their families among whom was a brother of Virginia's, Austin Neace who had married a Miss Malinda Allen,

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(only 13 years old same age as Virginia) and who were anxious to come to the Wilderness of Kentucky. Virginia refused to come with them. Her husband could not persuade her to do so; therefore, he finally started along with the group without her. He carried what he wished to take with him in a pack slung on a stick and slung from his shoulder. At first his wife could not believe he would go without her and she did not go to the door to watch him. Not hearing him around anywhere she became suddenly anxious and upon going to the door she saw him a considerable distance from his home trudging along at the end of the group of travellers. She called out to him. "Nathan! Oh Nathan! don't go and leave me! I'm coming! I'm coming! She caught up a shawl and ran covering the distance till she reached her husband.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (1) Breathitt County History gatherings, Author J. J. Dickie, no date given, but this was written by him in long hand when he taught at Lees Institute.
 - (2) Bloody Breathitt, Vol. 1, chapter xxx, page 108. by E. L. Noble, copy-right 1936 by Calla B. Noble, "all rights reserved." published by the Jackson Times Printing Co., Jackson, Ky.
 - (3) Interview Edward Combs, (same as on the Henry Combs Subscription School. M.F.B.)
 - (4) Same as (1)
 - (5) Interview Edward Combs (same as (3)).
-

"STRONGS"

Edward Strong, known as "Colonel Edward Strong" and his brother William Strong came to Breathitt during the early settlement of the county. Edward settled on the North Fork of Ky. River at the Mouth of John Little's Creek about five miles above Troublesome. (page 35).

Mrs. Eliza Strong Turner, a granchild, stated "He located on George's Branch." (page 53).

Edward's and his wife's children numbered three sons and two daughters: Captain William, John C. and Robert; his daughters were Mahala, married Henry Duff; Joanne married Alfred Marcum; and Jean married John Little, referred to as, "old John Little."

William Strong, brother of Edward, "settled at the Mouth of Lick Branch where the old salt works were." He was the father of Judge E.C. Strong or "Red Ned" as he was known and already referred to. His other children included Alex Strong County Judge of Lee County; Mariam married Wm. Cope; Susan married Wiley Cope; Ibbie married Alfred Deaton; Elizabeth and Malissa; two other sons were John and Wiley Strong. (page 53 and 37).

"JOHNSONS"

"James, Israel and Frank came from North Carolina. James settled in Breathitt County on the Middle Fork (Ky. River. M.F.B.) at the Mouth of Ballings Creek. He had three sons; John, Frank and James." His brothers Israel and Frank settled in Perry County. (page 41).

"AMES"

"Wiley Ames was the pioneer. Sons were John, Henry and Ance. He had one daughter." (page 41)

Breathitt County

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"CALLAHANs"

Wilson Callahan was the pioneer. He had three sons: John, Jackson and Luther. Jackson was the father of Ed. Callahan, a former Sheriff of Breathitt County, connected with the "Hargis-Cockrell" feud. (He is the same Callahan who deeded his property, formerly in the Jett family, to Mrs. Lou Ellen Hargis, wife of Judge James Hargis, the "Jim Hargis" of feud fame. M.F.B.)

Ed Callahan has one son Sam and "two sisters who attended "the Lees Institute when J. J. Dickie taught school there.

"HERALD[s]"

"Alexander Herald was the pioneer, came from Virginia, settled on Middle Fork (Ky. River M.F.B.), on the land now occupied by Highland Institute. "His children were John W., Richard, Tate, Alex, do not know about girls."
(page 35)

"LITTLES"

"The Little[s] of Breathitt County came from North Carolina prior to 1800 (C.J. Little). There were two brothers, Herndon and Ebb. Ebb had a large family: John, Joseph, Wm., Jason, James; "the girls, Mary married Stidham, Elizabeth married Fugate and another married to a Fugate (name not given). Charles J. Little's great grandfather came from Edinburgh, Scotland, to Culpepper County, Virginia. His name was Charles Little. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Charles Little had a son, Peter Little (grandfather of C.J. Little) who at one time owned the land on which Richmond, Virginia now stands. The deed is recorded in Deed Book No. 1, Fayette County, Va., date 1794.

Peter Little came to Kentucky, settled in Morgan County and Charles J. was born there. (pages 7 & 8) (The part of Morgan where he was born was given to

Breathitt County

Wolfe County by an Act of the Ky. Legislature. In the first boundary of Breathitt, Morgan Co. touched Breathitt. I already have sent this to your office. M.F.B.) "The descendants of Peter Little number about 300 and are scattered through the West and Southwest."

Rev. Charles Little and wife, nee Miss Lottie Holland, had 23 children, 16 sons and seven daughters. When Mrs. Little "was 94 years old she rode horseback from Wolfe County, about 25 miles, on a sack of wool which she had carded in rolls at the Jackson carding factory," (page 9).

Mr. Charles Jefferson Little was born in Morgan County February 24, 1844, the son of John Little and his wife, Annie (Abram) Little. When he was 13 years old he went to Edgar County, Illinois, and engaged himself as a laborer, for two years he drove a stage coach, then in May, 1865 he returned to Ky., and "the following December located in Jackson, Breathitt County, where he has since resided."

"He came here as one of a Company of United States Marshalls, commanded by Colonel Lewis, gathering up United States property: horses, saddles, guns, pistols &c" (page 11)

"James W. Lindon had been recently appointed Sheriff of Breathitt County. The taxes had not been collected for six years, on account of the disturbed incident to the Civil War."

Sheriff Lindon inquired of Colonel Lewis who the "slim fellow" was. When told the man's name was Little, he inquired of the Colonel if "Little was afraid?" Colonel Lewis replied, "No, he is not afraid of anything." The Sheriff, talking to Charles Jefferson Little, told him the taxes had not been collected in the county for six years and were to be collected. He made a bargain with Little, that for collecting the taxes he could have half the commission on taxes and all other official duties, and the Sheriff would board him and feed his horse. Little accepted the offer. (page 12). They divided

Breathitt County

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the county and Little took the North Fork of the Ky. River section. (Page 13)

Bibliography

- (1) All from "Breathitt County History Gathered by J. J. Dickie"

He is the Rev. John Jay Dickie who first taught school following his founding of Lees Collegiate Institute, now known as Scott-Lees Junior College. This is written in long hand. Volume loaned by Lees College Library.

LITTLES

(1)

Rev. Daniel Little (also a farmer) was born in Breathitt County. His mother had come from N.C., and his father from Perry County. When he was 20 years old he married a Miss Mariah Gabbard whose parents lived in Clay County. The bride was 18 years of age. They married in Breathitt County January 10, 1877.

(2) Among their children was a son, James Sr. He married a Miss Martha Pence, of Frozen Creek, January 14, 1875. Their ages not given.

(3) James L. Little Jr. At the age of 18 he married Miss Mary Brewer, October 6, 1887. He was County Judge of Breathitt County for several years previous to his death in 1925.

(4) ~~They had~~ another son, George Little, who was County Judge of Breathitt Co. 1934-1937. At the age of 21 years he married a Miss Lottie Little, 18, daughter of John Little of Wolfe Co. June 8, 1901.

Bibliography

Breathitt County

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Bibliography

- (1) Marriage Bond Book, Vol. No. 1, page 339.
 - (2) Marriage Bond Book, Vol. No. 1, page 127.
 - (3) Marriage Bond Book, Vol. No. 4, page 203.
 - (4) Marriage Bond Book, Vol. No. 9, page 233.
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BREATHITT COUNTY

EARLY SETTLERS
Haginses

(I) The Haginses originally came from the North of Ireland to North Carolina. The name was Higgins, but after coming to Breathitt and following the organization of the county when Daniel Hagins served as Sheriff of the county, among the records that passed to Frankfort and Breathitt, the name was spelled Hagins and has remained such. This was about 1352.

William Hagins, together with his sons, Daniel, Thomas, Gilbert, John and Elisha, came to Breathitt to settle here and make homes for themselves about 1840, the year the oldest daughter of William Hagins was born. They settled near the Spring Fork of Main Quicksand Creek.

Gilbert and John moved on into Letcher County a short time later. Elisha moved to the State of Illinois. Thomas built a two story log house below the mouth of Spring Fork Creek and about 15 miles S.E. of Jackson. He owned
(2)
3,000 acres of land, "from the head of Big Candy Creek, to the mouth of Spring Fork, a distance of about nine miles," following the creek. He was considered a man of wealth by the standards of that date. He owned a number of slaves. He held his land by Prescription, as did many of the earlier settlers.

It was the custom to drive their fattened hogs and mules to Virginia and to New Orleans. The animals were fattened on mast and corn. Thomas had a son John. Thomas bought up hogs from his neighbors. John and some sons of these neighbors would drive these animals to the markets where they exchanged hogs for slaves, bringing them home with them. (2)" In this way slaves became quite numerous in Breathitt County."

(1) Daniel, another son of William Hagins, married a Miss Stamper and settled near the Spring Fork Creek, post office now known as "Bays". He and his wife had five sons and five daughters.

Breathitt County

- 2 -

Daniel Hagins was elected Sheriff of Breathitt County 1852 and served two years, the full term at that time. He purchased many acres of land from Tolby Williams, early settler.

John Linville Hagins, son of Daniel and his wife, was born in 1849. When a young man he was appointed to complete the unfinished term of Sheriff, for Alexander Deaton, January 17, 1876. He was elected Sheriff in 1877, serving the full term of two years, 1877-1878.

During 1874, known as "The Hard Year", John Linville Hagins, accompanied by Captain L. C. Cash and Stephen Williams gathered a supply of cash and went to Mt. Sterling in the interests of the Breathitt County people who had lost their crops through the ravages of squirrels; (a previous freeze during the early Spring having destroyed the mast and branches of many trees deprived the animals of the supply of food. The squirrels ravaged the crops just as soon as the corn was in ear. The squirrels were so numerous that they swam the creeks and came closely to the settlers' homes devouring anything in the line of food on which they could get their paws." They were shot down, between 50 and 75 in a day. Many were killed by the housewives using sticks). These men solicited food for the suffering people especially on the Quicksand Creek where they lived. The money they had with them was spent very economically, merchants and millers (flour) providing quantities at low cost as well as contributing and soliciting from among the people of Montgomery County, for the almost starving people of this country. Aid was given many parts of the Blue Grass section. Had they not done so real starvation would have come to the Mountain people of Breathitt County.

(3) During 1878, the last year of John Linville's term in the Sheriff's office, County Judge John Wesley Burnette, learning of a murder having been committed and the body being buried beneath the murder's home, ordered the

body disinterred and a coroner's jury appointed to learn the cause of death. The inquest revealed the woman, the murderer's wife, had been shot, the wounds stuffed with bees wax to prevent bleeding, then dressed and buried. Sheriff Hagins arrested the murderer, and together with his deputies took the murderer to the Lexington Jail. Circuit Court Judge Randall, holding Court in Perry County, issued an order in November of that year to have the prisoner brought from the jail in Lexington to the custody of the Breathitt County Jailer. The Sheriff brought him to Twin Creek where he was met by County Judge Burnett, two deputy sheriffs and a posse of twenty-five other men, about five miles from Jackson. When they approached Jackson near the ferry, they were signalled to ride farther down the river to try and avoid trouble from the prisoner's relatives. They complied and were met by the Jailer and Judge Burnett. While walking along Main street, on a corner very near the present Court House, one of the men, in the crowd near at hand, called to Judge Burnett, 'Watch out.' A bullet supposedly fired by a relative of the murderer struck Judge Burnett in the chest. He ran up the street a few yards and fell dead. His body was buried in what is now the Hagin's Graveyard. Judge Randall entered an order directing the prisoner to be taken to the Madison County Jail. Sheriff Haggins summoned a posse of twenty-five men and started with the prisoner for Richmond. The first night of their trip they lodged at Hazel Green Wolfe County, and the second night was spent at Mt. Sterling. He left 15 of his men here and with a guard of 10 men proceeded to Lexington by rail. They left Lexington in a "hack" drawn by four horses and proceeded to Richmond. He delivered the prisoner to the Jailer and returned to Mt. Sterling where the other 15 men awaited him and they proceeded to Jackson.

A special term of Court convened December 23, 1870. Judge Randall presiding. The prisoner was convicted and given a sentence of life imprisonment.

in the State Penitentiary. During the trial Judge Randall had two companies of Militia guarding proceedings. One Company came from Louisville wearing a blue uniform and one company from Frankfort wore a grey uniform. These soldiers took the murderer to Frankfort. The prisoner was later paroled, provided he did not return to Breathitt County. He remained in Frankfort for some time following his parole from the penitentiary.

During the fued between the Jetts and the Littles, A Little shot and killed a Jett on Main Street of Jackson, not far from the present site of the Court House. A brother of Jett shot the man who killed his brother. Sheriff Hagins, knowing many of the men engaged on each side, after being instructed by the County Judge to arrest all these men and bring them to the Court, went to the Jett and told him "I have come to arrest you". Sheriff Hagins asked Jett if he would come peaceably, to which Jett replied, "I'll go if the Little's will." Sheriff Hagins then went to see the Little whom the Jet had shot, but not killed, and said, "I've come alone to arrest you. Will you come peaceably?" "Little agreed to arrest, provided the Jetts would do so. "The following day I went after the Littles and my deputy went after the Jetts. They and their followers came peaceably. Deputy Back had the Jetts in the Court Room when I reached there with the Littles. I brought them in without a gun. The Court took bond for their appearance at the Term of Circuit Court. This ended the Little-Jett fued." The Jett who did the shooting, after his brother was shot by Little, was persuaded to move to Madison County. He continued living there till his death. He and his wife reared their family there. (H. June Jett, merchant of Jackson, is the son of the Jett who was persuaded to move to Madison County.

Former Sheriff John Linville Hagins, (the man who persuaded these men to come under arrest peaceably) married the widow, of the Jett who moved to

Kentucky Fairs

Madison County, in 1899. She was deceased in 1915. Mr. Hagins lives in Breathitt County, on the Quicksand Creek section.

(1) Robert Davis married my aunt Polly (name was Mary) Hagins; Davis was a surveyor for the County; aunt Martha, called Patsy, married County Judge James Back. He was County Judge when I was appointed to serve out Sheriff Deaton's term. Judge Back was elected in 1875 and served one term, four years.

"The first church, I know of, was at Meetinghouse Branch (branch is named for the church MFB,) one half mile up creek. It was a Baptist Church, the old United Baptists. John D. Spencer was the preacher, coming here from Wolfe or Morgan County; I believed he preached in both those counties.

"My oldest sister and I attended a big meeting, as Association, held by the Baptists when I was a small boy, about nine years old. "The Methodists had Circuit Riders who preached at various places." (He was born in 1849, this would be about 1858. MFB.)

Bibliography

- (1) Former Sheriff John Linville, Hagins, Bays, Breathitt County, Ky.
 - (2) J.J. Dickie's Journal, History of Breathitt, Lees College Library, Jackson, Ky.
 - (3) Private files of the writer, M.E.F. Bishop contributed to his work, but all rights reserved.
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EARLY SETTLERS

"HAGINSES"

----- (I)

"T.T.Cope deposeth---

"I can distinctly remember Daniel Hagins, father of Breck, Hiram, John L. Linville, D. and Breck Hagins. (Page 69)

"I have a tax receipt given to my Father in 1853, signed by Daniel Hagins, who was elected the previous year." (page 69).

Daniel Hagins had the following daughters, 5 in number: Millie married James D. Williams; Mary called Polly married Robert Davis; Martha called Patsy

COHIST

Box 1
File 15

Hogg, James Hogg was first settler in Breathitt of Hogg family. About 1850. Came from Augusta Co. Virginia settled at Quicksand Kentucky. Scotch decent, not a very large family. Had several Dr's., and preachers. Also Journalist. Moses D. Hogg was one of the greatest Presbyterian preachers America ever had. James Hogg was fine school teacher and a great lover of horses.

The Nobel Brothers came to Kentucky in 1870 by way of Licking River.
Nathan's wife's name was Jennie Neace.

Box 1
6/12/15

William, Nathan, and Enoch Noble all came to Kentucky together. They came from Virginia. Walked through and drove their stock. Would camp on the way for a week at a time before going on. Enoch wasn't married when he came to Breathitt. His wife's name was Laire, had a large family, all boys. He was a rambling fellow, never would settle long at any place. Was a very stout man, said to be one of the stoutest men of the Nobel generation. He never carried a gun or tried to take advantage of any body. Was very brave. His chief sport was wrestling, until he was crippled.

COHIST

William Noble, married a Combs first. Second wife was a Fugate. The Nobles didn't care for the Bluegrass they loved to be where there was plenty of fish and game. To this home three children were born, one girl and two boys. He was a very clever man, would do anything that was reasonable for any one. But people soon learned not to cross his path to contrary him. He settled on Lost Creek.

Nathan, also settled on Lost Creek, he delighted in farming, rather than fishing and hunting. He made goof of his farm life and had plenty. There were 15 children in his family. The first child was a boy named Nathan. He died in infancy. Later another son was born he liked the name so well that he named the second child Nathan. His wife's given name was Jennie. She lived to be 115 years old. Was one half Indian. He was very devoted to his wife and tried to supply her every need that was within his power to do so. His wife always raised a crop, of tobacco. After she had reached the age of one hundred she raised a crop of tobacco. These Nobles were very high temper. Here is a story to illustrate what one did. He had a large flock of sheep, some of the neighbor's dogs killed several of them, so he watched until he caught them, he killed five of the dogs. Cut a lot of green hickory timber made a big fire and laid those dogs on this log heap and kept it burning until they were burned up. After the fire burned down to a bed of coals he raked all the bones out laid them on a large rock, took another flock and beat those bones into dust, then flew the dust off on to the ground, and said "now kill some body else's sheep."

EARLY SETTLERS

Hursts

(1) John Hurst, ancestor of Hursts of Breathitt County emigrated from England and settled in Powell's Valley. His father (do not have name) emigrated from Holland to England on account of religious persecution. John Hurst was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Lizzie Biddle. Their son, Henry Hurst, came to Virginia with his parents and he settled near the Clinch River.

Henry Hurst was married to a Miss Elizabeth Kaiser. They were both born in the year 1762. She had two brothers, Andrew and Ephraim Kaiser. They lived in the same neighborhood as the Hursts. The Kaisers were of German and Dutch origin. Henry and his wife, Elizabeth (Kaiser) Hurst, had four sons and two daughters: Andrew, Elisha, Harmon, Samuel, Henry, Esther, and Elizabeth. Harmon Hurst married a Miss Headly. During the year 1840, he paid taxes on the following property; one tract of 200 acres, on the North Fork of the Kentucky River, value \$600, one tract along same river, value \$300, two slaves, value \$1,000, three horses, and fifteen head cattle, total value \$21,626.

(20 " Herman (as near as I can learn this should be Harmon, but not certain, MFB) Hurst was the only citizen of the county of that name. I saw him and his family get into a boat at the mouth of the Qlocksand in May 1837, and go down the river bound for Missouri. He was an uncle and a great uncle of two prominent lawyers of that name in Breathitt County, and was also the uncle of the Hon. Wm. L. Hurst, of Wolfe County, the oldest member of the bar in the mountain part of Kentucky and for whom I secured the position (as my successor) as deputy clerk in the Circuit and County Clerk's Office of Estill County in 1844, which was the beginning of his law studies."

EARLY SETTLERS
Hursts.

(1) Samuel Henry Hurst, son of Henry Hurst, was born September 19, 1799. "He came here in 1918, for he bit an ear off another man in a fight. It being a crime, he fled from Virginia and came over into the mountains of Kentucky, came to Breathitt County." "He was the youngest son of his parents." His Brother Harmon and his parents were here at the time. Samuel Henry married a Miss Sallie Landsaw of Wolfe County, daughter of William Landsaw, of Stillwater. The post office is now called Landsaw. They had the following children, four boys and three girls: Andrew, William L., Daniel Duff, Henry C., Elizabeth, Esther, Dulcena, and Emily Jane.

Hardin Hurst, was the eldest son of Samuel Henry Hurst, born in Breathitt and married to Miss Dulcena Landsaw of Wolfe County. They lived in Wolfe Co. They had the following children; Samuel Henry, Jr., who later married and lived in Breathitt County. He had several children, among whom were, Samuel Henry, known as Capt. Hurst (Anickname). They lived in the Frozen Creek Section and did a large business in manufacture of lumber and farming. Capt. operated a dairy, as well at the time of his decease and his widow, Mrs. Mary (Swango) Hurst continues it. Her farm was badly damaged and the lives of many of her farm and dairy employees drowned in the devastating flood of July 4, 1939.

(3) Another son, of Hardin Hursts, Taylor Hurst, M.D. paid the mortgage on his father's farm, on Frozen, and owned it following his father's decease. Dr. Taylor Hurst, taught school during his facations from Medical College and following his graduation practiced with a lumber company, then went to Hazard. He built the Hurst-Snyder Hospital, and associated with Dr.s. Snyder in practice. He owned the Hurst Hotel and much other valuable property in Perry County. During the flood of 1927, he donated \$1,00.00 to the rebuilding of the Perry County Schools.

COHIST

Box 1
5/12/15

EARLY SETTLERS.

Hursts

(1) "Henry Hurst, Sr., father of these men, served in the Militia, during the Revolutionary War, in Virginia. Records are on file in the War Department, Washington, D.C."

(1) His wife, Elizabeth (Kaiser)Hurst, died August 10, 1832, and her body was buried in the Linville Hagins graveyard, near Meatscaffold, along Quicksand Creek. At the time of her death she was living on Macey's Branch, near the Quicksand Creek. Following her decease, her husband went to Stacey's Fork Morgan County, where he lived with his daughter Elizabeth, married to Absalom Haney. He died there on October, 1844, and his remains were interred in the family graveyard on his daughter's farm. The D.A.R. erected a monument at his grave, in honor of his services as a Revolutionary soldier, 1912.

Samuel Henry Kash, of Lexington, and J. Ceaser Hurst, of Lexington, both his grandchildren, went to Stacey's Fork had the body of Henry Hurst, Sr. disinterred, removed to Breathitt County and interred beside those of his wife, Elizabeth (Kaiser) Hurst, in the Linville Hagins Graveyard, during the summer of 1938, erecting the monument provided by the D.A.R. at his head. The grandchildren provided a similar monument for their great grandmother.

COHIST

Box 1
File 5

EARLY SETTLERS

Hursts

Dr. Taylor Hurst was keenly interested in the education and discipline of youth. He contributed his service as truant officer of the Hazard Schools and then was appointed truant officer of the Perry County schools, serving without pay for many years. Following the flood of 1927, he went to Cincinnati, interested the Chamber of Commerce, in the rebuilding of the Perry County Schools destroyed in the rural sections, and obtained \$7,000.00 toward the fund for this purpose. He was deeply interested in the education of the underprivileged child. He educated or assisted in the education of some 18 children and youths.. Some of whom he sent to college. One young boy, son of a miner, he cared for and sent to Hazard High School, and at his decease he made provision in his will for this youth's maintenance (the boy assisted at the Hospital when out of school) and a College education. Another a young girl whom he attended professionally, (she was a cripple) interested him to the extent that he educated her, and she is employed at the hospital which continues to bear his name. He provided a specified sum each month, for in his will. He died of cancer during the summer of 1934. He had provided for the burial of his parents on his own farm in Breathitt County. This small cemetery is inclosed within a white fence, is situated on a hillside across the North Fork of the Kentucky River. It faces the Kentucky and Virginia Highway No 15, a few miles below Jackson when entering from Lexington. Previous to his death and following the flood of 1927, Dr. Taylor Hurst, gave to the Red Cross the privilege of cultivating a large number of acres of his Breathitt County Farm, that they might provide farm produce for the needy.

(4) Before his decease, he told a friend of his, who was a co-worker in much of the rehabilitation following the flood, that he wanted to be buried on his farm,

COHIST

Box 1-
Gile 15

facing the Public Highway. He requested her, that when she would be passing through this part of Breathitt County, she stop and think of him, for a few minutes. (Mrs. Hibler, manager of the Hibler Hotels and the Hurst Hotel, Hazard, who went to Hazard in 1890, one of the three remaining persons who went there at that time to invest in property. MFB.) (5) Dr. Taylor's land transactions in land, Frozen Creek. (1) Another son of Hardin Hurst, William L. Hurst, and his wife were the parents of Hardin Hurst, Jr. M.D.. Dr. Hardin Hurst practiced his profession in Jackson and surrounding counties besides Breathitt, for many year. He was one of the stock-holders and staff of the City Hospital, operated in Jackson from 1923 to 1932. Dr. Hurst left here for the State of Washington in the spring of 1925 and practiced there till his decease by automobile accident some time during 1930. Two other sons were Andrew Kaiser and Taylor, Taylor Hurst, lived in Wolfe County mostly, but a few years ago, early in the 1920s he returned to Breathitt having property here. He died here. He was the father of the late Judge Samuel Hurst, of Beattyville. Judge Samuel Hurst was elected Circuit Court Judge of the district of which Breathitt was a part in 1921. He commenced his duties January 1922. He served this district, at that time composed of the following counties: Breathitt, Lee, Wolfe, and Estill, until the Legislature re-districted the Courts in 1924. Judge Hurst was then appointed to fill the Bench in the District of which Lee continued a part. The new District of which Breathitt became a part included Wolfe and Magoffin Counties. Judge Hurst was deceased a few years ago. (1) The two daughters of Hardin Hurst, Sr., were Mary Belle, married to Judge J.C.C. Bach. They were the parents of Grannis Bach, Atty-at-law. Esther Jane, the other daughter married Thomas Steele, of Wolfe County. The early home of Hardin Hurst, where several of his children were born, still stands near Highway No. 15., about one mile beyond Wilhurt toward Lexington, in Breathitt County. This cabin is in fair condition. Wilhurst was named for their ancestor,

COHIST

Box 1
5/14/5

William Hurs, a combination of the name. Wilhurst is a regulation Greyhound Bus Stop, has a post office and a school house.

(7) Hardin Hurst, Sr., owned 1,000 acres in the Frozen Creek Section in 1873.

Another son of Hardin Hurst, Sr., William L., was the father of J. Ceaser Hurst, of Lexington, but formerly of Breathitt and Wolfe Counties. (8) He, for many years, has owned propoerty in Breathitt County. A daughter, Nellie, married the late Judge David B. Redwine. (9) B. Redwine was Representative, from the district including Breathitt, to the Kentucky Legislature. He was the man who, had the bill incorporating Jackson City, 1889, put before the house to be voted on. His widow and two daughters live in Lexington.

(1) Emily Jane, one of Samuel Henry Hurst's and his wife Sallie Landsaw married Alfred Cope Kash, son of William Kash of Quicksand, born December 7, 1838. Their children include: Mrs. Laura McGuire, Jackson; Samuel Henry Kaash, Lexington; Ely C. Kash, Jacson; William Landsaw Kash, Irvine; Estill County; Kelly Kash, Washington, D.C.; Oliver Kash, Louisville; and the late Dr. Daniel Kash, of Jackson and Hazard.

Mrs. Laura Mc Guire and her husband had eight children. One son, William Lindsay, enlisted with the Railroad Engineers #52, Company B. in the World War, February, 1918, sailed for duty overseas, April 1918. He was in hospital following his return to the United States, November, 1918. He was confined to the hospital, in Arizona for several years. He died in March 28, 1927. His only child lives with his mother in Jackson.

(10) Kelly Kash is an atty-at-law, practicing in Washington. He was Commonwealth Attorney of Breathitt County and other counties of the Judicial District, shortly ~~for~~ before the World War.

William Landsaw Kash is a Baptist Preacher (Primitive Baptist) and an atty-at-law. He has practiced in Breathitt and now is in Estill County. Ely C. Kash, Jackson is a traveling salesman, and was Railroad Commissioner, from the 3rd District, 1920-1923.

Samuel Henry, is employed in the street department, Lexington.

Oliver Kash is an insurance salesman, Louisville.

Dr. Daniel Hurst Kash was born August, 17, 1881 and deceased July 17, 1927,. His son, Vernon Oliver Kash, M.D. born Dec. 23, 1911 is practicing medicine at Hurst-Snyder Hospital, Hazard, Perry County. Dr. Dan's widow and daughter live in Lexington.

Dr. Dan H. Kash, practiced medicine in Jackson and surrounding counties to Breathitt, for several years, following the Lumber and Coal Camps. He went to Blue Diamond Coal Camp about two year previous to his decease. He died a short time following an operation from a complication.

The Hursts were large lanowners on Quicksand and especially along the Frozen Creek section.

(11) Robert A. Hurst owned land on the Quicksand, doing business in land transaction, 1888 till 1911.

(12) Samuel H. Hurst, owned land and did business in land transactions 1888 till 1921.

(13) Samuel H. Hurst, Jr., owned land and had land transactions on Frozen Creek 1921-1926. This is the one they called "Capt." a nickname.

Most of the Hursts are about 5ft. 10ins. and fleshy men and women too and usually have darkm hair and eyes; however, some of them are blue-eyed.
Bibliography

(1) Mrs. Laura Mc. Guire, Jackson, Ky

(2)"Recollection of Breathitt" author Green T. Trimble, p.7

(3) Private notes of (M.F.Bishop) the writer, contributed to this work, only.

Boyl
Field

- (4) Mrs. Elsie Hibler, Hurst Hotel, Hazard, Ky.
- (5) Cross Index, Grantees E-J, pages 439-440; Co. Clk's Office, Jackson, Ky.
- (6) Chester A. Bach, Jackson, Democratic Nominee for Circuit Ct. Judge.
- (7) Cross Index, Grantees E-J, p.p. 430-431, Co. Ct. Clk's Office, Jackson, Ky.
- (8) " " " " " 430-434 " " " " " "
- (9) The late Dr. J.S.Redwine, brother of Judge Redwine, Jackson, Ky.
- (10) E.C.Kash, Kash Building, Main & Broadway, Jackson, Ky.
- (11) Cross Indexing, Grantees E-J, p.p. 435-438, Co. Ct. Clk's office, Jackson, Ky.
- (12) " " " " " 438-439, " " " " " "
- (13) " " " " " 439 " " " " " "

COHIST

Box 1
File 15

BREATHITT COUNTY

Stephen Jett Estate

(1) The Jett family of Breathitt County trace their lineage to William Jett, London, England.

(2) One John Jett came to America and settled in Virginia, later entering the Revolutionary War. It is told that he "was a naval officer with the Manley Galley Ship" 1775-1781.

His son Stephen Jett, came to Kentucky and took up a grant of land in what was then Fayette County. (This county at that time included Breathitt and many more mountain counties). His great grandson, H. June Jett, of Jackson claims that the tract was about 20,000 acres, but only a portion of it can be traced to belonging to what is now Breathitt Co. Before coming to Kentucky Stephen Jett married a Miss Miles of North Carolina, but she died there (as near as H. June Jett can learn).

Stephen Jett first came to Bourbon County, thence to Breathitt County Kentucky where he married Miss Rachel Wilcoxin. They had five children: Curtiss Jett, Stephen Jett, Newton, Julia (Jett) Spicer, ^{Elvira} Elvirs (Jett) Crawford and her sister, ^o (Jett) Crawford marrying brothers. Stephen Jett probably was born about 1772, for he was 90 years old when he died in 1862.

The story is told of Stephen Jett having been shot by Indians and he himself treating the wound by drawing a handkerchief through the wound to cleanse it. He fought in the Mexican War, 1847-1848, under General Humphrey Marshall and his staff were travelling through this part of Kentucky and came to see Mr. Jett. Marshall said to his staff, "We must go down and see the old hero before he dies."

While in Mexico Stephen Jett took up tracts of land, but allowed the limitation of requirements to expire and lost it.

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Breathitt County

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Curtiss Jett Estate

(2) Curtiss Jett, son of Stephen Jett, born 1/15/1818 was deceased in 5/4/1878, was married to Miss Nancy Bryant ^{on} 4/14/1839. They had eleven children.

Curtiss Jett was a very prosperous merchant and large landowner. He increased his land holding along the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River, neighborhood of his father's property, besides purchasing land on the Quick-sand Creek and on the Frozen Creek.

The early ^{home} residence of his family was built of walnut logs, ceiled and weatherboarded with whipsawed lumber and fastened with wooden pegs. Two men used the whipsaws stripping the timber, to make the boards, through the length of the log. The house contained several large rooms heated with fireplaces. Large smoke houses were provided for the curing of the meat for the family's use and spring houses for the preservation of the dairy products.

Curtiss Jett employed a large number of men and women, both white and colored. His father, Stephen Jett, had owned about 25 slaves. Several colored families, in Breathitt today bear the name of Jett, descendants of slaves owned by Stephen Jett.

Curtiss Jett employed private teachers to instruct his children at their home. One of these teachers a Miss Anna Searcy, of near Richmond, Kentucky, became one of his daughters-in-law. After teaching in his family for about two years she married his son, Stephen Jr. (several years her junior) and they moved to Elizabethtown, Tennessee, where they made their home. One of the old deeds re-recorded following the Court house fire of 1873, recording a purchase of land by Curtiss Jett, refers to a meeting house, used for religious and school purposes before October, 1858.

Breathitt County

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(4)
In this instrument is stated, "reserving and excepting the meeting house lot as long as the same may be used for religious and school purposes and should the same be abandoned and not used for such purposes for the space of twelve months the same is to belong to the said Jett and his heirs together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging."

(2)
Curtis Jett engaged a brick-maker from Frankfort to come and make brick for him on his farm from the native clay on his property. He operated a large farm, raised many acres of fruit trees, apples, peaches, pears, cherries (and small fruits grew wild) besides his grain and vegetables, "for the land along the Middle Fork Section (a part of the Ky. River) was and now is one of the best agricultural sections of Breathitt Co.

"He raised many hundred head of stock, including cattle, sheep, horses and mules. "Many of the Blue Grass farmers came to the mountains then for hardy stock to cross with their thoroughbred stock, for they could purchase animals here much cheaper than in the open market at home."

Curtiss Jett did an extensive business in trade. He operated a large store, providing customers, who came from Owsley, Lee, Wolfe, Perry and Breathitt with the necessities. He purchased their varied produce, shipped it in flat boats to Ford, Frankfort and Louisville and while there filled orders" of many varieties for his numerous customers. At that time the chestnut was prospering and large crops of chestnuts, walnuts, hickory nuts and other varieties were handled through his store.

Curtiss Jett did an extensive logging business, building logs into rafts and otherwise floating the logs through the creeks and into the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River, thence to Beattyville and Frankfort,

The forests covering the hills of Breathitt were of heavy timber, including Chestnuts, walnut, oak, locust, ash, hickory and other varieties and Curtiss Jett continued to invest in this land, owning many thousand acres.

Curtiss Jett's estate was divided among his children and other beneficiaries following his decease in 1878. His children included: Hiram, Stephen, Curtiss Jr., Samuel, Shelby, Sarah Jane (Jett) Cockrell, Malvery (Jett) South, Rosa (Jett) Patrick, Nannie (Jett) Cawood, Ellen (Jett) Lyttle, and Elizabeth (Jett) Shearer.

Samuel came into possession of the part on which the home was located, some 300 acres, more or less. The house burned during Samuel's possession of property. This tract of land he later sold to Edward Callahan, October 7, 1892, for \$3, 805. (5)

Edward Callahan later deeded this tract of land to Mrs. Lou Ellen Hargis for the sum of \$4,000 on October 23, 1907.

Mrs. Lou Ellen Hargis deeded the same tract of land, a gift to her daughter, Evelyn L. (Hargis) Hogg, September 10, 1908.

Mrs. Evelyn (Hargis) Hogg Williams and her husband, Kash C. Williams, deeded the same tract of land to John S. Hollon, for the consideration of \$8,000 November 15, 1932, possession given 1/1/1933. e (?)

Mr. John S. Hollon, Jackson Post Master, residing in Jackson, has many improvements on this property. The first year under his ownership he planted about 200 fruit trees including apple, peach, pears and cherry. He raises corn, potatoes and hay principally and employs five helpers.

He built a new barn 60 x 30 feet during 1934, and built a one and one half story dwelling house, five room frame in 1937. On this property is a tract of virgin timber of about 75 acres. Mr. Hollon raises some cattle and e (?)

Breathitt County

hogs on the farm.

(2) Hiram Jett, son of Curtiss Jett Sr., was born 7/19/1852 and deceased 9/3/1892. He was married 1869 to Sarah Sewell, daughter of William
NOTE*
and his wife Evaline (Brittian) Sewell. Mrs. Hiram Jett was born 1853 and deceased in 1915.

The first year of their marriage they lived on the present site of the Jefferson Hotel, Jackson, Breathitt County, and directly opposite the store now owned and operated by their son Hiram Jett, Merchant (the main source of much of this information. M. F. B.). (2) Their eldest son, George, was born there. They moved to Richmond, Kentucky, about one year following their marriage. They had eleven children; besides George were the following: Curtiss Jr., William S., Samuel, and Harry drowned in the Phillipine Islands many years later; Nancy, Sadie, Helen, Elizabeth and Fannie.

Hiram June Jett, born 3/17/1884, was nine years old at his father's decease, the only one of the family name now living in Breathitt) returned to Breathitt County and taught school, a five month's term, at Wolverine a few miles W. of Jackson, 1901. He then came to Jackson, entered the employ of merchants Hargis & Day, one of the largest trading firms in this section of the eastern part of Kentucky. He clerked in this store till 1919 when he bought out the store two of his brothers had operated at his present location. The two brothers returned to Richmond or Winchester. H. June Jett (as he is generally known) is a prosperous merchant of Jackson. He carries a line of dry goods, clothing and shoes at his stand in the First National Bank Building, Main Street, Jackson, Breathitt County. He has taken a deep interest in civic affairs; a charter member of the local Kiwanis Club, organized 1923, and was

Breathitt County

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president during 1929 when he contributed much of his time personally supervising the street paving done at that time so no time would be lost, for the Kiwanis Club sponsored it. He was one of the men who organized the waterworks for the supply of the full town of Jackson, and a member of the company who sold to the present "Jackson Waterworks Company" that installed the water following the installation of plant and the obtaining of list of guaranteed subscribers, for the Kiwanis Club also sponsored this project.

H. June Jett has been a member of the Guerrant Presbyterian Church, Jackson, Ky. for some twenty odd years and an Elder for six years. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees, Scott-Lees Junior College and when it was Lees Collegian^{te} Institute, altogether for about ten years. He is a present member of the Board. He has been a member of the National Sons of the American Revolution, for many years. He joined the local Chapter when it was organized in Jackson, February, 1936. His membership in this S. A. R. came through the maternal side of his family. He was a member of the Jackson City School Board several years ago.

H. June Jett married Miss Carrie Day, daughter of William and Rowena (Marion) Day, of Frozen, 4/18/1908. Mrs. Jett was deceased early in 1930. She was the daughter of his employer, firm of Hargis & Day, at the time of his marriage. (This store was in Jackson, but the Days, also prominent people, owned property on the Frozen Creek section of Breathitt County.

Mr. Jett married his second wife, Miss Bertha Redwine, daughter of the late Dr. J. S. Redwine and his wife Adeline (Combs) Redwine, September, 1931.

Breathitt County

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J. June Jett and his first wife had one child, June Eloise Jett, born 1/4/1913. She married Stratton Miller, son of Harry and Minta (Hollon) Chadwick Miller (The Millers own and operate the Ewen Hotel, South Jackson, near the L. & N. Depot. M. F. B.) 4/22/1936. They have one child, Stratton Jett Miller, born 6/21/1937. They live in Jackson on Patton Avenue, just off of Highland Avenue.

Mr. H. June Jett's residence, a red brick with cream trim, rambling bungalow almost smothered in shrubbery while along one wall stands a line of Lombardy Poplars, is situated on the plateau of Marcum Heights lying on the highest part of the city of Jackson and to the S. E.

(These Lombardy Poplars were the inspiration of the poem "Leafless Lombardy Poplars" published in Poems of Trees, A Sidney Lanier Memorial, Volume IV, 1935. Author M. E. Fletcher Bishop.)
M. F. B.)

Several of the Jett family married and their decedents live in Breathitt County. Some of the land belonging to the Curtiss Jett Estate is still in the family, but none of the name of Jett have any that I can learn, so far. Highland Institute (already written up and sent to you) was at one time a part of the Curtiss Jett estate.

The Jetts married into the Spencer, Sewell, Cockrell, Crawfords, Days and other prominent families. H. June Jett's grandmother Sewell, the wife of William Sewell her first husband, married for her second husband John S. Hargis father of the late Judge James Hargis, and former State Senator A. H. Hargis one time president of the ^Onew defunct Hargis Bank and Trust Company), thus making these Hargis brothers (Hargis-Cockrell ^Afued) H. June Jett's half uncles.

Breathitt County

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The only available record in which Stephen Jett's early land holdings are recorded is the "Kentucky Land Grants", evidently the following record is a portion of the land which he (Stephen Jett) took up in Kentucky when this county was a part of Fayette County.

Under the heading "Virginia Grants" are the following records:

(12)

"Grantee;	Acres	;	Book:	Page;	Date of Survey;	County;	Watercourse.
"Stephen Jett;	791	;	8	407	3/19/1785	;Fayette;	Slate Creek
"John Jett	;	300	27	468	11/23/1826	;Edmonson;	None.

Under heading of, (13)

"Grants in County Court Orders"

"Curtiss Jett;	50	;	18	;	452;	8/27/1845	;	Breathitt;	Vixen Branch			
"Newton Jett ;	50	;	35	;	93;	5/13/1850	;	Breathitt;	None			
"Curtiss Jett;	50	;	39	;	101;	4/4/1851	;	Breathitt;	Turkey Creek.			
"	"	;	50	;	35	;	102;	10/8/1849	;	Breathitt;	" "	
"	"	;	150	;	35	;	103;	4/2/1851	;	"	" "	
"	"	;	50	;	35	;	104;	10/8/1849	;	"	Sugar Camp Branch	
"	"	;	250	;	35	;	105;	4/2/1851	;	"	;	" " "
"	"	;	50	;	35	;	106;	9/6/1850	;	"	;	" " "
"Newton Jett ;	100	;	48	;	267;	3/26/1856	;	Owsley	;	Meadow Creek		
"Curtiss Jett;	100	;	58	;	26;	5/18/1856	;	Breathitt;	Turkey Creek			
"	"	;	50	;	71	;	535;	11/20/1860	;	"	" "	
"	"	;	150	;	84	;	221;	10/30/1871	;	"	4 miles from Turkey Creek.	
"Samuel Jett ;	100	;	87	;	332;	1/25/1872	;	Middle Fk.,Ky.	River.			

(Turkey Creek flows into the Middle Fork of the Ky. River. Sugar Camp Creek flows into the Quicksand Creek, thence into the N. Fk. of Ky. River and is on East of county and Middle Fk. is on North West part of C.)

In the County Court Clerk's office, Breathitt County were
but building in 1872, or 1873)
purchas^e of land are as recorded at time of purchase, and
owing the fire. 1873-1874----- Deed Book No. 1.

All this property on the Middle Fork, Ky. River.

"St^e sold to Curtiss Jett, for the consideration of \$500.00 a
tract of consisting of 500 acres, Aug. 7, 1846. 9page 73, 74)

"Ste sold to Curtiss Jett, a tract of land of 300 acres, for
\$28.00, 1847. (page 74, 75).

"Dav^e and J. W. South and Nicholas Combs sold to Curtiss Jett, a
tract of (acreage not given) for \$550. 12/19/1850 (page 75, 76)

"Sam^e and Wiley Combs sold 350 acres land to Curtiss Jett, for
\$1,250. 1851. (page 77,78).

"John^e ix sold to Curtiss Jett, 1,852 acres for the sum of \$75.
on 7/19/1851 (page 78,79).

"John^e ix sold to Curtiss Jett, 1000 acres, for \$500. on 11/20/1854.
(page 80)

"Will^e as, Owsley County sold to Curtiss Jett, a tract of land (acreage
not given) 1850. 4/9/1856. (page 81,82)

"Will^e Barrett and Martha, his wife, sold to Curtiss Jett a tract of
land (acreage not given) for \$400. 7/28/1858. (page 82, 83)

"Jame^e tt sold to Curtiss Jett 60 acres of land for \$400, 10/8/1858.
(page 84,

"Poll^e shine Mullins sold to Curtiss Jett 100 acres of land for
\$100, 10/10/1858. (page 85,86)

Breathitt County

"Isham Barrett Sr. and Elizabeth Barret sold to Curtiss Jett a tract of land (acreage not given) for \$1,000. 11/1/1859. (page 86,87)

"Wiley Combs' widow abd relic of deceased sold to Curtiss Jett a tract of land (acreage not given) for \$250.00., 6/12/1861. (page 88,89)

"Stephen Jett sold to Curtiss Jett 500 acres, more or less, for \$200. 4/5/1866. (page 89,90,91)

"Stephen Jett sold to Curtiss Jett, 10 acres, more or less, for \$200. 1/13/1866. (page 91,92)

"Stephen Jett sold to Curtiss Jett a tract of land" containing 20 acres, together with the refusal to the said Curtiss Jett to buy the balance of the Stephen Jett farm provided he will give as much for the same as any person else." He must have first offer or any lease or sale to another party would be null and void. 5/17/1869. (page 93,94)

"Stephen Jett sold to Curtiss Jett 1/3/ part of timber on a certain tract of land, paying \$30. each year till the time he sees fit to occupy land and then he will pay \$100. 10/5/1870.(page 94,95)

"Stephen Jett, and his wife, Mary Jett, sold to Curtiss Jett 10 acres of land for \$100. He pays \$10. annually to Curtiss Jett as long as he sees fit to use for his own cultivation. 2/18/1872. (page 96, 97)

"L.C.Bohanan, and other represented by E. L. Cockrell, atty-in-fact, sold to Curtiss Jett a tract of land (acreage not given) for \$1,600, 1/2/1872. (page 97, 98)

"James Griffith and Elizabeth sold to Curtiss Jett a tract of land (acreage not given) for \$160. 3/10/1872. (page 99)

Other land transactions besides from these are recorded.

Bibliography

- (1) Lineage of Jett Family provided by the Media Research Bureau
1110 F. Street, Washington, D.C.
- (2) H. June Jett, Merchant Jackson, Breathitt County, Kentucky
- (3) Deed Book, No. 1, pages 82 & 83; deed first registered in
October 26, 1858 and re-recorded June 30, 1874, following the
fire that destroyed the Court House and the County Records in
1873.
- (4) The meeting house referred to was abandoned about 1865-1870
according to information obtained from Charles Terry, pres.
of the First National Bank, Jackson, Kentucky. Mr. Terry and
his brother, I. L. Terry now own much of this land in this
neighborhood.
- (5) Deed Book No. 9, pages 365 & 366.
- (6) Deed Book No. 25, pages 503 & 504.
- (7) Deed Book, No. 26, page 370 & 371.
- (8) Deed Book, No. 69, pages 267 & 268.
- (9) John S. Hollon, present owner and Jackson City Post Master.

NOTE* This Mrs. Sewell was grandmother of H. June Jett and when her first husband died she married J. S. Hargis, father of the deceased Judge James Hargis and his brothers including former Senator A. H. Hargis pres. of the now defunct Hargis Bank & Trust Company, thus, these Hargis men were half uncles of H. June Jett. Judge James Hargis was shot by his own son, Beech Hargis. These were the Hargises of the Hargis-Cockrell feud. NOTE** H. June Jett's brother, Curtiss, was one of his uncle's henchmen. He was convicted and served time at the Frankfort State penitentiary, for the

assassination of lawyer Marcum killed during the Hargis-Cockrell feud. He was paroled several years ago, and pardoned, I understand, during the administration of Ruby Lafoon, former governor. He became a preacher, I understand.

Beech Hargis' mother was a Miss Day before her marriage, an aunt of H. June Jett's wife. (I write this here that you may the better understand when I send in material about the feuds) The Jetts and the Littles had a feud, but became reconciled many years ago.

- (10) Mrs. Stratton Miller, Jackson, Kentucky.
- (11) Editor and Publisher, Wightman F. Melton, Atlanta, Ga., 1935, page 34, Vol. IV, Poems of Trees, A Sidney Lanier Memorial. Author, M. E. Fletcher Bishop, Jackson, Ky.
- (12) Volume of "Kentucky Land Grants" (Pub. by Filson Club)
(loaned by Grannis Bach, Attorney-at-law, Jackson, Ky.)
Author, Willard Rouse Jillson; Pubs. Stanford Printing Co.,
Louisville, Ky., 1925. (Comes under "Virginia Grants, pages 69 & 242.
- (13) Same Source as (12) only under heading of, "Grants in County Court Orders", page 1391.
- (14) This list of land transactions are re-recorded in Deed Book No. 1, County Court Clerk's office, Breathitt Court House, Jackson, Ky.

COHIST

Box 1
File 15

SUPPLEMENT

EARLY SETTLERS
JETTS

(1) You may be able to learn, from the following source, of the connection of Jetts, and Boones and the Cockrells and Boones.

Address,

Treasurer of the Boone Family Association
Mr. John C. Coulter
1516 Richmond Avenue
Columbia,
South Carolina.

Inquire for Bg-20, serial number of, Sarah (Bryant) Boone, born June 17, 1724, a daughter of Squire Boone, brother of Daniel Boone.

She is the ancestor of H. June Jett, Merchant of Jackson.

(2) Curtiss Jett, brother of H. June Jett, above, was sentenced to serve a life sentence, for the murder of two citizens of this country. He was paroled a few years ago, and pardoned by Governor Ruby Lafoon.

NOTE - I understand that early this Summer, in a Sunday issue of the Courier-Journal, a story of his life was published; however, I did not see this. You will be able to get these records through the Frankfort Prison office. MFB.

Bibliography

- (1) H. June Jett, Main Street, Jackson, Ky.
- (2) Mrs. Samuel J. Cockrell, and Sheriff Walter Deaton, both Main Street, Jackson, Ky.

COHIST

Box 1
G1ed15

BREATHITT COUNTY

QUESTIONNAIRE ON LAND HOLDINGS

Stephen Jett

(I)

"Stephen Jett purchased land together with Joseph Back near Shelbyville, when first settling in Kentucky, having come here from Virginia.

"He purchased Back's part of this land in 1783, the deed is on file at Frankfort, Kentucky.

"He was a bondsman for a sheriff at Shelbyville. The sheriff defaulted. Mr. Jett paid and "went broke." He then came to his farm in what is now a part of Breathitt County. This land was granted to the Revolutionary soldiers, I understand, as near as I can recall from what I have heard."

Bibliography

(I) H. June Jett, merchant, Jackson, Kentucky.

BREATHITT COUNTY

Early Settlers

Allen Moore

(1)

Allen Moore, pioneer of the Moore family, when a small boy came to Breathitt County with his mother from North Carolina. (He was married and his youngest son, born in 1845; thus the contributors of this information place the time of his and his mother's coming here at about the late 1790s of 1800). MFB).

(2) Allen Moore's great grandfather, Sterling Moore, lived in the north of Ireland.

(1) Allen Moore built a one room cabin from poles, covered the roof with the bark of the basswood trees (usually called by the Mountain people Lin tree). They cut the trees, stripped the bark off in one long piece, such as eight feet or ten feet. This bark the early settlers used for the purpose of covering many buildings. The wood was used for making bee gum tree in the forest, bringing them home and housing the bees in these gums, for the honey contributed much toward their livelihood later, besides its sustenance for the family.

Allen Moore cleared one acre of land the first year, for the planting next year. During the first year he and his mother lived on the meat of wild animals, berries and nuts; the latter very plentiful. They settled on Caney Creek, a branch of Troublesome Creek, in Breathitt County.

Squirrels were so numerous they could be killed with a stick.

Allen Moore's wife was a Miss Margaret Lewis, of Letcher County.

She was educated, writing a very legible hand. "People came for so much as twenty-five horse-back miles to get her to write legal papers for them.

Allen Moore and his wife had six daughters and five sons.

Allen Moore was a very religious man naming all of his children from biblical names.

Breathitt County

- 2 -

"He learned his blacksmith trade from the Bible."

His shop was under the shade of a sycamore tree. He wore a large leather apron, supposedly made from a buffalo hide. The apron was so large that two persons could hide behind it. His children and grandchildren would throw this over them when playing games.

Daniel, a son, was the father of Mrs. Jemina May. He returned from the Civil War with his health somewhat broken. When he was many years older he spent a part of his time among his bee gums.) While preparing the gums, he frequently called on his daughters to assist with the sawing of the basswood and other trees into two and one half foot lengths, for his sons would be busy plowing the fields. These people rode horse-back some 25 miles to the nearest store, situated about where the village of Quicksand now stands.

Mrs. Mays said, "I did not have much education. I only attended school three months, one month each of three years altogether. During the Winters, the families who could afford to would raise enough money to pay a teacher to teach penmanship. No, they just taught penmanship.

"I did not have much education, but any one may have all the education in the world and no common sense with it and they're's nothing to them.

"My husband and I moved in here to Jackson so our children might get a chance to attend high school and go to college. We wanted them to have an education.

"I have studied the Bible a lot and learned a lot from it. When my daughters were going to college, I liked to study their books. I have a splendid memory. I liked to read the books my children had here when they went to college. College is just good common sense."

When any one bought land then the acreage read on the deeds, 'more or less' usually more."

Breathitt County

- 3 -

When a man purchased a tract of land in the early settler's days, he marked off the portion he wanted to buy, marking the boundaries as follows: hill, slope, or hollow; some outstanding tree, rock, a stream of water or some building. Following this selection the grantor would estimate the number of acres "more or less" and state the price he required. Many deeds are written in this form at the present date.

The land where Allen Moore settled was rich and productive. His son Daniel owned some on the North Fork of Kentucky River. Mrs. Jemima May (interviewed for much of this information MFB), and children own a farm of some 300 "acres more or less" along this fork of the river.

These lands are called "bottom Land," rich and, provided the floods come before the crops are planted, their richness is increased by soil deposited by floods. The floods were off the rich soil elsewhere and the Bottom Lands derive the benefit.

Bibliography

- (1) Mrs. Jemina May (daughter-in-law of Allan Moore, wife of Allan's son Daniel) Jackson, Kentucky.
- (2) Edward Moore (grandson of Allan Moore) a son of James Moore's second wife. James was youngest son of Allan Moore) Edward Moore, Deputy County Court Clerk, for his half sister Mrs. Cora Noble, Breathitt Court House, Jackson, Ky.

BREATHITT COUNTY

Early Settlers

(2)

"Allan Moore was the pioneer." "He was a farmer and blacksmith. He came here and settled near Grapevine Creek, before Breathitt County was formed. Grapevine is in what is now Perry County. Allen Moore owned 3,000 acres of land along this creek, good rich bottom land, and well timbered. He later sold this property and took up government land within the Breathitt County line, along Bush's Branch and for about eight or ten miles north along the North Fork of the Kentucky River. Bush's Branch was about five miles long, names for the people settled near the head of the Creek. At that time a person could take up land from the government in 50 acre plots, costing them only \$3.50, cost of surveying and registration. Provided they improved the property a specified number of years the land belonged to them." (Following the Civil War this same method held good. M. F.B) Moore took up the maximum amount each year. Several years later he gave 600 acres to each of two daughters and one son.

Allen Moore had several sons and daughters: William, Daniel, James and John; Sallie, Elizabeth, Effie, Polly and Rebecca. Two sons, William and John Moore fought on the Confederate side during the Civil War, both were killed. Allen Moore, the father and his son Daniel also fought in the Confederacy during the same war, but lived to return home. Allan Moore was industrious and accumulated a few thousand of dollars. Before entering the army he lent about \$3,000 dollars, taking promisory notes from the borrowers.

During the war when Allen Moore was away from his home the "Yankees" raided the homes of the settlers and procured all of the produce, cattle and horses, for their own use. Some of the stock was left on Allen Moore's farm,

but most of their neighbors had none to cultivate their land. It was the custom during the Civil War, for the "Yankees" to have a bell on their mounts or on one of them, that the neighborhood might be apprised of their approach. Mrs. Allen Moore, fearful lest the invaders might be seeking the promisory notes on the money lent before and during the early days of war and deeds to the land her husband had purchased and cultivated, would empty her strong box into her large, full apron, or the skirt of her dress, turn apron or skirt up around her knees, wade the river and go into the hills, hiding until the house had been searched to the satisfaction of the enemy. When she killed a hog or beef she salted the meat, wrapped it, or placed it in vessels, dug a hole in the ground, and buried it, then turned the meat trough over the place. This trough was made by hewing out the inside of a tree trunk and used for scalding the hogs after butchering.

John Moore was born a short time following his father Daniel's departure for the war. He grew and thrived. When his mother, formerly a Miss Davidson, would hear the "Yankees" coming she would put the child's small pillow in the bottom of a hugh iron pot, used at other times for making maple sugar, lay the infant on the pillow, carry the pot to some brier or shrubbery thicket and covering a cloth over the top to hide the child would deposit it out of sight till after the searchers had left her premises. Quite often the invaders seeking food or mounts would mistreat the small children to force the older members of the families into bringing forth their hidden stores. At the close of the Civil War Allan Moore went to Arkansas for about one year, planning to go into the fruit business, but the prospects being not good he returned. While he was gone his wife operated the farm. They raised a goodly quantity of bees. The trunks of old trees were hollowed after being sawed into lengths two and one half feet long, dressed inside, then sticks were placed lengthwise and crosswise to form cells for the bees, and here the bees stored their honey.

Allan Moore raised considerable fruit from his early planted fruit trees.

Following the Civil War and after Allan Moore returned from Arkansas, he and his son Daniel each took up the maximum of government land, paying for registration and surveying. Much of this lay near the Breathitt-Perry County line. They did a large business in logging. The logs were pushed into the creeks at high water and sometimes before the heavy rains set in, floated down to the confluence of Bush's Creek with the North Fork of the Kentucky River, into the river and thence to Beattyville and Frankfort where they were sold in the market. Each owner's logs were branded. Many of the logs were made into rafts and the owner and some of his employees made their home on the raft of floating logs during these trips, cooking the provisions, supplemented with the corn pones already made at home before leaving. After selling the logs at Frankfort or other market, purchasing the necessities for home and store and usually some trinket for the members of their families left at home, these men set out on the trails through the forest for their trek to their homes in the mountains.

Allen Moore and his son Daniel owned saw and grist mills operated by water power. Following the decease of Allen Moore, Daniel bought out the interest of each heir and continued the operation of the Mills till his decease in 1892. During the great flood of 1893 the dam broke and this mill together with two small houses on Daniel's land were washed away. Daniel Moore had a daughter, Jemima, married to James May, son of W. B. May and his wife, formerly a Miss Turner, of Morgan County. James May and his wife, Jemina (Moore) May, purchased 1,000 acres of the Bush farm on Bush Creek, later selling it, dividing it among ten or fifteen families. The Mays now own 300 acres, more or less in the Kentucky River Bottoms near Altro about one mile north of Bush's Branch. This family came to Jackson several years ago, following the maturity of the

of the children. Mr. May died in Jackson July 25, 1938. He is buried on his home place in the rural section.

Bibliography

- (1) Mrs. Jemina (Moore) May, Jackson, Kentucky. Interview.
- (2) Allan Moore also is mentioned in "Historical Recollections of Breathitt as a pioneer, gathered by J. J. Dickey, "pages not numbered. Written in long hand by Rev. Dickey, founder of Lees College Institute. (This volume loaned by Lees College Library. M. F. B.)

BREATHITT COUNTY

"EARLY SETTLERS
Allen Moore"

Bibliography

- (1) reads as follows -- "Mrs. Jemina May (daughter-in-law of Allen Moore)"
(wife of Allen's son Daniel)

This should read, Mrs. Jemina May, granddaughter of Allen Moore, the daughter of Daniel Moore.

- (2) The James Moore, referred to here, is spoken of in the material on "Education," and "Jackson City Schools," dated 3/9/1939, on pages 1, 2 & 3;

James L. Moore, youngest son of Allen Moore, and the father of Mrs. Cora Noble, County Court Clerk and her half brother, Edward Moore, deputy County Court Clerk; also referred to in the above bibliography.

Material on school building, "Meetinghouse Branch" should read Beginning Branch. You sent this short piece of copy to me for more information on the log school built about 1939 or 1943, from material on "Breathitt County High school, page 2, dated 5/7/1939. Please correct.

You will find in material on,

"Education

Rural Schools" page 1, dated 5/17/1939, the reference from former Senator A. H. Hargis, bibliography (1) to "Beginning Branch school".

Again on page 5, reference is made to "attending Beginning Branch school" by Charles Terry, president of the First National Bank of Jackson. He attended there in about 1887, bibliography (18).

Banker Terry refers to the salary he received the first school he taught in Breathitt County.

Pocahontas' Descendants In

Breathitt County

It seems that we have living right here in our midst some of the descendants of Pocahontas. They are Joseph Gay, George W. Johnson, Mrs. Judge Blanton and James M. Leath. Their lineage is as follows: John Rolfe and Pocahontas, his wife, left one son Thomas Rolfe who married Jane Poythress. They left one daughter, James Rolfe, who married Colonel Robert Bolling, of Cobbs, who married Mary Kenyon. To them were born one son and five daughters. One of these, Elizabeth, married Dr. William Gay. Henry Gay, their son, settled in Perry County, Kentucky, and died there in 1830. Gay's Creek (Perry County) was named for him. He was a revolutionary soldier and was present at the surrender of Yorktown. His second wife was Margaret Russell of Tennessee, to whom General Grant was closely related. To them were born eleven children. One, Margaret Gay, married James Johnson and was grandmother of Geo. Johnson, our fellow townsman, another, Mary Gay, married Rev. Robert Burton and is the mother of Mrs. Judge Blanton. Another, Henry Gay Jr. was grandfather of J. M. Leath. Another, Joseph Gay, lives in Leslie County and another, Elijah, died last Fall in Perry County.

Hon. Edward Gay of Louisiana, who died May 30, 1839, while a member of Congress, was a first cousin of Mrs. Blanton. He was three times elected to Congress and died worth \$12,000,000. His son-in-law, Andrew Price, now fills his seat. Jane Bolling, the sister-in-law of Dr. William Gay, married Colonel Richard Randolph, from whom are descended John Randolph of Roanoke, John C. Breckinridge, Mrs. Governor Brown, President Harrison and many other distinguished people. Much of their genealogy comes from 'Pocahontas and Her Descendants', a book written by ex-Governor Windham Robertson, late of Abingdon, Va."

Bibliography

The Jackson Hustler (newspaper) Ed. John J. Dickie; Pub. same, date of 6/17/1892 (M.F.B.'s private files.)

made
Box 1
6/14/5

FIRST SETTLEMENTS

(1) (2)

"Jerry (Jeremiah) South was one of the most prominent citizens of the county. He lived on a farm on the South side of the River (North Fork of Ky. River) two miles above Jackson.

"He was the Father of Breathitt County, attending to the advertising and circulation of the petitions, and volunteered his services without compensation to go to Frankfort and advocate the formation of the new county before the Legislature. The County was formed in the early part of 1839.

"The Commissioners appointed to locate the county seat first located it on the land of Nick Hays opposite the Mouth of Quicksand Creek. (This creek is 99 miles long, lacking one mile of being a river. This location is now known as Quicksand where the Robinson Sub-Station of the University of Kentucky is now located).

"After the location had been agreed upon by all of the Commissioners, they investigated the title to the land and found it to be defective, and that it would require some litigation and considerable time to perfect it. They thereupon changed the site to its present location, which was on the land of Simon Cockrell. He conveyed to the county as a present ten acres which is now the town site.

"Most of the town site was cleared, but the surrounding district was heavily timbered. The only building on the town site was a log cabin. At that time the county seat was called Breathitt Town.

"Jetts Creek was an early settlement, situated near the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River West of Jackson. (Named for the Stephen Jett family).

"Strongville, seven miles South of Jackson (many of the Strong family lived near here); and Crockettville, about 15 miles S. East of Jackson (The Turners settled here after coming from N. C.). These towns were established in 1847.

Breathitt County

- 4 -

Bibliography

- (1) This material is contributed from the writer's personal files.
- (2) J. G. Trimble, "Recollections of Breathitt County, page 9, supposedly published about 1920 [✓] ~~of~~ 1923. (J. G. Trimble was 91 years of age when he wrote the small 22 page phamplet, and he died within a few years, M. F. B).

I had gathered some material from Trimble's "Recollections" and had them filed away, or I would have sent this in earlier. His writings are ramblings; however, I am trying to obtain a copy for you as requested. (Trimble had a General Store operated by himself at Quick-sand before 1839).

Jerry South - was one of the most prominent citizens of the county, lived on a farm on the South side of the river two miles above Jackson. He was the father of Breathitt County. Attending to the advertising and circulation of the petitions and volunteered his services without compensation to go to Frankfort and advocate the formation of the new county before the Legislature. He had thirteen children eight sons, five daughters. Edward Strong was the first settler of Strongs in Breathitt Co. Came from Wise County Virginia about 1830. He settled at Copeland, was large land owner, was Scotch-Irish decent. Bought large tract of land enclusing George's Branch and Lick Branch. Later Captain Bill Strong bought all of his father's land. Mike Gabbard came from North Carolina was the earliest settler of Gabbards to settle in Breathitt. Came here around 1800 settled at Long's Creek, and later moved on to Punccheon Camp. Was large land owners. Simon Bohannon Came from Woodford County, was a prominent citizen, purchased the tract of land on the north side of North Fork River opposite the mouth of Cane Creek. He built a beautiful home there. Made many improvements on this place for he and his two sons, Louis and Henry, who were gentlemen of education and refinement. They were of Scotch-Irish decent. They left Breathitt just before Civil War. He was also a slave owner. Walked into Breathitt. Drove their stock.

EARLY SETTLERS

Jeremiah (Jerry) South

(1) Jeremiah South (usually called Jerry) came here from Madison County. He settled on a part of the Panbowl on what is now known as the "W. D. Bach farm."

He married Miss Millie Cockrell (usually called "Aunt Millie"), a daughter of John Cockrell and a niece of Simon Cockrell, the man who gave ten acres for the site of Jackson, county seat of Breathitt. Jeremiah South was interested in buying timber land. His home was in the part of Brethitt formerly belonging to Estill county. It was necessary for the people living there to travel some fifty miles on horseback to the county seat of Estill when recording legal papers.

In the Southern part of the county, belonging to Perry County after 1808, it was necessary for the people living in there to travel to Hazard for the recording of legal papers. Hazard is some 45 miles, about that, from Jackson. Many land speculators having given the people trouble in what is now Brethitt, the settlers decided to endeavor having another county formed where the distances for recording deeds would be less and the governing of the county would be in their hands. After a considerable discussion, many of the prominent citizens, anxious for a strong man to represent them, Jeremiah South volunteered his services, taking on the responsibility of approaching the Legislative Bodies at Frankfort, for the purpose of organizing a county covering the section in which they then lived. He attended to the advertising and the circulation of petitions, went to Frankfort, advocated the formation of this county without remuneration for his services. Thus, he earned the name of "Father of Breathitt County."

History of Breathitt Co.
Federal Writers' Project

2

Bishop, Margaret F.
Jackson, Breathitt Co., Ky.

EARLY SETTLERS

Jeremiah (Jerry) South.

Jeremiah South was the first Representative from Breathitt to the Kentucky Legislature, 1840; he was elected State Senator serving from 1843-1847. During 1854 he was still in the business of purchasing timered lands. He purchased one tract above Ed. Strong's mill paying the sum of \$1,400 for it. About 1861, he removed to Woodford County. He was elected Warden of the State Penitentiary at Frankfort, serving about 20 years. (Mr. Cladwell, grandson of South, is not positive about these last dates, but information concerning the correctness may be learned at Frankfort, MFB.) Jeremiah South and his wife had 14 children, nine sons and five daughters. Four of his sons served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.----- John, known as Jack, was killed during the War.

(2) William T. Berry South, Captain of Company B, Fifth Regiment Infantry, consolidated with Kentucky Volunteers, AND HIS BROTHER, Jerry W. South, 2nd Lieutenant of the same Company, (Page 210-212) Sept. 7, 1862 ---- and a third brother, J. K. Polk South, 1st Lieutenant, Company D, Fifth Regiment Infantry Kentucky Volunteers, Confederate States Army, October 9, 1862 ---- (page 228-230). These officers together with other officers and 116 men in the Company B and 114 men and officers in Company D came mostly from Breathitt County, enlisting at Jackson. (page 228-230).

"On the 24th of October, 1862, the companies of South, Cope, ----- by order of General Marshall, was added to the regiment." (page 232)
"----- eight companies present for the war, commanded respectively in the battle at Chickamauga by Captains W. T. B. South, ---- A. C. Cope, -----.

EARLY SETTLERS

Jeremiah (Jerry) South.

"----- eight companies present for the war, commanded respectively in the battle at Chicamauga by Captains W. T. B. South, ---- A. C. Cope -----

"These companies covered themselves with a mantle of glory in the great battle---as gallant as any heroes that ever stood in the line of battle."
(page 283)

"That the officers and men of the Fifth Kentucky, at Chicamauga, behaved like heroes of a hundred fights. The Brigade veterans gladly welcomed them into full fellowship as a member of the Kentucky Brigade."

"From this time on until the close of the war, the Fifth Kentucky Infantry took an active part in all of the operations and battles as part of the Orphan Brigade which was to the Tennessee Army that Stonewall Jackson's Brigade was to the Virginia Army." (Many familiar names of Breathitt among this regiment MFB.)

"Sept. 1863"

On one occasion this company gathered ammunition from the dead and the wounded and pushed on, ever alert for a sight of the enemy.

"May 7, 1864"

"At Rocky Gap," in a battle against the enemy, "Colonel Hawkins directed Captain South, a brave and gallant officer, to deploy his company and take these men back to establish a picket line in front. The order was promptly executed'.

"At Dalton, May 28th, the Fifth Kentucky Infantry suffered terribly and uselessly, being rushed upon the enemy with reckless and undue haste.-----

"The Fifth Kentucky advancing more rapidly than the regiment on its left, charged upon the battery in its immediate front and by well directed volleys

EARLY SETTLERS

Jeremiah (Jerry) South

soon drove the gunners to shelter, silenced its fire, continuing steadily to advance when within twenty yards of the enemy's entrenched lines that swarmed with riflemen many times its force.

"The Fifth Kentucky was with the brigade marching and skirmishing with the enemy until the surrender of Lee and Johnston." (page 285)

(1)

A daughter of Jeremiah South, Eliza South, married Ashberry Trimble. A son of theirs, South Trimble, was elected to the State Legislature of Kentucky, from Franklin County 1899. During 1890 he was elected to Congress from the 7th District (Ashland, I believe. MFB) serving two or three terms. During President Wilson's administration he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives in Congress. (I could not learn how long he served, may still be serving; anyway he still lives in Washington, D. C. MFB)

Ellen South another daughter of Jeremiah South, married T. P. Cardwell of Breathitt. (you will hear about him in the Cardwells. (MFB.)

Sam South, oldest son of Jeremiah South, married a Miss Jett and moved to Franklin County, probably about 1861? Sam's son, John G. South, married Miss Christine Bradley, daughter of former Governor Bradley.

(3)

John G. South, a brother of Jeremiah, lived with him. He is described as a large, fine looking bachelor. He was commonly called Jack. He was engaged extensively in the land business, representing as agent, the heirs of those holding under the old Virginia Grants. (A great deal of litigation and trouble has arisen from these Grants. Much of it rich in coal and timber.

EARLY SETTLERS

Jeremiah (Jerry) South

Even now, I believe some litigation continues over some of these land titles. MFB)

"Mr. Jack South died of typhoid fever in the Fall of 1938, and his remains were put into a canoe and taken down the Kentucky River to Frankfort, for interment."

Jack South, son of Jeremiah, killed during his service in the Confederate Army, in the Civil War, had three daughters, (4) Uphema, South, married Curt Spence, 1887. (5) Kitty South, married Roger Spicer, 1878. (6) Gemima South, married Nathan Combs, 1881.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (1) T. P. Cardwell, former Jackson City Police Judge, also 2nd Lieutenant in the Spanish American War.
- (2) Adjutant's Report, Confederate Volunteers, War 1861-65, Vol. I, pages as listed following paragraphs. Loaned by Captain A. C. Cope, Jackson, Ky.
- (3) "Recollection of Green Trimble (uncle of South Trimble of Washington, D. C.)
- (4) Marriage Bond Record, Vol. I, page 435
- (5) Marriage Bond Record, Vol. II, page 89.
- (6) Marriage Book, Vol. III, page 3.

Breathitt County
Spencers - Sewell's

- (1) Moses and Jesse Spencer are mentioned in the early records of Breathitt Co.
- (2) Jesse Spencer, an only child, was born near Edinburgh, Virginia, in 1797. His parents or grand parents came from Edinburgh; hence the name of the settlement of Edinburgh, Va. Some of his people settled in Culpepper County, Va., 1700.

Jesse Spencer married Elizabeth Spicer, daughter of Samuel Spicer, who came from N. Carolina in 1818. She was born in 1812. Jesse Spencer and wife first settled to the south of Jackson, about some 6 miles (the place is now known as Kragon, near Quicksand Village). They had one child, William, born in 1830 and died in 1907. Father and son engaged in the business of distilling whisky and brandy, trading in ginseng and furs. When William became a young man he went to Virginia and married Louisa M. Brittain, daughter of Chadwick and Sallie Brittain, about 1853. They returned to Breathitt by way of Cumberland Gap, riding horseback. Mrs. Spencer brought with her only her personal apparel, and other small personal effects. They settled on a farm to the north of Jackson, across the N. Fork of the Kentucky River, already purchased by Jesse Spencer, father of Wm. (This property now belongs to the T. Green Bach, but always is known as the "Spencer farm." (It joins the Sewell farm, known as the "Si Bend" farm. Simon Cockrell first owned it then following his death his son, Henry Cockrell sold it to Wm. Spencer, who later sold it to his son-in-law, Geo. W. Sewell.

Wm. Spencer, Sr., and wife had 5 sons and 7 daughters, as follows: Wm. Spencer, Jr., married Miss Leona Ramsey who on her mother's side inherited French blood. Wm. Sr. and his father, Jesse, had been engaged in logging and farming. They had acquired some 30,000 acres of timber and farm lands. Jesse was about 70 years old when killed by guerrillas, or bands of Union soldiers, for he was a scout for the Confederate Army. These raiders entered the house, robbed it and shot Jesse Spencer in the presence of his wife during 1863. William Jr., was about 23 years old at this time. He engaged in farming and in logging together with his father

Box 1
6/14/5

about 1875. He lived on the "Si Bend" farm at that time. This farm contained about 350 acres of fine rich bottom land, about the best in the county. William Jr. and wife and small children left here for Texas, traveling by boat to Clay's Ferry, thence to Lexington, boarding the train just in the rear of where Graves and Cox's store is now located on Main Street, about 1889. They remained there until 1900 when they returned to Breathitt. While in Texas William Jr. engaged in the real estate business and farming. Upon his return to Breathitt Wm. Jr. again became interested in the logging and business as superintendent for various corporations. They built the Narrow Gauge R.R., running their lumber from Camp Christy to the station at the Cutoff, just a short distance N.E. of Jackson, connecting up with the Lexington and Eastern R.R. (now the L & N), thence to market. This Lexington and Eastern road was built up as far as Elkatawa a few years before it came into Jackson. This Narrow Gauge road was torn up about 1910. Mr. Spencer continued his operations in the lumber business for several corporations, on into other counties in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia till his decease early in 1932.

William Jr. and his wife had 5 sons and 4 daughters. Herbert William married Miss Sarah Margaret Dunn, Lincoln County, 1912; his second wife was Miss Nancy Childers, Jackson, 1937. Following his graduation at Center College, Danville, he was in the log contracting business 1907-19. Since 1925 he has been engaged in the hotel business. He is the present proprietor of the Jefferson Hotel, Main St., Jackson, having been engaged thus since 19 . Robert M. Spencer is married and lives in Chicago, having been employed by the Western Electric Co. during the past 20 years. Henry Lee Spencer, graduate in law from the Ky. St. University, about 1914, commenced the practice of his profession about 1915 in Jackson. He continued practicing here and in other of the mountain counties till 1938 when he accepted an appointment among the Legal Emplacement Group in the Treasury Dept., Washington, D.C. He married a Miss Rachel Sawyer. They have one child, Henry Lee, Jr.

Boy 1645

(3) J.G. Carlyle Spencer studied and graduated from Law College, U. of K. about 1916. He went to Chicago. Early in the summer of 1917 he entered the Officers Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill., as commissioned a 2nd lieutenant and during the Christmas holidays he started across seas for duty attached to the 33rd Div., an Infantry Regiment. He was severely wounded in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 19/18. He suffered from this until his decease September 5/33, at the U.S. Veterann's Hospital, Lexington. Following his honorable discharge from active service in the U.S. Army, and when partially recovered from ill health, he, together with his brother, Henry Lee, Sr., opened a law practice in Jackson. Lieutenant Spencer devoted much of his time assisting veterans and their families in securing service connected claims. He was active in Veterans organizations, having organized Breathitt Post, 1179, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Breathitt Post 107, the American Legion. This American Legion Post has been named the Carlyle Spencer Post, in his honor, a memorial. He was Service Officer of the American Legion at the time of his decease. He married a Miss Zuma J. Stone and they had 4 sons.

Gertrude, a daughter of William Spencer, Jr., married John Connelly of Johnson County, a civil engineer. They have one daughter employed in a Federal Government Office in Washington. Another daughter, Louisa, married H.H. Givens of Virginia, and lived near Lexington. Marjorie lives in Lexington being employed there. Blanche is married to a Mr. Wood and her husband together with the youngest son Wilbur G. Spencer, are in business in Arlington, Va. Mrs. Wood, herself, is employed in a government office in Washington.

(2) William Spencer and his wife besides thir son, William, Jr., had 4 other sons and 7 daughters. These were: Thomas, married Viola Winkleton, Lex., George, married Lillie Wilson, Oakdale, Breathitt Co., she is living; Matthew, generally known as Matt Spencer, married Miss Mollie Maloney. He was sheriff of Breathitt Co. 19 .

A few years following his death she moved to Florida. They had one son and one daughter. Jesse Jr. married Miss Mae Emma Bush, Lexington. He has for many years been engaged in the breeding and racing of horses. His farm is located on the Winchester-Lexington Pike. One daughter, Elizabeth, married Geo. W. Sewall of Jackson. (See Sewell family history sketch).

Sarah, who married Clay Needham, already mentioned; Evelyn died in youth; Lulu married Charles Wilson of Mt. Sterling; Nancy married William Rown, a Canadian who came here interested in the lumber business; and Eliza Bess married John M. Sanderson of Scotland, now living in Florida.

Bibliography:

- (1) Circuit Court Book, Vol. I, pp 61, 78, 93, year 1841; p. 118, year 1842; p. 178, year 1843. Circuit Court Clerk's office, Jackson.
- (2) Herbert W. Spencer, Prop. Jefferson Hotel, Jackson
- (3) Jackson Times, issue Sept. 7, 1933, p. 1.
Mrs. M.M. Holliday, Ed. and Mgr.; Pubs. Jackson Times Pub. co.
Herbert Spencer

SETTLERS

Sewells

- (1) Thomas Sewell came to Breathitt about 1829 from Harlan Co. (2) It is possible he came to Harlan from Tazewell, Tenn., for his uncle, John Sewell came from there together with his sons, about 1839 or 1841. (3) Previous to the opening of the road to the mouth of War Creek, the year Breathitt was organized into a county "all freight for this country had been brought in boats from Clay's Ferry about 85 miles below Jackson. The merchants and business men of the county had much trouble in getting their freight by the river during the summer season when the water was very low. They had to employ ox-teams to pull the boats through the shoals when the water was low. Thomas Sewell, being one of the leading merchants and one of the wealthiest men of the county, determined to have a good wagon road into Jackson so that he could receive goods at all seasons of the year without having to rely

upon the uncertain navigation of the river. So, in 1883* principally at his own expense and with a small appropriation from the county court, he made a good wagon road over the Panbowl Mountain, striking the river at War Shoal, 4 miles below Jackson, thence across the mountain to Frozen Creek. The citizens living along the line of Frozen and Gilmore Creeks completed the road to intersect with the State road two miles above Hazel Green. This road was used for transportation of all freight taken to Breathitt until the completion of the Lexington and Eastern railroad, about 20 years ago. **

Thomas Sewell was the first merchant to settle in Jackson. He purchased two lots west of the courthouse, and in 1840 erected thereon a dwelling and storehouse of hewed logs" He conducted a hotel." (2) This building was on the site of the present Jefferson Hotel, Main St. (2) "George Sewell, my father, marries Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of William Spencer, Sr. Together these men were engaged in logging and shipping logs made into rafts down the N. Fork of the Kentucky River to Frankfort. Thus they were engaged for many years." The headquarters of the operation was here in Jackson. Father died about September, 1930. He lived here in the residence where I now live." George W. Sewell and his wife had 4 sons and 8 daughters. George W. Sewell was a soldier in the Confederate Army and saw service at Chicamauga, Ga. He served through most of the war.

*
NOTE-** Green Trimble may have made a mistake in dates, evidently.
NOTE- Green Trimble wrote this when 91 years old, about 27 years ago.

X
Note - The above belongs on page 2 where the cross marl is made in margin, left of page. These interviews have been broken on account of making them at the man's store between his waiting on customers (MFB).

Box 1
6/14/5

"On Christmas Day of that year (1840) his family arrived in horseback from Harlan Co. -- his wife and daughter, Fanny, two sons, William and Benjamin, and two young laboring men, Bill Wright and Jordon Gross. Mr. Sewell was a successful merchant and continued to live here until the beginning of the Civil War, when he moved to Irvine, Estill Co. He lived at Irvine a few years when his wife died, after which he married a widow and located at Clay's Ferry where he died, leaving much valuable real estate for his grandchildren, for his children had all married and died at an early age. I commenced selling goods for him at Jackson about March 1, 1841. About the time I was living at Jackson and within a year or two thereafter, many nice families located there, among them John Sewell (uncle of Thomas Sewell, the merchant)."

(1) Thomas Sewell bought up much timberland and operated several stores. He sold the timber and made much money for that date.

(2) "There is a Sewell's Point off either the coast of Virginia or Maryland. We consider the Sewell's English." Thomas Sewell died about 1879 at Clay's Ferry and is buried in the Lexington cemetery." (4) Lord Baltimore, Governor of Maryland in earlier days, had a secretary by name Sewell, the first Sewell in America."

(2) "John Sewell, my grandfather and uncle of the Thomas Sewell already mentioned, had 2 sons, Joseph, and my father, Geo. Washington Sewell. They formerly lived at Tazewell, Tenn. They came here, probably about 1841. John Sewell had married Margaret Harmon, of Sulphur Springs, W. Va. They were married in W. Va. probably he came from there to Tenn. John Sewell settled across the N. Fork of the Ky. River opposite Jackson, on what is known now as the J.R. Blake farm. He later moved to the mouth of Panbowl Creek, near where G.C. Allen now lives. George W.; my father was about 9 or 10 years old when his father died. That was about 1850. I have heard it said that my uncle Joseph bought Panbowl Creek and lands for a rifle gun at that time. Ben Sewell, son of great uncle, Joseph Sewell, married a Miss Scott of Louisiana. My father, Geo. W. married Miss Elizabeth

Spencer. They had 4 sons and 8 daughters. My brother, Chas. Sewell was City Police Judge 1933-35 when he died. (5) Ben Sewell, another brother, had been cashier of the First National Bank of Jackson since April, 1910. His wife, nee Miss Anna Hardwick, has clerked in the same bank for the past 10 years. They have two grown children. I was just out of high school when I commenced working for the firm of Hargis Bros. in their store on Main St., then I clerked for Floyd Day & Co., then for the Day Lumber & Coal Co., then I moved my family to the farm my father had purchased from Wm. Spencer, formerly owned by Simon Cockrell, known as the "Si Bend" farm. During this time I was secretary for Floyd Day. We remained there 15 years. We returned to Jackson and I bought out the interest of my brothers in this general merchandise store about 15 years ago. I owned the building. I was elected to the city council and served as clerk of the city for several years. I was appointed mayor of Jackson to ~~succ~~ succeed Mayor A.W. Brown when he resigned in 1933. I served out his term and was elected, serving altogether from 1933-37. I married Miss Margaret Kash, daughter of Dr. John Mason Kash, physician of Jackson and Wolfe County." They have 2 sons, Dr. Frank K. Sewell, Director of the local public health unit, but formerly he had a private practice besides operating the Bach Memorial Hospital for one year following the decease of the late Dr. Wilgus Bach. He was associated with Dr. Bach for about one year previous to Dr. Bach's decease. H. Price Sewell, Jr., M.D., another son, is in the State Public Health Dept. too. He has recently finished his internship in the Baptist Hospital, Louisville. Both of these Doctor Sewells are graduates of Vanderbilt Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. (2) John Sewell and wife, my grandparents, and a John Sewell, Jr. and his wife were buried on the Blake farm, where Thos. Sewell formerly lived. My father, Geo. W. Sewell, obtained an order from the county court and had their remains exhumed, moved to the Sewell cemetery on Marcum Heights and re-interred in our cemetery (Sewell Cemetery).

Boyd
6/14/65

son of Thomas Sewell

"William Sewell, first referred to, married Evelyn Brittain. One of their daughters, Sarah Jane Sewell married Hiram Jett and is the mother of H. June Jett, merchant on Main St., Jackson. Evelyn(Britain)Sewell later married John S. Hargis and became the mother of A.H. Hargis and the late Judge James Hargis."

Sarah Jane Sewell, mother of H. June Jett, was the woman who married, for her second husband, former sheriff John Linville Hagins who arrested her first husband and the Littles when they stopped the feud between these families.

(2) There was another Joseph Sewell. He was a surveyor for Breathitt Co. I do not know where they came from."

- Bibliography:
- (1) T.P. Cardwell, former City Police Judge, Jackson.
 - (2) H. Price Sewell, Sr., former mayor of Jackson
 - (3) "Recollections of Breathitt," Green Trimble, author
 - (4) H. June Jett, merchant, Jackson

Later Settlers

quarter
~~the~~

Box 1
5/12/17

COHIST

During the last decade of the eighteenth and the first of the nineteenth century a group of several families whose surnames have the savor of old England in them came from North Carolina to found new homes in the foothills of the Kentucky Mountains. Although it is possible that they came as early as 1790, only uncertain memories place the date of their entry into Kentucky this early. In this colony which settled in the Middle Fork section were the Spicers, Turners, Becknells and Sebastians. With them or around the same time also came the Littles.

Many other settlers from North Carolina settled in the area now embraced by Breathitt County. James Johnson, who came with his two brothers, Israel and Frank, took up land on the Middle Fork at the mouth of Ballings Creek, while his brothers settled in Perry County.

Another prominent family which settled along the Middle and gave its name to a tributary creek was the Jetts. The progenitor of this family, ^{Stephen Jetts,} came from ^{River, near Richmond} Rappahannock, Virginia. He first settled in what was then Dayette and later Bourbon County. Other families which settled along the Middle Fork included the Boyants, Ferris, Cramfords, Aikmans, Amis, Evans, Arrowoods, Gabbards, Bakers, Bellings, Callahans, ~~Heath~~ H. ~~Wells~~, ~~B~~ and Griffiths.

William Hagins des-

ceded from the North Irish Higgins', came from North Carolina and settled near the Spring Fork of Quicksand around 1840. Thomas, one of his five sons, built a two story log house below the mouth of Spring Fork Creek about fifteen miles southeast of Jackson. He held by prescription 3,000 acres of land from the head of Big Caney Creek, to the mouth of Spring Fork, a distance of about nine miles, ~~following the creek~~. He was considered a man of wealth by the standards of that date, owning a number of slaves. Another son of William Hagins, Daniel, became prominent as sheriff of the county. ⁴ At a later date, Levi Hollan (Holland) ~~Hollan~~, who established another family which looms prominently in the affairs of Breathitt, ~~County~~, came from North Carolina. *Insert A*

Jesse Spencer, who was born near Edinburgh, Virginia in 1797 settled in Breathitt County about six miles southeast of present-day Jackson, probably in the late 1820's. He and his one son, William, entered the distilling business and traded in ginseng and furs.

Insert A [~~not~~ Another late settler, William H. Blanton, who came from near-by Owsley County, was elected county judge for two terms in the 1880's and 90's and

COHIST

Box 1
File 17

county attorney in 1909.

The Cardwells of Breathitt trace their first settlement in the county to John Cardwall who immigrated from Knoxville, Tennessee, ^{to the mouth of Parlowel} around 1830. Branch His son, Thomas P., became active in Breathitt County politics, serving several terms in ^{the} State Legislature (H.R., 1863-65, 1871-73, S.S., 1865-69).

Insert B

(Other early settlers and prominent families are mentioned elsewhere in this guide book in connection with ~~some~~ other stories.)

Turners, Strongs, Combs' and Watts', in addition to the Nobles,

✓ Neaces and Haddizes, settled along Lost Creek. ¶ On Troublesome the Russells,

Millers, Harveys, Allens, Campbells, Hayes', Richeys, Mulens', Hutsons,

and Johnsons settled. ¶ Along the North Fork there settled the Bohanons,

Cardwells, Hargises, Sewells, Spencers, Souths, Hays' Spurlocks, Fraziers,

Duffs, Hursts, Cockrells, Stidhams, Turners, Crawford, Williams', Moores,

Deatons, Aikmans', Amis', Whites, Shacklefords, Sheffield, and Chandlers.

¶ Settlers on Quicksand included the Howards, Roberts', Millers, Pattons,

Williams', McQuinns, Josephs, Manns, Bays, Patricks, Walkins', Keiths,

Carpenters, and Crafts. ¶ On Frozen Creek there settled families bearing

the name Cope, Day, Taulbee, Johnson, Palfrey, Wilson, Bank, Flinchum,

Shockey, and Hatton.

Outstanding among the families of German or Dutch origin who settled
in Breathitt County are the Hunts, ^{rs} Kashes, ^{Vancleaves,} and Bachs (see p.). ~~However,~~

only the Bachs, who settled along Quicksand, and the Vancleaves, who settled
on Frozen Creek, have remained.

Insert B

BREATHITT COUNTY

"Tax Lists, 1840" (hand written)

"Name"	Land	Watercourse	Each tract Value	(Slaves, Value)	Horses	Cattle	Children between 7 & 17 years	Total Value
Back, John	1400	Quicksand Crk.	1,800	2	800	2	20	3,000
Back, Joseph	1000	Quicksand Crk.	1,200			7	20)	
		1 town lot	30					
Back, Joseph	100	Quicksand Crk.	400				4	2,053
						(Page 1)		
Simon Cockrell	500	N. Fork Ky. River	1,600	10	3,000	9	100	3)
Simon Cockrell	1000	War Creek	800					
Simon Cockrell	33,000 (?)	Frozen Crk.	1,300 (?)					15,560 (?)
Henry Combs	100	{ Troublesome Crk,	400			1	3	480
Henly Haddix	5000	{ Midl. Fork Ky. River	9,000	2	800		4)	10,800
Henly Haddix	3000	Midl. Fork & N. Fk. Ky. River	1,000					
Haddix, Wm.	500	Midl. Fork & N. Fk. Ky. River	2,000	10	3900	5	30	3)
Haddix, Wm.	100	N. Fk. Ky. Riv."	50					
Haddix, Wm.	500	{ Ky. Riv. Midl. Fork	300					
Haddix, Wm.	500	Cane Crk.	600					(page 5)
Haddix, Wm.	300	Lost Creek	400					

"Tax Lists, 1840" (hand written)

"Name"	Land	Watercourse	Value	(Slaves, Value)	Horses	Cattle	Children between 7 & 17	Total Value
Hurst, Harmon	200	N.F.Ky.River	600	2 1000	3	15)		
" "	200	" " " "	300)		21626 (?)
Hargis, John	1000	" " " "	(town lots, 2)					
" "	150	Sandy	525		3	9	7	5595
Thomas Johnston	250	Middle Fork Ky.Riv.	600	6 1800				2500
Stephen Jett	1000	" " " "	2000	6 2100	3	20	2)	
Jett, Stephen	500	Quicksand Crk.	500)	5350
Jett, Curtiss	150	Mdle. Fk. Ky.Riv.	500		2	3	0	600

(page 5)

(page 6)

"Tax Lists 1841"

Moore, Allen	75	N. Fk. Ky. River	800		4	11	4)	
" "	50	" " " "	125)	
" "	120	" " " "	300)	
" "	80	" " " "	300)	
" "	100	" " " "	150)	1960

(page 7)

"Total Value of all for 1840 ----- 264,919.00

Amount of Sheriff's revenue ----- 264.91 9/10

BREATHITT COUNTY

"Tax Lists, 1840" (hand written)

"Total of All Lands; Value	(Town Lots, Value)	White males over 21	Slaves; Value	Total
119373 ¹ / ₆	129500	15	852	873
				124
				51000

"Horses & Mares; Value ; Cattle; Value over \$50.00; Stores; Value

783 ; 33467 ; 1531 ; 11,256. ; 2 ; \$1,100

(page 11)

"Breathitt's County Court, June term, 1840. This day, John Hargis, Clerk of Breathitt County Court exhibited in Court two copies of the Commissioner's Book of taxable property for the year 1840, one of which copies is ordered to be certified to the Auditor of Public Accounts and the other copy to the Sheriff of the County."

(signed) "Testo, John Hargis, Clerk.

"One cent per line, and for calculation is too little."

(signed) "J. Hargis."

(page 12)

Bibliography

"Tax Lists.

"Breathitt County, 1840 (hand written)

"Examined by Thomas B. Page, 7th. September, 1840" (this last ^{line} ~~line~~ is inside cover, M.F.B.)

Library of State Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky. (All records, except one, of Breathitt county were burned 1873 or 1872. MFB).

real

Breathitt County

WARRANT OF ARREST
(Copy of a copy)

"Early Kentucky Process"

The following is an exact copy of the first warrant issued in Breathitt county, Kentucky.

"I, Jackson Terry, Hi Official Magistrate, Squire and Justice of the Peace, do hereby issue the following rit against Henderson Harris, charging him assault and battery and the breach of the peace on his ~~brother~~^{brother-in-law}, Tom Fox by name: This warrant cuses him of kickin, bitin and scratchin and thron rocks and doin everything that was mean and contrary to the Law in the state of Jetts Creek and aforesed,

"This warnt otherwise the Hi Constable, Miles Terry, by name to go forthwith and forthcomin and rest the said Henderson Harris and bring him ~~to~~ bee with accordin to the law of Jetts Creek and aforesed. This warn^t otherwise the Hi constable to take him where he finds him on the hillside as well as in the level, to take him where he aint as well as where he is and bring him to be delt with accordin to the laws of Jetts Creek and aforesed,

(Signed)

"Jackson Terry,

"Hig Constable, Magistrit and Squire and Justis
of the Peace of the State of Jetts Creek aforesed".

The copy was given to me by Mr. M. Jackson, Superintendent of Highland Institute.

(The original is supposed to be in the posession of one Grover Wilson, Hazard, Perry County, Ky.)

First time I am in Hazard I shall try and locate Mr. Wilson, M.F.B.

LR 214
1/2/20

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