

COHIST

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Clay County

"An Act erecting a new county out of the counties of Madison, Knox, and Floyd." Approved December 2, 1806.

"From and after the first day of April next, (1807) all that part of the counties of Madison, Knox, and Floyd, that is included in the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Kentucky River, midway between the mouth of Ross's and Sturgeon Creeks; thence along the ridge that divides the waters of Sturgeon and those of Ross's and Station Camp creek to the dividing ridge between the waters of Kentucky and Rockcastle waters; thence along said ridge to the head of Horse Lick creek; thence down the said creek to Rockcastle; thence down Rockcastle to the state road leading from Madison courthouse to the Cumberland Gap; thence along the said road to Langford's road leading to Goose creek salt-works; thence with the same to Rockcastle; thence up Rockcastle to the head; thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of Cumberland and Kentucky to a point from which by running due east will pass by Collin's fork of Goose creek, midway between Out-law's salt-works and Peter Hammond's; thence a course to strike the ridge between Cumberland and Kentucky at the War Gap; thence with said ridge to a point at which running northwest will strike the mouth of Lott's Creek; thence up Lott's creek to the head; thence with the ridge dividing the waters of Kentucky from Licking to the head of Quicksand; thence down Quicksand to the Kentucky River; thence down the Kentucky River to the beginning; shall be one distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Clay." (Littell, vol. 3, ch. CCCLV, p. 338).

This act (above) directed the justices of the peace to meet at the house of Robert Baker, on the first court day after the said division took place. They were instructed to appoint and qualify a clerk and to

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Clay County

fix on a place for the permanent seat of justice. They were to hold court at such places as they deemed proper until the public buildings were erected. The courts were to be held on the second Monday in every month, except the months in which the circuit courts were held. The circuit courts were to be held on the second Monday in the months of April, July and October, annually (Littell, vol. 3, ch. CCCXLV, p. 338). Frankfort, Ky. 1811.

Clay County, the 47th in order of formation, was named in honor of General Green Clay. It is bounded north by Owsley and Breathitt, east by Breathitt and Perry, south by Harlan and Knox, west by Jackson and Laurel Counties. (Collins).

Boundary Changes

By an act approved February 8, 1812, a part of Clay County was added to the territory of Madison County. (Littell, vol. 4, ch. CCCXCII, p. 406). Frankfort, Ky. 1814.

By an act approved January 14, 1815, a part of Clay County was added to the territory of Estill County. (Littell, vol. 5, ch. CXCL, p. 162). Frankfort, Ky. 1819.

By an act approved November 2, 1820, Perry County, in part, was formed from the territory of Clay (and Floyd County). (Acts of 1817-20, ch. IX, p. 15). Frankfort, Ky. 1818, 1819, 1820.

By an act approved December 12, 1825, Laurel County, in part, was formed from the territory of Clay (Rockcastle, Knox and Whitley). (Acts of 1825-26, ch. 29, p. 28). Frankfort, Ky. 1826.

By an act approved February 8, 1839, Breathitt County, in part, was formed from the territory of Clay (Perry and Estill). (Acts of 1838-39, ch. 1192, p. 144). Frankfort, Ky. 1839.

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Clay County

Boundary Changes--concluded

By an act approved January 12, 1843, a portion of Clay County was added to the territory of Perry County. (Acts of 1842-43, ch. 4, p. 9). Frankfort, Ky. 1843.

By an act approved January 23, 1843, Owsley County, in part, was formed from the territory of Clay (Estill and Breathitt). (Acts of 1842-44, ch. 43, p. 11). Frankfort, Ky. 1843, 1845.

By an act approved December 9, 1850, a slight change was made in the boundary line between Clay and Perry Counties. (Acts of 1850-51, vol. 1, ch. 57, p. 14). Frankfort, Ky. 1851.

By an act approved January 9, 1852, a change was made in the boundary line between Clay and Harlan Counties. (Acts of 1851-52, ch. 421, p. 723) (vol. ____). Frankfort, Ky. 1852.

By an act approved February 2, 1858, Jackson County, in part, was formed from the territory of Clay (Madison, Estill, Owsley, Laurel and Rockcastle). (Acts of 1857-58, vol. 1, ch. 167, p. 18). Frankfort, Ky. 1858.

By an act approved April 26, 1886, a change was made in the boundary line between Clay and Laurel Counties (Acts of 1885-86, vol. 2, ch. 828, p. 225). Frankfort, Ky. 1886.

By an act approved February 27, 1890, another change was made in the boundary line between Clay and Laurel Counties (Acts of 1889-90, vol. 1, ch. 259, p. 467). Frankfort, Ky. 1890.

By an act approved March 28, 1890, further changes were made in the boundary line between Clay and Laurel Counties (Acts of 1889-90, vol. 1, ch. 462, p. 973).

COHIST

Randolph, Helen F.

CLAY COUNTY

POST-OFFICES IN 1874

(Spelling of names follows that used in 1874)

Big Creek

MANCHESTER

House's Store

Sexton's Creek

Laurel Creek

(COUNTY SEAT LISTED IN 1874 IN CAPITALS)

COHIST

CHIEF COUNTY

Manch star, co., seat.

Webb Hotel, Small

Burning Springs.

Small hotel - car storage - rates \$1.00 per day.

COHIST

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Clay county,

Ralph Halcomb

Annual Events.

On the 30th, or on the Sunday following, of May, Decoration Day services is held. On this day people gather at the various cemeteries to decorate the graves of their loved ones. They have all-day services, and dinner on the ground. The meetings⁶ are sponsored by the people who live in the various communities.

Thanksgiving Day is a day set aside by men and boys of this county to prove their marksmanship. They meet at certain places, as stores, and buy chickens and turkeys to put up as targets at a certain distance. The charge ranges from 5¢ to three shots for 25¢. They get lots of fun from this, and the best marksman carries home most of the meat. It is sponsored by men and boys of the neighborhood.

Easter Sunday is a jolly day for little girls and boys, and the majority of the elder people. Sunday School classes sponsor an egg hunt. The eggs are boiled at home and then carried to the church. The youngsters are kept in a building, while some of the elder people hide the eggs in the grass, leaves, etc. When the eggs are all hidden, the children are released from the building, and go to hunt the eggs. The one who finds the largest number of eggs receives the prize.

About the last of September the country teachers put on a School Fair for the entertainment of their children. It is sponsored by the teachers, supervisors, and superintendents; each teacher pays \$2.00

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Clay county,

Ralph Halcomb

and then is eligible to enter all events. They meet at each high school district.

Fourth of July celebrations and Fairs were once held at Manchester and McKee, but they are not anymore.

Some of the schools through (put Jackson and Clay counties have a PTA (Parent-Teachers Association). The parents of the district meet at the school once a week and discuss the problems that arise. They are always willing to cooperate with their teachers for the betterment of their children. They often put on programs, which are very interesting. It is sponsored by the parents and teachers.

Near the last of December, around Christmas time, schools put on a program and call it "The Christmas Tree". Here near Christmas-time parents have the opportunity of visiting the school and seeing their children perform on a stage; parents seem to enjoy this. It is sponsored by the teachers.

When the primary election comes up, candidates often sponsor a barbecue. Here people can listen to the speeches of great men who are to serve them in public life. This meeting is always held at the county seat.

Reference Sources:

Raleigh Hornsby, Teacher, Fall Rock, age 30

Vernon Reese, Farmer, Chestnutburg, Ky. age 32.

James Halcomb, Farmer, Vine, Ky. Age 30.

Mrs. J. A. Clark, Burning Springs, Ky. age 68.

Clay co., Ky.

Ralph Haycomb

The small game are, Squirrels, rabbits, Opposums, fox, raccoon, and are found on the Ford property.

On this tract of land one may also find many wild plants, such as: Indian turnip, wild onion, cow cucumber, etc. There are many wild birds common to this district, they are the:

Red bird
Blue Bird
Jays
Pheasants
Martins

Wrens
Flickers
wood hens
Quails
Sparrows

The mountain streams contain game fish, the jack etc. and in the clear valley streams may be found an abundance of Perch suckers, salmon, and herring.

It is also not unusual for the visitor in the mountains to have an unpleasant encounter with the mountain rattlesnake and the copper head.

Reference source:

Polly Pensford, Burning Springs, Ky.

Ester Pennington, Burning Springs, Ky.

Sinda Haycomb, Burning Springs, Ky

Ivy Hurley Vine, Kentucky

Dan Whittymore, Vine, Kentucky

Sinda Haycomb, Burning Springs, Ky.

The Burning Spring, about 9 miles N. W. of Manchester, on the East fork of Sexton's creek, has sent forth gas with unabated energy since its first discovery in 1798. On the West fork of the same creek, the gas sieves through four acres of ground; and without being ignited, presents a grand scene of glowing light. The debris from the surrounding hills has covered up the fissures in the earth leading to the source of this constant flow of gas. It is not known what produces this gas, but it exists in inexhaustible volume, and will burn at different points miles apart, with a soft, steady, curling, tenacious flame, (which can only be extinguished with persevering efforts); and not with the brash, flickering, irregular light of the gas from the salt deposits. (1874)

Names.--Collins' fork took its name from the first settler; Red Bird fork and Jack's creek, from two friendly Indians bearing those names, to whom was granted the privilege of hunting there; they were both murdered for the furs they had accumulated, and their bodies thrown into the water.

CLAY COUNTY

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Burning Springs, Clay co., Ky.

Ralph Halcomb
(and London Staff)

by rough ridge, with its many spruce pines.

One mile E. of the artesian well mentioned above is a high knob or elevation which affords a splendid view over many miles of the surrounding country. From here Ky. 21 highway may be seen winding the valleys for miles and miles, and the rolling hills and many mountain streams.

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Four mi. N. W. of Burning Springs is a cave, called "Indian Cave", which is thought to have once been inhabited by Indians.

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Clay County

Ralph Halcomb

Beliefs, and cures.

When you had a sty on your eye, a particular person could send you over a nearby hill and have you sit on a log, shut your eye, and look and point toward the sun, while he would say something; in two days the sty would be gone.

The child having the "Thresh", as they call it, can be cured by certain persons blowing into the child's mouth. Other persons only had to know the child's name and age.

Certain persons have the power to heal burns, by blowing on the burns and saying something to themselves. The person able to cure burns must never tell any or her relatives how this is done; if she does she will immediately lose her power. If she finds a person that is a non-relative of hers and that believes in the healing, she can tell this person and they will also have the power.

The old people plant certain crops when the signs are right; one old lady got mixed up in her signs and had her potatoes cut and planted on Friday. After seeing that she had made a mistake and should have waited until the next day, Saturday, to plant them, immediately had the potatoes dug up and put them into a bucket until the next day. Of course she raised a good crop of potatoes.

A good many people in the past have had trouble churning milk which was prepared for making butter. In case of the trouble of this sort they would place a penny in the bottom of the churn

COHIST

Clay county

Ralph Halcomb

and the butter would come immediately.

Another method used by "Uncle Burgie" Chapel, "a witch-doctor" was to put the milk on a stove and boil it, then take a switch and whip it until the milk was all whipped away.

We have a woman near Burning Springs who can stop a person's nose from bleeding. This has been tried by many persons and all say it works.

Practically all old people keep a horse-shoe over their door, so as to have no bad luck enter. People of today keep a horse-shoe in the fire in the spring of the year to keep the hawks away from their baby chicks.

Reference Sources:

Clark E. Chestnut, teacher, Burning Springs, Ky.

Ellie Chestnut, farmer, age 60, Burning Springs, Ky

Roscoe Pennington, farmer, Burning Springs, Ky.

Lillie Chestnut, old resident, age 63, Burning Springs, Ky

Helen Chestnut, Burning Springs.

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Customs: Death & Burial

CLAY COUNTY

Ralph Holcomb

Wakes and vigils with the dead are thought to be the proper thing with some of our holiness people. The body of the dead is never left alone.

Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle Co., Ky.

Robert Mullins

Customs: Death & Burial

When a person dies their body is usually embalmed and left at the home of relatives and neighbors come to "sit-up" with the corps, the body is never left alone. The body is usually buried within two days.

The country boys and girls are handicapped compared to the city dwellers in the matter of their courtships. The boy and girl carry on their courtship under the watchful eye of the parents of the girl for the reason that the entire family gather about the log fireside. However, the youngsters are very sly. Winks and smiles play no small part in the game of love. The more alert boy in his courtship about the fireside on Saturday nights will suggest that the girl assist him in carrying in fire wood. This is an old game that the elders of the household resorted to in their younger days; but it serves the purpose for the young people being alone a few minutes as well today as in the hey day of their elders. Not many boys being in the country own a car and their mode of travel is on horseback. If the boy meets the approval of the girl's parents the father of the girl will take the horse to the barn and unharness it, when the young man calls on the girl. He also invites the young man to have dinner with them. The favored lad usually stays at the house of the girl all day on Sunday.

Customs: Courtship & Marriage

CLAY COUNTY

The custom in this country are for the engagement of the couple to be announced, then the wedding date is set, if parents are willing for the wedding.

Charvivaris.

On the eve of marriage the bride and bridegroom are charvivaried, by making noise such as shooting, and beating old pans and cans, and they usually ride the groom on a rail.

Customs: Amusements

Clay Co

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Corn Husking

When corn has matured men hitch up their little broncs and go to the field to bring in the corn. When it has been husked he takes a chain and hooks around the runner of the sley to keep the load from running over the donkey.

Donation Parties.

At our churches we have donation parties. We take up a collection for the minister or help some poor man in case of emergency. We often at our schools have box-suppers and the money is spent for the benefit of the school. Girls bring the boxes and the boys bring the money. We have an auction to sell the boxes and after the boxes are sold a race for the prettiest girl, the ugliest man, or the most henpecked man is held.

Candy-Pulling

When parties are planned or socials are held we have candy pullings for part of our amusement.

Quiltings

Very often we as mountain people have "Workings" men are invited to a fencing, clearing, sprouting, and etc. The women have quiltings and when the quilt is finished four young girls and boys get at each corner of the quilt and place a cat in it. They shake the quilt and the cat jumps out. What ever direction the cat makes his leap that girl will be the next to be married. House raising are often including in the "workings".

Spelling Bees

Spelling bees are held in our country graded schools. This is part of our sometimes Friday afternoon programs. Our purpose is to prepare for a speller to enter our school fair.

Clay County, Kentucky

Customs

Ralph Holcomb

Food and Clothing

Skirts and bodices are not used any more, neither are old time night clothes and shoes. Galluses are used some also old shawls are used to go around the shoulders of the old ladies and babies are sometimes wrapped in old shawls.

Our people wear overalls and coarse shoes to work in. The women wear sun-bonnets and plain dresses. The children go barefooted but no women or men.

Women do most of the preserving and curing of vegetables do their own housework, the milking and other work around the house. Apples and beans are dried and canned. Other foods that can be dried are made up in this manner, although there is lots of canning done here.

Clay County

Ralph Halcomb

If the left eye "itches" the person will be pleased, but if the right eye "itches" that person will cry.

If the finger nails have "specks" or discolored marks on them, it indicates that the individual has told that number of lies.

If one takes a hair from the head and draws it through the fingers, if the hair curls it indicates the person to have an erratic temper.

Crooked teeth denotes stinginess. If wood will not split, spit on it and make the sign of a cross under the knee. To moisten the fingers with saliva will start the circulation of blood in a foot that is "asleep".

To locate lost articles:

Spit in the left hand, and strike the saliva with the forefinger of the right hand, the direction in which the saliva goes indicates the place to look for the lost article. Certain words must be said as follows:

"Spitty Spat, Spitty Spat,
Where is my----- (name the article lost)

Reference Source:

John G. White	Age 44,	Burning Springs, Kentucky
T. C. Reese	Age 67,	Burning Springs, Kentucky
C. H. Campbell	Age 32,	Burning Springs, Kentucky
Dan Whittymore	Age 42,	Vine, Kentucky
James Halcomb	Age 30,	Burning Springs, Kentucky

Some of the old fashioned tools used today are the cradel, corn husker, corn sheller and fire side tools are also used. The old time shoe mending tools are still in use. Most of the country people do their own shoe mending.

Milk vessels are still used, the large two gallon buckets and also a small strainer. The churn and lid is still used to make butter from the cream. When the churn is almost full of cream and it is thick or clabbered, then is the time to make butter from the milk.

Persons of one family do not have any special place at the table, country people are also glad to have visitors and make them feel at home. When seating the guest at the table they take their places with the guest at the head of the table. The children eat at the table with the grown folks unless there are a crowd, the children then have to wait until the second table is served. The housewife wait on the table when there is company.

The side saddles are not all gone, on occasions a woman can be seen using the side saddle. Most people travel by autos and wagons. The horse is used for traveling on rough roads.

The methods of time keeping is by clock most of the country people own clocks, and some can tell time by the sun.

Customs:

CLAY COUNTY

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RALPH HOLCOMB

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The frow is still used by men in the country who make boards. Some farmers still use the cradle in taking care of their wheat and oats. There are a few corn shellers in the country. Hearth side tools and utensils are about a thing of the past, for there are not many who cook on an open fire place now. There are not many old fashioned water buckets. Milk vessels and churns are brought up to the modern style. There are a few hand mills and water mills around in the county. Looms, spinint wheels, and frame are about all gone. There are a few kept just because they are antique. Company or strangers are helped at the table first, children wait until the second table is served. In town they eat in the kitchen if there are many guests at the dining table. If just one or two guests they come to the table with the others.

Clay co., Ky.

Lexington Research
(Wm. Archdeacon)Bituminous coal is the principal mineral resource of Clay county.

clay co
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One of the greatest but at the present time very slightly developed resources of Clay county is natural gas, this mineral being prominent identified with the Rockcastle River Uplift and other minor anticline features in the vicinity of Oneida and elsewhere. Oil in some quantities has also been produced in Clay county, the production of each of these resources coming principally from the "Corniferous" (Devonian) "Big Lime" and "Big Injun" (Mississippian) limestone and calcareous sandstones at medium depths. Clay county also contains sands suitable for general construction purposes and some rather coarse gravel deposits, these being transported, or fluvatile deposits found in stream bed or in flood plain ~~position~~ position. Residual clays and some transported clays in this county might be used for ordinarily brick making. Saline and similiar mineral waters have been produced from the early ~~history~~ ~~of~~ ~~this~~ ~~settlement~~ ~~in~~ the

vicinity of Manchester from natural brines secured by drilled wells from Coal measure sandstones at shallow depths. Within recent years these excellent mineral waters have been abandoned.

Bibliography

Source of Material: Geology and Mineral Resources of Kentucky
by Willard Rouse Jillson, The Kentucky Geological Survey, 1928

Customs;

CLAY COUNTY

Box 1 File 29
Ralph Holcomb

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There are a few spring houses in the country. It is cool around a spring the house being built over or around the spring and the water runs through it and keeps the foods and milk cool. Cellars are built in different places in the country sometimes they are built under the house and other times they are built close to the house. The cellars are far enough under ground to keep the vegetables from freezing. Country folks usually preserve meats by smoking them and keeping them in a smoke house. Most people dry fruits and vegetables they keep them for winter use.

There are very few if any side saddles now. People who live along rough roads and those with little money still travel on foot or in a wagon. Since there are good roads in many places, cars are fast taking the place of other vehicles.

Most all families have a clock but years ago dials and shadows were used in telling the time. Country folks are still inclined to go by the sun. They depend on it so much they can tell pretty well just what hour of the day it is.

Customs

WHITLEY COUNTY

Alice Baird

Table Customs

The male members of the family are served before the female; the head of the house sits at the head of the table. When there are visitors the children wait for the older members to eat. The head of the family passes the food around the table. No one eats until all are served.

Burning Springs, Clay co., Ky.

Ralph Halcomb

Early Settlement and Development.

230, 250

Clay co. was settled in 1806, when the White, Garrard and Baker families came from Va. and settled at Garrard a small village near what is now the town of Manchester. Their chief occupation at that time was running a salt foundry. People came for miles and miles to buy their salt supply for the winter. People were too poor to buy their supply of salt and would gather wagon loads of pine knots and take to trade for their supply. This salt foundry began to attract the attention of settlers, and they flocked to Garrard and farther down the river to the place known as Manchester. Manchester was formerly called Greenville, but the name was changed to Manchester.

Manchester has grown to be a large mountain town with merchants, doctors, lawyers, and other business men. All over the state of Kentucky Manchester has a rough name, but in Manchester may be found as friendly and courteous people as you could expect to meet anywhere.

County Buildings.

615

Court House. When the new court house is finished, Clay county will have had three court houses on the same spot. The first old wood structure was torn down and a new one erected in 1886 of stone and brick. This building burned in 1936, and a new one is being built of stone with WPA funds.

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COHIST

Burning Springs, Clay co., Ky.

Ralph Halcomb

This building located on a hill, overlooking the town of Manchester and Goose Creek River. It will be equipped with Electric lights and running water.

The stone to build the old court house in 1886 was hauled by oxen and wagon, which would be a real show to some people of today. In 1886 the stone was pulled on the mountain by oxen, and in 1936 the stone is being hauled by large motor trucks.

Transportation.

400.

In 1913 a railroad was built through Clay co. to Manchester, which was the chief shipping point until 1925. Then a highway was built from Berea, in Madison co., through Manchester to London. This highway is known as Ky. 21. At the present time most of the shipping is done by motor trucks.

Reference Source:

Wm. Rice, County Attorney, Clay.

Miriam Gaines

Folk Lore - Clay County

Quaint customs, relating to remedies for ills of the body, which have been practiced for generations by people of the Kentucky mountain region, are still in use in Clay County. Some of these are; the application of brown paper and vinegar for sprains and rheumatic pains; turpentine and lard for minor wounds; sassafras root tea for colds; yellow root and ginseng for "spring tonic"; bitter sweet for bone diseases; rock candy and whiskey for T. B.; barks, roots, berries, leaves and weeds made into an ooze for sprains and bruises.

Many farmers plant corn according to firm belief in certain times for planting - if not, per schedule, the corn "won't come up," it will "come too high," or it will be "too far up on the stalk."

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Sorghum making in Burning Springs, Caly County, is practiced there. The cane is cut in September, and hauled to the mill where it is crushed between two large roller presses. The juice is boiled down in great vessels until evaporation leaves sorghum molasses. The last batch is termed the "strawberry."

Women in Clay County continue to perform many of the tasks falling to the lot of the pioneer. They milk, but do not cut wood. They help in the fields at times, and soap making is generally practiced. Spinning is done in a few of the homes, but weaving has entirely passed out. Many of the women knit socks. Carpetbags and side saddles are still used and the shuck mattress and feather bed are still to be found. Apples are still dried on the house-tops.

"Sorghum - cane - syrup - molasses"
Ref.

In some of the larger cemeteries, Decoration Day is celebrated with an all-day basket dinner observance.

An old man in Red Bird Creek still makes guns by hand.

Reference Sources:

Mrs. Sinda Halcomb, Burning Springs

John Smith and Ellis Chestnut (farmers) Burning Springs

John Webb, (Webb Hotel) Manchester

clay w

Manchester, Clay co., Ky

Pearl House

Folklore & Folkways

The following story of slave days is the exact words of one who had the bitter experience of slavery. Sophia Word, who is now ninety-nine (99) years of age, born February 2, 1837. She tells me she was in bondage for nineteen years and nine months. I shall repeat just as she told the story.

I wuz here in time of Mexican war and seed 'em get up volunteers to go. They wuz dressed in brown and bands played "Our Hunting Shirts Are Fringed With Doe And Away We March To Mexico".

My grandmother came straight from Africa and wuz auctioned off and bought by William Reids father. When he died William Reids inherited my mother. Mother married a Bates and had ten of us children.

Our Master didn't auction off his slaves as the other masters would for he was a better master than most of them. When he started to sale one of us he would go out and talk to the old slave trader like he wuz g'wine to sale a cow or somethin and then he would come back to git the slave he wanted. This wuz the way my mothers' brother and sister wuz sold. When the other masters at other places sold a slave they put the slave on the auction block and the slave trader had a long whop that he hit them with to see if they could jump around and wuz strong. The Largest and

Manchester, Clay co., Ky

Pearl House

strongest person brought the money,

I wuz a slave nineteen yeahs and nine months but somehow or nuther I didn't belong to a real mean set of people. The white folks said I was the Meanest niger that ever wuz. One day my Mistress Lyndia called fer me to come in the house, but no, I wouldn't go. She walks out and says she is g'w'ne make me go. So she takes and drags me in the house. Then I grabs that white woman, when she turned her vack, and shook her until she begged fer mercy. When the master comes in, I wuz given a terrible beating with a whip but I didn't care fer I give the mistress a good'un too.

We lived off to the back of the masters house in a little log cabin, that had one winder in the side. We lived toby well and didn't starve fer we had enough to eat but we didn't have as good as the master and mistress had. We would slip in the house after the master and mistress wuz sleeping and cook to suit our selves and cook what we wanted.

The Mistress had an old parrot and one day I wuz in the kitchen making cookies, and I decided I wanted some of them so I tooks me out some and put them on a chair and when I did this the mistress entered the door, I picks up a cushion and throws over the pile of cookies on the chair and the mistress came near the chair and the old parrot cries out, "Mistress burn", "Mistress burn" then the mistress looks under the cushion and she had

Box 1 File 29
LCHIS

Manchester, Clay co., Ky

Pearl House

me whupped but the next day I killed the parrot, and s.e often wondered w.o or what killed the bird.

I've seen whole pigs roasted before open fire places and when it wuz done we would put a nice red apple in its mouth and the big white folks company that come would eat of this delicious dish. Sometimes we had to bake pies for a week to supply the company that wuz invited to our masters and mistresses house. They served elaborate dinn~~ers~~ and hundreds of guest were invited.

My master wuzn't as mean as most masters. Hugh White wuz so mean to his slaves that I know of two gals that killt themselves One niger gal sudie wuz found across the bed with a pen knife in her hand. He whipped another niger gal most to death fer fergiting to put onions in the stew. The next day she went down to the river and fer nine days they searched fer her and her body finally washed upon the shore. The master could never live in that house again as when he would go to sleep he would see the nigger standing over his bed. Then he moved to Richmond and there he stayed until a little while later when he hung himself.

Our clothes wuz made from cotton and linsey. Cotton wuz used in the summer and linsey fer the winter. Sometimes our clothes wuz yeller checked and most time red. Our stockings wuz made of coarse yarn fer winter to wear with coarse shoes. We had high topped shoes fer Sunday.

Manchester, Clay co., Ky

Pearl House

After he had entered the first room and on his way to the second one he heard soft steps behind him, just the rythm his wife used when she was walking quietly about the house, she followed him all through the rooms and when he reached the kitchen door, he opened it and walked out pulling the door closed behind him. As he was leaving the porch he heard the soft steps retreating.

After this time he heard his wife walk about often and his life was always in misery and he was forever disturbed.

Another man, George Word, says: " he heard a ghost in this same house". Jim Farmer, the owner of the house at that time was murdered in it one night. The night Farmer laid a corpse, George was sitting on the porch eating an apple, he heard some groaning and was terrible frightened and threw the apple away, soon he heard the noise again, and he immediately left the house.

Several families living in this house have been bothered by haunts, they say, and they all tell the same sort of stories. The house is situated near Manchester and now has been repaired and remodeled but still some people say "There are things to be heard and seen there".

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Manchester, Clay co., Ky

Peabl House

The witches use to be powerfully bad here but they haint as bad as they used to be. I can well remember Nance Jones that used to witch the cow and make her give bloody milk, the milk would have to be boiled then whipped with switches, this would punish the witch and if she come or sent someone to borrow anything we would know she wuz sick and if you didn't let her have what she sent for she would die.

Nancy Freeman wuz worse she would bewitch people and have them in bed sick for years. Once a man took her picture and tacked it upon a tree and shot a hole thru her heart with a silver bullet and she died. You can take a witch picture and shoot them through the heart with a silver bullet and they will die.

I've seed ten thousand of the Union Soldiers and a great many of the rebel soldiers. The Rebel soldiers would take everything they could get their hands on but I never did know of the Union Soldier taking anything. The rebels have stole my masters cows and horses and we would have to hide the meat in a box and bury it in the ground.

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Folklore and Customs

Halloween night, October 31st is the time given over to all young and old alike for the indulgence of pranks, jokes, and the telling of ghost stories. Jack-O-lanterns are placed in front of houses and at cross roads to frighten people. Parties are held in the communities and the guests attend in disguise, the men wearing women apparel and visa versa. Usually a guessing contest is held to determine the real identity of the guests. These parties and the mistaken identities prove very amusing.

Fourth of July

Fourth of July and county fair celebration were formerly held in Manchester but are now discontinued.

Many people believe if a ground hog sees his shadow he will go back into his den and there will be forty more days of winter weather.

Customs of Human Life.

Many mothers in this country believe that a tea for their young offspring is very necessary for their health. The tea is composed of the following herbs: Rattleweed, ¹sassaparilla, mullin, burdock, and cherry tree bark.

Courtship.

The country boys and girls are handicapped compared to the city dwellers in the matter of their courtships. The boy and girl carry an

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their courtship under the watchful eye of the parents of the girl for the reason that the entire family gather about the log fireside. However, the youngsters are very shy, winks and smiles play no small part in the game of love. The more alert boy in his courtship about the fireside on Saturday nights will suggest that the girl assist him in carrying in fire wood. This is an old game that the elders of the household resorted to in their younger days; but it serves the purpose for the young people being alone a few minutes as well today as in the hey day of their elders. Not many boys being in the country own a car and their mode of travel is on horseback. If the boy meets the approval of the girl's parents the father of the girl will take the horse to the barn and unharness it, when the young man calls on the girl. He also invites the young man to have dinner with them. The favored lad usually stays at the house of the girl all day on Sunday.

Marriage

The custom in this country are for the engagement of the couple to be announced, then the wedding date is set, if parents are willing for the wedding.

Death.

Dogs howling at night is an old tradition that death will occur soon in the family. Wakes and vigils with the dead are thought to be the proper thing with some of our holiness people. The body of the dead is never left alone.

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Charivaris.

On the eve of marriage the bride and bridegroom are charivari^d, by making noise such as shooting, and beating old pans and cans, and they usually ride the groom on a rail.

Social Custom.

here? Old time square dances are held frequently at private homes, and here people amuse themselves by dancing together. Large crowds attend the dances. The music is furnished by string instruments.

Singing Schools.

Music is not taught to such a great extent in Clay County. We have a few music teachers that organize a singing school for the brief intervals however little interest is manifested in these schools.

Corn Husking.

When corn has matured men hitch up their little broncs and go to the field to bring in the corn. When it has been husked he takes a chain and hooks around the runner of the sley to keep the load from running over the donkey.

Donation Parties.

At our churches we have donation parties. We take up a collection for the minister or help some poor man in case of emergency. We often at our schools have box-suppers and the money is spent for the benefit of the school.

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Girls bring the boxes and the boys bring the money. We have an auction to sell the boxes and after the boxes are sold a race for the prettiest girl, the ugliest man, or the most henpecked man is held.

Candy-pulling

When parties are planned or socials are held we have candy pullings for part of our amusement.

Quiltings.

Very often we as mountain people have "Workings" men are invited to a fencing, clearing, sprouting, and etc. The women have quiltings and when the quilt is finished four young girls and boys get at each corner of the quilt and place a cat in it. They shake the quilt and the cat jumps out. What ever direction the cat makes his leap that girl will be the next to be married. House raisings are often including in the "workings".

Spelling Bees.

Spelling bees are held in our country graded schools. This is part of our sometimes Friday afternoon programs. Our purpose is to prepare for a speller to enter our school fair.

Manner of eating.

In this section all elders eat first then the children and the women eat last. They do not have any special manner to serve the food. When they sit down to eat the head of the house tells them to help or to serve themselves.

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Colors

If any one wears yellow he is considered jealous, if he wears green he is ashamed of himself, if he wears red he is in love. Bonnets are worn by some of the older women of this place, and most every woman wears a bonnet in the spring of the year.

Religious customs.

When members belong to a church and do wrong then two of the deacons go and talk to him, at three different times. If he confesses and says he is guilty and asks for their forgiveness they will let him remain in the church. If he refuses to give his confession he is turned out of the church. Any one who is qualified to teach the Gospel can preach in this county. Ministers are elected or chosen to preach at a certain church every year. He receives no salary, only donations and offerings from the church. The holiness people have foot washings at their churches, but this is the only church that has this custom.

Reference Sources:

J. L. Pennington, Minister, Vine, Ky. Age 56
Vernon Reese, Farmer, Chesnutburg, Ky. Age 34
Sinda Halcomb, Housewife, Burning Springs, Age 59
Clark E. Chestnut, Teacher, Burning Springs, Age 34
Willie Cornett, Teacher, Burning Springs, Age 39
Mary Pennington, Housewife, Burning Springs, Age 79.

Burning Springs, Clay co., Ky.

Ralph Halcomb.

Folkways, Customs.

Holidays. New Years, Lincoln's birthday, and Washington's birthday are not celebrated very widely in this county. On St. Valentine's Day people send cards to friends and relatives, and on April Fool's Day young people send foolish letters to friends and sweethearts. They get much amusement by playing pranks on each other.

Decoration Day is one of our most widely celebrated days.

People gather at cemeteries and decorate with flowers the graves of their loved ones. At larger cemeteries, people gather and have all-day meetings and dinner on the ground. A field day is set for the Fourth of July, and people compete in horse races, foot races, jumping, and etc. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated by men hunting, and gathering for old-time shooting matches. Christmas is our most widely celebrated holiday. In schools we have Christmas trees and programs for the amusement of the parents and children.

Some people collect Indian arrow-heads and paint them different colors, which is very nice. Women collect Patches for quilts, and from these they piece many different patterns of quilts. There are no hitching-racks, but fences and trees are used in our towns. There are no watering-troughs or town-criers in our town.

During the winter months people go to the creeks and ponds that have frozen over and cut pieces of ice to store away in ice houses for summer use. We do not have log-rollings, for the most of our land that will produce good crops is already cleared up.

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Yes, we still have sorghum-making. We start in September and strip our cane to haul to the mill. When hauled to the mill it is run thru between two large rollers which press the juice from the stalk. The juice runs thru a channel into a vessel, then is carried to a large boiler and evaporated and made into sorghum molasses. Late in the evening when the last batch is boiled, people often visit to talk and tell stories. The last batch is called the "Stir-Off". There is no maple sugar harvest.

We have round(modern) dances, and most of the music is made by electric victrolas. Our farmers still believe in the weather almanac predictions. They say that corn planted at a certain time won't come up, or it will grow too high, or be far up on the stalks, etc. Women do most of the milking, but seldom cut any wood. They help in the fields. Some few women still ride the side-saddle, use the riding-skirt, and carry carpet bags.

Our records are not old enough to tell when we stopped using pounds, shillings, and pence. Spinning is still done in a few homes, but no weaving. My mother still has her cards and spinning-wheel to make our winter yarn socks; soap is still made by some of our country women. There are some shuck-mattresses and feather-beds in use, but they are being rapidly replaced by cotton mattresses. My mother is the only one I know of that still knits socks. No cloth blankets or carpets

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are woven, and no buckets, tubs, or the like made by hand. Apples are still dried on the top of houses; we still have our hams, sausage, and bacon, but not for sale. On Red Bird Creek there is an old man who still makes guns by hand, Willie Combs, of Spring Creek, Ky.

Court Days. W. E. Begley is Circuit Judge of the district. In Clay co. he holds three terms of court per year, January, April, and September terms. He begins the court by first instructing the jury, then he gets his petit jury, then he gets down to work. Very large crowds attend the first day of court.

Reference Sources:

Mr. John Webb, ("Uncle John"), Manager, Webb Hotel, Manchester, Ky.

S. V. Sizemore, County Court Clerk, Clay County, Manchester, Ky.

Mrs. Sinda Halcomb, Housewife, Burning Springs, Ky.

Mr. John Smith, Farmer, Burning Springs, Ky.

Mr. Ellie Chestnut, Farmer, Burning Springs, Ky.

Mr. Mark McDaniel, old resident, Manchester, Ky.

Prof. Wm. Cornett, Teacher, Fogertown, Clay co., Ky.

Burning Springs, Clay co., Ky.

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Folkways, Historic.

Slaves. Most of the slaves in Clay county were owned by the Garrards, Whites, Bakers, and Clarks. They did not do so very much work on the farms, but did most of their work at the salt works.

The Slaves lived in little log cabins. Anyone can see many of these log cabins in Clay county today that resembles the cabins the slaves lived in. The rude little cabin the slave lived in was built of logs and the cracks were filled with mud, which made the cabin very comfortable. The food consisted largely of home-grown vegetables.

Aunt Martha White, an old resident, age 98, says: "Their clothing was good, made by hand at home. She also said: "Their home-made clothing was warmer than that of today".

As to auction blocks, there were none in Clay county; the slaves were bought and sold on the farms. People of this county very seldom bought new slaves.

Reference source:

Martha White, Hima, Ky. Age 98, White. Old Resident.

Elizabeth White, Manchester, Ky. Age 22, White

John Webb, Proprietor of Webb Hotel, Manchester, Ky.

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Folkways, Homelife

Most of the houses here are made of brick and wood. In the country houses are made of wood and stone. The average number of rooms in these homes are four to five, living room, bed room, kitchen, dining room, and sometimes an extra bed room. The fuel used is coal and wood, some gas is also used.

In the country the meals are called breakfast, dinner, and supper. The average breakfast consists of bread, canned fruits, meats, eggs, milk, butter coffee, and jellies and jams. The noon meal consists of vegetables, meats pies, cakes, and milk. The supper consists of the same as dinner with milk and butter.

There are six physicians in Clay county, all of them living in town, not any of these physicians live in the country.

Brown paper and vinegar are used in the country for sprains and bruises, Turpentine and lard are used for about all minor wounds, mutton tallow is used for sores, chapped hands, lips, etc. Sassafras roots are used for tea to cure colds. Spring tonics are made from yellow roots and ginseng. Bitter sweet is used for bone disease. Rock candy and whiskey is used for T. B. and colds, barks, roots, and berries are used. Teas are made of leaves and weeds, oozes from these different herbs are made into remedies for all diseases.

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Styes are removed by saying three times, stye, stye go off of my eye and go on the next one that passes by.

To remover warts take a pin and prick the wart until it bleeds and put a drop of blood on nine gravels, wrap them in a handkerchief, drop them at a cross road, the wart will soon disappear.

If a child has diphtheria, take a stick and measure their height, and when they out grow the measurement taken they will never have diphtheria again.

Some of the old fashioned tools used today are the cradel, corn husker, corn sheller and fire side tools are also used. The old time shoe mending tools are still in use most of the country people do their own shoe mending, ~~mikxx~~

Milk vessels are still used, the large two gallon buckets and also a small strainer. The churn and lid is still used to make butter from the cream. When the churn is almost full of cream and it is thick or clabbered, then is the time to make butter from the milk.

Persons of one family do not have any special place at the table, country people are also glad to have visitors and make them feel at home . When seating the guest at the table they take their places with the guest at the head of the table. The children eat at the table with the grown folks unless there are a crowd, the children then have to wait until

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the second table is served. The housewife wait on the table when there is company .

Skirts and bodices are not used any more, neither are old time night clothes nor shoes. Galluses are used some also old shawls are used to go around the shoulders of old ladies and babies are sometimes wrapped in old shawls.

Our people wear overalls and coarse shoes to work in the women wear sunbonnets and plain dresses. The children go barefooted but no women or men .

Women do most of the preserving and curing of vegetables do their own housework, the milking and other work around the house and farm. Apples and beans are dried and canned other foods that can be dried are made up in this manner, although there are lots of canning done here.

The side saddles are not all gone, on occasions a woman can be seen using the side saddle. Most people travel by autos and wagons. The horse is used for traveling on rough roads.

The methods of time keeping is by clock most of the country people own clocks, and some can tell time by the sun.

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Reference Sources:

Mrs. Mary Pennington,	Old resident, Burning Springs, Ky
Matt Parker,	" " " " "
Henry Melton,	" " " " "
Tom Roberts	Tax Commissioner Manchester, Ky.
Mitchel Whittymore	Old Resident, Burning Springs, ky
J. M. Wilson,	Merchant, " " "

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Folkways, Language.

Language in this county is undergoing a rapid change. Modern high schools, and better qualified teachers in the grades, are to a great extent responsible for the rapid change.

Most, or a great many, farm homes are equipped with radios, which bring them up-to-date with the minute news and information spoken in modern language.

A number of the old people of this section still cling to their old ways of saying or speaking words, and still believe in their old signs, which, according to their belief, very seldom fail to bring satisfactory results.

First, I want to mention a number of old fashioned words, giving their meaning and pronunciation as they use them.

Most of our people speak of "kivering, their house when they really mean to cover it. They also use the word "heath"--for hearth

Sot--set,
Sasser--saucer
Jinuary--January
shettle--shuttle
seed--saw
ruff--roof

Some of the queer ways of putting sentences were:

I seed him do it; I went and hit him; I wuz at school yestiddy;
Me never larned much in school; Where was James at?

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Dialect

Unusual dialect, slang, expressions.

Mosey--going

Caint--can't

Axes--asks

Yander--yonder

Thar--there

Wuz--was

Haint--hasn't

Cussed--cursed

Whupped--whipped

Slang

Now aint that somethin

I'll be horn swoggled

She's my swagger

You don't say so

He's deader than a door nail

She's got everything

I'm dead ready to do so

That was one big tear-up

Well button my mouf

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Folkways, Personal.

Birth. Mothers in this county handle their babies with the greatest possible care, considering the fact that they are their own nurses. When the baby is three or four months old, the mother gives it a tea made of such things as catnip, ground ivy, and red alder to break out the hives. For croup mothers make a tea from horehound candy, rattlesweed, sarsaparilla, burdock, mullein, wild cherry tree bark, yellow root, and hickory tree bark.

In Clay county no hospitals are found, and a few doctors are available according to population. Therefore, midwives are necessary, and these women do not have any training, only experience.

Childhood. When the children are at the age of from three to ten and very mischievous, parents often tell them that if they aren't good some old man will carry them off. Children that live by the roads where there is not much traffic are inclined to be afraid of strange people, and by parents telling them of old men that have carried off little children cause the children to be afraid of elderly men and women. At night mothers and grandmothers often tell the children Indian tales of how Indians carried off women and little children.

Marriage. The customs of marriage in this country are for the engagement of the couple to be announced, then the wedding date is set. The minister

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generally comes to the home of the bride. A large crowd usually gathers to see the ceremony performed, and enjoy the wedding dinner. The first night of marriage^a the friends gather in and "shiverree" the newly married couple by shooting guns, beating old bucketts⁶, ringing of bells, and just anything to make a noise. Very ~~few~~^{OFTEN} men and boys ride the bridegroom on a rail. They put the bridegroom on a sharp-sided rail and carry him for a ride. Sweethearts often test their love by quitting each other for a while. The country boy and girl are often handicapped, compared to the city boy or girl, as to courtship. Few country boys have a car to drive, but most of them do have a good horse or mule to ride. Youngsters have dates on Saturday night, and Sunday afternoon and night.

Death. When people pass away their funeral is usually conducted with singing and preaching.

Dogs howling is an old tradition that death is going to occur. When Owls hoot it is a sign of foul weather. When a cow bawls at twelve o'clock on a clear day without any cause, you will surely hear of a death before dark.

Festivals. Parents often tell their children of old Santa Claus, and have them looking and expecting him on Christmas Eve. People believe that what anyone does on New Years will be done all during the year.

Sports. When people want dice to act their way, they merely say "Be there seven or eleven", and let their money ride.

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Animals. Some people really believe that when a black cat crosses your path it is a sure sign of death. I have known of a few incidents where people believe that death will come to them soon and turn back on their trip. People say when a groundhog sees his shadow on the second of February there will be forty days more of winter weather. Parents tell their children that if they kill toad-frogs their cows will give bloody milk. When small children want "doodlebugs" to come out of their nest they will say "Doodlebug, doodlebug, come to your home, your house is on fire and your children are alone." One little boy told me that this was absolutely true, as he had tried it.

Planting. Farmers think that signs have an effect upon their crop. When corn is planted on the "new of the moon" it will grow too tall. Corn planted when the signs are "in the arms" will grow as long as your arm, and potatoes planted when signs are "in the head" will grow to be large. Corn planted when the signs are "in the bowels" will not come up at all.

Myths. Located on the waters of Little Sexton Creek, 5 mi. N. of Burning Springs, is a house where many years ago a man was killed by his son. It has been told by people that lived there that funny noises have been heard, tapping in the barn, moaning, snoring, and the like, but no causes of these are available. Lights have been seen in the house that would come up from under the floor; they would just come up and vanish away. In the dead of winter noises like thunder and rolling barrels have been heard.

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Near my home is a barn where a noise like a baby crying has been heard. One night I came through this barn and heard this noise, every hair on my head stood up.

Reference Sources:

Meady Reese, old resident, age 63, Burning Springs, Ky.

Han Halcomb, old resident, age 66, Burning Springs, Ky.

Ernest McDaniel, farmer, Burning Springs, Kentucky.

Rosa Edwards, merchant, Vine, Ky.

Jones Reese, old resident, age 77, Vine, Ky.

Emmer Wilson, Sexton's Creek, Ky.

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Folkways, Signs.

A number of people have been predicting the weather during our present dry spell in Clay county. Every one tries to be a weather prophet, but they have failed this time.

If streaks are seen running to the sun people say that the sun is "drawing rain, and count this a good sign of rain. If the sun sets in a bank of red clouds, it indicates no rain, but if it rises in a bank of red clouds it is a good sign of rain. The old saying: "Red sky at morning, sailors take warning, Red Sky at night sailors delight". This version meaning red clouds at morning denotes rain, red sky at night indicates no rain. If a circle appears around the moon people take this to indicate a change in the weather. People believe when the stars shine dimly that a change will soon occur in the weather.

Hoodooos.

People of this section believe the following: That some good luck will befall you in nine days if you close a gate facing it; if anyone finds a horse shoe, hang it up and make a wish and it will fulfill in nine days. The number "13" is regarded as unlucky. A broken mirror will bring seven years bad luck.

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Personal Characteristics.

Red Hair denotes firey temper. One lady told me this :
"Green eyes are a sign of stingyness".

Weather.

While a number of people have been predicting the weather of late, our local weather prophet has been silent. People often ask him what he thinks about the weather and he only says; "I do not know" "Chances look bad to me" His predictions are based on the winds, clouds, sun, and moon. He gives the following as signs of falling weather: Blur around the sun, clouds with white edge that resemble cloth, and circle around the moon. He also gives the following as points of dry weather: Rains going around generally go the same path all year. Cool winds blowing from the east. I was talking with this man the other day and he said: "The clouds have never looked right to me all this year, I have noticed the owl, and the owl can tell weather signs pretty well. When the weather is going to be cool you will find the owl on the south side, and when it is going to be warm you will find him on the north side."

Seasons:

Thursday is often called an unlucky day. If a ground hog sees his shadow when he comes out on the 14th of February he will go

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back in and there will be forty days more of bad weather. If march comes in like a lamb it will go out like a Lion or vica versa. Hard winter means a cold winter, and little provisions. Most people are predicting this winter to be a real hard winter.

Reference Source:

Henry McDaniel, Farmer, Burning Springs, age 60.

Allie Davidson, Resident, Vine, Kentucky, Age 30.

Nannie Eleton, resident, Burning Springs, Age 57.

Ada Pennington, resident, Vine, Ky. Age 18.

Sinda Halcomb, Resident, Burning Springs, Age 59.

Nancy Woods, Resident, Burning Springs, Ky. Age 60.

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Folkways, Superstitions.

Once there was an old man who lived in Tennessee who was very wealthy. In that community lived an lady reputed to be a witch. This old lady was very poor. If she visited a home and the people would not give her what she asked for she would bewitch them.

One day she called at the home of Mr. Huddleston and asked for some food for which she did not get. She asked the lady of the house for the food. The woman bewitched the lady of the house for this and she was sick in bed, she called a doctor. In this community there lived a witch doctor and they called him, he tied a cloth around the victims neck and said in three days she would be able to tell her troubles. Within three days the sick woman said. "There is an old lady coming through a crack into my room. The witch doctor was a good artist, he painted the old woman's picture on the wall where the old witch was seen to enter. He then shot the picture and started immediately to the witches home, and found her in bed. He asked her what was her troubles and she did not answer. He was very angry knowing that something was wrong, and when he found out her trouble her spinal cord was shot in two and of course the old witch knew her power to bewitch anyone was forever dead.

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Old people of this section still cling to peculiar signs and according to their version seldom fail to bring satisfactory results. People often have warts, styes, and etc. They believe certain people have the power to remove them just by mumbling certain words to themselves.

Witches often prevent some people from engaging in their work. Once there lived in a certain community an old witch whose grandchildren were sick. One of the grandchildren died, and they wanted the close neighbor to take her clothes and make them for burial, because the neighbor had a machine and could sew real well. They began to make the clothes at this house. The old witch was there and did not like this neighbor so she bewitched the machine and it would not run or sew. The people to work with the sewing machine but nothing seemed to help. One of the company remembered the old witch and an old lady quoted three words from the Bible and this broke the charm and the machine began to sew.

Haunts. One of my uncles, a minister lived in Leslie county near a haunted church house. Back in those early days people used oxen instead of mules or horses. One morning Uncle Billie went in search of his oxen and had to pass by this haunted church. When he neared the church he lost his way and did not know in which direction he was going. He saw a headless apparition. It is related that he talked to it until the sweat ran down his face.

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After he was through talking it came to him and he returned home. He would never tell what he said to the haunt or what it said to him. But he did tell us that it would never be seen there again.

Darkness. People are usually frightened in the darkness by farm animals rocks, or stumps, that can not be seen in the dark.

Moon. Due to the phases of the moon stock are usually moneyed. People wait for certain changes of the moon to plant certain crops. Corn planted on the new of the moon grows tall and corn planted on the old of the moon grows low and heavy at the top and stalks. People often tell their children that the moon has a man within it. They say this man was placed in the moon for burning brush on Sunday.

Saliva. If put into the hand and say "Spitty Spat, Spitty-Spat, show me where my knife is at". Then hit it with your finger and the saliva will splash in the direction of the lost article.

Sneezing. If anyone sneezes before breakfast the number indicates the number of deaths they will hear of that week.

Hiccoughs.

No information.

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Reference Source:

Bill Wilson,	Age 51,	Farmer,	Vine, Ky.
Alice Day,	Age 23,	Resident,	Laurel Creek, Ky.
Ralph Chestnut	Age 27,	Resident,	Burning Springs, Ky.
Mattie Pennington,	33,	Resident,	Burning Springs, Ky.
Mary Pennington,	79,	Resident,	Burning Springs, Ky.
Matt Pennington,	45,	Farmer,	Burning Springs, Ky.
Willie cornett,	39,	Teacher,	Fogertown, Ky.
Lloyd Hearnby,	46,	Teacher,	Fall Rock, Ky.

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Literature.

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Most of Clay county's literature has been written by and about Prof. J. A. Burns, President of Oneida Institute, a settlement school at Oneida, in Clay county. Oneida Institute is one of the better mountain settlement schools, but except in summer can best be reached by horseback. Prof. Burns is widely known as "Burns of The Mountains", and his work at Oneida is widely known.

The Crucible, written by Prof. J. A. Burns, Oneida, Ky., was published in 1925 by Rudge, New York City.

"Burns of The Mountains" was written about 1918, by Emerson Hough for the American Magazine.

(Mr. Ralph Halcomb, Local Guide Worker, Burning Springs, Clay county, writes regarding the material submitted on this assignment: "I rode the 30 miles down to Oneida on horseback, and, believe me, it was some trip".)

Reference Sources:

Prof. J. A. Burns, President, Oneida Institute, Oneida, Ky.
Mr. Charles Gowens, Teacher, Oneida Institute.
Mr. G. G. Burchell, Relief Worker, Clay co. Relief, Manchester, Ky.
Dr. Ricketts, M. D., Manchester, Ky.
Mr. Thomas Henson, Jailor, Manchester, Ky.

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Box 1
File 2
only
④
COHIST
Clay County, Ky.

Ralph Halcomb

Literature.

665

Most of Clay county's literature has been written by and about Prof. J. A. Burns, President of Oneida Institute, a settlement school at Oneida, in Clay county. Oneida Institute is one of the better mountain settlement schools, but except in summer can best be reached by horseback. Prof. Burns is widely known as "Burns of The Mountains", and his work at Oneida is widely known.

The Crucible, written by Prof. J. A. Burns, Oneida, Ky., was published in 1925 by Rudge, New York City.

"Burns of The Mountains" was written about 1918, by Emerson Hough for the American Magazine.

(Mr. Ralph Halcomb, Local Guide Worker, Burning Springs, Clay county, writes regarding the material submitted on this assignment: "I rode the 30 miles down to Oneida on horseback, and, believe me, it was some trip".)

Reference Sources:

Prof. J. A. Burns, President, Oneida Institute, Oneida, Ky.
Mr. Charles Gowens, Teacher, Oneida Institute.
Mr. G. G. Burchell, Relief Worker, Clay co. Relief, Manchester, Ky.
Dr. Ricketts, M. D., Manchester, Ky.
Mr. Thomas Henson, Jailor, Manchester, Ky.

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Clay County.

Ralph Halcomb

Local Tours.

Tour of Clay County, Leave London on Ky. 21, traveling E. Go 18 mi. entering Clay County on Ky. 21. Then travel to Ky 80, turn and go approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. to Stop one, Garard. Here is where the Salt Works were located in Clay county. A few of the old kettles can be seen.

Leave stop one and go 5 mi. S. on US 80 to stop 2, CCC camp, Will Rogers. This is a beautiful camp located on a rolling mound, overlooking Goose Creek River.

Leave two and go 12 miles S. E. to stop 3, Red Bird River. This River is an ideal spot for fishing.

Leave stop 3 and retrace Ky 80 to Ky. 21. and go one mile N. to stop 4, Manchester, the county seat of clay county. At Manchester you will meet friendly people that will enjoy talking to you. This town has "The Webb Hotel" located on the town square.

Leave stop four and travel 9 mi. W. on Ky 21. to stop 5, Burning Springs. At this point one may see wells of natural gas.

Leave stop five and travel Ky. 21. Three and one-half miles to stop 6, Artesian Well. The water is discharged from this well in a continuous stream the year around. It is caused by the pressure of natural gas or water underground.

Leave stop 6 and travel Ky. 18 mi. to stop 7, McKee, the county seat of Jackson county.

Leave stop 7 on Ky 21 and travel 5 mi. to stop 8, Deer Stable. This is a large cavity under an over hanging rock where the deer stayed

COHIST

Clay county

Ralph Halcomb

during bad weather. Here picnics are often held. From here it is approximately 25 miles to Berea on Ky 25. A total distance of approximately 100 miles.

Reference Sources:

Clay county Relief Map.

Squire Pennington, Burning Springs, Kentucky.

Clark E. Chestnut, Burning Springs, Kentucky.

Randolph, Helen F.

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6

CLAY COUNTY

MANCHESTER -- Was named after the great manufacturing town in
England.

Box 1 File 29

COHIST

Burning Springs, Clay co., Ky.

Ralph Halcomb

Military.

Clay county's military history is a long and honorable one. The names of some twenty Revolutionary War Veterans who later lived and died in Clay co. are now in the hands of the London District Office of the American Guide. Many of these family names are carried by present day citizens of Clay.

List furnished the American Guide show about 150 Clay county men serving in the War of 1812. These did duty in the Second Regiment of Kentucky Militia, the first detachment to leave Clay county; Bowell's Regiment; and the command of Thos. McJilton.

During the Mexican War Company "E", under Capt. T. T. Garrard, was composed of Clay county men. Lists of Company "E" enrollees show many entries of "died in Mexico.

Civil War rolls of Clay county men must nearly parallel their census list of that time. Lists furnished the American Guide show at least seven (7) companies of Ky. Volunteers, cavalry and infantry, made up of Clay countians.

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Turning Springs, Clay co., Ky.

Ralph Halcomb

(Note to State Editors: The following lists are now in
London District Office, sent in by Guide Worker in Clay county.
A letter is being written Col. Beckner as to handling of these lists.)

1. "Revolutionary War Veterans who have lived in Clay co.,"
2. Roster of First Company to leave Clay co., War of 1812,
Second Regiment of Kentucky Militia.
3. Clay Co. men in Boswell's Regiment, War of 1812.
4. Clay Co. men commanded by Thos. McJilton, War 1812.
5. Roster of Company "E", War with Mexico.
6. Roll of Co. "L", 14th Ky Vol. Cavalry, Civil War.
7. Roll of Co. "I", 14th Ky. Vol. Cavalry, Civil War.
8. Roll of Co. "K", 6th Ky. Vet. Vol. Cav., Civil War.
9. Roll of Field and Staff of the 7th Ky. Vol. Cavalry. CW.
10. Roll of Co. "B", 7th Ky. Vol. Infantry, Civil War.
11. Roll of Co. "E", 7th Ky. Vol. Infantry, Civil War.
12. Roll of Co. "I", 8th Ky. Vol. Infantry, Civil War.

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Clay Co., Ky.

Ralph Halcomb

Military Items of Interest.

623

On August 26, 1862, near the mouth of Lower Bar Creek on Red Bird River, the 7th Ky. Cavalry, Federal, routed a force of Stern's (?) Confederate Cavalry. The 7th lost one man, and the Confederate loss was 3 killed outright and 2 mortally wounded

The battle at Richmond occurred on August 29th and 30th, 1862, in which part if not all of the 7th Ky. Cavalry was engaged. Through no fault of the 7th this battle terminated in a disastrous defeat and rout for the Union forces.

Many men from Manchester and Clay county were members of the 7th Ky. Cavalry, and the march thru here resulting in the above mentioned engagements gave them a chance to visit their homes and loved ones. While camped near Manchester the following regrettable incident occurred. A man of Company B, suffering from a mental disorder, shot and killed one of his comrades of the same company. Notwithstanding his mental ailment he was tried by a court-martial, and shot by order of court. He was executed at what is now the Manchester Fair Grounds.

At Big Hill, 15 mi. from Richmond, 400 troops on each side engaged in a stiff skirmish on August 26, 1862. The Federal regiment participating was organized at Paris, Ky. early in the month of August under Col. Leonidas Metcalf, and was mustered into service by Major

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Clay Co., Ky.

Ralph Halcomb

L. Sitgraves, U. S. Mustering Officer. Before the regiment was thoroughly equipped or disciplined it was ordered to active duty, and engaged in the battle at Big Hill. Here they received the charge of the enemy under Kirby Smith, and lost many men and officers, killed, wounded, and captured. The veterans of this regiment were then transferred to the 6th Ky. Cavalry.

Big Hill can best be reached by way of Berea, Ky.

Red Bird River section may be reached from Manchester, turning off highway Ky. 21 at a point 1 mi. S. of Manchester, on to a new road now being constructed and going 12 mi. S. to Red Bird River. Manchester and Burning Springs are convenient hotel towns. Ky. 21. is Clay county's only highway, but during summer months the county dirt roads are good.

Reference Sources:

H. G. Sizemore, Editor, Manchester Guardian, Manchester, Ky.

Ray White, Surveyor, CCC Camp, Manchester, Ky.

Elizabeth White, Manchester, Ky.

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151H03

Points of Interest spotted on Clay county Map.

Ralph Halcomb,
Local Guide Worker
Clay county, Ky.

1. Artesian Well.
2. Narrows, of Laurel River.
3. Fordson Coal Company.
4. Residence of Elder John Gilbert, a Revolutionary veteran who lived to the age of 112.
5. Residence of Dillion Asher, built in 1809.
6. C. C. C. Camp "Will Rogers".
7. Town Rocks.
8. Birthplace of John White, Speaker of the House, 1840-44
9. Residence of General Hugh White.
10. Site of Lankfords or Goose Creek Salt Works.
11. Residence of General T. T. Garrard.
12. First Settlement, Site of John Outlaw's Salt works.
13. Burning Springs Gas Wells.
14. Big Hill.
15. Oneida Institute Settlement school.

Reference Source:

Roy White, County Engineer, Manchester, Ky.

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Burning Springs, Clay co., Ky.

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(5)

Ralph Halcomb
(and London Staff)

CLAY COUNTY, General description, Points of Interest, etc.

(First copy from new Worker there-- 3/12/36)

Clay co., the 47th formed in the state, was formed out of Madison, Knox, and Floyd counties in 1806, and was named in honor of Gen. Green Clay of the War of 1812. Clay co. is in the South central part of the Eastern Ky. Coal Fields, and its area of 531.01 sq. mi. presents typical "mountain" topography. Nearly all the county is drained by the South Fork of Kentucky River thru three principal headwaters tributaries: (1) Red Bird River (2) Goose Creek, and (3) Sexton's Creek. A small part of the drainage of this county goes to the Cumberland River thru the N. W. flowing headwaters of the South Fork of Rockcastle River. Manchester, the county seat, has an elevation of 860 ft. and is surrounded by a maze of timbered ridges. These ridges in the S. E. part of this district attain a maximum elevation of about 2,200 ft.

Clay co. today presents almost the same general "atmosphere" as prevailed in Ky. mountains years ago. Family feuds, and bitter feelings between rival political factions, still occasionally flare into open strife.

Manchester, the county seat of Clay co., is built on and around a hill overlooking Goose Creek, a tributary of the South Fork of Kentucky River. The town was once called Greenville, but the name was changed many years ago to Manchester. This little

COHIST

Burning Springs, Clay co., Ky.

Ralph Halcomb
(and London Staff)

mountain-town, with a population of approximately 1,000, is today largely as it has been for several generations.

Manchester can best be reached by Ky. 80 highway, which joins US 25 at London, Ky. 23 mi. to the W. It is also on Ky. 21, which runs S. from US 25 at Berea, Ky. Daily bus service is maintained from Manchester to Richmond on the N. and to London on the W. A train runs from Manchester to Barbourville, Ky., and taxi service may be had to London.

At Garrard, a small settlement a few miles from Manchester, salt was made from a salt-lick as early as 1806 by the Garrards and the Whites. Many descendants of these two families live here today.

Burning Springs, a village 8 mi. N. W. of Manchester, derived its name from a natural flow of gas which escaped between the rocks there. This gas often burned for years, and on cold days farm animals would come and stand around the blaze. Burning Springs is today a thriving settlement with a high school and one hotel, the McCreary, with a rate of \$1.00 per day per person. Storage is available for cars. The town was settled in 1881 by L. M. Rawlings and Jesse Maggard, who brought in the first sawmill to this section.

There is an interesting Artesian Well 4 mi. N. W. of Burning Springs, on Ky. 21 highway. A splendid year-around flow of crystal clear water comes from this well which was originally drilled in search of gas and oil. A beautiful background is furnished

Burning Springs, Clay co., Ky.

Ralph Halcomb
(and London Staff)

by a rough ridge, with its many spruce pines.

One mile E. of the artesian well mentioned above is a high knob or elevation which affords a splendid view over many miles of the surrounding country. From here Ky. 21 highway may be seen winding the valleys for miles and miles, and the rolling hills and many mountain streams.

Four mi. N. W. of Burning Springs is a cave, called "Indian Cave", which is thought to have once been inhabited by Indians.

Reference Sources:

G. G. Burchell, Relief Worker, Clay co. Relief Office, Manchester.

Prof. Chas. Robinson, Burning Springs, Ky.

Squire J. G. Pennington, J. P., Burning Springs.

H. H. Rice, Road Supervisor, Vine, Ky.

Jesse Maggard, Farmer, Burning Springs.

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Burning Springs, Ky.

Ralph Halcomb
(Clay co. Worker)

JACKSON COUNTY, KY., POINTS OF INTEREST

Falls of McCammon. Near Gray Hawk, which is a small settlement 6 mi. S. W. of McKee, the county seat of Jackson co. and 16 mi. N. W. of Burning Springs, in Clay co., are found the Falls of McCammon. These falls are in the shape of a horse-shoe bend, with the water running down over the Falls and then doubling back in the opposite direction. The water goes over the Falls thru a narrow passage, the Bear Hole, thru which a person may crawl down to the bottom.

The Deer Stable. Six mi. N. W. of McKee and 25 mi. from Berea is the peculiar rock formation, probably a "rock shelter" or overhanging cliff, called "The Deer Stable". This is a large opening under a huge rock, with a spring of cold water coming from under the rock. In the early days hunters often came to this place to kill the many deer ^{which} ~~the~~ would stay in "Deer Stable" during bad weather.

In present times the people of the section often hold church services and picnics in "The Deer Stable" during the spring and Summer Months.

CLAY COUNTY

COHIST

There is an interesting Artesian Well 4 mi. N. W. of
Burning Springs, on Ky. 21 highway. A splendid year-around flow
of crystal clear water comes from this well which was originally
drilled in search of gas and oil. A beautiful background is furnished

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10/1/50

Clay co.

Manchester, Clay co., Ky

Pearl House

Superstitions.

A considerable number of people in this section of the country still believe in haunts and say they've seen several ghosts. To some old people it is an insult to tell them there are no haunts. Here I shall quote the experiences of two people who say they've seen and heard ghosts in the same house. This house is known to many as the "Haunted House". It was formerly owned by old "Judge Dickenson" and later to Peter House. Some of the colored folks now won't go near the house.

This man lived in this house while he had an invalid wife, who was suffering with tuberculosis. Often when he came home from work, tired and hungry, he would throw the chairs off the porch or sometimes break the dishes because she was unable to do the work. She would often ask him what made him so mean and entreat him to do better.

After she was dead, he says: "Happiness or contentment for years to come for me are over. Who can be contented and live in a house with his dead wife's presence continually haunting them."

COHIST

Manchester, Clay co., Ky

Pearl House

One morning at three o'clock while he was in bed and still sleeping, he heard his wife calling him. He was afraid to turn toward the voice for fear of what he would see. She called his name three times, and on the third time he turned to face the voice. There by his bedside she stood smiling, and a bright light was around her head, she was wearing the same dress he had seen on her so many times, even the buttons on the dress were so plain that they could be counted. Only a minute did she stand there smiling, and then as quietly as she had entered she disappeared, a vapor seemed to enclose around her and she vanished from sight.

On another occasion while all the children were out in the field at work and he was lying on the porch with an infected foot caused by a nail he heard her walking in the house. Not knowing what to do he decided to try to go to the field where his children were at work. To do so it was necessary for him to go through the house. Rather than stand the torture of hearing her soft footsteps, then he decided he would go to the field.

Burning Springs, Clay co., Ky.

Ralph Halcomb

Transportation.

400.

In 1913 a railroad was built through Clay co. to Manchester, which was the chief shipping point until 1925. Then a highway was built from Berea, in Madison co., through Manchester to London. This highway is known as Ky. 21. At the present time most of the shipping is done by motor trucks.

Reference Sources:

Wm. Rice, County Attorney, Clay.

Clay co.
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Clay County

By Miriam Gaines

Bibliography:

Collins History of Kentucky.

The Geology and Mineral Resources of Ky. Jillson

History of Ky. feuds Chas. Mützenberg.

Data given by Col. Lucien Beckner, historian.

Burning Springs, Clay co. Ky.

Reference Sources:

Mr. John Webb, ("Uncle John", Manager, Webb Hotel, Manchester, Ky.

S. V. Sizemore, Co. Court Clerk, Clay co., Manchester, Ky.

Mrs. Sinda Halcomb, Housewife, Burning Springs, Ky.

Mr. John Smith, Farmer, Burning Springs, Ky.

Mr. Ellie Chestnut, Farmer, Burning Springs, Ky.

Mr. Mark McDaniel, old resident, Manchester, Ky.

Prof. Wm. Cornett, Teacher, Fogertown, Clay co., Ky.

Clay county, Ky.

Ralph Halcomb

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Box 17 P/1-29

COHIST

Reference sources:

Mrs. Mary Pennington, Housewife, Burning Springs, Ky.

William Wilson, Farmer, Sexton's Creek, Ky.

Clarence Chesnut, Farmer, Sexton's Creek, Ky.

Tom Roberts, Tax Commissioner, Manchester, Ky.

Oscar Smith, Merchant, Burning Springs, Ky.

COHIST

Burning Springs, Clay co., Ky.

Ralph Halcomb

Reference source:

Martha White, Hima, Ky. Age 98 White. Old Resident.

Elizabeth White, Manchester, Ky. Age 22, White.

John Webb, Proprietor of Webb Hotel, Manchester, Ky.

COHIST

4.

Clay county

Ralph Halcomb

Reference Source:

Bill Wilson,	Age 51,	Farmer,	Vine, Ky.
Alice Day,	Age 23,	Resident,	Laurel Creek, Ky.
Ralph Chestnut	Age 27,	Resident,	Burning Springs, Ky.
Mattie Pennington,	33,	Resident,	Burning Springs, Ky.
Mary Pennington,	79,	Resident,	Burning Springs, Ky.
Matt Pennington,	46,	Farmer,	Burning Springs, Ky.
Willie Cornett,	39,	Teacher,	Fogertown, Ky.
Lloyd Hornsby,	48,	Teacher,	Fall Rock, Ky.



COHIST

Clay co., Ky.

Ralph Halcomb

REMEMBERED SOURCES:

- Moody Reese, old resident, age 63, Burning Springs, Ky.
- Tom Halcomb, old resident, age 66, Burning Springs, Ky.
- Ernest McDaniel, farmer, Burning Springs, Ky.
- Rosa Edwards, merchant, Vine, Ky.
- Jones Reese, old resident, age 77, Vine, Ky.
- Emmer Wilson, S^Wxtan's Creek, Ky.

COHIST

Clay County

Ralph Halcomb

Reference Sources:

Mary L. Brown, Lawyer, age 45, Manchester, Ky.

Luther Lytle, Lawyer, age 53, McKee, Ky.

Dr. Pennington, age 50, McKee, Ky.

J. L. Pennington, age 56, preacher, Vine, Ky.

Mary Pennington, age 76, old resident, Burning Springs, Ky.

Clark E. Chestnut, teacher, Burning Springs, Ky.

COHIST

Ralph Halcomb

Clay County, Ky.

References Sources:

Mrs. Ruby Pennington,	Old Resident,	Mountain Springs, Ky.
Matt Parker,	" "	" "
Henry Melton,	" "	" "
Tom Roberts ,	Tax Commissioner,	Mountain Springs, Ky.
Mitchel Whittymore,	Old Resident,	" "
J. M. Wilson,	Merchant,	" "



Aunt Melia Jones and Aunt Em Gransby are two sisters, Aunt Em 93 years old and Aunt Melia 91. They were slaves of Major Daw White, of Clay County. They lived in Clay county until two years after they were freed. Judge Moren's wife (she was a White from Clay county) needed a nurse and sent for Aunt Melia. Mrs. Charlie Faris wanted a cook and had Aunt Em come to her. That was in 1866, I'm sure, as the Moren child was born either in 1866 or 1867. Aunt Melia was always nurse maid in the White home, and was a sort of midwife as long as she was able to work. Aunt Em was the dining room girl in the White household. She says in those days a dining room girl had plenty to do, keeping floors cleaned, everything dusted and silver shined. Both of them learned to cook well, as their mother was cook under Aunt Susan, another slave. This Susan seemed to be head cook and kept the others in line, and when she was too old to work hard her master sent her to Richmond as cook (superintending the cooking) in some family there.

Their master and missus were kind to all their slaves. Of course the children were punished for misdeeds like the master's own children. They don't remember any of the older ones having been whipped.

There were 70 or 80 slaves, according to the old women, in the Major's household. He had several slave families. The men had to work on the farm every day, but after their

days work was done they could work in the mines or "on the walk". That meant at the salt furnaces. For this work they received pay as though free. They would turn in their time, the number of hours worked, each day they worked and at the end of the week would be paid. They raised sheep, carded the wool, spun and reeled the yarn and did all their weaving. The master had some one to come in and stay a while to make the clothes. They had their own calf hides tanned and treated. A cobbler came in once a year, after Christmas usually, and made shoes for everyone, slaves and all.

When corn husking time came the slaves from other farms would come to the White farm and they would all husk corn, and have "the best cooking". The same thing would happen when one farmer wanted to build a barn or a cabin. A few white men would come in to help superintend the "log raising" and the slaves would come from the neighboring farms to help. One of their main dishes was "oven pie". Aunt Em said her master had the biggest oven she ever saw; of course it was iron, with little legs and an iron lid. They would set this oven over the hot coals, put the lid in the wood fire to get hot, make the pie dough and line the oven, and put back-bone-of-hog and chicken in for filling, then put dough on top, then put on this hot lid and place hot coals on that. "Some pie," Aunt Em said.

When they killed hogs they would have a whole barrel full of pigs feet, and made lots of sausage. They always had home

COHIST

made light bread or biscuit for breakfast. They ground their own meal and made their own hominy.

At Christmas time old Missus gave every woman enough flour, butter, eggs, and sugar to make their Christmas cake. Light brown sugar was bought by the barrel and that was what the slaves used. Loaf sugar was for "the house". Missus gave the women plenty of sausage, ribs, and back bones for Christmas. And a big fat hen was given each family for their Christmas dinner; the white folks had turkey. Everyone went to "the house" on Christmas morning and "Massa" would give them presents, a new apron or dress for the women, shirt or trousers, or coat for the men, some sort of clothes for the children.

They had dances, too, among the slaves. Aunt Em always would dance. They told her the devil would get her but she said she was a big a devil as he was. Aunt Melia joined the church when she was 13 and was always afraid of the devil. Aunt Em didn't join the church till she was grown.

They weren't allowed to have licenses to marry before they were freed, but had ministers to perform the marriage ceremonies, reading from the Bible, something about Isaac and Rebecca. The master would always "give the bride away".

This "walk" they talked of was a row of salt kettles with fires under them. Every man wasn't allowed to work "on the walk", only those who were careful and able to do hard work could work there. This salt brine was put into

these kettles through a pipe.

Aunt Em said she remembered droves of slaves going through to the south, some would have "rings on their arms" and be chained to "rings" on other arms. She said not all were chained. She remembered one drove where the old women rode on horses or mules, and the younger ones walked; said the little children would stop in the middle of the road and "pat and dance".

In Laurel County there were no "public works". One man made bricks but used only his own slaves.

1674

County

File 27

Date: JAN. 20

1902-1903 (Hos. + 29.6 on
1940 - Dwellings No. 4
1940 - Vacancies 10.1

COHIST

1. LOCATION: *South Central - Mts.*

2. AREA *621.01* sq. mi. (leave blank) OK

3. TOPOGRAPHY; GENERAL ELEVATION: *Top of Mountain topography in the direction, narrow ridges and V-sh valley. — Elevation - 860 - 2,200*

4. SOIL DESCRIPTION: *MANY FERTILE VALLIES.*

1104 5. TIMBER: (not too detailed) *large outlying tracts of timber and oak*

6. STREAMS, if navigable: *Tributaries of South Fork of Kentucky River - Red Bird, Goose and Sexton Creeks*

7. MINERAL RESOURCES, and whether or not at present developed:

COAL.

NATURAL GAS

1930 R 500 8. LEADING CROPS AND STOCK: *CORN (BU) 4,516,000 WHEAT (BU) 80 TO 2 (LBS.) 641,505*

P. 439 CATTLE 7,258 SHEEP 3,673

MILK (GAL.) 1,537,227

9. NUMBER OF FARMS: *2,815 AV. SIZE 73.7*

1930 R 744 10. PERCENT OF AREA FARMED: *67.8*

11. INDUSTRIES, other than agriculture: *COAL MINING, STAVE & SAW MILLS OIL & GAS DRILLING*

12. ROADS: (miles, kind of) *UNDER CONSTRUCTION & SURVEYED.*

13. RAILROADS: (miles, systems) *CUMBERLAND & MANCHESTER RR. NOW OWNED BY LYN RR*

14. RIVER TRANSPORTATION:

15. SCHOOLS: (number and type) *1 HIGH WITH 3 BRANCHES; 109 ELEMENTARY - 20 COLOR. ONEIDA & BIG SPRING INSTITUTES.*

16. ORIGIN OF COUNTY NAME: *GENL GREEN CLAY. DEFENDER FORT MEIGS. FOREMOST SURVEYER EARLY DAYS.*

17. PRINCIPAL TOWNS: (pop. and history)

MANCHESTER, COUNTY SEAT POP 700. 2 BANKS.

1 NEWSPAPER 1 WHOLE SALE HOUSE MAIN OFFICES OF MANY COAL & TIMBER CONCERNS.

18. ANY OTHER OUTSTANDING FACTS: (use a second sheet) *Gen Clay it is said led a riding horse for \$27,000 of Revolutionary deposed currency & invested it in land and made a fortune*

COHIST.

Source: *ky ag. Report*
Year: 1889

Name: *E. J. Smith*
Date: *Jan 21-*

County *Cory*

1. LOCATION:
2. AREA _____ sq. mi. (Leave blank)
3. TOPOGRAPHY; GENERAL ELEVATION:
4. SOIL DESCRIPTION: *Very Productive*
5. TIMBER: (not too detailed)
6. STREAMS, if navigable:
7. MINERAL RESOURCES, and whether or not at present developed: ?
8. LEADING CROPS AND STOCK: *Indian Corn -*
9. NUMBER OF FARMS:
10. PERCENT OF AREA FARMED:
11. INDUSTRIES, other than agriculture: !
12. ROADS: (miles, kind of) *No Turn Pikes, County Road and dirt*
13. RAILROADS: (miles, systems) *No Railroads*
14. RIVER TRANSPORTATION: *Kentucky River*
15. SCHOOLS: (number and type)
16. ORIGIN OF COUNTY NAME:
17. PRINCIPAL TOWNS: (pop. and history) ?
18. ANY OTHER OUTSTANDING FACTS: (use a second sheet)

COHIST

This data was
collected in a talk
I had with the
two old colored
women, Aunt Em.
Granberry and Aunt
Melia Jones at
their home on
Tuesday, November
1, 1938.

See in
book
page 10



Box 1
File 29

This date was
collected in a lake
I had with the
two old colored
women, Aunt Em,
Granberry and Aunt
Melia Jones at
their home on
Tuesday, November
1, 1938.



File in
J. W. Jones
J. W. Jones
J. W. Jones

COHIST