Great Feuds in History

The Feud

Bad blood between the Hatfield and McCoy families spiraled into the most infamous feud in American folklore. Their animosity simmered for over forty years and often flared into murderous violence. It led to over a dozen deaths, the destruction of property, orphaned children, and childless parents. Although it is estimated that there were only around thirty combatants on each side, this legendary vendetta cast a dark stain across the whole of Appalachia.

Go Down Together

“In 1880s West Virginia, Green McCoy and Milt Haley were paid to kill Allen Brumfield and were punished for the crime. Using newspaper archives, courthouse documents, rare photographs, and interviews with descendants (the author is one), this gripping book follows the all-out feud that resulted.” - Provided by publisher.
The Feud: Hatfields And McCoys True Story

The Hatfields and the McCoys

On February 23, 1836, a large Mexican army led by dictator Santa Anna reached San Antonio and laid siege to about 175 Texas rebels holed up in the Alamo. The Texans refused to surrender for nearly two weeks until almost 2,000 Mexican troops unleashed a final assault. The defenders fought valiantly—for their lives and for a free and independent Texas—but in the end, they were all slaughtered. Their ultimate sacrifice inspired the rallying cry “Remember the Alamo!” and eventual triumph. Exhaustively researched, and drawing upon fresh primary sources in U.S. and Mexican archives, THE BLOOD OF HEROES is the definitive account of this epic battle. Populated by larger-than-life characters—including Davy Crockett, James Bowie, William Barret Travis—this is a stirring story of audacity, valor, and redemption.

Lies, Damned Lies, and Feud Tales

*Includes pictures of some of the important people, places, and events involved in the feud.
*Explains the origins and legacy of the famous feud.
*Includes a timeline of the feud.
*Includes a Bibliography for further reading.

“They were men, who matched the mountains, they were Hatfields and McCoys. They were men, who matched the mountains. They were men, when they were boys.” - Jimmy Wolford

A lot of ink has been spilled covering the lives of history’s most influential figures, but how much of the forest is lost for the trees? In Charles River Editors’ American Legends series, readers can get caught up to speed on the lives of America’s most important men and women in the time it takes to finish a commute, while learning interesting facts long forgotten or never known.

The feud between the Hatfields and McCoys is the stuff of American legend and has become synonymous for vendettas. In fact, it has become its own term for any large scale disagreement and has made its way into everything from music to television and movies. Though the fighting took place over a century ago, Americans remain so fascinated by it that The History Channel’s 2012 miniseries about the feuding families set records for cable television ratings. These days, the feud between the Hatfields and McCoys is a celebrated piece of American folklore, but for two families living along the West Virginia-Kentucky border during the last half of the 19th century, the feud was literally a matter of life and death.

21st century America might celebrate this relic of the country’s rural past, but modern society would also likely scoff at the idea of a couple of rural families taking pot shots at each other through the woods over slights as insignificant as a stolen pig. Nevertheless, for the Hatfields and McCoys, the feud was every bit as dangerous as a modern gang war or organized crime activity. While the feud may be harder to understand today, it was a microcosm of other conflicts that shaped America’s destiny. First, it represents the heritage of the blood feud that came to the United States with those immigrating from Scotland and Ireland. The backcountry of the South was settled primarily by immigrants from the “Celtic fringe” of Great Britain: Scotland, Northern England, Cornwall, Wales, and Ireland. For these settlers, family ties were paramount; loyalty was key, and conflicts were settled with violence. The feud also demonstrated the continuing importance of honor in the South in the late 19th century, and a notion that personal honor should be defended against actual or perceived slights with violence. Clearly, the South’s code of honor persisted long after the Civil War, as did tension between supporters of the Union and the Confederacy.

American Legends: The Hatfields & The McCoys chronicles America’s most famous blood feud, from the origins of each family to the events that sparked the fighting. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about The Hatfields and The McCoys like you never have before, in no time at all.
Read Book The Feud Hatfields And Mccoys True Story Dean King

Appalachian Mountains of Kentucky and West Virginia. But this is not a book about the feud. Until the author was thirty-five years old, he did not know he was related to the clan. This is a book about discovery. It is the story of enduring challenges, surprising revelations and newfound family. It is a personal journey to connect with the past and understand its relationship to the future. It is the story of family members, past and present, whose choices, decisions and actions, both good and bad, have directly affected and shaped the lives of generations to come. Ron McCoy is the great-great-great-grandson of Randolph McCoy, patriarch of the family at the time of the feud. His improbable discovery of his family heritage led to his involvement in seminal events that added new chapters to its history. He helped organize the first national reunion of the Hatfields and McCoys in 2000. In 2003, he helped shepherd the historic Hatfield McCoy truce signing, an event carried live on national television.

Saving Monticello From the moment they first cut a swathe of crime across 1930s America, Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker have been glamorised in print, on screen and in legend. The reality of their brief and catastrophic lives is very different — and far more fascinating. Combining exhaustive research with surprising, newly discovered material, author Jeff Guinn tells the real story of two youngsters from a filthy Dallas slum who fell in love and then willingly traded their lives for a brief interlude of excitement and, more important, fame. Thanks in great part to surviving relatives of Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker, who provided Guinn with access to never-before-published family documents and photographs, this book reveals the truth behind the myth, told with cinematic sweep and unprecedented insight by a master storyteller.

The Devil's Son The Hatfields and the McCoys explores, with vibrant illustration, the historic feud between two iconic American families that ran for nearly three decades between 1863 and 1891. On the heels of the popular History Channel miniseries starring Kevin Costner, Bruce Wexler brings this chapter of American history to life for a new generation of readers. Here is an intimate look at the feud, the era, and an iconic cast of characters, including the two family patriarchs that started it all, William Anderson "Devil Anse" Hatfield and Randolph "Ole Ran'l" McCoy. The two led their families into a war marked by bloodshed and loss on both sides of the Tug Fork River that flows along the border of West Virginia and Kentucky. Part American folklore, part cautionary tale, The Hatfields and the McCoys separates the fact from the fiction and stands as a testimony to how this terrible episode became symbolic for pointless and bitter animosity. Wexler presents the reader with all of the crime, romance, betrayal, and violence that makes this America's most infamous family feud. Through impressive storytelling and rare images, this book portrays the dramatic life and times of two extraordinary families unique to American history—from the developing hostilities towards the end of the Civil War to the New Year's Night massacre of 1988 and the ensuing trials, imprisonments, and hangings that signaled the end of the feud.

The Tale of the Devil A treacherous journey. Wagons packed with gold. Will the McCoys outrun a group of lawmen or swing from the gallows? Kansas, 1865. Wiley McCoy can't wait to return home. He counts down the days until his family can stop laying low and return to Kentucky with the rightfully plundered valuables they took back for the South. But crossing the open prairie with four wagons full of gold may bring Wiley a lethal set of new problems. With desperate outlaws and opportunistic deserters at every turn, Wiley and the other McCoys must watch their backs to survive. But they never expected their greatest enemy to come in the form of ten brilliant Pinkerton detectives. Can Wiley make it home before the lawmen slip a rope around his neck? Home to Kentucky is the second book in The McCoys: Before the Feud saga of historical Western novels. If you like determined heroes, realistic Southern settings, and quests for justice, then you'll love Thomas A. McCoy's treacherous wagon ride. Buy Home to...
The Feud: The True Story of the Hatfields and McCoys

A Terrible Glory: The gripping new history of the most famous blood feud in American history, by the bestselling author of Skeletons on the Zahara. For more than a century, the enduring feud between the Hatfields and the McCoys has been American shorthand for passionate, unyielding, and even violent confrontation. Yet despite numerous articles, books, television shows, and feature films, nobody has ever told the in-depth true story of this legendarily fierce-- and far-reaching-- clash in the heart of Appalachia. Drawing upon years of original research, including the discovery of previously lost and ignored documents and interviews with relatives of both families, bestselling author Dean King finally gives us the full, unvarnished tale, one vastly more enthralling than the myth. Unlike previous accounts, King's begins in the mid-nineteenth century, when the Hatfields and McCoys lived side-by-side in relative harmony. Theirs was a hardscrabble life of farming and hunting, timbering and moonshining-- and raising large and boisterous families-- in the rugged hollows and hills of Virginia and Kentucky. Cut off from much of the outside world, these descendants of Scots-Irish and English pioneers spoke a language many Americans would find hard to understand. Yet contrary to popular belief, the Hatfields and McCoys were established and influential landowners who had intermarried and worked together for decades. When the Civil War came, and the outside world crashed into their lives, family members were forced to choose sides. After the war, the lines that had been drawn remained-- and the violence not only lived on but became personal. By the time the fury finally subsided, a dozen family members would be in the grave. The hostilities grew to be a national spectacle, and the violence was not only personal but also a national spectacle, with the conflict spilling into the courts and the nation's capital. Filled with bitter quarrels, reckless affairs, treacherous betrayals, relentless mercenaries, and courageous detectives, THE FEUD is the riveting story of two frontier families struggling for survival within the narrow confines of an unforgiving land. It is a formative American tale, and in it, we see the reflection of our own family bonds and the lengths to which we might go in order to defend our honor, our loyalties, and our livelihood.

The Other Feud: The book represents the first biography of Anderson "Devil Anse" Hatfield, by great grandson Dr. Coleman Hatfield and noted Mountain State historian Robert Y. Spence. Tale of the Devil is the story of Hatfield family patriarch Devil Anse Hatfield. It covers his service in the Civil War as a Confederate officer for the Wildcats. The volume features in-depth coverage of the feud years, as well as the years after the gunfire ceased. In recognition of this undertaking and his exhaustive investigation of the subject matter, Dr. Coleman C. Hatfield was named Tamarack Author of the Year in 2004. This book has also been recognized throughout the nation by book reviewers and historians-- as well as governors and dignitaries-- for its exceptional content and meticulous research.

The Story of the Mccoy's: The in-depth "true" story of this legendarily fierce-- and far-reaching-- clash in the heart of Appalachia.

My Grandpa was a McCoy and his Mom was Preacher Anderson's Hatfield's daughter who was the Judge over the famous, "Hog Trial." This is the story of Hatfield McCoy Feud from a descendant of both families. My family didn't just know one side of the feud, we knew both. Bonus, "Original Poem of the Feud and a Hatfield McCoy and a Timeline from the beginning to the end.

Bloodlines: This unique book is about two proud families. It is a title that includes a...
Read Book The Feud Hatfields And Mccoys True Story Dean King

In a comprehensive timeline of the Hatfield family migration westward and documents the history before, during and following the bloody Hatfield and McCoy feud era. There are special stories, which have never been published before, directly from the Hatfield family that adds color and clarity to this famous feud. This book is a pictorial history that features rare and interesting photographs from both families.

The Coffin Quilt The Kentucky Encyclopedia’s 2,000-plus entries are the work of more than five hundred writers. Their subjects reflect all areas of the commonwealth and span the time from prehistoric settlement to today’s headlines, recording Kentuckians’ achievements in art, architecture, business, education, politics, religion, science, and sports. Biographical sketches portray all of Kentucky’s governors and U.S. senators, as well as note congressmen and state and local politicians. Kentucky’s impact on the national scene is registered in the lives of such figures as Carry Nation, Henry Clay, Louis Brandeis, and Alben Barkley. The commonwealth’s high range from writers Harriette Arnow and Jesse Stuart, reformers Laura Clay and Mary Breckinridge, and civil rights leaders Whitney Young, Jr., and Georgia Powers, to sports figures Muhammad Ali and Adolph Rupp and entertainers Loretta Lynn, Merle Travis, and the Everly Brothers. Entries describe each county and county seat and each community with a population above 2,500. Broad overview articles examine such topics as agriculture, segregation, transportation, literature, and folklife. Frequently misunderstood aspects of Kentucky’s history and culture are clarified and popular misconceptions corrected. The facts on such subjects as mint juleps, Fort Knox, Boone’s coonskin cap, the Kentucky hot brown, and Morgan’s Raiders will settle many an argument. For both the researcher and the more casual reader, this collection of facts and fancies about Kentucky and Kentuckians will be an invaluable resource.

The Feud You think you know who they were, why they fought, why they died. You know only the black-and-white version—now experience the feud in full color. Over 100 years ago the Hatfield-McCoy feud bloodied the West Virginia-Kentucky border and threatened the lives and fortunes of Cap Hatfield and his family. Encouraged by wealthy men who used courtrooms and political power to their advantage, the feud threatened to explode into a second War Between the States. In The Devil’s Son, follow the journey of Cap, son of Anderson “Devil Anse,” the feared patriarch of the Hatfield clan. Leading the family’s efforts to survive, Devil Anse loses too many battles, and Cap must step up. Armed with intelligence and determination, Cap sets out to save his family while he wrestles with coming of age in the shadow of the Devil.

Skeletons on the Zahara The Governor of Kentucky hires the Pinkerton Agency to get involved in the Hatfield-McCoy Feud. He wants Devil Anse Hatfield, the head of the family, brought to justice. But after two Pinkerton Ops disappear, Robert Pinkerton tells the governor there’s only one man he can think of to take on the job now—Clint Adams, the Gunsmith. But Pinkerton knows Clint won’t do it if he asks, so he advises the Governor to send the Gunsmith a telegram and pique his interest. Pinkerton knows that Clint will respond out of pure curiosity. Once he does he rides into West Virginia and becomes embroiled in the deadliest feud in history.

American Legends b.A masterpiece of historical adventure, ISkeletons on the Zahara The western Sahara is a baking hot and desolate place, home only to nomads and their camels, and to locusts, snails and thorny scrub -- and its barren and ever-changing coastline has baffled sailors for centuries. In August 1815, the US brig Commerce was dashed against Cape Bojador and lost, although through bravery and quick thinking the ship’s captain, James Riley, managed to lead all of his crew to safety. What followed was an extraordinary and desperate battle for survival in the face of human hostility, starvation, dehydration, death and despair.
Captured, robbed and enslaved, the sailors were dragged and driven through the desert by their new owners, who neither spoke their language nor cared for their plight. Reduced to drinking urine, flayed by the sun, crippled by walking miles across burning stones and sand and losing over half of their body weights, the sailors struggled to hold onto both their humanity and their sanity. To reach safety, they would have to overcome not only the desert but also the greed and anger of those who would keep them in captivity. From the cold waters of the Atlantic to the searing Saharan sands, from the heart of the desert to the heart of man, Skeletons on the Zahara is a spectacular odyssey through the extremes and a gripping account of courage, brotherhood, and survival.

The Blood of Heroes
NATIONAL BESTSELLER
Edgar Award Nominee

With a New Afterword
On April 4, 1968, James Earl Ray shot Martin Luther King at the Lorraine Motel. The nation was shocked, enraged, and saddened. As chaos erupted across the country and mourners gathered at King's funeral, investigators launched a sixty-five day search for King's assassin that would lead them across two continents. With a blistering, cross-cutting narrative that draws on a wealth of dramatic unpublished documents, Hampton Sides, bestselling author of Ghost Soldiers, delivers a non-fiction thriller in the tradition of William Manchester's The Death of a President and Truman Capote's In Cold Blood. With Hellhound On His Trail, Sides shines a light on the largest manhunt in American history and brings it to life for all to see.

The True Story of the Hatfield and McCoy Feud
Patrick O'Brian
For a century we read in books and newspapers and saw on screen, the legend of what is the most famous feud in American history: the Hatfields and the McCoys. What we had was legend, and not history, because the story consisted of a few historical events inside several layers of tall tales and fables reported by the yellow journalists of the late nineteenth century. Except for the raids into West Virginia by Frank Phillips' posse in 1887-8, all the documented events connected to the feud occurred in Pike County, Kentucky. The feud story, like the Phillips posse, was largely made in Pikeville, in 1888. The Pikeville stories were manufactured by men who had two primary goals: 1) They wanted to see a story published which would facilitate the conviction of Wall Hatfield and the other eight members of the Hatfield faction who were in jail in Pikeville, and, 2) They wanted to justify the two cold-blooded murders that had been committed only days before the reporters arrived by the leader of their posse, Frank Phillips. Everything in the early writings of the big city reporters was given to them by men with those two interests foremost in their minds. It is impossible to overstate the importance of the fact that none of the original feud story, which forms the basis for all the succeeding iterations, was taken from the actual record. It is all hearsay, and the hearsay came from the most prejudiced sources imaginable. The Pikeville elite not only had "a dog in the fight," they had the whole damn pack in it. The same moneyed interests that owned the newspapers also wanted the vast mineral riches underlying the land occupied by the Hatfields and McCoys, and their reporters' depictions of the people of Tug Valley as immoral and violent barbarians helped to make the swindle more palatable to the public. The Hatfield and McCoy feud is probably unique among all the events in history in that writers of feud-based fiction are more constrained than are writers of feud history. The good fiction writer is always careful to avoid writing something that is patently impossible. A fiction writer would never say that twelve hundred people regularly attended a church in an isolated mountain hollow that had only two dozen members. A "True Story" of the feud, can say that and still have reviewers from prestigious media organs laud its factual accuracy. As fiction can be made just as exciting as
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The screenwriter or author desires, the 2012 TV epic, "Hatfields & McCoys," and the recent fictional 'history'' books are great entertainment, but they are not history. Some of the books that followed the Kevin Costner movie contain an even greater ratio of fable to facts than did the movie. With a rare combination of facts and humor, this author calls them all to task. Tom E. Dotson, holder of a Cornell masters degree in labor history, and descended from both the Hatfields and McCoys, asks the question: "When only five Hatfields (along with three McCoys) were among the twenty men indicted for the vigilante slaying of the three McCoys in 1882, and only nine of the forty who rode with the Phillips posse in 1887-8 were McCoys, why is it called 'The Hatfield and McCoy feud'?"

The Ghost Mountain Boys Fanny McCoy has lived in fear and anger ever since that day in 1878 when a dispute with the Hatfields over the ownership of a few pigs set her family on a path of hatred and revenge. From that day forward, along the ragged ridges of the West Virginia-Kentucky line, the Hatfields and the McCoys have operated not within the law but within mountain codes of their own making. In 1882, when Fanny's sister Roseanna runs off with young Johnse Hatfield, the hatred between the two clans explodes. As the killings, abductions, raids, and heartbreak escalate bitterly and senselessly, Fanny, the sole voice of reason, realizes that she is powerless to stop the fighting and must learn to rise above the petty natures of her family and neighbors to find her own way out of the hatred.

Feuding and Southern Appalachia: Case Study Hatfield-McCoy Feud The Hatfield McCoy Feud was not just a conflict between two mountain families. It was, perhaps even more significantly, a series of overlapping, interlayered conflicts. While feud lore and much of what has passed for feud history focuses on the conflicts between the family of Anse Hatfield and Randolph McCoy, few writers have properly positioned these events as part of a broader struggle between and among all of the local residents, whether they realized it or not, and more powerful economic and political actors who attempted, quite successfully, to amplify and manipulate local conflicts as a means of advancing their own interests. These outside interests, which reached all the way to the door of the governor of Kentucky, had two distinct advantages over the local people. They had control of the press and control of the law. The feud as we know it grew from a complex interaction of various speakers, journalists, lawyers and lawmen, witnesses in court cases, each validating one another's version of events. This book is a great collection of writing about the Hatfield McCoy Feud by my friend Thomas Dotson. I added intros to all of the pieces to provide crucial context for readers who may not be as familiar with the history of the place, its people, and the social, economic, and political forces that drove these events. Everyone knows something about the Hatfield McCoy Feud, but almost everything that people think they know is wrong! Not just a little wrong, either. The feud as it is currently understood was, we argue, a fiction created by powerful men whose aim was to control hundreds of thousands of valuable acres of Pike and Mingo County real estate.

This book is important, in my opinion, not just because it rewrites much of what has previously passed for history when it come to the Hatfield McCoy Feud, but also because it begins to chip away at what has passed for the history of the Appalachian people. The land grab that began as early as 1875 with the Bruen Lands Wars in West Virginia resulted in forced transfer of millions of acres of prime land and minerals from local farmers to outside industrialists, and the transformation of a thousands of independent subsistence farming families into a new landless class of impoverished mountaineers. The events of the Hatfield McCoy Feud lie at ground zero of that theft of wealth, and we are still experiencing the repercussions of that theft. If you want to understand how the people of Central Appalachia became poor, this book is an excellent place to start.
Days of Darkness "Marvelous. THE FEUD is popular history as it ought to be written." ---Wall Street Journal

Nearly every American has heard of the Hatfields and the McCoys. The violent feud between these two families has become shorthand for fierce, unyielding, and even violent confrontation. Yet despite numerous articles, books, television shows, and feature films, until THE FEUD nobody has ever told the true story of this legendary clash in the heart of Appalachia. Drawing upon years of original research, including the discovery of previously lost and ignored evidence and interviews with surviving relatives of both families, Dean King has crafted a rip-roaring narrative packed with brutal murders, reckless affairs, mercenaries and detectives, and the long shadows of the Civil War. The result is an unvarnished and vastly entertaining work of history.

Blood Feud The Hatfield-McCoy feud, the entertaining subject of comic strips, popular songs, movies, and television, has long been a part of American folklore and legend. Ironically, the extraordinary endurance of the myth that has grown up around the Hatfields and McCoys has obscured the consideration of the feud as a serious historical event. In this study, Altina Waller tells the real story of the Hatfields and McCoys and the Tug Valley of West Virginia and Kentucky, placing the feud in the context of community and regional change in the era of industrialization. Waller argues that the legendary feud was not an outgrowth of an inherently violent mountain culture but rather one manifestation of a contest for social and economic control between local people and outside industrial capitalists -- the Hatfields were defending community autonomy while the McCoys were allied with the forces of industrial capitalism. Profiling the colorful feudists "Devil Anse" Hatfield, "Old Ranel" McCoy, "Bad" Frank Phillips, and the ill-fated lovers Roseanna McCoy and Johnse Hatfield, Waller illustrates how Appalachians both shaped and responded to the new economic and social order.

The Feuding Hatfields and Mccoys Looks at the animosities, ill feelings, and bad behavior of such public figures as Queen Elizabeth I, Aaron Burr, the Duchess of Windsor, Lyndon B. Johnson, and J. Edgar Hoover.

The Hatfield & McCoy Feud After Kevin Costner America's most notorious family feud began in 1865 with the murder of a Union McCoy soldier by a Confederate Hatfield relative of "Devil Anse" Hatfield. More than a decade later, Ranel McCoy accused a Hatfield cousin of stealing one of his hogs, triggering years of violence and retribution, including a Romeo-and-Juliet interlude that eventually led to the death of one of McCoy's daughters. In a drunken brawl, three of McCoy's sons killed Devil Anse Hatfield's younger brother. Exacting vigilante vengeance, a group of Hatfields tied them up and shot them dead. McCoy posses hijacked part of the Hatfield firing squad across state lines to stand trial, while those still free burned down Ranel McCoy's cabin and shot two of his children in a botched attempt to suppress the posses. Legal wrangling ensued until the US Supreme Court ruled that Kentucky could try the captured West Virginian Hatfields. Seven went to prison, and one, mentally disabled, yelled, "The Hatfields made me do it!" as he was hanged. But the feud didn't end there. Its legend continues to have an enormous impact on the popular imagination and the region. With a charming voice, a wonderfully dry sense of humor, and an abiding gift for spinning a yarn, bestselling author Lisa Alther makes an impartial, comprehensive, and compelling investigation of what happened, masterfully setting the feud in its historical and cultural contexts, digging deep into the many causes and explanations of the fighting, and revealing surprising alliances and entanglements. Here is a fascinating new look at the infamous Hatfield-McCoy feud.

The Kentucky Encyclopedia A revealing and insightful look at one of the modern world's most acclaimed historical novelists Patrick O'Brian was well into his seventies when the world fell in
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Love with his greatest creation: the maritime adventures of Royal Navy Captain Jack Aubrey and ship's surgeon Stephen Maturin. But despite his fame, little detail was available about the life of the reclusive author, whose mysterious past King uncovers in this groundbreaking biography. King traces O'Brian's personal history, beginning as a London-born Protestant named Richard Patrick Russ, to his tortured relationship with his first wife and child, to his emergence from World War II with the entirely new identity under which he would publish twenty volumes in the Aubrey–Maturin series. What King unearths is a life no less thrilling than the seafaring world of O'Brian's imagination.

Kentucky's Famous Feuds and Tragedies The Hatfield-McCoy feud of the 1880s and some time thereafter is one of the noted stories of folklore in America. Today the causes of that family and friends war between the Hatfields and the McCoys will be considered the events which led up to the tragedy. There were many causes, an accumulation of things, which finally touched off the feud, or private war, which it actually was, between two determined families. First cause I think can be attributed to the very natures of those concerned. Both families were people of nerve because blood of British origin pulsed in their veins. That blood bespoke stubborn resistance and unflinching determination, an unwavering set. Came the Civil War of 1861-65 and neighbor lined up against neighbor. In the Union corner was Randolph McCoy, leader of the McCoy clan. In the Confederate corner, six feet of devil and 180 pounds of hell, according to Randolph McCoy, was Anderson (Devil Anse) Hatfield, head of the Hatfield horde. When the war ended in 1865, the internecine feelings of these two neighboring families only the narrow Tug River separated them did not make for friendly relations. Indeed it had been rumored that Devil Anse Hatfield, in the course of his warfare sometime before the Civil War ended, had slain Harmon McCoy, a brother of Randolph McCoy. This rumor was never proven. In fact, some stated that Jim Vance, later to die in the feud as a friend of the Hatfields, was the one who murdered Harmon McCoy. Whoever killed Harmon McCoy is unknown for sure even to this day, but one thing is sure, his death created ill feeling between the McCoys and the Hatfields, from the McCoy corner, of course. A third cause of the feud was a family quarrel, which wound up in the court of a justice of the peace. That was eight years after the Civil War had ended. In those days in the rugged regions of the Tug, the people let their hogs run loose and fatten on the mast of nut-bearing trees, chestnut, acorn, hazel, and other trees. The McCoys

No other family feud in history has captured the attention of the United States more than that of the Hatfields and McCoys. Although the feud itself raged from 1865 to 1888, it has continued for generations in the eyes of many. In this "scrapbook" of the McCoy and Hatfield families, see how the feud was illustrated through pen-and-ink drawings and photographs over the past century and a half, revealing each clan's colorful history and showing how the feud affected each family's destiny."
Read Book The Feud Hatfields And Mccoys True Story Dean King

Cotton and tobacco fields and its slave-holding history. However, for the region of Southern Appalachia, it is a different story. Life in the mountains was quite different from our picture of the South. The people lived on small farms, miles away from each other and owned only little land on which they worked with their whole family and some helpers but normally without slaves. Since the mountaineers lived so isolated they developed their own traditions and sets of values and became distinct from the ordinary Southerner. Of course that constructed stereotypes. The Appalachian mountaineer, or "hillbilly" is seen as illiterate, dumb, naïve, slow, ugly, dirty, lazy, drunken, violent and all in all "weird". Also, the role of the family is important: mountaineers are said to have dozens of children and a whole community of hundreds of people may bear only three different surnames. Thus, kin is important in the mountains and family loyalty may be essential. On grounds of these and other stereotypes and several incidents, happening mainly at the end of the 19th century, a myth about mountain feuding emerged. According to the media of those times and countless stories and legends developing from them, mountaineers start to quarrel about some non-important things and this produces a conflict between their families, which lasts over decades. As Mark Twain, one of the best known writers on mountain feuding lets Buck Grangerford, a character in his novel The adventures of Huckleberry Finn, say: "[] a feud is this way. A man has a quarrel with another man, and kills him; then that other man’s brother kills him; then the other brothers, on both sides, goes for one another; then the cousins chip in – and by-and-by everybody’s killed off, and there ain’t no more feud. But it’s kind of slow, and takes a long time."

The Hatfields & the McCoys Discusses the long-running feud between the two families, beginning with a Civil War era murder, through thefts, home burnings, and multiple killings up to the 1890s and the impact the feud had on popular imagination and other feuds in the region.

Deadly Feud William McCoy was born between 1750 and 1755. He and his family settled on Johns Creek near Gulnare, Kentucky. Includes Hatfield, Scott and allied families.

The Blood Feud A Story of Barbarism in the United States. Initially published in 1889, An American Vendetta represented one of the earliest journalistic accounts of the now-famous Hatfield and McCoy Feud. During that time period, many across the country first came to hear of the story through the pages of this book. Besides telling the complex and bloody story of the feud—often in blunt and harsh terms—this volume, penned by New York World reporter, Theron C. Crawford, presents the only known interview with feudist Anderson "Devil Anse" Hatfield conducted in Hatfield’s home in Logan County, West Virginia. At the time of Crawford’s writings, the family conflict was at its greatest intensity. The brutal massacre at Randall McCoy’s cabin by the Hatfields, which resulted in the death of two of his children, Alifair and Calvin, had taken place just months earlier, on New Year’s Day, 1888. One week later, "Crazy Jim" Vance was killed by Hatfield archenemy, "Bad Frank" Phillips. It was in the shadow of this bloody backdrop that Devil Anse, during his interview with Crawford, stressed that he wanted peace with the McCoys—but had no intention of disarming or surrendering to law officers or bounty hunters. Peace, it turns out, was still a few years off. After many decades, American Vendetta, a Hatfield and McCoy Feud classic, is available again. T.C. Crawford’s colorful interviews, his vivid description of the region, and the brutal feud accounts make this volume fascinating to read and a must for every library collection. American Vendetta is a valuable work of American history.
and nearly all of his furniture and artwork, in 1831 his heirs bid a final goodbye to Monticello itself. The house their illustrious patriarch had lovingly designed in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, his beloved "essay in architecture," was sold to the highest bidder. Saving Monticello offers the first complete post-Jefferson history of this American icon and reveals the amazing story of how one Jewish family saved the house that became a family home to them for 89 years -- longer than it ever was to the Jeffersons. With a dramatic narrative sweep across generations, Marc Leepson vividly recounts the turbulent saga of this fabled estate. Twice the house came to the brink of ruin, and twice it was saved, by two different generations of the Levy family. United by a fierce love of country, they venerated the Founding Fathers for establishing a religiously tolerant and democratic nation where their family had thrived since the founding of the Georgia colony in 1733, largely free of the persecutions and prejudices of the Old World. Monticello's first savior was the mercurial U.S. Navy Commodore Uriah Phillips Levy, a colorful and controversial sailor, celebrated for his successful campaign to ban flogging in the Navy and excoriated for his stubborn willfulness. Prompted in 1833 by the Marquis de Lafayette's inquiry about "the most beautiful house in America," Levy discovered that Jefferson's mansion had fallen into a miserable state of decay. Acquiring the ruined estate and committing his considerable resources to its renewal, he began what became a tumultuous nine-decade relationship between his family and Jefferson's home. After passing from Levy control at the time of the commodore's death, Monticello fell once more into hard times, cattle being housed on its first floor and grain in its once elegant upper rooms. Again, remarkably, a member of the Levy family came to the rescue. Uriah's nephew, the aptly named Jefferson Monroe Levy, a three-term New York congressman and wealthy real estate and stock speculator, gained possession in 1879. After Jefferson Levy poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into its repair and upkeep, his chief reward was to face a vicious national campaign, with anti-Semitic overtones, to expropriate the house and turn it over to the government. Only after the campaign had failed, with Levy declaring that he would sell Monticello only when the White House itself was offered for sale, did Levy relinquish it to the Thomas Jefferson Foundation in 1923. Rich with memorable, larger-than-life characters, beginning with Thomas Jefferson himself, the story is cast with such figures as James Turner Barclay, a messianic visionary who owned the house from 1831 to 1834; the fiery Uriah Levy, he of the six courts-martial and teenage wife; the colorful Confederate Colonel Benjamin Franklin Ficklin, who controlled Monticello during the Civil War; and the eccentric, high-living, deal-making egoist Jefferson Monroe Levy. Pulling back the veil of history to reveal a story we thought we knew, Saving Monticello establishes this most American of houses as more truly reflective of the American experience than has ever been fully appreciated.

Reunion An in-depth chronicle of a little-known episode during the Second World War describes how America's "Ghost Mountain Boys" endured hardship, malnutrition, disease, and harsh environmental conditions in a forty-two-day march from New Guinea's south coast across jungle and mountain terrain to the north coast battlefields of Buna. Reprint. 25,000 first printing.

Feud " Among the darkest corners of Kentucky's past are the grisly feuds that tore apart the hills of Eastern Kentucky from the late nineteenth century until well into the twentieth. Now, from the tangled threads of conflicting testimony, John Ed Pearce, Kentucky's best known journalist, weaves engrossing accounts of six of the most notorious accounts to uncover what really happened and why. His story of those days of darkness brings to light new evidence, questions commonly held beliefs about the feuds, and us and long-running feuds—those in Breathitt, Clay Harlan, Perry, Pike, and Rowan counties. What caused the feuds that left Kentucky with its lingering reputation for violence? Who were the feudists, and what...
forces—social, political, financial—hurled them at each other? Did Big Jim Howard really kill Governor William Goebel? Did Joe Eversole die trying to protect small mountain landowners from ruthless Eastern mineral exploiters? Did the Hatfield-McCoy fight start over a hog? For years, Pearce has interviewed descendants of feuding families and examined skimpy court records and often fictional newspapers to rest some of the more popular legends.

Blood Feud In June of 1876, on a desolate hill above a winding river called “the Little Bighorn,” George Armstrong Custer and all 210 men under his direct command were annihilated by almost 2,000 Sioux and Cheyenne. The news of this devastating loss caused a public uproar, and those in positions of power promptly began to point fingers in order to avoid responsibility. Custer, who was conveniently dead, took the brunt of the blame. The truth, however, was far more complex. A TERRIBLE GLORY is the first book to relate the entire story of this endlessly fascinating battle, and the first to call upon all the significant research and findings of the past twenty-five years— which have changed significantly how this controversial event is perceived. Furthermore, it is the first book to bring to light the details of the U.S. Army cover-up—and unravel one of the greatest mysteries in U.S. military history. Scrupulously researched, A TERRIBLE GLORY will stand as a landmark work. Brimming with authentic detail and an unforgettable cast of characters—from Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse to Ulysses Grant and Custer himself—this is history with the sweep of a great novel.

Blood in West Virginia The Hatfield-McCoy feud has long been the most famous vendetta of the southern Appalachians. Over the years it has become encrusted with myth and error. Scores of writers have produced accounts of it, but few have made any real effort to separate fact from fiction. Novelists, motion picture producers, television script writers, and others have sensationalized events that needed no embellishment. Using court records, public documents, official correspondence, and other documentary evidence, Otis K. Rice presents an account that frees, as much as possible, fact from fiction, event from legend. He weighs the evidence carefully, avoiding the partisanship and the attitude of condescension and condemnation that have characterized many of the writings concerning the feud. He sets the feud in the social, political, economic, and cultural context of eastern Kentucky and southwestern West Virginia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By examining the legacy of the Civil War, the weakness of institutions such as the church and education system, the exaggerated importance of family, the impotence of the law, and the isolation of the mountain folk, Rice gives new meaning to the origins and progress of the feud. These conditions help explain why the Hatfield and McCoy families, which have produced so many fine citizens, could engage in such a bitter and prolonged vendetta.