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Eastern Kentucky Fair, Paintsville in October, sponsored by merchants and business men of the county. Prizes are awarded for the best livestock, vegetables, feed, needle craft and woodwork. No entrance fee is charged. A carnival is brought to Paintsville for the fair.

July 4 - Program sponsored by the American Legion. "Are you going to see the fourth?" is heard all over the country. Races, parades, games, contests and a display of fireworks are part of the program.

The United Baptist Church in Eastern Kentucky holds an annual meeting in September. It lasts three days. The ceremony of "footwashing" is observed. Dinner is served on the ground.

4-H Club at Fish Trap, 8 miles from Paintsville.

Camp Week is either the last week in July or the first week in August. 4 to 5 hundred club members, besides the leaders and County Agents from twelve counties attend this camp. Many people visit the camp during this week. Spiritual, educational, physical, and recreational phases of life are stressed.

Junior-Senior High School Banquet. Held the last week of school, in May. It is given by the Juniors in honor of the Seniors. The Sophomores serve the dinner.

Family Reunions are held annually in the summer. No certain date.

The 8th grade of Paintsville Public School has a May Day Program each year on May 1. They dance around the May Pole and crown the King and Queen. It is held in the evening on the Mayo Mansion lawn.
The County buildings are: County Court House, two County Jails, Jailer's home, County Attorney's office and County Relier Office. The County square is located in the center of Paintsville, facing Main, Second and Court Streets.

The County Court House was erected in the year 1892, during the incumbency of J. K. Dixon, County Judge. It is made of red brick and cement. It was remodeled and painted in 1934-1935. The building consists of three stories and a basement. The construction was under the supervision of Frank P. Hilburn, architect. The brick used in the building was manufactured on the ground, as the work progressed and the stone was taken from local quarries and cut by hand. The building has two entrances with a main hallway running through. On the first floor is found County Law Library, County Judge's office, Sheriff's office, County Court Clerk's office and Circuit Court Clerk's office and two rest rooms. Two stairways one on each side of the building leads to the second floor. On the second floor is the Court Room, and the Jury Room. The Court Room consists of seats in the rear of the room for listeners and witnesses. In the front of the room are the Jurymen's seats facing the Judge's stand. On the left of the Judge's stand is the prisoners' room and on the right is the Jurymen's Decision Room. From the Prisoners' room a bridge leads to the jail through which the prisoners are brought to trial, thus making their escape improbable. The winding stairways leads from each side of the second floor to the third floor on which is found the Tax Commissioner's Office.

The basement which is entered from the outside, is chiefly for storage.

A concrete walk leads from the Court House to the left where a one story building is found which is the County Attorney's office. Close
by the side of the Attorney's office is a two story brick building. The first floor consists of the Squire's offices and a storage room. An outside stairway leads to the second floor which houses the County Relief Office.

To the right of the Court House facing Second Street is the Jailer's home. This is a two story brick building, very conveniently erected. This is combined with the jail which was erected in 1892 the same year the Court House was built. The Jailer's residence consists of five rooms all of which are on the first floor. The upper story is made up of six prisoners' cells.

From the back of this old jail is a concrete walk leading to the new native stone jail connected to the County Court House. This jail was built in 1933. The stone for this building was cut by hand from a local quarry on Mud Lick. At the entrance, to the right on the first floor is the jailer's office. To the left of the jailer's office is the kitchen which is modernly equipped. This building is still under construction. Only six cells are completed at present, but when finished will contain about twenty cells.

The U. S. Post Office, constructed in 1932-33 is located on the corner of College and Second Streets, and is a building noted locally for its beautiful architectural designs. 8,500 feet of floor space consisting of two stories and a basement.

The first floor consists of the lobby which is about 25x45 feet money order room, post master's office, work room, and mail vestibule. Stairway leading from work room to carrier's swing room, carrier's marble toilet and bath room. Marble stairway leads from the lobby to the second floor. The second floor consists of the U. S. Commissioner's Court Room.
and two offices, Civil Service Room, hall and marble rest room. All flooring is of tile. Also stairway leading from lobby to basement, which consists of storage room, boiler room, coal storage room, file record room, and County Agricultural Agent's Office. This post office has two fire-proof vaults. One in the Post Master's room and one in the Money Order and Register room.

There is also a U. S. Post Office Inspector's secret lookout in this building. The inspector can enter the building unnoticed and there is a secret look out on the third floor where the work room and its workers can be secretly watched. Also in this secret look out is a slide through which can be heard the conversation of the employees. The employees are: Post Master, 4 clerks, 3 carriers, 2 custodian employees, and one special delivery boy.

The Post Office is surrounded with beautiful hedge. The ground has been land-saped, set in flowers and evergreen trees and shrubs, all of which have been imported.

The most beautiful architectural designs and work is on the building formerly used for the John C. C. Mayo College and of which Johnson County proudly boasts.

Viewing from the Mayo Trail, Route 23 and down Third Street the buildings are: the school building which is of red brick. Three floors and a basement. This building is on a little knoll and overlooks a beautiful lawn which in College days was used for an athletic field. This building is now used as the WPA Office. This was the first Mayo building constructed for the school use.

Concrete steps lead up the hill to the yellow brick building which served as the Girls' Dormitory. Mrs. Mayo had this building constructed on the elevated site overlooking Paintsville and the Lower Paint Creek valleys.
It is now used as apartment houses.

The red brick building on the corner where the Mayo Trail joins Third Street was the office of Mr. Mayo. This building is now used as the residence of the Pastor of the Mayo Memorial Church.

The stately Mayo Mansion, standing imposingly on a spacious lawn which is surrounded by a 4½ ft. wall of stone, is built of red brick, cement, and sandstone. As the home of John C. C. Mayo it was teeming with life and gayety. Later it was used as the Boy's Dormitory, a part of Mayo College. Now shorn of much of its former grandeur it is used by the Booth Business School and the remainder for apartments.

The interior of the Mayo Mansion, while occupied by the Mayos:

The buildings consists of three floors. On the first floor was the parlor, music room, sitting room, library, dining room, breakfast nook and kitchen. A large hall runs through the entire floor. The room on the right from the side door entrance was the library. This room was covered with heavy rugs. The walls were covered with paintings of natural scenery of Kentucky, mostly of coal fields. Three of these paintings were said to have cost over $1,000 each. Some of the paintings represented Mr. Mayo's life. From a small boy on the farm, when a school teacher and on up until he was king of the coal fields, were all illustrated in these pictures.

The music room was the second room on the right from the entrance, at the front door. This room was in grey and pink. The rug was pink in the center and grey around the edges. Painted on the wall coverings were small musical instruments.

The piano in the music room was gold. It was a Steinway baby grand and in a special case. The lid that raised on the piano had many
engravings on it. One was of Romeo and Juliet while standing at the window.

The two front rooms on the left, now occupied by the Joethe Business School, were the sitting room and the dining room.

The hallway had one large mantle over a coal fireplace. The walls of the hall were covered with pictures of natural scenes of Kentucky.

A winding stairway led to the second floor where the family's rooms were. A lavish display of gold and mirrors characterized the furnishings. One bed room suite cost $1,800.

The third floor of this building was for guests and receptions. A large hall ran throughout with rooms on all sides. There were bed rooms, pool room, dance hall, and reception rooms.

The reception room was the scene of much festivity. At one end of this room was the children's play room. Every toy imaginable could be found there. It had a hardwood floor and was suitable for dancing. The walls of the reception room were covered with paintings of scenery in Eastern Kentucky.

One local scene, pictured the water flowing over the dam and down to the old water mill which was in Paint Creek, back of where the First National Bank now stands.

All these paintings were glued to the walls. After Mr. Mayo's death and the second marriage of Mrs. Mayo, she had all these paintings removed. She paid men $8.00 per day to remove these paintings from the wall.

All the expensive ceiling, light fixtures, plumbing, and tiling were removed. Mrs. Mayo built a new home in Ashland, Kentucky where she again used these hangings and fixtures.

Back of the Mayo Mansion next the hill and facing Fifth Street is a brick building used by Mr. Mayo for a garage and the second floor
was used as the servant's quarters. This building is now used for apartments.

The three buildings, Mayo's Office, Mansion and Servant's quarters are surrounded by a stone wall about 4{1/2} feet high. The lawn is beautiful and well kept.

On the corner of Court and Third Streets is found the Mayo Memorial M. E. Church, South. This is a stone building. It has four entrances. One to basement which contains kitchen, dining room and four class rooms. The other three entrances are: one at the back of the church and two in the front. Stairway runs from basement to first floor. The pulpit faces over 1,000 seats and sliding doors divide the rooms when desired. The church is equipped with one of the best pipe organs in this section. Leading from the first floor on each is a stairway to a balcony. These balconies seat about 200 each. The church is surrounded by a lawn and a stone wall about four feet high.

All these buildings and forty acres of land were donated to the M. E. Church, South by Mr. Mayo in 1918. This is the largest contribution made by anyone in Eastern Kentucky.

The Mayo College was discontinued in 1929. Mrs. John C. Mayo now of Ashland, Kentucky sued for possession which was recently granted.
C.C.C. Camp was built in the latter part of September 1934.

This camp is located about one fourth mile from Paintsville. After crossing the Paint Mill bridge behind the First National Bank go about 100 feet and turn right at the crossroads. This road leading to the camp was made by the C.C.C. boys. It is made of rock and brick which have been crushed.

The Camp is beautifully situated between two hills. A white washed fence surrounds the buildings and white steps lead through the gate into the camp grounds. At the gate entrance is sort of amphitheater which has been erected by the boys for their own entertainment. The seats are built in rows on the hill with a platform below where it can easily be seen by all. This is used for the recreation of the boys and they carry on their boxing and other contests here. This camp, Co. 1516, was first established at Richmond, Kentucky. They have 159 men in the company. Twenty-eight of these men are in a side camp at Dovele, Kentucky, called the "Middle Fork Side Camp". This camp is about twenty miles away from the main camp.

These boys are constructing a road and use very heavy machinery which is the reason for this side camp. The men at the side camp get their supplies from the main camp and cook their own meals. There is a foreman in charge of this camp and the same rules are enforced as at the main camp.

The work is under the Kentucky State Forestry Service. Their chief work is building roads through forests for the preservation of forests in this mountainous district. The greatest hazard to forestry is fire. If there are two roads through the forest the fire is difficult to fight. In the past there were many fires in the forest.

The boys have also built two fire towers in another one is under construction. The two towers are called "Jim John" and "Bear Rock". They are located in the town of High Hills overlooking Jones Forest country. A guard is on watch for fires and the towers are equipped with telephones, these can save immediate communication between the fire wardens.
at the tower and the main camp. The boys have built several miles of telephone lines which will remain permanent and will be a great aid to the people in these different vicinities where they had no immediate communication with the outside world.

Just about three-fourths of the time this year has been spent in fighting forest fires. Many of these fires are caused through neglect of the farmer, who burns the trash off his fields and then fails to check the fire after it leaves his property.

The camp has five barracks, 20x112 feet, capacity about 42 men each. At present one barracks is unoccupied. It is not needed now, but when the camp was first erected they had over two hundred army members, but were later forced to cut their company limit to 159.

The kitchen and mess hall are in one building. There is a building for army officers and headquarters. There is a technical service office, supply room, infirmary, bath house and toilet building and a recreation hall. One building is used solely for officers quarters. One building for technical service foreman's quarters, also a school house, garages, and work shops. All these buildings are lighted by electricity and have city water. In the Recreation Hall are found desks, magazines and papers, pool tables, piano, and a camp exchange. At this exchange they sell cigarettes, candy, notions. It is also an agency for Laundry Companies. The boys can wash their clothing or they may send it out. The cooks' clothing and all bed clothing are laundered at the expense of the government. All bed clothing is changed every week. The cooks are members of the camp, who thought they could cook or had previous experience in cooking. There are two cooks, one each day. One cook works sixteen hours and then is off while the other one works sixteen hours. The camp has one baker.

The camp has a hospital and a doctor. The boys are well taken care of in their own camp, but if their case gets too serious they are moved to
ambulance to the hospital at Fort Thomas where there is a modern and well-equipped government hospital.

All mess supplies and canned goods, potatoes, etc., are hauled by truck from the commissary at Fort Thomas, Kentucky every ten days. Meat, bread, milk and butter are bought on contract from local merchants. These contracts are let each month by the quarter master, on bids. All orders are periodical orders made to suit the needs of the public.

The control of the camp is divided into two parts, the camp commander and the camp supervisor. The camp supervisor has charge of the work projects. Each of these divisions works separately, neither dependent on the other. The camp commander checks the boys out every morning for work, he counts them and knows the exact number of boys turned over. While out at work the boys are under charge of the superintendent and when turned back in they are in charge of the camp commander.

The boys work forty hours per week, eight hours per day, counting time spent in going to and from work. Actual working time must not be less than six hours per day. For time lost during the week, the boys must make up on Saturday, otherwise they do not have to work on Saturday.

The discipline of the camp is not enforced. Discharge is the penalty for a serious disobedience of rules. An administrative discharge is given to the boy who is absent seven days without leave of absence. In some cases they are given one week confinement in camp or a fine of not more than $5.00. All these penalties are imposed after a hearing which is always recorded, and must be approved by the man in charge and if the decision is still unsatisfactory the boy has a right to appeal his case.

Most of the officers and supervisors in camp have definite classes. There are also three WPA teachers. Most of the classes are elementary classes. Four of the boys are from West Virginia and the remainder from Kentucky. There are over forty boys who are doing primary work. When they first came to camp they could not even sign the pay roll, but most of them
are now able to sign their names.

Some differences noted between the Kentucky boys and the boys from other states are that as usual the Kentucky boys are not very much experienced in any particular line of work. Very few of them are accustomed to hard labor. Kentucky boys do not respond readily to discipline. As a rule they are not ambitious and need to be taught habits of cleanliness. They like hominy and coffee.

The boys when entering camp are furnished with three suits of underwear, six pairs of socks, 2 pairs of shoes, 1 pair dress pants, two shirts, lumber jacket, overcoat, raincoat, summer and winter work hat, dress hat, towels and toilet articles.

On the hill above the camp, facing Paintsville and where it can be seen from the whole town are these letters: C.C.C. Co. 1518. These letters are made of wall board and painted white.

The officers are:

M. K. Boddum, Captain
Frank Cooley, Lieutenant
Lt. Rosel Lanning, Doctor
Richard Richards, Educational Supervisor
Arthur Larson, Camp Supervisor

Information obtained from Captain M. K. Boddum.
Criticisms of Johnson County Kentucky by Mitchell Hall 2 vols., The Standard Press, 1923

At the outset, my trust in Mitchell Hall's claim to the title of historian (title page) was severely shaken by the seemingly wholehearted acceptance as historical fact of the tradition which assigns the paternity of the various races to Noah's sons (p. 10). When a few pages further he begins to write about "surprisingly perfect" Aztec poems written in the meter of Hiawatha and the Finnish national epic, Kalevala (p. 35), neglecting at the same time to give any indication as to the source of his knowledge, I am completely disillusioned and inclined to set down the first four chapters at least (which, incidentally, have only the slightest connection with Johnson County) as words which mean very little even to Mr. Hall himself, probably.

Having briefly if not skillfully summarized the development of Europe and pre-historic and colonial America, the author reaches material which is apparently better known to him and certainly much more apropos of his subject. In his chapter Early Settlements he makes frequent use of Jillson's The Big Sandy Valley. The chapter dealing with the formation of the county is entirely too long. It contains lengthy quotations from the acts creating every county at all near the present location of Johnson County in what became Kentucky Territory and finally the State, from the creation of Augusta County, Virginia, in 1733. The only logical explanation for this would seem to be a desire for padding. The section on the man in

\[ All \text{ page references are to Vol. I unless otherwise noted.} \]
whose honor the county was named, Colonel Richard H. Johnson, is acknowledgedly taken in great part from Collins' *History of Kentucky*. Quotations and resumés of acts dealing with Johnson County conclude the chapter.

The next one, on *Times and Customs*, though a chapter which might easily have been made genuinely interesting, rapidly degenerates into either a distasteful sort of provincialism (e.g. "To prevent the reader's getting a bad impression of weddings in this section now, a picture of a modern church wedding is shown, which, it will be observed, is...comparable to those in 'The Little Church around the Corner' at East 29th Street, New York City" p. 135), or painfully laboried flippancy (e.g. "Men went to the oil fields on Paint with ox-teams instead of by airplanes" p. 147).

The chapter entitled *Geology* covers besides material usually included under that term all acts relative to the creation and evolution of the town of Paintsville, a directory of civic organizations, and descriptions of the smaller settlements in the county. Here, again, no attempt to discriminate between the interesting, relevant, or important and the uninteresting, irrelevant, or unimportant is apparent.

Concerning education in the county even Mr. Hall seems to have been hard put to find much to write. The history of the various religious sects in the county offers a somewhat more fertile field, and brief historical sketches, memberships, creeds, and names of locally prominent people belonging to each sect are given.

Material included in *Industrial Development* is thoroughly imbued
with the Chamber of Commerce spirit, but on the whole appears to be the most intelligently presented section of the book.

Under Histories and Publications, the Paintsville Herald and five books*, including the subject of this review, are listed as histories of Eastern Kentucky. These five sources have been relied on by the author to a great extent, and comprise the bulk of his references. In only two places in the text (pp. 59 and 156) is specific reference made to materials from county records, and one of these, an original tax list, is in the archives of the Kentucky State Historical Society. While I have no reason to doubt the authority of the other sources cited, the fact that Mr. Hall paraphrases from two magazines which are anything but scholarly (The Saturday Evening Post, p. 441, and Liberty Magazine, p. 31) leads me to wonder if he is not one of those who accepts any statement as authoritative merely because it appears in print. If such is indeed the case, his Johnson County Kentucky has even less value than one is at first willing to grant it.

The second volume consists of genealogies of Johnson County families and has therefore purely local interest, except in rare cases. The genealogies seem to be based entirely on statements of living members of the families and their private records; at least no other source is mentioned (Vol. II, p. 17).

As to the value of the book and possibilities of its use in the Historical Records Survey, both in my opinion are extremely limited, if not negligible. Some of the writing on the early settlements and

the exhaustive quotations covering the formation of the county and
the establishment of Paintsville furnish material which might be
used, but this, of course, is largely quoted and could only be
preferred to the original because of its easy accessibility. Of
the newer bibliography given, only two books seem to me likely to
be of any service to the Survey, namely, Thomas' Life Among the Hills
and Mountains of Kentucky and Jillson's The Old Sandy Valley.

This criticism is mainly correct, as the books are rambling and padded,
but they contain some facts regarding
the early governmental set-up of the
County, also other material discovered
by more careful inspection that I have
found valuable in the Historical Sketch.

HPH
The Big Sandy Hardware Company was organized in 1918. There were five employees and a salesman working part time. All transportation of goods was by rail. An old fashioned mule team was used to haul merchandise from the depot to the store. The business, when just organized, was located on Main Street where the Williams Grocery Company now is located. The Big Sandy Hardware Company was first owned by four people and operated as a corporation. In 1921 a stock holder sold his shares to J. B. Wells, Sr. and in 1923 another partner sold to Mr. Wells. In 1924 Mr. Wells owned the business exclusively. The business has steadily progressed through all the years. In 1925 Mr. Wells erected a building on the old Van Wells Hotel lot. There are now fifteen employees. Five trucks are being operated and two salesmen working all the time. In addition to covering all up and down Big Sandy, the business also covers Whitesburg, Jackson and Hazard. Volume of business is estimated at $300,000. The Big Sandy Hardware Company is considered the fourth largest hardware store in Kentucky.

Williams Grocery Company was established in 1930. There are twenty employees, three salesmen and seven delivery trucks operating. Some of the counties covered by the county are Johnson, Martin, Floyd, Knott, Morgan, Magoffin, and parts of Lawrence and Pike. The Williams Grocery Company is one of the most progressive wholesale houses in Paintsville. The business has more than doubled in the last two years.

Paintsville Bakery: The first bakery was established in 1905 by Jesse Felphrey, who built the bakery in connection with his restaurant. In 1910 Glenn Preston bought it. In 1919 the Ward Brothers bought the bakery and formally established the Paintsville Bakery. In 1924 W. L. Preston purchased the bakery from the Ward Brothers. In 1929 the Chandler Brothers, C. H. Chandler and Frank Chandler bought the bakery and are engaged in both the
wholesale and retail business. Four trucks are operated and they cover Martin, Morgan, Magoffin, Johnson, Floyd, Pike and Knott Counties. Most of the income comes from the large coal companies. The Paintsville Bakery is the only bakery this side of Ashland, Kentucky and has 18 employees.

The Paintsville Grocery Company was formed in 1906 by James W. Auxier. The company first operated on a strictly cash basis. There were 5 employees and horses were used to carry goods. The business was first located in the Wheeler Building; later moved to where the Wells Shoe Store is located. The business progressed so rapidly that the company built their own building.

The business is incorporated, and owned by seven people, James W. Auxier owns the controlling interest. Nine trucks are being operated and four salesmen work full time. Volume of business is estimated at $1,000,000.
The Paintsville Hospital is located on Euclid Avenue, East end of Paintsville. It has 50 rooms and two wards and a sun porch. It is modern in every respect. This hospital is well taken care of by three doctors, and twelve nurses.

The doctors are: Dr. Paul Brian Hall, Dr. J. H. Holbrook and Dr. E. L. Akin.

The Golden Rule Hospital, located on West Main Street, accommodates 30 patients at one time. Three doctors and five nurses take care of this hospital. Has X-Ray, microscope and chemical laboratory.

The doctors are Dr. W. R. Castle, Dr. Frank Picklesimer and Dr. J. A. Wells.

The Daniel Hospital, located on West Main Street, is a private hospital owned by Dr. D. H. Daniel. Has 10 rooms and 3 nurses.

This hospital does not have a great number of patients, so that each one can be taken care of more individually. This is a new and modern hospital in every respect. The Daniel Hospital is located on Upper Main Street.
Rule Hotel, Main Street, between Court and Church Streets, Paintsville, Kentucky. A. and E. Rates $1.25, $1.75 and $2.00. Free parking space, garage 25¢ per night. Opened in 1924 by T. C. Rule, owner and operator. This hotel has 50 rooms and 20 baths, comfortably furnished lobby, hot and cold running water, room telephone service and steam heat.

Gerald Hotel, E., located on Court Street. Rates $1.50 and $2.00, free parking space, twenty rooms, twenty baths, shower and tub, heated with gas, hot and cold water, room telephone service. Homelike atmosphere, excellent dining room with Grade A. rating from the Public Board of Health of Kentucky. The Kiwanis Club meets regularly at this hotel every Friday at 12:00 o'clock.

Filling Stations and Garages.

Paintsville has twelve garages and filling stations. They are: Standard Oil Filling Station, upper Third Street; Central Service Station, corner of Court and Main Streets; Moon Service Station, day and night service, Second Street.

Howard Motor Company, Second Street; Cox Chevrolet Garage, upper Main Street between Church and Court Streets; Standard Oil Company, corner of Main and Euclid Avenue. Wheeler and Sublett Filling Station and Repair, Church Street; Pure Oil Station, Euclid Avenue, day and night service; H. M. Motor Company, East, Euclid Avenue, day and night service; Shell Filling Station, corner of Second and College Streets; International Garage, Bridgford Addition to Paintsville, facing C. & O. Depot; Shell Station, Bridgford Addition of Paintsville at end of bridge crossing Paint Creek.

Paintsville has two National Banks: First National Bank is located on Main Street facing College Street. Opening at 9:00 A.M. and closing 3:00 P.M. Second National Bank is located on Main Street facing Court Street. Hours for seeing public 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.
Oddfellows, Junior Mechanics, Masons and Daughters of American Republic

Clubs: The most active clubs of this county are:

4-H Club - This club covers the entire county. It is for the benefit of rural boys and girls. This club has over 1,000 members in this county. They always make a good showing with their products at the County Fair. They attend Junior Week at Lexington each year. The Leaders attend Leaders' Conference at Quicksand, Kentucky each year.

For the benefit of the club members, this county and six others have united and erected a 4-H Club Camp at Fishtrap, Kentucky.

Fishtrap is located about 8 miles from Paintsville, the County Seat of Johnson County. About four miles from Paintsville on the Layo Trail and 4 miles up Paint and Barretts Creeks.

The 4-H Club members, leaders, County Agricultural Agents and State Leaders camp here every year during July for one week.

From 8 to 10 counties are always represented. Over 600 4-H Club members attend during this week.

Besides their educational classes, they are taught to see the spiritual and recreational side of life. The camp is always full of activity, programs, etc.

The County of Johnson is very proud to have this camp. Some of the most beautiful sites in Kentucky may be found at this place.

This is the only 4-H Club camp in Kentucky that is owned by the club itself. The ground was donated to the Club by citizens of Fishtrap and the camp was built by the Clubs of the different counties in this district. The business men of Paintsville are backing this club, for they see the good it is doing for the youngsters who live a country life. They have raised several hundred dollars for this club at different times. They had a road built to the camp and also had a well drilled and piped where the members...
Kentucky is famous for its "good old mountain music". Nearly every family in this section boasts of a member or members in their family who can play a musical instrument, and sing mountain ballads. The instruments played most around here are: violin, guitar, banjo, and mandolin. The dulcimer is scarce, although there are still one or two left in the county. Raymond Conley from the Middle Fork of Jennie's Creek is the owner of one.

In the rural section of the county several farmers will unite and play. They often neglect their work to "fiddle". They sit under the shade trees and play all day and the weeds grow higher than their corn. They play more at night than at day.

Some of the popular old time songs that are always heard around here are Red Wing, Chicken Reel, Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet, Cacklin' Hen, Little Brown Jug, Old Kentucky Home, Old Black Joe, Cripple Creek, Frankie and Johnny, Whistlin' Rufus, Old Gray Mare, In the Valley of Kentucky, Comin' Around the Mountain, Jesse James, Barbara Allen, Swanee River, Annie Laura, Comin' through the Rye, Auld Lang Syne, John Henry, Four Thousand Years Ago, When You and I Were Young Maggie, Birmingham Jail, Twenty Years Ago, Juanita, Death of Floyd Collins, and Two Little Girls In Blue and others.

Some of the singing games that are played by children are: Go in and out the Window, Farmer in the Dell, Ring Around the Rosey, London Bridge, Dropping the Handkerchief, Going to Jerusalem and Threading the Needle.

Community singins, singing schools and song contests are often held here. Besides the prizes awarded they also furnish good entertainment.

Information: William Childers, Paintsville, Ky. 
William Gullett, " 
Walter Kennard, "
Throughout our country and our town,
Most tender memories cluster 'round
The dear Old Water Mill.
On Paint Creek waters where it stood,
Its site a beauty spot that should
Our hearts with rapture fill.

There in the early hours of day,
The rich and poor did wend their way
For all their daily bread.
To grind the turns of corn and wheat,
The Mill ne'er failed their needs to meet,
That all might be well fed.

When news did pass by word alone,
And progress made was only shown,
When farmers' crops abound;
'Twas there our grandsires met, and made
Exchanger of thought and bargained trade,
And dreamed of our fair town.

The wheel is stopped, the Mill is gone,
The water with no dam runs on,
The site alone, there still.
'Wd cherish those of bygone days,
Who met in humble simple ways,
'Round dear Old Water Mill.

--May E. Stafford
The Paintsville stock market is located across the Paint Creek bridge on the Stafford farm about one fourth mile from town. The market is owned by Dr. Lloyd Heads and is operated by his son, Tendall Homes Heads, who does the auctioning.

This market is one of the biggest markets in this section of the state and one of the cleanest. It is well equipped with electric lights and running water in every pen. Saturdays are the market days.

A fee of fifty-cents must be paid on every stock entrance, whether the cattle are sold or not. This helps to keep up the expense of the market. When the cattle are entered a number is put on each head and the owner is given a number corresponding with the one on his cattle. No names of owners are announced during the auction. The cattle are led up into a ring where they can easily be seen by all, and are auctioned off to the highest bidder.

The market is equipped with a public address system and everyone can hear what is being said and can hear the bids.

Not only cattle are auctioned off at this market, but they will sell notes or bonds. This market is said to be one of the most sanitary markets in Eastern Kentucky.

**GARBAGE DISPOSAL**

The citizens of Paintsville, have to pay for the disposal of their garbage. There are several men who earn their living by hauling garbage and emptying it in the rivers and creeks. At present there is a small incinerator on the bank of Paint Creek.
Although smaller in size, there are numerous sandstone caverns in the county, similar to those of the limestone regions of the State. One of the largest is Peter Cave. It is about two miles east of Paintsville on Davis Branch, and in what is known as the River Hill. Like Mammoth Cave, it drops in elevation at the entrance, rising and falling thereafter, with narrow passageways, leading to larger rooms. Although this cave has been explored by different parties, it has never been investigated from a geological standpoint. A few persons are said to have explored it for some distance several years back, but very few have gone farther than two hundred feet recently, for the reason that in the last few years, a large rock has fallen in the passageway at that distance which makes it difficult to go beyond.

Other places of geological interest in the county in addition to those mentioned before are: Stafforé Springs, near Staffordsville, Falls of Little Mud Lick, Hanging Rock and the rock cliffs on Big Paint near Fish Trap Church. Following is a description of each as they are noted for many an enjoyable picnic:

Hanging Rock, so called because it hangs out over the hill, is always thought of as the gathering place for hikers and picnickers. This rock is located about one-half mile from Paintsville on the Sublett and Baldwin farms. To get to this rock, cross Southside Bridge on upper Main Street and the rock is found about one-half mile up Mill Branch Road. The rock is about 100 feet high, and is filled with tunnels and caverns which make it very mysterious. Indian signs and paintings are carved on the rocks. There are quite a few initials and dates. There is a large Indian mound on the top of the rock. This rock is found to be very interesting and its location makes it easily accessible. From the top of the rock excellent views of Paintsville and its suburbs can be seen.
About the most popular picnic and gathering grounds in Johnson County can be found on Paint Creek at Fishtrap. Some of the most beautiful scenes in Kentucky can be found at this place. It is located about eight miles from Paintsville. Three miles on the Mayo Trail from Paintsville and five miles up Barnettts Creek and Paint Creek. This site is now owned by the 4-H Club in this district. It is the only ground owned by the 4-H Club in Kentucky.

It was donated by citizens around in this vicinity. It is noted for its large over hanging cliffs, some of which are over 125 feet high. These cliffs overhang the camp and make a natural roof over the stone kitchen. The rocks are covered with flowers and trees. Rhododendrons, the outstanding flower or shrub and has become the name of the camp now. Above the cliffs, which extend up the creek for miles, are found water falls, below which is a good swimming pool.

The camp has built good roads to the place and has also erected two buildings. One is the girls' dormitory and the other is the boys' dormitory. It is a beautiful site for a camp, and the mountain air is fresh and pure, making it healthful for the campers.

Mud Lick Falls.

Mud Lick Falls are located about five miles from Paintsville, one mile off Route 40 on Little Mud Lick. It is composed of three falls, two about 12 feet high and one about 25 feet high. The largest fall is located between the two smaller ones.

The falls are bordered on both sides by towering cliffs. The land around the falls is rough and rugged and covered with pine, spruce, and mountain laurel. The cliffs bordering these falls were frequented by Indians. Many Indian relics have been found there.

For many years this place has been popular for picnics, sight seeing trips and outings of all sorts. In fair weather this scenic spot is accessible by cars.
Mr. Fred Howes was born in Paintsville, Kentucky in 1875. He and James W. Turner were the first graduates of Paintsville High School. Mr. Howes is at present one of the most prominent lawyers in Paintsville, having been admitted to the bar in 1906. He is an active member of the Paintsville Rotary Club. Mr. Howes is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Second National Bank of Paintsville.

Dr. Lloyd G. Meade was born in Johnson County at Boons Camp, Kentucky. He attended the University of Louisville Dental School, and is at present a successful dentist in Paintsville. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Masonic Lodge. He is President of the Howes Land Company, President of Paintsville Stock Market, President of Big Sandy Production Credit Association, Secretary and Treasurer of Big Sandy Federal Loan and Building Association. He has helped to develop the educational system of Johnson County, having organized the Meade Memorial High School and granted the land. Meade Memorial High School was named in honor of Dr. Meade's father.

Dr. D. H. Daniels is a native of Johnson County, born at Flat Gap, Kentucky. He is a self made man. He made his own way since he was 9 years old. He made his home with Dr. G. V. Daniels and worked on farms to pay for his education. He began teaching when he was 20 years of age. He taught school and paid his way through medical college. He attended medical school at Knoxville, Tennessee the first year and Louisville Medical College three years. He was graduated from medical college in 1908 and has taken post graduate work in New York and Chicago.

Russell Hagar, druggist, E. M. Clay, civil engineer, Frank J. Conley, teacher, J. H. Frail, merchant and H. M. Howard, automobile dealer are other prominent citizens of Paintsville, Kentucky.
Irvin Arrowood is president of the Kiwanis Club at Paintsville, and also a member of the Masonic Lodge. He began his career in the machine shops of the North East Coal Company, later going into the hardware business with his father-in-law. He served the Big Sandy Hardware Company as traveling salesman for a number of years. He is journalistically inclined. He has written several short stories, one of which was widely published as, "So's Your Old Salesman". At present he is part owner and publisher of the Paintsville News and has proven himself successful in his chosen profession.

Nelson Howard is a native of Magoffin County, but has been a citizen of this county for a number of years. He is, at present, head of the Ford Motor Company at Paintsville and distributor for the Standard Oil Company. He is a successful and respected citizen. He is a member of the City Council of Paintsville. Recently he purchased the Rule Hotel, which is prospering under the guidance of its owner.

Don C. Vanhoose is a native of the county of Johnson and a much respected citizen.

Mr. Vanhoose was a teacher in the Johnson County schools for a number of years and a leading educator. He also served one term as Circuit Court Clerk of Johnson County and was later appointed postmaster at Paintsville, and served two years in that capacity. At present Mr. Vanhoose is an insurance salesman.

Garland Hurt Rice received his primary education in the city schools at Paintsville and a business college at Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Rice has prospered much by the oil development in Johnson County. While very young Mr. Rice became connected with his father in the insurance business of H. B. Rice & Co., and served as the head of this firm for a number of years, after the death of his father.
Miss Gertrude Patrick is the daughter of H. A. Patrick, Police Judge of Paintsville. She received her early education in Paintsville and later attended Millersburg College and Cincinnati's Conservatory of Music. She has been a vocal teacher, piano and violin instructor in Paintsville for a number of years. She has also taught in Prestonsburg and Harrodsburg. For quite awhile she was an evangelistic singer and pianist.

Miss Patrick has studied with John Finley Williamson, director of the famous Westminster Choir. At present she is operating the music store in the Herald Building on Second Street.

For a number of years Miss Patrick has had pupils entered in the State Music Contests, sponsored by the State University and quite a number of times these students have won district and state honors. In 1932 she published her original music to "Crossing the Bar" by Tennyson, also "A Rainbow of Hope" which is a sacred song and sold to Hall Mark Music Company of Philadelphia. "Crossing the Bar" has been sold and used extensively as a church and funeral hymn. This has been previously set to music and other music is widely used.

Miss Patrick has several copyrighted manuscripts which have not been published. Following is a list of some of these:

"What Wonderful Singing"--Words by James Rowe
"Just A Little Song"--Words by Alice Du Bois
"Living Again"--Words by Alice Du Bois
"When a Lovely Man Finds a Lovely Girl Like You"--Words by Louie Kirk.
"Strolling Down Through Lovers' Lane"--Words by Louie Kirk.
"Absence"--Words by May F. Stafford
"Minuet"--Piano Sold
"Rondo"--Violin and Piano
He is a former president of the Paintsville-Van Lear Rotary Club and vice-president of the Second National Bank. At present Mr. Rice is connected with the Works Progress Administration at Paintsville and is one of Paintsville's aggressive business men.

J. Melvin Hall was born on Bobb's Branch in Johnson County. He attended local county schools and the normal school at East Point and later the Kentucky State University at Lexington. When only 17 years of age he began teaching school in his native county, and at that early age displayed unusual ability for the work. He continued in this profession for over thirty years. He is regarded as one of the ablest educators in Eastern Kentucky. He served his county four years as County Judge. At present Mr. Hall is United States Court Commissioner, holding his court in the Post Office Building at Paintsville, Kentucky.

Mr. Hall is the father of Lloyd Melvin Hall who is a doctor at Salyersville, Kentucky, Paul Bryan Hall, doctor at Paintsville and connected with the Paintsville Hospital, C. C. Hall who is connected with Pure Oil Distributors, Lenore Hall, teacher in Paintsville Schools, Lon C. Hall, who is attending medical college and who will also become a doctor, and Mitchell Hall, author of History of Johnson County and who is at present connected with the State Highway Department.
Mr. J. X. Meek is a native of Johnson County. He is a graduate of Barboursville College, Barboursville, Kentucky. He taught at Barboursville for some time and then entered the oil, gas and mining business. He is the owner of three coal mines located at Offutt, Kentucky, Drift, Kentucky, and Meek, Kentucky. He is at present engaged in wholesale and retail oil and gas business. He owns the High-Test Oil and Gas Company. Mr. Meek is chairman of the Democratic party of Johnson County.

Mr. James Pelphrey is a native of Johnson County. He is at present owner of the Pelphrey Department Store, which is one of the most modern and up-to-date department stores in Johnson County. He is a member of the Paintsville Rotary Club. Mr. Pelphrey is one of the leading business men in Paintsville and takes active interest in all community affairs.

Mr. W. B. Bailey is a native of Magoffin County, but has been a resident of Paintsville for the past 16 years. Mr. Bailey was formerly in the oil business, but now owns and operates an up to date electric shop. He is a member of the Paintsville Rotary Club and several lodges, namely Masonic, I.O.O.F., Junior O.U.A.M. and U.C.T.
record as an athlete, and still is a lover of all sports. He served as a musician in the United States Navy during the World War. After graduating from college he became connected with the Paintsville Hospital and here has built up a large practice in medicine and surgery. Dr. Hall is a director in the First National Bank, and is active in public organizations. He served for some time as president of the Paintsville Rotary Club.

29.

Dr. J. H. Holbrook is a prominent business man, surgeon and physician. Dr. Holbrook was one of the organizers of the Paintsville Hospital and is still a member of its staff. Dr. Holbrook is a native of Johnson County. He is a graduate of the University of Louisville Medical College.

He has served as director in the Second National Bank and also the First National Bank, which position he still holds. Dr. Holbrook is an active member of the Paintsville Rotary Club.

sources of information

John Fred Williams, Supt. of Johnson County Schools
William McKenzie, Paintsville, Kentucky
Frank Chandler, Asst. Cashier, Second National Bank
William S. Gullett, Teacher in Paintsville High School
Turkey Knob, a settlement of Paintsville, is made up of the very poorest and lowest class of people in Johnson County. There are about 20 houses or shacks with 2 and 3 rooms and there are usually from four to six in the family. The people are dependent on the W. P. A. for work now.

Previous to the time of government aid they all worked at odd jobs. They have a very low standard of living. Some of the people have all the characteristics of the negro race and have intermarried with the white race.

Turkey Knob gets its name from its geographic position. It is a small mountainous section with a small valley separating one side of the mountain from the other. Due to the fact that this settlement is located on a hill top or knob and in pioneer days great numbers of wild turkeys roosted and nested here, the place has always been known as "Turkey Knob".

The houses are built on the side of the mountain and they are so "frail and shakily" it would seem that an unusually strong wind would blow them away.

The ancestors of these people have lived there for several generations. They have intermarried until they are all related. They do not seem to take any interest in any outside world affairs except to get work. They do not seem to notice that their houses are unsanitary or that their standard of living is low. There is a great deal of sickness in this place.

Not all the smaller children attend school although school authorities try their best to get their parents to send them.

The people of this settlement are always depending on some kind of charity or relief to keep them from starving.
Roads in Johnson County.

The "buffalo" trace became the "Indian Path", and this in turn became the saddle road, which widened and grew into wagon roads, later became hard-surfaced highways over which travel can now be seen steadily and constantly rolling.

Paintsville is situated on the waters of Big Sandy at the mouth of Paint Creek. It is situated at the crossroads of two Kentucky Highways, namely: Garrett Highway Route 40 that runs from the Blue Grass Section to the coal fields of West Virginia and the L Layo Trail U. S. Route 23 that runs from the north to south through central Paintsville.

Johnson County has only one tunnel, which is owned by the C. & O. Railway Company, one mile east of Paintsville, known as the Buffalo tunnel.

This county has quite a few State Highway Bridges all of which are made of concrete and steel. This county has 6 railroad bridges constructed by the C. & O. Railway Co. They are located at the following places: mouth of Paint Creek, below Buffalo Tunnel, Van Lear, East Point, and two on Jenny's Creek.

Johnson County has probably the second highest bridge in Kentucky. This bridge is located about one mile from Paintsville. Go one-half mile on the Layo Trail Route 23, turn left on Tay's Branch about one half mile. This bridge is from 75 to 100 feet high. It is owned by the North East Coal Company. It connects two hills. It is used for hauling coal in mine cars from one hill to another and through the mines down into the Wealka coal mines and to the tipple.
TRANSPORTATION
JOHNSON COUNTY

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Paintsville has two of the best cooks in Johnson County. Mrs. Ida I Hager who has been connected with the hotel business for 40 years is known to be one of the best cooks in Johnson County, although she doesn't cook now. She supervises the cooking done for the Coffee Shop in the Herald Hotel. She teaches young girls to cook if they are willing to learn and will give their time to it. One of Mrs. Hager's own recipes which she made herself is for a Velvet Sponge Cake which she gives as follows:

- 2 cups sugar
- 1 cup boiling water
- 2½ cups flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder sifted in with the flour
- 6 eggs, leaving out whites of three.

Beat yolks of eggs a little, add sugar, beat this mixture until light. Add the three beaten egg whites, add cup of boiling water, then add flour. Flavor to suit taste. Bake in slow oven and use icing between layers of cake.

Mrs. Handy Price is also an experienced cook. She gives one of her own favorite receips which is as follows:

Apple Sauce Cake:

- 1½ cups sugar
- ½ cup butter
- 1½ cups flour
- 3 whole eggs
- ½ cup milk
- 1½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream eggs, butter, sugar together. Sift flour and baking powder together three times. Add a small amount of milk and flour to the other ingredients already mixed. Flavor to suit taste. Bake in a slow oven about 45 minutes. Spread applesauce on top of cake instead of icing.
**Hunting:** Fox hunting is a popular sport in this section. People in Johnson County go in groups to hunt the fox. They always take their hounds and the dogs run the fox down and the party follows up at the end of the chase and makes the sly fox a captive. The fox is not so numerous now as sometime ago. They are very destructive to the farmer's chickens and other fowls.

Coon hunting formerly was popular, but now coons are very scarce. The fur is valuable.

The opossum is used for food and its fur is valuable. They are said to be a very unclean animal. They are caught by means of dogs chasing them up trees and the men follow and either shoot them down from the tree or climb up and get them.

The gray squirrel is more abundant here than other kinds. The squirrel is used for food and its fur is valuable. They are shot in the trees. They live on fruits and nuts. They always store away enough nuts in the fall to last them through the winter.

Many people in this section catch and tame squirrels for pets.

The rabbit is used for food and its fur is used. They also make nice pets. Rabbits are different colors. Some are black, some white and some gray. They cannot be eaten in the summer months because they have "wolves" which are little worms that live in their backs or necks.

The fur of the rabbit is used for coats and dresses and hat adornment. The rabbit is very plentiful in Kentucky. They are often seen by the tourist darting across the road and into a woods or forest. Rabbit hunting in this section is very popular. In the fall of the year nearly all the men and boys go rabbit hunting. They usually spend the whole day in the woods, but come back well repaid.

Quail is a fowl that is wild, but plentiful in this section. It is used for food and is much better meat than chicken. They build their nests...
on the ground in high grass and in hollow stumps. Their whistle is very pretty, which is "bob white," "bob white." They eat seeds and grass. The quail is brown and very pretty.

The wild turkey has entirely disappeared from this section. The meat of a turkey is very good.

Hunting wild deer was the main sport some time ago. Two or three men would go together. The deer were sometimes shot down and sometimes trapped. One deer was enough meat to last a family a long time. Wild deer used to roam these Kentucky hills in great hordes. A deer hunter usually stays close the river or pond and watches for the deer to come down to get a drink of water, then he shoots it down. The deer is very swift. It is supposed to be the swiftest runner in the forest and this makes it very difficult to catch. It also has keen ears and always alert to the footfalls of an enemy and if it hears the slightest noise it flees immediately. The wild deer is extinct in Johnson County.

The hunting of wild ducks, geese and pigeons is about the most common sport in Johnson County now because they are the most plentiful game now.

Dr. A. M. Stafford, dentist, has several trophies in his dentist office on main street. Some of the game was caught in other places, but most of them stand as an example of the wild game that has lived in these native hills.

There is a Kentucky Game Association and its rules are strictly enforced. This prevents the killing of game, only in certain seasons. This helps to protect and preserve the wild life of the Johnson County hills.

Fishing: Johnson County is well provided with "good fishing holes" due to the fact that the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River flows through the county and that Paint Creek, John's Creek and Miller's Creek and others flow into the Big Sandy River.
To fish in this county, the fisherman must have a license which costs $1.00 per year and it gives him the right to fish any time he wishes except during the month of May.

The most common means of fishing in this section is with the trot line. A line is stretched across the river and on this line there are about fifteen strings that have a hook and bait on each one. The fishermen cross the river in a boat and raise their trot line as they cross and empty the fish into a boat and bait their lines again. This manner of fishing is simple and easy and is usually a successful way.

Fishing with a rod and reel is another way, but one not so popular around here. The rod is about eight or nine feet in length and is smaller on one end than it is on the other, where the cork handle is. The rod is always very limber so it will bend easily. On the end where the handle is there is a reel with which the line is brought back to shore after it is cast into the water. The line is always baited with artificial flies or bugs that have hooks on them. With the rod and reel method the line can be cast far into the water and easily pulled back by means of the reel. This manner of fishing is used to some extent around here, but not so popular as the trot line.

To fish with a trap in this county is contrary to the fishing laws, although it is sometimes done. A trap for fish is a net in which there is bait, usually some kind of meat, and the opening of the net is large, but is made so the fish go in it is impossible for them to come out. This manner of fishing is unlawful and a fine is imposed upon those fishing this way.

A seine is used to catch minnows for fish bait. A feed sack is usually used and two boys, one holding each side, dip the sack into the shallow water where the fisherman can wade, and the minnows or crawdads are only used for bait with which they catch larger fish.

Another interesting sport is frog gigging. Men and women both enjoy this sport. A large pole on which there is a gig about the size and
The shape of an ice pick, is used for this sport. The "giggers" ride along in a boat at night and have big lights. They stick the gig through the frog and bring him into the boat. This takes speed and skill and it takes some time to learn to gig frogs. Frog legs make a delicious dish.

The kinds of fish most numerous here are bass, cat trout, gar, carp, perch, new light and sundad.
When the pioneers who settled in this Johnson County made a journey, they blazed the trail, in order to find their way home again after a journey. Later, after they began traveling a trail quite frequently the citizens would cut down the trees on both sides of it so that they could ride their horses over the trail without being knocked off. The new form of road was known as a bridle path.

For nearly a century very little progress was made on the roads of Johnson County since the people made all their clothing, furniture, and other necessary supplies by hand, thus the good roads were not necessary as they became later.

In June 1830 the County Court of Floyd County passed an order establishing a road from Prestonsburg via Paintsville to Little Sandy Salt Works. Coaches, chariots, carriages of two and four wheels, and horseback were the methods of transportation in those days. Most of the roads followed the hills or the creeks so as not to interfere with the farm land.

In a brief history prepared for the Department of Agriculture for the Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1891, Mr. John C. C. Mayo, one of the leading and outstanding citizens of Johnson County states: "During the winter season the Johnson County roads are in bad condition, but are being traveled, not only by horseback, but by buggies, stages, etc. Our people are generally ready and willing to make and keep the roads in repair."

Until 1900 there were no hard surfaced nor paved roads, even in the county seat. Soon after 1900 the citizens laid the first cement in the county which covered the first three streets of Paintsville. In 1918 paving was extended through the eastern and western sections of Paintsville. In 1928 all streets and a half miles were paved, giving Paintsville excellent streets.

The county roads were gradually improved but it was not until an act was passed by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky that
"Primary System of State Highways" was established. This act established two important highways throughout the county, one of which is now known as United States Route 23 of Federal Roads or the Leno Trail. It was named after Eastern Kentucky's greatest financier, John C. Hays, who died in the spring of 1914. This highway project number 6 of the primary system of highways runs from Ashland, Kentucky and joins the Dixie Trail at Pineville. It enters Johnson County at the Lawrence County line, at Louisaville and travels southward through Paintsville to East Point on the Floyd County line. There are eighteen miles of this trail within the boundaries of Johnson County, 12 of which is paved with an 18 foot concrete pavement.

The other highway is known as the Kentucky Highway #40, or the Garret Highway. It was named for Honorable Green Garrett, Chairman of Kentucky State Highway Commission, in the year this act passed. It runs from Mount Sterling, where it is connected with the Midland Trail, across through Johnson County and continues to Kermit West Virginia. There it intersects the West Virginia State Route #8. There are 23 miles of the Garret highway in Johnson County. It enters the county at Oil Springs on the Magoffin County line, travels eastward through Paintsville to the Martin County line, about 2 miles beyond Boones Camp Post Office. Only about four miles of this road is paved, the rest being surfaced with gravel and is travelable the year around.

Another road was established in 1939 beginning at Garret Highway at mouth of Barnett's Creek, running up Big Paint Creek and crossing same near High Trap, and up Colvin Fork and McCarty Fork and down Little Paint and intersecting with Project Number 34, beginning near Bloomington, Kentucky, via head of Lacy Creek, Red Bush Post Office, crossing West Liberty-Paintsville Project, continuing to Blaine Post Office, Lawrence County, intersecting with Horsehead, Sandy Hook, and Louisa road.

There were other roads established in the county at this time, but were not since the support of the Highway Department...
According to United States Commissioner, J. M. Hall, former County Judge, of Johnson County, there are approximately 1,500 miles of roads within the county. Fifty one miles of this is operated by the State Highway Department.

Johnson County, during the year 1935 had over 1,300 passenger cars, and 230 trucks licensed.

Johnson County is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Bus lines which run four daily buses to central Kentucky. It is also served by the Sparks Bus Line which runs six daily buses to points north and south of Paintsville.

Operating in Johnson County is the Paintsville-Van Lear Bus which makes numerous daily trips between these two points. The Paintsville-Salyersville Bus also accommodates the citizens of this territory. There are also many taxis operating in this vicinity.

There are no important motor freight companies operating here as yet, but the people receive the services of transfer companies from other places.

The steamboat up until about 25 years ago was to the people what the railroads, highways, and buses are today. Many people made their first trip to Paintsville by boat. Steamboats were used to carry freight, mail, and passengers, until more convenient methods were discovered. Some of the early steamboats which made regular trips from Cattletsburgh to points on the Big Sandy River were, Cando, Armand, Fannie Freese, Beulah Brown, Donkey, Sip Bates, Thelma, Tom Scott, The Aid, Major O'Briain and others.

The Big Sandy River was the only stream in the county big enough for water traffic. It was navigable about nine months of the year. It was not an uncommon sight to see the river covered with logs which were being floated down the river to a market.

In 1897 the first railroad entered Johnson County coming up the river from Cattletsburgh to White House. In 1891 there was about four miles of complete railroad in operation within the county. It was a part of the Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia, which is known as the ten miles extension of the
Chatteroy road running to Mount Carbon in Johnson County. There had been several surveys made for more railroads in the county but it was not until April 2, 1902 that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company started building a railroad across Johnson County through Floyd County, to Ellison City in Pike County. This was completed in about five years. The building of this railroad by the Chesapeake and Ohio completed the 128 mile stretch through Big Sandy Valley that it now owns and operates.

This railroad company serves the county with four daily passenger trains running north and south through the county.

Combined with the C. & O. passenger train is the American Railway Express Agency, Inc. which makes quick shipments possible.

Here are also several freight trains as well as coal trains passing through the county regularly. The Consolidation Coal Company located at Van Lear in Johnson County and the North East Coal Company at Thealba both ship several hundred car loads of coal per annum.

The oil and gas companies of this district import a large amount of machinery as many other companies do. The mail for Johnson, Magoffin and Martin Counties is delivered to Paintsville or some other point in Johnson County.

There are three branch railroads in this county, one leading to the North East Coal Company at Thealba, one to Consolidation Coal Company at Van Lear, and a line running to Carver in Magoffin County on which a daily passenger train is run.

Johnson County has no air lines.

Many people in the rural communities use horses and mules and wagons. Some of the most primitive vehicles are daily seen along side modern motor vehicles. Paintsville does not have traffic lights.
I'm leaving the kids, also the old man,
They'll have to get along the best way they can,
Eating mush and milk without any jam,
'Cause Ma's gone to the school of Uncle Sam.

I lay down my knitting and pick up my books,
For the school I'm hitting, fearing neither river or brooks,
We'll let the children fry the bacon and ham,
While we go to the school of Uncle Sam.

After washing and ironing and cooking all day,
Typing and spelling seems almost like play,
So come with us and follow the crowd,
Our children of us may yet be proud.

We're not as young as we used to be,
They years pass swiftly, don't you see?
If you are as greatful as I am,
You'll go to the school of Uncle Sam.

Twenty-five years since last I sat,
Inside a schoolroom but what of that?
This is the time to make up the past,
Go to the school now for fear it won't last.

Mrs. Rule is as young as my children you see,
But that doesn't make any difference to me,
She's teaching me things that I never knew,
Which, I must admit, were many, not few.

I wish that we would get so bright,
That our boys would never have to fight,
And war would be forever past,
At home and abroad would be peace at last.

Come one, come all, this peace to gain,
Come every night, Snow or Rain,
Leave your home and leave yourills,
And come to Uncle Sam's school in the hills.

By Mrs. F. H. Chambers,
Hager Hill, Johnson County, Kentucky

This spontaneous literary effort is interesting both as an example of the urge of self-expression which resulted in the mountain ballads and as an indication of the interest in the Emergency Education Program.

Mrs. Chambers is 42 years of age and attends the class conducted by Mrs. H. H. Rule, Van Lear Joth, C. Douglas Ramsey is Supervisor of Johnson County, W. P. A. Adult Education.

J. E. Salyers, State Supervisor,
Box No. 1, Paintsville, Kentucky.
This Water Mill was owned by the writer's father and grandfather on the land owned by writer's great-grandfather, who settled here just after the Revolutionary War. The town of Paintsville, Kentucky, was built around their Water Mill, which played a big part in the history of the town and surrounding country, as did also the painted rocks at the mouth of Paint Creek just below Paintsville and at the head of Paint Creek just above Paintsville, and it was from these rocks painted by the Indians that the town derived its name, "Paintsville".
1. The histories written about Johnson County have been mentioned under question #13 in "Facts Concerning Johnson County".

2. Johnson County has produced one history writer, Mitchell Hall, born on Davis Branch in Johnson County, March 27, 1899. He received his education in the Johnson County Schools, Sandy Valley Seminary, Paintsville High School, Georgetown College at Georgetown, Kentucky, and the School of Engineering at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After his graduation, Mr. Hall accepted a position with the State Highway Department at Frankfort, Kentucky. Mr. Hall held this position for seven years.

   At present he is connected with the engineering department of the State Highway Department at Jefferson City, Missouri, where he now resides.

3. Johnson County has never produced any inventors nor scientists.
William Elsey Connelley, historian and antiquarian.

B. near Paintsville, Ky., March 15, 1855.

At 17 taught school in Johnson co., among his pupils being John C. C. Mayo, the mountain millionaire.

April 1881 sojourned to Kans. and elected clerk of Wyandotte co., at Kans. City.

1883 engaged in lumber business in Mo., and 4 years later entered banking business.

1905 wrote call for first meeting of oil men in Kans., resulting in forming of organization which began crusade upon Standard Oil Company and which subsequently resulted in dissolution of that Company by Supreme Court of the U. S.

Member of many historical societies and associations.

Has made extensive investigations into the language and history of several of Indian tribes of Kans., his vocabulary of Wyandotte tongue, being first ever written.

Has many original documents pertaining to history of E. Ky., and future historians of that section of Ky., cannot proceed far without consulting his collection.

Now resides at Topeka, Kans.
1 - 7  Justice L. Pidcock, County Agricultural Agent
12  John H. Chandler, County Court Clerk
14  Sherman Gullett, Managing Editor of Paintsville Herald
25-27  Orville Wheeler, Superintendent of Paintsville Schools
30  Johnson County History by Mitchell Hall.
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Ida L. Hager, Paintsville, Kentucky
Miss Onie Hill, Paintsville, Kentucky
JOHNSON COUNTY
KENTUCKY

Resources Attractions Opportunities

General Description. Johnson County is in the eastern part of the State adjoining the tier of counties bordering West Virginia. It is in the central portion of the Eastern Kentucky coal field. The district is somewhat fan shaped, the western county line being longer than the eastern. Portions of Floyd, Lawrence and Morgan counties were taken to form this political subdivision in 1843, the county being 97th in order of organization among the 120 in the State. It was named for Colonel Richard M. Johnson, statesman and soldier. He fought in the Battle of the Thames. Colonel Johnson is credited by some historians with being the man who killed Tecumseh, the famous Indian chief. Johnson County has an area of 171,320 acres, 82.7% being classified as land in farms in 1925. Elevations range from 600 to about 1,400 feet above sea level.

Population. The growing population was 20,329 when the Census Bureau made its last estimate, a considerably increase since 1920. Twenty-tenths of one per cent of the inhabitants are foreign-born. The number of males between 18 and 44 years of age in 1920 was 3,547, the number of females, 3,107.

Mineral Resources. The hard rocks of Johnson County consist of Coal Measure sandstones, sandstone conglomerates, shales, coals and one or two very thin bedded and undeveloped limestones, and calcareous shales. These rocks belong principally to the Pottsville formation but Allegheny representatives occur as outliers high in some of the ridges in the eastern part of the county. Structurally, the county is bisected along a generally east and west line by the Irvine-Paint Creek fault which exhibits a varying displacement ranging usually from 50 feet to 150 feet. The normal structural position of the county is that of a southeastward tilted monocline located toward the bottom of the eastern Kentucky syncline. This monocline is flexed throughout by minor synclines and anticlines, some of which culminate in domes. The western portion of Johnson County over-rides the prominent Paint Creek Uplift, the most pronounced north-south anticlinal and doming structure of Eastern Kentucky.

The most important mineral resources of Johnson County are coal, oil and gas. The coal is principally of bituminous grade, although a number of cannels are reported, some having been operated. In 1925 the tonnage of Johnson County was 1,173,040 tons, principally produced from the Van Lear or Miller's Creek seam.

Petroleum in commercial quantities and excellent quality occurs in the Wier (Cuyahoga-Mississippian) sand in the western and northwestern part of Johnson County; while gas is produced from this sandstone, and also to a lesser extent from the underlying Berea (Mississippian) and still lower Corniferous (lower Devonian) limestone. Small amounts of petroleum in widely scattered wells indicate the possibility of producing oil from the Berea in the central and southeastern part of Johnson County.

Sandstones suitable for rural and urban building construction, bridge abutments, highway and railroad bed work are present in large quantities. Mineral springs of small volume and some minor deposits of galena, sphalerite and calcite are recognized along the Paint Creek fault. A geological oil and gas structural map of Johnson County keyed on the Fire Clay coal and presented at the scale of 1 inch equals 1 mile, is available. The subsurface structure of this county has been drawn in manuscript on the Salyersville sheet, scale 1:125,000, and the Paintsville, Inez and Prestonburg quadrangles scale 1:62,500.

Bonded Indebtedness. Bonds in the total sum of $500,000 have been voted by citizens for improvement and development of the county's highway systems.

Surface and Soil. This is described as a low altitude "mountain" district, the numerous stream valleys being separated by precipitous formations covered in many cases with forests. There is much
fertile land in the creek bottoms. Crop lands harvested in 1924 amounted to 25,232 acres. There were 63,109 acres in pasture land. Woodland not used for pasture amounted to 31,303 acres.

Water Supply. Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River flows northward across the county east of the center. This gaudy stream, together with such tributaries as Paint, Jenny, Grassy, Miller's and Blain creeks, water and drain practically all sections.

Industries. Coal mining leads in importance among the industries. The tonnage of 1925, already reported, was an increase of one-third of a million tons over the production in 1924, when 541,924 tons were mined. Johnson stood eighth that year among the counties of the Eastern Kentucky coal field in volume of output. Each year since 1920 there has been a steady increase in production. Mining operations during 1927 are said to have been more extensive than ever. This district claims distinction of being the second largest oil producing county in the State. It is likewise dotted with gas wells. Manufacture of gasoline from natural gas is listed among the enterprises. Agricultural activities varied in character complete the list of foremost industries.

Crops. The corn crop of 1924 was practically 282,000 bushels. White potato production amounted to 53,114 bushels. The yield of sweet potatoes and yams totaled 15,062 bushels. The apple crop was 77,999 bushels, placing the county among the leading fruit districts of the State. The peach crop amounted to 16,716 bushels. Estimated milk production in 1924 was 1,290,072 gallons. The value of chickens and eggs sold was about $135,000.

Mules and cattle contributed more than half of the total of $485,667 representing the value of livestock in 1924.

Transportation. The Big Sandy Division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway crosses the county east of the center, following the banks of Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River. The southwestern section is served by the Big Sandy & Kentucky River Railroad, connecting with the C. & O. at Van Lear Junction. There is bus service between Paintsville and Ashland on the north and Prestonsburg on the south.

Highways. Mayo Trail, crossing the county from north to south, is the most prominent highway. Surfacing of this famous road across the county is expected to be completed in 1928. The road starts at Ashland and runs the full extent of the Big Sandy Valley. Three miles out of Paintsville this road is crossed by the Garrett Highway, traversing the county from east to west. Paving of about 8 miles of this road was completed early in October, 1927. It is said to be the first concrete road construction in this section. Garrett Highway runs from Kermit, on the West Virginia line, via Iex and Paintsville, to Salyersville in Magoffin County. Work on hard surfacing the road from Mud Lick—end of the concrete section—to Salyersville, a distance of 14 miles, was started in the fall of 1927. Extension of this highway from Salyersville through West Liberty and Campton to Mt. Sterling is being pushed, with prospect, it is claimed, of a modern road by 1929 between central and northern Kentucky and the great district of which Johnson County is the center. Contract has been let for hard surfacing of the highway between Paintsville and Van Lear Junction.

Educational. There are white high schools at Paintsville, Flat Gap and Van Lear. The Paintsville High School is rated as Class A, with an average attendance of 208 students in 1926. The three schools employ 10 or more teachers. There are 80 white elementary schools with about 100 teachers. The average attendance of these schools, according to the 1926 census, was 4,900 pupils. The John C. C. Mayo College in Paintsville is under the management of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It was the gift of the late John C. C. Mayo, and draws students from a wide area in the mountain section of the State. The school is said to represent an investment of over half a million dollars. It is a Class A institution, including in its courses academic, musical and commercial training.

Cities and Towns. Paintsville, county seat and metropolis of this district, is a city of approximately 5,000 inhabitants when the suburban territory is included. It has paved streets throughout. Included among its advantages and attractions are 2 banks with combined resources aggregating about $4,500,000, one newspaper, 2 hospitals, a modern hotel, 8 churches, a motorized fire department, wholesale grocery, hardware, and dry goods houses, and an up-to-date retail district. Yards and repair shops of the C. & O. Railroad are located at this point.

Opportunities. Paintsville offers many advantages for the consideration of those seeking manufacturing sites. It has good railroad facilities, and in an early future will be the center, it is claimed, of a highway system of unusual value and attractiveness. The Kentucky & West Virginia Power Company supplies the community with electric service, and light and power rates, it is said, are such as to interest the manufacturer. There is an abundance of gas and coal, and the supply of American labor, both male or female, is ample to meet the needs of many industries. Proximity of raw material causes the locality to warrant special attention from those interested in wood working enterprises, it is claimed. Demands of the great marketing territory covered in the Big Sandy Valley are said to make this point attractive for those desiring to engage in manufacture of overalls, work shirts, knitted wear and similar activities.

There is also much in this county to interest those who would engage in some branches of the agricultural industry. There are 2 commercial orchards in the county at present. Climate and soil make fruit growing particularly promising from a standpoint of profit, it is claimed. Dairying and poultry raising are cited as other activities especially worthy of the attention of investors.

References. Inquiries for specific information regarding the county may be addressed to:

The Paintsville Herald, Paintsville.