

Nicole Musgrave: All right. So, we are recording, and I will introduce us on the tape. This is Nicole Musgrave. I am with Jimmy Hall. It is February 2nd, 2023. We are at Jimmy's home in Knott County, Kentucky, by the marina of Carr Creek Lake. This is for the Carr Creek Oral History Project. So, I guess, just to start, can you tell me your name and introduce yourself?

Jimmy Hall: Jimmy Hall. I was born in Knott County, Hindman on February the 10th, 1962.

NM: Great. Can you tell me a little bit about your people, and where you are from?

JH: Originally?

NM: Yes.

JH: England. So, before the Revolutionary War, James Hall, which was our great, great, great whatever, joined the Continental Army in South Carolina, mustered out after the war in Virginia, and then moved to Kentucky, which the southern half of Kentucky was a territory at the time, but that was land set aside for veterans of the Revolutionary War. So, they took the free land, they came, and the whole settling process. Yes, that's it.

NM: Tell me a little bit about your parents, your immediate family, and the community you grew up in.

JH: Let's see. Dad was Joe Hall, Jr. He was born in Knott County, Littcarr. My mother, Mary Ann Bailey, is from Perry County, Vicco, Kodak area. Let's see. Well, they lived in Shingle Branch when I was born. I guess, that was about the time when they were buying up all the property for the Lake Project. Dad bought a property in Runnels Branch at Littcarr. He and his brother and actually two of his brothers relocated. They all lived in Shingle Branch. They just had a little truck mine and stuff there they worked at. They went up there, then it's pretty much growing up. Kids around here, we played in the hills and went fishing. The mountains were a playground for us. So, in the summertime, the creeks and stuff, we'd find a deep spot that was a swimming pool. We'd fish, swim, and play in the woods. That was it. We went to Carr Creek Elementary, which is underwater now. It was at Cody. There were a lot of old cabins and stuff from the late 1700s, and early 1800s. So, part of the lake, before they could even start on the construction, they had to tear those cabins down, relocate them, numbered all the logs, took pictures of them, and then set them all back up where they belonged. I think I was in fifth grade when the new school, Carr Creek Grade School, opened on the hill. They were around Burgeys Creek and didn't care much for it. I mean, the community back then was – everybody had a certain – everybody had a small garden. Then you'd have a few people, they would have cattle. Then some people would raise hogs, and everybody – and more of the barter system as far as trading and stuff. Everybody worked in the coal mines. That was it.

NM: You mentioned Shingle Branch. I am not familiar with that. Where about is that?

JH: The boat dock at Lake Carr, if you look straight across the lake, there's a holler that goes up in there, that's Shingle Branch. From the old road, where the bridge is that goes to the Littcarr campground, that was the entrance into Shingle Branch before they built the new road. The new

road started at where the post office is at Littcarr now. Of course, the old road ran alongside the creek, and it was just a curvy, twisty, two-lane road that went right where the dam is now. Is that Cornett's Mountain there?

NM: I am not sure.

JH: The Little Dove, regular Baptist church and stuff, that was old Highway 15. Then going toward Whitesburg, there at Redfox, the road actually runs right into the lake. When the water is down, if you drive along, you see the stretches of a flat top where the old road used to be. Those stores, sawmills, feed stores, all kinds of businesses and stuff, gas stations, garages, and families had been there since the 1800s. They had to pack up and move. So, a lot of people will swear them down. The reason why they built the dam in Knott County is to swear all the poor people. It was probably the poorest county in Kentucky at the time. So, it was cheaper to relocate people that lived in the way in Knott County than it would be, say, a little further downstream. The closer you got to Hazard, the fancier the house is, and it's just the way it is.

NM: How do you spell shingle?

JH: [laughter]

NM: Do you know?

[laughter]

JH: I have no – shingle, shangle. I think that the Corps over there has a sign on that, that they keep a gate up. They turned it into a hiking trail for a little while. I don't know if people still – but shingle, shangle. But yes.

NM: It is okay if you do not know for sure. I just thought I would ask.

JH: There's a little shelter and stuff, playground. Do you know where I'm talking about? It's on the left when you...

NM: Yes. I think I do, yes.

JH: The campground's on the right-hand side, and the left-hand side, that's Shingle Branch. If you follow that old dirt road up through there, it'll bring you out at Stillhouse right below the post office at Littcarr.

NM: Got it. At what point did your family move from Shingle Branch? Did you live there until they had to relocate?

JH: Well, yes. I mean, it was probably the early to mid – I was a toddler. I have no memories of it. My first memories where we had bought that old house, and it was probably a two-, three-room shack. My grandfather, he had oxen. There was another house at the bottom. They used oxen to drag the foundation and stuff up the hill, and then build on to what was there.

NM: That was at Littcarr?

JH: Yes, in Runnels Branch. Old man Joe, he actually hauled the stone when they built the high school down there.

NM: That was your grandfather?

JH: Yes.

NM: What was his name?

JH: Joe Hall. He was born in 1888, I think. But he kept the oxen and stuff. I think, the last set pair he had, he sold in [19]75 to some people from New York. [laughter] I mean, I don't know what the hell they wanted oxen. But he would haul the equipment up to the mines and stuff, the coal cars, they would drag them up the side of the mountain, face up a mine. They would build a chute out of metal down by the road. The men would walk up to the mines, and they would take those coal cars. They'd shoot the coal, and then they'd push them out. They'd dump it into that and they'd go down there and load up a coal truck and then that would be their payday.

NM: That was so neat. I like the visual of the oxen being part of the moving of the homes.

JH: There were no roads. The road to Hindman was built in the 1930s during the Depression. So, Dad was born in the 1930s. So, he actually, as a little boy, got to watch them build that road. If you go over there and look at the covers they put in, they're all dated when they were made or put in there, 1930, 1931. So, you can work your way all the way to Hindman. Before that, it was a little dirt trail.

NM: That was neat that you can have the dates on there like that. So, I guess, do you have then many memories of the lake being built?

JH: Yes. We played, that was our playground, even while it was building it.

NM: Tell me about that.

JH: That's kids in the summer, you get all your friends and stuff. You go down there, build your little shelter. We usually just cut down some little bushes and stuff like that, make a little lean-to or whatever, build us a campfire and fish, hunt, whatever we'd take – whatever we'd get out of the house to fix to eat or whatever, and then try to catch some squirrels or rabbits and skin them and eat them.

NM: So, you were too young to remember moving from Shingle Branch, but you do remember the time when the lake and the dam were being built.

JH: Oh, yes. Because we would go, usually on Sundays, we'd go down to Kodak to our mom's parents, my grandparents, the Bailey's, and spend the day down there with them. But we would

watch the construction and stuff. Kids seeing something like that was pretty wild. I mean, hell, the [19]60s, early [19]70s, I mean, I don't even think there was a fast-food restaurant around here anywhere then even in Hazard. I don't think they had a fast-food restaurant until maybe the [19]70s. You have little mom-and-pop places, restaurants, and stuff like that. Kids, we just played. I mean, there weren't a lot of video games. I think, if you had cable back then, it had the three networks on it. Yes, that was it.

NM: So, about how old were you then during that time that the lake was being built?

JH: I was probably around ten, I guess, something like that. I can't remember when they started construction on it, but it seemed like it was around the 1970s. Because we would drive the old road forever and ever and ever. Dad didn't want to get on the new road and stuff. I guess, he was used to the old way, and he wasn't going to until he finally had to. They did it in sections because I remember we would drive so far down the old road, and then you would have to get on the new road. Then maybe a couple of weeks down the road, it'd be a little further back. It was because they were taking all that rock and stuff. That's what they were using to build the dam, the rock trucks, and stuff. I guess, it was just a – I don't know – a simpler time.

NM: Well, you say that while construction was going on, you and your friends would still go down and play there before it was inundated. I guess, was there a point that you remember where you could not go and play in those places anymore?

JH: I would say, [19]76 or [19]77, we gathered up a bunch of us. We were going to go down there and camp out and spend the weekend at – well, at the mouth where Shingle Branch is now. We just got all our stuff, and we were going to build some fires and stuff. A state trooper had come down there and told us that we weren't allowed to do it. It's a federal property. We weren't allowed to camp out overnight. You couldn't have open fires by the water and all that garbage. As far as the environment and stuff, he made us throw all our stuff into the lake, which didn't make a whole lot of sense to me. But...

NM: Really?

JH: Yes. Because we had tires and stuff, but I guess, they were better in the water than us burning them. I don't know, but they didn't have any park rangers or anything. So, I guess, they just called up the state police in the county or whatever. "If you see anybody out there doing this, that, and the other, then –" that's when we realized that we'd have to find somewhere else. So, we kind of stayed into the backwaters up above where the grade school is now, those bottoms and stuff. They're not going to walk down through the weeds and stuff in the summertime and take a chance on getting snake bit to run a bunch of teenagers off. There are no houses and stuff through that stretch there. So, I guess, it's like, "Well, you can have this. Down there is for boating and recreational." So, they took our playground away from us.

NM: Do you remember what your parents, grandparents, or any of your neighbors said about the building of the lake or what their thoughts on it were?

JH: Most of the people around here wanted to stay upstream because it's like there's no way that

that's going to hold. They said the dam would break and kill everybody. You know how older people are when it comes to technology. A lot of people don't want to embrace it. It's our comfort zone. Nobody wants to get out of their comfort zone. So, most of the people around here didn't really care much for it. People talk about how it keeps Hazard from being flooded. Hazard was completely flooded in the [19]80s. I mean, I was in the Army when it happened. But every time we have a flood now, pretty much the same places it flooded in Hazard back in the 1930s, [19]40s, [19]50s, and [19]60s still flood today. My friend, H.B. Brewer, in Hazard, he owns a liquor store there. His family has been there forever. The [19]63 floods, his mother moved them from – they were on Main Street, and they've moved up now to Memorial Drive. But it was one flood too many for them. But that same area still floods today, right around where the courthouse is, going back down – no, city hall toward the courthouse that lip in there still floods. All right? [laughter]

NM: I am curious, do you have any other memories of what it was like when all the homes were being moved either visually seeing them or just what people were saying about it all?

JH: Well, a lot of the houses – some of the nicer homes they had companies come in. Actually, they put the steel beams on them, they jacked them up, and they'd bring trucks in there and actually relocate them for the people. Some of the people just sold out and went on about their way. But yes. We watched the trucks how they would load them and stuff. After the Corps moved – now these bottoms and stuff you see around through here, all the old wells and stuff that were at their homes, they're still there. They were open. They didn't fill any of the wells in. So, if you're walking through those bottoms, you might take a one-hundred-foot dive someday.

NM: That is good to know. [laughter]

JH: They're there. I mean, we were kids, but we knew where the houses were, and we knew which areas to stay away from. I don't know. You hear all this talk, "There will be good jobs," and all this other crap. There might have been a few people around here who got some construction jobs or whatever, but most of the companies that come in and do the work and stuff were not even from Kentucky.

NM: You mean the construction companies that actually built the dam and everything?

JH: Yes. I mean, there's a lot of heavy equipment here in Eastern Kentucky, but it's used to strip mine. That's a lot more profitable than trying to get a government contract for a couple of years. So, they're not going to tie their equipment up doing that.

NM: Did the creation of the lake have any effect on the coal mines or any other parts of the economy around here that you know of?

JH: Not really. I mean, as far as tourism, I guess, that's over the years. I mean, when they first built it, nobody really came. There are not a lot of hotels in this area. So, there were no campgrounds or anything. It was just a waterhole. You couldn't even fish at night if you built a fire. Because like I said, state police soon as they see it, they'd stop, put it out, and relocate. That's a shame. That's my damn cousin, too, the trooper.

NM: The one that had you throw it all in?

JH: Yes. [laughter] Yes. He was special. All right. What else?

NM: Well, so, I am curious, another thing that a lot of people have talked about, and I do not know if you have got any memories of it, is the process that they had to go through of relocating cemeteries and graves. Is that something you remember or heard people talk about?

JH: Yes, all the cemeteries. Where the old grade school was, there was an old cemetery there from the 1700s and 1800s. They dug all those graves up, and I guess, when they got to the bottom, they probably just found a whole lot of dust. But they said they would find like buttons and pieces of metal and stuff like that, and they'd gather all that up. The government cemetery is over at Brinkley, between Littcarr and Hindman.

NM: Right up on the hillside?

JH: That big cemetery there, when they first opened it up, that's what people called it. It was the government cemetery because all the graves and stuff, and the lower half of that cemetery, all those graves, were people they dug up and moved over there. A lot of people were upset about that because you're not supposed to be digging people up when you bury them and stuff. People were not real happy with the government over that.

NM: So, is that nickname sort of embodying that anger and upset, the government graveyard?

JH: Well, if you look at history and how most of the people got here, it was from the – what was that – the liquor wars after the Revolutionary War. I guess, Washington had to send federal troops into Pennsylvania because they wanted tax money off the liquor they were making. So, after they put down the Whiskey Rebellion, I think, that's what they called it. It's been a while. Those people fed up with the government, they were like, "Screw it. We'll move to Kentucky." That's where all the whiskey, the people that make the good bourbons and all that shit come from Pennsylvania, they come to Kentucky, just not big fans of the government overreach. "Leave us alone." Because even back then they paid their bills, and they bartered with moonshine for whiskey. But the government, they see dollar signs, and they want theirs. I mean, you look all throughout history and in the mountains and stuff, people don't really trust the government. It seems like every time they show up, it's like, "We're going to help. We're going to do this." It's like, "We were just fine before. So, now, here you are again, screwing up our lives again over and over and over again." You take somebody, and their families have lived somewhere for 150 years. You show up, "You got to move." It's for the good of everybody, intimate domain or whatever they call it. You have no control over your life.

NM: Do you remember your parents talking about it much growing up or did they say much where they were lamenting having to leave Shingle Branch or anything? What did they have to say about it?

JH: Well, I mean, Shingle Branch was – well, they liked it there. Because it was just Halls that

lived there. It's my dad, his brothers, a couple more of them and stuff. They worked the mines. My uncle, he ran the mines there. Most of the people that worked for him were from Redfox. He would go up there, and he was one of just a few mine operators that would hire Black men. He didn't care. He said, "Honest day's work, honest day's pay." He'd go up there and pick them up, go up there, work, end of the day, he'd take them back home again. Believe it or not, once you get up in Shingle Branch – we used to go back up in there as teenagers and hunt and stuff while they were building the lake. For mom and them, it was just a struggle trying to keep food on the table. I think they had a lot more to worry about than the lake. I think, the people that it affected the most were the little small businesses and stuff like the Watts. Across the old Carr Creek High School, that little cove there, there was a store there. The parking lot and stuff is still there. If you kayak up in there, you can go across the trees that have fallen, and you can slide right up in there. When you get about 20-foot from shore, you can actually – you'll step off your kayak and be on a blacktop.

NM: What was the name of that store?

JH: It was Watts, I believe. It was a Watts that owned it. Like I said, my brother, a couple of years older than me, so he got to go to the stores and stuff more than me. (Gidd Frazier?) owned a sawmill and feed store. I think that bridge up there is named after him. He was one of the businessmen in this area. I'm going to have to hook you up with my brother Joe. [laughter] Like I said, he's got a better memory, and he stayed here after I left. I just remember, Dad – it may have been just an excuse not to go to Hazard and go shopping or something. But if it was raining a lot or whatever, "I am not going to Hazard because that dam might break and kill us." Of course, he might have believed it. I don't know. But that's all people would talk about that there's no way that dam's going to hold all that water. Next time there's a big rain, it'll bust and flood and kill everybody that lives down below it through Vicco and all down through that area.

NM: That is so interesting. You said that in Shingle Branch, it was like all these Halls, you had uncles and such. When you all moved to Littcarr, were you able to stay sort of close together, the extended family?

JH: Yes. See, it was early 1900s, my grandfather, Joe, he was born in Beaver. But he traded a double-barrel shotgun for the property from Stillhouse Holler. The road there that goes up where the fire department is, up to the top of the hill there where the government cemetery is, he bought all that property for a double-barrel shotgun. Then got married and started raising his family there. I think he had twenty-two kids.

NM: So, you all were able to relocate to that piece of land?

JH: Yes. As he got older, each of his kids, he'd give – if you go up through there, like Turkey Hen Holler belonged to Corbett Hall, which was one of dad's older brothers. Then went on up through there, Reynolds Fork, he would just break them off a little piece of land. I mean, because he logged, he plowed, he raised his gardens and corn and crops. So, you won't find a lot of veterans, World War I veterans, from Kentucky, because they were exempt from military service because they were farmers. Somebody got to grow them and feed them. I mean, we all ended up basically in the same spot. Let's see. Out of the Halls, I don't think there's none of

them – I think maybe dad's, one of his nephews, it would be his great-nephews, probably still live up in Reynolds Fork. Turkey Hen, there's still some family that lives up in there. Then as you come on down, some of old man Joe's, I guess, it would be his great-nephews, Kelly Hall, and some of them that live there at Littcarr now. There are still a few Halls over in that area.

NM: Did you graduate from Carr Creek High School?

JH: No. I did not. See, I told you I didn't like the new school that they sent us to. I think, I was in the fifth or sixth grade. So, when it was pretty outside, I would just hit the hills. So, I spent more time in the hills than I did in school. I got my GED through the Job Corps when I was sixteen.

NM: Did you go to Carr Creek High School though or had they consolidated?

JH: No. They had consolidated. I think I was in the sixth or seventh grade when Knott Central opened up. Because I remember my brother, he graduated from the eighth grade, and he didn't want to go to Knott Central. Because he didn't want to be around all of the kids and stuff. This was your area in Knott County if you went to Carr Creek. You didn't go to Hindman's area. It was Cordia's, had their little area. If you were from Carr Creek, they were going to put us all in the same school. It's like little gangs, I guess, hillbilly gangs. People are territorial. But he didn't want to go. Then the guy at the unemployment office, he was talking to us about Job Corps, and I was like, "Well, I'll go." I was sixteen, and my brother was eighteen. So, he's like, "Well, if Jimmy's going, I'll go too." So, we went down there, and that was in [19]78. No Carr Creek for us.

NM: Got it. Got it. I guess, I am curious, so what is your relationship with the lake now?

JH: I love it. I spend the summer now. I get out there kayaking usually three or four times a week. I get my exercise. I was looking at houseboats and trying to find a place close to the lake. This property came up for sale, and I couldn't pass it up. The hunting, the fishing, I still like to hunt a little bit, but not as much as I did when I was younger. But we did it out of necessity when I was a kid. I mean, my dad loved rabbits. I hated rabbits. But every time it would snow, he'd send me and my brother out to go kill him some rabbits. I think, it was a six or eight squirrel-limit back then. That's how many shells – whatever the limit was, that's how many shells we got. If we used six shells, then we would have to show him six squirrels.

NM: You must have been a good shot.

JH: Decent, decent. I remember my brother, Grandpa Bailey gave him an automatic shotgun. Dad finally had to take it away from him. Because he'd go up in the hills, and he'd use three shells for one squirrel.

NM: Probably not a lot of meat left after that.

JH: He's a lot for his shot, it was going to the ground, I guess. Now he swears up and down. He's a hell of a shot.

NM: How did you get into kayaking?

JH: I went to see my daughter in Hawaii. There's a little island there, Chinaman's Hat, and you can kayak out to it. It's probably about a half mile offshore. Actually, during low tide, a lot of the locals will walk to the island. On the backside of it, it's got a little lagoon and whatever. But yes. First time I was ever in a kayak was in the Pacific Ocean. I was going to rent one for three people, but the people that had rented that one hadn't returned it. So, the guy was like, "We'll give you the tandem and a single." I was like, "Well, I'll take the single." We kayaked out there and climbed up to the top of it. Actually, there's a piece of it right there I brought back.

NM: That white rock on the shelf?

JH: Yes. That's lava covered with coral.

NM: Wow. Did that inspire you to get a kayak for here then?

JH: Yes. That was it. I was hooked. I was like up and down the rivers and stuff. Of course, I'd like to see if the government really wanted to do something. Get in some of these rivers and clean up some of this garbage, tires, and junk cars. In Hazard, if you kayak from city hall – have you ever been there?

NM: No.

JH: No?

NM: I have not done that float before, no.

JH: Yes. It's about two and a half, three hours. It goes down, around, and you come back out at Perry County Park. There's a little trail there with the concrete suspension bridge?

NM: Yes.

JH: You can put it in there. There's a little trail, they just graded it out.

NM: Nice. So, are you, I guess, glad to have the lake then now?

JH: I see the good in it. I mean, I know it disrupted a lot of people's lives and stuff. I'd have to say I believe I would be better off or I would prefer that the lake not be there. Because, well, you can't really enjoy it. Because maybe if it was controlled by the state or if it was under the federal park system and not controlled by the Department of Defense. If you have a concealed carry license, or whatever the local laws are for a national park, you can carry a weapon. If your state, if that state, like Daniel Boone National Forest, they follow whatever the state laws are as far as guns and all that stuff. Corps of Engineers' properties because they fall under the Department of Defense, DOD, you have to request permission to carry a weapon on their property. When you go to the office and ask them about, "Can I carry a weapon on Corps of Engineers' property?"

Everybody at that office is going to tell you, "No. You can't do that." But the fact is all you have to do – if you write to the district office and ask for permission, they have to give you permission. The only requirement is you have to have a concealed carry permit and all that good stuff. But it's a simple fact that because it's the United States Army, it's considered military property. It's a lot more strict regulations and stuff than in a regular park, or national parks.

NM: Well, what do you mean when you say you feel like you cannot enjoy the lake?

JH: If I want to go down there and sit there and fish and drink a beer, can I? No. No, you cannot. [laughter] You cannot. Because it's Corps of Engineers. See, that's their little get-around for everything. "Well, we can do whatever the hell we want, because, well, we're a department of the Army." So, if it was a national park, if it fell under the Department of Interior instead of the Department of Defense, then it's a whole different – you can go to the national park and chill out. You don't get a whole lot of grief for nothing. But you go down there, and it's just like going on a military installation. Well, that's an exaggeration. It isn't that bad. But I mean, what's wrong with somebody that if you kayak or you boat to an isolated part of the lake and you're just sitting there, you're not boating – drinking and boating, I guess, is what they call it. You've got your designated boater or captain or whatever. Why can't the rest of the people on that boat sit there and have a drink? I mean, who's it hurt?

NM: It just feels like there are too many restrictions.

JH: I think but that's just me. When we were young, we'd get in the backwaters and stuff. Teenagers are going to be teenagers, and we'd drink, smoke a little weed, whatever. They got that big sign right down there at the marina. When you pull in there, no alcohol. Now, I don't know, is it a suggestion or is it a hard and fast rule?

NM: [laughter] I guess, you got to test your luck and find out. [laughter]

JH: It may be like ten items or less.

NM: [laughter]

JH: That's not really a rule, is it? It's more of a suggestion. The core is I enjoy it. I just wish that they had camping along the shorelines and stuff like that. I don't see the big issue with it. But it's forbidden, so there you go.

NM: Well, I love that you just brought up this vision of having camping along the shoreline. I guess, what other vision do you have for the lake and the area around the lake for what it could be? What would you like to see?

JH: I think people could just come and go and use the lake without – I mean, what's wrong with somebody cooking a meal next to the water? I mean, there are stretches of that old blacktop going up there by the old high school and stuff. It's the perfect place. You can pull your boat up there. You've got a nice little area there to pitch a tent, have a party, and have a good time. The only place you can do anything is you have to rent one of their shelters, or if it's not being used, I

guess, you can use it, but reserve it. Before the lake was there all up and down the creek, and still, we call it a creek. I guess, they call it a river or something, I don't know. You had a fishing hole. If you wanted to set up a tent and stay there for ever how long, you're not hurting anybody.

NM: That is handy. [laughter]

JH: Technology.

NM: [laughter]

JH: If I don't, it'll drop, and I have to go out there at 3:00 a.m. You only have to do it during the wintertime time condensation builds up. That wasn't part of our discussion though.

NM: That is okay. [laughter]

JH: Siri has interrupted us again.

NM: [laughter]

JH: Or Alexa.

NM: One of the two.

JH: Progress, I don't know. It comes as fast and hard whether we want it or not.

NM: I guess, I want to get about thirty seconds worth of sounds of the room. So, we will sit here quietly for about thirty seconds. But then after that is up, I just want to ask if there is anything I did not ask you about that you think would be important for people to know, or about the communities that were there before the lake, or about the construction. Just anything around the topic, if there is anything else that you think folks should know. But I will go ahead and count off about thirty seconds here. All right. So, is there anything else still on your mind?

JH: I think it was a lot prettier here and a lot more scenic before the lake.

NM: Really?

JH: I do. I do. I remember driving that little two-lane curvy road from Littcarr down to Vicco every Sunday. It was a beautiful place. I mean, it still is. You got the water there and stuff. But an entire community was erased to benefit people that lived downriver from us. So, our whole community, you talk about 150, two hundred years, whatever, of history that was erased, so Main Street and Hazard don't get flooded. That's the gist of it.

NM: Well, I wish I was around to drive that little two-lane highway. I sure would have liked to have seen it. I will go ahead and sign us off here. So, this is Nicole Musgrave speaking with Jimmy Hall. It is February 2nd, 2023. We are at his home in Knott County, Kentucky. This is for the Carr Creek Oral History Project.

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